

Journal of the Dutch Burgher & Union of Ceylon

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

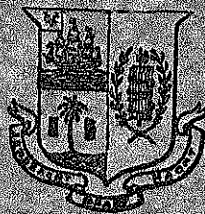
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Contributions are invited from members on subjects calculated to be of interest to the Union. MSS must be written on one side of the paper only and must reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the date of publication of the Journal.

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GERARD HULFT.

*Director-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces
of the Dutch East-India Company,*

1654—1656.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. IX.
PART III.

1916.

GERARD HULFT.

Of the hundreds of people who congregate at the Colombo Law Courts and of those whose professional or official duties take them there day after day, how few, it may be remarked, know or care to know the origin of the name which the summit of the hill on which the buildings stand has borne for many generations. The proof of this ignorance or indifference may be found in the fact that the name is even now but seldom spelt as it ought to be. There are no doubt people who still remember seeing the little red board with the name "Hultsdorf Street," in white letters, which used to stand on the outer wall of one of the old houses at the St. Sebastian end of the road. This was the earliest mis-spelling which the present writer remembers, and there were other variations of the name, also wrong and meaningless, such as *Hulfsdorf*, *Hulsdorf*, *Hultsdorp*, etc. In spite of the enlightenment which has been diffused by the interest in Dutch archaeology recently roused, "*Hultsdorf*," as it stood on the old sign board fifty years ago, seems to be the spelling still favoured by the newspaper reporters of the present day.

No apology is therefore needed for pointing out here that the only correct spelling of the name is *HULTSDORP*, which means Hulft's village or camp, and that the name is based on the historical fact that in 1656 the Director-General Gerard Hulft made this spot his headquarters while he was engaged in the siege of the Portuguese fort of Colombo. Of Hulft himself, it is to be feared, the general reader of the present day knows very little, and this opportunity may therefore be taken for giving a few particulars regarding him. Little was known till recently by the student of Ceylon history of the early life and



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family of Gerard Hulft, because none of the old writers who dealt with the events in which he played a prominent part vouchsafed any information even as to his birth-place, if we may except Saar,¹ the German soldier, whose historical narrative there is frequently reason to discredit. Valentyn² has casually, in one place, referred to Hulft as an "Amsterdams Heer." The genealogy of Hulft by Mr. F. H. de Vos, which appears in this number of the *Journal*, will therefore be welcomed as a valuable contribution to the life-history of the man who took the leading part in the Dutch conquest of Colombo, and whose name in, the familiar combination known to us from our childhood is daily in the mouths of the people of Colombo.

Hulft was appointed by the Chamber of XVII in Holland to the post of Director-General and First Councillor of Nederlands India. Though, according to Valentyn,³ this appointment dated from 1654, he does not appear to have sailed for the East till the following year; because, the sitting for his well-known portrait by Govaert Flink, upon which the frontispiece to this number is based, took place in 1655.⁴ So also the valedictory poem by Vondel,⁵ Holland's greatest poet, which was attached to the portrait in question, and also the "dream poem" by the same poet, to which reference will be made hereafter, were composed in the year 1655, when Hulft was "on the point of leaving home." It may therefore be taken that he set sail from home early in 1655 and arrived in India that year. His official position and rank in the Nederlands India Government was next to that of the Governor-General, who at the time was Joan Maatzuiker, *ci-devant* Governor of the Dutch possessions in Ceylon. It is manifest that from the first Hulft's appointment was not agreeable to Maatzuiker. He seemed to the latter to be a man of too great influence at home for his own peace of mind and safety, and he convinced himself that the new Director General had come with secret instructions from "Their High Mightinesses" which boded him (Maatzuiker) no good. He did not care to have a spy on his doings,⁶ and being a man of great craft and cunning, he at once devised the means of getting rid of him. With this object he set about secretly to enlist on his side the support of the other councillors; but, as a matter of this sort could not be long kept hidden, the designs of the Governor General at length reached the ears of a curious and witty friend of Hulft's, Abraham Pittavyn.⁷ Choosing his own peculiar way for warning his friend,

Pittavyn came to Hulft one day, dressed in mourning and bearing a sorrowful countenance. On being asked the reason for his mourning and sorrow, he replied, "I have lost, or at least, I am going to lose my dearest friend." "And who is that?" asked Hulft. "That friend, your Honour, is yourself," was the answer; "and I have information that you are to be sent away from here on a mission from which you will never return." The stout-hearted and unsuspecting Hulft exclaimed, "You are a fool, Pittavyn, to carry on like this. I am going on no such mission." Pittavyn then departed and Hulft gave the matter no further thought.

In the meantime Maatzuiker had matured his plans, and when the Council next met, he brought up the question of the urgent necessity for sending a bold and experienced General to Ceylon to carry out the project of "Their High Mightinesses" in regard to the conquest of Colombo. He feared he would himself have to proceed on this mission although the time was unfavourable for leaving his post at the head of the Government. He also wished he had been a younger man so that he might accomplish the great object of the conquest of Ceylon in a manner worthy of the expectations of their "Lords and Masters." Aided by his councillors he then adroitly led the discussion to the possibility of some one else being found who could carry out the object without the Government at the Head Quarters being disturbed. Hulft was thus caught in a trap. He was the senior member of Council and a young man in the vigour of life, so he readily offered his services. Maatzuiker, in accepting them, thanked him graciously, and now, having gained his object, he proceeded to extol the courage, youth, and vigour of Hulft and his capacity which was so much superior to his own. He exalted him to the heavens as the one most eminently fitted to carry out an undertaking of this nature and who would be able to render more service to the Honourable Company than his own age and capacity would permit him to do.

After this Pittavyn again came to Hulft, and this time in deeper mourning than before. Reminding him of his previous warning, he asked him what he now had to say, "Oh," said Hulft, "this has come about quite unexpectedly and without any intention on my part. But what of that?" "On the previous occasion," said Pittavyn, "I came to you in light mourning and now I come in the deepest, because I see your Honour already laid in your coffin. Those who

by a cunning trick have secured your exportation to Ceylon will also know how to keep you there, and before you know anything they will compass your end."

This strange prediction of Hulft's fate—for it is well known that he lost his life in the operations against Colombo—is said to have been the repetition of a similar augury contained in a poem composed by the Dutch poet Vondel on the eve of Hulft's departure from Holland. There is no ground for imagining that Maatzuiker or any of his own countrymen compassed the death of Hulft, the evidence being entirely opposed to such a theory; so that Pittavyn's prediction only held true as regards the actual fact of Hulft's death in Colombo during the siege. Vondel's poem shows a curious coincidence, if nothing else, and a rendering of the pertinent lines of the poem, in which the poet relates a dream,⁸ may be given here.

- The darksome night had shrouded with her wings
The chamber where I lonely lay to sleep,
When Hulft, intent on game of feather'd things,
(It seem'd) the bushes rich with cinnamon sped through,
And, in the end, pursued a dove.

* * * *

No dove or sparrow wears the claws which rend and tear
Nor do they prey on man: yet how you e'er disturb
A flock of sparrows or of doves, I say, beware!

Valentyn⁹ maintains that these lines contain a clear presage of Hulft's death, for Colombo, the place where he perished, is derived from *columbu* (Latin), a dove.

To proceed with the career of Hulft after the Council of India had resolved on his undertaking the command against Colombo. No time was lost in his setting out, for in the month of September of the year 1655 he is found in the thick of the operations in Ceylon. Adriaan van der Meyden had succeeded van Kittensteyn on the 11th October 1653 as Governor of the Dutch possessions in Ceylon, with head quarters at Galle, and so far had been responsible for the prosecution of the war against the Portuguese—at least on land. Various skirmishes had taken place between the Dutch and the Portuguese and between the latter and the Kandyan King, varied at times by treacherous acts of hostility against the Dutch on the part of Raja Sinha's folk.¹⁰ In the beginning of 1654 the Portuguese, seeing that Raja Sinha had withdrawn with

his forces to Kandy, made an attempt on Negombo, but the Dutch were able unaided to repulse them. Van der Meyden had intended to attack Kalutara on the 20th March of that year but was prevented by various difficulties from putting his plan into execution. Meanwhile the Admiral Ryckloff van Goens had been harassing the Portuguese by sea. Returning from Persia and Surat, he met their galleon at Cape Ramos and completely destroyed it. But the Portuguese still remained strongly entrenched at Colombo. In May 1655 Major van der Laan, the second in command, attacked Kalutara and severely damaged the fortress, but he had to retire on the arrival of reinforcements for the Portuguese.¹¹ It was in the midst of these doings that Hulft came on the scene. Coming as Commander-in-Chief of the forces both on land and sea, he at once took over the supreme command, leaving van der Meyden to carry on the administration at Galle. His first objective was Kalutara, from whence his plan was to proceed against Colombo. Having, on the 28th September, landed a force at Beruwalla out of four ships, he joined the main Dutch army at Maggona, and marching thence, laid siege to Kalutara.¹² The siege lasted over a fortnight and the fort capitulated on the 15th October 1655 for want of provisions.¹³ This success of the Dutch greatly pleased the Kandyan King Raja Sinha, and the amenities which followed between him and Hulft are a pleasing episode in the history of the relations between the Dutch and the Kandyans during this period. The stately audience at which Raja Sinha received Hulft took place in the first week of April 1656 at the King's temporary court. A detailed account of the interview and proceedings is given in Baldeus,¹⁴ where also will be found a plate depicting the scene of Hulft in the audience hall, on bended knee before the throne, with the King standing, in the act of putting a gold chain round the neck of the Dutch General. Hulft and his suite returned to the Dutch camp on the 9th April and were welcomed back by Adriaan van der Meyden, Major van der Laan, and a detachment of the military. During his absence at the Kandyan court, the gallery which the Dutch had constructed for the attack on Colombo had been satisfactorily moved to its proper position and the army was now perfectly fit and in good order.

A few words of explanation may be offered here in regard to the operations which the Dutch were carrying on in their attack. As previously mentioned Hulft had taken

up his quarters on the summit of the hill which to this day bears his name, Major van der Laan made the church of Agoa de Loupe, where Wolvendaal now stands, his lodging, and other officers were disposed of in the neighbourhood. From these points of vantage they were able to watch the movements of the enemy, who was now closely besieged within his fortifications. The old Portuguese fort of Colombo included what is now known as the *Oude Stad* or Pettah, and the northern line of fortifications, before which the Dutch were encamped, extended from the Point St. Joan, lying on the sea strand in the neighbourhood of where St. John's Street now commences, to the Bastion Madre de Deus on the lake. The Dutch had dug trenches and put up batteries facing the Portuguese walls, but their chief point of attack was the Bastion St. Joan where they had constructed a row of batteries and redoubts and constructed a gallery.

On the day following his return from the Court, Hulft inspected all the works and, having satisfied himself regarding their efficiency, he decided on the point at which the breach should be made. At sun-set the same day he paid another visit to the works, and giving the men words of encouragement, he himself with a crow-bar took a turn at the work that was being done. The Portuguese meantime were harassing the workmen and impeding the progress of their operations by throwing fire-pots, stinkers, and fire-brands smeared with pitch, on to the gallery in order to set it on fire, and while the men were doing their best to quench the fire, Hulft, his body half bare, with rake in hand, issued out of shelter to help to draw the inflammable material away, thus thoughtlessly exposing himself to the view of the enemy's ramparts. He was seen to return quickly crying out "My God, make way, make way!" Major van der Laan and Captain Jochem Blok, who were by, seeing blood flowing and death on his lips, speedily carried him out of the mine and laid him on a bed, and there, after sighing twice, but without another word, he expired. The fatal shot is said to have been fired from one of the bastions¹ out of a fire-lock or *barque murt*. It entered below the right shoulder, and working its way a little inward, came out under the right arm. This is the description of the wound given by Baldeus,² which would lead us to suppose that the shot had entered the right lung, and as death was not instantaneous, it may be a question if this version be not more plausible than another upon

which the Governor General Maatzuiker based his report to the Directors of the East India Company in Holland.¹ According to this report "he was hit in the breast by a musket ball, and so fatally injured that he sank down and expired immediately, the surgeon being of opinion that a vein of the heart was severed." It has been shown² that Baldeus, though his account of the transactions is given with great detail, was not in Ceylon at the time and was therefore not an eye-witness of the catastrophe. The credence to be given to the one story or the other may therefore be left to the judgment of the reader.

All seem to be agreed that Hulft was a man of fine presence, of great culture and unbounded courage, and that he possessed a most amiable disposition. He was a friend of the great poet Vondel, the Shakespeare of the Dutch, and was apparently a *persona grata* in the best Society. He was but thirty-five years at the time of his death. The following is the panegyric³ on him by the historian, the Reverend Philippus Baldeus, who was personally acquainted with him: "Such was the end of this eminent General still in the bloom of his years. He was a man of good family, of surpassing intelligence, versed, not only in the laws and in military affairs, but also in theology, of which I had several proofs when I had the honour of conversing with him. Had it pleased Heaven he was worthy of longer years of life. He was affable and amiable, sociable, courteous, and both a linguist and a controversialist. He was well built in body and limb, tall, nimble and ready, diligent and expeditious—in a word, nature and training had combined in him a soul and body in such perfect harmony as will be found in few individuals in this imperfect world. But inexorable Death spares no one!" Not only from his friends and countrymen but even from the enemy there is testimony of the admirable qualities he seemed to have possessed. The Portuguese historian De Queyros⁴ thus speaks of him in his narrative of the events in Ceylon: "He was a valiant soldier, a brave captain, rich and liberal; and he had such resolution that when the Council did not agree with any proposal of his on the ground of the risks involved, he took the responsibility on himself, undertaking even to pay any expenses which may be caused."

No time was lost in sending a messenger to the King to inform him of the sad calamity.⁵ Raja Sinha's reception of the intelligence is related by Jan Volckertsz,⁶ who had

been Hulft's Chamberlain and who had kept a diary of the events. The news is said to have so affected his Majesty that he threw himself down on his face and wept bitterly, not making his appearance or seeing any one for three or four days. He had all the silver drapery taken down throughout his palace and replaced by black cloth, and he would let no one appear before him unless dressed in mourning. The next day the Sinhalese Dissaves of the Five and Seven Corles came to see the body²³ which it was decided to convey to Galle under an escort of twenty armed soldiers to be buried there till such time as the end of the siege permitted of its being given a more stately interment in Colombo. The *Koopman* Ysbrandt Godskens and the *Onderkoopman* Johannes Hartman were entrusted with the sacred duty of conveying the remains, and, by the afternoon of the 11th, they were brought to the church of St. Sebastian. That night the King's representatives, the Adigar and Dissave of Matale and other courtiers, arrived with his Majesty's condolences and with every outward symbol of mourning. They secretly inquired as to the manner in which the death had been caused, whether it was by one of our own men, or by accident, or whether the enemy had caused it. When shown the spot where the fatal accident occurred, they stooped down, full of emotion, and each picked up a handful of earth, which they took with them, saying no one ought to be allowed to tread on the spot.²⁴

The body was removed to Galle on the 12th April and arrived there on the 15th, where it was received with great honour by the Governor Adriaan van der Meyden and the townsfolk. As it was a stout body and decomposition was setting in, the coffin had to be enclosed in a thick, air-tight outer case; and on the 17th it was placed within a masonry catafalque above ground²⁵ till, in the year 1657, it was lowered, with stately funeral obsequies, into a grave within the church (the old *Groote Kerk*) on the right hand side of the pulpit, his arms, sword, and spurs being hung on the wall over the grave. Baldeus, who was then in Galle, was present at the ceremony. The following year (1658), the Dutch conquest of the Portuguese territories in the island being completed, the body was removed to Colombo and there laid in a tomb in the church, over which was placed a large grave stone with an inscription, the arms being hung over it as before.²⁶ This grave stone has disappeared and a curious story is told to account for

its absence from among those removed from the old fort church to Wolvendaal in 1813. The story is that when a tablet was to be put up at St. Peter's Church to the memory of Sir William Coke, the Chief Justice, who died in 1818, Hulft's grave stone which happened to be handy was utilized for the purpose and the new inscription cut on the reverse side. The Coke memorial may still be seen on the wall at St. Peter's Church, and perhaps some day, in the near future, when the church is demolished or is given over for some secular purpose and the mural tablets removed, the truth of the story will be ascertained. The present writer first heard this story some forty-five years ago while as a school boy he used to attend St. Peter's Church. On this subject Mr. J. P. Lewis makes the following remark: "The Coke monument was erected in 1821. It consists of a very large tablet of local stone in a frame of classical design with Ionic pillars and entablature all in black and white masonry. There is a tradition that it was originally the tomb of General Hulft (which has disappeared from Wolvendaal, to which it was removed in 1813) reversed, and with the new inscription cut on the back."²⁷

The death of Hulft was of course a great loss to the Dutch East India Company and this paper may fittingly close with the words in which the Governor General and Council reported the occurrence to their "Lords and Masters," the Directors of the Company in Holland: "By this fatal accident the Company has lost a loyal, zealous and able officer and servant, who without doubt, but for that misfortune, might have performed for the Company a great deal of more valuable service."²⁸

R. G. A.

NOTES.

1. *The Account of Ceylon* by Johann Jacob Saar (1647—1657) was originally written in German and afterwards translated into Dutch. An English translation by the late Mr. Philip Freudenberg was read at a meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1885.—*Journal O.B.R.A.S.* Vol. XI. pp. 233—314.

2. Valentyn, Vol. IV. (*Beschryving van Groot Djava*) p. 298.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid* p. 300.

5. This is a poem in 76 lines of iambic verse, which Valentyn has quoted in full.—Vol. IV. (*Beschr. v. Groot Djava*) p. 301.

6. "De Heer Maatzuiker.....oordeelde zulk een kyk in de pot zoo naby zich niet van noden te hebben."—Valentyn IV. (*Beschr. v. Groot Djava*) p. 300.

7. *Ibid.*

8. The whole poem is in 52 lines from which the following have been rendered in the text:—

De duistere nacht bedekte met haar vlogelen
De Kamer, daar ik eenzaam lag en sliep,
Als Hulft, belust op vangst van 't puik der vogelen,
[Zoo 't scheen] door 't ryk kaneel-bosch jagen liep
Hy volgde in 't ende een Duif.

* * * *

Geen duif nog spreek heeft vreezelyke kniven,
Noch moort geen mensch: maar echter hou u schuw
Versteur geen vlugt van spreekwen noch van duiven.

Valentyn, Vol. IV. (*Beschr. v. Groot Djava*) p. 301.

9. Een voorspelling van zyn dood, want Columbo, daar de Heer Hulft voor gebleven is komt met Columba, dat een Duif (te weten in 't Latyn) betekent, by na over een.—Vol. IV. (*Beschr. v. Groot Djava*) p. 301.

10. Valentyn Vol. V. (*Byzondere Zaken van Ceylon*) p. 139.

11. Ibid.

12. Baldeus, *Beschryvinge van het Machtige Eylandt Ceylon* (Orig. Dutch Ed.) pp. 62-64.—Valentyn Vol. V. (*Byzondere Zaken*) p. 140.

13. Baldeus, *ibid.*

14. *Beschr. v. h. Eylandt Ceylon*, pp. 104-107.

15. Saar's *Account of Ceylon* (*Journal C.B.R.A.S.* Vol. XI. p. 300)

16. Hy was getroffen door een ongelukkig Loot, uyt een Roer ofte *Barquemart* gekomen, ende beneden de rechter schouder, een weynigh voorwaerts, in-gegaan, en onder de rechter arm wederom gelost.—*Beschr. v. h. Eylandt Ceylon*, p. 108.

17. *Journal C. B. R. A. S.* Vol. XI. p. 148.

18. Baldeus and his Book by D. W. Ferguson (*Monthly Literary Register*, Vol. III. p. 145.)

19. *Beschr. v. h. Eylandt Ceylon*, p. 108. It has been suggested that Baldeus' acquaintance with Hulft was in Batavia where they must have been together some time in 1655, Baldeus having arrived in Batavia on the 1st July-1655 and Hulft having been there up to September of the same year. There is a strong probability of their having made the voyage from Holland together. See Baldeus and his Book by D. W. Ferguson, *Monthly Literary Register*, Vol. III. p. 145 note.

20. Era valente soldado, Capitão animoso, rico, e liberal; e tão resoluto, q' quando o Concelho senão ajustava com a seu parecer, pelo julgar arriscado, tomava sobre si o q' succedesse; obrigando se a pagar o dano q' resultasse.—*Conquista de Ceylão*, folio 412. [De Queyroz' great work was for a long time in manuscript. The Ceylon Government having acquired a copy of it through Mr. Paul Pieris, the work has now been printed in the original Portuguese and is issued from the Government Press in a thick 8vo volume. The work has never been translated into English.]

21. Baldeus, *Beschr. v. h. Eylandt Ceylon* p. 108.

22. *Journal C. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XI. p. 148.

23. Baldeus, *Beschr. v. h. Eylandt Ceylon*, p. 108.

24. Ibid.

25. Ibid.; *Journal C. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XI. p. 148.

26. Baldeus, *Beschr. v. h. Eylandt Ceylon*, p. 109.

27. *Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon* by J. P. Lewis, C.M.G.,

28. *Journal C. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XI. p. 149. [p. 7.

R. G. A.

THE HULFT FAMILY.

I am indebted to Dr. C. C. Uhlenbeck of the University of Leyden, Holland, for the following particulars about the Hulft family taken from "De Vroedschap van Amsterdam 1578-1795," by J. E. Elias, pp. 533, 599.

(Haarlem, Vincent Loosjes, 1893-1895.)

I.

Jan Goettginsz lived between 1400 and 1460 father of—

II.

Claes Jan Goettginsz in den Holft, merchant at Amsterdam, married N.N. who died before September 1476. Their son:—

III.

Jan Claesz in den Holft, born 1 October 1461, married May 1483, N.N. Their daughter:—

IV.

Tiet Jansdr Holft or Hulft, married Gerrit Ildsen alias Holft or Hulft, merchant "in 't Gansoirt in den Steur," regent St. Pieters-gasthuis 1536, who died 2 January 1559.

It is not quite certain, though very probable, that Tiet Jansdr. was the daughter of Jan Claes. Gerrit Ildsen alias Holft or Hulft seems to have taken the name of his wife. Their daughter:—

V.

Katryn Gerritsdr. Hulft, born 1532, buried 1577, married Claes Simonsz van Hoorn, who died before 1565. Their son:—

VI.

Evert Claesz Hulft, corn-merchant, lived "op 't Rockin" in the house of his father-in-law, Jan Jansz Smit "in 't Wapen van Romen," regent "Oude mannen en vrouwenhuis 1578," luitenant der burgerij 1579, regent Burgerweeshuis 1586, married 19 April 1569, Jutte Jansdr. Smit, born 1552, buried 5 July 1582, daughter of Jan Jansz Smit and Hermaantgen Fransdr. de Goyer. Evert Claes Hulft took his mothers name. Their son:—

VII.

Pieter Evertsz Hulft, born 1578, died 11 November 1639, brewer and ship-owner. [Together with *Paulus van Beest van Heemskerck* he established the "compagnie van de swarte, groene ende witte leeuwen" (company of the black, green and white lions) named after the 3 ships they owned.] luitenant der burgerij 1622, commissaris-superintendent en keur meester van 't Touw-werk 1633, married 15 June 1597, *Bulichgen Pietersdr. Hasselaer*, who was born 1579, and died 22 June 1663, daughter of *Pieter Dircksz Hasselaer* and *Aecht Pietersdr.* Their son:—

GERARD HULFT, baptized 12 December 1621, killed at the siege of Colombo 10-12 April 1656, Secretary of Amsterdam 1645—1654. He took part in 1653, at the head of 24 men raised by him at his own cost, in the naval engagement with the English, on board the Vice-Admiral *Witte Cornelis de With* and left in 1654 to the East-Indies as Eerste Raad and Directeur Generaal. On his departure to the East-Indies, *Hulft* received a sealed commissie-brief, appointing him Governor-General in case Governor-General *Carel Reyniersz* (who was then ill) was still alive and in office on his arrival. When he arrived in India however, *Reyniersz* was already dead and had already been succeeded by Mr. *Joan Maetzuyker*. Shortly thereafter, the Ceylon war requiring the despatch of a competent commander, *Maetzuyker* made use of *Hulft's* spontaneous offer to undertake this task, to inveigle the knightly and vehement *Hulft*, and, in order, in this manner, to get rid of him.

Hulft died a bachelor.

As regards the *Hasselaer* family *Dirck Simonsz Hasselaer* married *Aechgen Hoos Pietersdr.* and had by her *Pieter Dircksz Hasselaer*, born at Haarlem 1554, died at Amsterdam 27 August 1616, raad 1594-1616, schepen 1596, captain of the Burgerij, brewer, merchant and ship-owner, director of the East-India Company. He distinguished himself as "vaandrig" of the Burgerij at Haarlem during the siege of that town 1572-1573. After this he always lived at Amsterdam. He was twice married: *Hulft's* mother being the child of the first marriage.

Hulft's paternal great-grand-father, *Claes Simonsz van Hoorn*, was a son of *Simon Claesz van Hoorn* schepen 1514, raad 1518, burgemeester 1524, who was the son of *Class Simonsz van Hoorn*, born at Hoorn circa 1450, captain of the "stadswake en de 12e wijk" at Amsterdam. His father, *Simon Claesz*, was a rich burgher of Hoorn.

The *Hulft* arms as blazoned by *Wias* p. 1088 are:—Party per fess: 1. Gules, a bugle horn argent, stringed and garnished or, 2. Per pale, (1) Gules, a rose argent, (2) azure, a sabot or.

An extract from van der Aa's "Biographisch Woordenboek" (also kindly furnished by Dr. C. C. Uhlenbeck) is useful as it gives the following citations:—

Philip Baldeus, Beschryv. van het magtige eiland Ceylon (Amst. 1672), blz. 108; van Kampen. Vaderl. Karakterk. D. II. blz. 314—315; Der Nederl. buiten Europa D. II.: Wayenaar 374: Wicquefort. Livr. IX. p. 522, 597; Chron. van het Hist. Genoots. D. V. blz. 426; Collot d'Escury, Holl. roem. D. IV. st. II. blz. 367—369; Vondel. Ged. D. II. blz. 132, 557; Du Bois, vies des Gouvern. Génér. p. 153 seqq.

Baldeus (Phil.) Dood van Ger. Hulft O.I. Landj. 1902, 159: Himpel. C. J. Gerard Hulft, Eig. Haard 1906, 216.

F. H. DE VOS.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF LOOS OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

JAN DIEDERICH LOOS of Bremen, Commandant Artillery of Galle, died before 4 February 1781, m. at Colombo 23 May 1762, *Anna Marcus* of Colombo. He had by her:—

- I. *Jan Diederich Loos*.
- II. *Hendrik Loos*.
- III. *Anna Metta Loos*.
- IV. *Maria Johanna Loos*, bap. at Galle October 1764.
- V. *Johannes Christianus Loos*, bap. at Matara 5 Nov. 1765.
- VI. *Nicolaas Lourensz Loos*, bap. at Galle 11 January 1767.
- VII. *Lier Loos* bap. at Matara 16 Sept. 1770, (sponsors *Lier Loos* and *Metta Rouwersz*).
- VIII. *Adrianus Cornelis Loos*, bap. at Matara 6 Dec. 1771.
- IX. *Louisa Margarita Loos*, bap. at Galle 15 June 1773.
- X. *Enno Florentinus Lodewyk Loos*, bap. at Galle 5 June 1774.
- XI. *Daniel Johan Loos*, bap. at Galle 17 October 1777.
- XII. *Livinus Gerrardus Loos*, bap. at Matara 5 Sept. 1778.
- XIII. *Margarita Petronella Loos*, bap. at Galle 4 Feb. 1781.

I.

JACOBUS PIETERSZ LOOS of Amsterdam, b. there 15 Feb. 1655, died at Colombo 8 January 1702, m. at Colombo 1 June 1681, *Margarita Dircksz de Vries* of Colombo. He had by her:—

- I. *Catharina Loos*, bap. at Colombo 17 September 1682.
- II. PIETER LOOS, (who follows under II).

II.

PIETER LOOS, boekhouder, bap. at Colombo 21 Nov. 1686, m. (1) 16 October 1722 *Adriana Scheffer* of Colombo (widow *Pieter Caesar*) and (2) *Florinda d'Orta*.

Of the 1st marriage:—

- I. *Margarita Cornelia Loos*, bap. at Colombo 21 Dec. 1718.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

- II. *Pieter Adriaan Loos*, boekhouder, m. (1) at Colombo 16 April 1754, *Olafinda Meyer* of Colombo and (2) at Colombo 24 Sept. 1769, *Catharina Mazius*.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

1. *Adriaan Elias Loos*, bp. at Colombo 17 Feb. 1771.
2. *Jacob Loos*, bap. at Colombo 20 Sept. 1772.

III. HERMANUS LOOS (who follows under III).

III.

HERMANUS LOOS, assistant, m. at Colombo 7 July 1767, *Elizabeth Johanna Erfson* of Colombo and had by her:—

- I. JOHANNES JACOBUS LOOS (who follows under IV.)
- II. PIETER LOOS (who follows under V.)

IV.

JOHANNES JACOBUS LOOS, boekhouder, bap. at Colombo 8 April 1770, m. (1) 10 May 1789 *Catharina Fernando* of Colombo and (2) 20 July 1800, *Adriana Hansen*, widow of *Johan Christiaan Herbt*. Of the 1st marriage:—

- I. PIETER ADRIAAN LOOS (who follows under VI.)
- II. *Gertruida Margarita Loos*, bap. at Colombo 9 Oct. 1791.
- III. *Henrietta Huberta Loos*, bap. at Colombo 14 April 1793.
- IV. *Wilhelmina Loos*, bap. at Colombo 14 April 1793.

V.

PIETER LOOS, bap. at Colombo 28 July 1776, m. at Colombo 31 July 1796 *Johanna Sophia van Dort*. He had by her:—

- I. FREDERICK PIETER ROBERTUS LOOS, bap. at Colombo 22 January 1797, died 14 August 1842, m. 14 May 1821 *Anna Sophia Bertram* and had by her:—
 1. PIETER JOHN JAMES LOOS, (who follows under VII.)

2. *Anna Sophia Loos*, bap. at Colombo 13 February 1825.
3. *Charlotte Emilia Loos*, bap. at Colombo 3 Dec. 1826.
4. CHARLES EDMUND RICHARD LOOS (who follows under VIII.)
5. *Robert Henry Loos*, bap. at Colombo 27 January 1831.

- II. *Charlotta Gertruida Loos*, bap. at Colombo 24 March 1799.
- III. *Johanna Adriana Loos*, bap. at Colombo 10 May 1801.

VI.

PIETER ADRIAAN LOOS, bap. at Colombo 9 Oct. 1791, m. (1) at Colombo 21 March 1805, *Sophia Cornelia Fares* and (2) *Sophia Magdalena Alvis*. Of the 1st marriage:—

- I. JUSTINUS ADRIANUS LOOS, (who follows under IX.)
- II. *Anna Christina Loos*, bap. at Colombo 22 March 1807.
- III. CHRISTIAAN ALBERTUS LOOS, (who follows under X.)
- IV. *Carl Godfried Loos*, bap. at Colombo 6 March 1814.
- V. *Johanna Frederica Loos*, bap. at Colombo 27 June 1816.
- VI. *Sara Emelia Loos*, bap. at Colombo 8 Nov. 1817.
- VII. *Gerardina Dorothea Loos*, bap. at Colombo 31 Jan. 1819.
- VIII. *James Loos*, Colonial Surgeon, bap. (*Johannes Jacobus*) at Colombo 18 August 1822, m. *Louisa Kats*, daughter of *Revd. J. Kats* and had by her:—
 1. *Walter Loos*.
 2. *Laura Loos*.
- IX. *Harriet Loos*, bap. at Colombo 29 October 1825.
- X. *Charlotte Louisa Loos*, bap. at Colombo 7 June 1828.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

- XI. *William Loos*, bap. at Colombo 24 November 1829.
- XII. *Julia Loos*, bap. at Colombo 20 November 1830.
- XIII. *Edward Loos*, bap. at Colombo 4 September 1836.
- XIV. *John Loos*, bap. at Colombo 4 February 1838.
- XV. *William Adrian Loos*, bap. at Colombo 23 Aug. 1840.
- XVI. *Henry Theobald Loos*, bap. at Colombo 20 March 1842.

VII.

PIETER JOHN JAMES LOOS, b. October 1823, bap. at Colombo 2 November 1823, died 14 February 1863, m. 15 January 1852 *Matilda Bartholomeusz* and had by her:—

- I. *Charlotte Sophia Loos*, born 22 April 1853, m. 18 Sept. 1875 *Vincent Henry Herft*.
- II. *John William Loos*, born 25 Sept. 1855, died 22 October 1883, m. 29 December 1880 *Caroline La Haye*, and had by her:—
 1. *John William Loos*, born 23 October 1881.
 2. *Constance Loos*, born 10 February 1883.
 3. *Rostin Vivian Loos*, born 12 June 1884.
- III. *Vincent Edmund Loos*, born 2 December 1859, died s. p. 17 July 1910.
- IV. *James Andrew Loos*, born 8 April 1861, m. 27 May 1885, *Jane Maria Elders* and has by her:—
 1. *James Alaric Loos*, born 12 January 1887.
 2. *Frederick Walter Loos*, born 7 August 1888.

VIII.

CHARLES EDMUND RICHARD LOOS, born 17 June 1829, bap. at Colombo 14 March 1830, died 24 June 1894, m. 10 September 1856 *Eliza Matilda Rodrigue* and had by her:—

- I. *Arthur Edmund Loos*, born 12 Aug. 1857, died 14 Aug. 1888.
- II. *Owen Julian Loos*, born 13 Nov. 1858, m. 13 Oct. 1881 *Laura Sophia Pieres* and has by her:—
 1. *Frederick Richard Percival Loos*, born 12 Dec. 1883.
 2. *Bertie Cecil Loos*, born 1 August 1885.
 3. *Frederick George Loos*, born 31 March 1887, died 16 August 1887.
 4. *Rosamund Muriel Loos*, born 17 October 1888.
- III. *Justin Bertram Loos*, born 5 July 1860, m. 28 December 1891 *Jane Emetia Keegel*, daughter of *Pieter Liebert Keegel*, Inspector of Police, and has by her:—
 1. *Ruth Gladys Loos*, born 8 March 1898.

IX.

JUSTINUS ADRIANUS LOOS, bap. at Colombo 2 March 1806, m. and had by her:—

- I. JAMES ADRIAAN LOOS, Accountant Oriental Bank, Galle, died at Galle 23 January 1863, m. (1)..... (2)..... *Dickman* and (3) *Eliza Pieters*.

Of the 1st marriage:—

1. *Arthur Duncan Grant Loos*.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

2. *Walter Loos*.
3. *Frederick Charles Loos*.

X.

CHRISTIAAN ALBERTUS LOOS, bap. at Colombo 10 Feb. 1809, m. *Cornelia Rudolphina Cramer* born at Colombo 2 April 1812, daughter of *Josephus Louis Cramer* of Baticalo and *Charlotte Elizabeth Caspersz*. He had by her:—

- I. *Louis Adriaan Loos*, bap. at Colombo 22 Sept. 1833.
- II. FREDERICK CHARLES LOOS, (who follows under XI.)
- III. *Emma Loos*, bp. at Colombo 7 May 1837, m. *Ferdinands*.
- IV. *Caroline Loos*, bap. at Colombo 26 May 1839.
- V. *James Robertson Loos*, Proctor, Deputy Registrar Supreme Court, bap. at Colombo 19 July 1840.
- VI. *Francis William Loos* bap. at Colombo 6 March 1842.
- VII. *Helen Loos*, bap. at Colombo 28 September 1845.
- VIII. *Catharina Loos*, bap. at Colombo 14 November 1847.
- IX. *Lucy Loos*, bap. at Colombo 25 February 1849, m. *Oscar Gerard Joseph*.

XI.

FREDERICK CHARLES LOOS, Proctor, M.L.C., C.M.G., First President Dutch Burgher Union, bap. at Colombo 3 January 1836, m. (1)..... *Keith* and (2) *Isabel Amelia van Cuylenburg* (VII Journal D B U, 84). Of the 1st marriage:—

- I. *Margaret Loos*, born 27 February 1860, m. *Edward Campbell Davies*.
- II. *Frederick Christian Loos*, born 21 March 1861, m. *Madge van der Straaten*, and has issue.
- III. *Hermann Albert Loos*, District Judge, Colombo, born 21 July 1865, m. *Minnie Gratiaen* (VI. 20).
- IV. *William Christopher Loos*, born 4 Feb. 1867, m. 27 Nov. 1901, *Agnes Johnstone Osmund*.

V. *Julian Henry Keith Loos*, born 22 September 1872.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

VI. *Albert Edward Loos*, born 8 Nov. 1875, m. 16 April 1904
Lottie Muill.

VII. *Hector Rienzi Loos*, born 24 Dec. 1876, m. 13 Jan. 1898,
Avince Evelyn Godfrey.

VIII. *Myra Loos*, born 7 March 1879, m. *de Saram*.

IX. *Lily Stephaine Albert Loos*, born 22 June 1881.

X. *Beatrice Hesba Loos*, born 17 December 1882, m. *G. G. Graham*.

XI. *Cecil George Bertram Loos*, born 3 Dec. 1884, killed in
action in France 1915.

XII. *Walter Frederick Michael Loos*, born 30 Sept. 1890.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF EDEMA OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

JOHANNES ELIAS EDEMA of Leeuwarden, quarter-master of the sloop "Rudolphina Dorothea," came out to Ceylon in the year 1762 in the ship "Voorland," m. (1) at Matara 5 July 1771 *Anna Helena de Hoen* of Galle and (2) at Colombo 31 July 1774 *Maria Elizabeth Engelbert* of Calpentyu.

Of the 1st marriage:—

I. *Anna Elizabeth Edema*, bap. at Colombo 16 Aug. 1772.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

II. *Elias Godfried Edema*, bap. at Colombo 31 May 1777.

III. *Johannes Edema*, bap. at Colombo 21 February 1779.

IV. *Wilhelmina Gertruida Edema*, bap. at Colombo 1 Aug. 1784, m. at Colombo 12 January 1804 *Andreas Kern* of Musenheim.

V. *Johanna Minke Edema*, bap. at Colombo 18 Feb. 1787, m. at Colombo 23 February 1806 *Gabriel Antoni Arme Geopstort* of Amsterdam.

VI. OLKE EDEMA (who follows under II).

II.

OLKE EDEMA. Capt. of the Government ship "Maria," bap. at Colombo 31 January 1790, m. at Colombo 14 Feb. 1814 *Sophia Maria Mercier* of Versailles, born 26 Sept. 1784. He had by her:—

I, GEORGE WILLIAM EDEMA (who follows under III)

III.

GEORGE WILLIAM EDEMA, Advocate and Registrar of Lands, Kandy, born there 24 June 1816, m. at Colombo 20 January 1840 *Sophia Matilda Foulston*, born 10 March 1820, daughter of Capt. *Foulston*, C.R.R. He had by her:—

I. WILFRED ALARIC EDEMA (who follows under IV).

II. *George William Edema*.

III. *William Edema*.

IV. *Edgar Edema*.

IV.

WILFRED ALARIC EDEMA, born at Kandy 19 Aug. 1847, m. at Gampola, 27 Dec. 1877, *Agnes Elizabeth Newman* born 2 April 1857, daughter of *Joseph Newman* and *Andree*.

He had by her:—

I. Daughter, m. *Owen Nicholas*, Accountant, Survey Department.

II. *Frederick Edema* (in Australia) 2nd Australian Contingent.

III. *Ernest Foulstone Edema*, 7th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, British Expeditionary Force, France, fell in action 26 July 1916.

DUTCH PREDIKANTS OF CEYLON.

(Continued from Vol. IX., page 76).

MARCUS MASIVS of Abbehausen, was sent out by the classis of Walcheren as predikant to the Indies and arrived there in the ship "De Swarte Bul" on the 8th February 1655. Later, on the 21st June, he was invited to Formosa and was predikant at Kelang till 1661. But in that disastrous year he was obliged to escape from the Chinese and reached Nagasaki in Japan on the 16th May in the yacht "Graveland," and Batavia on the 8th December. Having been nominated for Banda, he reached Poeloe-Ay his first station there on the 4th April 1662, and after the deaths of predikants Jacobus Molanus and Johannes de Moor, he was officiating at Nevia. But of a sudden, he came in conflict with the Administrator of Banda, Jacob Kops, who treated him unfairly and removed him without cause. He was indeed restored to his office later but lost three months

salary and allowances. Thereafter he preached at Cochin 1666—1674. On the 9th September 1675 he returned to Batavia and was invited to Ceylon and appointed first to Negombo (1676—1691) and later to Colombo from 1691. In 1693, when 80 years old, he obtained his discharge owing to old age. He however continued to attend the meetings of the consistory. He died at Colombo on the 23rd April 1706.

JACOBUS MAXWEL, born at Middelburg in 1640, studied at Groningen and appointed predikant at Sandwich in the south of England on the 5th December 1661. In January 1664 he went to Batavia as predikant and was later in the same year stationed at Colombo. Then occurred the sensational incident of the table with the scarlet cloth set apart for the Political Commissioner in the vestry when the members of the famous synod assembled and showed their righteous indignation, whereupon he obtained his discharge on the 20th January 1668. He was stationed at Malacca from 1670 to 1672. Thereafter he was for 5 years officiating at Negapatam on the coast of Coromandel. He showed great proficiency in acquiring a knowledge of Malabar. In 1677 he received a call to Banda but declined to accept it. Thereupon he was forbidden to preach. He set out on a mission again to Sumatra and died at Batavia, on the 5th December 1678, of the sleeping sickness, leaving behind a widow and 2 children who died at Pulicat.

RUDOLF MEERLANT, was born at Ijsselstein in 1641 or 1642. He received his education at Leyden, became a proponent for the Indies on the 18th October 1672, and was predikant at the Cape of Good Hope 1674—1676 as successor of Adrian de Voogd, and from there left for Batavia on the 7th June of the last mentioned year. He was stationed at Cochin 1676—1691 and owing to ill-health transferred to Colombo in 1692, and officiated there from 1692 till his death in November or December 1699.

ADRIAAN DE MELJ, was born at Pulicat on the Coromandel coast. He studied Latin mostly in Batavia. When in November 1676 he matriculated at Utrecht, he at once took his degree in theology. Having completed his studies in the Netherlands, he was confirmed by the classis of Amsterdam in 1677 or 1678 and sent out to Ceylon. We find him also, in the last mentioned year officiating at Jaffnapatam where his salary was raised to 20 guilders.

He was a most active and zealous man and excelled in Malabar, in which tongue he preached with the greatest fluency. He established a Malabar Seminary in 1691 at Nellore, near Jaffna, of which he was during several years the rector, and there the Malabar youths were educated to be teachers, proponents, and predikants. The curriculum included the Dutch language, Malabar or Tamil, and Theology. In 1693 it was already a flourishing institution. He intended to establish a similar institution for the Sinhalese youth. In 1688 his services were lent to Pulicat and he had also officiated—though for a short interval—at Negapatam. He would fain have continued his work in his birthplace but was either dissuaded or prevented, and in 1690 he returned to Jaffnapatam and laboured there still many years with fervency and zeal. His letters dated 6th November 1690 and 22 January 1692, which have been preserved, give one an insight into his activities and contain many particulars as regards the progress made by his scholars at the Seminary. In 1692 he undertook the revision of the Tamil translation of the Acts of the Apostles. His death which occurred on the 28th February 1699 was, as one would expect, deemed a great loss.

B. DE MELJ, came to Galle, Ceylon, as predikant in 1719.

NOTE ON THE DUTCH PREDIKANTS.

BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

Jacobus Maxwell was married to *Amerentia Nieuwoop* and had a child *Richard*, bap. at Colombo 20 June 1665.

BY THE WAY.

(NOTES BY NIEMAND.)

A lecturer in Kandy the other day suggested that one of the problems of the British Empire was the tendency among its peoples to separate themselves into groups differentiated by creed, race, language, etc. Hence, he said, we find a French community (as in Canada), a Roman Catholic community, an Anglican community, etc. Had the lecturer been a resident of Ceylon he might have collected here a few novel and interesting examples of this

communal spirit. Nowhere in the Empire is this tendency to form groups and communities more pronounced.

The problem has to be faced, and though we may not ourselves be able to offer any acceptable solution, we may at least try to understand the meaning of the problem. Vague ideas and hastily-formed conclusions lead to much misunderstanding among people who belong to different communities, or who deplore the formation of such communities. Add a catchy but misleading phrase or two, and lasting mischief is done.

At first sight the formation of these groups seems highly objectionable. The objectors talk of cleavage and caste and strife and division which are particularly deplorable in a small country like Ceylon where all (or, it seems, all except the British!) should live happily together. Religious groups are tolerable; caste groups cannot be ignored; social groups are inevitable; language groups must even be encouraged; but racial groups, though the most natural of all, must be put down with a high hand. Yet the principle in all cases seems to be the same.

The word *division* has an ill sound and suggests an evil meaning; but there is no reason why it always should. All division is not necessarily evil. Division of labour does not necessarily imply strife and angry feeling. But use this word once of any party or group to which you object, and a host of evil associations cluster round it, obscuring and perverting its intended meaning. The word becomes an argument.

Among mankind, division, or the separation into groups, is one of the outstanding facts, a fact of which we must take account. In a family united by the closest bonds of affection as well as of interest, divisions occur when one member after another forms a family or group for himself. Families unite to form larger social groups; you cannot prevent people of similar tastes or interests uniting, even if others are more or less excluded from social intimacy with them. This may be wrong, and again it may not be wrong; but the reformer who seeks to mend this is, as the Americans say, up against a big proposition. He hopes to succeed where even religion with all its sanctions has failed.

We have religious communities and political parties. Men who think together, and have opinions both definite and pronounced on certain questions, naturally group together. There may even be an anti-cleavage party, though no association with that object has been formally inaugurated here. In England, however, there is a political party which is to war against party.

Coming to smaller groups we have our Clubs and Associations for sports; for debate; for the study of literature, natural history, or antiquities; for the relief of the poor; for social service; for temperance; for providing against old age or sickness; and for a hundred other purposes. All these are justified from various standpoints; and it is among these we must class the Dutch Burghier Union.

The grouping here is undoubtedly by race. But the race instinct is a natural instinct, and perhaps the most powerful of binding ties. Any careful observer in Ceylon will see numerous proofs of its power in all the communities in the island. Whatever name it goes by, Nationalism, Patriotism, or whatever else, the root-principle is race. Throughout the world it is being more clearly recognized that no statesman can afford to ignore the claims of race.

And it is quite justified. A race implies common traditions, common interests, common aspirations, common hopes, as well as common blood. History shows that all attempts to destroy the strength of this instinct have failed, and that indeed they must fail.

But there is another objection, which is that the principle of exclusion is introduced. Most associations are open to all, on certain conditions, but racial clubs exclude many who are disqualified only by race. The answer to this is that such exclusion is inevitable, and inclusion cannot be desired even by those who are excluded; for what right-minded man thinks so meanly of his own race that he will abandon it for another?

The principle of exclusion is not confined to racial clubs. A school forms an Old Boys' Association; many most desirable supporters are excluded from membership. Provident Societies exclude candidates who are too old to

join them. No women can be members of Young Men's Associations. And so on. It is hardly fair to talk of exclusiveness as if it were a crime, and a crime of which only racial clubs are guilty.

On the whole, the natural formation of groups and communities is not a matter for sorrow and anxiety. The objects of such communities are praiseworthy when they are limited to defining their own members, to protecting their common interests, to inquiring into and providing for the needs of those who belong to them, and to advancing in every legitimate way their position and their progress. Such objects are more easily and more permanently secured when limits are set on natural lines than by any ambitious scheme of universal benevolence.

The danger begins when any one community becomes needlessly hostile to any other; and here lies the problem of Empire. Every community, however differentiated from others, is perfectly justified in working out its own salvation; but no community is justified in setting itself against another as a hostile force. Nor is it right to assert that this danger is so real that the tendency to form separate communities must therefore be opposed. There are extremists and fools in every social and political community just as there are bigots and knaves in every religious denomination. But no one thinks of giving up his religion on account of the bigots and knaves, and no one judges a religion by those who travesty its teachings.

The old solution of the problem was *Divide et impera* cause divisions among the people and so govern them. Modern statesmanship seeks a new way: how to reconcile conflicting sentiments and opposed interests, so that all communities may unite in the face of a common danger and work together for their common good.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

6. HULFT (Kok's *Vaderlandsch Woordenboek*).

Hulft (*Gerard*) was the Chief Councillor and Director-General of the Dutch Indies and afterwards in command of the sea and land forces in the service of the East-India Company. After many successful efforts in subduing forts, cities and coasts, he commenced,

in 1655 the siege of Colombo. His forces conquered it in the month of May the following year. But he himself did not survive the siege. In an attack on the city he was unfortunately killed.

Already in earlier times, the name is mentioned in Amsterdam in the person of *Pieter Evertszoen Hulft*, brewer in *de Haan*. It was he who saved the Remonstrant preacher when the latter in the year 1617 was disturbed by the populace in a religious meeting which they held in the warehouse of *Herman Bendorp*, situated in the *Dwaarsboomsloot*. We meet with many other persons of this name in the previous and present century (18th), in the Amsterdam list of Government officials, evidently all belonging to one family. (cf. Ceylon. *The Portuguese Era*, Vol. II. p. 397, P. Pieris.) His "breast-jewel" of gold was sent to his mother on the 6th September 1658. (4, Ceylon Literary Register, 118.)

F. H. DE VOS.

7. FALCK (II. 160), (XLVIII Navorscher 568).

Anton Reinhard Falck, born 23 April 1712, died at Bocoux as Lieut. (Infantry) 11 October 1746, m. 1736 *Angélique Richarda Maria de Flavard* died 1772. He had by her:—

Otto William Falck, born at Zutphen 9 August 1738, died at Amsterdam 15 April 1814, m. at the Cape 1776 *Engela Apollonia Bergh* born 20 Nov. 1755, died "Huize Sandenburg onder Neerlandbroek" 2 Sept. 1790, d. of *Olof Marten Bergh*, bap. 25 April 1722, and *Egbertha Boesses* (marriage 25 July 1745).

He had by her:—

- I. *Anton Reinhard Falck* born at Utrecht 19 March 1777, died at Brussels 16 March 1843.
- II. *Egbertha Angélique Falck*, born at Utrecht 2 April 1778, died there 13 March 1819, m. December 1804 *Henri Singendonck* born at Nijmegen 21 Nov. 1776, died at Utrecht 2 June 1831.
- III. *Amelia Caroline Falck*, born at Utrecht 24 Sept. 1779, died there 10 Feb. 1852, m. at Amsterdam 28 Feb. 1801 *Harco Hilarius Hora Siccama*, born at Groningen 1 June 1770, died at Utrecht 15 Feb. 1827.
- IV. *Olof Iman Willem Falck*, born at Oostbroek 6 July 1782, died at Amsterdam December 1788.
- V. *Otto Richard Falck*, born 18 June 1784, died at Amsterdam December 1788.
- VI. Son, born at Amsterdam June 1788, d. there unbaptized.

F. H. DE VOS.

8.

O Registo da Casa da India de Lisboa.

Dr. Caetano Lopes de Moura, in his edition of *Os Lusíadas de Luiz de Camões* gives the following note, which I translate:—

"In the year 1643 (says Manoel de Faria) there came to my hands the register of the *Casa da India de Lisboa* of all persons, " but principally those who were in the Indian service from the year 1500 to our times, and in the list for the year 1550 we find " the following recorded :— "

" *Luis de Camões, filho de Simão Vaz e Anna de Sá, moradores em Lisboa á Mouraria, escudeiro de 25 annos, de barba ruiva, trouxe pôr fiador a seu Pai: vai na Nao de S. Pedro dos Burgalezes.* "

(Luis de Camões, son of Simão Vaz and Anna de Sá, inhabitants of Lisbon of the Moorish quarters, squire (P), aged 25 years, of a red beard, his father being his surety, goes in the ship "S. Pedro dos Burgalezes.")

"This was the ship in which was the Viceroy D. Affonso de Noronha, who, at this time, went to India."

"Luis de Camões did not embark in the year 1550, but in the year 1553, Fernando Alvares Cabral being the captain-major of 4 ships."

"In the register of the crew and soldiers, Manoel de Faria found the following record :— "

" *Fernando Casado, filho de Manoel Casado e de Branca Queimada, moradores em Lisboa, escudeiro: foi em seu lugar Luis de Camões, filho de Simão Vaz e Anna de Sá, escudeiro, e recebeu 2400 reis como os de mais.* "

(Fernando Casado, son of Manoel Casado and Branca Queimada, inhabitants of Lisbon, squire (P), in his place Luis de Camões, son of Simão Vaz and Anna de Sá, squire (P) and received 2400 reals, like the others.)

The full names, however, of the parents of Luis de Camões were Simão Vaz de Camões and Anna de Sá de Macedo.

There can be no doubt that records such as the above existed in Ceylon during the Portuguese, and partly during, the Dutch period.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, Government Archivist, refers to the loss of the Portuguese records of Ceylon. (Report on the Dutch Records 1907 p. 2) and at page 42 gives some specimens of the Acts of Appointment of Company's servants under the Dutch. These "Acts" contain the name, birthplace, year of arrival, ship and office of the Company's servant. They also sometimes give the "chamber" for which the Company's servant came out.

I refer to these extracts from the Portuguese registers to contrast them with the Dutch Acts of appointment.

The only references to Ceylon which I find in the "Lusiad" are Cants x. cvii., cxxxvi., but they are not of any importance.

In the *Vida de Camões* however there is a reference to Ceylon (which I translate):—

In the memorable siege of Colombo in Ceylon when shone in final lustre the ancient valour of the Portuguese in Asia, it is said that the soldiers, oppressed by hunger and toil, consoled and animated themselves by repeating in chorus the stanzas of the poem. (Lusiad).

F. H. DE VOS.

THE CHILDREN OF BELGIUM.

The following appeal, dated the 4th July 1916, was sent by Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz to members of the Union:—

"The 10th of July has been set apart as "The Belgian Children's Day," and all children throughout the British Empire have been asked to contribute something for the relief of the poor little ones who, in their own country, are still suffering under the "Mailed Fist" of the Oppressor. There are thousands of these children almost, if not entirely, destitute, and if public charity fails they will have to starve.

I have thought that a contribution from the children of the Dutch Burger Union would be both appropriate and acceptable, and I shall be glad to undertake the collection of any money sent to me for the purpose. If you will kindly send me any sum from the Dutch Burger children who wish to help, I will see the amount forwarded through our General Committee to the proper authorities.

I enclose for your acceptance a print of a picture which was sold recently in Holland for raising money for the same purpose. The Flemish words of the prayer are given side by side with an English version.

Remittances may be sent to me at the above address, Postal Orders and Money Orders payable at the General Post Office, Colombo."

In response to this appeal the sum of Rs. 671.60 was received, and a cheque for Rs. 643.68 was sent through the Honorary Secretary of the Union to the Belgian Consul. The following is the List of Subscribers:—

	Rs.	cts.
Dr. Frank Grenier	10	00
Rene, Louise, Edna, and Bertha Alvis, children of		
Mr. C. L. Alvis	10	00
Children of Mr. E. L. Albrecht	10	50
Anonymous	5	00
Gladys Leembruggen, daughter of		
Dr. H. U. Leembruggen	1	00
Mr. Cyril La Brooy	5	00
Children of Mr. H. E. Poulter	1	50
Mrs. F. C. Loos	100	00
Mr. J. W. van der Straaten	20	00
Dr. L. C. Brohier	15	00
Dr. C. W. van Geyzel	30	00
Mr. W. S. Christoffels	5	00

	Rs.	cts.
Bertie, Muriel, & Eva Christoffelsz	5	00
Victor and Marjorie Altendorf	2	50
Mr. W. P. de Zilwa	5	00
Dr. G. P. Schokman	10	00
Larrie Potger	10	00
May Potger	10	00
Frederick Potger	10	00
Cecil, Teddy, Bertha and Douglas van Rooyen children of Mr. T. C. van Rooyen	4	00
Herman Collette son of Mr. H. H. Collette	10	00
Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Joseph	10	00
The Right Reverend Bishop Beekmeyer	10	00
Mrs. F. M. Mottan	2	50
Mr. and Mrs. James de Kretser	2	50
Mr. Fred van Rooyen	2	50
Mr. H. P. Beling	2	00
Nesta and Freddy Loos, children of Dr. E. R. Loos	5	00
Miss Nelly Collette and her sisters	5	00
Trixy, Leah, Rachel, Zena, Laine, Loo, Babsy, Dolly, Yum-Yum, Annette, and Lily Caspersz, children of Mr. D. J. Caspersz	11	00
Children of Dr. E. Ludovici	5	00
Children of Mr. E. F. O. Ludowyk	2	00
Mrs. J. H. de Silva	2	00
Mr. A. F. Ephraums	2	00
Rachel and Blanche Kalenberg children of Dr. Allan Kalenberg	2	50
A Friend	2	00
Georgiana, Edward, Louis and Victor Joseph, children of Dr. S. P. Joseph	2	00
Per Mr. G. E. Keuneman:—	2	00
Alice	5	00
Rita and Maureen Ernst	1	00
E. G. B.	1	00
Rene and Muriel	1	00
E. M.	50	
Rex and Rena	1	00
E. K.	50	
R. E.	1	00
G. E.	50	
Miss J. C. Schokman	10	00
Mrs. Drusilla and the Misses van der Straaten	15	00
Mr. E. G. Gratiaen	10	00
Mr. A. W. van Geyzel and the Misses van Geyzel	15	00
Mr. Owen Sela	5	00
Children of Mr. Ernest de Kretser	5	00
Dr. C. T. van Geyzel	10	00
Mrs. Cecil Koch	3	00
Bianca and Rona Loos, children of Mrs. P. R. Loos	2	00

	Rs.	cts.
Mr. T. R. Modder	2	00
Annie and Dorothy Piachaud	12	00
Betty Driberg, daughter of Mr. Allan Driberg	10	00
Merle Metzeling, daughter of Mr. A. W. Metzeling	5	00
Wilfred and Cecil Woutersz, children of the late Mr. A. J. Woutersz	4	00
Mr. Clair Woutersz	5	00
Anonymous (Beliatte)	1	50
From little friends, per Miss Grace van Dort	1	25
Children of Mr. E. G. Jonklaas	30	00
Mrs. J. P. de Vos	5	00
Mrs. P. L. A. Deutrom	5	00
Christine Spittel, daughter of Dr. R. L. Spittel	25	00
Per Mrs. F. G. Spittel	6	00
Ray and Marie B.	5	00
Mr. J. P. de Vos	10	00
Mrs. C. L. Meurling	10	00
Mr. Denzil Koch	5	00
Mr. B. A. Deutrom	2	50
Georgie, Fred and Enid Poulter, children of Mr. L. G. Poulter	4	50
Per Mr. E. F. van Dort:—	1	00
Berna van Rooyen	2	00
Enid van Dort	5	00
Mrs. E. A. van der Straaten	5	00
Glencora and Olga Altendorff, children of Mr. G. H. Altendorff	5	00
Per Mr. G. H. Altendorff:—	2	50
W. V. A.	1	00
A. G. L.	5	00
Hugh and Vernon Mack, children of Mr. T. D. Mack	5	00
Mrs. T. D. Mack	21	00
Sheila Koch, daughter of Mr. F. H. B. Koch	2	00
Mr. B. H. Ohlmus	10	00
Dr. Michael de Jong	10	50
Mr. G. B. de Vos	3	00
Mrs. R. L. A. Modder	6	00
Vernon Joseph, son of Mr. E. H. Joseph	9	85
Per Miss S. Toussaint:—	30	00
Pupils of the Cathedral Girls' School	671	60
Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz	27	92

Deduct Expenses—

By Photo Block	4	00
„ Printing	13	92
„ Postage	10	00

Rs. 643 68

NOTES OF EVENTS.

3RD QUARTER 1916.

Meetings of the Committee.—The Monthly Meetings of the Committee were held on the 6th July, 3rd August and 7th September.

New Members.—The following new Members were enrolled during the quarter:—

Mr. Evelyn Claude de Kretser	Colombo.
Mr. Rosslyn Theodore Hugh Koch	Dehiowita.
Dr. Ivo Eric Meier	Kurunegala.
Mr. Willem Stork	Hengelo, Holland.

Obituary.—Dr. Edgar de Kretser.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Lending Library has been started. Miss Grace van Dort was asked by the Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes to raise subscriptions from the *Ladies*, as the Committee were already endeavouring to secure a Reference Library. Donations of Rs. 10 each were made by Mrs. G. S. Schneider, Mrs. L. A. Maartensz, Mrs. H. A. Loos, Mrs. Allan Driberg, Mrs. Arthur Alvis, Mrs. T. D. Mack, Mrs. W. A. S. de Vos, Mrs. R. L. Spittel, Dr. Alice de Boer, Mrs. A. Ephraums and Miss Grace van Dort. The following ladies have collected Rs. 4 each: Miss Grenier, Miss Spittel, Miss Loo van der Straaten. Mrs. F. C. Loos has gifted two bookcases, and Miss van Dort fifty books, besides lending several books. The monthly subscription for the Lending Library has been provisionally fixed at 50 cents for each book weekly, so that a subscriber pays one rupee a month for two books a week, and so on. Donations and gifts or loans of suitable books are greatly desired. The Librarian is Miss Grace van Dort and her address, Maddama House, Turret Road, Colombo.

The Study of Dutch.—Half-hour Classes for the study of Dutch will be held at the Union Hall on Wednesdays at 5-30 p.m., beginning with Wednesday, the 15th November. Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz has kindly consented to take the classes. An encouraging number have sent in their names, and all members of the Union and their families are welcome.

The Belgian Children's Fund.—We desire to call attention to the notice of this Fund on another page of this *Journal*. Mrs. Anthonisz's appeal was very successful, and it is well that the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon should have identified itself with so deserving a movement. The children of the members shewed genuine sympathy, and some poor children actually earned money for the purpose of sending a contribution.

The Death of Mr. E. B. F. Sueter, C.C.S., which occurred on the 17th September with such appalling suddenness and under such sad circumstances, calls for some expression of our sense of the loss which the Service and the public have suffered thereby. It is also fitting that we should record our deep regret at the removal of one whose studies in Dutch archæology brought him into close sympathy with us. There are so few now among the Civil Servants and other officials whose tastes lie in this direction that we cannot but deplore such a loss. Mr. Sueter, in his quiet, unobtrusive manner, was a careful student of the history of the Dutch and of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, having taught himself the language in order to pursue his investigations among the original records. Had he been spared he would doubtless have contributed largely to the scanty knowledge which exists generally on these questions.

Genealogies.—The publication of the genealogies of Dutch Burgher families will always form one of the features of the *Journal*. Those members of the Union, who have complete genealogies of their families and desire their publication, should communicate with the Editor with a view to their being considered by the Genealogical Committee.

As considerable delay is caused in endeavours to bring the genealogies up to date, special regard will be paid to the earlier genealogy of families connecting them with the original settler. Later genealogical details can always be supplied afterwards by existing members of families. It is the earlier history that is apt to be lost or forgotten if not collected and preserved in time.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Editor of the *Journal* a week previous to the date of issue of each number, viz;

31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the objects laid down in Sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Kandy.

Changes of Address.—All changes of address should be notified to the Honorary Secretary of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

The Journal is being printed at the Albion Press, Galle. Those members who have not received their copies, are kindly requested to notify the fact to the Manager of that Press, when the same will be forwarded to them.

All changes of address, so far as the Journal is concerned, should be notified to the Manager, Albion Press, Galle, who has undertaken to circulate the Journal.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz, Selkirk, Dickman's Road, Havelock Town, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on account of the Social Service Fund must be made to the Rev. L. A. Joseph, "Deepdene," Ward Place, Colombo, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Remittances on account of the Building Fund must be made to Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy, Colpetty, Colombo, Honorary Secretary of the Building Committee.
