

郝德傑爵士--前扶輪社長出任香港總督

Sir Andrew Caldecott

Past Rotary Club President served as Colonial Hong Kong Governor

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

15 December 2015



Sir Andrew Caldecott (1937)

Sir Andrew Caldecott, GCMG, KStJ, CBE, FRAS, FRSA, BA (*Oxon*), (26 October 1884 -- 14 July 1951) was the 19th Governor of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (第 19 任香港總督郝德傑爵士) from 1935 to 1937. A British colonial administrator and fantasy author, he served in the Federated Malay States (FMS) civil service from 1907 to 1935, before becoming Governor of Hong Kong and then Ceylon (1937–1944). Andrew Caldecott also wrote speculative fiction, including novels such as 《The Blasphemy of Etheriel》.

Andrew Caldecott was previously the Charter President 1929-1930 of the Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur when he was a British colonial administrator of the Federated Malay States. The Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur (*today known as the Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur DiRaja*) existed in spirit as early as 1918, when leaders of government, commerce and professions residing in Kuala Lumpur mooted the idea of forming an association to promote community service and inter-community harmony. This lofty idea gained tremendous support from leaders of the various communities in the capital city Kuala Lumpur, and the Concord Club---organized on Rotary lines---was subsequently formed in the early 1920s. Through the visit of “The Marco Polo of Rotary” James W. Davidson, Rotary International’s General Honorary Commissioner, the Concord Club evolved into the Provisional Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur on 20 July 1928.

The Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur was inaugurated on 27 September 1929, with Andrew Caldecott, CBE, as the Charter President. Through an unfortunate administrative mix-up, the Club was formally admitted to Rotary International rather belatedly on 15 January 1930 with Charter No. 3268. The charter presentation ceremony was attended by Caldecott’s superior, Sir William Peel (貝璐爵士), Chief Secretary of FMS. The first impression of Rotary gave the confidence to Sir William Peel later instrumentally in organizing the Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社) in the winter of 1930 after he

was appointed the 18th Governor of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong on 9 May 1930. Certainly, that was also the result of the visits and guidance by James W. Davidson of Rotary International.

Being the Governor of Hong Kong, when Caldecott was in his presidency of both the Executive and Legislative councils, there were his fellow Rotarian colleagues from the Hong Kong Rotary Club:

- (A) Executive Council :
- (1) Sir Shouson Chow (周壽臣爵士)
 - (2) Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall (羅旭蘇爵士)
 - (3) Sir William Edward Leonard Shenton
 - (4) Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn (輔政司修頓爵士), Colonial Secretary
- (B) Legislative Council :
- (1) Sir Shouson Chow (周壽臣爵士)
 - (2) Sir Man-kam Lo (羅文錦爵士)
 - (3) Sir William Edward Leonard Shenton
 - (4) Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn (輔政司修頓爵士), Colonial Secretary
 - (5) Dr. Ts'o Seen-wan (曹善允博士)



The Life of Andrew Caldecott

Family Background and Upbringing

Andrew Caldecott was born on 26 October 1884 in Boxley, Kent, England, as the eldest child of Reverend Andrew Caldecott and Isobel Mary Johnson. His father, born circa 1853 in Essex, was an Anglican clergyman. Caldecott's mother was the daughter of Reverend Stenning Johnson, further embedding the family within clerical circles.

Raised in a modest yet intellectually oriented household shaped by his father's pastoral role, Caldecott experienced an upbringing typical of mid-19th-century English clerical families, emphasizing moral discipline, classical learning, and preparation for public service. The family's residences likely followed his father's parish assignments, initially in Kent, instilling values of duty and administrative competence that later defined Caldecott's colonial career. His younger brother, Lieutenant John Leslie Caldecott, pursued a military path, highlighting diverse outlets for familial ambition within the British establishment.

Education and Early Influences

Caldecott attended Uppingham School in Rutland, England, for his secondary education. He secured scholarships that facilitated his entry into Exeter College at the University of Oxford in 1904.

At Oxford, Caldecott pursued classics, earning a third-class degree in Honour Moderations before graduating in 1907 with a second-class honours Bachelor of Arts in Literae Humaniores. The University later recognized his public service by electing him an Honorary Fellow of Exeter College in 1948.

His classical curriculum, emphasizing analytical reasoning and historical precedent, equipped him for the intellectual demands of the civil service examinations he passed shortly after graduation, leading to his appointment as a cadet officer in the Federated Malay States in 1907.

Colonial Service in the Federated Malay States (1907–1935)

Upon his graduation from College in 1907, Caldecott joined the Colonial Office in November of the same year and was posted to Malaya, a member of the British Empire. He initially worked in Negeri Sembilan as a Cadet of the Federated Malay States (FMS). He served as Acting District Officer (DO) of Jelevu from 1909 to 1911. Then, he was appointed as Acting DO of Kuala Pilah, and was transferred back to Jelevu to serve as DO in the same year. He was re-appointed Acting DO of Kuala Pilah in the following year. In 1913, Caldecott was transferred to the Federal Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur and assumed the office of Deputy Controller of Labour. He subsequently held various positions, including Assistant Secretary (AS) to the Chief Secretary from 1914 to 1916, 2nd AS to the Federal Secretary in 1916-1920, and Acting AS to the colonial government from 1920 to 1922. Caldecott went on leave from September 1922. He took up the *ad hoc* appointment as Malayan Commissioner at the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley Park in London, England, in 1924 and 1925. During the exhibition, he was in-charge of the coordination of the Malaya Pavilion.

Thereafter, he was appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE) by George V, King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India.

After the Exhibition, Caldecott returned to Malaya in March 1926 and worked as Town Planning Administrator and State Valuer of Ipoh. He was transferred to the Housing and Public Works Department Enquiry Committees as Chairman in December 1926. He was appointed Deputy Controller of Labour and Acting Under-Secretary to the Straits Settlements in July 1927, until 1928, when he was promoted to Secretary for Postal Affairs of the Straits Settlements and FMS as Officer, Class 1A. Since then, Caldecott had been assigned to serve in local authorities. He became Acting Resident of Negeri Sembilan in 1929 and Acting Resident of Perak from 1930 to 1931. He was appointed to serve as Resident of Selangor, until March 1932, when he was transferred back to the central government of FMS as Chief Secretary.

He served as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements from May 1933 to February 1934. On 17 February 1934, Caldecott worked as Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of FMS, when Sir Cecil Clementi (金文泰爵士), the then-Governor of the Straits Settlements retired due to illness. During his tenure as Acting Governor, Caldecott upheld Clementi's policy of decentralization. He was re-appointed Colonial Secretary when Sir Shenton Thomas took office on 9 November 1934.

In his higher administrative capacities, he acted as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements and Chief Secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States, roles that positioned him as a key figure in colonial governance until 1935. Caldecott also contributed to urban development as Town Planning Administrator and Housing Commissioner, reflecting his focus on infrastructural improvements amid the Federated Malay States' economic reliance on tin mining and rubber plantations.

In 1933, the Malayan Football Association (MFA) was officially revived and re-organized to establish the Football Association of Malaya (FAM). Andrew Caldecott served as the first president.

Caldecott's 28-year tenure in Malaya earned him respect for administrative competence, courtesy toward locals, and impartiality across racial and class lines, with contemporaries noting his sympathy for the underprivileged in a multi-ethnic colonial context. This popularity was evident when his 1935 transfer to the governorship of Hong Kong prompted expressions of regret from Malayan communities, who viewed him as a reliable administrator attuned to regional needs.

Governorship of Hong Kong (1935-1937)



Sir Andrew Caldecott was appointed the 19th Governor of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong, concurrently Commander-in-Chief, commencing on 12 December 1935. When arriving in Hong Kong to assume the governorship, Caldecott, unusually, elected to wear civilian dress, something that would not happen again until the arrival, in 1992, of the last colonial Governor, Chris Patten (彭定康).

Succeeding Sir William Peel, his tenure, ending on 16 April 1937 when he departed for Ceylon, remains the shortest of any British governor in Hong Kong's colonial history. During this period, Caldecott focused on social reforms amid Hong Kong's recovery from the global economic depression, emphasizing administrative efficiency and addressing longstanding cultural practices deemed incompatible with British colonial standards.

A primary initiative under Caldecott was the reform of the *mui tsai* (妹仔) system, a traditional Chinese practice involving the sale or transfer of young girls into domestic servitude, often criticized internationally as akin to slavery. In 1936, Caldecott amended relevant legislation to strengthen regulations and move toward abolition, despite unanimous opposition from Chinese unofficial members of the Legislative Council who argued it interfered with customary family arrangements. This action built on prior ordinances, such as the 《1923 Female Domestic Service Ordinance》, and leveraged an inspectorate established by his predecessor to gather empirical data refuting claims of minimal abuse. Caldecott's firmness demonstrated a prioritization of humanitarian oversight over local elite consensus, enabling more effective enforcement.

Caldecott also advanced a localization policy in 1936, aimed at increasing the proportion of Chinese officials in the colonial administration to foster greater local participation and reduce reliance on expatriate personnel. This measure sought to balance efficiency with cultural integration, reflecting broader imperial efforts to adapt governance to colonial demographics while maintaining British oversight. It marked an early step in what would become a recurring theme in later governorships, though implementation remained gradual due to qualifications and loyalty concerns.

Caldecott called the promotion of Chinese civil servants to replace the European ones, a policy not realized until the signage of Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984. His tenure also saw the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in July 1937, with more than 100,000 refugees from the Chinese Mainland flooding into Hong Kong to escape the conflict.

Throughout his brief term, Caldecott upheld policies of administrative decentralization inherited from prior governors, contributing to stable governance amid regional tensions, including Japan's expansionism. No major economic crises or labor strikes disrupted Hong Kong during this interval,

allowing focus on internal reforms rather than reactive measures. His decisive style on contentious issues like *mui tsai* contrasted with more consultative approaches of contemporaries, underscoring a commitment to evidence-based policy over deference to traditional interests.

It was also during Caldecott's tenure that Hong Kong's Kai Tak Airport (啟德機場) received its first regular arrival---the Imperial Airways "Dorado" (see *photo on Page 13*), and the Queen Mary Hospital (瑪麗醫院) opened as an adjunct hospital to the University of Hong Kong (香港大學).

Caldecott's governor tenure was the shortest in Hong Kong colonial history, for he was appointed the second last Governor of Ceylon a little more than a year later to handle the threat to the British administration caused by the overwhelming national liberation movement in Ceylon. Sir Andrew Caldecott left Hong Kong on 16 April 1937. His departure to Ceylon was met with dismay by the community as he had become a respected figure. Locals had petitioned to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for him to remain but to no avail.

Prior to that, on Saturday 30 January 1937 at 3:30 p.m., over 500 guests braved the cold weather and threatening skies when His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, unveiled a tablet commemorating the official opening of the gigantic Jubilee Reservoir at Shing Mun (城門) (see *photo on Page 14*). The name "Jubilee Reservoir" (銀禧水塘) was designated to celebrate the Silver Jubilee (1935) of King George V of the British Empire, though the name has fallen into disuse, and is known today as Shing Mun Reservoir (城門水塘). The Reservoir was built as part of the Shing Mun Water Supply Scheme formulated in 1923 to meet the increasing demand for fresh water due to the urbanization of the Kowloon Peninsula (九龍半島). To a design by London dam engineers Messrs. Binnie, Deacon & Gourley, construction began in 1933 of a dam 122 meters wide and 35 meters high which, upon completion, had a capacity of 4 billion liters. By the conclusion of Phase Three of the scheme in 1937, the dam had been extended to 86 meters in height and 13.6 billion liters (3,000 million gallons) capacity. Completed at an estimated cost of HK\$8 million after 4 years of construction, the new dam was then believed to be the highest in the British Empire and one of the highest in the world, the main portion towering to a height of 285 feet (86.86 meters).

After unveiling a tablet to commemorate the completion of the work, His Excellency the Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott delivered his speech:--

We stand this afternoon before a great achievement; before, in fact, the highest dam that has ever been erected beneath the British flag.

With us are standing the man who conceived it, the man who designed it and the man who has built it; we are very proud of it and of them. Perhaps indeed we may be pardoned for a little jealousy of them; for to the engineer and the architect it is given in a greater measure than to men of other professions to see the results of their labours; of them the words that the author of the first chapter of Genesis wrote of the Creator can be truly spoken; they see everything that they have made and, behold it is, very good.

The full gauge of what this great work means for us in Hong Kong and Kowloon may be taken from what it does not mean. It does not mean, alas, that we are at the end of our water difficulties. I will put the position to you in a nutshell. Last year we had 214 days of water restriction in Hong Kong and 140 days of it in Kowloon.

From statistics recorded during the unrestricted periods we calculate that, if there had been no restriction, consumption would have averaged some 22½ million gallons a day over the whole year. Now that this dam is completed our sources of supply on the Island and mainland combined are believed to be good for 23¼ million gallons a day. So on an unrestricted basis we have a margin only three quarters of a million gallons a day against demand that is rapidly increasing both extensively and intensively. You will readily understand therefore what would have been our predicament but for this great triumph of engineering.

Nor do we see it today in the full scope of its utility. Its catchment area is now roughly 8,000 acres, but we can double that by constructing a contour dyke which will debouch near the smaller dam which was on your left as you came up here at Pineapple Pass (菠蘿坳). From what I have told you will understand that the addition of this catch-water will be an early necessity.

On the stone which I am about to unveil are inscribed the Latin words "Nisi Dominus Frustra" which mean that however well and strongly we have built this dam we humbly depend upon Heaven's bounteous rains to fill it. It is proverbial that Heaven helps those who help themselves and I am sorry now I did not have four small words added to the inscription. They would have been "Waste not, want not" and I hope that all of you who live on the Island or in Kowloon will go back from this ceremony with them graven in your memories, and so make good my omission.

Some to whom I am now speaking are not dwellers amongst us but are our distinguished guests from neighbouring territories. To them I can say on behalf of this Colony that, however short we may find ourselves again in material waters, there is one spirit that we will never allow to fail and that is the deep well of friendship to our neighbours. I thank our visitors very cordially for honouring us with their presence this afternoon and I hope that they will bear away with them the pleasantest memories of this ceremony.

After the speeches had been made, Sir Andrew Caldecott unveiled the stone which records in simple but impressive language the wonderful engineering achievement. The inscription reads, as it is still erecting today:

Government of Hong Kong

This dam was begun in 1933 and finished in 1937.

Its capacity is three thousand million gallons.

The height of the dam is 285 feet.

It was designed by Messrs. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley and constructed under

Mr. G.B. Gifford Hull, M.M. Inst., C.E. Resident Engineer.

Nisi Dominus Frustra

After the unveiling the guests partook of refreshments, which were provided during the playing of musical numbers by the Regimental Band of the Royal Ulster Rifles, and then inspected the dam. Thrills were provided by an overhead carriage by which visitors were lowered the 285 feet down to the level of the reservoir.

Governorship of Ceylon (1937-1944)

Between 1796 and 1948, Ceylon was a British Crown Colony (*on 7 September 1978 it was changed to be the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka* 斯里蘭卡民主社會主義共和國). Although the British monarch was the head of state, in practice his or her functions were exercised in the Colony by the Colonial Governor, who acted on instructions from the British government in London.

Sir Andrew Caldecott was sent to Ceylon to smooth the way for further advance at a time when agitation for constitutional reform was intense. He assumed the office of the 28th Governor of Ceylon on 16 October 1937, concurrently Commander-in-Chief, during the Second World War and retired on 19 September 1944. Within his governance, in 1938, the first diesel locomotive ran to Galle. In 1939, the Bank of Ceylon opened.

In 1942 the University of Ceylon (since 1978 University of Peradeniya) was established with Caldecott served concurrently as the Chancellor from 1942 to 1944. It was officially opened by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, on 20 April 1954 in the presence of Queen Elizabeth II.

Andrew Caldecott assumed the governorship of Ceylon on 16 October 1937, succeeding Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs (司徒拔爵士), with a mandate to advance constitutional reforms amid growing local agitation for greater self-governance. Instructed by the Colonial Office in November 1937 to gauge public opinion and propose amendments to the existing Donoughmore Constitution of 1931, Caldecott prioritized a pragmatic assessment of political sentiments across ethnic and communal lines.

Caldecott examined the situation in the Island closely and reported on issues such as the governing structure, the representation of the minority communities, the franchise, etc. His observations regarding these issues had an important impact on the evolution of the Ceylon constitution.

In November 1937, Caldecott was instructed to sound opinion and to recommend amendments to the constitution. His 'reforms dispatch' of June 1938 was written with a vigour and directness unusual in official documents: it led to prolonged discussion in the State Council, but to no general agreement, the basic difficulty, as always, being the question of minority representation. The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 halted consideration of constitutional advance, but Caldecott was convinced that if Ceylon's war effort were to be maintained a positive approach was required. On his recommendation the British government in 1941, and again in 1943, promised a commission on constitutional reform as soon as the War ended; and a commission was in fact appointed in 1944, the year in which Caldecott retired.

In the meantime Caldecott set himself out to be a constitutional governor, an objective misunderstood by certain sections of the European community which failed to see, with his clarity, that early self-government was inevitable. His aims were more clearly appreciated by the local politicians, such as D. S. Senanayake and J. R. Jayewardene, and he soon earned their respect and confidence. That Ceylon remained stable during the critical war years was largely due to his leadership. The sudden appointment, after the fall of Malaya, of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton as Commander-in-Chief in place of the Governor, nearly led to Caldecott's resignation. Happily this step was not taken and the two men, temperamentally so different, worked harmoniously together to the great benefit of Ceylon. With Caldecott's consent, King's Pavilion (the Governor's House in Kandy) was taken over by Lord Louis Mountbatten when he was appointed Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command. This proved to be an ideal arrangement since Mountbatten had chosen Peradeniya, only a few miles away, as his headquarters in Ceylon.

A brilliant, far-sighted administrator, but withal warm-hearted and with a quick intelligence tempered by a human sympathy and understanding, Caldecott was ideally suited for the task of helping to transform Empire into Commonwealth. Ceylon owed to him much of her trouble-free progress towards the independence which she attained in 1948. His contribution to the development of the Commonwealth, and in particular of Britain's overseas services, continued after his retirement. Early in 1947, after failing to convince the Colonial Office of the necessity to create a colonial administrative service centrally controlled and hence able to make a positive contribution to the development of colonies achieving home rule, Caldecott resigned from the Colonial Service Appointments Board to which he had been appointed on retirement. A letter of his to *«The Times»* in June 1947 gave widespread publicity to the urgent need for a true unification of the colonial service and for a central control over its cadre and rate of recruitment as each colony progressed along the road to self-government. It is fair to say that the creation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's overseas civil service with effect from 1 October 1954---such a vital step in the smooth progress from colonies to independence---owed much to the stand taken by such a respected former colonial governor as Caldecott.

Literary Contributions

Caldecott's literary output primarily consisted of short stories in the supernatural and weird fiction genres, published late in his life after retiring from colonial service. His debut collection *«Not Exactly Ghosts»* appeared in 1947 and included twelve tales such as *«A Room in a Rectory»* , *«Branch Line to Benceston»* , *«Sonata in D Minor»* , *«Autoepitaphy»* , *«The Pump in Thorp's Spinney»* , *«Whiffs of the Sea»* , *«In Conversation»* , *«The Green Boy»* , *«The Grave of Simon»* , *«Ascending and Descending»* , *«The Man Who Could Not Rest»* , and *«Tall Tales—But True?»* . A second volume *«Fires Burn Blue»* followed, compiling additional ghost and mystic stories influenced by his administrative experiences. These works were issued by small presses, reflecting Caldecott's avocation rather than commercial pursuit, with later compilations like *«The Collected Supernatural and Weird Fiction»* of Sir Andrew Caldecott reprinting twenty-five stories including *«A Victim of Medusa»* and *«Seated One Day at the Organ»* .

In addition to fiction, Caldecott authored non-fiction on Malayan topics during his civil service tenure, notably a detailed *«History of Jelebu»* that integrated local folklore and genealogies alongside administrative records. He contributed articles on Malayan governance and politics to periodicals, leveraging his expertise from roles in the Federated Malay States. These writings emphasized empirical historical analysis over narrative flair, contrasting his later supernatural output.

Recurring themes in Caldecott's fiction center on moral causation, where supernatural phenomena serve as retribution for characters' ethical transgressions, such as greed or betrayal, manifesting through psychological unease or uncanny events rather than traditional apparitions. Stories often eschew overt ghosts for subtler weird elements---like auditory hallucinations in *«Sonata in D Minor»* or inexplicable rural anomalies in *«The Pump in Thorp's Spinney»* ---highlighting causal links between human vice and otherworldly consequence. Several tales incorporate Oriental motifs drawn from his decades in Malaya, blending exotic settings with themes of imperial isolation and cultural dissonance, as in narratives evoking unfamiliar landscapes and folklore. This fusion underscores a realist undercurrent, portraying the supernatural not as arbitrary but as an extension of personal accountability, informed by Caldecott's bureaucratic worldview..

Marriage and Family

Caldecott married Olive Mary Innes, daughter of J. R. Innes, in 1918 while serving in the Federated Malay States. The couple had a son, John Andrew Caldecott (25 February 1924 – 14 July 1990). Olive Caldecott died in Ceylon in 1943. Following her death, Caldecott married Evelyn May Palmer, widow of Dr. John Robertson and daughter of the Reverend Henry Palmer, in 1946. No children from the second marriage are recorded.

Retirement and Death

Caldecott retired from colonial service in September 1944 at the conclusion of his governorship of Ceylon, returning to England thereafter. In retirement, he resided in Sussex and devoted time to writing, producing collections of supernatural short stories such as 《Not Exactly Ghosts》 (1947), which drew on his interest in the occult.

Besides writing, his other hobbies include drawing, playing piano, tennis and golf. Caldecott composed the melody to the Negeri Sembilan anthem, 《Berkatlah Yang DiPertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan》.

Rotarian Sir Andrew Caldecott passed away on 14 July 1951 at his home, Pier Point in Itchenor, Sussex, England, at the age of 66.

Honours and Recognition

Awards and Titles

Caldecott was appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE) in 1926 in recognition of his administrative service in the Federated Malay States. He subsequently received the Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (CMG) in 1932 prior to his elevation to higher colonial posts. In 1935, he was invested Knight Bachelor by George V, King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India.

In the 1937 New Year Honours, Caldecott was invested as Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (KCMG). During his tenure as Governor of Ceylon, he was promoted to Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (GCMG) in 1941 for distinguished colonial service.

Caldecott also held the title of Knight of Justice of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (KStJ), reflecting his involvement in humanitarian and charitable activities associated with the order.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (FRAS) and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (FRSA), honours acknowledging his scholarly interests in astronomy and applied arts alongside his administrative career.

Places Named After Him

In the Republic of Singapore, Caldecott Hill and the adjacent Caldecott MRT station on the Circle and Thomson-East Coast lines are named after Sir Andrew Caldecott in recognition of his administrative roles, including as Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements in the 1930s. Andrew Road, connecting Thomson Road and Lornie Road in the Novena area, similarly honors his service as

Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor. Streets within the former Caldecott Hills Estate, such as Caldecott Close, were developed in the mid-20th century and bear his name, reflecting colonial-era tributes to British officials in the region.

In Hong Kong (香港), Caldecott Road (郝德傑道) and Caldecott Hill (郝德傑山) in the Piper's Hill (琵琶山) area of New Kowloon (新九龍), linking Tai Po Road (大埔公路) and other local routes, commemorate his governorship from 1935 to 1937.

Legacy and Historical Assessment

Administrative Achievements and Policies

During his governorship of Ceylon from October 1937 to September 1944, Andrew Caldecott focused on constitutional assessment and wartime administration, producing a key dispatch in June 1938 that recommended amendments to the existing constitution amid agitation for reform. This document, described as vigorous and direct, analyzed public opinion on issues including minority representation and sparked extended debate in the State Council, though it failed to achieve consensus due to entrenched communal divisions. Caldecott's recommendations influenced subsequent British commitments in 1941 and 1943 to convene a post-war commission on constitutional advancement, culminating in the Soulbury Commission's appointment in 1944, which laid groundwork for Ceylon's transition to dominion status in 1948. His approach emphasized majority rule balanced by equitable minority protections, earning respect from Ceylonese leaders such as D. S. Senanayake and J. R. Jayewardene for fostering collaborative governance under the limited Donoughmore framework.

Caldecott's policies prioritized stability during World War II, which dominated much of his tenure after 1939, as he maintained the Island on a war footing without major disruptions despite Japanese aerial attacks on Colombo in April 1942. He coordinated effectively with military authorities, including Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton as commander-in-chief following the fall of Malaya, averting potential command crises, and facilitated the use of Kandy's King's Pavilion as a headquarters for Lord Mountbatten's South-East Asia Command. These efforts ensured Ceylon's contributions to Allied logistics, including naval and air bases, while upholding civil administration and local cooperation, reflecting his emphasis on teamwork across executive committees, ministers, and officers. His handling of the "Indian Question"---concerning immigrant labor rights and citizenship---insisted on specific pledges, though it generated tensions with local ministers, highlighting the constraints of dyarchic governance.

In earlier roles, such as Governor of Hong Kong (1935–1937), Caldecott demonstrated administrative pragmatism, notably amending Hong Kong's *mui tsai* regulations in 1936 to restrict child domestic servitude despite opposition from Chinese unofficials, advancing social reforms in line with imperial humanitarian standards.

Post-retirement, he critiqued fragmented colonial staffing in a 1947 letter to *《The Times》*, advocating a centralized Overseas Civil Service to support decolonization transitions. This influenced the service's formal establishment in 1954, aiding smoother handovers in territories like Ceylon. Overall, Caldecott's legacy lies in pragmatic policy-making that balanced imperial duties with incremental self-rule, though structural limits under semi-responsible constitutions curtailed direct interventions in areas like urban planning.

Criticisms and Controversies

Caldecott's role as Resident of Selangor (1926–1933) involved direct intervention in the State's royal succession dispute from 1933 to 1938, where he confronted Raja Muda Tengku Musa Eddin with extensive documentation of misconduct, including reports of gambling, womanizing, and financial improprieties that rendered him unsuitable for the throne. This contributed to the colonial authorities' decision to bypass him in favour of Sultan Alauddin Sulaiman Shah's brother, averting his ascension and prompting the Raja Muda's deposition in November 1934. The episode highlighted tensions over British oversight of Malay customary law and elite selection, though primary archival evidence attributes the action to concerns over the Raja Muda's fitness rather than broader political motives.

As Governor of Ceylon (1937–1944), Caldecott adopted a hands-off constitutional style to implement the Donoughmore reforms, granting local ministers significant autonomy amid demands for further devolution. This approach drew misunderstanding and criticism from segments of the European settler community, particularly planters, who perceived it as overly permissive and a dilution of gubernatorial authority during a period of intensifying nationalist agitation. His 1938 report on constitutional working, commissioned by Whitehall, faced parliamentary debate but ultimately endorsed incremental progress without major overhaul, reflecting his cautious balancing of reformist pressures and imperial stability.

In Hong Kong (1935–1937), Caldecott's brief tenure coincided with economic recovery efforts post-Depression, including proposals to prioritize British subjects in civil service appointments amid localization debates. While he advanced Chinese representation in government roles, this initiative elicited pushback from expatriate officials wary of eroding British administrative dominance. No large-scale scandals emerged, and his transfer to Ceylon was administrative rather than punitive. Overall, Caldecott's career evinced few personal scandals, with critiques centering on policy interpretations rather than ethical lapses.

Long-Term Impact on Colonial Administration

Caldecott's implementation of a localization policy in Hong Kong in 1936 marked an early effort to integrate more Chinese officials into the civil service, aiming to enhance administrative legitimacy and local participation in governance. This initiative fostered greater loyalty among the Chinese population, as demonstrated by the service of approximately 1,700 Hong Kong Chinese in British forces during the Battle of Hong Kong in World War II, and contributed to a hybrid administrative identity blending British rule-of-law principles with local elements. Long-term, it laid foundations for post-war expansions in localization, including the adoption of Chinese as an official language under later governors, which sustained Hong Kong's governance stability and embedded enduring institutional values influencing its post-colonial trajectory.

In parallel, Caldecott amended regulations on the *mui tsai* system---a traditional practice of female child servitude---in 1936, enforcing stricter registration and oversight despite unanimous opposition from Chinese unofficial members of the Legislative Council. These measures advanced social welfare reforms under imperial pressure, building colonial administrative capacity to implement unpopular policies and balancing local customs with British humanitarian standards. The reforms exemplified a pattern where decisive gubernatorial action resolved tensions between local elites and Colonial Office directives, strengthening the Hong Kong administration's autonomy and setting precedents for welfare-oriented interventions in other territories.

As Governor of Ceylon from 1937 to 1944, Caldecott navigated intense demands for constitutional reform, producing a vigorous 1938 dispatch that initiated prolonged State Council debates on amendments, particularly minority representation, though war interrupted progress. His administration maintained wartime stability, facilitating Allied operations such as hosting Lord Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command at King's Pavilion, and positioned Ceylon for post-war constitutional commissions in 1944, culminating in independence in 1948. Post-retirement, Caldecott advocated in a 1947 Times letter for a unified colonial administrative service, influencing the creation of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service in 1954, which streamlined personnel transitions and supported orderly decolonization across the empire.

Collectively, Caldecott's tenures demonstrated a consultative, reform-driven approach to colonial governance---prioritizing local inclusion, social regulation, and constitutional preparation---which prefigured empire-wide shifts toward managed self-rule and centralized service structures amid declining imperial control. These elements enhanced administrative resilience during crises and informed late-colonial policies emphasizing hybrid institutions over rigid expatriate dominance.

瑪麗醫院 Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong



香港總督貝璐爵士於 1935 年 5 月 10 日奠基。1936 年 12 月，護士宿舍（現稱為護士宿舍 A 座）正式啟用，供醫護人員居住。1937 年 4 月 13 日，主樓由香港總督郝德傑爵士主持啟用典禮。

瑪麗醫院於 1937 年全面啟用，被譽為遠東地區規模最大、設施最現代化的醫院。醫院耗資 400 萬港元，徹底取代了位於西營盤的陳舊政府醫院。建成後，瑪麗醫院立即成為香港大學醫學院的主要教學醫院。

The foundation stone was laid by Governor Sir William Peel on 10 May 1935. In December 1936, the Nurses' Quarters (now known as Nurses' Quarters Block A) officially opened to house medical staff. On 13 April 1937, the main hospital block was officially opened by Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott.

Upon its full opening in 1937, Queen Mary Hospital was celebrated as the largest and most modern hospital in the Far East. It cost HK\$4 million to construct and completely replaced the outdated Government Civil Hospital in Sai Ying Pun. It immediately became the primary teaching hospital for the University of Hong Kong's Faculty of Medicine.



1936年3月24日—總督歡迎「多拉多號」飛機首次執飛檳城至香港航線，抵達香港。
 由左至右：副機長譚瑪士；香港總督郝德傑爵士；機長洛克；航空服務總監何洛指揮官。
 24 March 1936 – Hong Kong Governor greeted the arrival of “Dorado” on the initial Penang-Hong Kong flight.
 Left to Right: First Officer, A. C. Thomas; H.E. The Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott;
 Captain J. H. Lock; Commander G. F. Hole, Director of Air Services



1936年3月24日—帝國航空首班定期航班「多拉多號」抵達香港啟德機場。
 24 March 1936 – Imperial Airways first scheduled flight “Dorado” arrived Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong.



Shing Mun Opening

香港總督郝德傑爵士伉儷主持儀式，為城門銀禧水塘正式啟用紀念碑揭幕。

圖片來源：《Hong Kong Sunday Herald》1937年1月31日

His Excellency the Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott and Lady Caldecott officiated at the ceremony to unveil a tablet commemorating the official opening of the gigantic Jubilee Reservoir at Shing Mun.

Clipping from: 《Hong Kong Sunday Herald》 31 January 1937



1936年 - 從太平山頂俯瞰香港島北岸

1936 - North coast of the Hong Kong Island looking down from the Victoria Peak



1936年—維多利亞港海濱的香港中環，最高建築物為香港上海匯豐銀行第三代總部。

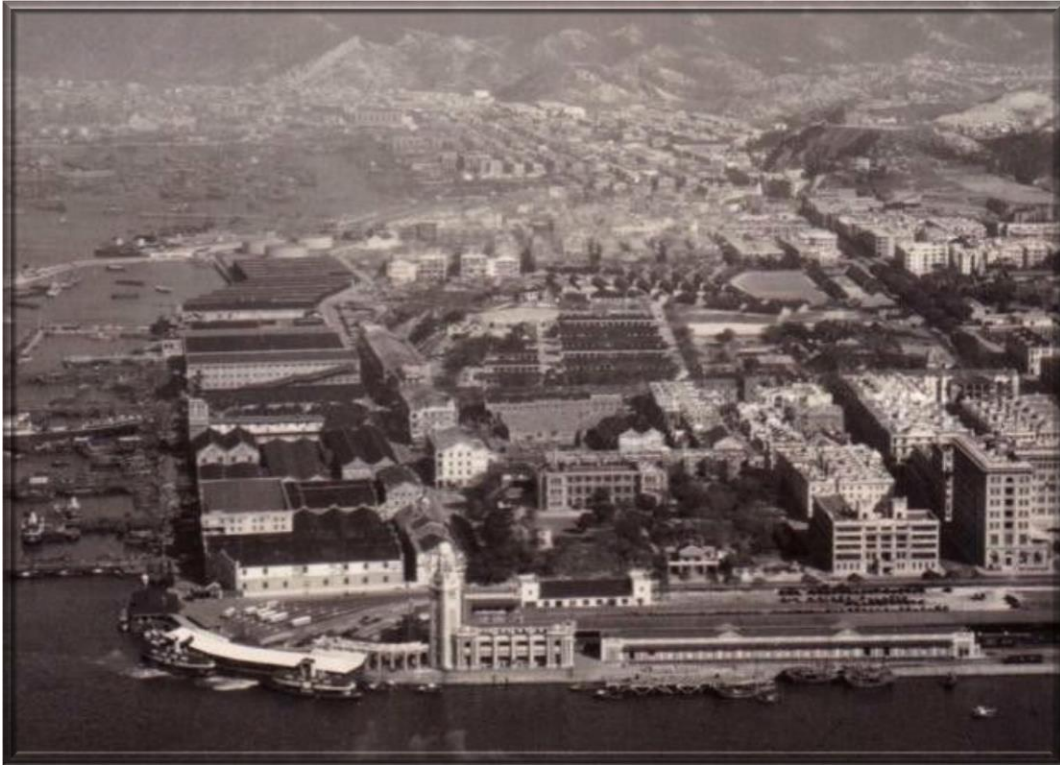
1936 – The Hong Kong Central District at the waterfront of the Victoria Harbour.

The tallest building was the third generation head office of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.



1936年—英國、美國和法國的軍艦停泊在香港維多利亞港

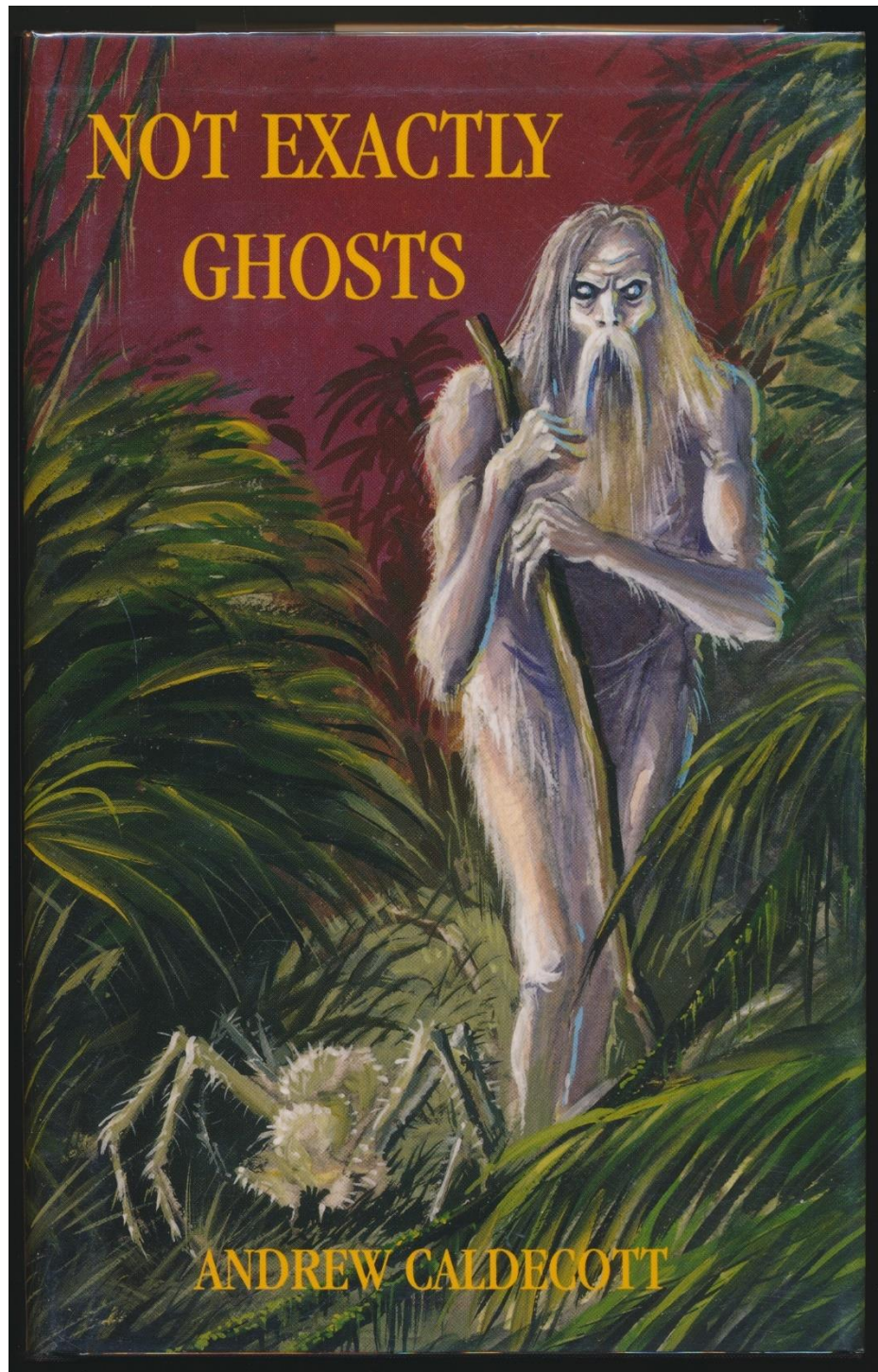
1936 – Warships of the Great Britain, U.S.A., and France mooring in the Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong



1936 年 -- 九龍半島尖沙咀區的鳥瞰圖，天星碼頭（左）和九廣鐵路總站（鐘樓）（右）位於南面海濱。
1936 – Aerial view of the Tsim Sha Tsui District, Kowloon Peninsula, with the Star Ferry Pier (left) and the Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus (Clock Tower) (right) located at the southern waterfront.



1936 年—天星小輪九龍碼頭和九廣鐵路總站（鐘樓）近景，後面那棟巨大的建築就是半島酒店。
1936 – Close view of the Star Ferry Kowloon Pier and the Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus (Clock Tower).
The huge building behind is the Peninsula Hotel.



《Not Exactly Ghosts》 by Andrew Caldecott is a collection of downright terrifying tales of blood, anger, and jealousy. “Narrow in bounds, but wide in variety, the garden of Tilchington Rectory was one of the most beautiful in the South Country. It lay in a hollow, some four to five chains broad, down the middle of which ran a small and clear brook marked on the ordnance map as R. Tilch, but beloved of its riparians as, simply, our stream.”

The book was first published on 1 January 1947, hardcover, 276 pages, original cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket.

Andrew Caldecott

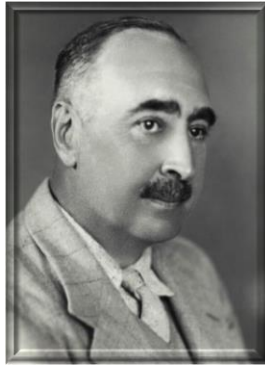


*Fires
Burn Blue*

《Fires Burn Blue》 was the second and final collection of ghost stories by Sir Andrew Caldecott, distilling his lifelong fascination with the supernatural into simple yet remarkably disturbing stories, in a similar vein to publisher stable-mate M. R. James. The mundane becomes horrific, the everyday is unnerving...and the commonplace is terrifying.

The book was first published in 1948, hardcover, original cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket.

郝德傑爵士--前扶輪社長出任香港總督



郝德傑爵士 (Sir Andrew Caldecott, GCMG, KStJ, CBE, FRAS, FRSA, BA (Oxon)) (1884 年 10 月 26 日-1951 年 7 月 14 日) 於 1935 年至 1937 年出任英國殖民地香港第 19 任總督。

郝德傑爵士曾任英國殖民地馬來聯邦 (Federated Malay States) 政務官，並於 1929-1930 年度擔任吉隆坡扶輪社 (Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur) 的創社社長。吉隆坡扶輪社 (現稱吉隆坡迪拉惹扶輪社 Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur DiRaja) 的前身，早在 1918 年就已存在。當時居住在吉隆坡的政府、商業和各行業的領袖，提出了一個想法，成立一個協會以促進社區服務與社區和諧。這個崇高的想法，得到了吉隆坡各界的大力支持。於是，一個類似扶輪社的「協和俱樂部」(Concord Club) 於 1920 年代初成立。其後，在國際扶輪名譽總專員禮密臣 (James W. Davidson) 的到訪下，協和俱樂部於 1928 年 7 月 20 日發展成為「吉隆坡臨時扶輪社」。

吉隆坡扶輪社於 1929 年 9 月 27 日正式成立，郝德傑 CBE 擔任創社社長。由於行政失誤，該社於 1930 年 1 月 15 日才正式加入國際扶輪，證書編號#3268。郝德傑的上司，馬來聯邦布政司貝璐爵士 (Sir William Peel) 出席了授證儀式。見證扶輪社的第一印象，讓貝璐爵士在 1930 年 5 月 9 日獲委任為第 18 任香港總督後，於 1930 年冬天樂意協助組織了香港扶輪社 (Rotary Club of Hong Kong)。當然，這也離不開國際扶輪禮密臣專員的造訪與指導。

郝德傑在擔任香港總督期間，同時任主席的行政局和立法局裡面，有幾位議員是香港扶輪社的社員：

(A) 行政局：

- (1) 周壽臣爵士；(2) 羅旭龢爵士 (Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall)；
- (3) 謝恩頓爵士 (Sir William Edward Leonard Shenton)
- (4) 輔政司修頓爵士 (Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn, Colonial Secretary)

(B) 立法局：

- (1) 周壽臣爵士；(2) 羅文錦爵士；(3) 謝恩頓爵士；(4) 輔政司修頓爵士；(5) 曹善允博士



郝德傑爵士，英國資深殖民地官員，1935年12月至1937年4月為第19任香港總督，1937年10月至1944年9月任錫蘭(Ceylon)總督。擔任香港總督前，他曾長期在大英帝國的馬來聯邦(Federated Malay States)和海峽殖民地(Straits Settlements)供職，並在1933年至1935年間任海峽殖民地輔政司。

郝德傑在1907年加入馬來聯邦政府，1924年至1925年間曾獲派回英國任大英帝國博覽會馬來亞專員。後來調任海峽殖民地輔政司期間，曾於1934年2月至11月暫代因病退休的金文泰爵士(Sir Cecil Clementi)署任海峽殖民地總督兼馬來聯邦高級專員一職。在馬來亞任職多年以來，他以善於排難解紛及調和種族關係著稱。官聲卓著，屢獲英廷嘉獎。在香港總督任內，他帶領香港政府推動不少革新。其中包括在1936年1月1日正式將原有的潔淨局(Sanitary Board)改組成市政局(Urban Council)，而銀禧水塘及瑪麗醫院(Queen Mary Hospital)也在其任內建成。另一方面，隨著中國局勢日益動盪，他任內還多次與中華民國政府官員舉行會面，並曾於1936年9月於廣州宴請蔣中正委員長。

郝德傑出任香港總督的時間相當短促，在任僅約16個月就因為錫蘭局勢不穩，而於1937年4月16日匆匆卸任離港，調任錫蘭總督。任內，他對當地的憲政改革要求予以肯定和支持。但受到第二次世界大戰爆發影響，有關改革受到拖延。在任錫蘭總督後期，他見證了太平洋戰爭爆發。雖然錫蘭一度受日本帝國攻擊，但未有陷落，他其後於1944年退休返回英國。

晚年，郝德傑曾任英國政府的殖民地服務任命委員會委員。他倡議以一中央部門，統籌全球各地的殖民地政務職系詮敘事務。惟有關建議，到他身故後方獲得採納。

早年生涯

郝德傑在1884年10月26日生於英國肯特郡博克斯利(Boxley, Kent, Great Britain)，是家中長子。父親是一名牧師，外祖父也是牧師。郝德傑有一名胞弟郝約翰中尉(Lieutenant John Leslie Caldecott)，原於皇家衛戍部隊砲兵隊(Royal Garrison Artillery)服役，曾任尼亞薩蘭(Nyasaland)總督的副官。後來參與第一次世界大戰期間，在1914年9月9日戰死於非洲尼亞薩蘭(今馬拉威Malawi)，終年28歲。

郝德傑早年入讀位於拉特蘭的阿賓漢姆學校(Uppingham School, Rutland)，在校內屢獲獎學金。其後又憑獎學金，考入牛津大學艾克塞特學院(Exeter College, Oxford University)。郝德傑在大學校內的學業同樣優異，除了獲得獎學金外，他在第一次古典文學考試獲三級榮譽；以及在1907年的古典文學考試獲二級榮譽成績，並於同年取得二等榮譽文學士學位畢業。1948年，他獲母校艾克塞特學院選為榮譽院士。

殖民地生涯

馬來亞政務官

從大學畢業後，郝德傑於1907年11月獲殖民地部聘任為馬來聯邦官學生，最初先後被派到馬來亞的檳城(Penang)印度人入境事務總監辦事處和巴生(Klang)印度人入境事務助理總監辦事處工作。其後，他於1909年署任日拉務(Jelebu)理民官、1911年改任署理瓜拉庇勞(Kuala Pilah)理民官、同年出任日拉務理民官，翌年重任署理瓜拉庇勞理民官。1913年，他獲調到中央，於吉隆坡的聯邦司署擔任勞工署副署長，1914年轉任署理布政司助理秘書，至1916年任聯邦司署二等助理秘書，1920年出任署理政府助理秘書。

郝德傑在 1922 年 9 月返回英國休假，期間於 1923 年 1 月接受特別任命，出任大英帝國博覽會馬來亞專員，以協辦於 1924 年至 1925 年間在倫敦溫布萊(Wembley, London)舉辦的大英帝國博覽會。並負責專門統籌博覽會內的馬來亞館 (Malaya Pavilion)，直到 1925 年 12 月卸任為止。英廷其後於 1926 年向他頒授大英帝國最優秀司令(CBE)勳銜，以肯定他在籌設馬來亞館方面的工作。

1926 年 3 月，郝德傑重返馬來亞怡保(Ipoh, Malaya)出任都市規劃官兼州務土地估價官；任內於 1927 年分別獲委任為房屋調查委員會和工務司署調查委員會主席，就房屋供應不足和提升工務司署效率等議題展開研究。1927 年 7 月，他獲委任為馬來亞勞工署副署長兼署理海峽殖民地次官，至 1928 年以甲一級官學生身份獲擢升為海峽殖民地及馬來聯邦郵政事務司。他此後一度被重新派到地方工作，當中包括在 1929 年署任森美蘭(Negeri Sembilan)參政司，翌年署任霹靂州(Perak)參政司一職，以及在 1931 年正式出任雪蘭莪(Selangor)參政司。1932 年 3 月，郝德傑獲進一步陞遷，以額外參事身份調回中央出任馬來聯邦布政司，1933 年 12 月改任海峽殖民地輔政司。1934 年 2 月，時任海峽殖民地總督金文泰爵士因病宣佈退休，郝德傑遂任署理海峽殖民地總督兼馬來聯邦高級專員一職。署任總督期間，他秉承了金文泰爵士的方針，繼續將中央權力下放地方。至同年 11 月新總督上任後，郝德傑重任輔政司。

郝德傑在馬來亞供職凡 28 年，期間曾任各種官職，皆以極具辦事效率著稱。再加上他在地方善於排解糾紛，調和各族關係，所以甚得民心，備受輿論好評。為表彰郝德傑的貢獻，英廷於 1932 年向他頒授 CMG 勳銜，後來又於 1935 年元旦授勳名單中冊封他為下級勳位爵士。

香港總督

1935 年 5 月，香港總督貝璐爵士(Sir William Peel)退休，郝德傑遂於 7 月獲任命接替貝璐爵士為第 19 任香港總督兼三軍總司令。郝德傑在 1935 年 12 月 12 日由新加坡抵達香港，同日新任駐香港三軍司令巴度苗少將 (Major General A. W. Bartholomew) 亦剛好乘同一輪船抵港，故兩人一同於皇后碼頭就任履新。與之前歷任香港總督不同的是，郝德傑履新時沒有佩劍，亦沒有穿著殖民地官服。他是歷史上首位身穿洋服，頭戴禮帽上任的香港總督。

各項新政

郝德傑就任香港總督以前，中華民國政府適才宣佈放棄銀本位，以致同樣奉行銀本位的港元大幅升值，兌換價相當波動。香港政府隨後於 1935 年 11 月 9 日立法局的臨時會議中，宣佈廢除銀本位制度。並首度將港元與英鎊掛勾，匯率維持於大約每 16 港元兌一英鎊。以尋求設法穩定港元幣值，便利貿易。為作出相應配合，郝德傑上任後，香港政府開始收回及停止鑄造銀幣。並改以鎳鑄造輔幣，以防白銀流失。另外，香港政府又加入其他主要發鈔銀行，參與發行紙幣，以維持貨幣的流通量。

另一方面，為了減輕政府開支，讓更多華人投身政府，以及拉近官民關係，郝德傑任內確立香港政府公務員體系的本地化政策。在 1936 年，他規定香港政府日後聘請公務員時，必須先於本地作出招聘。假如本地無合適人選，方才改於英國或海外進行招聘。郝德傑的本地化政策，使到護士等不少專業職系可以就地招聘華人出任，成本相比海外招聘大大降低。不過，對於官學生（即政務主任）及其他高級及敏感的職位而言，卻繼續於英國本土進行招聘。所以實際上，郝德傑任內推出的公務員本地化政策相當有限。香港政府要到 1948 年才正式委任首位華人政務官，而公務員本地化政策在 1960 年代才開始大力推行。至於布政司及財政司等高位，更遲至香港主權移交前夕，才由華人出掌。

在市政改革方面，郝德傑繼續前任總督貝璐爵士的政策，著手改組原有的潔淨局為市政局。根據前任政府通過的《1935 年市政局條例》，郝德傑在 1936 年 1 月 1 日正式設立市政局，以取代早於 1883 年

成立的潔淨局。在新成立的市政局設有13個議席，其中5席為官守議席，分別由衛生局長、醫務總監、工務司、華民政務司及警察司出任。另外6席為非官守委任議席，餘下兩席為民選議席，為潔淨局成立以來首創。不過，由於當時的合資格選民必須為認可陪審員，因此選民人數相當稀少。而公眾普遍對市政局選舉的反應，亦極其冷淡。隨後市政局舉行了首次選舉，但兩席民選議席只有一人參選，反映公眾對此並不熱衷。市政局成立之初，與前潔淨局一樣主要關注衛生問題。而隨著中華民國不斷有難民因逃避紛亂局勢而湧入香港，市政局亦對樓宇規例作出關注。然而，由於中國局勢愈益動盪，香港的衛生情況逐漸惡化。而住房問題，亦成為當時香港政府的一大考驗。除市政局外，郝德傑於1936年委任羅旭龢爵士(Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall)為行政局華人代表，以接替退休的周壽臣爵士。

社會發展

在社會發展方面，香港政府歷年來的多項基建工程，相繼在郝德傑任內落成。當中包括先後在1937年建成的銀禧水塘（又稱城門水塘）及瑪麗醫院。前者大大舒緩了供水不足的問題，而後者則是當時全遠東規模最宏大的醫院。

另外，香港的航空交通在其任內亦有長足發展。在1936年，港府將位於九龍的啟德機場(Kai Tak Airport)改作民用機場。同年3月24日，帝國航空(Imperial Airways)首班由檳城(Penang)開出的客機抵達啟德機場，標誌著香港開始有定期的航機客運服務。當日為了隆重其事，儘管機上只有16袋信件及一名乘客，但郝德傑仍親到機場迎迓。而自從帝國航空提供往返香港及檳城的定期客運服務後，從香港可以乘搭飛機，以轉機的形式抵達倫敦。繼帝國航空後，不少航空公司亦開始將航線伸延至香港，使香港的航線規模不斷擴充。在1936年10月，泛美世界航空(Pan American World Airways)開通往來香港與菲律賓馬尼拉(Manila, The Philippines)的航線，而有關服務後來更於1937年延伸至美國舊金山(San Francisco, USA)。

郝德傑爵士對中、港關係亦深表關注，而其時中國大陸的局勢日益不穩，故兩方政府的接觸亦頗為頻密。在1936年9月，郝德傑出訪廣州，拜會中華民國國民政府的軍政要員。期間他於9月18日在沙面英國領事館，宴請中國軍事委員會蔣中正委員長等人。郝德傑返港後，廣東省政府主席黃慕松與廣州市市長曾養甫復於同年11月抵港回訪郝德傑。黃慕松於任內猝逝後，新任廣東省政府主席吳鐵城又在1937年4月官式訪問郝德傑。不過由於郝德傑未幾調離香港，故此沒有機會回訪。至於郝德傑卸任以後，東亞時局急速惡化。在同年7月7日北平盧溝橋事變後，更爆發全面的中日戰爭。所以一直到1938年7月，繼任香港總督羅富國爵士(Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote)才有機會代郝德傑回訪吳鐵城。但當時日本帝國軍隊已經進犯廣東省，局勢比郝德傑任內更為動盪。

錫蘭總督

1796年至1948年間，錫蘭(Ceylon)曾是英國殖民地（1978年9月7日更名為斯里蘭卡民主社會主義共和國 Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka）。雖然英國君主是國家元首，但實際上其職能是由殖民地總督行使，而殖民地總督則根據倫敦英國政府的指示行事。

在1937年，錫蘭的政治局勢不穩。善於調和種族關係的郝德傑，遂獲英廷任命為錫蘭總督兼三軍總司令。並於4月16日離開香港，結束在任香港總督一職前後僅約16個月。跟馬來亞一樣，郝德傑在香港時聲譽甚佳。故其卸任消息傳出後，坊間一度有民眾上書要求郝德傑留任，但未能成事。至於對郝德傑本身而言，他上任總督前未曾到訪過香港，事實上對香港感到一定的陌生。相反，他對服務多年的馬來亞仍有深厚的感情，並嘗言在香港的時間每天都在想起馬來亞，還希望一有機會便回到馬來亞工作。

郝德傑上任錫蘭總督以前，前任總督司徒拔爵士(Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs)反對修訂錫蘭於1931年制定的《多諾莫爾憲法》(Donoughmore Constitution)以建立責任政府。引起輿論爭議，甚至一度陷入憲制危機。郝德傑在1937年10月16日抵達錫蘭履新後，隨即以務實手段化解危機，並於1937年11月開展有關修憲的公眾諮詢。然而他於翌年6月公佈改革報告後，錫蘭國務會議始終未能就修憲達成最終共識。其中少數族裔，如泰米爾人和穆斯林社群等等的地位，以及他們在議會內的議席比例問題，仍然成為憲政改革紛爭的主要焦點所在。

不久以後，由於太平洋戰爭在1941年爆發，憲政改革問題一時間被迫擱置。不過在郝德傑於1941年及1943年兩度爭取後，英廷終在1944年授意成立一委員會處理憲政改革問題，有關委員會後來促成錫蘭於1948年取得自治地位而獨立。郝德傑任內對憲政改革採取積極正面的態度，使他得到不少政治領袖的支持及肯定。而為表揚郝德傑的努力，英廷於1941年英皇壽辰授勳名單中向他賜予GCMG勳銜。

太平洋戰爭期間(1941-1945)，錫蘭雖然受到日本帝國進攻，但幸而未有失守。可是其他如香港及新加坡等等的英國殖民地卻相繼投降，落入日本軍隊之手。1942年馬來亞淪陷後，英廷決定委任原本為英軍東方艦隊總司令的海軍上將萊頓爵士(Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton)為錫蘭三軍總司令。結果郝德傑停任三軍總司令，但繼續出任總督，地位比萊頓要低一級。郝德傑爵士原本對此深表不滿，並在私底下向殖民地部以辭職相要脅，但最後他仍接受了有關安排。雖然如此，郝德傑與萊頓兩人在戰時緊密合作，有效確保錫蘭在戰時的安全。1943年，郝德傑還讓出位於康提(Kandy)的總督別院，給予盟軍東南亞戰區最高總司令蒙巴頓勳爵(Lord Louis Mountbatten)進住，以方便指揮設於附近的盟軍東南亞司令部。

郝德傑在任錫蘭總督期間的身體健康狀況大不如前，他因為髖關節炎而導致有長短腿，而且每每開始步行的時候都感到特別痛楚。不過他仍堅持多做運動，並時常與妻子遊歷錫蘭的郊野。除了髖關節炎以外，他在1938年8月因扁桃體炎而要動手術切除扁桃腺，其後還要在同年11月前往印度馬德拉斯(Madras Province, India)接受專科放射治療。雖然健康倒退，再加上妻子在1943年意外逝世一事對他構成沉重打擊，但他仍堅持履行職務。一直到戰爭後期的1944年9月19日才卸任返英國，開展退休生涯。

郝德傑擔任錫蘭總督期間，1938年，第一列柴油機車開往加勒(Galle)；1939年，錫蘭銀行(Bank of Ceylon)開業。1942年，錫蘭大學(University of Ceylon)成立(1978年起改組為佩拉德尼亞大學 University of Peradeniya)，郝德傑於1942年至1944年兼任監督。1954年4月20日，在英國女王伊莉莎白二世(Queen Elizabeth II)的見證下，菲利普親王愛丁堡公爵(Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh)正式為錫蘭大學揭幕。

晚年生涯

返英國退休以後，郝德傑在1944年獲英廷委任為殖民地服務任命委員會委員，任內致力於協助推動英國殖民地獨立及組建大英國聯邦。為此，他在委員會內大力倡議設立一中央機構，統籌全球各地的殖民地政務職系詮敘事務，另外又在《泰晤士報》(The Times)表達其看法。不過，其建議未獲採用，最後導致他在1947年從委員會請辭。一直到數年以後，英國政府重新考慮有關建議，終於在1954年設立女皇陛下海外公務員系統(Her Majesty Overseas Civil Service)，從而著手加快各殖民地的獨立進程。可惜的是，郝德傑早於1951年去世了。

在任錫蘭總督期間經常因病不適的郝德傑，晚年也備受疾病困擾。在 1951 年初，郝德傑的健康狀況突然崩潰，並因腎衰竭而一度陷入昏迷。雖然郝德傑後來恢復清醒，健康有好轉跡象，但病情未幾再度急劇惡化，終於 1951 年 7 月 14 日病逝於薩塞克斯 (Sussex) 伊切諾爾 (Itchenor) 皮爾龐特 (Pierpoint) 家中，終年 66 歲。郝德傑死後，香港政府為表哀悼，所有政府機關一律於同年 7 月 16 日下半旗致哀。

個人和家庭

郝德傑早年在馬來亞工作的時候，結識同樣在當地任職公務員的奧麗芙 (Olive Mary Innes) ——海峽殖民地地上訴庭大法官的女兒。郝德傑與奧麗芙在 1918 年結婚，並在婚後育有一子一女。

郝德傑在任錫蘭總督期間，奧麗芙患上焦慮和抑鬱症，曾經在可倫坡 (Colombo) 一家療養院休養數星期。但病情未有好轉，而且還經常失眠。1943 年 12 月，奧麗芙與家人前往位於錫蘭中南部努沃勒埃利耶 (Nuwara Eliya) 的總督渡假別墅女皇小屋 (Queen's Cottage) 渡過聖誕節。然而在 12 月 31 日凌晨時份，備受失眠困擾的奧麗芙懷疑在神智不清的情況下，意外從二樓窗台失足跌落地面平台身亡。奧麗芙墮樓身亡一事對郝德傑構成很大打擊，為免以妻子的喪事迎接 1944 年新一年之始，有關當局隨即在 12 月 31 日早上完成驗屍，並在同一晚上於當地的聖三一教堂舉行喪禮。

奧麗芙身故後數年，郝德傑於 1946 年另娶伊芙蓮 (Evelyn May Palmer) 為第二任妻子。郝德傑爵士興趣廣泛，早年曾發表不少關於馬來亞事務的文章，並撰寫有關當地的歷史書籍，在晚年他又出版過兩本靈異小說。除寫作外，他熱愛畫畫及精於彈奏鋼琴。郝德傑的其他興趣包括網球及高爾夫球。

主要公職年表

- (1) 以官學生身份加入馬來聯邦政府 (Cadet Officer, Federate Malay States Government) (1907 年 11 月)
- (2) 署理日拉務理民官 (Acting District Officer of Jelebu) (1909 年-1911 年)
- (3) 署理瓜拉庇勞理民官 (Acting District Officer of Kuala Pilah) (1911 年)
- (4) 日拉務理民官 (District Officer of Jelebu) (1911 年-1912 年)
- (5) 署理瓜拉庇勞理民官 (Acting District Officer of Kuala Pilah) (1912 年-1913 年)
- (6) 馬來聯邦勞工署副署長 (Deputy Controller of Labour, Federate Malay States) (1913 年 12 月-1914 年)
- (7) 署理馬來聯邦布政司助理秘書 (Assistant Secretary to the Chief Secretary) (1914 年-1916 年)
- (8) 馬來聯邦司二等助理秘書 (2nd to the Federal Secretary) (1916 年-1920 年)
- (9) 署理馬來亞政府助理秘書 (Acting Assistant Secretary to the Colonial Government) (1920 年-1922 年 9 月)
- (10) 大英帝國博覽會馬來亞專員 (Malayan Commissioner at the British Empire Exhibition) (1923 年 1 月-1925 年 12 月)
- (11) 怡保都市規劃官兼州務土地估價官 (Town Planning Administrator and State Valuer of Ipoh) (1926 年-1927 年)
- (12) 房屋調查委員會主席 (Housing Enquiry Committee Chairman) (1926 年-1927 年)
- (13) 工務司署調查委員會主席 (Public Works Department Enquiry Committee Chairman) (1926 年-1927 年)

- (14) 馬來亞勞工署副署長兼署理海峽殖民地次官(Deputy Director of the Malayan Labour Department and Acting Under-Secretary of State for the Straits Settlements) (1927年7月-1928年)
- (15) 海峽殖民地及馬來聯邦郵政事務司(Secretary for Postal Affairs of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States) (1928年-1929年)
- (16) 署理森美蘭參政司(Acting Resident of Negeri Sembilan) (1929年)
- (17) 署理霹靂州參政司(Acting Resident of Perak) (1930年-1931年)
- (18) 雪蘭莪參政司(Resident of Selangor) (1931年-1932年3月)
- (19) 馬來聯邦布政司(Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States) (1932年3月-1933年12月)
- (20) 海峽殖民地輔政司(Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements) (1933年12月-1934年2月)
- (21) 署理海峽殖民地總督兼馬來聯邦高級專員(Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States) (1934年2月-1934年11月)
- (22) 海峽殖民地輔政司(Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements) (1934年11月-1935年12月)
- (23) 香港總督兼三軍總司令(Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Crown Colony Hong Kong) (1935年12月12日-1937年4月16日)
- (24) 錫蘭總督(Governor of British Crown Colony Ceylon) (1937年10月16日-1944年9月19日)
- (25) 錫蘭三軍總司令(Commander-in-Chief of British Crown Colony Ceylon) (1937年10月16日-1942年)
- (26) 英國殖民地服務任命委員會委員(Member of the Colonial Service Appointments Committee, United Kingdom) (1944年-1947年)

榮譽

- (1) 1926年 大英帝國最優秀司令勳章 (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E.)
- (2) 1932年 聖米迦勒及聖喬治最傑出同袍勳章 (Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, C.M.G.)
- (3) 1935年 下級勳位爵士 (Knight Bachelor)
- (4) 1935年 耶路撒冷聖約翰醫院德望崇隆榮譽團正義騎士勳章 (Knight of Justice of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem, K.St.J.)
- (5) 1937年 聖米迦勒及聖喬治最傑出爵級司令勳章 (Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, K.C.M.G.)
- (6) 1941年 聖米迦勒及聖喬治最傑出爵級大十字勳章 (Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, G.C.M.G.)
- (7) 英國皇家亞洲學會會士 (Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society)
- (8) 英國皇家藝術學會會士 (Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts)
- (9) 1948年 英國牛津大學艾克塞特學院榮譽院士 (Honorary Fellow, Exeter College, Oxford University, United Kingdom)

永遠的命名紀念

(A) 香港

郝德傑道 (Caldecott Road) 郝德傑山 (Caldecott Hill) : 位於九龍長沙灣近琵琶山一帶。

(B) 新加坡共和國

(1) 加利谷山 (Caldecott Hill) 位於中區湯申路一個住宅區，區內以他命名的地方還有：

(2) 加利谷地鐵站 (Caldecott MRT Station) ；

(3) 加利谷弄 (Caldecott Close) ；

(4) 安德魯路 (Andrew Road) 。

部份著作

《History of Jelebu》1912 (直譯：《日拉務歷史》1912年)

《Not Exactly Ghosts》1947 (直譯：《似鬼非鬼》1947年) (圖見第17頁)

《Fires Burn Blue》1948 (直譯：《藍火》1948年) (圖見第18頁)

