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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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replies thereto early in the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union....." We do so with much pleasure, beginning in this number of the Journal with the Address presented by the Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers resident in Colombo in 1817, and Sir Alexander's reply thereto.

Sir Alexander Johnston was born on the 25th of April, 1775. His father obtained civil employment in Madras under Lord Macartney, and in 1781 settled at Madura. Alexander was partly trained by Swartz, the missionary. He learnt the Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani languages, and imbibed a lifelong sympathy with the people of the country. When only 11 years old he was offered a cornetcy of dragoons, he resigned the commission and in 1792 returned to Europe with his parents. He then trained for Law and passed into Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar, and went the home circuit until an accidental interview with Fox turned his thoughts again to India,

He was at this time in need of an increased income, having in 1799 married the only daughter of Captain Lord William Campbell, R.N. and now obtained the post of Advocate-General of Ceylon. Contemporary records disclose that when Sir Codrington Edmond Carrington, the first Chief Justice of Ceylon, resigned his appointment in March, 1806, Mr. Alexander Johnston was appointed to act as Chief Justice on the 3rd of the following month. He officiated as such until the 5th of April, 1807, when the Hon. Mr. Henry Edward Lushington, the first Puisne Justice, who presumably had just returned from leave, was appointed permanently as Chief Justice. Lushington was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. W. Coke, in 1809.

In that same year 1809, Alexander Johnston was summoned to England to give suggestions to the Home Government concerning Ceylon. Many of these suggestions were embodied in the renewed Charter issued to the East India Company in 1813. Johnston was Knighted by the Prince Regent for his services, and returned to Ceylon in 1811, to take over the office of Chief Justice from Mr. Coke, who had retired.

Under Sir Alexander Johnston's impulse Ceylon now led the vanguard of Indian reform. A system of popular education was set on foot, religious liberty was established. The owners of slaves were led to agree to their complete emancipation, public employment was largely opened to the indigenous population, while Europeans were permitted to acquire land—a right which was hitherto denied them. In the matter of Justice, trial by jury was established, and a considerable advance was made in the preparation of a code of law in which provision was made for the due preservation of the views and usages of the Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists.

It was perhaps Sir Alexander Johnston's early training under the venerable Swartz, which fitted him for the part he had to play in afterlife as an honourable friend and well-wisher of Christian Missions in Ceylon. The Wesleyan Mission and the Church Missionary Society were both greatly indebted to him as many contemporary writings go

to show. In fact, it is accepted that the former were actually led to this scene of missionary labour instrumentally by the representation of it which Sir Alexander gave to some of the leaders of the missions in England in 1809. Although circumstances occurred to delay the establishment of the C.M.S. in Ceylon until the close of 1817, there is a passage in a much earlier report extolling "with what wisdom and success Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of the Island, had prepared the way by diffusing information respecting the designs of the Society."

With so much told to the honour of the memory of this great man, it is hardly surprising that Communities and Institutions were not slow to show their appreciation by addressing him when he retired from his high office in 1817. The Dictionary of National Biography records that when Johnston returned to England in 1819, Lord Grey declared in the House of Lords that "his conduct in the Island of Ceylon alone had immortalised his name."

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

(From a Contemporary Copy of the Original)

To

The Hon'ble
Sir Alexander Johnston Knt.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of Judicature on the Island of
Ceylon and first Member of His
Majesty's Council—

Hon'ble Sir,

We the undersigned Dutch Inhabitants and Burgers of Colombo having learnt that your Lordship is about to quit this Island, on leave of absence from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, cannot refrain from availing ourselves of this opportunity, in declaring, as the tribute of our heart, in the most unequivocal and public manner, the sentiments we individually and collectively entertain for your Lordship and the lasting and deep sense which we cannot but entertain for the manifold instances of your Lordship's unwearied zeal and upright exertions for promoting the public weal.

It is now, Hon'ble Sir, on the verge of 17 years, since your first arrival in this Colony, and during this long period, we have with real pleasure and delight both witnessed and experienced, that the administration of Justice could not be placed in better hands, nor our most gracious Sovereign select a more abler character than yourself, to hold the sacred office of Judge. For this mark of His Majesty's Royal

*Note:—Sir Alexander Johnston has himself made a note on this contemporary copy of the Original that is was from "all the Dutch inhabitants of Colombo."

favour we now beg to return our most heartfelt thanks and gratitude and to return your Lordship also our sincere thanks for the exemplary manner in which the important duties of that high office have been fulfilled. It is with similar pleasing sensation of heart, that we have to dwell on the goodness of heart ever evinced by your Lordship, that easiness of access to your Lordship on all occasion; that suavity and urbanity of manners and that attention and watchfulness to our interests and welfare and in short, that sameness in every respect which characterized your Lordship on first landing on these shores:—all of which, pre-eminently gratifying, we beg to assure your Lordship, are strenuously riveted on our minds, and have, with truth we may aver, so closely bound us towards your Lordship's person with that high esteem and respect, that no time or circumstances will ever change or eradicate.

Allow us to state, that, on your Lordship's departure from hence, in 1809, we then embraced the opportunity of entering into detail of your Lordship's several Public acts, and of the Public obligation due to your Lordship in consequence, at present we will forbear adverting to them, as facts well known and engraven on the public mind, But, there now remains to us however a most pleasing task for us to perform, in acknowledging, with the most lively emotions one very essential benefit which has been conferred thro' your kind intervention on the Inhabitants of this Island since that period, joined with others of a minor consideration—of these, the Trial by Jury claims our first and principal attention; it is a blessing till then unknown and bestowed on the Inhabitants of this Island by our most gracious Sovereign, as a mark of special favour and we want language to convey in adequate terms the very grateful sentiments of our hearts and of our increased affection and loyalty to his sacred person for the same; our thanks are likewise due to the generous heart which dictated in the first instance the necessity of this invaluable blessing on us and it is, with admiration and exultation of heart, that we profess that we owe it to the penetration discernment and wisdom of our much esteemed and revered Chief Justice. To this great matter of interest contributed by your Lordship to the General Good and prosperity of the inhabitants of this valuable Colony, you are entitled to our best thanks for the opportune suggestions which fell from you of the proceedings and measures adopted in Europe for the amelioration of a portion of our unfortunate fellow creatures in servitude, affording us also thereby the pleasing opportunity, by a voluntary and spontaneous act of our own, in entering and sharing into the liberal and human plan relative to their future destiny and comfort in this life.

The zeal and desire you have manifested for the promulgation and aid of Christianity on this Island is not among the least of your merits, not the least that demands our acknowledgements; they have been so accurately and faithfully portrayed in the Publications of the several laudable Religious societies in Europe, that any further attempt on our part on this most interesting subject, we are apprehensive would not be any wise equivalent of your worth.—We might add to them other eminent traits of your Public and Private conduct but a deference of

trespassing on your invaluable time compel us to forego this act of pleasure. We beg to assure you, however, that they are duly appreciated by us and that they will never be forgotten by us nor our posterity.

Having now, Hon'ble Sir, by this public testimony of our true and faithful sentiments, performed a duty congenial and grateful to our feelings, we beg now to request that you will accept of our most ardent wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage to yourself and much respected Lady and family, of whose safe arrival we shall be truly happy to learn. We beg moreover to express our unfeigned wish, that the object of your voyage (the restoration of your very amiable Lady's health) may be fully realized and that we may have the felicity and happiness of soon seeing you and your family in that place, where the best part, we presume, of your public and private life has been spent and in the midst of those to whose welfare and prosperity you have so materially contributed to, and who subscribe themselves to be, with every respect and esteem.

Hon'ble Sir
Your Lordship's most
humble & faithful Servants

Colombo
1817.

(Signed)

D. C. Fretz.
J. G. Kriekenbeek.
P. VanderStraaten.
P. A. Loos.
C. C. Uhlenbeek.
L. VanDort.
S. B. Wouterz.
J. C. Gerhard.
W. A. Kriekenbeek.
J. F. Meier.
J. C. VandenDriesen.
J. F. Giffening.
J. I. Stork.
J. Kriekenbeek.
J. DeBreard.
H. Pfeiffer.
J. W. Reckerman.
M. Vanderwall.
H. Schokman.
G. C. Siegertsz.
L. VanderStraaten.
G. Kriekenbeek.
H. VanLangenberg.

(203 Signatures)

(Signed)

Geo. Micheal Nell.
H. LaBrooy.
J. J. Pereira.
A. deVos.
J. A. Jonklaas.
P. J. LaBrooy.
J. G. Andriesz.
P. A. Bracker.
J. Mack.
Chas. E. Pfeiffer.
S. W. Pfeiffer.
A. N. Martensz.
J. A. Pompeus.
I. Pompeus.
J. T. Conderlag.
W. Taylor.
J. Wootler.
F. Smith.
G. Schroter.
J. Brohier.
B. Brohier.
A. Brohier.
Thoms: Pieres.

(Signed)

J. I. Loos.
 C. Raffel.
 Jno: Bartholomeusz.
 J. P. Siebel.
 F. Micole.
 J. I. Rode.
 H. DeHaan.
 R. Aldons.
 C. C. Muller.
 Thos: Nelson.
 G. J. Schrader.
 P. W. Trek.
 H. Gerlach.
 J. A. Schumagher.
 J. P. Pave.
 C. G. Kalenberg.
 H. Martensz.
 A. P. Blume.
 G. J. Ide.
 T. P. Horn.
 B. A. Blume
 J. A. Lourensz.
 C. V. Herscher.
 M. F. Dickman.
 I. C. Peterse.
 H. P. Claessen.
 C. S. Wickerman.
 C. A. Prins.
 J. P. Landsberger.
 B. W. DeWaas.
 C. A. deRaymond.
 V. W. VanderStraaten.
 J. Friskin.
 C. A. Spaar.
 G. P. Ebert.
 J. G. Hillebrand.
 J. A. Kriekenbeek.
 J. Bartholomeusz.
 W. S. deWaas.
 Hars. de Run.
 P. A. Jonklaas.
 J. Schubert.
 H. A. deZilwa.

(Signed)

C. H. Schrader.
 F. P. Fretz.
 G. W. deRanitz.
 J. H. Douwe.
 J. F. Gerhard.
 E. A. Labrooy.
 P. de Run.
 L. de Run.
 W. J. Ondaatje.
 J. J. Philipsz.
 L. Demmer.
 P. Kalenberg.
 H. Y. Doebratz.
 D. Ahekel. (*sic*)
 J. R. Ludekens.
 P. Fermer.
 J. H. Mortier.
 A. VanCuylenburg.
 J. Camp.
 B. A. deVos.
 B. Alvis.
 Hen. Lube. Alvis.
 P. H. G. Philipsz.
 C. W. Hoffman.
 P. I. Hofland.
 C. Mottau.
 D. P. Renker :
 C. Jansen.
 D. A. Estrop.
 L. W. deWaas.
 A. Mortier.
 J. A. VandenDriesen.
 A. J. Woutersz.
 J. C. Muller.
 I. C. Kunman.
 E. Drieberg.
 H. Jansz.
 J. L. Cadenski.
 E. Dick.
 L. Thomasz. (*sic*)
 J. G. Adamsz.
 J. L. Cramer.
 J. Schroter.

(Signed)

P. Carron.
 L. Nonis.
 Bs. Laagland.
 J. F. Wiltschut.
 A. K. Thielman.
 J. H. Wesselius.
 L. J. Ohlmus.
 P. Ferdinands.
 J. D. VanderLaan.
 H. P. Henderle.
 W. P. Schubert.
 E. D. Monte.
 E. G. Claessen.
 P. P. Van Houte.
 W. J. Ledulx.
 J. H. Demmer
 H. Demmer
 E. W. Staats.
 P. A. Pompeus.
 J. M. Huybertsz.
 F. H. V. Cuylenburg.
 J. G. Metzeling.
 H. Phebus.
 S. Jansz.
 S. L. Vangeyzel.
 J. C. Vangeyzel.
 D. G. Jansz.
 J. C. Jansz.
 J. Melchers
 P. Gratians.
 H. N. Vangeyzel.
 Jas: (*Sic*) Swan.
 W. C. De Run.
 F. Daniel.
 P. L. DeVos.

(Signed)

P. P. Et. VanderStraaten.
 W. I. Schumagher.
 F. C. VanEyck.
 Js: Ebert.
 D. Mellonies.
 A. D. Alwies.
 J. D. Kretzheim.
 J. W. Constz.
 W. H. Kelaart.
 J. L. VanBeuren.
 J. F. Heyse.
 D. D. Neys.
 J. K. Barber.
 P. I. Ebert.
 A. A. Stuart.
 K. M. Cramer.
 E. Jansz.
 Lauds: Altendorff.
 J. Ide.
 G. K. Herft.
 J. Coopman.
 N. Bergman.
 A. De Kretzer.
 P. Perera.
 A. H. Heer.
 J. C. Ludekenz.
 C. T. Milhuisen.
 J. F. C. Gambs.
 M. B. V. Dort.
 L. V. D. Linde.
 J. P. M. Ehrhardt.
 W. VanDort.
 P. VanDort.
 H. W. Schimmelketel.
 J. F. Flemer.

H. H. Schrader.

Reply of Sir Alexander Johnston to the Address Presented to him by the Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of Colombo

(Copy from a Contemporary Record)

Colombo
10th June 1817.

Gentlemen,

I am fully aware, after a long residence on this Island of the respect which is due to your characters and I return you my sincere thanks for the flattering testimony which you have afforded me of your approbation of my conduct.

However excellent in theory the Trial by Jury must always appear its utility in practice must in a great degree depend upon the persons who act as Jurors and it is with real satisfaction that I feel myself bound as Chief Justice of the Island publicly to record my opinion that the Dutch Inhabitants and Burgers of Colombo have upon every occasion discharged their duty as Jurymen in a manner which does the highest credit to their understanding and their humanity and which unequivocally proves how deserving they are of having that admirable institution permanently established amongst them.

The introduction of Trial by Jury into these settlements, the gradual abolition of Domestic Slavery, and the general diffusion of the principles of the Christian Religion throughout the country are measures directly calculated to secure for the inhabitants a free and an impartial administration of Justice. By approving of the part which I have taken for fifteen years in promoting these objects you confer on me an honor the most gratifying to the feelings of an Englishman.

As the whole of the arduous duties of the Supreme Court will devolve during my absence, upon my colleague the Puisne Justice, it will, I trust, be satisfactory to you to know that the most perfect unanimity of opinion has invariably prevailed between him and me upon every subject and that I have derived the greatest assistance in the execution of my office from his professional experience and very distinguished talents.

Allow me Gentlemen, to conclude by thanking you in the name of Lady Johnston and by assuring you how sensible she is of the kindness with which you are so obliging as to express your wishes for the recovery of her health.

I have the honor to be with great respect & esteem.

Gentlemen
Your most faithful
and obliged Servant
Signed ALEX JOHNSTON.

Comments.

We have received from a Student of Dutch Times in Ceylon the following comments on the occurrence of certain Portuguese names in the lists of Signatures.

A study of the descriptions given to the signatories of the various Addresses is interesting. Both the Colombo and the Jaffna addresses purport to be from "Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers", the latter word being as and matter of fact spelt "Burgers" in the Colombo one—the Dutch form of the word, which is adopted also by Sir Alexander Johnston in his replies, though an endorsement by him on the Colombo copy states it was from "all the Dutch Inhabitants of Colombo". The Galle address purports to be from "European (Sic), descendants of Europeans and Burgers". Unless it was intended to say "European descendants and Burgers" the word "European" is probably a mistake for "Europeans".

Amongst the signatures, however, are to be found some names which are obviously Portuguese—7 out of a total of 203 in the Colombo Address and 1 each in those of Galle and Jaffnapatam, whose totals are 55 and 37.

The following possible explanations of this feature are suggested:—

(a) that the Portuguese concerned had been naturalised as "Dutchmen", having chosen on the final surrender of the Portuguese to give allegiance to the Dutch in terms of Article 7 of the Treaty.

(b) that they had been allowed permits to trade as unofficial citizens (Burgers).

(c) that they or their fathers had served in the "Burgery" (Town Guard) in pursuance of the Ordinance of 1781 which required not only all Burgers but also all "free inhabitants.....who are Christians and wear European clothes" to enrol in it.

(d) that by 1817 the Portuguese and their descendants were being called "Burghers." This is in fact implied by a Proclamation of 1811 according to which the only "classes" competent to supply Jurors were 1. "Burghers and 2. Native inhabitants, viz: Sinhalese, Malabars and Moors," no distinction being drawn between Dutch Burghers and Portuguese Burghers.

The former term had, however, been only 4 years previously, received official sanction. See Government Gazette of 2nd September 1813, according to which a special place was reserved for "Dutch Burghers" in the "Ceremonial of the removal of the Bodies of their Excellencies the Dutch Governors" from the Fort to Wolvendahl.

The Galle Address indeed seems also to throw some light on the acceptability of the term "Burgher", for the reference to "Europeans", and "descendants of Europeans" seems to point to a disinclination on the part of some signatories to be included in the general designation "Burghers", and to a desire to adhere to the classification adopted by

the late Dutch Government viz. *Poetsies* (i.e. born in Europe), *Castis* (i.e. born in Ceylon of European parents) and *Mixties* (v. *The Dutch in Ceylon* by R. G. Anthonisz p. 77). In this connection it is relevant to recall that many a Dutchman resident in Ceylon in 1802, and whose descendants have since then made it their home, was by virtue of an Order of the Governor in Council registered as a "European licensed to remain on the Island of Ceylon". The above classification the British Government had of course no special reason to perpetuate and so the term "Burgher", which under the Dutch was only a civic and not a racial label, began to be used or misused as convenience dictated. Even within living memory it is wellknown that for the Portuguese and their descendants other expressions than "Burgher" were used by Dutch Burghers, e.g. *Mistice*, *Tupass*, and sometimes also "Portuguese".

A similar disinclination to accept the term "Burgher" as sufficiently connotative of race is also suggested by the Colombo and Jaffanapatam Addresses, else why should some signatories have insisted on the term "Dutch Inhabitants" and others been content with the term "Burghers"? But the term "Burgher" was obviously fated to continue, however loosely it might in the course of time be used, so that the designation "Dutch Burgher" now proves to be a practical and happy compromise which is acceptable to those who desire to remember that a Dutch Community did continue to exist in Ceylon after the British conquest and that the racial, religious and cultural traditions established by the Dutch should be duly valued and conserved.

THE CHANGING EAST

Re-print of a lecture delivered at the D. B. U. Hall on 27th June, 1924

BY THE LATE MR. L. E. BLAZE.

Ceylon is part of the changing East, and the position of Ceylon on the highways of ocean trade has made it specially liable to changes of every kind. In ancient days, its harbours,—Mannar, Galle, and later on, Colombo—were the meeting place of Arabs and Chinese, of Greeks and Romans, of Persians and Egyptians, of Jews, Malabars, and Phoenicians;—traders, pilgrims and travellers, pirates, adventurers and invaders. The visits of these strangers would ordinarily introduce changes of a sort but such changes would affect the coast country chiefly, and then only to a slight extent. Changes were not rapid or frequent in the old days. The spirit of change, of swift and easy change, is of more recent growth.

Four hundred years ago, the Europeans began their invasions of Ceylon—Portuguese, Dutch, and British in succession. The marks of their influence lie around us on every side. Without entering into any detailed examination, let us take a rough, general survey of the changes that have taken place since the arrival of the Europeans.

Consider first the changes readily seen on the surface of the country. The port of Colombo, comparatively insignificant four hundred years ago, has been artificially enlarged and protected till it is now the "third port in the British Empire and seventh in the whole world". There were not many large towns in Ceylon even a hundred years ago; but towns and villages have multiplied along the coast, and extended far inland, each of them a busy centre of industry and civilized life. Up-country, the ancient, inaccessible hills have been cleared of jungle, and planted with tea and other profitable products. Comfortable houses and spacious mansions, not to speak of imposing public buildings are found, not in towns only, but in country places which are not often visited by the townsman. Nor are these private residences furnished—grandly though some of them are furnished—in any Eastern style; the European mode is much more common. Excellent roads and bridges make communication easy; and roads were rare in the good old times. Modes of travelling have changed. In railway carriages, motor-buses, and motor-cars, we whirl along at a speed which twenty years ago we in Ceylon should have thought extremely dangerous. Our pilgrims do not now walk long and hungry distances to sacred shrines. Our letters go cheaply and without delay—at any rate, with less delay than formerly. Time is saved again by the telephone and the telegraph, and there are few people now who are surprised that through the telephone one can speak in Sinhalese or Tamil as well as in English.

Our manners and customs have also changed, and are changing. We are giving up the vernacular languages for English, both at home and in company, and European history is far more widely read than the history of Ceylon or of India. Our food and drink are changing

more and more from what our "rude forefathers" were accustomed to eat and drink. We have given up chewing betel and have taken to smoking cigarettes imported from London and America. The dress we wear is different. The games we play are not those which are native to our soil. Native music is not often heard at social festivals in towns, and the songs we sing are the latest from the London music halls.

It is true that ardent patriots arise now and then to upbraid us for these anti-national tendencies. Occasionally there is a wave of reaction, but nobody seems really to mind and the wave spends itself, and is lost and forgotten.

But it is not in externals only that the people of Ceylon have changed almost beyond recognition. Our very ways of thinking have altered,—whether for the better or the worse it is not for me to say here or now. I am recording and describing, not criticising. We now look upon the world which is near and around us, and on the world which lies far beyond us, with feelings which increasing knowledge and growing ambition have made quite different from before. The old apathy, for which the native races of Ceylon were continually blamed and ridiculed, is fast disappearing. It is those of European blood who are now charged with apathy. The native races realize that these are days of competition, and that competition requires the active use of every gift and every opportunity, if one is not to be left behind. Not very many are now satisfied with a leisurely life in a mud hut and an acre of coconut or paddy land. The haste to be rich has become a mania. The excitement of politics, and the repeated extension of political privileges unknown before have shaken into activity communities that appeared to be sunk in invincible apathy.

Again, the old days of quiet meditation and mutual toleration and careless dependence on the goodwill of fate or our neighbours, are gone. We are learning that to be respected we must have physical strength and military strength, as well as learning and virtue; that passive non-resistance may be an admirable theory, but that active co-operation is far more likely to bring us nearer any goal which it is our ambition to reach. Gandhi has many admirers in Ceylon, but no followers.

Once more, we have apparently lost, or we are certainly losing that, ancient respect for authority which, in the East was a fundamental characteristic of all society. Youth will have its way, and youth is sure it knows. Parents complain that children actually think for themselves and have the audacity to question the judgment of their elders. Young people do not come home in the evening before the lamps are lit; they go out of the house without permission; they form undesirable friendships; they make inconvenient marriages; they smoke cigarettes; they use odious slang expressions; they sing meaningless songs, usually of unrequited or despairing love, but often of a love that is rapturous and wonderfully intimate; they read frivolous novels; and they obey only on compulsion. The young ladies are as difficult as the young gentlemen, and all unite in disregard of parental authority.

The authority of Government is equally in transition. Feudalism existed in Ceylon for centuries, and the sanctity of the Sinhalese or Tamil King and his nobles was a tradition which was never disputed. When the European invader came to our coasts, that venerable tradition began to lose its force; but, roughly speaking, there was merely a gradual transfer of power and authority from the King to the European invader, but today, the ancient ideals of Government and Governmental authority are entirely gone, never to return. Democracy whatever it may mean in the East is the watchword of the present and the hope of the future. Our Government can be frightened or forced—so at least it is alleged—into submission by voters who are only "returned as literate". We are on the way to self-government, and soon we shall be a free people. Was such talk possible, were such ideas current, even thirty years ago, among the masses in Ceylon? Did any of us expect that in our days labour in Ceylon would be so united and organized as to indulge in labour strikes—that familiar luxury of the West? Judge, then, how fast and how far we have travelled on the path of political progress. We are still travelling, for the goal is far distant, and doubtless, the horizon towards which we move will recede, and recede as fast as we advance.

I have dwelt at some length on the changes which have taken place in Ceylon; on changes which we ourselves know and have observed; changes which were natural and inevitable, which might have been delayed, but had to come. Now, what has happened in Ceylon is only typical of what has happened throughout Asia and the whole East—from Egypt and Turkey which are practically Asiatic, through Arabia and Persia, to India, China, and Japan. All these years the East was popularly supposed to be changeless, and almost incapable of change. The unchanging East is a term almost proverbial; and to a superficial observer the East appears to be much the same now as it was hundreds of years ago. One may travel through vast tracts of Asia and find manners, customs, feelings just what they were reported to be in the old books of travel. But though the East moves slowly it moves, in all its peoples we find a spirit of change, of revolt, of movement towards some definite or some vague ideal of further attainment; and this new spirit influences, not only one sphere or aspect of life, but every sphere—society, politics, literature, religion.

One of the most striking signs of change is in the position of women. We are accustomed to the invariable description of women in the East, as being no more than chattels, slaves, or at the best, children. In all lands, in all ages, woman has held an inferior place, doubtless because of her inferiority in physical strength. In Europe, she has had a little more freedom and regard, and there her legal, social, and political disabilities have been gradually removed, and she is asserting herself with a vigour which is refreshing to most of us, but alarming to many conservative minds. In the East, she has been kept for centuries as the slave and toy of man. She has been secluded in harems and zenanas. She must be veiled when she is allowed to appear in public. Her carriage must be carefully curtained when she drives through the streets. She

has been prevented from learning to read and write. She has no choice of her own in marriage. She cannot eat until the grown up males of her family have eaten. In China she cannot sit at table with her husband; and her feet are bandaged from infancy till she has almost lost the power of walking on them. In many countries, she may be seen in public, but her voice must on no account be heard. Her reverence for man is so profound that she will not pronounce her husband's name. Always, she has been brought up to regard man as her natural and established superior and lord. Milton's ideal relation between man and woman has been literally exemplified in the East—"He for God only, she for God in him;" and it is worth remembering that that ideal relationship was not unfamiliar to England itself only half a century ago.

What is woman's position now in the East? Not very different, you may say, and that is true of the great masses of women. They are still uneducated, and their outlook on life is narrow. But the fetters that bind them are one by one being broken, and slowly but surely they are advancing to the fullest freedom. The higher and the better educated classes appear freely in public, mix in society with people of other races, travel to Europe, think for themselves, and frequently act according to their own judgment. In India, the old prejudice against the education of females is gone, and Indian women graduate in the Universities, and have even established a Women's University which gives its own degrees. Indian women enter the professions, are employed as teachers in schools and as nurses in hospitals, and a few take a prominent part in politics. The ancient ideas of marriage are losing their hold. Early marriages in India will soon be a thing of the past, and widow remarriage will be permissible by both law and custom. In Burma, several thousands of women met a few months ago in a great Conference, and passed several resolutions on current political questions. One resolution was to boycott socially those men who cut their hair in the English fashion. In China, many girls who, according to custom, were betrothed in infancy, advertise in the Chinese newspapers that they refuse to recognize such betrothals. In Japan, women have long had a freer life than elsewhere in the East. In Egypt today, the widow of a wealthy Pasha gives her time and money to a woman's movement which will advance the freedom of women. In Turkey, the wife of its autocratic ruler, Kemal Pasha, is a progressive and a suffragist with her husband's approval.

Perhaps we do not sufficiently realize all that this Woman's Movement involves. All these centuries, women have been the most conservative force in social life. It may be the ignorance and seclusion in which they have been kept; or it may be a vague, dumb instinct of self-protection or race-preservation; but the waves of progress have dashed against this restraining barrier again and again, only to be beaten back. Changes in religion, in social intercourse, in marriage, in caste relationships, in the habits and customs of daily life—all these changes have been prevented or moderated by the conservative instincts of woman. And now, this mighty force, which has all along been against change, is losing itself from its ancient bonds and allying itself to the forces of

progress. Not in Europe alone, but even in Asia, the home of the most deep-seated prejudices, of invulnerable conventions, of almost invincible obedience to authority and tradition. The change is of momentous importance, and nothing short of a revolution. All social life will be changed, for in social life the influence of woman is, after all supreme. But there is nothing in this revolution that need alarm the most timid of us. There is rather much reason for rejoicing and confidence. In the expression of her individuality, when she realizes it more definitely, women will bring her own special contribution to the general advance of civilization, to the enlargement of our ideas on national as well as the social life, making the race more humane, more venture-some, and, we may hope, more spiritual.

Let us turn to another part of our subject, and see how religion has been affected in the East. As you are aware, all the great religions of the world have had their origin in Asia. India has been the cradle of two great religions; China, Persia and Arabia, are lands sacred to three other religions; while "with shining eyes, the syrian stars look down" on "those holy fields" and that little town of Bethlehem, where "the hopes and fears of all the years" are centred for most of us here.

Has there been any change in the religious life of the East? Obviously, it would not be proper for me, on an occasion like this, to enter into much detail. But one of the general features apparent to all observers is this, that a spirit of enquiry is stirring and disturbing all the religions of the East. There is not only a revival of interest in so-called national creeds, but also a searching examination of the bases on which these creeds rest, a scrutiny of original writings, an investigation of texts and interpretations of doctrine, a historical survey, a comparison with other creeds, a search for effective methods of preaching and extending the faith, where the faith has not been already accepted. Buddhism is perhaps the least rigid of all creeds, and its few essential requirements do not prevent it from adapting itself to modern thought. Mohamadanism is the most rigid of all creeds, but it is less intolerant today than it was yesterday, and it is finding new interpretations. Turkey's rejection of the Khalifat may or may not be final; but it is an indication of the new spirit growing among Muhammadan believers. Hinduism or Brahmanism is slowly shedding itself of beliefs and customs which have grown upon it, but are found to be not necessary to it. The non-Brahman movement is a sign of the times, though it is political rather than religious. Its effect on the caste-system, which has been considered the basis of Hinduism, will be of far-reaching importance. Still more remarkable is the movement for the relief of the untouchables, which has its counterpart in Ceylon in the effort to treat the Rodiyas as human beings, with religious needs not unlike more fortunate men.

No unprejudiced thinker will overlook or underestimate the influence of Western civilization on the religions of the East. And if Europe has influenced Eastern religious thought, it is also true that the East has had a share, especially within the last century, in influencing the religious thought of Europe. We are not now concerned with the merits or demerits of that influence; but we must not ignore

the fact. The old scorn for Eastern religions which we find in old missionary books of travel has given place to a more correct and reasonable attitude of respect and sympathy. The West is slowly returning to the teaching of St. Paul that "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is acceptable to Him". And reviving Asia has yet her contribution to make to Christian thought.

Turning, lastly, to political and economic conditions, we find that the changes have been so penetrating, and in recent years so rapid, that statesmen and political philosophers are alike bewildered. Remember, that for two or three thousand years the East has been the home of unquestioning obedience to authority, whether native or foreign; of autocratic and despotic rule, where a king's act was indeed regarded as an act of God. Yet, these submissive peoples; unthinking in the main, and oppressed by a fatalism which kills all thought, are now become enquiring and critical politicians and independent thinkers, more and more impatient of authority.

Two features of this revolution are very noticeable. One is a growing sentiment of nationality, which was greatly stimulated by the late war. The small nations of Europe, till then ignored, have since been openly recognised,—Poles, Finns, Latvians, Lituanians, Albanians, Yugo-Slavs, and Czecho-Slovakians. So also in Asia, the peoples of every country have begun to realize their own individuality. Japan has already established hers; China and Siam are struggling to maintain theirs; Persia is still nominally free; Arabia has now a king of her own; Egypt is on the eve of full independence and sovereignty. And everywhere we hear cries like China for the Chinese, India for the Indians, Burma for the Burmese, all culminating in a more significant cry, Asia for the Asiatics. That is an important fact—the extent and intensity of this outburst of national sentiment, which demands to be satisfied in its own way, free from outside control; and we cannot be without sympathy for any nation—or community—which, without hostility to others, seeks to conserve and develop its own traditions and customs, to choose its own path of progress, to fulfil its own aspirations and ambitions, and to cherish the memory of all that is ennobling and inspiring in its own history.

The second outstanding feature of the political situation is the growth of a feverish desire for popular control over Government; in other words, for a transfer of authority from the king to the people, from traditional or hereditary rulers to a Government, elected and controlled by the will of the people. Even in sovereign, self-governing countries, so radical a change as this has been found possible—as in Japan and China; and in large territories which are not self-governing, but under the rule of foreign powers, in countries like India and Burma, a change so revolutionary must of necessity take time. But the tendency is there, the political agitations, sometimes accompanied by violence, are increasing in number and force. The political unrest we notice in Ceylon is only a very faint copy of what prevails in other Asiatic countries, especially in India, where the political problems are most complicated. The acute Indian intellect

has even discovered a new political force, that which it calls "non violent non-cooperation". It savours strongly of that idealism which Lord Birkenhead denounced in politics. It was at first, or appeared to be, triumphant in India, for it appealed to a religious sentiment which lies deep-rooted in the Indian mind; but its continued success when it comes into contact with material facts is doubtful. However political life in India and elsewhere is a real thing, an effective thing, a powerful thing. When you have a people who not only talk politics and devise elaborate political schemes, but are ready also to make genuine sacrifices of time, and money and life itself for the sake of their political convictions, then you have a patriotism which you can neither despise nor ignore.

There is a feature of these political agitations in the whole East, including Egypt and Turkey, which no observer can omit to notice without grave concern. It is this: however the different peoples may disagree among themselves, they are all united in varying degrees of hostility against the European. Centuries of Association between East and West have failed to soften asperities which have rather grown worse. Centuries of contact with Western civilization have left the Eastern peoples essentially unchanged in spirit.

But this contact with western civilization has been the cause of all the revolutionary changes in the East, changes which were slow to be made at the beginning, but which have been alarmingly rapid in recent years. You may say that Eastern civilization is older than the Western and that civilization began in the East, and travelled from the East to the West. That, however, is a matter of little more than historical interest. Having travelled to the West, the civilization of the East took there a different form, and re-constituted itself so differently that today it is only the historical expert who is able to trace back its origin. You grow cotton in the East, and send the raw material to the West, where it is beaten and shaped into the cloth you wear in the East. You send the raw material of your coconuts to the West, and it comes back to you in such dainty forms as butter and biscuits. Facts like these may illustrate how Eastern civilization travelled to the West, and came back, centuries after, in a form almost unrecognisable; and this new Western civilization has been for the last four or five centuries the guiding and inspiring influence of the East. The East does not wholly reject it, or rebel against it, however proud it may be of its own; and those who reject it are compelled to acknowledge its power. There are reactions against it in India and other Eastern lands, but the physical force which accompanies Western civilization and is part of it, is always the last and undisputed arbiter in all serious differences. That force is easily understood. It ignores all the most logical theories and all the most elaborate historical disquisitions. And it is irresistible. And then, there are the comforts and conveniences of Western civilization which the educated East will not willingly forgo. Asia is being Europeanized, and the process cannot be prevented. One day, no doubt, there will be a pause and a compromise; for no one will dispute that, with all its advantages, European civilization has its dangers; and no

one will dispute also that Asia has many lessons yet to teach Europe. There are some who think that it is Asia which will save civilization.

Western civilization has influenced the East chiefly by the education which it brought. The schools and universities it has established, the quickening literatures of England, France, and Germany, the philosophy and science and scientific achievements of the West—all these have kindled a fire which nothing can now put out. Western education has familiarized the East with Western manners and customs, and made most of them acceptable and many of them necessary. Personal association with men and women from the West has gone some way towards making changes possible; and travel to the West has become so easy that Europe is now more and more what it is geographically, an outlying province of Asia.

Next to Education and the Social intercourse encouraged by education, would come Christianity. I do not speak now as a professed Christian, but as an ordinary observer, and it would be idle to deny the influence of Christianity in the changes which have taken place in the East and we must concede to Christian missions—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, and Italian—their due share of credit. Education itself, that is, Western education, has been all the work of Christian missions. You may point to the reactions against Christianity, but it has touched the hearts of thousands whom neither education nor politics could have reached, and wherever it has entered it has been an enlightening, uplifting influence.

Another contributory cause of the Asiatic revolt was the rise of Japan as a world power. Some of us may remember how greatly Japan was in vogue during and after her war with Russia. After the war, she was hailed in Asia as the champion of Asiatic peoples and of their rights. Her example was certainly studied in India, and the possibilities of Asiatic Union were keenly discussed. The experiences of Asiatics in the war of 1914—18 helped to confirm the opinion that Europe would one day be compelled to yield to Asia the rights and privileges which Europe now enjoys and Asia does not.

There are thinkers who believe that a future Asiatic invasion of Europe is not improbable. It has happened in the past. In the fourth century and the 5th Attila and his Huns, who were Asiatics, ravaged Europe, and the modern Hungarians are largely descended from these conquerors. Four centuries later, the Arabs overran North Africa and then entered Spain, and held that peninsula for some seven hundred years. In the thirteenth century, the Mongols ravaged Europe as far as Vienna, and in the fifteenth century the Turks from Asia Minor captured Constantinople, which they still retain,

But the Asiatic of today is not dreaming of conquests in Europe—physical or economic; but he is dreaming of an Asia free from the domination of Europe. That is the real meaning of vague phrases like self-government, responsible government, Home Rule, and the like. It is

the instinct of nationality asserting itself, the same instinct of nationality which makes a man, as well as a nation, refuse to be perpetually under subjection, which spurs him to hold himself erect and say "I also am a man."

To a casual and superficial student of history like myself, it would seem that the world must expect a repetition of the past, and that the stars in their courses will one day bring about a collision between Asia and Europe,—a collision, economic certainly, physical possibly; that Asia, awakened, re-created, duly organised, will unite, first to expel the intruder, and then perhaps to advance against him in Europe. Such an event seems wildly ridiculous now simply because the West, with her arts and sciences, is better furnished with weapons of destruction, and the East is unskilled in the intricate science of modern warfare. But the Eastern intellect is quick to accept the teachings of chemistry and physics and to bend science to its use. The weight of numbers, again is not to be despised. The power of fanaticism and revenge is not to be under-estimated. The conflict, if it comes, will be long and deadly.

But is the conflict inevitable? Must it be that Asia and Europe should again meet in deadly struggle, for existence for supremacy, race against race, colour against colour, creed against creed,—with the wasteful destruction of life and treasure, of the harvests or green fields of grain, of the priceless monuments of antiquity? That surely is not "the one far-off event to which the whole creation moves"! not the aim of progress, not the law of natural evolution. Does nature work out her purpose by convulsions and catastrophies alone? Education to the aims and methods of which so much attention is now given should surely bring about a more reasonable mental attitude. Religion—not Christianity alone but all the religious teaching of the world—might well be expected to make so horrible a conflict as this impossible. "Divine philosophy" has a more honourable purpose than to be "procress to the lords of hell". Statesmanship should not find the problem insoluble, and it cannot pass the wit of man to prevent a calamity, which in the dark ages may have seemed inevitable, but which with the growth of true civilization should be avoidable. Civilization must change its name or its meaning, if the civilized cannot stoop to lift the uncivilized, and if the less civilized, in learning to respect themselves, cease to respect the civilized. Civilization means intelligent freedom from prejudice and passion, mutual toleration and esteem; not a desire to burn and slay, but to regenerate and uplift; not selfishly to seize all one can for oneself, but give to others their due, and by the improvement of each to add to the welfare of all. That is the goal to which we must move, as nations, as communities and as individuals; and not merely as a matter of sentiment, but because only so can we make impossible that catastrophe, which if it comes will involve East and West in one common ruin. Hence the lesson for us all, in these days of change, is to keep our eyes fixed on the changeless and eternal; not to attach more importance than is necessary to the

transient and perishable elements of social and national life, but to believe in, and to work for those principles which survive all change and cannot die. And here the East can help the West. Reverence for the spiritual, faith in the eternal—these are still vital and prevailing forces in the East; and these forces must in the end save civilization,

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.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE 49TH GENERAL MEETING

A fortnight after our last Annual General Meeting there was a political upheaval of almost revolutionary proportions when the United National Party was defeated by the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (or People's United Front). Though the language issue and personal considerations are quoted as the ostensible causes of the defeat, there is little doubt that the real issues were much deeper and more far-reaching; issues which, fundamental in themselves, now indicate that we have not yet gone all the way towards the formation of a workers' and peasants' Government.

Having recorded this historical fact, I propose to avoid politics as such and to examine only the social effects upon us of political decisions over which we have hardly any control though we endeavour to influence them when we can.

The Official Language Act (known as the Sinhala Only Bill) was passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th of June 1956 and later by the Senate. In moving the second reading of the Bill the Prime Minister (Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike) reassured the Burgher Community by giving clear assurances relating chiefly to

- (1) the continuance of English as their medium of instruction in schools and
- (2) the position of Burghers now in the Public Service and those who will enter it in future.

Though the Prime Minister was anxious to fix a date like 1967 or 1968 when these special arrangements should cease a few of us were able to induce him not to fix any such date as it would induce a certain sense of frustration in the younger (and not so young) members of the Community. During the passage of the Bill and shortly after that, the extremists, in their anxiety to give pre-eminence to the Sinhala language, protested (with sincerity), that otherwise the Sinhalese language would disappear and, as a result of this feeling, exhibited a pronounced and understandable hostility towards both the Tamil and the English languages. The active reaction of the Tamil people however and the healing effect of time, have already had their effect; much of the hostility has worn off; English is used more frequently in the House of Representatives and there is active talk of a round table Conference or direct personal talks to discuss both "the reasonable use of Tamil" and the acceptance of fundamental rights for all minorities including the untrammelled use of their mother tongue, as a medium of instruction for education, as a means of communication with the Government, for use by local authorities and on general road notices and Governmental forms. The University has declared that for many years to come (15 years was mentioned later) the medium for teaching Mathematics, Science, Engineering etc will be English.

For a clearer appreciation of some less visible but essentially fundamental issues I would commend a reading of two articles by Dr. G. C. Mendis on "The Objectives of Sinhalese Communalism" in the evening Times of March 11 and 12. We may not agree with all his views but they are thought-provoking. I omit reference to his purely political expressions (as being outside our purviews) and invite your attention to his references to "language" and such allied subjects as may be regarded as social matters. Dr. Mendis sees a wide gulf between the English-educated class and the English Press on the one hand and the Sinhalese-educated class and the Sinhalese Press on the other. He tries to explain why the former are impatient with happenings today; why they (that is, the English educated class) are worried that standards are being lowered efficiency and discipline disregarded, the study of English (which is essential for progress in any direction) ignored. They cannot understand the demand for making Sinhalese the medium of instruction at the University when such a step would make education at University level (other than in Oriental studies) impossible and probably disorganise studies at the University as a whole. To quote "they deplore the precipitate way in which the "Sinhalese Only" Bill was passed when the object of that act could have been achieved peacefully, if only time had been allowed to take its' own course. They are perturbed when Ministers and Members of Parliament give vent to utterances which ignore issues which they consider basic, and make proposals which in their opinion will set back the clock of progress by decades and probably plunge the Country into chaos.

On the other hand the Sinhalese educated class as the Sinhalese Press indicates are equally impatient with what they regard as the slow pace of the present Government in carrying out reforms which they demand.....they accuse their opponents of selfish motives, of vested interests; they think doctors oppose Ayurveda in their own interests and the lawyers oppose change in language for their own convenience and advantage. They look upon those who sympathize with the Tamil or emphasize the need for English, as enemies of the Sinhalese race and of their language".

This divergence in ideals, outlook and aims will be damaging to both sides and, on the successful bridging of this wide gap must "rest the future success of the whole country in the matters of good government, economic stability and industrial and agricultural progress."

Our Community had materially helped to bridge wide gaps before; can it now intervene in this delicate situation and prove that it still has the necessary spiritual values?

It is no secret that with the passage of the "Sinhalese only Bill", with educational and connected changes; and with the altered trade union views and labour laws, the Prime Minister has met most of the immediate commitments in his election promises. He now sees that for real progress in industrial and agricultural development, in improving the National Income, reducing unemployment and inducing general

prosperity, an essential feature (or as the lawyers put it a "condition precedent") is, *general contentment and peace* among the various sections of the population. He is now setting about this, by considering incorporation in the constitution of clauses defining Fundamental Rights which must include the general use of all three of our languages.

I should perhaps now refer to recent pronouncements on this language issue which affects us so fundamentally.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, who on earlier occasions referred to the economic advantages accruing to a section of the population from the passing of the "Sinhala Only" Bill, took up the wider issue in addressing the Union Society of the University at Peradeniya and warned the Country of the danger of an emotional approach; he pleaded against haste in replacing English with the National languages and said it was *not* in the interests of the rising generation.

The Vice Chancellor of the University, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, at Kegalle, presented what may be regarded as the opinion of the majority of people who have given expert thought to the matter; he declared that English should be taught more intensively than before because it opened the door to wider knowledge than could be obtained through the National languages.

The Ceylonese National League (whose President is my friend Mr. Edmund Rodrigo for many years a colleague of mine in the Civil Service) and whose Hony. Secretary & Treasurer is Dr. J. P. Perera—both Sinhalese gentlemen—the Ceylonese National League passed a resolution a week ago urging on the Government the continuance of English. The Resolution reads "This meeting is of opinion that the majority of parents in the country are convinced that a sound modern education can be given to their children only through the medium of the English language and, if given the choice would prefer it as the medium of instruction of their children and therefore requests the Government, firstly, to restore to all parents alike the democratic and natural right to choose the medium of instruction of their children and secondly to afford them facilities to exercise that right."

Dr. Perera was of the view that we were living on our past cultural capital and that a sound modern education can be given to our children only through the medium of the English language.

I mentioned all these matters at some length in order to show that the disadvantages flowing from the "Sinhala only" Act were not in any sense directed against us as a Community but were the unhappy concomitant of the evolution of two seemingly irreconcilable sections of the general population (the Sinhalese educated and the English educated); added to fears (mostly genuine) of the ultimate dominance or of the ultimate extinction of the Sinhalese or of the Tamil language; we were only incidentally drawn into the vortex of the language contention.

Let me now turn to our new sister organisation dealing with Burgher Welfare. In my address last year I referred to the deputation to the then Prime Minister (Sir John Kotelawala); the deputation was composed of representatives of (1) our own standing committee for purpose of Education (2) The Burgher Association (3) The Burgher Education fund and (4) The Burgher Recreation Club.

Thereafter many of the representatives of the 4 Burgher Institutions thought it would be a good idea to continue to meet in this Hall, not in their representative capacity but as "persons of goodwill"; in passing, I should perhaps acknowledge a debt to Mr. Aubrey Martensz who then coined the phrase "persons of goodwill". These discussions were to deal generally with the position of the Burghers in the then changing and new environment; and to use a memorandum drafted by Mr. Hunter after our third meeting, as a basis for discussion.

It was at this stage that the "Sinhala only" Bill came up for public discussion. Mr. Rosslyn Koch and I were anxious to study Burgher reactions and we consulted many of the "persons of goodwill". As a member of the Prime Minister's first Language Sub-committee, I was invited to lead the deputation to the new Prime Minister (Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike) on the 30th May 1956.

The Prime Minister actively discussed the proposals we put forward and agreed with most of them.

At our continued meetings of the "persons of goodwill" subsequently, differences arose on two matters, viz (1) The stage at which the conference of all Burghers should be called i. e. whether the "planning" was to be undertaken and a pre-arranged system of "finance" devised in the first instance, with clear plans of work set out or whether this was to be done (with other details) at and *after* the main conference and (2) the issue whether the conference was to be called to strengthen the membership of the four existing Burgher Institutions and co-ordinate their Social Welfare activities or whether a 5th Burgher Organisation was to be created.

In practice these were far reaching issues on which depended the ultimate success of the Conference. One section (including myself) were keen on first planning out clearly our activities and pre-arranging finance matters; also we were anxious to avoid a 5th organisation;

- (a) the reasons we urged were that a 5th organisation was unnecessary for so small a community and that the conference be called to stimulate non-members to join one or more of the existing organisations which adequately catered for all Burghers; we wished the conveners to first explore the possibility of the existing associations co-ordinating their lists of persons requiring assistance in the fields of education and of social service, more especially as our own lists were not confined to those who were members of the Union or persons only who were eligible for membership; this co-ordination would moreover avoid overlap in assistance (as

happens today), would increase the range of activity of each association (so far as its funds permitted) and would also remove the necessity for asking that terrible question of applicants for assistance "Do you get help from any other Institution?" a question almost unfair to those in dire economic straits.

- (b) We urged that the present Associations cannot even now find adequate finance nor active office-bearers with sufficient leisure to devote to their duties; a 5th Organisation would enhance these difficulties for the existing associations.
- (c) A 5th organisation would inevitably require a new set of overhead expenditure (i) a clerk (ii) a typewriter and typist (iii) minor staff (iv) personnel for careful supervision of cash and finance (v) office and meeting accommodation (vi) books and stationery, all of which costs our Union over Rs. 400/- a month - money which can be better used in Social Service and Educational assistance.
- (d) We urged that a generation had grown up with loyalties to the existing Unions or Associations, to which members contribute whatever they can in finance and in personal service. In my own case I explained that my first loyalty will always be to this Union with which I had grown up and that if I had any money to spare I would always give it to the Union because I knew the care it took with money and was aware that it would be carefully used.
- (e) There were some lesser items we endeavoured to urge namely:—
- A. that a prearranged finance system (before calling a formal conference) was essential if it was intended to attract really large donations and contributions.
- B. We urged that much of the Scheme was born and nurtured in Emotionalism generated and supported largely by (i) uncertainty in regard to the future language trends (ii) perplexity about the community's, growing economic problems, (iii) employment difficulties and (iv) a sense of frustration arising from outside competition and from suspicions of nepotism or of communal partiality.

In regard to Emotionalism, I tried to urge that Scientific Administration visualised three stages in all schemes namely (1) hair raising (as Mr. Hunter's memorandum had achieved) (2) planning and (3) finance; and I pleaded that planning and finance be carried through *before* the conference.

Mine was however, a minority view and it was turned down; two further discussions were held at the B. R. C. and even so late as the 14th August 1956 a prominent convenor circulated a letter visualising the strengthening of the 4 existing Associations and the avoidance of a 5th Organisation.

The view of our General Committee, (actually taken at a much earlier stage) was that (1) members of the Union should be encouraged to attend the Conference.

(2) Assistance should be given the organisers by circulating notices to members of the Union and (3) that as a token of its goodwill the Union contribute Rs. 100/- towards the cost of convening the Conference.

A very encouraging Conference was held on the 29th September 1956 at the Milagiriya School Hall. At the Conference I was happy to hear a prominent convenor of the Conference (Mr. J. R. V. Ferdinands), entirely independently, give forceful expression to many of the points with which we had earlier failed to impress the majority of the convenors. Many of you were present at the Conference and I will not therefore recite all the happenings there. You will recall the good wishes for its success which I expressed at the last Founder's Day address.

A General meeting of the Burgher Welfare Organisation was held on the 23rd February 1957 at the Milagiriya Hall at which a constitution was adopted and office-bearer appointed.

Let me now pass on to matters connected with the Union itself. The 49th Annual Report has been before you for over two weeks and I assume that you have all read that report. You must have been happy to see that by exercising great care, it had been possible after some years, to close accounts with an excess of income over expenditure.

On page 3 the figures of membership have been slightly re-arranged in the interests of clarity; actually, the membership has fallen by 7 which is quite good, seeing that a number of members had left the Island for good.

Messrs Millers and Cargills made donations towards the maintenance of St. Nikolas' Home and the Colombo Apothecaries Co. is likely to do so; we are most thankful to them and trust that these donations will continue in the years to come.

Application has been made to declare the funds of St. Nikolas' Home; also the Education and Social Service funds, as Approved charities under the Income Tax Ordinance; the Minister of Finance wanted time to compare the request with many others which were pending but assured me that he would not reject our request without giving me another hearing.

A word about outstation members. When the Union was founded, the number of members at places like Kandy, Galle and Matara was so great that they formed groups in each town and prominent Colombo members when they visited these towns, met these groups and exchanged views. Owing to the drift to Colombo and for other reasons the number of members in each town has fallen and outstation members get little advantage from their membership. I was anxious to suggest for general discussion at least one advantage we can give them and that is that once every quarter, meetings of the General Committee be held on Saturday evenings instead of on Tuesday; the rules will not need alteration and this can be an occasion for outstation members to come to Colombo with their families; we can perhaps make this a regular "Members Day".

May I repeat the appeal I made last year for volunteers (with or without the necessary contacts) to assist the Standing Committees for purposes of Social Service in the matter of securing remunerative employment for the younger folk; sometimes by training in Industrial or other Training Institutes. Estate employment as Assistants and Creepers is growing difficult to secure but there are estate openings in the grades of clerks, stenographers and typists; there will be opportunities in Ceylon's new Mercantile Marine Service which the Government is committed to expand. For the girls the last standing committee had begun to look into the possibility of the nursing profession in any of its diverse forms. I know that individual members of the Committee are reluctant to render this kind of service because these individuals become miniature employment agencies, their houses besieged from early in the morning to late at night, absorbing all their leisure and more; if this is so, I plead for a joint (if somewhat impersonal) effort by the whole Committee.

In concluding will you let me repeat the appeal I made last year and in a recent Bulletin for the donation or sale of Building Co. shares to the Union; when this building was put up, it always was the intention that the Union should one day own it. We have gone almost half way in that project. Many of us kept two shares for qualification purposes and donated the others. May I beg of those who now own a large number of shares to kindly do this themselves. There may be a few members who cannot afford donation; the Union has a little money left to purchase some of these shares.

To those in generous mood, I should add that we still need a record reproducer and $\frac{2}{3}$ the cost of a new piano.

In giving up office after two years of work as President, I wish to make a special plea to the younger members to take office and help to revivify the Union from its 50th year; please do not say that you have not been *selected* for office; tell me, tell my successor that you are anxious to serve and in what capacity; room will always be found for you. Too often the excuse of want of time and overwork are adduced—and still no man has yet died of this terrible disease of overwork; and time can always be made; you know how you do most when you have most to do. If age gives me the privilege of being didactic, will you let me say that work such as the Union offers, is an education in itself and so greatly improves your human relations that you become a more valuable asset to your employer; added to this is that peculiar sense of psychological privilege of service to those among whom you have been born, lived and had your being; whose parents were the friends of your parents and whose children will be the friends of your children.

My grateful thanks go out to the Hony. Secretary, the Hony. Treasurer, the Chairman and Secretaries of Standing Committees and that large group of helpers who so cheerfully sacrifice their leisure to advance the objects for which this Union was formed 49 years ago.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF RAFFEL OF CEYLON

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

I

Christiaan Raffel, died at Colombo in 1818, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th January 1809, Engeltinga Susanna Giller, born 1782, died 1st July 1876, daughter of Jan Hendrik Giller of Swynsburg and Maria de Bruin. He had by her

- 1 Johan Christiaan, who follows under II.
- 2 Anthonetta Merciana, born 7th February 1812, died 25th May 1857, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th July 1831, Jeronimus Lambertus Alvis, baptised 31st August 1806, son of Bernhardus Alvis, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue, and Libertina Maria Lavdsberger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 62, and Vol. XLII, page 34).
- 3 Jacobus Henricus, who follows under III.

II

Johan Christiaan Raffel, born 22nd November 1809, died 18th December 1865, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th July 1834, Maria Charlotta Alvis, born 28th August 1812, died 22nd October 1864, daughter of Bernhardus Alvis and Libertina Maria Landsberger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 62, and Vol. XLII, page 33.) He had by her.

- 1 William, who follows under IV.
- 2 Louisa, born 2nd July 1836, died 20th May 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th September 1854, Fredrik Hendrik Van Geyzel, born 17th February 1830, son of Lourens Jacobus Van Geyzel and Salomina Martina de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 74.)
- 3 Emelia, born 23rd February 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th July 1861, James Charles Jansz, born 29th February 1840, died 22nd July 1896, son of Henry Albertus Jansz and Charlotte Dorothea Hoffman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 175).
- 4 John, who follows under V.
- 5 Anthonetta, born 11th October 1841.
- 6 Julia Anthonetta, born 30th March 1843, married in S. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah Colombo, 17th December 1868, Emanuel Doyle Fernando.

- 7 Henry Albert, born 14th June 1844.
- 8 Sophia Charlotta, born 6th January 1846, died 31st January 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th October 1865, James Schokman, born 23rd October 1842, died 26th October 1883, son of Jan Hendrik Schokman and Johanna Wilhelmina.
- 9 Andreas Albert, born 2nd December 1847.
- 10 James John, born 31st July 1849, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th June 1868, Ann Agnes Siegertsz.
- 11 Harriet Leonora, born 20th December 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th March 1868, Charles Augustus Joachim.
- 12 George Frederick, who follows under VI.

III

Jacobus Henricus (Jacob Henry) Raffel, born 27th June 1814, died 16th March 1861, married:

- (a) In Kandy, 24th November 1835 Mary Kennedy, born 11th July 1815, died 19th June 1838, daughter of Captain John Kennedy of the Royal Engineers and his wife, Sarah.
- (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 13th January 1840, Emelia Antoinette Van Cuylenberg, born 28th June 1823, died 11th March 1859, daughter of Petrus Henricus Van Cuylenberg and Johanna Elisabeth Kenning. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 80).

Of the first marriage, he had —

- 1 Henrietta Emelia, born 31st August 1836, died 29th November 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd May 1855, John Mitchell de Kretser, baptised 3rd November 1833, son of Adrianus Henricus (Hermanus) de Kretser and Johanna Matthysz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20).
- 2 Mary Ann, born 7th January 1838, died 1st November 1838.
Of the second marriage, he had —
- 3 Eugenie Lucretia, born 7th March 1841, died 24th August 1871, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th February 1863, Charles Morgan Thomasz, born 1838, son of Benjamin Thomasz and Engeltinga Maria Hausen.
- 4 Caroline Matilda, born 20th April 1843, died 14th May 1844.
- 5 Josephine Sophia, born 2nd May 1845, died 4th November 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.
(a) 23rd February 1864, George Morgan Alvis, born 28th March 1837, died 11th May 1867, son of Hendrik Liebert Alvis and Adriana Dulcima Lourensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, pages 33 and 181.)

- (b) 10th June 1868, Pieter Edward Van Geyzel, born 11th December 1822, died 2nd January 1877, widower of Johanna Wilhelmina Bock, and son of Henricus Philippus Van Geyzel and Johanna Petronella Soysa. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 74).
- 6 Agnes Leonora, born 4th November 1847, died 21st January 1894.
- 7 Oliver Christopher, who follows under VII.
- 8 Lydia Emelia, born 19th November 1852, died 17th June 1833.
- 9 Arthur Wilfred, who follows under VIII.
- 10 Edith Louisa, born 19th May 1858, died 16th August 1859.

IV

William Raffel, born 27th April 1835, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th January 1862, Jane Schokman, born 3rd January 1839, daughter of Jan Hendrik (John Henry) Schokman and Jonanna Wilhelmina. He had by her—

- 1 Jane Maria, born 23rd October 1862, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th January 1894, Henry Francis de Vos, born 17th September, 1869, died 26th February 1927, son of Henry Arthur de Vos and Harriet Frances de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 135 and 148.)

V

John Raffel, born 20th October 1840, died 30th December 1864, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th February 1863, Jane Caroline de Run, born 4th September 1846, daughter of Willem Fredrik de Run and Emelia Petronella Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLV, page 30.) He had by her—

- 1 Ella Evangeline, born 14th May 1865.

VI

George Frederick Raffel, born 31st August 1853, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 26th December 1872, Sarah Adeline Godlieb, and he had by her—

- 1 Sophia Charlotte, born 1st December 1874, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Cclombo, 6th October 1894, James Alexander David.

VII

Oliver Christopher Raffel, born 4th April 1850, died 21st May 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1874, Agnes Mary VanGeyzel, born 2nd September 1849, died 14th January 1930, daughter of John William Van Geyzel and Antonetta Ursula Thomasz. (DBU. Journal, Vol. X, page 76.) He had by her—

- 1 William Henry Allan, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), born 9th February 1875, died 28th April 1942.
- 2 Leila Mabel, born 17th April 1876, died 23rd September 1955.
- 3 Walter Wyville Laurence, born 29th May 1877, died 12th July 1877.
- 4 Emmeline Adele, born 26th April 1878, died 22nd May 1950.
- 5 Evan Laurence, who follows under IX.
- 6 Millicent Clare, born 13th August 1881, died 3rd January 1957 married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1912, Clement Elwyn Ferdinands, born 28th August 1881, died 30th June 1941, son of Frederick William Ferdinands and Henrietta Jansz. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 81 and 82.)
- 7 Louise, born 2nd September 1882, died 7th April 1883.
- 8 Antonette Ursula, born 22nd October 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 25th March 1918, Albert Joseph.
- 9 Herbert Colin, Civil Engineer, Colombo Municipality, born 12th June 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo 21st December 1916, Mabel Cecilia de Rooy, born 12th February 1882, daughter of John William de Rooy and Sarah Jemima Vander Smagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 86, and Vol. XLI, page 30).
- 10 Percival Christopher, who follows under X.
- 11 Agnes Louisz, born 2nd December 1887, died 28th September 1951.
- 12 Basil Van Geyzel, born 27th February 1890, died 13th March 1915.
- 13 Nellie Edith, born 10th August 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th September 1922, Frederick Ernest Bartels, born 2nd June 1890, son of Walter Charles Bartels and Florence Emily Isabel Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 66.)

VIII

Arthur Wilfred Raffel, born 22nd January 1856, died 2nd August 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th December 1878, Alice Rosalind de Waas, born 18th November 1859, died 17th March 1934, daughter of John William de Waas and Anne Henrietta Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 20). He had by her—

- 1 Vivian Alice, born 10th August 1880, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th April 1909, Frederick William Van Cuylenberg, born 21st March 1878, died 18th September 1946, son of Arthur William Van Cuylenberg, Chief Inspector of Schools, and Catherine Agnes Prins. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 82, and Vol. XL, page 8).
- 2 Enid Alice, born 4th February 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th October 1905, Gerard Henry Percival Leembruggen, Clergyman, born 27th May 1878, died 7th February 1952, son of Gerard Edward Leembruggen, Superintendent of Surveys, and Evelyn de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 27).
- 3 Ruth Leslie, born 9th August 1883, died 19th February 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th February 1909, Cecil Bertram Brohier, born 20th September 1880, died 29th November 1935, son of Richard Annesley Brohier, Assistant Auditor General, and Harriet Ann Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 129, and Vol. XXXI, pages 199, and 206.)
- 4 Edith Muriel, born 16th March 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th August 1911, Walrond Dumeresq Deutrom, born 3rd January 1888, died 16th August 1942, son of John Francis Walter Deutrom and Jane Agnes Woutersz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, pages 65 and 68, and Vol. XXXIX, page 56.)
- 5 Arthur Van Cuylenburg, born 5th October 1887, died 12th January, 1896.
- 6 Aileen, born 5th April 1889, died 28th August 1921.
- 7 Allanson, born 30th June 1890, died 5th June 1951, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 16th June 1928, Una May Forster, born 6th March 1896, daughter of John William Forster and Rose May Gray.
- 8 Cyril Herbert, born 3rd October 1891, died in Brisbane, Australia, 16th November 1941, married in the Church of St. Chad, Cremoine, New South Wales, Australia, 22nd November 1924, Cecilia Baldwin, born at Twyford, Berkshire, England, 31st May 1886, daughter of Louis Napoleon Baldwin and Mary Jane Morgan of Caerleon, Monmouthshire, South Wales.
- 9 Gertrude Blanche, born 23rd March 1893.
- 10 William Henry, born 15th June 1895, died 16th January 1896.
- 11 Isabelle, born 18th October 1896, died 23rd July 1897.
- 12 Norma Ellen, born 11th October 1898, died 20th October 1899.
- 13 Arthur Douglas, who follows under XI.

IX

Evan Lawrence, Raffel, L.R.C.P. and s. (Edin.), L.F.P. and s. (Glas.), born 10th November 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1919, Avise Enid Foenander, born 7th July 1898, daughter of Charles Justin Foenander and Avise Lydia Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 83, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 101.) He had by her—

- 1 Orwell Christopher, M.B.B.S. (Ceylon), D.C.H. (Lond.), born 28th October 1923.
- 2 Allan Lawrence, who follows under XII.

X

Percival Christopher Raffel, born 18th August 1886, married :

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd September 1914, Mary Maud de Kretser.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 5th January 1927, Isabel Linda Alvis, born 18th November 1894, daughter of Charles Lorenz Alvis and Mary Harriet Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 38, and Vol. XLIV, page 178).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Marion Christobel, born 3rd July 1915, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1938, Philip Augustus Buultjens, born 21st March 1904, son of John William Buultjens, J.P., Head Master of St. Thomas' School, Matara, and Winifred Louisa Buultjens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 29 and 31).
- 2 Norma Edith, born 12th May 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd December 1939, Cecil Vere Rowlands, born 12th September 1910, son of William Oswald Rowlands and Alice Maud Muriel Thomasz.
- 3 Yolande Ninette, born 26th October 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st June 1940, Ausdale William Henricus, born 22nd June 1915, son of Ausdale Basil Henricus and Nellie Louis Rankine.
- 4 Stephanie Cecile, born 29th September 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 25th April 1942, Roy Edmund Reimers, born 19th April 1917, son of Roy Edmund Reimers, M.B.E., Government Archivist, and Ruth Ondaatje. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 50 and 52).

Of the 2nd marriage, he had—

- 5 Patricia Carol, born 27th November 1927, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th April 1951, John Alexander Rose Koch, born 21st March 1915, son of Alexander Godfried Dennis Koch and Ethel Mildred Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 82).

- 6 Ramona Lorraine, born 30th December 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd January 1954, Frederick Christopher Vanderwert, born 31st March 1919, son of Christopher Henry Vanderwert and Jane Wilhelmina Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 110 and Vol. XLV, pages 120 and 124).
- 7 Percival Lorenz, born 11th May 1930.

XI

Arthur Douglas Raffel, Proctor, born 29th November 1900, married in St. Pauls' Church, Kandy, 21st April 1930, Grace Sheila Gertrude Sproule, born 27th July 1908, daughter of Edward Cyril Lambert Sproule, Proctor, and Minnie Treherne Cooke. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 141). He had by her—

- 1 Penelope Ann, born 16th September 1935, married in the Cathedral, Edinburgh, 24th May 1955, John Clement Stewart of Edinburgh.
- 2 Susan Mary, born 23rd September 1940.
- 3 Janet Virginia, born 25th March 1942.

XII

Allan Lawrence Raffel, born 13th September 1929, married in St. Pauls' Church, Milagiriya, 12th February 1955, Jennifer Millicent Loos, born 27th September 1936, daughter of Clive Edward Alison Loos and Dorothy Evelyn Millicent Daniels. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 52 and Vol. XXXIX, page 121). He had by her—

- 1 Avice Ann Marie, born 27th December 1955.
- 2 Edward Lawrence, born 4th February 1957.

- Notes:* (1) Jacobus Henricus (Jacob Henry) Raffel mentioned in Section III, was in the Royal Engineers as a Surveyor and a Road Builder. He is said to have assisted in the construction of the roads from Kegalle to Kandy and from Balangoda to Haputale.
- (2) Charles Morgan Thomasz, as widower of Eugenie Lucretia Raffel mentioned in Section III, 3, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st December 1872, Jane Maria Alvis, referred to in D.B.U. Journal/ Vol. XLII, page 25. He married for the third time in the same church on 23rd December 1885, Lily de Vos.
- (3) Jane Caroline Raffel nee de Run, mentioned in Section V, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th April 1866, Andrew Van Dort, referred to in D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 26.
- (4) Cyril Herbert Raffel, mentioned in Section VIII, 8, served in the World War, 1914—1918, in the Royal Garrison Artillery, and went with the Expeditionary Force to France. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 5).

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF GAUDER OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff)

I

Johan Adam Gauder, born at Sengen, (Wittenberg) living in Ceylon, 1796—1828, (D. B. U. Journal. Vol. I, page 85) married at Galle:

- (a) Gertruida Elisabeth Reyhardt, daughter of Christoffel Frederick Reyhardt and Elisabeth Nögel.
- (b) Johanna Gerardina Bogaars, widow of William Carl Jan of Mannar, and daughter of Henricus Ezechiël Bogaars of Zierickzee in Holland and Anna Maria de Lange. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 118).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Petronella Gerardina, born 25th January 1797, married Captain Nicolaas Oretto.
- 2 Johan Frederick, born 10th March 1799.
- 3 Joseph, who follows under II.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Frederika Wilhelmina Charlotta, born 15th March 1818, married Charles Edward Cramer.
- 5 Johanna Elisabeth Sophia, born 7th January 1823, died 12th June 1844, married at Galle, 6th July 1843, Trutand Frederick Morgan, Magistrate Matara, born 4th February 1819, died 10th August 1870, son of Richard Owen Morgan and Bernardina Lucretia Lourenz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 62, and Vol. XLII, page 181).
- 6 Charlotta Rudolphina, born 6th November 1826.
- 7 Daniel Johannes Lambertus, who follows under III.

II

Joseph Gauder married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 24th May 1821, Augenia Abigail Andree, baptised 19th April 1801, daughter of Wilhelm Hendrik Andree and Clara Elisabeth Van Hoven. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XL, pages 45 and 46). He had by her—

- 1 Charlemont Jonathan, who follows under IV.
- 2 John George Andree, who follows under V.
- 3 James Richard Alexander, born 28th February 1824.
- 4 Thomas Henry Dionysins, born 25th August 1825.
- 5 Henrietta Georgiana, born 15th May 1828, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th September 1852, Cornelis Christian Gomes, widower of Anna Catharina Gomes.

- 6 Joseph Charles, born 22nd December 1829.
- 7 William Edward, born 22nd July 1833.
- 8 James Louis, born 23rd September 1836.

III

Daniel Johannes Lambertus Gauder, born 29th January 1828, died 5th August 1865, married Margaret Helen Kellar, born 6th March 1839, died 13th June 1861, daughter of George Frederick Kellar and Gertruida Elisabeth Bogaars. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 51, and Vol. XLIV, page 118). He had by her—

- 1 Griffith Kellar, born 25th December 1859.

IV

Charlemont Jonathan Gauder, born 10th May 1822, married Arnoldina Cornelia Poulier, born 11th August 1811, died 15th June 1845, daughter of Gerrit Joan Poulier and Anna Catherina de Vos. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 22, and Vol. XXVII, page 131). He had by her—

- 1 Jonathan Alexander, who follows under VI.
- 2 Amanda Malbina, born 28th February 1845.
- 3 William.
- 4 Henry William, who follows under VII.
- 5 Walter Edward, born 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th July 1881, Grace Evelyn Jansz.
- 6 Susan Eliza, born 17th July 1861, died 1943, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 28th November 1883, John Kelly of Ireland.
- 7 Philip.
- 8 Jane.
- 9 Clarissa Frances married William Oscar Garth, son of John Garth and Magdalene Elizabeth Schrader.
- 10 Caroline.
- 11 Maria.

V

John George Andree Gauder, born 9th September 1823, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 2nd September 1857, Emily Louisa Bennet, born 5th March 1838, daughter of James Bennet and Anna Peternella Meyer. He had by her—

- 1 George John, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Edward Alexander.
- 3 Laura Matilda, born 29th June 1867.
- 4 Charles William.

- 5 Charles Allan, who follows under IX.
- 6 Daisy Florence, born 18th June 1874, died 3rd April 1923, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 8th January 1894, Justus Brandt Emanuel Moldrich, born 2nd July 1870, died 23rd September 1929, son of Bernard Orazis Moldrich, Proctor, and Josephine Benedicta Phebus (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, pages 118 and 121).

VI

Jonathan Alexander Gauder, born 27th February 1844, died 3rd September 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th February 1865, Frances Gomes, born 15th October 1847, died 4th June 1899, daughter of Cornelius Christian Gomes and Anna Catherina Gomes. He had by her—

- 1 Agnes Margaret, born 8th September 1866, died 27th June 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1893, Charles Allan Gauder, who follows under IX.
- 2 George Wilfred, who follows under X.
- 3 Edward Martin, born 28th February 1870, died 12th July 1921.
- 4 Christian Charlemont, born 26th February 1872, died 19th September 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th October 1932, Amelia Caroline de Saram, daughter of Herbert John de Saram, L.M.S. (Ceylon) L.S.A. (London), Civil Medical Department, and Henrietta Augusta Heilmann of London.
- 5 Rosaline Constance, born 27th June 1874, died 27th August 1944, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th April 1893, William Francis Fernando, born 25th June 1871, died 25th August 1895, son of Archibald Ubald Fernando and Bernardura Margarita de Kroes.
- 6 Cyril Alexander, born 24th July 1876, died 11th June 1898.
- 7 Agnes Elizabeth, born 11th December 1878, died 18th December 1891.
- 8 Adelaide Charlotte, born 6th February 1880, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 9th September 1907, Samuel Robert Schokman, born 5th May 1878, died 28th October 1938, son of Robert Arnold Schokman and Caroline Wilhelmina Willenberg. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 110 and 117, and Vol. XXXVII, page 30).
- 9 Lilian Beatrice, born 10th March 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th April 1909, Wilfred Lovell Garth, born 15th October 1882, died 28th January 1939, son of William Oscar Garth and Clarissa Frances Gauder, referred to in section IV, 9.
- 10 Frederick, born 26th March 1884, died 18th April 1884.

- 11 Ethel Frances, born 10th December 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th September 1915, Alexander Charles Kelly, born 10th August 1887, died 21st December 1950, son of John Kelly and Susan Eliza Gauder, referred to in section IV, 6.
- 12 Leonora Florence, born 30th July 1888.

VII

Henry William Gauder, born 24th August 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd June 1881, Cecilia Caroline Van Geysel, and he had by her—

- 1 Samuel Leslie, born 6th September 1883.
- 2 Edgar Hugh, born 7th March 1885,
- 3 Margaret Cecilia, born 22nd January 1887, married 24th January 1906, Richard Osborn, Spaar, born 21st August 1882, son of James Alfred Spaar, Minister of the Methodist Church and Clara Jane Vander Straaten (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 123, and Vol. XLIII, page 118).

VIII

George John Gauder married Charlotte Jemima Raymond, born 17th September 1864, died 2nd April 1924, daughter of Arnoldus Raymond and Elizabeth Petronella Cordill. He had by her—

- 1 Harris Godwin, born 11th December 1882, died 20th August 1927, married in St. Sebastian Church, Hulftsdorp, Colombo, 12th December 1906, Ethel Frances Raymond, daughter of Arthur Francis William Raymond and Letitia Eleanor Jansz.

IX

Charles Allan Gauder, born 18th July 1871, died 1931, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1893, Agnes Margaret Gauder, referred to in section VI, 1. He had by her—

- 1 Florence Beatrice, born 26th October 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th December 1915, Hubert Eugene Rode, born 12th February 1886, died 17th December 1949, son of Eugene Road, and Anne Frederica Cannon. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 185, and Vol. XXIX, page 104).
- 2 Muriel Blanche, born 4th, May 1896, died 3rd October 1955, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 15th February 1915, James Allan Smith, born 11th January 1889, son of Francis William Smith, and Mary Jocelyn Gauder.
- 3 Constance Blanche, born 1898, married in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, Richard Lappen,
- 4 Agnes Margaret, born 7th July 1898.
- 5 Charles Allan, who follows under XI.
- 6 John Jonathan, who follows under XII.

X

George Wilfred Gauder, born 6th April 1868, died 8th September 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th October 1898. Lillian Caroline Van Hagt, born 3rd June 1875, daughter of Edward William Van Hagt, Proctor, and Jane Caroline de Neys. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 129. and Vol. XLVII, page 12.) He had by her—

- 1 George Wilfred, who follows under XIII.
- 2 Edward Neville, who follows under XIV,
- 3 Hilda Adelaide, born 6th July 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th September 1924, Kenneth Maxwell Jansz, born 18th March 1898, son of William Arnold Jansz and Cecilia Jane Baptist.
- 4 Cyril Douglas, who follows under XV.
- 5 Mirian, born 19th April 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th December 1923, Terence Vernon Brohier, born 17th August 1901, son of Edgar Alfred Brohier and Edith Hortensia de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 139, Vol. XXXI, page 202).
- 6 Mignon Perlyn, born 2nd December 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th March 1931, Agar Elliston Joseph, born 1st August 1904, son of Agar Joseph and Kathleen Heyn.

XI

Charles Allan Gauder, born 3rd January 1900, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 27th February 1924, Brenda Patricia Koelmeyer, born 17th March 1907, daughter of Theodore Ernest Koelmeyer and Sophia Adelaide Firth. He had by her.

- 1 Joyce Doris Mary, born 4th December 1924, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th August 1947, Gladwin Hilary Philip Direkze, born 4th May 1921, son of Alban Colin Stephen Direkze and Gladys Mary Direkze.
- 2 Anne Dorothy Phyllis, born 27th January 1927, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 30th December 1952, Clive Arthur Deutrom, born 1st February 1929, son of George Philip Deutrom and Muriel Primrose Van Cuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 69.)
- 3 Maxwell Clement, born 14th July 1928.
- 4 Vilma Rita, born 17th March 1931, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 27th December 1949, Jack Berry Joseph, born 24th August 1926, son of Eugene Henry Vanderwert Joseph and Nellie Edna Gray. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 189).
- 5 Patrick Allan, born 18th March 1933.
- 6 Leroy Francis, born 3rd December 1935.
- 7 Carlyle Anthony, born 11th September 1943.

XII

John Jonathan Gauder, born 9th December 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd October 1930, Iris Dagmar de Silva, born 30th May 1911, daughter of George Denis de Silva and Ada Adelaide de Kroes. He had by her—

- 1 Edelweiss Marlene Iris born 11th August 1936.
- 2 Eleanor Clementine, born 13th June 1941.
- 3 John Winston Delano, born 3rd June 1943.
- 4 Jean Loretta, born 28th February 1946.

XIII

George Wilfred Gauder, born 4th September 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th September 1927, Doris Juliet Monica Jansz, born 25th March 1908, daughter of Alfred Albert Jansz and Juliet Keller. He had by her—

- 1 Audrey Monica, born 8th July 1928.
- 2 Mavis Doreen, born 15th September 1929.
- 3 Wilfred Maurice, born 30th September 1931.
- 4 Ralph Mervyn, born 21st November 1934.
- 5 Rosemary Blossom, born 11th January 1937.
- 6 Christobel Dawn, born 7th May 1940.
- 7 Mifanwy Elsberth, born 30th July 1944.
- 8 Sherine Crystal, born 14th February 1949.
- 9 Loraine Jennifer, born 14th March 1951.

XIV

Edward Neville Gauder, born 19th January 1901, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th April 1944, Brenda Zeana Wright, born 1st March 1923, daughter of James Wright and Anna Thurwood. He had by her—

- 1 Noel Basil, born 27th December 1944.
- 2 Edward Neville, born 2nd August 1947.
- 3 Aubrey Tyrrel, born 4th November 1948.
- 4 Annesly Clive, born 23rd February 1950.
- 5 Bradley Travece, born 20th September 1951.
- 6 Penelope Gay, born 8th May 1954.

XV

Cyril Douglas Gauder, born 12th September 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Bambalapitiya, 6th September 1941, Rosaline Hazel Merle Pereira, born 22nd October 1907, daughter of Lionel Gerald Pereira, Land Surveyor, and Alice Clare Pereira. He had by her—

- 1 Wendy Dawn, born 1st December 1942.
- 2 Jillienne Lorraine, born 2nd December 1943.
- 3 Trelawney Douglas born 20th March 1945.
- 4 Cheryl Delia, born 6th February 1947.
- 5 Bradley Cavan, born 16th November 1949.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DE NIESE OF CEYLON

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

I.

Benjamin de Niese, Scriba of the Land Court at Jaffna, and later promoted to the rank of Assistant according to a decision of the Political Council of Ceylon, had the following children :

- 1 Abraham Lodewyk, who follows under II.
- 2 Carel Benjamin, born 1756.
- 3 Fredrick Gerard, who follows under III.
- 4 William, born 1764.
- 5 Anna Elisabeth, married at Jaffna, 8th September 1799, Bernard Christian Arndt, Sitting Magistrate, Mullaitivu, born 1771, died 1826, son of Johann Carel Arndt of Westerhausen (Brandenburg), Resident of Point Pedro, and Antonetta Victoria de Melho. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 13).

II.

Abraham Lodewyk de Niese, Junior Clerk in the Service of the Dutch East India Company, born 1752, married Magdalena Elisabeth Maartensz, daughter of Louis Maartensz and Dorothea Magdalena Cramer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 39.) He had by her—

- 1 Caroline Wilhelmina, born 1790, died 25th October 1850.
- 2 Godfried Luduvet, who follows under IV.
- 3 John, born 1794.
- 4 Gertruida, born 1798.
- 5 Bartholdus Cornelis, who follows under V.
- 6 Bernard, who follows under VI.
- 7 Susan, born 1811, married at Jaffna, 21st July 1831, Frederick Balthazar Modder, Proctor, son of William Jacob Modder, Assistant Surgeon and Maria Magdalena Kleef. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 93, and Vol. XXVIII, page 70.)

III.

Fredrik Gerard de Niese, "Secretaris" at Matara, and later Secretary of the Provincial Court of Trincomalee. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 96 and Vol. XXXIII, page 82) born 1762, married at Jaffna, 31st December 1786, Maria Dorothea Elisabeth Koch, born 1762, widow of Hendrik Speldewinde. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 72, and daughter of Godfried Koch of Alt-Ruppin, Brandenburg (Prussia) and Wilhelmina Magdalena Rovert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 128.) He had by her—

1. Wilhelmina Catharina, baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church Matara, 25th May 1794.

IV.

Godfried Luduvet de Niese, born 1793 married in St. John's Church, Chundikuli, 4th August 1813, Gerardina Patronella.....died 18th November 1866. He had by her—

- 1 Theodora Dorothea married Peter Harridge.
- 2 William, who follows under VII.
- 3 Charles Edward, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Anne Elisabeth, born 22nd December 1833.

V

Bartholdus Cornelis de Niese, born 1804, married at the residence of Reverend Joseph Knight at Nellore, 12th July 1824, (by Governor's licence No. 487 dated 25th May 1824), Anna Juliana Kerkenberg. He had by her—

- 1 Maria Jane, born 8th December 1826, married at Jaffna, 7th February 1849, John George Koch, born 27th February 1827, son of Cyrus Godfried Koch and Jacomina Bernardina Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 35, and Vol. X, pages 129 and 130).
- 2 William Henry, born 13th December 1828.
- 3 John Edward, born 10th August 1830.
- 4 Charles Frederick, born 16th April 1832.
- 5 James Patrick, born 25th April 1834.
- 6 Henry Robert, born 2nd May 1836.
- 7 Joseph Charlotta, born 16th September 1839.
- 8 Elisabeth Anne, born 20th June 1842, died 2nd September 1906, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo 26th May 1876. George Martin Crozier, born 29th March 1851, died 31st July 1923, son of John Crozier, of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh in Ulster, Eire, and Xavinia Bastiansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 25).
- 9 Frances Catharine, born 28th May 1845, married in St. John's Church, Chundikuli, 24th May 1865, Peter Frederick Toussaint, born 16th January 1843, son of Peter Frederick Toussaint and Susanna Elizabeth Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 38, and Vol. X, page 129).
- 10 Thomas Alexander, who follows under IX.

VI.

Bernard de Niese, born 1809, married in the Fort Church, Jaffna, 29th July 1829, Anne Theile, died 6th May 1856. He had by her—

- 1 Anne Amelia Louisa, born 14th June 1837, married in St. John's Church, Chundikuli, 9th July 1852, Henry Fredrik Speldewinde, widower of Henrietta Wilhelmina Grenier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 23) and son of Henry George Speldewinde and Johanna Petronella Schultz. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXXIII, pages 73 and 74).
- 2 Bernhard Edward, born 19th February 1843.
- 3 Charlotte Ernestine, born 4th February 1848.

VII.

William de Niese, born 1822, married in the Fort Church, Mannar, 29th May 1842, Johanna Elisabeth Jan, and he had by her.

- 1 William Alfred, born 10th August 1843.
- 2 James Charles, born 21st March 1850, died 21st April 1853.
- 3 Richard, born 26th February 1856.

VIII.

Charles Edward de Niese, born 21st July 1829, married in Christ Church, Jaffna, 13th February 1851, Elisabeth Vander Hoven, and he had by her—

- 1 Peter, who follows under X.
- 2 James, who follows under XI.

IX.

Thomas Alexander de Niese, born 1st December 1848, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st March 1879, Margaret Henrietta Mortier and he had by her—

- 1 Genista Charlotte Cameron, born 13th June 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th May 1899, Samuel Godfried Koch, born 23rd October 1862/ son of James Francis Koch and Elizabeth Dorothea Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 129, 131 and 135).
- 2 James Patrick Lawson Wace, born 14th June 1881.

X

Peter de Niese, born 15th August 1855, married Sarah Kleyn, and he had by her—

- 1 Cammil
- 2 Ella
- 3 Patrick, who follows under XII.

XI

James de Niese, born 15th August 1855, died 17th December 1934, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Jaffna, 27th October 1879, Dorothea Elizabeth Martyn, born 6th February 1861, died 13th March 1925, daughter of Paul Martyn and Angelina Altendorff. He had by her—

- 1 Angelina, born 1880, died 1928.
- 2 Charles Ignatius, who follows under XIII.
- 3 George Henry, who follows under XIV.
- 4 James Dunstan, who follows under XV.
- 5 Joseph Hyacinth, who follows under XVI.
- 6 Dorothy Florence, born 19th August 1889, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 7th November 1914, Victor Ernest Augustus Poulter, born 3rd May 1884, son of William Albert Poulter and Cornelia Augusta Sophia Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 26 and 27, and Vol. XXVII, page 159).
- 7 Lawrence, born 1891, died in infancy.
- 8 Elsie Margaret, born 31st January 1894, married at Galkissa, 17th November 1916, Francis Oliver Hopman, born 20th July 1887, son of Richard Hopman.
- 9 Priscilla Gereldine, born 17th November 1893, married at Jaffna Arthur Griswald Charles.
- 10 William Crofton, born 22nd March 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th December 1932, Florence Merlyn de Witt Barbut, born 19th January 1908, daughter of Cecil Alexander de Witt Barbut and Florence Evangeline Thuring
- 11 Norah, born 1898, died young.
- 12 Mary Florence, born 14th July 1900, married at Jaffna, George Martyn.
- 13 Petronella Cecilia, born 27th May 1906, married at Jaffna, George Mack.

XII.

Patrick de Niese, died in Australia in 1954, married Vita Rodrigo, and he had by her—

- 1 Lynn
- 2 Zoe
- 3 Hormah
- 4 Dossie
- 5 Dorret
- 6 Ivan
- 7 Naomi.

XIII.

Charles Ignatius de Niese, born 31st July 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Maligakande, Colombo, 27th January 1913, Irène Maud Mack, daughter of William Alfred Mack, and Clarice Agnes Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 140). He had by her—

- 1 Rex Clarence, who follows under XVII.
- 2 Roy James, who follows under XVIII.
- 3 Frank Clement, who follows under XIX.
- 4 Carl Mervyn, born 4th June 1919, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd January 1957, Charmaine Rita Marlene Hingert, born 3rd January 1933, daughter of Leslie Lionel Hingert and Lorna Mabel de Run.

XIV.

George Henry de Niese, born 15th September 1884, married at Jaffna, Catherine Rebecca Punyrajasinghe, he had by her—

- 1 Paul Gregory, born 13th February 1915.
- 2 James Aloysius.
- 3 Mary Immaculate.
- 4 Terence.
- 5 Peter Henry Douglas, who follows under XX.

XV.

James Dunstan de Niese, born 16th July 1886, died 31st August 1944, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 30th October 1912, Lena Violet Ernst, born 15th January 1895, daughter of George Edward (Charles) Ernst and Eliza Catherine Sela. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 22, and Vol. XLIII, page 29.) He had by her—

- 1 Marie Catherine Dorothea, born 21st November 1913, married in St. Mary's Church, Matara, 23rd April 1942, George Henry Miller Colomb, born 7th August 1917, son of George Henry Miller Colomb and Elsie Muriel Loos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, pages 114, 139 and 140).
- 2 Maurice Gladwin, born 6th July 1915.
- 3 Alberta Winifred, born 12th October 1917, married in St. Mary's Church, Matara, 16th September 1941, James William Cornelius (Neil) Thiedeman, born 4th December 1916, son of Samuel Maurice Thiedeman and Pledgeworth Nancy Caroline Thiedeman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 67 and 70.)
- 4 Deryck Carlyle Linden Maurice, born 22nd September 1931.

XVI.

Joseph Hyacinth de Niese, born 17th April 1888, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th June 1920, Ayala Lorenza Kellar, born 5th November 1900, daughter of Arthur Meurling Kellar and Rosalind Maud Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 107, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 54.) He had by her—

- 1 Elwick Aloysius, born 21st July 1921, died 13th April 1946.
- 2 Monica Zilla, born 4th May 1922, married in St. Lawrence Church, Wellawatte. 16th January 1945, Thomas Alaric Kreltszheim, born 25th August 1917, son of Elgin Edward Kreltszheim and Dorothe Winifred Vanden Driesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 58.)
- 3 Mary Doreen, born 19th April 1923, died 16th April 1925.
- 4 Sheila Therese, born 21st May 1925, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 29th December 1952, Winston St. Hilary Lodewyke, born 28th October 1922, son of John Spearman Lodewyke and Florence Solomons.
- 5 Mary Yvonne, born 27th November 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 29th January 1950, Lawrence Arthur Frederick Misso, born 7th February 1929, son of Frederick Hector Misso and Eileen Ellen Marguerite Misso. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 68 and 69).
- 6 Alexis Tyrill, who follows under XXI.
- 7 Earle Francis, born 4th October 1929.
- 8 Gertrude Cecilia, born 13th November 1931.
- 9 Rita Ninette, born 25th January 1934.
- 10 Starling Anne, born 13th July 1937.
- II George Emmanuel Brian, born 1st January 1939.
- 12 Loraine Maxima, born 11th May 1943.

XVII.

Rex Clarence de Niese, born 14th November 1914, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th April 1941, Wilhelmina Iris Merle Metzeling, born 12th June 1908, daughter of Arthur William Metzeling, Ceylon Civil Service, and Agnes Jane Martenstyn. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 119). He had by her—

- 1 Beverley Errol Rex, born 12th November 1943.
- 2 Ramona Cheryl, born 23rd March 1948.

XVIII.

Roy James de Niese, born 15th July 1916, married 23rd February 1946, Clarice Veda Brohier, born 14th January 1919, daughter of Clarence Augustus Vivian Brohier and Veda Erian Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 207). He had by her—

- 1 Michael Raymond, born 12th February 1947.

XIX.

Frank Clement de Niese, born 23rd November 1917, married Patricia Kirkton, and he had by her—

- 1 Russel,
- 2 Jennifer, born 20th September 1956.

XX.

Peter Henry Douglas de Niese, born 19th May 1923, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 4th March 1946, Estelle Mignon Joseph, born 14th November 1926, daughter of Cedric Rienzi Joseph, Proctor, and Hazel Esme Van Twest. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 192.) He had by her—

- 1 George Peter Douglas, born 11th February 1947.
- 2 Cedric Stephen Aloysius, born 12th December 1948.
- 3 Paul Michael Alan, born 9th August 1950.
- 4 Christopher Joseph Martin, born 18th February 1953.
- 5 John Richard Alastair, born 31st January 1955.
- 6 May Esme Valerie, born 17th May 1956.

XXI.

Alexis Tyrill de Niese, born 17th July 1928, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 12th July 1954, Dorothea Rita Ferdinands, born 29th August 1935, daughter of James Donald Ferdinands and Girlie Silva. He had by her—

- 1 Alexis Michael, born 30th March 1954.
- 2 Aubrey Lawrence, born 15th September 1955.

NOTE:—The following translations of Extracts from the Dutch Acts of appointment of the year 1752, Government Archives Codex 1/2523 page 78, and of the year 1774, Government Archives Codex 1/2538, page 22, refer to Benjamin de Niese and Abraham Ludowyk de Niese mentioned in sections I and II, respectively:

(a) Benjamin de Niese of Jaffna, who was existed in the Company's service in the year 1746 as a soldier on a salary of 8 guilders per month, and presently Scriba of the Jaffna Land Court, is by these presents at his request, and according to a decision of the (Political) Council of Ceylon of the 5th instant, promoted to the rank of Assistant, and thereby on the expiry of his term of service, allotted a salary of twenty guilders per month, on a new agreement of three years commencing from today.

Colombo, the 9th September 1752.

(b) Abraham Ludowyk de Niese of Jaffna, who was enlisted in the Company's service in the year 1770 as a sailor on a salary of 9 guilders per month, is by these presents, at his request, transferred to the office of Junior Clerk on the same pay for the period of his current five year agreement.

Colombo, the 14th March 1774,

OHLMUS GENEALOGY.**(D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXVIII, Page 167)**

ADDITIONS.

I.

Francis Bertram Joseph Ohlmus, referred, to in section XIV 7, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd May 1940, Doreen milicia Carmel Foenander, born 12th July 1915, daughter of Hubert Foiredt Van Dort Foenander and Lucy Anabel D'Abrera, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 104). He had by her

- 1 Fritsz Sir Anthony Haddon, born 27th. April 1941.
- 2 Wiehelom Anthony Ellis, born 23rd April 1949,
- 3 Elizabeth Anne Marie born 3rd April 1952.
- 4 Doreen Rosemarie Therese, born 23rd September 1954.

II.

In section XXIII below the name of the first child insert:

- 2 Winifred Ethel, born 13th November 1945.

D. V. A.

DE NEYS GENEALOGY.**(D.B.U. Journal Vol. XLVII Page 11)**

CORRECTIONS

- 1 On page 11, section I, line 3, for "1778" read "1787"
- 2 On same page section II, line 4, for "Kock" read "Rock" and in line 5, for "XLIII" read "XLIV".
- 3 On page 12, section III, item 7, for "Diyonisius" read "Dionysius".

D. V. A.

STAPLES GENEALOGY.**(D.B.U. Journal Vol. XIVII, Page 15)**

CORRECTIONS

- 1 On page 19 section XII line 4, for "Kanretta" read "Lauretta".
- 2 On page 21, line 4 for "second" read "first".
- 3 On page 22, line 9, for "equittan" read "acquittal".

D. V. A.

Proceedings of the 49th Annual General Meeting of the Union held on Saturday, 30th March, 1957, at 5-30 p.m.

There were about 50 members present with Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, M. P. (President) in the Chair.

The President called upon the Honorary Secretary to read the Notice convening the Meeting, which then read.

At this stage Mr. D. V. Altendorff raised an objection to the Minutes of the last General Meeting as the General Committee which had been elected at that meeting comprised 32 Colombo members and 13 Out-station members whereas the Constitution provided for the election of only 30 Colombo members and 15 Out-Station members. Mr. C. A. Speldewinde rose to a point of order which was upheld by the President.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were then read and confirmed.

The President in introducing the Annual Report and Audited Accounts, copies of which had been posted to all members, referred to the political upheaval of almost revolutionary proportions which took place in this country soon after the last Annual General Meeting when the United National Party were defeated; and the passing of the Sinhala only Bill by the new Government. He said that the disadvantages flowing from this Act were not in any sense directed against us as a community but were the unhappy concomitant of the evolution of two seemingly irreconcilable sections of the general population—the Sinhalese educated and the English educated—and that we were only incidentally drawn into the vortex of the language contention. He next referred to the conferences of the various Burghier Associations and the ultimate formation of the Burghier Welfare Organization.

He referred also to the fact that after some years we have closed our accounts with an excess of income over expenditure, and that in spite of a number of members having left the Island for good our membership had fallen by only seven.

He thanked Messrs Millers and Cargills Ltd. for donations towards the St. Nikolaas' Home and said that the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd. was also likely to make donations towards this Institution in the future. He said that an application had been made to declare the funds of St. Nikolaas' Home, and the Education and Social Service Funds as Approved Charities under the Income Tax Ordinance and that he expected this application to succeed.

He next suggested that in order to give outstation members of the Committee an opportunity of attending our meetings at least once a quarter such meetings be held on a Saturday, when perhaps a regular "Members' Day" could be organized.

He appealed for volunteers to undertake work on our Standing Committees and also appealed for the donation or sale of Building Company shares to the Union.

He next referred to the need for a record reproducer and two-thirds the cost of a piano which he commended to the generosity of the members.

Finally, he expressed his thanks to the office bearers and the large group of helpers who gave of their time in the advancement of the objects of the Union.

Mr. F. E. Loos proposed and Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz seconded the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. Altendorff criticised the payment of a month's salary as bonus to the staff and questioned the items "Gas" "Bad Debts" and "Rent Receivable". After the Honorary Treasurer had satisfactorily explained the points raised by Mr. Altendorff the Report and Accounts were adopted.

Mr. O. L. de Kretser (Jr) then proposed the amendments to the Constitution, notice of which had been given and which had been recommended by the General Committee. Mr. G. V. Grenier seconded the adoption of these amendments. Each amendment was taken up separately, very lucidly explained by Mr. de Kretser and then discussed.

The amendment to Rule 6 (c) (i) which involved the creation of one class of Colombo member, viz. that paying Rs. 3 per mensem, other than that of lady members who continue to pay Re. 1 per mensem, and of all Outstation members paying Re. 1 per mensem, evoked criticism from Mr. Altendorff who felt that by the adoption of these new rates the Unions' membership would fall. Although he was prepared to concede that the finances of the Union may improve he felt that in the interests of poorer members this amendment should not be made. Dr. Direckze elicited from the Honorary Treasurer that the number affected by this amendment was not large.

All amendments were passed unanimously, except the amendment to Rule 5 (g) which reduced the number for a quorum at meetings of Standing Committees from four to three. In this instance there was one dissident.

Election of Office Bearers:

President: Mr. R. S. V. Poulier proposed the election of Mr. Aubrey Martensz as President. Carried with acclamation.

Mr. Poulier then vacated the Chair and Mr. Martensz presided over the meeting. Mr. Martensz thanked the members for having elected him and also thanked Mr. Poulier for the kind things said about him.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. W. G. Woutersz proposed and Mr. A. L. B. Ferdinand seconded the election of Mr. M. S. Wallbeoff as Honorary Secretary. Carried unanimously.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. D. V. Altendorff proposed and Mr. C. A. Speldewinde seconded the re-election of Mr. Ivor Wendt as Honorary Treasurer. Carried unanimously.

At this stage Mr. Altendorff again raised the question of the constitution of the last General Committee and he was supported by Dr. R. L. Spittel. He wished it noted that the number as laid down for Colombo and Outstation members of the General Committee should be adhered to.

General Committee. Mr. G. E. S. Dirckze then proposed and Mr. A. E. L. Thomasz seconded the election of the following General Committee:

Colombo Members. Mr. D. V. Altendorff, I.S.O. Dr. J. R. Blazé, O.B.E. Dr. E. S. Brohier, Mr. C. P. Brohier, Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz, Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz, C.M.G. Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Mr. Ivor Misso, Dr. H. A. Dirckze, Mr. Gerald Ebell, Mr. G. V. Grenier, Mr. A. E. Keuneman (Snr), Mr. A. L. Loos, Mr. C. J. Van Alphen, Mr. Douglas Jansze, O.B.E. Mr. A. L. B. Ferdinand, I.S.O. Mr. H. Vanden Driesen, Mr. E. N. Wambeek, Mr. Frank E. Loos J.P. Mr. C. P. Wambeek, Mr. H. C. Sansoni, Mr. W. G. Woutersz, Mr. Noel Brohier, Mr. Ivor L. Ferdinands, Mr. W. W. Beling, Dr. Sam de Vos, Mr. C. J. Woutersz, Mr. C. L. H. Paulusz, Mr. H. M. R. Poulier, Mr. E. F. N. Gratzen, C.M.G.

Out Station Members. Mr. H. S. Austin, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, O.B.E.; E.D. Mr. A. E. Buultjens, Mr. T. P. C. Carron, Mr. E. S. de Kretser, Mr. F. W. E. de Vos, Mr. G. F. Ernst, Mr. H. R. Kriekenbeek, Mr. F. L. Poulier, Dr. F. G. Smith, O.B.E.; E.D. Mr. F. L. C. Van der Straaten, Mr. A. B. Demmer, M.B.E. Mr. R. D. P. Paulusz, Mr. Harry Staples, Mr. O. L. de Kretser (Snr)

Carried unanimously.

Mr. C. A. Speldewinde suggested that in future the inclusion of ladies on the General Committee might be considered. He said that ladies who have served on this Committee as Secretaries of Standing Committees have proved very helpful.

Auditors: Mr. C. P. Brohier proposed and Mr. H. K. de Kretser seconded the re-appointment of Messrs Satchithananda, Schokman, Wijeyeratna & Co. as Auditors. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Martensz then thanked the retiring office bearers for their services to the Union, and in doing so said that the Report showed the various activities undertaken by the Union and that one cannot help admiring the work done.

He said he was grateful to Mr. Poulter for having in his speech referred to the language issue which now gave him an opportunity of saying a few words on this subject. He said that although he had no doubt the children of our community would be allowed to be educated in the English medium we should not let ourselves be lulled into a false state of complacency. On the contrary he said that it behoved us to see that our children were educated up to the highest standard in Sinhalese, and he hoped that the Education Committee of the Union would give their minds to this question.

A collection was taken in aid of the Social Service Fund of the Union and realized Rs. 118/50.

The President then declared the Meeting closed.

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.

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS

Our New President:—We have recently had a change in Presidents, but the Union has fortunately emerged from the ordeal without any ill consequences. The election of Mr. Aubrey Martensz to fill the highest office in our power to offer a member of our Community, is as much a tribute to the high regard in which he is held, as it is evidence of sound judgment shown by the members of the Union.

Mr. Martensz has been a long-standing member of the Union, and is *persona grata*: not only with his own, but with all the other communities in the Island. By one and all he is held in great esteem. He thus brings with him to his office not merely a name made for himself in the legal and diplomatic world, but a wider approbation and much experience gained in many spheres of activity. Time was, when Mr. Martensz showed keen interest in middle-class land development schemes, and when ventures to popularise agriculture amongst Burgher youth appealed to him. We have no doubt, that with the opportunity offered him to revive his old-time interests, his tenure of office augurs well for the Community.

The retiring President has every reason to be satisfied with his two year term, and we take this opportunity of thanking Mr. R. S. V. Poulter for the work done by him: His calm and unruffled bearing will be long remembered as the greatest qualification he offered for the office he worthily held.

Vanishing Landmarks:—Dutch House, off Kanatte Road, Borella for many years the property of the late Mr. T. W. Collette, Proprietor of the Ceylon Motor Transit Company, has served for perhaps over two and a half centuries to embalm in almost perfect character the Colonial domestic architecture which the Dutch brought to Ceylon. Today, this historic building is undergoing demolition and there can be little doubt that with the exception of an old building in Prince Street, which is now the Pettah Post Office one of the two standing examples, extant of Colonial Buildings dating from the Dutch period, will alas! soon be no more.

In the Sunday morning edition of the Ceylon Observer, dated February the 24th, 1957 a correspondent who signs himself: "Mynheer K." gives a very detailed description of the architectural sidelights of this historical building which added to the illusion of its timelessness. The article offers much of valuable interest not only to students and antiquarians, but to all in general who hold the past in reverence. Though boasting no pretensions to being decorative, the writer showed that every thing about the building was solid and substantial, built to withstand the siege of Time.

Despite some slight modern additions, the characteristically Dutch features in the building remained unspoilt to the end: for instance the Gable, the typical Dutch front door with its large fan-light and massive frame, the grandeur and simplicity of line which have gone into its arches evolved from the genius of early Gothic, its spiral staircase, its spacious Stoeps or verandahs, and every possible combination of curve and scroll and moulding.

The writer of the article observes that little seems to be known for certain of the history of Dutch House. "It has often been mentioned", he says, "in the press; but even in 1897, its origin appears to have been a subject of controversy."

Apparently, in the Ceylon Observer of the 3rd June of that year a writer stated that: "The old Dutch House.....was the official residence during the Dutch times, of the Dissawe" Another writer some time later contradicts the statement, and describes it as a "shooting box" built by one of the Dutch Governors. All that we are apparently certain of, is that it passed in turn into the possession of the Schraders and the Vander Smagts, before T. W. Collette foresaw the commercial value of its site. It is hoped that somebody competent to do so will essay the task, which might otherwise be unattempted, to collect more information concerning this historic landmark while we today mourn its passing.

A Memorial of Dutch Domestic Architecture and Life :—Ever since the days of C. A. Lorenz, there has been talk of asking Government to take over a suitable building to be preserved and furnished as a museum of the Dutch occupation. In 1940, a joint Committee of the Union and the Royal Asiatic Society was appointed to report on the question. They sent in an interesting report which was published in the 4th number of Volume XXIX of this *Journal*.

Two buildings were brought to notice by the Joint Committee as being suitable for the purpose contemplated. They were, Dutch House and the one used as the Pettah Post Office. The latter, situated in Prince Street, so called by the Dutch in compliment to the son of Raja Sinha, in the centre of what was once the Dutch residential quarter, was recommended after careful inspection.

The building referred to was an official Dutch building intended to be the Orphanage, and is therefore more commodious and substantial than a private dwelling house. It opens on the road with a verandah or *stoep*, the roof of which is supported by pillars of striking height and dignity. From this, an excellent doorway, of the type of which only two or three are to be found in Jaffna and Galle but not, anywhere in Colombo, leads within. Over the doorway is a large tablet with an inscription within an ornamental border, which gives the date of the building.....1782.

Within, the rooms are very large and the roof lofty, and the Joint Committee were of opinion that they would afford ample accommodation, not only for reproducing the living rooms of the Dutch times, but also for the display of a collection illustrating all phases of their life. For instance, it was suggested that in the halls can be shown pictures, arms, dresses, china and glass, and a library of books. It was not thought impossible to arrange also to rent out a room where Dutch cookery and dainties would be the chief attraction. The report concluded on the promising note: We understand that the building has been reported to be unsuitable for its present purpose of a Post

Office, and if this latter can be shifted to a more central spot, the building can be dealt with as a historic monument in the manner touched upon.

It is to be hoped that before the Prince Street building follows Dutch House which is being razed, the idea of using it as a museum in the cause of history, education and culture, will have fallen on more enlightened days.

Aid for Ceylon. Dr. K. E. Van Der Mandele, Netherlands Ambassador in Ceylon has been reported to have said that the Netherlands were trying its best to solve some of Ceylon's problems, such as sea erosion, small-scale industries and hydraulic engineering. His Excellency, who was giving a talk at the Rotary Club, Jaffna remarked that his forefathers came to Ceylon at the request of the King of Kandy, as the King of Ceylon was styled in those days. "I must admit that they did not come because they liked the king so much, but because they were anxious to take over the profitable cinnamon trade from the Portuguese."

He said that once here they felt attracted to the country so that it became not the most profitable, but certainly one of the best administered of the settlements of the United East India Company. So much so that Dutch administration became the pattern of British administration, not only in Ceylon, but all over their empire in the tropics.

Dr. Mandele said there was more proof that the Dutch came here not only as exploiters but because they liked the country and wanted to live here even without being masters. Many Dutchmen had remained after the British took over and their descendants were still a credit both to their country and the old stock from which they came.

Tribute to the Late Mr C. E. de Vos :—In unveiling a portrait of the late Mr. C. E. de Vos recently in the Galle Municipal Council Chambers, Mr. S. S. J. Goonasekera, Retired Commissioner of Assize, said that: "De Vos was one of the greatest products of Galle. Hailing from a family that belonged to the ruling class before the advent of the Britishers, the De Vos family came to be known as a family of distinguished lawyers. He was appointed to the Legislative Council to present the minority interests, and was elevated to the Supreme Court bench as a commissioner of Assize but refused the office by telegram. De Vos should be remembered not only because of these things," said Mr. Goonasekera, "but also for his work as a Municipal Councillor and his intense love for this sleepy old town of Galle".

Reminiscences on the Birthday of the Free Nation :—"Genuine thoughts, straight from the heart of a large-hearted woman,"—this was how a local newspaper referred to the contribution by Mrs. Enid Raffel who among others of our sister-hood of Communities was interviewed on Independence Day.

"Alas!" said Mrs. Raffel, "the past five years have brought sad changes to my community. So many seem to have developed rightly or wrongly—(I sincerely hope wrongly)—a complex of not being wanted here and I have been told several pathetic tales of frustrated hopes, which have led to broken homes, and, later to the dire need of leaving the island to seek friendship in lands where esteem and appreciation might be found.

It is difficult to realise that such a tragic situation seems to have arisen since Independence Day, and it is my fervent hope, that in the near future, there will be happy changes which will promote once again a sense of security and contentment to my community."

More About Johnston: Apropos our article in this number of the *Journal* on the Johnston Manuscripts, a letter written by Sir Alexander Johnston to his father is another document discovered in the United Kingdom recently by Mr. J. T. Rutnam. The letter is dated July 23rd, 1791, and is said to be still fairly legible. Johnston who was then 16 years old was writing from the United Kingdom to his father who was in India.

Mr. Rutnam, commenting on the document in a letter to a local news paper says: India was at the time a place where fortunes were quickly made and unmade, and Samuel Johnston (Sir Alexander's father) found himself quite suddenly one day under suspension from his work as Paymaster of the Forces at Trichinopoly. Naturally, young Alexander, although helpless, could not restrain himself from expressing his own strong feelings prompted by a sense of filial duty.

The commentator on the letter adds: We do not know whether this letter written by Alexander to his father had ever reached its intended destination. It is however interesting to note that it was with all its defects in construction, preserved uncorrected by Sir Alexander among his vast collection of papers. The letter, it might be added, is said to be written in eighteenth century English prose. Spelling was never a strong point of those times, but the letter is described as being exceptional in this respect. Apparently, the young Alexander chose to go his own way in so far as syntax and punctuation are concerned. He has however succeeded in making himself quite intelligible despite the easy unending conversational style of writing he effects.

Mr. Rutnam adds, for record, in his letter, that Samuel Johnston took up the matter of his suspension with the highest authorities in England. His case was reviewed, and re-reviewed on many occasions, and finally substantial satisfaction was obtained by the Johnston family, although this came after the elder Johnston's death which occurred in London, on the 7th of July, 1801.

Historical Geography: Engineers working on the site of the new Y. M. B. A. Buildings behind the Times of Ceylon block, in the Fort of Colombo, were reported to have recently discovered a fresh water spring, which was much in the news. The flow of water was said to be so great that the foundation pits filled up as fast as they were emptied.

Speculation ran rife, and one of the engineers was reported to have stated after cursory examination, that the boulders around the spring appeared to have been placed by men, and observed that they might be ruins of the old Dutch moat.

A map of Colombo in Portuguese times (circa 1656) depicts a water-feature described as *De Revir* sited in the depression between Main Street and Norris Road-Chatham Street of today. The walled Portuguese City of that time which extended west to east, from Galle Buck (Galboka) to St. John's River: was subsequently filled in, and is now recalled by St. John's fish market which marks the spot where the river joined the sea.

The history of the Portuguese occupation of Colombo ended with the famous siege of 1655-56, when it was taken by the Dutch. The latter, reduced the size of the Fort to a third of what it was, by a line of fortifications from the Beira Lake to the shores of the Bay or harbour, excluding the portion now called the Pettah. The old main gate to the Fort—till some time ago, the Fort Police Station, happens to be the only remnant left to help locate this line of defences.

In this order of things, the old Portuguese canal (*De Revir*) appears to have been diverted to the moat which ran below the ramparts of the new line of defence. The old trace of *De Revir* within the new Dutch Fort—which ran the whole length of York Street, came to be described in a Dutch map of 1861: "uncompleted inner canal".

Thousands of people walk up and down York Street every day, yet how many of them know that there is a tunnel running under it? Very few possibly, although it has been there since the British occupied Ceylon. This tunnel is the "inner canal" built by the Dutch: for goods traffic to and from the harbour. They never carried along a road anything they could transport by water.

The spring referred to earlier is definitely not on the course of *De Revir*; but as surmised by the engineer, is very near the old moat. From the fact that the water keeps to the same, or nearly the same level, as the sea water in the harbour; it would not be far wrong to conclude that the digging of the foundation opened a fissure along the old moat through which the sea water seeped into the land.

The objects of the Union shall be:

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

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION
OF
CEYLON

ANNUAL REPORT
AND
ACCOUNTS 1956

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 49th Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held in the Union Hall, Reid Avenue, on Saturday, 30th March, 1957, at 5-30 p.m.

BUSINESS:

- (1) To read the Notice convening the Meeting.
- (2) To read and, if approved, to confirm the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.
- (3) President's Address.
- (4) To consider and, if approved, to adopt the Annual Report and Audited Accounts.
- (5) Amendments to Constitution. (vide list attached).
- (6) Election of Office-Bearers:—
 - (a) President.
 - (b) Honorary Secretary.
 - (c) Honorary Treasurer.
- (7) Election of General Committee.
- (8) Appointment of Auditor.
- (9) Vote of thanks to retiring Office Bearers.
- (10) Any other Business of which due notice has been given.

A collection will be made at the end of the Meeting in aid of the Social Service Fund of the Union.

The General Committee will be "At Home" to Members and their families after the Meeting.

W. G. WOUTERSZ,
Honorary Secretary.

Colombo, 2nd March, 1957.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

(RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.)

1. **Page 3.** Insert after the word "These" the words
Rule 4 Line 5. "together with the members who have held the office of President,"

In the last line of this Rule substitute for the words "General Committee." the words "General Committee from the time of their election."
2. **Page 4.**
Rule 5 (b) Delete the words "and of all meetings of Standing
Lines 5 & 6 Committees".
3. **Page 5.**
Rule 5 (g) For the words "four to form a quorum" substitute
Line 14, the words "three to form a quorum."
4. **Page 7.**
Rule 6 (c) (i) For "Rs. -/50" substitute "Re 1/-".
Line 7.
Rule 6 (c) (ii) Delete Rule 6 (c) (ii).
Rule 6 (c) (iii) Delete the words "if resident within Colombo
Lines 1 & 2 Municipal limits"
Line 4. Delete the word "now"
Rule 6 (c) (iv) Delete Rule 6 (c) (iv).
5. **Page 8.**
Rule 6 (c) (v) Delete Rule 6 (c) (v).
6. **Page 9.**
Rule 6 (e) (i) Substitute for the words "Colombo members paying
Line 2. their subscriptions, at the rate of Rupees three per month. Outstation members shall be entitled to the same privilege on payment of a regular monthly fee of cents fifty in addition to their ordinary subscriptions," the words, "any member who is not in arrears of subscription."

FORTY NINTH ANNUAL REPORT 1956.

Your Committee has pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1956.

Membership:- The number of members on the Roll at the end of 1956 was 444 including 16 out of the Island, as compared with 452 including 17 out of the Island on the 31st. December, 1955.

MEMBERSHIP

	As at 1st. January 1956	.....	452	
Less:	Out of Island	.....	17	
			435	
	No of members re-elected	.....	1	
	No. of members joined	.....	22	458
Less:	Resigned	.....	5	
	Died	.....	8	
	Struck off under Rule 6 (e) (iii)	.....	1	14
			14	444

These are distributed as follows:-

Colombo Members

Paying Rs. 3/- per month	.....	213	
" Rs. 1/- " "	.....	46	
" - /50 cts per month	.....	21	280

Outstation Members:

Paying Re. 1/- per month	.....	124	
" - /50 cts per month	.....	24	148
Out of Island during the year	.....		16
			444

General Committee: This Committee has held 12 meetings, with an average attendance of 15.

Work of Standing Committees:

- (a) **Committee for Ethical & Literary Purposes:** This Committee with Mr. R. L. Brohier, O. B. E., as Chairman, and Mr. D. R. L. W. Jansz, as Secretary and Convener, has been responsible for 2 Lectures. One on the "Suez Crisis" by Mr. Stanley Morrison, and another on "The Muted Muse" or "The Progress of Poesy in 19th Century Ceylon" by Mr. Herbert Keuneman. There was also a Film Show, depicting "Various aspects of Life in Holland"

The Journal and the Bulletin edited respectively by Mr. R. L. Brohier, O. B. E., and by Mr. G. V. Grenier continue to appear regularly. Our thanks are due to these gentleman, for their labour. Literary contributions will be welcomed by the Editor of the Journal. The Journal is supported by only 90 members; it is a subject of regret that more members do not subscribe to the Journal.

- (b) **Committee for Social Service:** This Committee continues to render assistance to needy families of the Community by the payment of monthly allowances, for which purpose alone it is estimated that on the average a sum of Rs 180/- is expended monthly. The number of families assisted represents only a small percentage of those in need of help. For lack of funds the work of this Committee is restricted to only a few of those who seek assistance. In addition, members of this Committee visit the houses of families which receive assistance. Our thanks are due to Mr. C. A. Speldewinde, O. B. E., the Chairman of this Committee, and to Mrs. Ruth Kelaart, the energetic Secretary and Convener.

A "Wild Life" Film Show was given by Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, C. B. E., M. P., our President, on the 23rd January, 1957, which proved a great success and the collection which was taken in aid of Social Service Funds amounted to Rs 180/-.

A Food and Utility Sale organised by Mrs. Ruth Kelaart and the ladies of the Committee was held on 1st September 1956, and realized Rs. 1688/52. Of this amount Rs. 600/- was credited to the Education Funds, the balance greatly helped to augment the Social Service Funds.

The annual Christmas Treat and distribution of Hampers took place on 22nd December 1956. The amount collected for the purpose was only Rs. 200/-, while Rs. 405/20 was expended.

- (c) **Committee for Recreation, Entertainment and Sport:** This Committee did much excellent work during the year and was responsible for organizing 6 Dances, all of which proved successful and were enjoyed by Members of the Union, and their guests.

The Piano fund has been augmented by the profits from these Dances and now stands at Rs. 1063/62 cts.

Much credit is due to Mr. C. J. Van Alphen, the Chairman and Mr. A. R. N. Brohier, the indefatigable Secretary and Convener of this Committee.

Under the auspices of this Committee a Bridge group has been organized by Mr. W. J. A. van Langenberg, M. B. E. and meets every week. Mr. van Langenberg's weekly talks on Contract Bridge are much appreciated by members of the group and are proving of great value. He has very kindly offered to gift his library of Bridge books to the Union, but for want of an almirah we have not yet been able to avail ourselves of this kind offer.

- (d) **St. Nikolaas' Fete:** The Annual Fete on St. Nikolaas' Eve organized by the Hon. Secretary and a Special Committee, was as usual, the biggest function of the year and was very popular. There were fewer children this year than in the preceding year, but this is probably due to the departure of some families to Australia.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Bruce Collette of Messrs Collettes Ltd. for the many ways in which he helped to make this function a success.

Founder's Day too was celebrated in the usual fashion and attracted a goodly gathering of members. The Committee responsible for these two functions deserve our thanks.

- (e) **Billiards:** Repairs have been effected to one of the Billiard tables and a set of new Balls supplied; The annual tournament is in progress.
- (f) **Committee for Genealogical Research:** This Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. K. de Kretser, C. M. G., and with Mr. C. J. Woutersz as Secretary and Convener, held 9 meetings during the year with an average attendance of 5 at each. This Committee continues to be of great assistance to the Union and its members in supplying genealogical information and in scrutinising applications for Membership. The Union is indebted to Mr. D. V. Altendorff, I. S. O., for his very valuable assistance to this Committee.
- (g) **Committee for Increasing Membership:** This Committee which meets along with the Genealogical Committee has as its Chairman Mr. G. V. Grenier and Mr. C. J. Woutersz, as Secretary and Convener, held 4 meetings during the year, with an average attendance of 4, the total strength of the combined Committee being 20.
- (h) **Historical Manuscripts and Monuments:** This Committee functions under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. L. Brohier, O. B. E., with Mr. D. R. L. W. Jansz as Secretary and Convener.
- (i) **Education Committee:** This Committee, the Chairman of which is Dr. R. L. Spittel, C. M. G., with Miss. M. E. vanden Driesen as Secretary and Convener, met regularly along with the Social Service Committee, to consider applications for assistance on behalf of needy students, but more assistance can be given if funds were available.

Arrangements are in hand for holding the usual Sinhalese Examinations.

- (j) **St. Nikolaas' Home:** During the absence out of the Island of Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz, C. M. G., Mr. C. A. Speldewinde, O. B. E., officiated as Chairman of this Committee; with Mr. Christoffelsz's return he resumed office as Chairman. Mrs. E. N. Wambeek has ably carried out the functions of Secretary and Convener.

Accommodation is available for 20 inmates, but the number in residence has varied from 12 to 15. The recurring deficit in the running of the Home is a matter of concern to the Committee and it is felt that if all vacancies can be filled it would result in a definite improvement in its finances. The General Committee has recently authorized a further reduction in the minimum age for admission to 45 years.

A long-felt need has at last been provided, thanks to the generosity of some members-A Sick Bay. A Film Show entitled "A clash by Night" also helped towards this project.

The matron, Mrs. Isabel Modder, continues her good work in supervising the Home and in ministering to the needs of the inmates.

- (k) **Committee for the Purpose of Finance:** This Committee met on 9 occasions during the year with an average attendance of 8 members, under the Chairmanship of the President. Mr Ivor Wendt, Hony Treasurer is Secretary and Convener of this Committee.

The Buildings Co. has recently effected urgent repairs to the building, and attended to the necessary colour washing.

The audited balance sheet and income expenditure accounts as at 31st December, 1956, are appended to this report. After some years, the accounts show an excess of income over expenditure.

The Hall was hired on two occasions and the grounds on one occasion.

W. G. WOUTERSZ.
Honorary Secretary.

The Dr de Hoedt Medical Scholarship Fund.

This Trust Fund was started in 1920 through the generosity of the late Dr James William de Hoedt with a nucleus of Rupees 7500/-.

The Fund is controlled and managed by three Trustees. The present Trustees of the Fund are Messrs. D. V. Altendorff, F. E. Loos and Dr. Eric Brohier.

The object of the Fund is to assist the sons and/or daughters of members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, living or deceased, to pursue their studies to enter the Medical Profession.

Two students are at present being aided by the Fund.

Since its inception the Fund has assisted 21 students to further their studies and complete the course in Medicine and Surgery.

The Capital of the Fund at present is Rupees 12000/- invested in Colombo property on a mortgage loan and Rupees 1000/- in Govt. National Dev. Loan., with a credit balance of Rs 2210/17 in the State Bank of India as on 31. 12. 56.

The annual income of the Fund is Rupees 870/- derived as interest on the loans.

Members are reminded that the Fund is a Charitable Trust and there are no conditions of re-payment. The Trustees however are not precluded from accepting contributions from those who have benefited and are now in a position to make some return.

ERIC BROHIER
Trustee.

THE XIII. CHAPTER.

The Emperor starts for Walane. The Prince of Migonne equips a Fleet. Indisposition of the Empress. She directs and sets in order her affairs. Her death.

"The Emperor had now again assembled a Force and with much vigour and determination assailed the *Portugezen* defences at *Walane* and took the Fortress by Storm, but owing to the avarice of his Soldiers and their thirst for plunder they were driven back with great loss. Exasperated by their conduct he caused 105 of them to be hung."

"A Fleet consisting of 3 War Galleys and 3 Yachts having now been fitted out [See Chap. xi.] it sailed from *Cotiarum* on 16th May [1612] with the nephew of the Prince of *Ove* as Admiral and *Wandige Nay Hanni* as Vice Admiral..... The Fleet returned on 6th March 1613 laden with much spoil, amounting to not less than 6 tons of Gold." having fallen in with the Portuguese on 4 occasions and also with "a richly Laden Moorish Ship on her way from *Bengala*". In some cases "the crew threw themselves overboard and were drowned," while in others the victors "pitched all *Portugezen* and *Misticen* overboard and made prisoners of their wives and slaves."

"In July 1913 the Empress *Dona Catherina* who was then advanced in pregnancy became seriously ill of a fever, and finding herself growing worse daily she sent for the Princes of *Migonne* and *Ove*, disclosed to them many of her secrets under oath of fidelity and, with the Emperor's consent, also appointed them Guardians of her children. She was greatly affected by the thought of her eldest son the Prince *Mahastanne*, ever since whose death she could hardly be persuaded to take any food, nor was she seen to wear a cheerful countenance..... She made provision for her servants and granted freedom to all her slaves.....

"She was removed from *Welmantotte* Palace to *Modeni* and there in the presence and hearing of the Emperor enjoined the Prince of *Migonne* to avenge the death of her son by first destroying the physician to whom she chiefly ascribed his death. The injunction was listened to by the Prince with much delicacy and caution, as the Empress was at times found not quite sane..... Then calling to her the Princes of *Migonne* and *Ove* she gave them charge of the children..... and casting a glance at the Emperor she charged him with being the cause of her death. The remark was felt by the Emperor so keenly that it affected his health, for he was greatly attached to her.

Whilst in this hopeless state she would hardly reply to any questions put to her and would speak only to the Prince of *Migonne* to whom she expressed deep contrition for her sins and for having so easily conformed to the rites of Pagan Worship and made offerings

to the Devil.....and feared that evil spirits were now waiting to hurry her away." *Boschkouwer* reasoned with her, urging entire trust in God. He also offered up "prayers in the name of Jesus.....for all the fury of hell, he said, can have no power over a believing and penitent Christian." "Yes" she replied, "I am a Christian and will pray, but do you also help and intercede for me." The Prince then said The Lord's Prayer and the 12 Articles of the Christian Faith, at the close of which she exclaimed in *Portuguesch* "Oh! *Christe, Ajuda mi.*" Whilst in this uncertain state she was removed back to *Wilwantotte* Palace where she died.....on the 20th July 1613, aged 35 years. Her funeral obsequies were characterised by all the magnificence that had marked her son's funeral and her remains were entombed in the same spot."

THE XIV. CHAPTER.

The Emperor's Sickness—He convenes a Council—Proposal submitted for consideration. Resolution arrived at.

"As the Emperor's sickness was fast gaining ground upon him he was removed to a small town called *Dilege* where on 18th August he assembled a Council of State.....and after silence was proclaimed addressed the assembly thus, "My Lords and Gentlemen, the reason of my calling you together on this occasion is my sickness which might perhaps soon end my existence. It is therefore my request if I have at any time unwillingly given you any offence, that it be overlooked and forgiven.....With a view of ensuring the right of succession to the Throne of this Realm to our well-beloved son *Comara Singastanne* I have therefore thought it proper that a selection be made through you, and from amongst your own order, of two guardians for the Prince"..... The Council selected the Princes of *Migonne* and *Uva*, who however protested their unworthiness. The Crown Prince himself was then summoned and told to choose for himself. "He burst into tears exclaiming "Oh, No! You shall not die, father, but remain with me," his simplicity moving His Majesty and the assembly to tears. Ultimately he chose the same two Princes....."

"The next day, when the Council had reassembled, the Act delegating the Royal Authority to the Princes was then publicly read." Starting with the preamble "whereas we lay sick in bed, not knowing the time of our dissolution", etc, it proceeds "we do thus dedicate to them [i.e. The Prince of *Migonne* and the Prince of *Ove*]. Our Kingdom, Lands and Domains that they might rule over them for the good of my people and for the safety and protection of our well-beloved son during his minority." It also made provision for the succession to the throne in the event of "the deaths of all the heirs apparent." It required "all Kings, Lords and other functionaries.....to swear allegiance to the Crown Prince as well as to the aforesaid guardian Princes promising never to prove unfaithful or treacherous or to suffer or

countenance any secret plots, contracts or agreement with our common enemy the *Portugezen* or any rebels.....on peril of sharing the fate of the King of *Panua* and his followers." It finally required that "this our said Act be duly enrolled and recorded in all our Courts of Justice, Secret Councils, Chambers of Accounts and other places....."

THE XV. CHAPTER.

The Hereditary Princes removed to Cockelecorle—Gael Heneraed's attempt at Treachery defeated. He is summoned to Court, made prisoner and Executed.

"When His Majesty had caused the aforesaid act to be publicly proclaimed and made known to the people he gave to each Prince a copy engraved in sheets of Gold Plate.....and revealed to them the places where he had secured his Treasure.....He then ordered the 3 Princes and the 2 Princesses to be brought into his presence and affectionately reminded them of their duty.....and addressing the Princes of *Migonne* and of *Ove* he said "Accept and receive now from my hand these Precious Treasures I now entrust you with". They were on the same night by order of the Princes conveyed to the Dukedom of *Cockele Corle* for better preservation and safety with strict orders to the guides and conductors to keep this movement secret, on pain of capital punishment."

"The *Portugezen* now by renewed overtures succeeded in winning over the son of *Gael Heneraed*, Governor of *Harcipate*.....The Princes of *Migonne* and *Ouwah*, being privately made aware of their project by a certain *Bramin*, resolved to sift the matter more closely" and discovered a letter from *Gael Heneraed* referring to an agreement entered into with the *Portugezen* by him, his son *Abeque* as well as other nobles and "their determination to make away with the Crown Prince, all the other Royal children and also the Princes of *Migonne* and *Ove*....."

"On the 22nd when *Gael Heneraed* was brought before the Council he first boldly denied all knowledge of the crime imputed to him, but his courage soon relaxed and he fell prostrate on the floor, avowed his guilt and craved for mercy, saying in extenuation that he had been tempted to it by not having been promoted by His Majesty. He spoke of 26 other nobles also involved in the conspiracy, but would not name them. When the *Bramine* who had discovered the plot was ushered in *Gael*, on seeing him, exclaimed "Yes, now they will get to know the whole affair, but I shall not reveal it.....The 26 nobles in question were duly summoned. They avowed their guilt.....and on the 25th sentence of death was passed against them."

"The execution which took place on the 27th was attended with extreme rigour. The 50 Soldiers who had offered resistance were beheaded. The 26 Nobles who had signed the contract had their hands

cut off and their bodies tossed for meat to dogs. *Gael's* four Councilors had their flesh torn off their bodies with red-hot pincers, their hands and feet severed and their bodies quartered and hung around the Court'. *Gael* himself, who was made to watch all these torturings and indignities was finally "trailed by an elephant and at every corner of the town his flesh was wrenched off.....his limbs were then broken on the wheel and cast to an elephant who tossed his miserable stump up in the air, received it back on his tusks and finally trampled it.

THE XVI CHAPTER.

Battle between the Emperor and his rebellious subjects, The Portuguese overture for Peace rejected. They advance in hostile array to Candy and are defeated.

"About this period the Princes of *Migonne* and *Ove* with the Count of the *Quatre Corle* set out to *Cockele Corle* with 2000 men, being well-received and handsomely entertained. Having arranged and settled various public affairs they also made a change in the value of coins.....

"In 1614 there ensued a hard battle between the Emperor and some of his rebellious subjects of the lowlands, causing a total loss on both sides of not less than 4000 men.....When the *Portugezen* learnt of the intended movement they secretly advanced with a body of 100 Europeans and 5000 Native Adherents by another route and made a fell swoop on the Emperor's party, putting them mercilessly to the sword so that all sought safety in flight. The Princes of *Migonne* and *Ove* were both wounded by lances, the former in his right foot and the latter in his right arm.....

"On the 14th of March 1614 there arrived in *Ceylon* as successor to *Don Jeronimo d'Oviedo* who had been appointed Vice Roy of Goa, the brother of Count *Fere*. named *Don Muno de Feriera*¹with instructions to use all conciliatory means to arrive at good terms with the Emperor." An envoy, *Don Francisco de Menezes* accordingly sought audience with the Emperor, who consulted his Council and called for written proposals, which were accordingly submitted". [The following summarises their purport]. The 1st and 2nd stressed the need for peace and continuing friendship. Under the 3rd each party was "to retain undisputed possession" of all he now owns.

"4th His Imperial Majesty shall annul and set at nought the contract entered into with the *Hollanders*.....

"5th Commerce shall be free and open on both sides.....

"6th.....the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion in *Candy*.....

"7th.....one of the Crown Princes to hold Court in *Columbo* and a high functionary of our own nation also to reside there.

"8th.....restitution of all that had been taken from us in Wars, in guns, jewels, money, men, male and female slaves."

Some correspondence followed, the Emperor agreeing to give up only *Gale* and *Columbo* but also claiming compensation for losses sustained by him in War and by export and import duties. In the end "the envoy had to return crest-fallen taking with him a letter from the Emperor to the *Portugeschen* general in which he stated he would not prove himself perjured to the *Hollanders*, that the *Portugezen* nation was not to be trusted and relied on in any respect" and that therefore he could meet them only in battle."

The Portuguese retaliated by marching against *Kandy* with 25,000 men but on the 6th of August their army, along with a large number of rebels, was badly routed near *Walene*. "The Princes of *Migonne* and *Ove*, who were the first to grapple with the Enemy, were received in *Candy* with no little honour and pageantry."

"On the 29th of August the Emperor declared his idea of marrying his step-daughter but the project was strongly opposed by the Prince of *Migonne*as one that was contrary to God's righteous precepts and no less than a Crime involving the grossest incest.....This remonstrance not only moved the Emperor to tears but also drew from him a promise to banish all such ideas and to give her all paternal protection."

"On the 5th of October the *Candanezen* routed a *Portugezen* convoy of 900 men.....but 500 of them who had been sent to intercept the new general" were themselves surrounded and all but annihilated, "only two *Candanezen* who had huddled amongst their heap of dead" escaping at night.

The year 1614 ended with a severe contest between the Kings of *Palugam* and *Batecalo*...The latter himself was slain during the conflict and his Kingdom was then by the powerful influence of the Prince of *Ove* annexed to that of the King of *Palugam*."

NOTES TO CHAPTER XVI.

1. *Don Muno de Feriera*. Pieris (The Dutch Power in Ceylon p. 45) calls him *Dom Nuno Alvarez Pereyra*, which is, practically, the name the King uses later, (Chap. xvii.)
2. The Emperor's reply also stated, says Pieris, (op. cit. p. 46) "you are always treacherous which was seen often enough here."

THE XVII CHAPTER.

*Boschhouwer*¹ commissioned to proceed to *Nederlandt*. He closes an Agreement with *Denemarken*. Returns to *India*. His death.

"*Marcellus de Boschhouwer*, who was now made so great a man and who had acted in almost everything according to his own good pleasure during his stay in *Ceylon*, had now, 1615, at his earnest request obtained his Majesty's permission to proceed to *Mazulipatam* in order to ensure the longed-for aid against *Portugeezen* aggressions." He was accordingly invested "with full power to enter into negotiations with all Kings, Potentates and Republics", but the Dutch authorities in *India* and further East already had their hands full with other enterprises and so could give no immediate help. They accordingly authorised him to approach the Board of Directors in *Holland*. "To them, however he soon rendered himself obnoxious, swayed by a sense of his own greatness and pretending to be entitled to greater honours than the Directors themselves." He accordingly tried *Denmark* and there "entered into a Contract² which was confirmed by King *Christianus* on the 30th of March 1618. He subsequently left *Koppenhaven* [*Copenhagen*] for *Ceylon* with his wife (who was now always addressed as the *Princess Migonne*).....But *Boschhouwer* died during the voyage. His party landed on the coast of *Choromandel* (where his wife also died some time later), so that this expedition finally ended in smoke." [Thus ends page 44 of the original publication. Next follow eight unnumbered pages dealing at greater length with the Danish Mission and after these comes page 45. The unnumbered pages appear to have been inserted after the original work had been printed, but before it was actually issued, as is indicated also by the fact that some proper names are spelt not as previously, or even as later on. *Pieter Brohier* has not translated these 8 pages. The abridgement which now follows is from a translation kindly furnished to the Editors by Mr. S. A. Mottau.]

His travails and this ill-fated journey are worth narrating in greater detail.

"*Boschhouwer* as we have said before, having obtained from King *Christiaan IV* a ship and a yacht on account of the said Emperor of *Ceylon*, and after the recently established Company in *Coppenhaven* had added 5 more ships, making 7 in all under the supreme command of a certain *Deens* [*Danish*] nobleman named *Gule Gedde*³ set sail out of the Sound... and after a cruise of 22 months, with the loss of many people, including *Boschhouwer* himself, who died on the way owing to the difficulties of the journey and the want of provisions, they finally reached *Ceylon* where they landed at different times, some off the harbour of *Batecalo* and others from the bay of *Coutjare* [*Kottiyar*]...

"As soon as the monarch learnt of *Boschhouwer*'s death and that the said expedition was undertaken entirely on his behalf at much expense he seemed greatly surprised and could not agree to accept the contract.....denying emphatically that he had ever given orders for such transactions....."

"The Commander *Gule Gedde* then...decided to seize and confiscate all *Boschhouwer*'s effects, whose corpse as well as that of his son were both aboard at the time. But before putting this into effect he first saw to the burial of the deceased, which in the case of the father was performed with scant ceremony, but in the case of the child.....with much ceremony.....*Gule Gedde* left the widow of the deceased very little for her maintenance besides what she had saved up privately.....She was sent, at her own request, with three "daughters-of-the-state" (as they were called) and also an old maid-servant to *Candy*, where she was entertained for about seven years until sent by King *Zenerat*, along with her suite, to *Tranquebare* on the request of the Governor General *Roelandt Crape*."

.....*Gule Gedde* then with some of his ships proceeded to *Batecalo*.....and during his absence the crew of the remaining ships... sailed in their boats to *Choromandel*, where some of them took service with the *Portugeezen* at *Sant Thome* and others under the *Nederlandsche* Company at *Palliacatte*.....he decided therefore with bitter disappointment to weigh anchor and to return to *Denemarken*".

The Portuguese then proceeded "to erect a fort on the north-west corner of the Bay just behind the pagoda [i.e. temple] of *Tringuenemale*, where the land forms itself into a small neck, especially as the stone of the pagoda would be very useful for completing the structure.....and [after an unsuccessful attack on them by the Emperor's forces] finally completed it, for which purpose the cannon of the ill-fated *Deens* ships, most of which they had salvaged from the wreck, also came in very handy."

About this time the Portuguese were also attacked at *Jafnapatnam* "by a certain Malabar Raja (either on the instigation of *Zenerat Adassyn* or perhaps on his own account).....but he was stoutly resisted by the *Portugeezen* who were led by one *Philippo d'Olivere*, an experienced soldier who attacked them so vigorously that thousands of the *Malabaren* were slain".....

The Portuguese then "in order to make their position more secure erected two fortifications which were later converted into a great Royal fortress with four bastions the foundations of which were begun in 1624, but it was not completed, however, till 1632 with white coral stone".

The Portuguese next "thought it wise to conclude a peace again with the Emperor (to which he too, through the mediation of some priests, agreed in the hope of being able soon to take revenge for the affronts he had recently suffered) on the distinct condition, however, that they should not in future build any more forts.....but nevertheless it was not so," for, being troubled by the fact "that the river of *Palligamme* (otherwise called *Batecalo*) by which all European and other nations could still have access to the King of *Candy*) remained open" they decided "to fortify the said river, contrary to their sworn contract ;

and in order to accomplish this so that the King may not be aware of it they decided to send thither a *toepas*² or mixed individual, rather yellow in complexion, who had some experience in engineering and a knowledge of sites suitable for the building of forts, in the disguise of a *Gusaratschen Joge*⁵ or mendicant.....

This man having discovered a little islet about a mile in circumference and about three-quarters a mile from the mouth of the open river, which was quite suitable for the intended project, he returned to *Columbo*..... The *Portugezen* having thus obtained satisfactory information orally from this man betook themselves thither with all speed in the year 1627.....and first erected a wooden palisade for their greater safety and then proceeded to the real work,"

After an unsuccessful attempt by his forces to interrupt the work, "the King *Zenerat Adassyn*, finding himself now in great straits on account of the fortresses which the *Portugezen* had erected (being 7 in all) on all the avenues round the island" resorted to the strategy of "inciting against the *Portugezen*, on the promise of great rewards the most influential *Singalezen* who lived in *Columbo*".....He next sought "to entice the General *Constantyn de Saa* to take the field" and to this end openly declared that "the then Viceroy of *Goa* had written an insulting letter to the said General wherein he reproached him by saying he was no soldier but rather a *Chittyn* or merchant who was out to win lands more for his own profit than for the King's service... ..They further challenged him to take the field.....

"*Constantyn de Saa*, by way of a generous gesture, intimated this his intention in a brief note to the Prince of *Ove* named *Commarre Singe Hastanne*, the eldest son of *Zenerat Adassyn*, and also notified him to prepare to receive him like a good soldier, after which the General made ready with all speed and took the field with a great force in the month of August 1630"

Meanwhile the three Princes with an army of "about 23,000 men besides other followers" made ready for "the enemy who were not long in coming with 1300 while *Portugezen* 1700, *mestizen* and 8000 pure *Singalezen*." They were not resisted and, having plundered and set fire to the capital *Badule* and the other villages, had started on their way back when *de Saa* "was informed that all his *Singalezen* troops intended to conspire against him and to desert to the enemy." The Chiefs when questioned "persistently denied the charge", but *de Saa* "not being able to rest assured with their bare denial" also required that "all the *Singalezen* who normally used to remain round about the *Portugezen*" should occupy the centre of the Camp that evening. The next morning he ordered that all baggage be burnt, except "that anyone wishing to provide himself with any wearing apparel therefrom could do so." *De Saa* "then began to march again when all the *Singalezen* deserted him, whereupon the three Princes, who were not far distant from the scene began to attack the *Portugezen*.....and did

them much damage so that many were slain. Nevertheless, the *Portugezen* would have retrieved their position but there was a terrible downpour of rain which rendered their firelocks useless, and so the Princes' men fell upon them so furiously with pikes and bows and arrows that they completely annihilated the enemy. The General *Constantyn de Saa*⁶ had his head cut off by one of his own *Singalezen* who had deserted and it was presented on a drum to *Radja Singa* who was seated on a stone bathing in the river.".....

The King's youngest son "*Mahastanne* (later named *Radja Singa* ") next laid siege to *Columbo* "but it was so ably defended through the valour of one *Lantcerotte de Sesies* and the remaining old *Burgers*⁷ that after one whole month's siege *Mahastanne* was compelled to withdraw.".....

The King "died in the year 1632, after having divided the kingdom between his three sons", *Candy* going to the youngest who thereupon "assumed his father's throne with the title of Emperor under the name *Radja Singa Adassyn*, to the great displeasure of *Commarra Singa*", on whose death soon after "*Radja Singa* took over the province of *Cuve*, which did not please *Visia Palla*", the second brother.

In this state of things the *Portugezen* "began to take the field once more against *Radja Singa*" and had some success in the Seven Korales but were ambushed and put to flight, so that, having suffered this loss, they thought it advisable to return again to *Columbo*.

They then "thought it advisable to make peace again with the King.....nevertheless it was not long before it was broken again by the *Portugezen*.....

"*Radja Singa* seeing from these cunning tactics of the *Portugezen* that he could never come to any definite settlement with them..... resolved to make use of the *Hollanders* and to invite them to Ceylon. Whereupon on the 9th September 1636 he sent a letter to the Governor *Karel Reiniersen* at *Palliacatte* through a certain *Bramine* who not being able to reach *Choromandel* owing to ill-luck for over six months lived with the *Portugezen* at *Jafnapatan* at great risk of being discovered and of losing his life, until finally he crossed over hence in a *champan*⁸ and arrived at *Palliacatte* and handed over the letter to the Governor which they forwarded to *Batavia*.

The Governor General and his Council had already been considering the possibility of procuring cinnamon from Ceylon in view of statements made to them by "a certain master of a vessel who had been a prisoner in *Ceylon*.....whose services they decided to make use of [Jan Thyssen is meant v. next Chapter]. He accordingly left *Batavia* in the yacht "*Valk*" and having touched at *Palliacatte* ultimately anchored at *Calmony* otherwise called *Calarme* [Kalmunai] from where with the aid of "two negroes. (*Swarten*) whom he had brought with him from *Tegnapatnam*.....and sent with a special letter to the

King." After 16 days he had "an audience by torchlight with the King who resided in a country-seat across the river *Mavilgange* [Mahaweli Ganga] which took place with great pomp.....and began to negotiate for the supply of some cinnamon and other produce and also about the capture of *Batecalo*. Having thus negotiated for 8 days they took their departure".....[See Chap. xviii.]

The *Portugezen* in *Columbo* then, having learnt how it was agreed between the said King and the envoys to attack *Batecalo* at the first opportunity, were greatly perturbed.....some of them considered that they should set sail at the first opportunity, taking aboard their possessions, ordnance and whatever else could be transported and proceed to *Goa* after blowing up the forts and setting them on fire.....And finally on the persistent urgings of one *Damijao Bottado*, who had first erected the said fortress, it was resolved to march to *Candy*.....under the leadership of General *Diego de Mello*, as well as the said *Damijao* and their Sergeant Major (who was commonly known as *Sorde*) in the month of March 1638. *Radja Singa*, having received news of this left the City and allowed the *Portugezen* to enter it without any resistance, where they then caused much havoc.....and marched to the hill of *Gannor* or *Ganneroe*, [Gannoruwa] where to their great ruin they encamped, their entire forces consisting of 2300 white *Portugezen* and *Mestizen*⁹, besides 6000 blacks. This was exactly what *Radja Singa* desired; for he immediately blocked up the road to *Ballane* as well as other passages around the said hill with huge trees, as a result of which all their *Cingalezen* and coolies or baggage-porters came over to the Emperor. The *Portugezen* then.....sent out two priests (one an *Angustynner* and the other a *Franciscaner* monk) to the Emperor to conclude an agreement so that they may return unhindered and unmolested to *Columbo*. But the Emperor gave answer to the priests in such terms that they deemed it expedient to stay on rather than return to their people.....Meanwhile *Radja Singa* patiently bided his time for attacking these foreign guests, until eventually there occurred a heavy storm of rain, which the Emperor availed himself of without delay". With his musketeers in the van, followed by "the *Mangel Correlsche*¹⁰ archers, totalling 5000 in all and a like number of pikemen" the *Portugezen* were "all slain and entirely cut down..... save 70 persons who were taken prisoners, and thus the General *Diego de Mello* with all his men lost their lives."

"The Emperor, in order to watch the battle, had poised himself on an elevated seat under a tall overhanging tree.....all the heads of his defeated enemy were collected together in great numbers and piled up before him one on top of the other in the shape of a pyramid....."

"The further events which took place in *Ceylon* and the circumstances connected with the invitation of the *Hollanders* to *Ceylon* by *Radja Singa* will be seen in the relevant letters which follow hereafter." [The 8 unnumbered pages close with this last sentence and it is the abridgement of *Pieter Brohier's* translation that is now resumed]. "In the year 1636 His Majesty addressed the following letter to the Governor of *Paliacatta*.

"*I Raja Singa*, Emperor of *Ceylon*, King of *Candy*, [etc., etc.]...

"This is to inform the Governor of the Fortress *Paliacatta* of the successful results of our arms against the *Portugees*.....I have captured two of the Enemy's fortresses, *Walane* and *Forago* and the Town of *Marua Goma*, taking at the same time 500 *Portugezen* prisoners including some captains and several Monks of various orders. *Don Nuno Alavares Perere* was their General.....*Constantinus de Zua* soon after succeeded as Governor General.....By treachery they captured *Jafnapatan* and also erected fortresses at *Tringuelemale* and *Batecalo*.....My rebellious subjects then deserted the enemy and joined my standard as that of their lawful Sovereign.....Their General, the Sergeant-Major, and the Chief in Command at *Dinavaca* were put to the sword and I took 400 soldiers and some captains prisoners, also the *Maistre de Campo*¹¹ the *Captain Moors*¹² of the *Zeve Corlas* and *Matura* and 300 soldiers, some Captains and Ensigns. We later captured their forts in *Mante Ravane*.....another at *Sofragaen* and also demolished 2 of their forts. About this period I laid siege to and encompassed the Fort of *Columbo* and held its Gate closed for more than 30 days, but being unwell I returned to *Candy*, leaving my troops under the direction of *Mara Tana Wandaar* who after 15 days raised the siege.....and himself joined the rebels.....At *Ganetenne* in the *Four Corlas* I caused the enemy much damage. At this stage there arrived from *Goa* as Governor General of *Columbo*, *Diego de Melo de Castro*, formerly Governor of *San Thome*, who treated for peace, which I assented to.....They are still busy concocting every foul scheme of treachery they can devise against My Crown. From a long experience of their perfidy towards me, as well as all the other *Indiacanche* Kings I have determined to extricate this enemy and assured as I am already of the fidelity and friendship of the Governor of *Paliacatta* I have resolved to join myself as a brother in Arms of the King of the *Hollanders* as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure. Although my predecessor had previously entered into certain engagements and contracts with the Vice Roy of *Jacattra*, and the Governor of *Paliacatta* yet those have never been fully performed. It would seem therefore as if Providence had reserved that these schemes should be carried into effect in my time.....If it is intended to build a Fort at *Coliar* or *Batecaloa* they might come out with 5 ships which will be ample.....pledging my Royal Word to hold myself responsible and to make good whatever expense the Governor might incur.....The sooner the Governor can bring these matters to a close the greater the merit. Each one will be rewarded by me according to individual deserts'....."

Dated 9 September 1636. (Signed) *Raja Singa, Imperador*."

NOTES TO CHAPTER XVII.

1. *Boschhouwer*. Regarding his activities in Kandy see *Ceylon Literary Register* (1931) p. 26 *at Seq*; also *Journal of the R.A.S. (C.B.)* p. 169 *Et Seq*.
2. *Contract*. A photostat copy was obtained in 1948 from Copenhagen by the Ceylon Historical Manuscripts Commission.

3. *Gule Gedde*:—Anthonisz (op. cit. p. 30) says the correct form of the name is Oeve Giedde."
4. *Toepas*:—The word is sometimes spelt "Tupas". Anthonisz (op. cit. p. 173) says the first syllable is closely related to the Hindustani "du", meaning "double". The word therefore "may mean one who was of two races and who used two languages." Hence the term "tupas" for the community of mixed Portuguese existing at the time of the Dutch conquest. Originally, however, the word apparently meant "Interpreter." (v. Ceylon Literary Register (1934) Vol. III, p. 510) Cf. "tuppah mudianse". Capt. Percival (1805) seeks to derive "Topasses" from "topee" (hat) and says they were "black Portuguese" who wore hats instead of turbans!
5. *Gusaratschen Joge* i.e. a Yogi from Gujerat.
6. *Constantyn de Saa*: Fr. S. G. Perera (op. cit. p. 93) says "a Portuguese soldier accidentally shot him dead" after he had fallen "stricken by an arrow."
7. *Burgers* i.e. civilians. No racial community is indicated but the non-military citizens.
8. *Champan*:—A word of Malay origin for a boat or skiff used for small voyages and for transport of provisions. (Anthonisz op. cit. p. 16).
9. *Mestizen* i.e. persons of mixed blood. Sometimes spelt "mistiesen" or "mysticen." See notes to Chap. III.
10. *Mangel Correlsche* i.e. of Mangul Corle in the Puttalam District.
11. *Maistre de Campo*:—A Senior Field Officer apparently.
12. *Captain Moors*: A marginal note by Baldeus in Chap. XXVIII, Explains this as referring to a "Groot Kapiteyn ofte Hopman" i.e. Senior Captain or Chief.

THE XVIII. CHAPTER

Karel Reynier's proceedings on receipt of the Emperor's letter Hollandtschen Embassy to Kandy—Great honours paid—Captious Cavil of the Portugezen to make the Emperor suspicious—Letter to the Emperor—His answer.

"On receipt of this letter, the Governor *Karel Reyniers*, afterwards General of *India*, despatched the same to the Governor General and Council of the Supreme Government of *Batavia*.....who directed that a fit and competent person be sent out with the *Yacht de Valk* to *Ceylon*, to enter into closer communication with the Emperor and to inform the result of the Embassy to the Admiral¹ of the Fleet then lying off *Goa*.....and also to obtain a good supply of cinnamon.....

The *Yacht* was commanded by *Jan Tyssen* subsequently Governor of *Malacca* but then Extraordinary Councillor of *India*..... On the recommendation of a wealthy merchant, *Chrimma*, an *ola*² or letter was despatched to *Candy* to inform His Majesty of their arrival with a request that His Majesty do send some of his people and some *Nederlander* who might then be found about his Court, to safely escort the Envoy. Hereupon His Majesty sent on the 13th November his Chief Treasurer and a *Nederlander*, *Jan Albertsz* of *Emden*, some years previously a deserter from the ship of Captain *Antony Caens*. His Majesty went in person to meet them as far as the River called *Nani*

Legange about 50 miles from *Candy*, and on the 19th of the same month the parties reached *Candy*, when the letters and credentials from the Governor of *Paliacatta*, *Karel Reyniersz* were delivered to His Majesty."

[The letter is dated 20th October 1637 and informs the Emperor of the war with the Portuguese] and in particular that "we have now laid an embargo and blockaded their chief city *Goa* with our Fleet..... If Your Majesty will be pleased to accord to us the Cinnamon trade we shall be most willing and ready to give Your Majesty every possible assistance.....Our Envoy has orders to return to our Fleet of Offence at *Goa* and to acquaint our Admiral with the result and he will then detach as many ships as necessary from his Fleet, not only for the loading, but for Your Majesty's protection also.....

"Whilst His Majesty was in daily Conference with the Commission a letter of *Diego de Melo de Castro* addressed to His Majesty's brother the Prince of *Mateli* arrived", complaining of a violation of their Treaty and calling the Hollanders "conceited rebels of the King of *Portugal* and insinuating that they were already sufficiently known and hated by all the *Indische* Kings.....

"Whilst the Envoys were transacting their business the Emperor was all the while standing with his Crown on and dagger in hand..... a condescension he never was accustomed to show the *Portugeze* Envoys.....He then handed the Commission a letter to the Admiral *Adam Westerwold* and also sent three Envoys to see the ships and report.

The Commission now left the place with great honours, accommodated in palanqueens, with Baggage Elephants, and a Chief with 20 soldiers to escort them.....and reached the *Nederlandtsche* Fleet off *Goa* on the 19th,".....

In the course of his letter, the Emperor suggests that the Admiral "detach 5 ships to subdue the Fortress of *Batticaloa* and order another one out to take all the cinnamon which might be ready there. I am given to understand that Your Honour will remain off *Goa* till April and then sail for *Jacatra*, touching if possible at *Columbo*.....If it please the living God, in whom I trust for victory over our enemies, you may depend on my Royal Word that the City will be divided equally between us both, when I shall enter into further arrangements with Your Honour for the supply of all the Pepper and Cinnamon the Island produces.....The Peace formerly contracted with the *Portugezen* holds good no longer, so that we need your assistance.....

NOTES TO CHAPTER XVIII.

1. i.e. *Adam Westerwold*.
2. *Ola* i.e. a palm leaf, on which it was customary to inscribe with a style.

THE XIX CHAPTER

Action at sea between the Portugesche and the Hollandsche Fleets before Goa.

"Whilst the Envoys were still with the Fleet and courteously treated by the Admiral an engagement took place on the 4th of January 1638 between our ships and those of the *Portugezen*.

[A full account of the composition of the two Fleets, (with the names of all officers) and of the actual engagement is now given. The following is a summary].

Admiral *Westerwold's* Flagship was the "Uytrecht", (with *Reynier Wybrantsz* as Commander. The Vice-Admiral's ship was the "Vlissingen", commanded by *Huybert Huybertsz*. There was also the Rear-Admiral's ship, "Wapen van Rotterdam", with *Harman Woutersz Baak* as Commodore. There were, besides, 10 other ships. The total armament amounted to 252 "Brass and Iron Guns", 1009 men and 165 soldiers.

The Portuguese Fleet consisted of "6 galliots¹ and 20 frigates", the Flagship being the "Bon Jezus", commanded by *Antonio Telles de Menezes*. The Vice-Admiral's ship was the "S. Sebastiaan" and the Rear-Admiral's the "Madre de Deos." The armament of the frigates is not mentioned but only that of the galliots whose total was 237 guns, 920 Europeans and 780 "Swarten" (lit. Blacks). After some preliminary manoeuvring the Fleets began to exchange fire but owing to a calm could not approach each other for some time. When "a good sea breeze" did spring up the Dutch began to use the Yacht "Texel" and the frigate "Dolphyn" as fire-ships but the Enemy avoided them. "Our Admiral.....then chased and ran foul of the ship of the *Portugeschen* Vice-Admiral who immediately ordered her tackle and rigging to be cut off: She thus got clear of the Admiral's ship but not without great damage." The "Vere", the "S. Gravenhage," and the "Vlissingen" then made attempts to board the "S. Bartholomaeus" which "soon after, either by the fire of the "Gravenhage" and "Vlissingen" or because of her own powder, took fire and its flames raged so furiously as to reach our ship the "Gravenhage", which was to leeward and could not extinguish them." The "Vlissingen" tried to assist her but "as her stern gun got fixed in the burning galley's porthole she was held fast,... despite all efforts to save them..... The enemy now seeing that our Fleet would close on them bore away for the Bar of *Goa* chased by the "Rotterdam", the "Vere and the "Texel" for a mile and a half close to the Fort, all the while exchanging fire.....It would indeed have proved a glorious victory for us had it not been for the unfortunate fire which destroyed our ships.

"The loss on our side was 35 men.....our wounded were 50 menThe enemy lost 78 whites and 150 *Misticen*." Prisoners numbered 90 white *Portugezen* and 49 *Misticen*.....The prisoners were later exchanged for some of our own people.....and by an additional sum 2200 Reals paid to the Vice-Roy of India, *Pedro de Silva*.....

"The Kandyan Envoys who were on board our ships and had witnessed these exploits expressed their astonishment at our courage and that with such small ships as ours we should have ventured to board the Enemy's huge galleys, while both with regard to the number of men and of guns they were also the stronger.

"The contest over, the *Nedersche* Fleet returned to the Bay of the Islands South of *Goa* and decided to brave the Enemy again on a future occasion. Meanwhile there arrived the splendid ship "s Her-togenbosch" from *Suratte* with Vice-Admiral *Willem Jacobsz Koster* and cargo to the value of 412,000 guilders Prime Cost.....and the ship "Henrietta Louiza" from *Batavia* with a capital of 76,000 Rix Dollars and also articles of Commerce.....

"By some unaccountable accident another of the Enemy's ships (a Carack)² was burnt on the 1st of March.....and in April their Galley the "Madre de Deos" was also blown up by her own magazine taking fire."

NOTES TO CHAPTER XIX.

1. *Galliots*. Anthonisz (op. cit. p. 16) thinks that large Vessels such as the Spanish "galeon"—with 3 or 4 decks—are meant. Baldeus' word is "galjoenen".
2. *Carack*. Baldeus' work is "Krake". It was a large merchant ship.

THE XX. CHAPTER

The Admiral of the Fleet Adam Westerwold sends William Jacobsz Koster to Ceylon—The Portugezen attempt to plunder Candy miscarries—The Hollanders lay siege to Batecalo.

"On the 23rd January sailed the yacht "de Valk" for *Batavia* with despatches and goods, also taking our sick and wounded to be placed in the Honourable Company's hospital there.....The Admiral seeing the Enemy was not disposed to show themselves afloat or to renew the contest he and his Secret Council now resolved" to despatch 3 ships to *Ceylon* under the command of Vice-Commodore *Wilem Jacobsz Koster* who accordingly left *Goa* on the 17th of March. [The text of the Admiral's letter is now quoted by Baldeus]. After reference to the Emperor's letters of the 9th September 1636 and 21st November 1637, it proceeds to state that *Koster* is now sent "to negotiate with Your Majesty concerning all future proceedings and to ascertain the Enemy's position and the strength of their defences.....

Your Majesty will also be pleased to assemble your own forces at *Batecalo* or elsewhere to subject the aforesaid Fort jointly with us. Some bamboo ladders and other minor implements of war will also have to be made ready." The Admiral also held out hope that once he had done "all that is necessary for taking the City of *Goa*" he would

sail for Ceylon with three of his largest ships. "Meanwhile Your Majesty will be pleased according to promise to prepare and hold in readiness one or two shiploads of cinnamon."

Koster reached Ceylon on 2nd April 1638, anchoring at Trinquele-male. The King was at the time away from Kandy and had already "laid up a collection of wax, pepper and cinnamon. The *Portugezen* being apprised of this fact wrote to ascertain why he had done so and for whom they were intended.....The Emperor replied that those articles were for his friends the *Hollanders*."

The Portuguese thereupon thought it opportune to make an attack on Candy. They were resisted and the King himself arrived in time to put them to flight, capturing 70 Europeans, amongst them General *Diego de Melo de Castro*, 2 Captains and about 800 "native adherents," de *Castro's* Sword was on a later occasion presented to Admiral Westerwold.

The Kandyan Envoys having left to inform the King of Koster's arrival the latter with the aid of the Modliyar of *Mattaclape*"¹ fortified his position and awaited the King, who arrived on the 14th of April. Consultations were then held regarding the attack on *Batecalo*, pending the arrival of the Admiral.

NOTES TO CHAPTER XX.

1. *Mattaclape*. i.e. Madakalapuwa (lit. mud lake) the lagoon area.

THE XXI. CHAPTER

Adam Westerwold's arrival in Ceylon—Capture of Batecalo—The Articles of Treaty entered into by him with the Emperor.

"In the meantime Westerwold the Admiral who left the Bar of *Goa* on the 22nd of April arrived in the roads of *Batecalo* on the 10th of May following" with 5 ships "manned in the aggregate by 840 Officers, Soldiers and Sailors. He landed the next day with his whole force and six small guns which were immediately planted on the batteries to awe the inhabitants.....by the 18th the Admiral had an accession of 500 armed men, and after a small and spirited fire which was kept up by our guns with no little damage to the Enemy's works, the *Portugezen* displayed a Flag of Truce", and the immediate surrender of the Fortress of *Batecalo* took place. "Of the inhabitants the *Portugezen* and *Misticen* numbering 108, including women and children were sent to *Negnapatan* and "of the natives 50 had to be delivered to the Emperor with wives and children to serve as slaves in noble families", and another 50 "who were concerned in the murder of one of His Majesty's nobles were subsequently impaled."

"The Fortress of *Batecalo* is situated on an isle¹ which is in extent about two Dutch miles².....and was mounted with 11 brass and iron guns, 5 brass fancourts³ or great guns and some arquebusses,⁴ with a stock of powder, lead and other munitions of war, and rice sufficient for 2 months' consumption but there was some difficulty in obtaining water which had to be fetched from beyond the Fort, a muskeshot's distance. The Vice-Commodore *Willem Koster* was here posted as Commander with a garrison of 100 *Nederlandsche* Soldiers."

On the 23rd of May "the Admiral entered into a contract with the Great Emperor of Ceylon.....with the knowledge of the Governor-General and Council of India.

[The following is a summary of the matters provided for in the Articles:—

1. "A close tie of friendship" and protection against "the aggressions and violence of the *Portugezen*."
2. Equal shares in booty found in "the Forts and Defences as might hereafter be conquered jointly.
3. Such conquered Defences to be "garrisoned by the *Nederlanders* with the requisite number of men and arms.....and if the strength be found at any time insufficient it will then be for His Majesty to augment its force at Majesty's cost, with the consent of the *Nederlanders*".⁵
4. His Majesty "to make good every month to our officers and men their pay and allowances."
5. His Majesty to cause houses of stone to built where necessary in conquered defences: also a powder magazine and store.
6. "Hostile movements against our common enemy" only after consultation.
7. "His Majesty shall provide some War frigates which shall be supplied by him with rowers and by *Nederlanders* with men and munitions."
8. "His Majesty and the country at large will be held responsible to defray the cost and expenses attending the present equipment and the fitting out" of all ships and smaller vessels. "In lieu of money His Majesty to give Cinnamon, Pepper, Cardomom, Indigo, Wax, Rice and other articles of merchandise, the produce of His Empire except Jungle and Cinnamon *de Mato*."
9. The *Nederlanders* to enjoy Free Trade and Navigation. No private sales of Cinnamon, Pepper, Wax or Ivory to any of our people. "If elephants are disposed of by His Majesty to strangers the *Nederlanders* shall be provided with an equal number at the same price.
10. The King's subjects to be forbidden to have any trade dealings with any Europeans or Asiatics, whose ships or yachts also were not to be admitted, except those of "the people in the neighbourhood of *Davei* and *Tanzouwer*.....for the sale of their provisions only."
11. "The expenses attending this auxiliary force to be defrayed by sending to *Batavia* annually at least one or two shiploads of Cinnamon etc....."

12. Dutch Merchants to have free and easy access to all parts and "in all cases of purchases made by them it will be for the inhabitants to supply beasts of burden." Proper discipline to be exercised on both sides.

13. *Nederlanders* to have the power of arrest where articles contracted for are sold to any other persons or where payment of "any considerable sum owing" is evaded, but "due information thereof shall be conveyed to the King or his subordinate governors."

14. Money to pass only at the sanctioned rate.

15. Fugitives from justice on either side to be arrested and delivered up.

16. Neither the King nor his subjects "to hold any private or open communication with our common enemy the *Portugezen*."

17. No "Priests, Monks, Friars or other clergy, the movers of seditions and the authors of the downfall of Kingdoms" to be tolerated.

18. All goods found on board captured ships to be the property of the Company, but "all loss and damage which might ensue during the contest" to be debited to the Company.

19. Guns mounted on any conquered defences for safety may be withdrawn at pleasure by the *Nederlanders*. "Appendix.....The *Nederlanders* to afford all facilities, assistance and protection to all vessels with regular Passports" from the King or his governors.]

"His Majesty has now delivered to the Admiral.....on this contract in part liquidation of expenses incurred 400 bales of cinnamon, 87 quintals⁶ of Wax, 3059 pounds of pepper with promise to deliver a further supply, as soon as another collection is made at the post of *Sammanture*.]

The Treaty was finally ratified in Batavia, 2 Envoys taking there "some presents for the General and the Council of India.....and bringing back with them Despatches and a valuable present for His Imperial Majesty."

"The Emperor's Army consisting of 20,000 men continued the siege of *Columbo* and frequently fell in with detached parties of the Enemy in quest of provisions beating them off invariably with great loss.".....

NOTES TO CHAPTER XXI.

1. *Batecalo*. It is now connected with the mainland by the Kalladi Bridge.

2. *Dutch Miles*. A Dutch Mile was just over 3 English miles (Raven-Hart op-cit. p. 148).
3. *Fancourts or Great Guns*. The Translator's rendering of Baldeus' words "Metale Falcoens."
4. *Arquebusses*. Muskets fired from forked hand-rests or tripods. The Dutch word is "haakbus".
5. *Article 3*. Pieris (op. cit. p. 58) says that "in the Portuguese copy which the King could read" it was stipulated that the Forts were to be so garrisoned "if the King so desired." Anthonisz (op. cit. p. 38) says this stipulation appears to have been omitted by mistake or fraud in the Dutch copy.
6. *Quintal*. About a hundred weight,

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