



Selections from the Dutch Records of the Ceylon Government.

No. 2.

Constantine De Sa's Maps and Plans of Ceylon.

(1624—1628.)

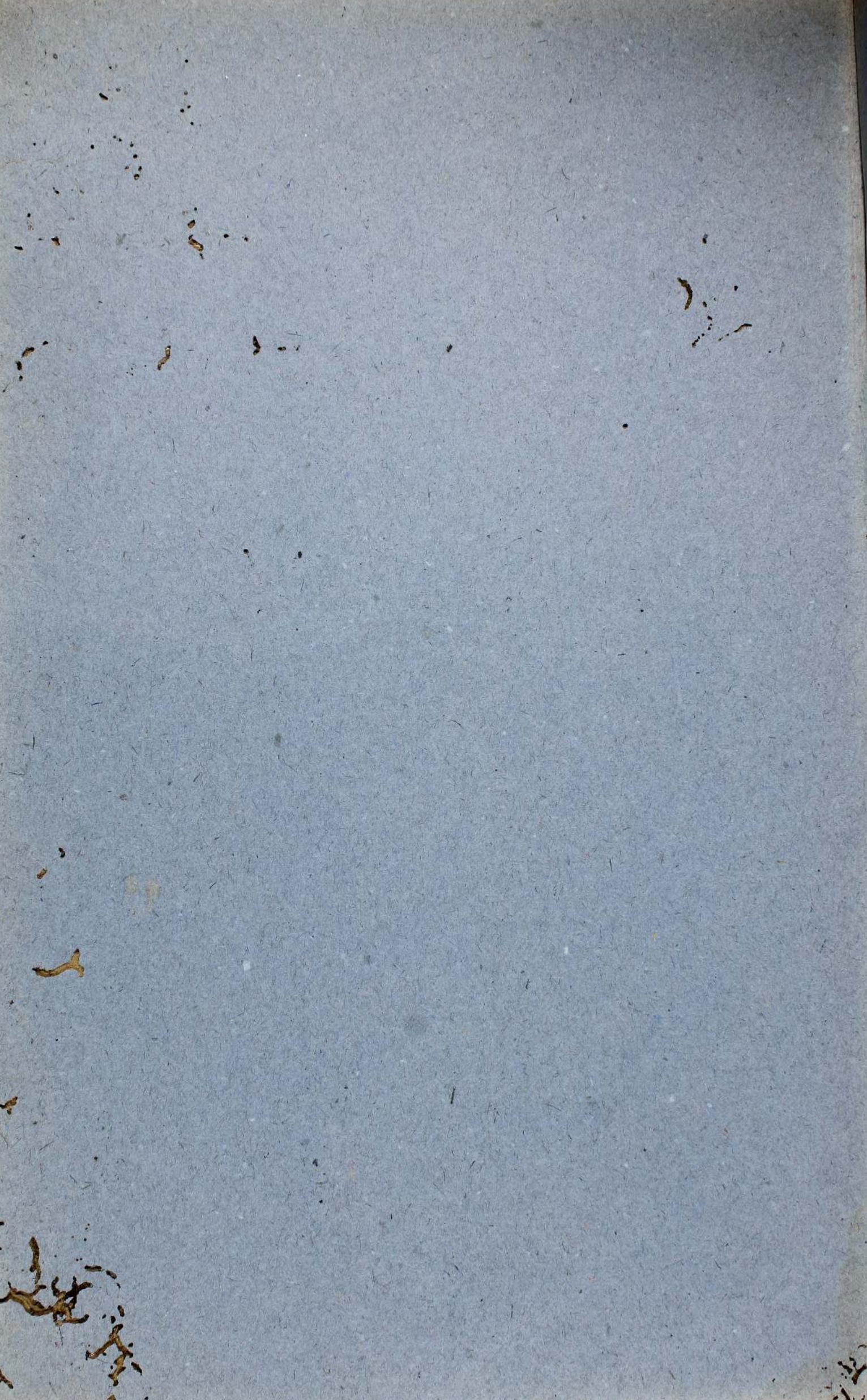
With an Introduction, Transcripts, Notes,
and Translations.

By E. REIMERS,
Government Archivist.

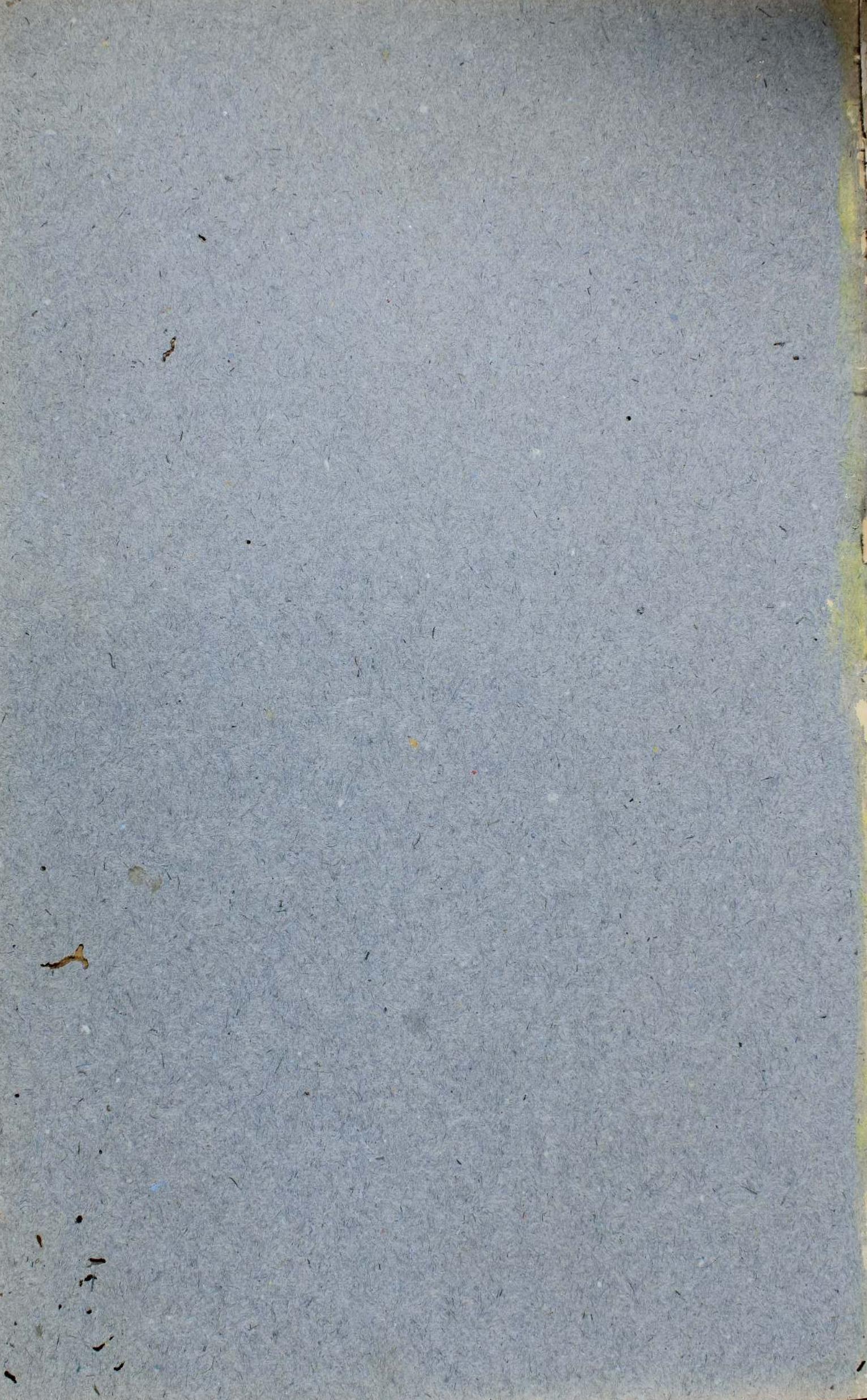
COLOMBO :

A. C. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
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1929.

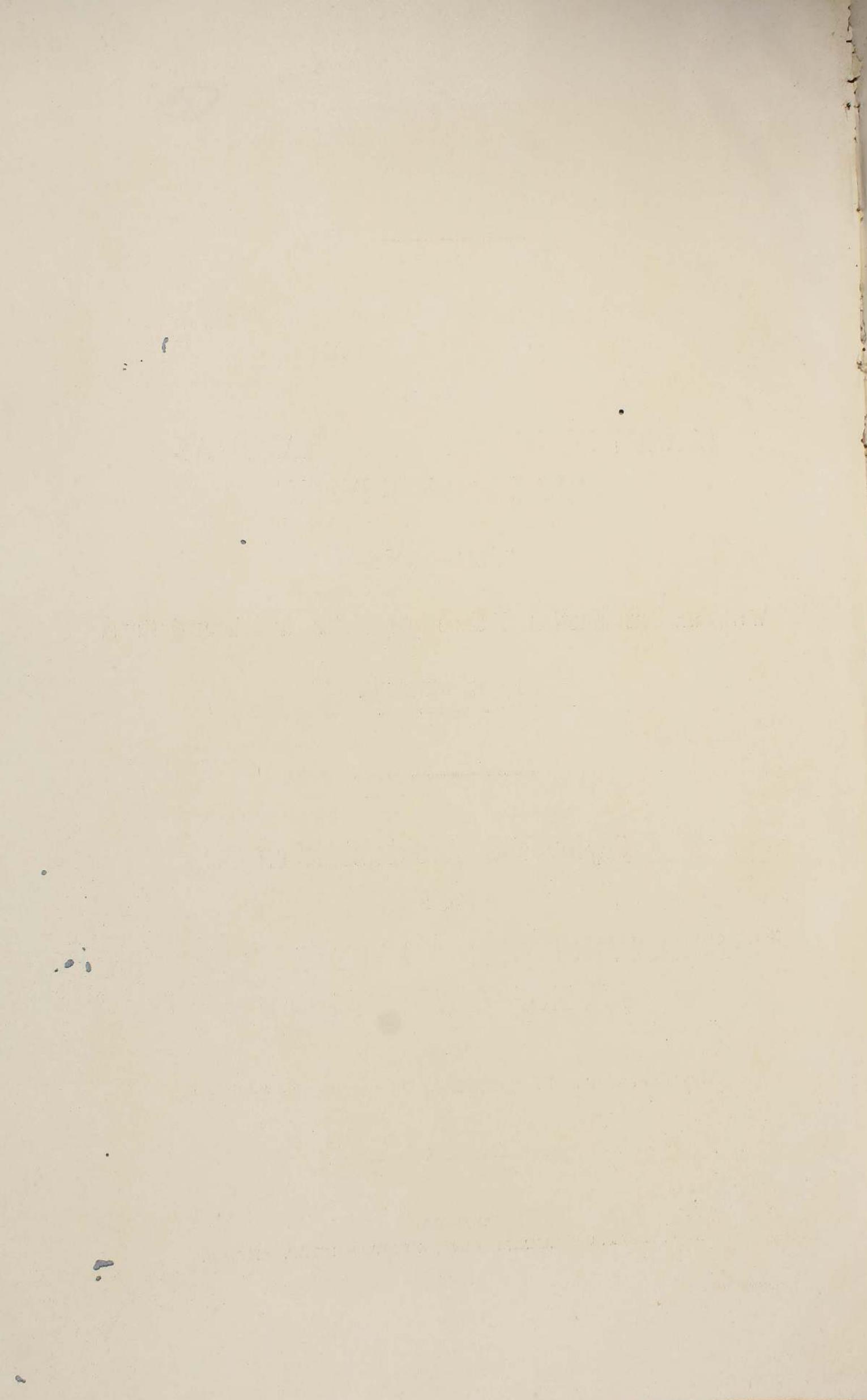






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INTRODUCTION.

THE history of our early maps of Ceylon¹ may be divided into two periods, viz., that before the discovery of the sea route to the East Indies, and the later European connexion with the Island. Our sources of information, however, regarding the earlier period are surprisingly meagre considering the importance of Ceylon as a trading centre and the fact that the best cinnamon in the world grew there. Galle has, it is true been identified by a prominent historian² as the Tarshish of the Phoenicians, and a present-day writer has also advanced claims for the North of the Island which certainly do credit to his enthusiasm; but in the absence of more definite information—the charts, for instance, of the mediaeval navigation of the Indian Ocean by the Persians, Arabs and Dravidas, which Marco Polo mentions in his Travels—we must regard these hypotheses as unfounded, or, at least non-proven. Pliny records about 59 A.D. the landing at Hippo³, the Greek equivalent of Kudirimalai on the North-West coast of Ceylon, of a freed slave of Annus Plocamus, a Roman citizen, and the despatch of an embassy by the King of the country to the court of the Emperor Claudius; and the Periplus—or sailing directory—of the Erythraean Sea, an anonymous work of the period, refers to the export from India, or, to be more exact, the Island of Epiodorus, of diaphanous fabrics embroidered with pearls which were eagerly sought after by the ultra-modern Roman ladies of the time. It is Ptolemy, however, a famous geographer of the second century A.D., who first gives us a most remarkable representation of our coast lines, if the Island of Taprobana which he outlines is really Ceylon, a question that has aroused much learned comment and has been answered in the affirmative by most geographers. Cosmas Indicopleustes, an Alexandrian monk who lived about 535 A.D. mentions Sielediba, the Arab form, presumably, of Sinhaladwipa, the Island of the Lion Race, the post-Wijayan name of Lanka, as being placed “in the middle as it were of India”; and emerging at length from the long period of stagnation of cartography in Europe we come to the Hereford Map of 1280 which shows Taprobana far to the West of “Paradis,” where most appropriately Ceylon should be, the Catalan Map of 1375, the result of Marco Polo’s observations which shows “Taproba” still further to the East, Fra Mauro’s Map of 1457, the result of Marco Polo’s and Nicolo de’ Conti’s observations, which shows “Saylan,” approximately in its correct position, a Genoese Map also of 1457 which shows “Taproba” and “Xilano” to the North-West of it, and Martin Behaim’s Nuremberg Globe of 1492 which shows “Seilan” almost where Sumatra should be. We now come to the discovery of the sea route to the East Indies by Vasco da Gama, who, more fortunate than his rivals Columbus and Cabot to whom their discoveries in the West were more of an obstacle in their ultimate quest of India, Cathay, and Cipangu (Japan), succeeded in doubling the “Storm Cape” and landed in Calicut in 1498; but, before discussing the maps of the later period, I should like to deal more fully with Ptolemy’s Map of 150 A.D. already referred to, several editions of which were published in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The two copies in the Museum collection would appear to have been published at different dates. The earlier bears the title “Taprobana quae olim Simondi insula dicebatur, nunc autem Salice, et qui eam habitant communi voce Salae dicuntur”; the later, which appears to be an amended edition, is referred to as Taprobana or Sumatra, according to Ludovico di Varthema, a famous Italian writer and traveller who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The original map of Taprobana was outlined mainly from hearsay evidence. Ptolemy had never travelled East, and his map is therefore all the more remarkable for its close resemblance to our coast lines comparing it with the caricatures which passed current for the Pearl of the Indian Ocean nearly 15 hundred years later. There are serious flaws, however, in Ptolemy’s map, viz., its relative size and the fact that the equator passes through it. Taprobana covers nearly 10 degrees of latitude North and South of the equator, whilst Ceylon’s modest share is a little less than 4 degrees to the North of the Line.

The Portuguese although they discovered Ceylon in 1505 did not establish themselves there till 13 years later. This was due to their desire first to secure the trade routes further East and North. They were also satisfied, at first, with the monopoly of the pepper trade on the Malabar Coast where they had already established themselves, and the cinnamon which they annually obtained from Ceylon by treaty. Later on, when the cloth trade on the Coromandel Coast opened out fresh possibilities for them, they saw in Ceylon a strategic base for controlling the Madura and Coromandel Coasts. “He who held Ceylon could also control the coast of Madura.” They accordingly established themselves in Colombo in 1518, and by the end of the century had secured with their forts nearly the whole of the cinnamon districts from Chilaw to Weligama. A belt of forts and blockhouses, with the famous fort and tower of Menikkaddawara as the most important, later secured their inland communications. Jaffna and Mannar had also been fortified by them, the latter chiefly with a view to controlling the pearl fishery and the trade with India. The East coast alone, due perhaps to its unproductivity, had been left open to the King of Ceylon and, incidentally, other European visitors whom the Portuguese had no cause to fear for more than a century after they first came out to the East. The earliest map of the Portuguese connexion with Ceylon, which appears in Mercator’s Atlas of 1606, has the following title, viz., “Insula Ceilan quae incolis Tenarisin dicitur.” A Latin note on the map records that it was drawn by the Spaniard Cypriano Sanchez and published by Petrus Plancius. We might place this curious looking, almost rectangular, figure as an adaptation of an earlier Spanish map of Ceylon. It gives a fair idea of the West and a part of the South coasts, but suggests a poor knowledge of the East coast and the North of the Island. Navigating points are shown such as the Chilaw and Batticaloa “Baxos,” the latter appearing off the South coast,

¹ Maps of Ceylon in the Colombo Museum, &c.² Emerson Tennent: Ceylon I., 590; II., 100.³ Basses.

map of the series entitled " Nouvelle Carte de L'Ile de Ceylon " contains " historical remarks " printed on two sides of the map, where it is recorded among other things that Ceylon is identical with the Taprobana of the ancients, that it is also considered to be the Ophir of King Solomon, and that its name Tenaresin means the land of delights. A new map of the Island of Ceylon published at Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion, probably early in the eighteenth century, gives the names of some of the Kandyan divisions derived presumably from Robert Knox, viz., Poncipot (Pansiyapattu), Horsepot (Harasiyapattu), Hevoyhatta (Hewahatta), Oudipollat (Udopalata), Tunponohay (Tumpana or Tunpanaha), and Yattanour (Yatinuwera). A map published at Amsterdam by R. and J. Ottens entitled " Insula Ceilon et Madura " is an advance on the last in respect of the general nomenclature of the Island, which is still further improved on in the highly ornate maps of Visscher and Seuter, the latter probably a German edition of the former Dutch map.

The English connexion with the Island in pre-British times is suggested by an English map by Nicholson of the Bay and Fortifications of Trincomalee dated 1762, and the French, by a French coloured M.S. map of the same place illustrating the capture of Trincomalee from the British in 1782.

There are several Dutch maps of Ceylon at the State Archives at The Hague which have not been referred to by me. One of the most recent of these is a large-scale map by Duperron dated 1789, a copy of which is at the Archives. The most popular map of early British times is one dated 1822, by Captain G. Schneider.

A complete list of Ceylon maps and plans at The Hague is printed as an appendix.

My thanks are due to Dr. P. E. Pieris, Litt.D., for kindly going over the Introduction, and to the Rev. S. G. Perera, S.J., for his assistance in identifying the document published.

E. R.

Government Archives,
Colombo, September 6, 1928.

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Beschryving end Caarten
van den Eyland
Ceylon
1806.



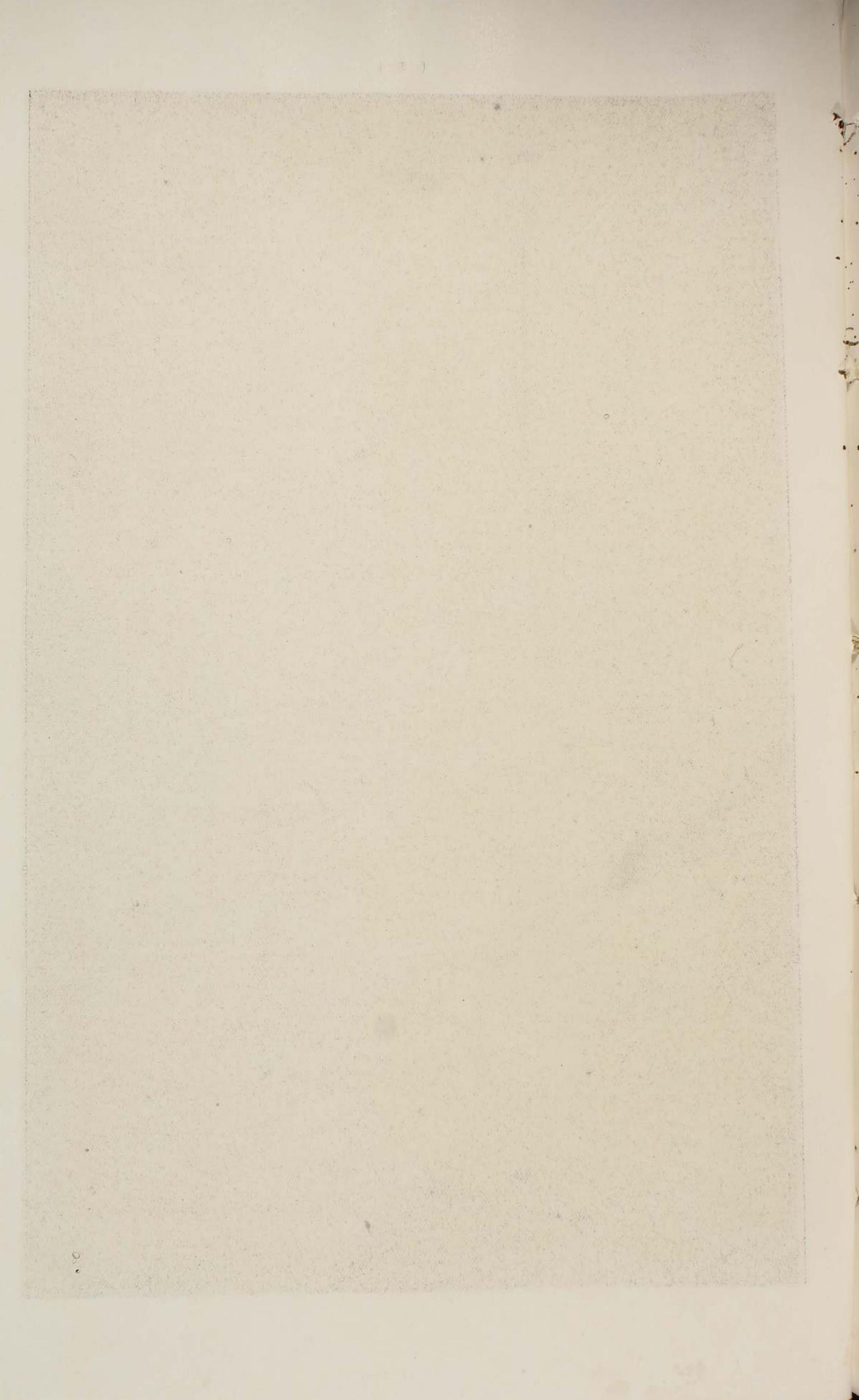


Alsoo door breiden by syn Maj^t, geschreven aan den
Generael van Ceylao, hem geordonneert heeft, een
uew Maj^t te senden, alle de plannen vande fortification
die in dit Eylant gemaacht worden, trocht mij oock
moede geschreven heeft int Jaar 1606 den Graef
Admirante Dico Ley van Indien.

So heb ik om uew Maj^t ordonnantie vnde begeeren te
voldoen, aan den Generael Dico Ley een boek gesonden
inhoudende alle de plannen vande fortification, die in
dit Eylant gemaacht ende tegenwoordigh in roesen
syn.

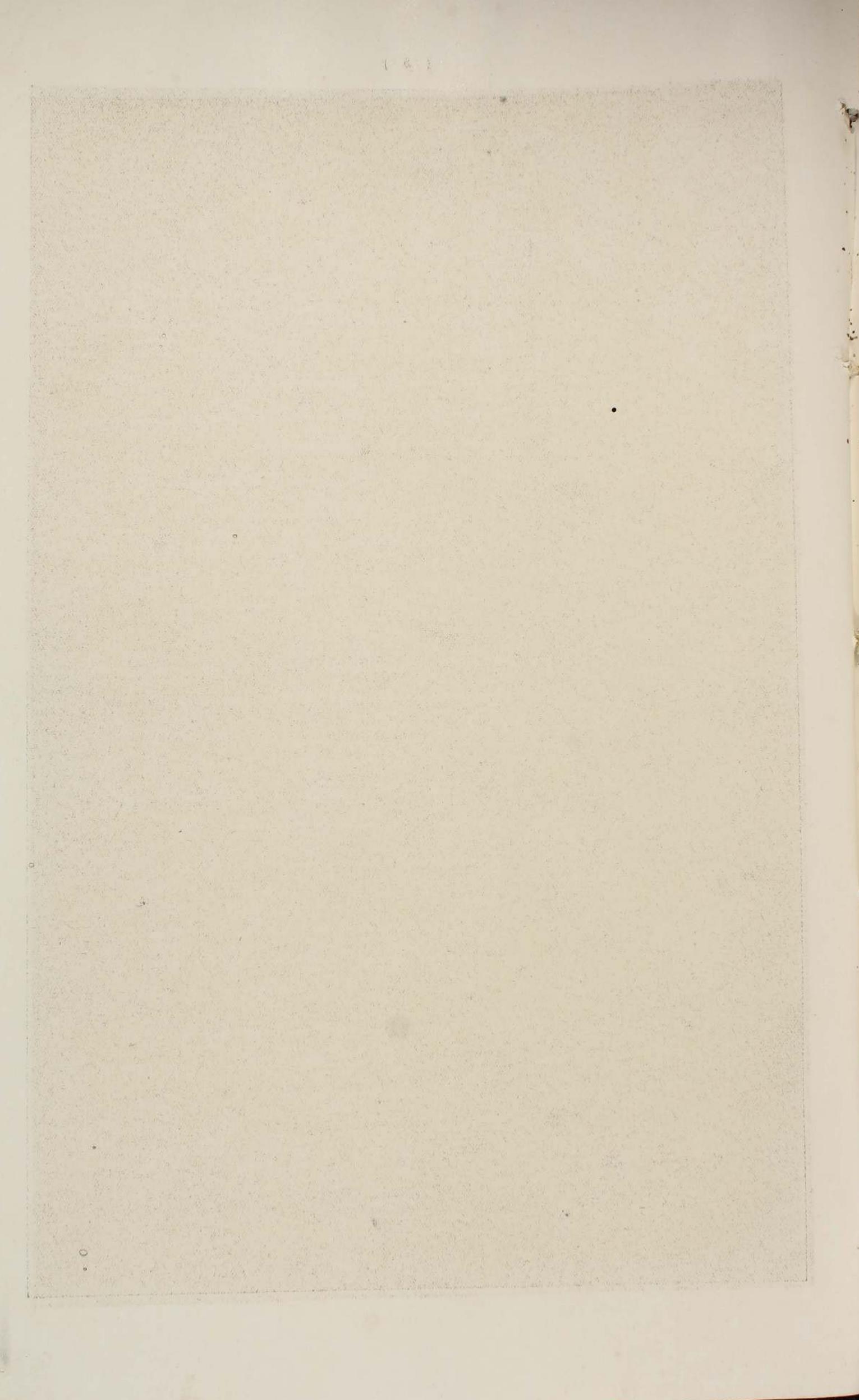
Ende alsoo door den Dico Ley van Portugal den Diego
de Carre vermittecht bin dat het voortseinden
boek int vorlieden vant Schip S. francisco Xavier
soo sars mishandelt is, dat het seloe comendo in handen
van uew Maj^t, do deseyns vande forten qualiche soude
comond niet gehadt worden.

Daarom heeft het my goed gedacht doelen aan uew
Maj^t te sonden en groter forme vnde met clauder
beschreyt, waare in uew Maj^t. sal comen sien, dat de
fortification vnde Sancant niet genoeghaer syn om
haar te moeden vant gansche Eylant, en do conques-
ten daer mit te volvoeden, den ylde Compte van
Candia Daer is vant gebrogt van Huwa en van Candia
ware in hy stede is, vermitte desyn Compteyke om-
wingen vnde ten anden onden platt niet uew Maj^t
gemaacht.



COLUMBO





Columbo

De Stad van Columbo lyt aande Suid syd, aande
cante van een Bay, de Haven is bequaam by de somer
voore alle Schippen, vermidte goede diepte, maar snowmers
en roeying overschut voor de winden, waaron och daer
niet alz oldyne Patafotob en vermoedens.

Hoeft tot sijn bescherminge broe bouw troeringen toe
plaetse daer do caant die vertoont.

Een van dij heb ich voor de stad gelt doen bouwen en dander
tot cost ten van myne incoms toe

Die van S. Laurens heeft g ander dander 4 stukken
geschrutt.

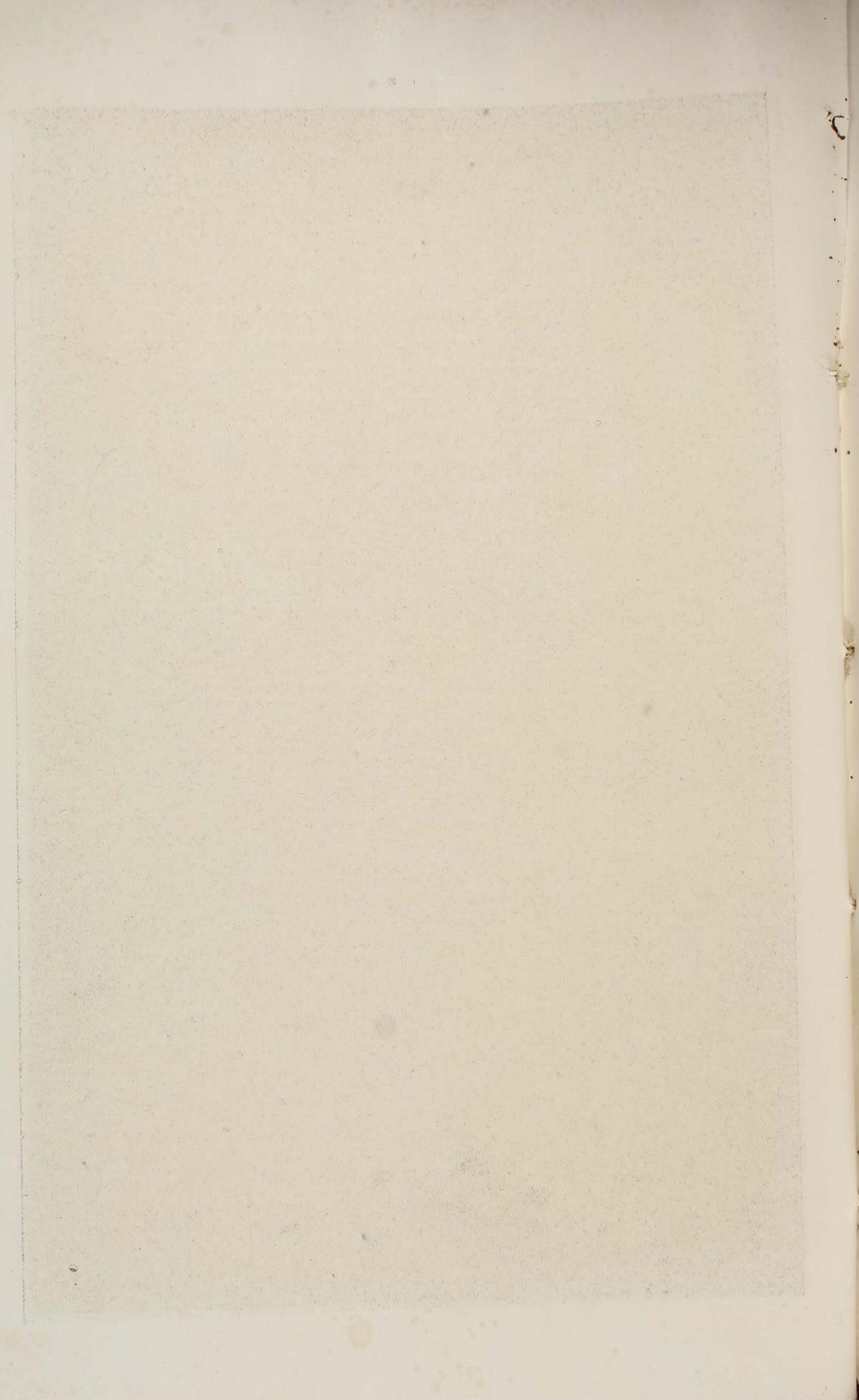
De Stad bestaat in vijfhoekart haarscheden, waer
onder vierhondert Portugesische huys gesinne zijn.

Bondo sijt syd is de stad omringt met een lae
in maniere gelijck int Caerten te sien is, tot staech
maaking vande snachter muur, die de stad heeft van
een laage verdieping met pamper gedacht.

Hij heeft vroe bolwercken qualijcken gedrommeert vermidte
waren vandendo tyt.

Maare mit tegenstaende so heeft haer de Stad verme-
lych verwoest tegens do groote macht die do Zayn daer
voorkwamst.

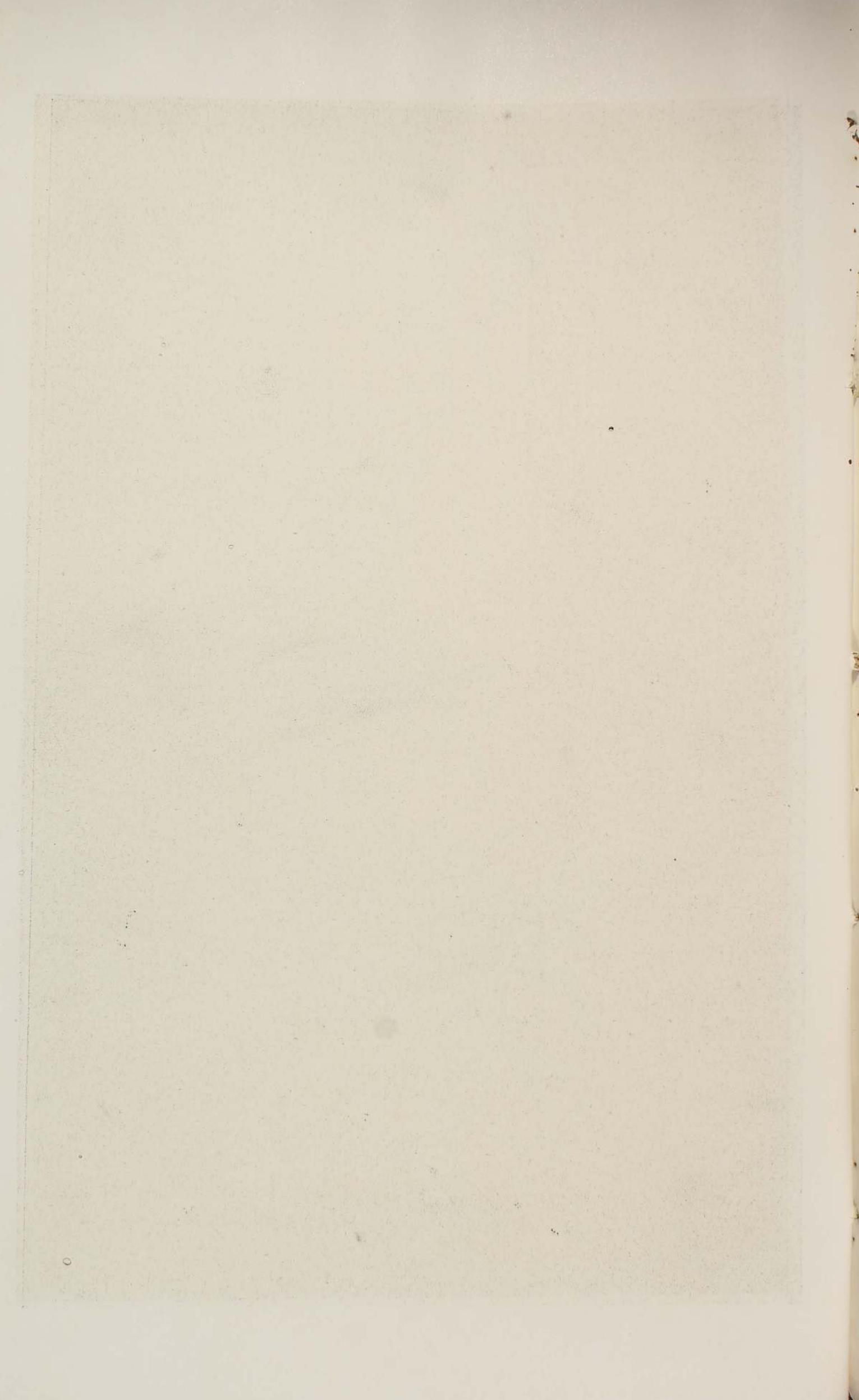
Op de Bolwercken sijn verdoelt. 8 stukken geschrutt
de overige dien meer hadden hebben de Vieringen geve-
dommer tot d' Almaaden van Staet.



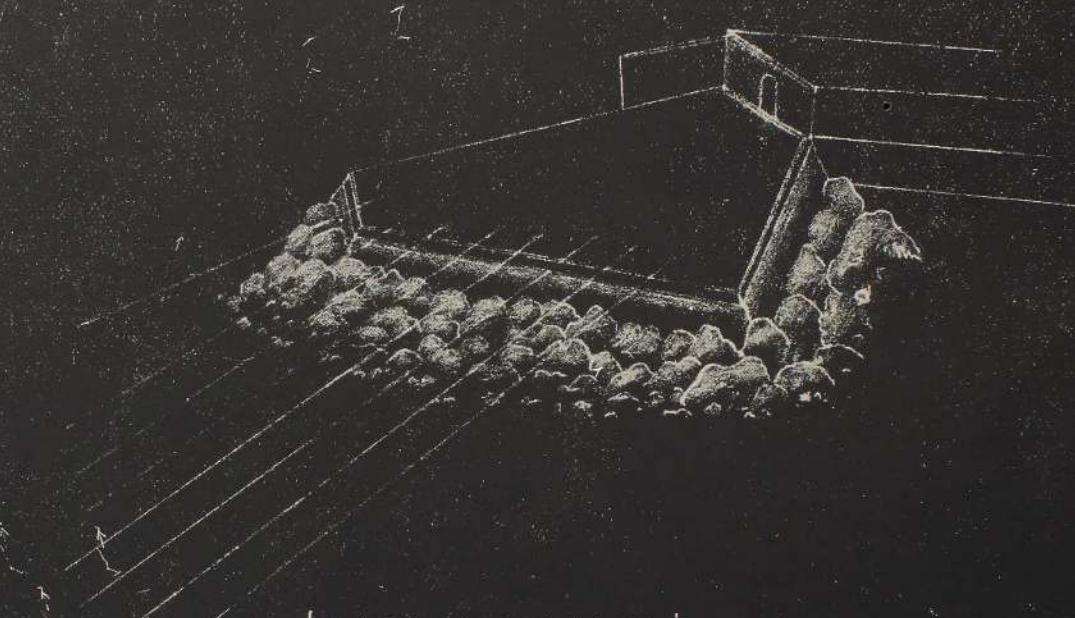
Door tadt begrypt wijn $1\frac{1}{2}$ legue int ronde
waar in dat ^{civm} ~~civm~~ 2000 natuullen vant lant syn,
dade onder begeerten 300 portugiesen, bequaem in tyt
van oorloghe wapenen te voeren, waer van de moest
Cappitaynen onder oude soldaten syn, die uns Maj.
in't conquet tiven van dit Eylant als mede
in anderer eygen vanden staet van Indien
gedwint hadden.

Hyt d' o' stadt begiven haer tot beherringe of te
reininghe der sielen vier Religion oft ordenen, doe
outste oeden van S^t. francis, is haer deel de landen
vande Difianc van Matruo, hobbende 't begryp van
50 leguen, die vande Compagno de Difianc onder de
landen vande setto Ceres, begrypende 26 legues, die
van S^t. Domingo de landen van Sofragao ende Bala-
tagamma begrypende 18 legues, en die van S^t. Augustin
die vander quatuor oeclesie begrypende 14 legues
die vande twee laaste religiones of te ordenen syn by
myn tyden haer andeel toegetroffen.

De Stadts Cappitayn en stadtijt sijn Juidicieu niet
gader als binnde muden.



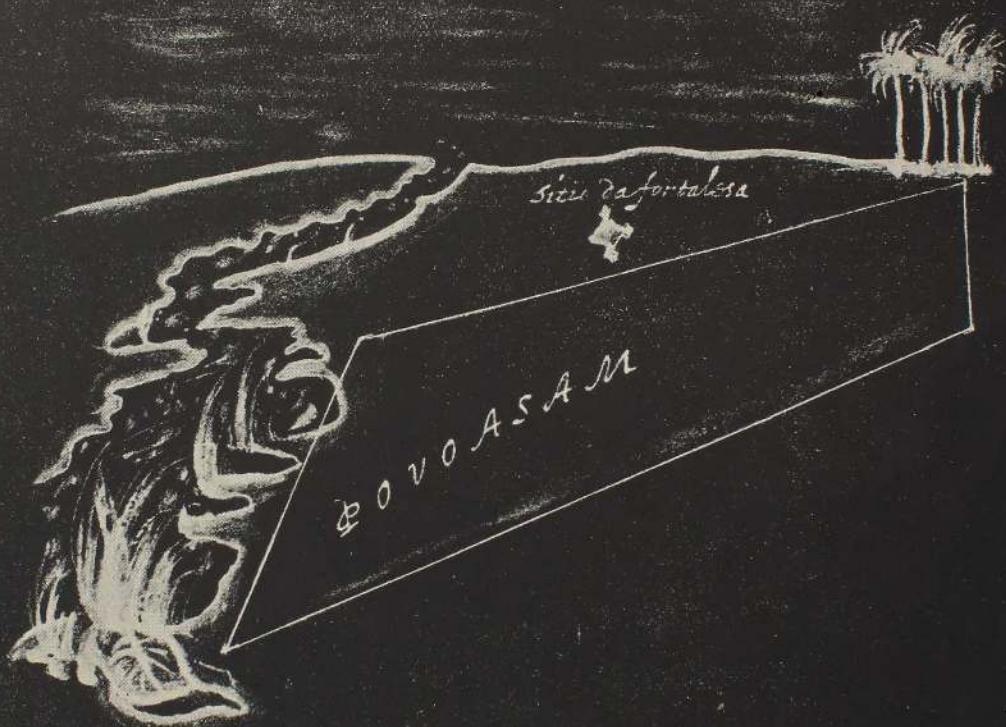
PLANTA DA COVRASSA QUE ESTA NA PONTA
DA S LOVRENZO



Este pitapé é de hua brassia, e todos os mais desto liuro



NEGUMBO



C^ologumbo

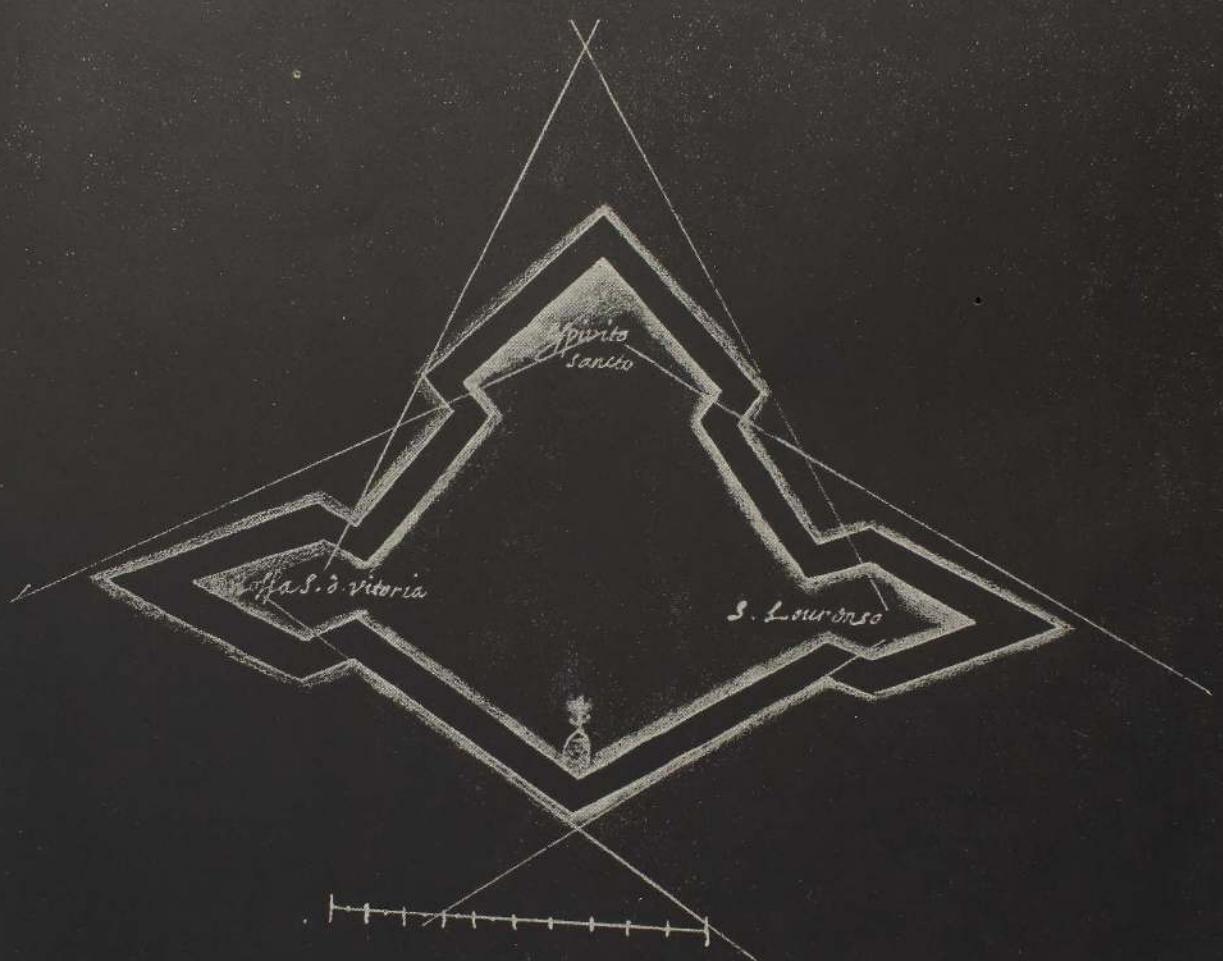
Dit fort van Clogumbo is gelegen 5 leguas van Columbo noortwaarts langs dor 300 op een schwaalw Eust, reeds lager in een flane van 5 palmen waters intcomt, waerdat de oleyne Baichijns van zoeying lasten inzomen die daer in comen vervaardelen.

Sy heeft drie Bolwerken; waarvan men gelijcke oock van haue geadijnen in't plausen can do vadem dien sy Robben, met 2 stukken geschut en 4 falcons, met alle tochts Rovers, ende voer daerom een 16 soldaten en 20 Lascars, heeft 2 leguas jurisdictie, waer in die Capityn justis en administrant.

Dit fort is opgebout van steen en oule, ten oel ten van Laurenso Coppora van Masda door oeder vanden Gen. don Jeronimo d' Azendo.

Een Christendom wort geadmireert doore religieusen van S^t. Francisco

PLANTA DA FORTALESA DE
NEGUMBO.



· C H I L A O

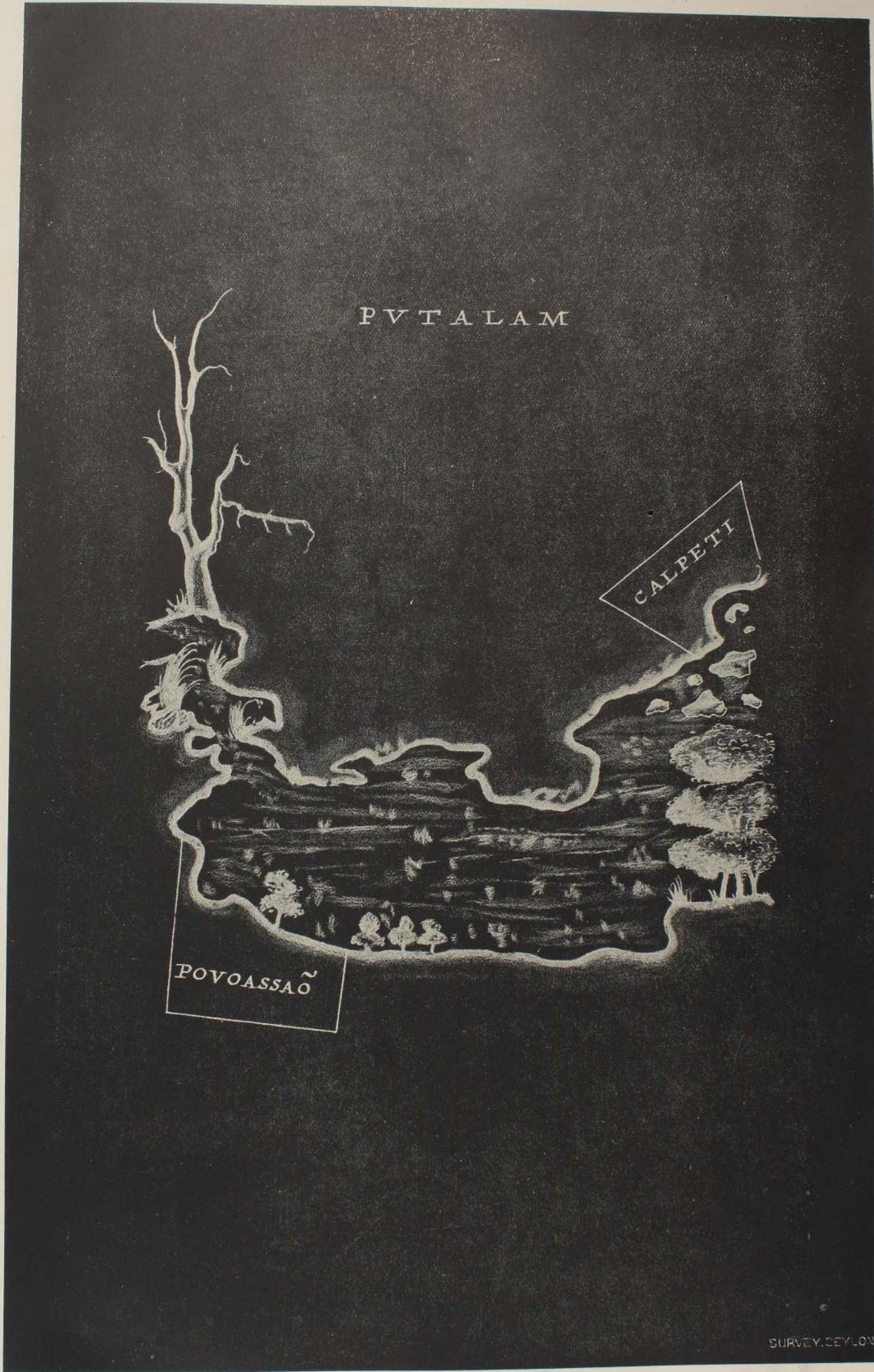


POVOASAÖ

Bilao

Bilao lyt van Oegumbo 6 leguas lante do solvo
 enft Robbendo syn bauw & palmen natrich, hiet & loote
 ofte dorpf loyt $\frac{1}{2}$ legua de riviere opwaarts, ten westen & gansch
 geen fortificatiē noch onts van geda importantiē, waer
 May oandaar oppotyn d' spachtoelen onde omdamantie
 manken.

Van hof gansch geen jurisdiction, de saaken van het Christen
 dom noeden geadministreert door de Padres van Compagnie



Patalao

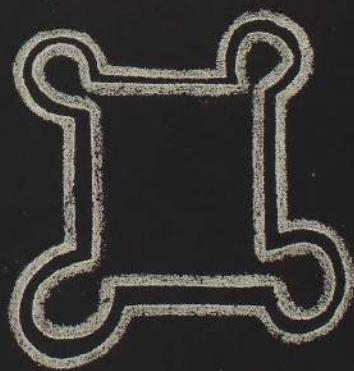
Patalao lyt 7 ligues van Chilao lanoy de slooouft.
Ende 3 leguen van daer lyt de Barre van Calpeti, waer
lanoy mar alleen in die Haven can comen; doer de Barre
heeft diept te gehoeg voor allerley schepen, ende is desloet
die huytland van Cardina met dat van Calpeti maakt.
Syn Maj. ordineert mij ind instructie, die my de ~~ware~~
Pimante behandelt heeft, in Calpeti een fortres te
maaken.

Jaar en ~~et~~ geen gelogen plaeth om dat dit huytland van
calpeti bestaat, doer de huytland van Calpeti genaamt worden,
gelijch i caerten vant huytland best saluytreyzen, dat
heeft veel barren, albedroef daer maar 3 oft 4 palmen hogen
en blijft, daer ~~best~~ soude soe syn't verwoesten kan
dan, soodat ter geen plaets er is om een feit te marchieren.
Die de Barre soude comen warden noch schepen te brygen.
Lanoy de principaleste Barre comen tot Patalao, alwaer
gaen geen fortificatio en is, noch ten is oock niet noddigh,
varinck het moet te onvuchtbare landen syn, ende oock
datse huyt van gern volck van Europa geuequertert
en moet, want noch du van de sloo havon, noch du van
Chilao noch Cardina en vocht dat in gevindeler wijf
ende moet oock alsoo niet taen
Kno^t Maj. geleue tot datse huyt een capteyn te
ordineren als oock inde tot die van Chilao, doer de huyt
van alsoo reyning importantie is als doet.
Selue houdt haer Padre vande Compagnie

PLANTA DA ISLA DE MAN



A R



Cyanar

Dat landt van Cyanar ley't vande voorschreven
plaets 12 leguas lango do soloe eust, van Bagump mit
onguan 3 leguas, met een fortres ter plaatse int Caar.
Hun dertient, met weyng hauent sandor waaten, sondre
muuren, ofte watter behoort tot sulcken fortres die als
een scherm of versterking is vande bewaering vande gan-
sche eust van Coxamondel, onde vande daer die gedaan
word vant sijen naa binne.

Woo May. en heeft gien ander fortres op de gansche eust
van Sylao, die nodiger ende bequamer is tot volk tant
want genoumen als deso; het is van inde dat woo May.
gebied, die soloe van alleis wel te versoygen onde van ge-
schut wel te versien, want daer on is noch guernscho
noch mactt noch de Cappitayn solue on woont daer
met binne.

Sy heeft 11 stukken geschat dat onder gerechtent som-
inge falcons, daer syn mit vleete, twolte mit benuert
en 16,30 huys gesinnen. De Cappitayn heeft on-
der hem 10 leguas landt, waer van het meest tot on-
bewoont is.

Do saaken vande Christenheit wout gendmissie heeft
by de Religieusen van S. Francisco, en die vande compag
Vande fortresse is d' eerste conquist begouwen mit land
van Sylao, sy placht tot guernison 500 soldaten en 12
of 15 schepen vande armada te hebben, tot bescherming
vande misterye vand' alioffor, die nu ter tyt ter ynde is.

De Banus heeft 8 palmen water.

IAPHANAPATAM



Japhanapatam

Japhanapatam ligt van Macau 12 leguen, beginnende
het Sylant aldaer na de Cinao te keren.
Begrypende de Sylanden inde Caant, nu haven ic
equaen voer olymme schepen, doordien die veel velen
heeft, hebende de 3 daer meer 2 vadenden water.

In den vande Sylanden, te weten in dat vande Capo,
dat het grootst is, is een fortet opgeraacht, tot costen
van Miguel Perreira, oure een contract met hem
gemaacht, troch de Swane Lalmante tot
gestaan heeft.

Ontwaer oft het teck vant Castel on ic niet naat
patroon bij my gesonden, noch ten ic niet door my haue
on gegaan, sy sullen t'plaen so ich achte aan uno
May. al gesonden hebben, het heeft 11 stukken geschat
met een compagnie soldaten tot Guarnisoen.

Het dorp oft vlek van Japhanapatam on heeft meer 3
bolwerken, gemaacht door Philipo d'Olivera, die valt
belegt is mit continuaren van sy fortification, hebende
semmige falcons ende bas Ton, troch de veyng macht
is, met 150 soldaten tot Guarnisoen, onder go huys-
gesinnen, + Comengyche is 36 leguen lange de oost
na de syde van Triquillimalo ende 8 leguen ter land-
waerts in

Dit Comengyche heb ich voer uno May. doen winnen
door den oppercapiteyn vante liger Philipo d'Olivera, hem
ontstet hebende van twee belegeringen die hy gehad heeft,
maer door de Victoria overreden syn, die uno May.
tegenwoordig besit, daer niet is voer de comengyche domynen
van uno May. gewonnen 25 duysent sarafins, met een platt
van groter importance, tot fortierung vande conquista.

Dedication van de Christenheit vandt Comenguych syn
worderelt by den vande compagno ende de franciscanen.

TRIQVILIMALE



Curiquimale

Curiquimale ligt langs de oest van Iaphanapatam
30 leguas, is gelegen op den hals van twee bayen, d' in een
sten gewoest vande pagoden, gelijck men het ten int.
oorachten sien van.

Bestaande in 3 bolwachters hebbende 16 stukken geschrut
40 soldaten tot guerrieroen met 30 knyfgesummen sondae
laescuus.

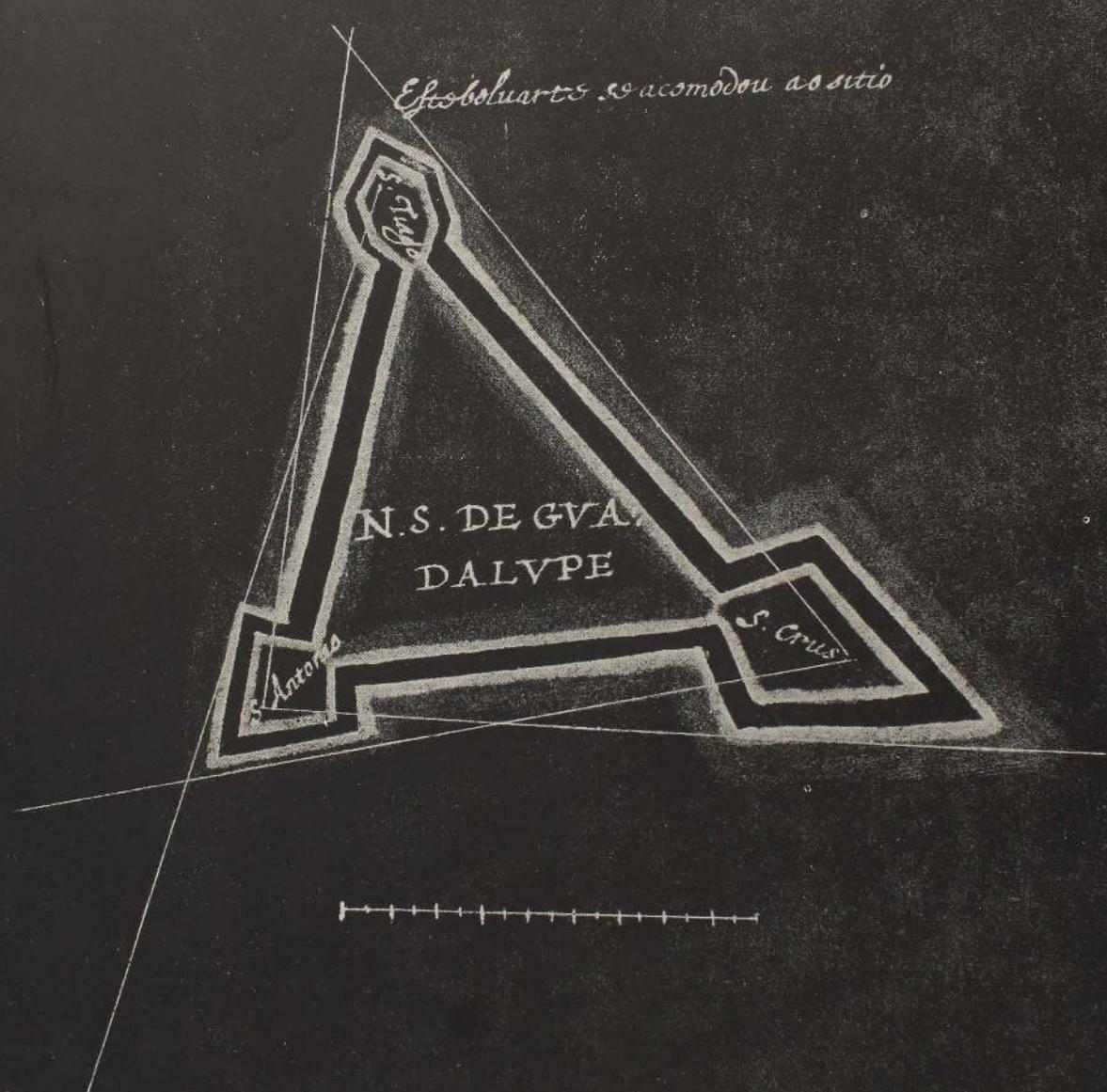
Want vande pagoden is lang 600 ande op syn breedte
80 vademens, smallende tot op de 30 vademens, welcke de
plaetse is diet fort bestaet, de plaetse is van oer hoge
cliffen en rommades. Ende het vlech dat daer in leyde sou
met noering fortificatio van vande sterkste plaetse van
gansch Indien noesen, sijn Jurisdiction begrijpt 6 leguas.

De saalder vant Christendom worden geadmittir troet
Door die vande Compagnie of Jezuisten.

Soen ich ginch om dit fort te maaken vant ich inde
pagoda geschrutten, onder welke schriften die daar waren
enende aldus sprach:

Deso pagoda haft doen maachen
Nochtans sal dan tyt comen dat de natiere der frangis
die sulken bouckelen: Daer onsal gemaeng mit eylant
Van Ceylon noesen die die weder sal herkouren;
De frangis is dooyant dewij in gehel Iapana beh. b.

PLANTA DA FORTALESA DE TRIQVILIMALE

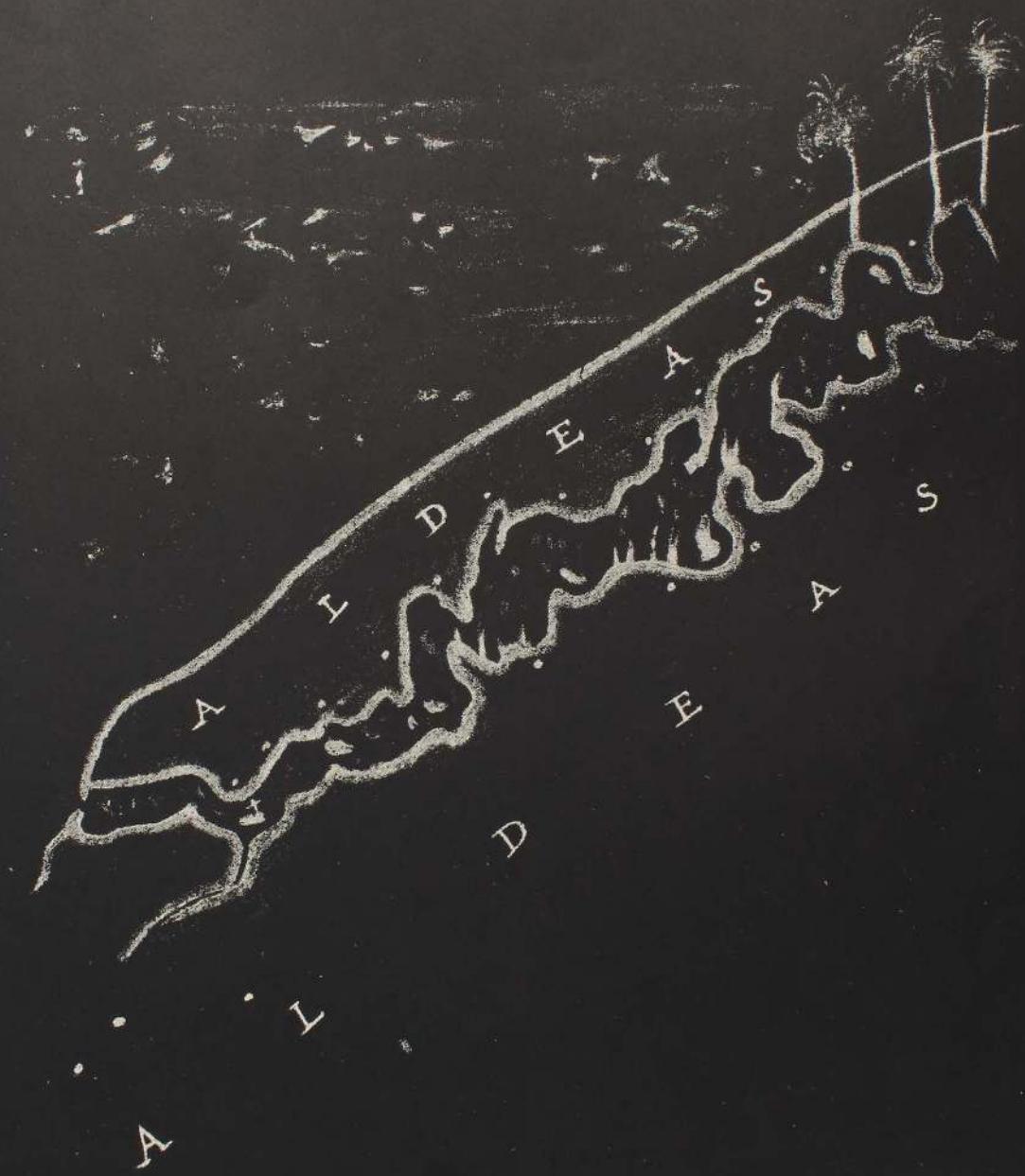




Fabriados Recos

De Fabriados Recos heeft syn beginsel aanden hooch van
 Cuiquillmale, makende aldauw een clayne in becht bequaem
 om twehondert Gallioaren te borgen, hiebbende drie te
 van 30 oft 40 vaders, ende oft minste 7 van, sondes droocht
 ofte reden, met anders dan almen niet, is verschut voore alle
 winden, syn borgen commanderen tot beckerijacht voerde
 Gallooren.

BATE CALOV



Batalou

Batalou ligt op de schiereiland te liggen van Ceychimale
afstande 20 of 10 daagsdaen op de zeeant, een d'and' andar
lyde vande Eeuw, die hinde int midden van den schyf.

De lantrechte in omteent der vader van 3 leguen heeft
het sommige dorpschijf, der west van't lant naer Ceychimale
mala moet behoeft by een volck genoent Badoe, dat sicht
onderheut int bosch, sonder huijsen ende sonder coming, houdende
by't wilt dat ry vangen.

C' volck dat inde dorpschijf wonen syn Malabarch, Macuas
Pauwas ene Moorren, vande syndade meer te omdie swille
dat de Coming van Candia huue die hoven had gegeven.
Iche heb die, so wel die vand' ander ouft als die vand' es
door ordre van uwe May. verjaacht.

Dare Barre is inde winter tyt vare soet gelyke als
alle d' and're van Indien, inde somer tyt houtre en palm water,
heeft mit moeren een eyland hoo dat inde caart verstoont
moet mit dit terchier t' synde inden omloop $\frac{1}{2}$ legue..

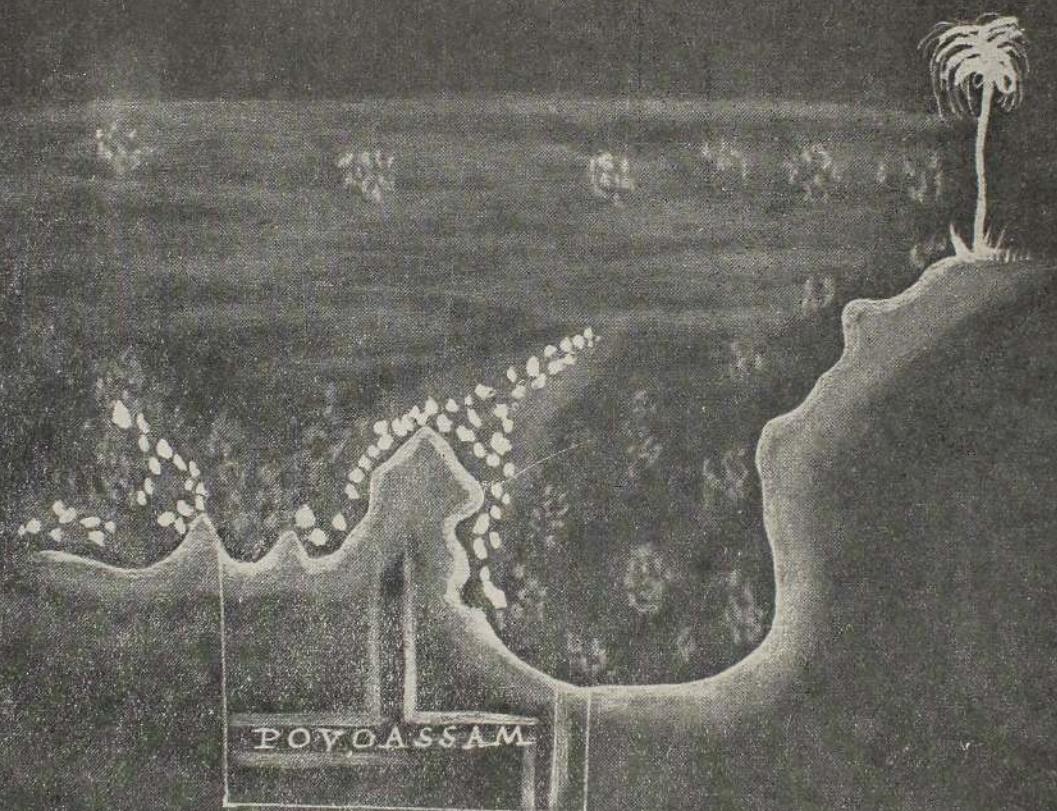
Dese plach ist die den Cominch van Candia gegeven
Hadde aerdien van den marcken om een fort te maachen
het volck vertracht door gebreke van schepen.

Ich Ben van s'm tric' fort te maachen, dat uwe May. gebint,
omdat het verstaen moet daer een boquamo plach toe te
voeden, ende die niet d' inwoonders onder dwang sal comen
horen, doch omden handel lange daerwaer

De meninge ist dat se eerlang altsamen tot ghehoeraam by
sullen comen, waer mit dan volgen sal de meninge van
uwe May. de besturinge der menschen, ende dat men den

Cojant sulde een hove on bewyck machet, ende een
voorbereydinge vant Cominch van Candia.

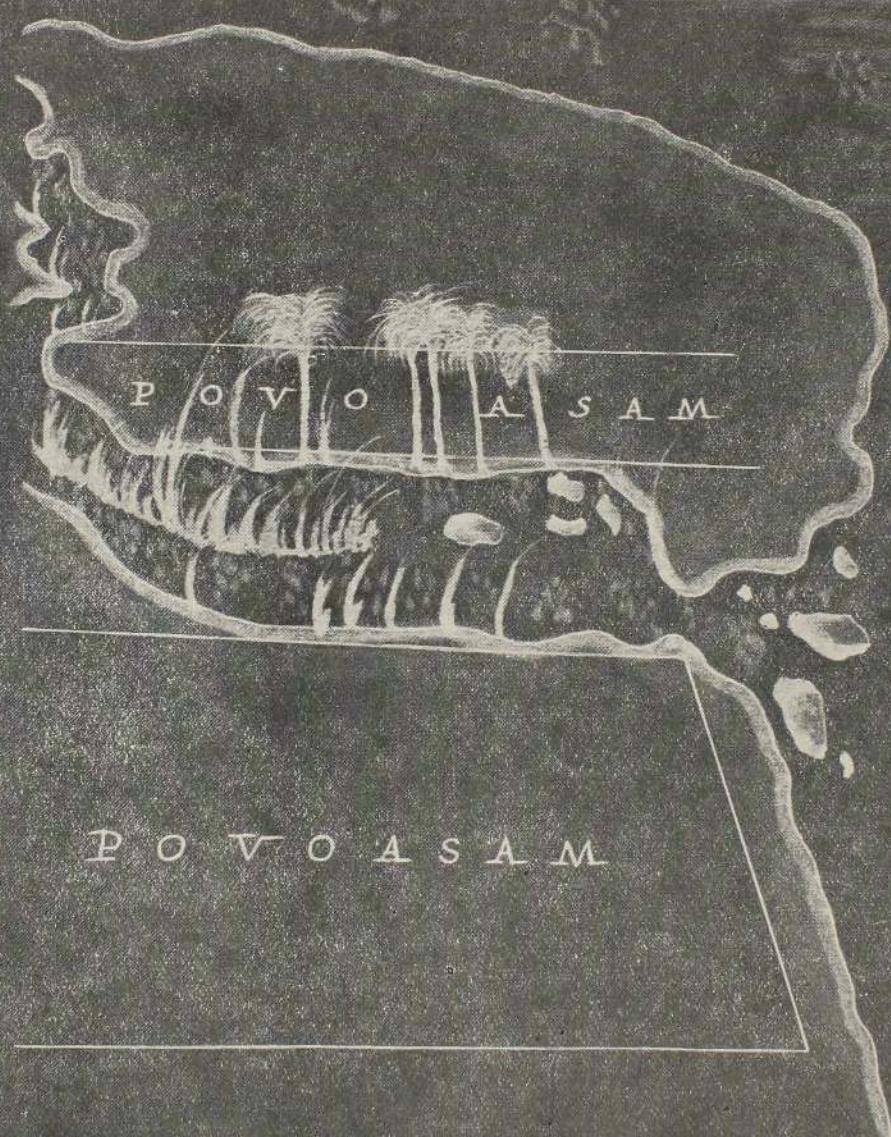
TANAVARE



Canavare

Canavare lyt 33 leguen van Batacalou, lancē of folvo
ouſt, bestaat van een baytien van weyng consideracie
gelyckemēt plaan waicān, heeft grote dieptē met
een gro anderplaets, noſande een plaats alroade do.
Europische vijant count gewachten de ſchijp van Cima.
Dēſe plaets is wel bewoont, ſondē enige fortificatie die
te beduiden is, 'en is ver oock niet van noden, want de
vijant in ſe anderende; van ſyn mēninge volbringen,
daar hooft voort doſen den pagode geweest + dien ter
tyt gebrooken is, in wiens plaets de reliekin van S.
francisca den heiliche kribben, 'en heeft den vande magni-
ficētē noede genoeg dat de blydader van dit eiland
gemaect kribben.

M A T V R E



Otaturu

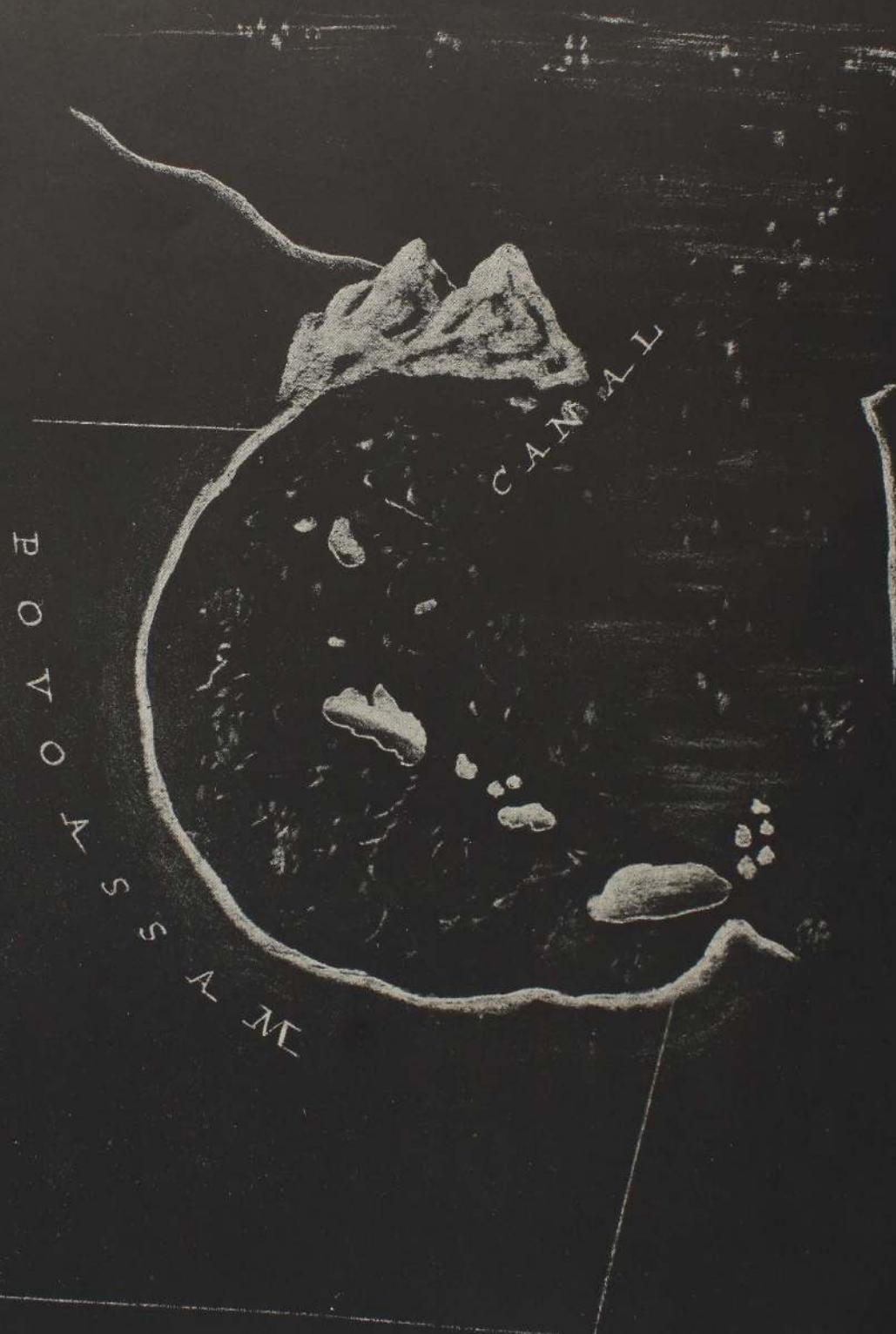
Otaturu ligt $\frac{1}{2}$ legue van Canarao aen een rivier alwaer allereelych maar chalouper en barchans oft
Caartuych vandie diest te incomen, want syn landaer on
heeft maar 4 palmen water, 't is de platoe daer de Dicauo
syn residencie lout, het welcke den rechter oord Cappitoyn
vande natuerlichen vanden streech is.

De religione saaken wouden gedaen ministeriet by de
franciscanen.

Ditse plath en heeft gansch geen fortificatio vandoen om
dat die sonder haer of bay is.

20 leguen van syn begryp, na de syde van landaer syn
qualyck bewoont, waare de huizen of hillion vande
soutpannen van Valuroe incomen, daer de naturel het
rouw sondaer enige menschelycke arbor & maectis.

B I L I G A O ~



Singao

Doligao ligt 2 leguen van Matisse, syn bay heeft 1
legue omtrent, mit incommen by cans ½ legue nojt, mit
comyng woden ende vrylo grondt, de anchorplaets on-
derschut doent sijen, waerom daer qualche erg geladen
can dromtelen, t canaal loopt onder den hoochte van Matisse
hebbende 7 8 vadem.

Also ich altride diconwile ben gemoet te ten opzijen vande
rebelion van Europa, so heb ich gesien, dat het fort, trotsch
vrees (Ma) diconwile is aengedreven hier te maken, wijng
mits sonda doer, den bestrosting niet te lichter mocht
op den hooch van Muisfou opgedroegen, waer genoeghzaem
om sommige schepen te beschottemen, die vande vyant ver-
volgt en gequelt wouden. Endo sonda merde dienstryg
welken voordeschepen, die als sy capillo de frado int houten
hant van Sylon sien, haer tervraet begewen, alsdan
soudin mogen lancs hant sylon
So oaffiteyn van deso haer heft ons syn missie dictio z liggen.
So saeken vande christenheit wouden gevoegd te by de franciscanen



PLANTA DA FORTALESA DE GALE
ACOMODADA AO SITIO



De Salce

Dit fort van Salce ligt van Beligore 4 leguen, langs de voorkoerhaalde oest, bestaande van 2 bolwerken, omdat men daer geen meer oec condammen, door vngelycenhert vande plach, datse nagedreven, en gelyck alst caartien wortijst, in sich seloen is te alternaelvuds, doer innewe is van 10 palmen dicht, verhoelende de wuds, sy heeft 2 pachtruijsen groot genoegh om de virtualia ende ammonitic voor ten lang behigh te bewaren; Daer is een huyt voor de cuffiteyn, ende een waterput.

De bay heeft matige genoegh voor de groote schepen, dan daer in ey moghen niet meer als 2 gallionen vermoeduen, en dat omdat er voore sijt overschuit is, die hinde stormachtig is.

Wel't mouch vint fouts is van ander tot d'f
het vlechpindare dan haett ind'omloop 3000daen.
Daer bay en oest 2830 en dat haels vint landt 160
ram, gelyck het caartien annoijt, Daer liggen
3 bolwerken, en dyne so groote datter & stukken canon
vande groote slach comen spelen; sy heeft inde aan
desse syde op de nooste oest den bouwering waer van
soche & groote stukken comen spelen, also och inde
bolwerken dat de vyanden gien volck comen landen

Cot desse bolwerken inde fouts onsyn niet meer als 3
stukken geschorste en 8 falcons sonder soldaten ingearmsoen
allgemeelyke met 50 huys gesinnein, also datter vry voel.

Roelch van noden is.

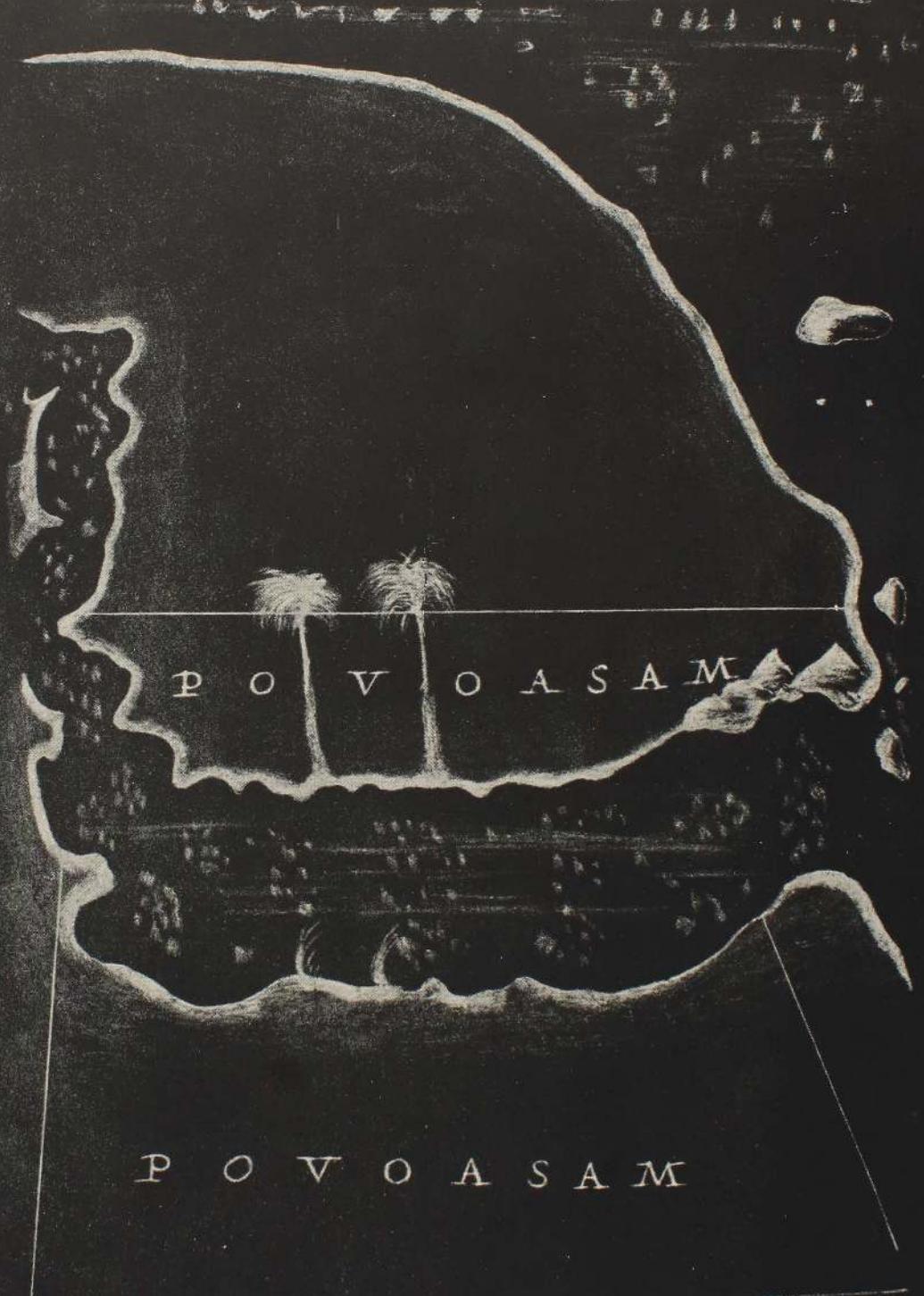
Dit fouts, bolwerken ende bouwering, die altsamen van
calek en steen syn, hebbe ich voor unsr. Maj. doen maaken
ten tydien doen ich de eerste mael gemaect vandt vlynt was.

*D*on uno May. is vengre ander informatie gedaen
van vranck, die tot teken niet oors anderch ver-
diensten heeft willekenijen profyt doen.

*H*ooch May. sal geloven te doen na men, hoe veel jaen
't geliden is, datmen d'elste capiteyn naest fort
van Salo ^{verset} goedoorweert, het heeft onder syn
jurisdiction laget.

*S*o Christenlyz wout by de franciscanen geadministreert.

A L I C A O ~



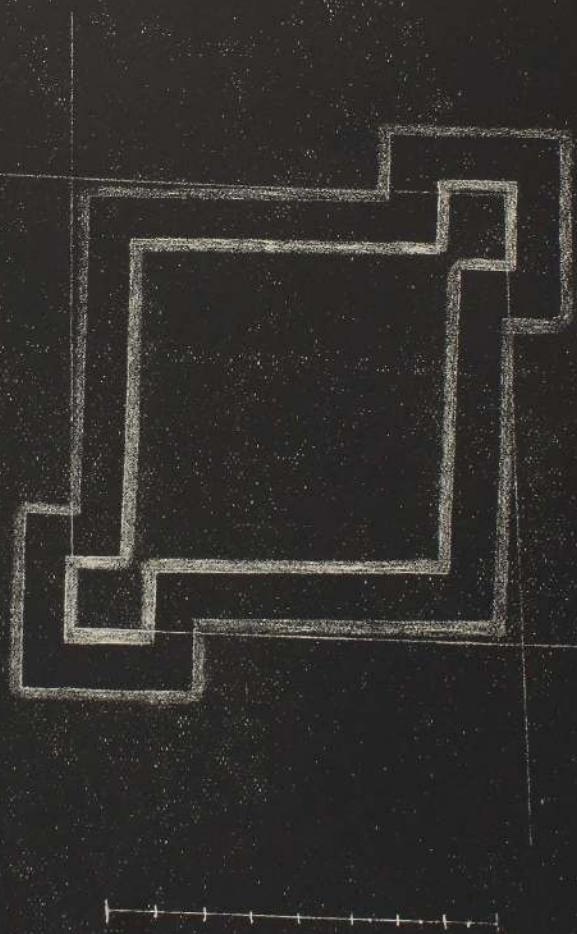
Alicão

De havens van Alicão gelegen van Salu lanco
 de selue oust gheuen, en heeft in sich gansch geen
 fortificatie, noch tem is oock niet nodigh
 Enn Barroo dewtuschen beiden loopt heeft d' palmen water,
 sy is bequaem om galioffen van vry my lasten te bergen.
 De vjanden van Europa en comen hier niet veel landen,
 omtrent dat ic heel veel bemoont, en de barroo periculosoit is.
 De Christenkijts saaken worden verfocht bij de franciscanen.
 De capitayn en heeft gansch geen jurisdictie buytende havens.

CALETVRE

Sitio do forte P O V O A S A M

PLANTA DO FORTE DE CALETVRE

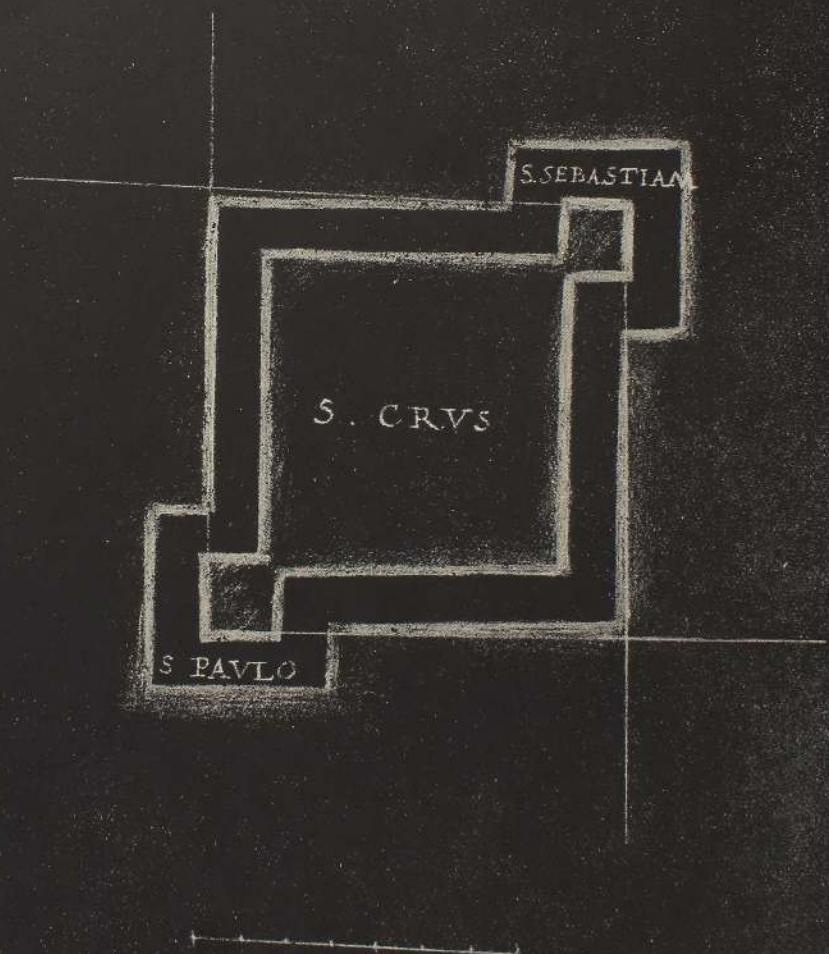


Calaturo

Calaturo is gelegen van de linea 4 liguen sy en heeft
geen barre dan allervan voor elyne schepens, want daer
on syne gedaen 7 palmen matres, is gelegen op den hoochsteem
een starck oplaeft, gelijckmen mit caertijen sien can, is
van een wel gemaakte tagpe hooftaen 2 bolnacellen met
een stuk gesloten, en 2 falcons, met al het gewe daer toober
hoort, een put, ten hooft geen soldaten tot garnisoen, in syne
dorpjen en eyen niet boven de 10 portugiesche huys gesinne.
Heeft jurisdictie van 6 liguen, de saaken vande christenen
worden bedient by de franciscanen.

Dit fort is gemaacht by den San L. jonge d'Albuquerque

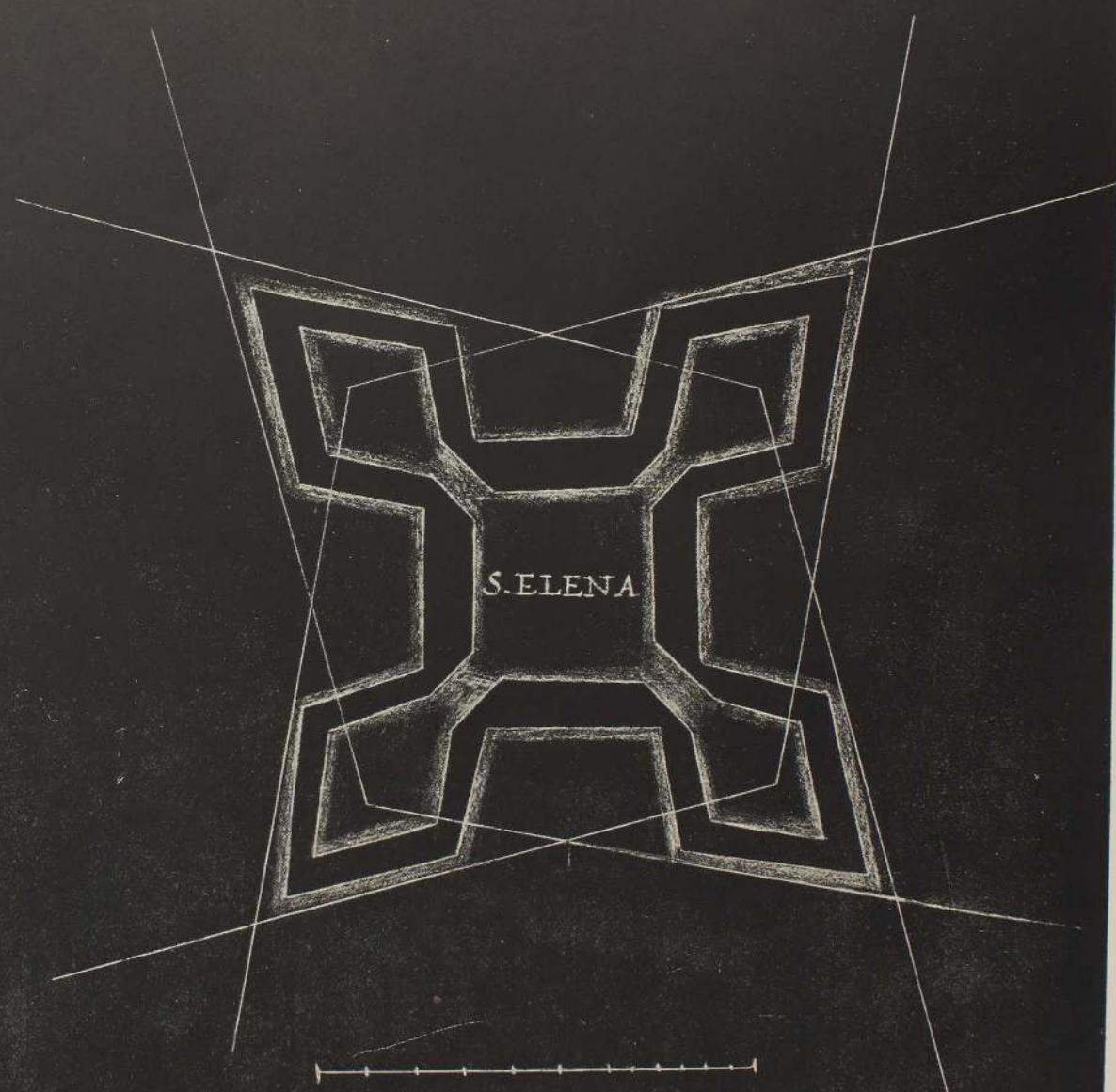
PLANTA DO FORTE DE SOFRAGAM





 Het fort van Sofragao is gemaecten op 't selve
 patroon als dat van Calatuge, gelijch't onaertje
 aenwijst, is gelegen int plant van Dinaaca ter
 plaatse vant oplant int caartje aengewiesen, het
 heeft 4 falcons en 1 bager met 40 soldaten in
 guarnissoen, in dit fort heeft de dissaer van doso
 kontreyer sijn residensie

PLANTA DO FORTE DA MALVANA



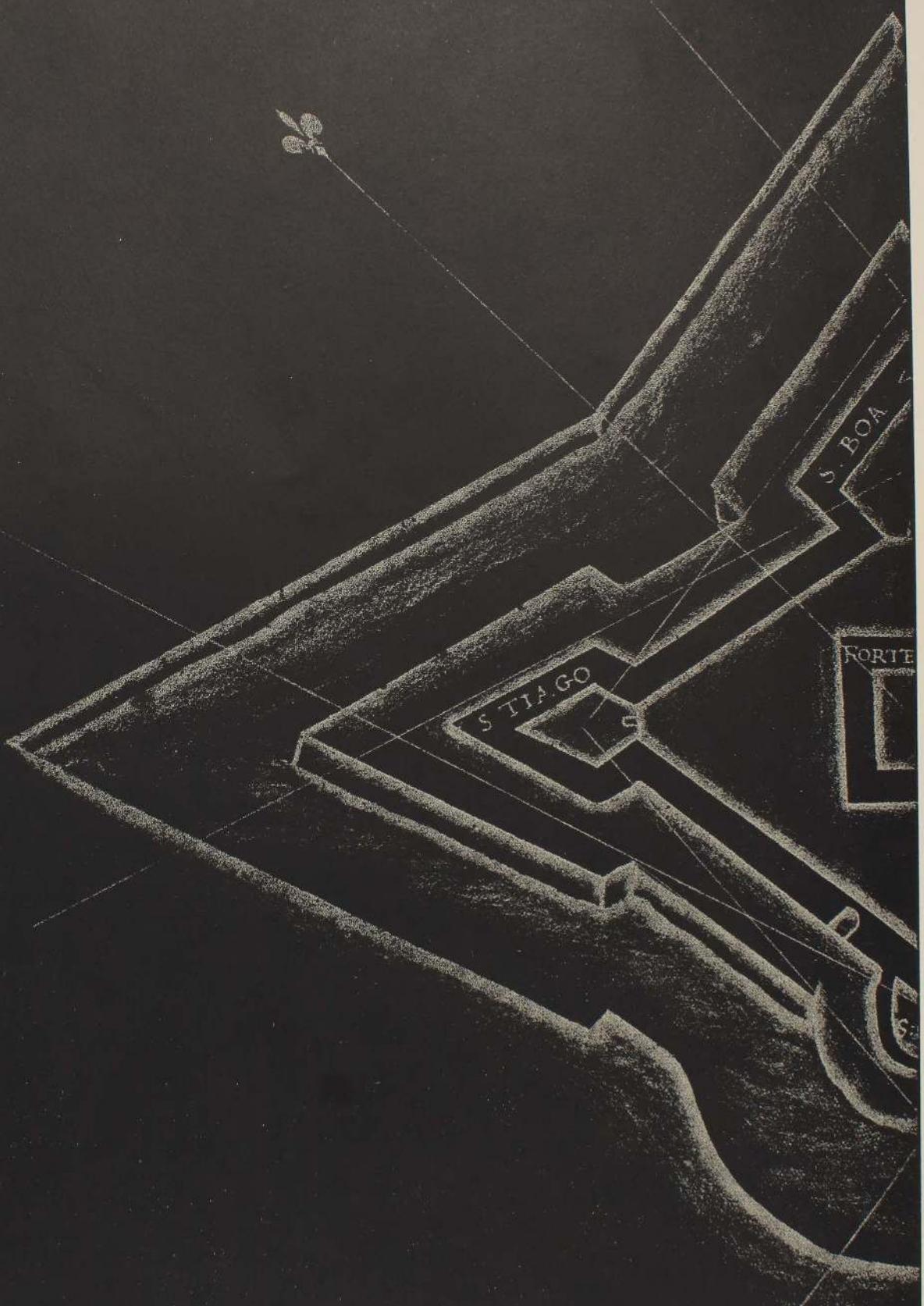
Calana

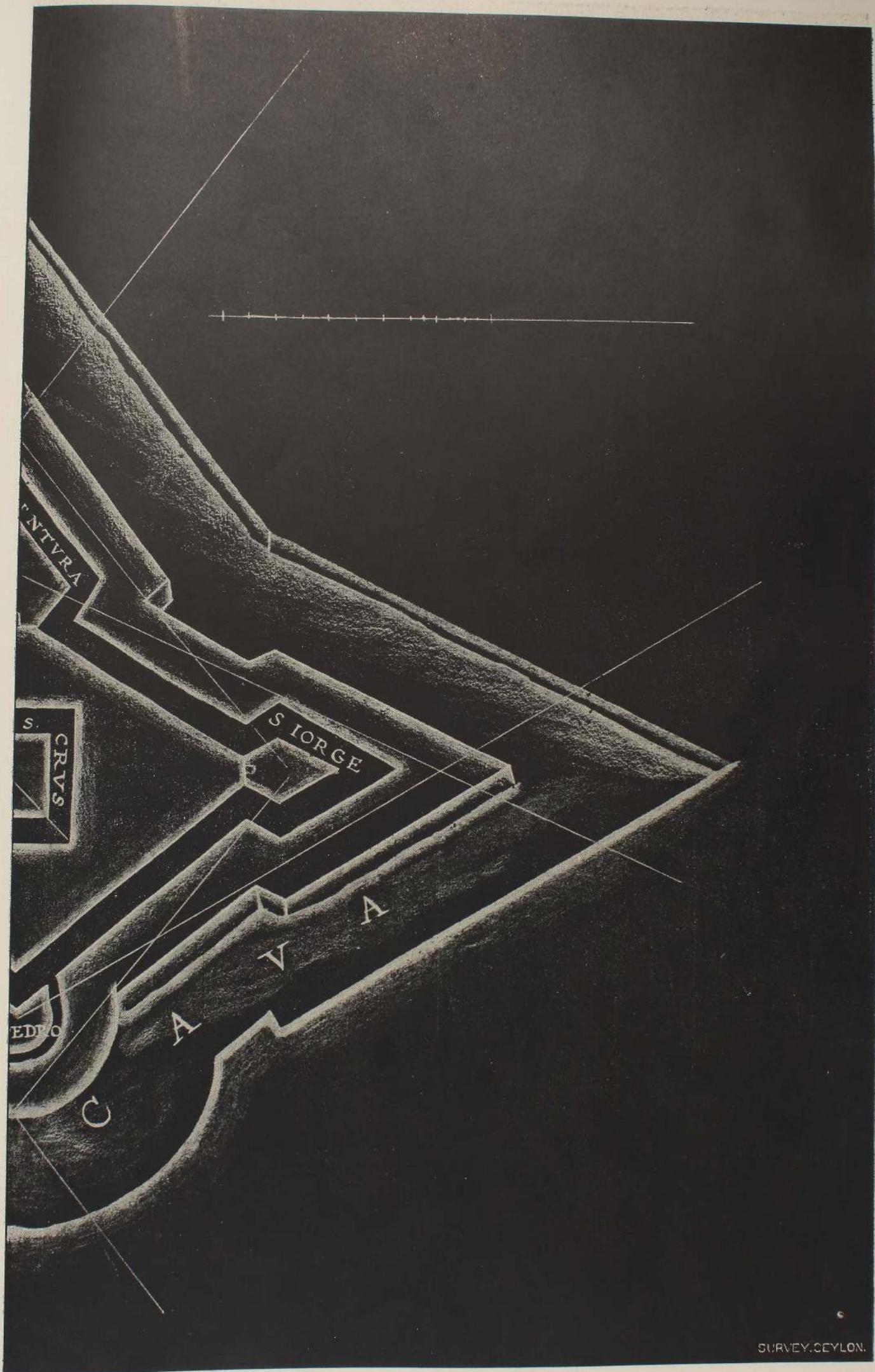
Calana is den placte daer do Sonderaale have residentie te
houden, gelogen van Columbo 3 leguen, den Capiteyn van
den Jernimo d' Almeida heeft hier sommige goede huysingen
gemaacht, aande cant vande rivier Calana, op den hoochste
dat den Zuiden dage gemaacht hadde, maar door het heeg wassen
vande rivier, want water onderneigt synde, is den grootste
vergevallen, en alsoo verlaaten.

Ich hebbo myn moenplaeth gemaacht tot Olapana, op de
cant vande selve rivier, mach op den hoochste ^{v. place} daer
bloot niet en comte.

Van heeft hier een fort ondachander naer't patroon almen
int caution can sien, is alsoed tot op de hoochde van 24
palmen, sal mede dien tigh wesen voor residentie vande
Sonderaalen.

Cot dit fort en is gansch geve getrokken, door gemaacht
heeft et een compagnie soldaten van 70 ooffer.





Mauritius

Mauritius waant waschuyß is, is gelegen 10 leguen van Columbo, in 4 leguen van de voorsteden van Canda, alsooer den S. L. den Ieronimo d' avesodo haue een toren gebouw hervft op de cant van een rivier die aldare lango loopt.

In de gemaene oproeping ende mutinatie nadat sy haide menich maal met grote courage ende oecomieheit te werke haadden ist slooven en doede den tyant ontvalt, also dat 't selve leger in een of den volk is gebleven sonder enige trouchesen, tusschen sommige bergen die 't selve omringen bequaem om indien nacht aldaer den hals afgesneden te moeden.

In die ander insichten habbe aldare een fort gemaakte bestaende van 3 bolwerken diec en troen mit midden geschatte caantje vertoont; die taypa is van 10 palmen diec gemaakt van stukken van steen en leem, die men hout bestandiger tegen't geschut als steen.

De 23 bolwerken syn van aard, inde de beschrijving van terde en oalde, inde de gauwynen want holte; thervft een put, en voorts alle' nootdruytige dingen; dit fort is gecreest van binnen mit steen in oalde de hiete van 5 palmen.

Men is daerde met een geschut te maachen, die terwijl den waert gedreven ingestort is, van 40 palmen buet en 20 palmen dief, en sal mogen so wel palmen wachten broeden als men begeert on diess wille datmen do' niet daarin can leven.

Dit fort hervft 12 stukken geschut, ware ander syn 4 diec 14 pont y far se hielen, do' wist syn falcons.

gecollationeert

Alsoo door brieven by syne Maj^t geschreven aan den Generael van Ceylaō, hem geordonneert heft, aen uwe Maj^t te senden, alle de planen vande fortificatiēn die in dit Eylandt gemaakt worden, 'tweleк my oock meede geschreven heeft int jaer 1606 den Graef Almirante Vice Roy van Indien.

So heb ick om uwe Maj^{ts} ordonnantie ende begeeren te voldoen, aen den Grave Viceroy een boeck gesonden inhoudende alle de plaanen vande fortificatiēn, die in dit Eylant gemaackt ende tegenwoordigh in wesen syn.

Ende alsoo door den Viceroy van Portugal don diego de Castro verwitticht ben, dat het voorschreven boeck int verliesen van't Schip St Francisco Xavier soo seer mishandelt is, dat hetselve comende in handen van uwe Maj^t, de deseyns vande forten qualyck soude connen uytgesien worden.

Daarom heeft my goet gedacht deesen aen uwe Maj^t te senden in grooter forme ende met claarder bescheyt, waar in uwe Maj^t sal connen sien, dat de fortificatiēn aende Zeecant niet genoegsaem syn om heer te worden van't gansche Eylant, ende de conquesten daar met te volvoeren, dewyle de Coninck van Candea heer is van't gebergt van Huva ende van Candea waar in hy sterck is, vermits die syn Coningryck omringen, ende ten andren om den Pays met uwe Maj^t gemaackt.

Since by letters written by Your Majesty to the General of Ceylaō, you have ordered him to send to Your Majesty all the plans of the fortifications which have been made in this Island, the which also wrote to me in the year 1606 the Count Admiral Viceroy of the Indies: So have I, in compliance with Your Majesty's orders and wishes, sent to the Count Viceroy a book containing all the plans of the fortifications which have been made in this Island and at present are there: And whereas I have been informed by the Viceroy of Portugal, Don Diego de Castro, that the above-mentioned book was so badly damaged in the loss of the ship St. Francisco Xavier¹ that when it came into Your Majesty's hands the designs of the forts could only with great difficulty be distinguished.

Therefore has it seemed good to me to send these to Your Majesty in larger size and with clearer information, whereby Your Majesty can see that the fortifications of the sea coast are not sufficient to become master therewith of the whole Island and to complete with them the conquests, while the King of Candea is master of the mountains of Huva and of Candea, wherein he is strong since they surround his Kingdom, and on the other hand because of the peace² made with Your Majesty.

¹ According to the published lists of ships which plied between Lisbon and the East Indies, the St. Francis Xavier was lost in the harbour of Lisbon on its return voyage in 1624.

² August 24, 1617—see " Historical Records of the Society of Jesus referring to Ceylon"—Ceylon Antiquary, Vol. III., pages 49-52.

COLUMBO.

De Stad van Columbo leyt aande suyd syd aande cant van een Bay, de haven is bequaam by de somer voor alle scheepen, vermidts goede diepte, maer 'swinters een weynig onverschut voor de winden, waarom oock daer niet als eleyne Pataschos en verwinteren.

Heeft tot syn bescherminge twee borstweeringen ter plaatse daar de caart die vertoont.

Een van die heb ick voor stads gelt doen bouwen ende d'ander tot costen van myne incomste.

Die van S^t Laurence heeft 9 ende d'ander 4 stukken geschuts.

De stad bestaat in vyfhondert haartsteden waar onder vierhondert Portugeesche huysgesinnen syn.

Aen de suytzyd is de stad omringt met een lack in maniere gelyck int Caartjen te sien is, tot sterck maaking vande swacke muer, die de stad heett van een laage verdieping met pannen gedeckt.

Sy heeft vier bolwerken qualyciken geordonneert vermidts werck van d'oude tyt.

Maer niet tegenstaande soo heeft haar de stad vromelyck verweert tegens de groote macht die de Raju daar voorbracht.

Op de bolwerken syn verdeelt 8 stukken geschutt de overige die sy meer hadden hebbende de Vicereyen geordonneert tot d'Armaaden van staat.

De voorstadt begrypt ruym $1\frac{1}{2}$ legue int rondt waar in dat ruym 2,000 naturellen van't lant syn, daer onder begrepen 300 Portugeesen, bequaem in tyt van oorloge wapenen te voeren, waer van de meeste Cappeteynen ende oude soldaten syn, die uwe Maj^t in't conquesteeren van dit Eylandt als meede in andere crygen van den staat van Indien gedient hebben.

Uyt dese stad begeven haer tot bekeeringe ofte winninge der sielen Vier Religien oft ordenen, de outste orden van St Francisco, is haer deel de landen vande Dissave van Mature, hebbende 't begryp van 50 leguen, die van de Compagnie de Dissave ende de landen vande setto Corles, begrypende 26 legues, die van St Domingo de landen van Sofragao ende Balategamma begrypende 18 legues, ende die van St Augustin die vander quatro corles begrypende 14 legues.

Die vande twee laaste religiones ofte ordenen syn by myn tyden haar andeel teegeweesen.

De Stadt's Cappiteyn en strectt syn jurusdictie niet verder als binnen de mueren.

COLUMBO.

The City of Columbo is situated on the south side of a bay. The harbour is suitable during the summer for ships of all draughts because of its good depth, but during the winter it is somewhat exposed to the winds so that none but small "pataschos"¹ can winter there.

It has for its protection two bulwarks at the place where the plan shows them.

One of them have I had built from the city's funds, and the other at the cost of my income.

That of St Lourenco has 9 and the other 4 pieces of artillery. The city consists of 500 households which include 400 Portuguese casados².

The city is surrounded on the south by a lake, as shown in the plan, for supporting the weak wall of the city which is of low elevation and roofed with tiles.

It has four bastions, which are badly constructed seeing that it is work of former times.

Nevertheless the city valiantly defended itself against the great force the Raju brought against it.

On the bastions are distributed 8 pieces of artillery, those pieces which were there in excess of that number having been assigned by the Viceroys to the Armadas of state. The suburb is $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in circuit and there dwell in it fully 2,000 natives included among them 300 Portuguese who are able to bear arms in times of war, most of them being captains and veterans who have served Your Majesty in the conquest of this Island as well as in other wars of the State of the Indies.

From this city there betake themselves to the converting or winning of souls four fraternities or religious orders. To the oldest order of St Francis has been assigned the district of the Dessave of Mature in extent 50 leagues; that of the Company, the Dessava³ and district of the Seven Corles, 26 leagues in extent; that of St Domingo, the districts of Sofragao⁴ and Balategama,⁵ 18 leagues; and that of St Augustin, the district of the Four Corles. Those of the latter two fraternities or orders have been assigned their portions in my time.

The Captain of the City exercises his jurisdiction not further than its walls.

¹ Port : Patacho, advice-boat.

² Port : Casado—lit : married men or householders, as opposed to "soldados," soldiers who lived in barracks; c.f. Sinhalese සාසාද, probably introduced in Portuguese times, meaning marriage.

³ Disawany.

⁴ Saparagamuwa.

⁵ Bulatgama.

NEGUMBO.

Dese sterckt van Negumbo is gelegen 5 legues van Columbo noortwaart lanex der zee op een schraale cust, wiens Rivier in een Barre van 5 palmen waters uytcomt, waerdat de cleyne barckjens van weynig lasten incoomen die daerin connen verwinteren.

Sy heeft drie bolwerken, waervan men gelyck oock van haer gordynen in't plan sien can de vademen die sy hebben, met 2 stukken geschut ende 4 faleons, met alle toebehooren, ende voor Guarnisoen 16 soldaten en 20 Lascariens, heeft 2 leguen jurisdicte waer in de Cappiteyn justitie administreert.

Dit fort is opgebout van steen en calek, ten costen van Laurenso Toxxera van Maseda door ordre van den Gen^d Don Jeronimo d'Azevedo.

Syn Christendom wort gadministreert door de religieusen van St Francisco.

NEGUMBO.

This stronghold of Negumbo is situated 5 leagues Northwards of Columbo by the sea on a barren coast. Its river flows out in a bar of 5 palms¹ of water, and on that account (only) small craft of light burthen come in, which could winter there.

It has three bulwarks, the fathoms of which as well as of its curtains can be seen (according to measure) in the plan, with 2 pieces of artillery and 4 faleons with all their appurtenances, and for garrison 16 soldiers and 20 lascorins. It has 2 leagues of jurisdiction within which the Captain administers justice.

This fort has been built of stone and mortar at the cost of Laurenso Toxxera van Maseda, by order of General Don Jerónimo d'Azevedo.²

Its Christianity is administered by the fraternity of St Francisco.

CHILAO.

Chilao leyt van Negumbo 6 legues lanex de selve cust, hebbende syn barre 4 palmen waters, het vleck ofte dorp leyt $\frac{1}{2}$ legue de rivier opwaerts, ten heeft gansch geen fortificatie noch en is van geen importantie, uwe Majⁱ can daar cappeteyn despacheeren ende ordonnantie maaken.

Ten heeft gansch geen jurisdicte, de saaken van het Christendom worden gadministreert door de Padres van Compagnie.

CHILAO.

Chilao is situated 6 leagues along the same coast from Negumbo. Its bar has 4 palms of water. Its market-town or village is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ a league up the river. It has no fortifications whatever nor is it a place of any importance. Your Majesty can send a captain there and maintain authority (through him).

It has no jurisdiction whatever. The affairs of christianity are administered by the Fathers of the Company.

¹ Port : Palmo, palm (8.75 inches).

² General of Ceylon, from 1594-1612.

PUTALAO.

Putalao leydt 7 legues van Chilao lanex de selve eust ende 3 leguen van daer leydt de Barre van Calpeti, waar lanex men alleen in dese haven can comen, deese Barra heeft diepte genoeg voor allerley schepen, ende is deselve die het Eylant van Cardiva met dat van Calpeti maakt.

Syn Maj^t ordineert my ind' instructie, die my de Grave Almirante behandicht heeft, in Calpeti een fortres te maaken.

Daar in is geen gelegen plaets om dat dit Eylandt van veelen bestaat dewelcke 'tsamen Calpeti genaamt worden, gelyck 't caartjen van't Eylant best sal uytwysen, het heeft veel barren, alhoewel daer maar 3 oft 4 palmen waters en blyft, daer benefens soo syn 't verdroncken landen, soo datter geen plaets en is om een fort te maacken, die de barre souden connen vryden noch schepen te bergen. Lanex de principaalste barre comt men tot Putalao, alwaer gans geen fortificatie en is, noch ten is oock niet nodigh, vermits het woeste, onvruchtbare landen syn, ende oock dese haven van geen volk van Europa gefrequentteert en wort, want noch die van deselve haven, noch die van Chilao noch Cardiva en voegt het in geenderley wyse ende wort oock alsoo verstaen.

Uwe Maj^t gelieve tot deese haven een cappeteyn te ordineeren als oock mede tot die van Chilao, dewelcke van alsoo weynig importantie is als dees.

Alhier houden haer Padres vande Compagnie.

PUTALAO.

Putulao is situated 7 leagues along the same coast from Chilao, and 3 leagues from there lies the bar of Calpeti, along which alone entrance may be obtained into this harbour. This bar has sufficient depth for all kinds of ships, and is the same that the Island of Cardiva makes with that of Calpeti.

His Majesty orders me in the instructions which the Count Admiral has handed to me to erect a fortress in Calpeti. There is no suitable place (for it) because this Island consists of many (Islands) which are collectively called Calpeti, as the map of the Island can best show. It has many bars, but they are only 3 or 4 palms deep, and moreover the land is so marshy that there is no place whereon to build a fort which could command the passage or protect the ships. Along the chief bar one comes to Putalao, where there are no fortifications whatever; nor are any necessary there, as the country is waste and barren and this harbour is not visited by any people from Europe, for neither those (lands) of the same harbour, nor those of Chilao or Cardiva are in any way suitable, and this is also thus understood. May it please Your Majesty, a captain may be ordered here similarly as at Chilao which is a place of as little importance as this.

The Fathers of the Company are established here.

MANAR.

Het Eylandt van Manar leydt vande voorschreven plaets 12 legues lanex de selve eust, van begryp in't omgaan 3 legues, met een fortres ter plaatse in't Caartjen vertoont, met weynig havens sonder waater, sonder mueren, oft watter behoort tot sulcken fortres die als een scherm of verseekering is vande bewaaring vande gansche eust van Coromandel, ende vande vaert die gedaan wort van't suyen naa binnen.

Uwe Maj^t en heeft geen ander fortresse op de gansche eust van Ceylao, die nodiger ende bequamer is tot welstant van't grwonnen als deese, het is van node dat uwe Maj^t gebied, die selve van alles wel te versorgen ende van geschut wel te versien, want daer en is noch guarnisoen noch wacht noch de Cappiteyn selve en woont daer niet binnen.

Sy heeft 11 stukken geschut daer onder gerekent sommige falcons, daer syn in't vleck, tweleke niet bemuert en is, 30 huysgesinnen. De Cappiteyn heeft onder hem 10 leguen landt, waar van het meeste onbewoont is.

De saaken vande Christenheyt wort geaministreeert by de Religieusen van St Franciseo, ende die vande compagnie.

Van dese fortresse is d'eerste conquest begonnen in't lant van Ceylan, sy placht tot guarnisoen 500 soldaten ende 12 of 15 scheepen vand' armada te hebben, tot bescherming vande visschery vand' alsoffer, die nu ter tyt ten eynde is.

De Barre heeft 8 palmen water.

MANAR.

The Island of Manar is situated 12 leagues from the above-mentioned place along the same coast. It is 3 leagues in circumference, with a fort at the place shown in the plan, with few harbours, without water, without walls, or whatever should belong to such a fortress which is as a protection or security for the possession of the whole cost of Coromandel and for the passage past it from the South.

Your Majesty has no other fortress on the whole coast of Ceylao more necessary or more suitable for the security of what has been won than this. It is necessary that Your Majesty should order that it be well provided with everything and that it should be well fortified with artillery, for there is neither garrison nor guard there, nor does even the captain himself dwell within.

It has 11 pieces of artillery including some falcons. There are in its town, which also is not walled, 30 casados. The Captain exercises his jurisdiction over 10 leagues of land most of which is uninhabited.

The affairs of Christianity are administered by the Fraternity of St Francisco, and that of the Company. It was from this fortress that the first conquest in the land of Ceylao was begun. It used to have for garrison 500 soldiers and 12 or 15 ships of the armada for the protection of the pearl fishery which at present is at an end.

The bar has 8 palms of water.

JAPHANAPATAM.

Japhanapatam leyt van Manar 12 leguen, beginnende het Eylant aldaer na de Noord te keeren. Begrypende de Eylanden inde Caart vertoont, syn haven is bequaem voor cleyne schepen, door dien die veel reven heeft, hebbende de Barre maer 2 vademen water. In een vande Eylanden, te weten in dat vande Cajos, dat het grootst is, is een fortres opgemaect, tot costen van Miguel Peirera, over een contract met hem gemaackt, twelck de Grave Almirante toegestaan heeft.

T' Ontwerp ofte 't besteck van't Casteel en is niet naa 't patroon by my gesonden, noch ten is niet door myn handen gegaan, sy sullen 't plaan so ick achte aan uwe Maj^t al gesonden hebben, het heeft 11 stucken geschut met een compagnie soldaten tot Guarnisoen.

Het dorp ofte vleck van Japhanapatam en heeft maer 3 bolwercken, gemaect door Philipe d'Oliveras, die vast besigh is in't continueren van syn fortificatien, hebbende sommige falcons ende bassen, 'twelek van weynig macht is, met 150 soldaten tot Guamisoen, ende 50 huysgesinnen, 't Coningryck is 36 legues lanex de cust na de syde van Triquillimale ende 8 leguen te landwaert in.

Dit Coningryck heb ick voor uwe Maj^t doen winnen door den oppercappiteyn van't leger Philipo d'Olivera, hem ontset hebbende van twee belegeringen die hy gehad heeft, waer door de Victorien vercregen syn, die uwe Maj^t tegenwoordig besit, daer met is voor de coninglycke domeynen van uwe Maj^t gewonnen 25 duysent sarasins, met een plaets van groter importantie, tot verseekering van dese conqueste. De saaken vande Christenheyt van dit Coningryck syn verdeelt by die vande compagnie ende de franciscanen.

JAPHANAPATAM.

Japhanapatam is situated 12 leagues from Manar, the Island beginning there to turn towards the North. It includes the Islands shown in the map. Its harbour is suitable for small ships because it has many reefs, the bar having only 2 fathoms of water.

In one of the Islands, viz., that of Cajos¹, which is the largest, a fort has been erected at the cost of Miguel Peirera, on an agreement made with him, the which the Count Admiral has approved.

The plan or design of the Fort is not according to that sent by me, nor has it passed through my hands. The plan, I believe, must have been sent already to Your Majesty by them. It has 11 pieces of cannon and a company of soldiers as garrison.

The village or town of Japhanapatam has only 3 bulwarks made by Philipe d'Oliveras who is very busy extending his fortifications. It has some falcons and barkeres, the which are of little force, with 150 soldiers as garrison and 50 casados. The Kingdom extends 36 leagues along the coast in the direction of Triquillimale and to a distance landwards of 8 leagues.

This kingdom have I caused to be won for Your Majesty through the Upper-Captain of the army Philipo d'Olivera having relieved him in two sieges which he had sustained, through which the conquests were won which Your Majesty now possesses. With it there have been won for Your Majesty's royal domains 25 thousand Saracens together with a place of greater importance for securing these conquests.

The affairs of Christianity of this Kingdom are divided between those of the Company and the Franciscans.

¹ Kayts.

² Trincomalie.

TRIQUILIMALE.

Triquimala leyt lanex de eust van Jayhanapatam 30 legues, is gelegen op den hals van twee bayen, d' incomsten geweest vande Pagoden, gelyck men best in't caartjen sien can.

Bestaande in 3 bolwercken hebbende 16 stukken geschut 40 soldaten tot guarnisoen met 30 huysgesinnen sonder lascarins.

't Lant vande pagoden is lang 600 ende op syn breedst 80 vademen, smallende tot op de 30 vademen, weleke de plaets is die 't fort beslaet, de plaets is van seer hooghe clippen onwinbaer: Ende het vleck dat daer in leyt soumet weynig fortificatie een vande sterckste plaetsen van gansch Indien wesen, syn jurisdictie begrypt 6 leguen.

De saaken van't Christendom worden gadministreert door die van de Compagnie of Jesuiten.

Doen iek ginck om dit fort te maaken vant iek inde pagoda geschreven, onder veele schriften die daar waren eenen die aldus sprack: deese Pagoda heeft doen maecken.....

Nochtans sal den tyt comen dat de natie der frangis die sullen breeeken: Daer en sal geen coning int eylant van Ceylon weesen die die weder sal herbouwen.

De frangis is de vyant die wy in geheel Orienten hebben.

TRIQUILIMALE.

Triquilimala lies 30 leagues along the coast from Japhanapatam and is situated on the neck of two bays, the former approaches of the Pagodas, as can best be seen in the plan.

It consists of 3 bulwarks having 16 pieces of artillery, 40 soldiers as garrison with 30 casados but no lascorins. The land of the pagodas is 600 fathoms long and 80 fathoms at its broadest, narrowing down to 30 fathoms, which is the place which takes up the fort. The place is impregnable owing to its very high cliffs, and the town which lies therein could with a few fortifications be made one of the strongest places of the whole of the Indies. Its jurisdiction includes 6 leagues.

The affairs of Christianity are administered by those of the Company or the Jesuits.

When I went there to make this fort, I found there written on the pagoda among many writings which were there one which ran thus:¹

. . . . has caused this Pagoda to be built.

Nevertheless the time shall come when the nation of the Frangis shall destroy it, and there shall be no king in the Island of Ceylon who shall rebuild it anew.

The Frangis² are the enemy whom we in the whole of the East have.

BAHIA DOS AR COS.

De Bahia dos Arcos heeft syn beginsel aanden hoeck van Triquillimale, makende aldaer een cleyne imbocht bequaem om twee honderd Gallionen te bergen, hebbende diepte van 30 oft 40 vademen, ende op't minste 7 vaem, sonder droocht ofte reven, niet anders dan als men siet, is verschut voor alle winden, syn bergen connen dienen tot bockenjacht voor de Galionen.

BAHIA DOS AR COS.

The Bay of the Bows has its beginning at the promontory of Triquillimale making there a small inlet suitable for sheltering two hundred galleons, having a depth of 30 or 40 fathoms and at the least 7 fathoms, without banks or reefs, not otherwise than can be seen (in the plan). It is sheltered from all winds, and its mountains could serve for goat-hunting for the galleons.

¹ The following passage relating to the inscription has been translated from the Conquista of Queyroz, page 51, Pieris's Edition:—Manua Raja (or Manica Raja Bau accdg. to a M.S. in Ajuda Library at Lisbon), Emperor of this Lancaue, erected this Pagode to God Vidia-mal-manda, in the era.....(according to the computation it comes to 1,300 years before the coming of Christ). There will come a nation called Francos who will demolish it, and there will be no king in this Island to rebuild it anew.

The stone with the inscription, according to the same authority, was built in over the gate of the fort.

² e., Franks; cf. Sinh.: Parangi.

BATECALOU.

Batecalou leyt op deselve eust 18 leguen van Triquilmale hebbende 20 of 18 dorpjens op de zeecant, een d'een en d'ander syde vande Rivier, die haer in't midden van een scheyt.

Te lantwaert in omtrent de verdte van 3 leguen heeft het sommige dorpjens, de rest van't lant naer Triquilmala wort bewoont by een volk genoemt Bedos, dat sich onderhout int bosch, sonder huysen ende sonder coning, levende by't wilt dat sy vangen.

T' volk dat inde dorpjens wonen syn Malabaren, Macuas Paravas ende Mooren, van die synder de meeste, omdieswille dat de Coning van Candia haar die haven had gegeven.

Ick heb die, so wel die vand' ander eust als die van deese door ordre van uwe Maj^t verjaacht.

Haar barre is inde winter tyt verstopt gelyck als alle d'andre van Indien, inde somer tyt houtse een vaem water, heeft int incomen een eylandtjen dat inde caart vertoont wort met dit teycken † synde in den omloop $\frac{1}{2}$ legue.

Dese plaets ist die den Coninck van Candea gegeven hadde een dien van denemarcken om een fort te maacken het welck vertreckt door gebreke van scheepen.

Ick ben van sin hier't fort te maaken, dat uwe Maj^t gebiet, omdat het verstaen wort daer een bequame plaets toe te weesen, ende die meest d'inwoonders onder dwang sal connen houwen, oock om den handel lanex de rivier.

De meninge is datse eer lang altsamen tot gehoorsamenheyt sullen comen, waer uyt dan volgen sal de meninge van uwe Maj^t de bekeringe der menschen, ende datmen den vyant sulck een haven onbruyck maeckt, ende een voorbereydinge van't Conineckryck van Candia.

BATECALOU.

Batecalou is situated 18 leagues from Triquilmale on the same coast. It has 20 or 18 little villages on the seaside on both sides of a river which separates them in the middle. Landwards, to about a depth of 3 leagues, it has some villages. The rest of the district towards Triquilmala is inhabited by a people called Bedos, who live in the jungle, without houses and without king, subsisting on the game that they capture.

The people who live in the villages are Mallabars, Macuas, Paravas, and Moors, there being there the most (of the latter) for the reason that the King of Candia had given them that harbour.

I have driven them away from this as well as the other coast by order of Your Majesty.

Its bar is blocked up during the winter similarly as all the others of the Indies, and in the summer it holds one fathom of water. It has at its entrance a little island, shown in the plan with this mark †, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ a league in circumference.

This place is it which the King of Candia had given to him of Denmark to build a fort on, the which miscarried owing to lack of ships.

It is my intention to erect a fort¹ here, as Your Majesty orders, because it is considered to be a suitable place and one which could best hold under control the inhabitants and also the trade along the river.

The opinion is that they will all be reduced to obedience together before long, whereby shall be fulfilled Your Majesty's desire, the conversion of the people, and that such a harbour will be made unserviceable for the enemy and a (place of) preparation of the Kingdom of Candia.

TANAVARE.

Tanavare leyt 33 leguen van Batacalou, lanex deselve eust, bestaat van een baytjen van weynig consideratie gelyck men in't plaan sien can, heeft grote diepte met een goe anckerplaets, wesende een plaets alwaer de Europeche vyant comt verwachten de schepen van China.

Dese plaets is wel bewoont, sonder eenige fortificatie die te beduyden is, 't en iss'er oock niet van noden, want de vyant in see anckerende, can syn meeninge volbrengen.

Daar heeft voor desen een pagode geweest die nu ter tyt gebrooken is, in wiens plaets de relieusen van St. Francisco een kerek hebben, 't heeft een vande magnifieqste werken geweest dat de heydenen van dit eylant gemaect hebben.

TANAVARE.

Tanavare is situated 33 leagues from Batacalou on the same coast. It consists of a small bay of little importance, as can be seen in the plan, (but) of great depth and a good anchorage, being a place where the European enemy² come to watch for the ships (coming) from China.

This place is well populated, with no fortifications, from which it is to be understood that there is no need of any there, for the enemy can effect their purpose by anchoring out at sea.

There was formerly here a pagoda³ which has now been destroyed, in whose place the Franciscans have a church. It was one of the most magnificent works which the heathen of this island have made.

¹ The building of the Fort of Baticaloa is 1628 led to the war with the Sinhalese in the course of which de Sa was killed in 1630.

² The Dutch.

³ The plan of the temple appears in "Portuguese Maps of Ceylon, 1650," by P. E. Pieris, Litt.D., referred to in the Introduction.

MATURE.

Mature leyt $\frac{1}{2}$ legue van Tanavare aan een rivier alwaer alleenelyck maer chaloupen en barekjens oft vaartuych van die diepte incomen, want syn Barra en heeft maar 4 palmen water, 't is de plaets daer de Dissave syn residentie hout, het welck den rechter end Cappeteyn vande naturellen van dien streeck is.

De religijs saaken worden geadministreert by de Franciscanen. Dese plaets en heeft gansch geen fortificatie van doen om dat die sonder haven of bay is.

20 leguen van syn begryp, na de syde van Panova, syn qualyck bewoont, waar de krecken of killen van de soutpannen van Valuwe incomen, daer de natuur het sout sonder eenige menschelycke arbeyt maackt.

MATURE.

Mature is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ a league from Tanavare on a river which only sloops and barques or (light) craft of that draught can enter, for its bar has only 4 palms of water. It is the place where the Dissave resides, the which is (the title of) the justice and captain of the natives of that district.

The affairs of religion are administered by the Franciscans. This place is in need of no fortifications whatever, as it has no harbour or bay.

Twenty leagues of its extent in the direction of Panova are poorly populated. The creeks or channels from the saltpans of Valuwe come in here, and nature forms the salt without any human labour.

BILIGAO.

Beligao leyt 2 leguen van Mature, syn bay heeft 1 legue omgaans, int incomen bycans $\frac{1}{2}$ legue wyt, met sommige reven ende vuyle grondt, de anckerplaets onverschut voor't suyen, waarom daer qualyck een galioen kan verwinteren, 't canaal loopt onder den hoeck van Mirisen hebbende 78 vademen.

Also ick alhier dicwils ben geweest ten opsiën vande rebellen van Europa, so heb ick gesien dat het fort, 'twelck uwe Maj^t so dicwils is aengedient hier te maaken, weynig nuts soude doen, een borstwering met de lichste moeyte op den hoeck van Mirisen opgeworpen, waar genoegsaem om sommige schepen te beschermen, die vande vyant vervolgt ende gequelt worden. Ende soude meede dienstig weesen voor de schepen, die als sy capillo de frade int bovenlant van Ceylao sien, haer 'tseewaert begeven, alsdan souden mogen lanex 't lant seylen.

De cappiteyn van dese haven heeft onder syn rurisdictie 3 leguen.

De saaken vande christenheyt worden geregeert by de franciscanen.

BILIGAO.

Beligao¹ is situated 2 leagues from Mature. Its bay is 1 league in circuit and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a league wide at its entrance with some reefs and shallows. The anchorage is unsheltered on the South, on which account hardly one galleon can winter there. The channel which is 78 fathoms (wide) runs under the point of Mirisse.

Since I have come here frequently in connection with the rebels from Europe,² I have seen that the fort which Your Majesty has so often requested to build here would be of little use, (as) a breastwork built with the lightest trouble at the point of Mirisse would be sufficient to protect some (of our) ships which are pursued and troubled by the enemy, and would also be of service to others, which sail out to sea as soon as they sight Capillo de Frade³ in the highlands of Ceylon and which might then sail along the shore.

The captain of this harbour has 3 leagues of jurisdiction under him.

The affairs of Christianity are controlled by the Franciscans.

¹ Weligama.

² The Dutch.

³ Friar's Hood.

GALE.

Het fort van Gale leyt van Biligao 4 leguen, lanex de voorverhaalde cust, bestaande van 2 bolwerken, om dat men daer geen meer en conde maaken door d' ongelegentheyt vande plaets, daerse nagevoecht is, gelyck alst caartien uytwyst, in sichselven ist altemael ruds, de muur is van 10 palmen dick, vervolgende de rudss, sy heeft 2 packhuysen groot genoech om de viciualie ende ammonitie voor een lang belegh te bewaren. Daer is een huys voor de cappiteyn, ende een waterput.

De bay heeft water genoeg voor de grootste schepen, dan daer in en mogen niet meer als 2 gallioenen verwinteren, en dat om datse voor suyt onverschut is, die hier stormachtig is.

Al't werck van't fort is van aerde stoff het vleekjen daer van heeft in d' omloop 3,000 vaem, haer bay en cust 2,830 ende den hals van't landt 160 vaem, gelyck het caartjen aenwyst. Daer leggen 3 bolwerken, een yder soo groot datter 8 stukken canon vande grootste slach connen speelen, 't heeft mede aan de zeesyde op de woeste cust een borstwering waer van oock 8 grote stukken connen spelen, als oock mede beletten dat de vyanden geen volk connen landen.

Tot dese bolwerken ende 't fort en syn niet meer als 9 stukken geschut ende 8 falcons sonder soldaten in guarnisoen alleenelyk met 50 huysgesinnen, also datter vry veel volk van noden is.

Dit fort, bolwerken ende borstwering, die altsamen van calck en steen syn, hebbe ick voor uwe Maj^t doen maaken ten tyden doen ick d'eerstemael generael van dit eylant was. Aen uwe Maj^t is eenige ander informatie gedaen van yemant, die so't schynt met eens anders verdiensten heeft willen syn profyt doen.

Uwe Maj^t sal gelieven te doen nasien, hoeveel jaren 'tgeleden is, datmen d'eerste cappiteyn naa't fort van Gale geordonneert heeft, het heeft onder syn jurisdictie 4 legues.

De Christenheyt wort by de Franciscanen geadministreert.

GALE.

The fort of Gale is situated 4 leagues from Biligao on the above-mentioned coast. It consists of 2 bulwarks as no more could be erected owing to the unsuitability of the place where it is built, as the plan shows. It is by nature entirely rock. The wall is 10 palms thick, running along the rocks. It has 2 warehouses large enough to hold sufficient victuals and ammunition for a long siege. There is a house for the captain, and a well.

The bay has water sufficiently (deep) for the greatest ships, but no more than 2 galleons can winter there because it is unsheltered to the South which is rough here.

All the work of the fort is of earth. Its town is 3,000 fathoms in circuit, its bay and coast 2,830, and the neck of the land 160 fathoms, as the plan shows. There lie there 3 bulwarks, each so great that 8 pieces of cannon of the heaviest calibre can play from it; it has also on the seaside on the barren coast a breastwork from which also 8 great pieces can play, and prevent the enemy from landing any men there.

There are no more than 9 pieces of cannon and 8 falcons for these bulwarks and the fort, no soldiers in garrison, but only 50 casados, although a fairly large number is required there.

This fort, the bulwarks and the breastwork which are all entirely built of stone and mortar, have I had built for Your Majesty, at the time that I was general of this island for the first¹ time. To Your Majesty has some other information been given by some one, who, so it appears, would profit by another's merits.

Your Majesty may be pleased to recollect how many years ago it is that the first captain was appointed to the fort of Gale. It has under its jurisdiction 4 leagues.

Christianity is administered by the Franciscans.

ALICAO.

De haven van Alicao gelegen van Gale lanex de selve cust 9 leguen, en heeft in sich gansch geen fortificatie, noch ten is oock niet nodigh.

Syn Barre die tusschen reeven loopt heeft 8 palmen water, sy is bequaem om galiotten van wevng lasten te bergen.

De vyanden van Europa en connen hier niet wel landen, overmidts dat 'et heel veel bewoont, ende de barre periculoos is.

De Christenheysts saaken worden versorcht by de Franciscanen.

De cappiteyn en heeft gansch geen jurisdictie buyten de haven.

ALICAO.

The harbour of Alicao² is situated 9 leagues from Gale along the same coast. It has no fortifications whatever, nor are any necessary.

Its bar which runs between reefs has 8 palms of water. It is suitable for sheltering galiots of light draught.

The enemy from Europe cannot land here easily as the place is very thickly populated and as the bar is dangerous.

The affairs of Christianity are administered by the Franciscans.

The captain has no jurisdiction whatever outside the harbour.

CALATURE.

Calature is gelegen van Alicao 4 leguen sy en heeft geen barre dan alleen voor cleyne scheepjens, want daer en syn geen 7 palmen waters, is gelegen op een hoochte in een starcke plaets, gelyck men in't caartjen sien can, is van een wel gemaakte taype hebbende 2 bolwercken met een stuk geschut, ende 2 falcons, met al het gene daer toebehoort, een put, ten heeft geen soldaten tot guarnisoen, in syn dorpen en syn niet boven de 10 Portugesche huysgesinnen.

Heeft jurisdictie van 6 legues, de saaken vande christenen worden bedient by de Franscanean.

Dit fort is gemaackt by den Genl. Jorge d'Alburquerque.

CALATURE.

Calature is situated 4 leagues from Alicao and has no bar suitable for any but small vessels, for it has hardly 7 palms of water. It is situated on a height in a strong position, as can be seen in the plan. It consists of a well-made wall¹ and has 2 bulwarks mounted with 1 piece of artillery and 2 faleons, with all their appurtenances, and a well. It has no soldiers for garrison, and there dwell in its villages not more than 10 Portuguese casados.

It has a jurisdiction of 6 leagues. The affairs of the Christians are administered by the Franciscans.

This fort was built by the General Jorge d'Alburquerque.²

SOFRAGAO.

Het fort van Sofragao is gemaackt op 't selve patroon als dat van Calature, gelyck 't caartjen aenwyst, is gelegen int lant van Dinavaca, ter plactse van 't eylant int caartjen aengewesen, het heeft 4 falcons ende 1 sagre met 40 soldaten in guarnisoen, in dit fort heeft de dissave van deese contreye syn residentie.

SOFRAGAO.

The fort of Sofragao³ has been built according to the same model as that of Calature, as the plan shows. It is situated in the land of Dinavaca, at the place in the Island shown in the map. It has 4 faleons and 1 saker with 40 soldiers for garrison. The Dissave of the district has his residence in this fort.

MALUANA.

Maluana is een plaets daer de Generael haer residentie houden, gelegen van Columbo 3 leguen, den Cappiteyn Genl. Don Jeronimo d'Avesedo heeft hier sommige goede huysingen gemaackt, aande cant vande rivier Calana, op een bolwerck dat den Raju daer gemaect hadde, maar door het hoog wassen vande Rivier, van't water ondermynt synde, is een groot deel neergevallen, ende alsoo verlaaten.

Ick hebbe myn woonplaets gemaect tot Rossapana, opde cant vande selve rivier, maer op een hoger plaets daer de vloet niet en comt. Men heeft hier een fort onder handen naar't patroon als men int caartien can sien, is alreede tot op de hoochde van 24 palmen, sal mede dienstigh wesen voor residentie vande Generaalen.

Tot dit fort en is gansch geen geschut, voor guarnisoen heeft 'et een compagnie soldaten van 70 coppen.

MALUANA.

Maluana situated 3 leagues from Columbo is the place where the Generals reside. The Captain-General Don Jeronimo d'Avesedo⁴ has built here some good houses on the bank of the river Calana, on a bulwark which the Raju had erected there, but, having been undermined by the high swelling of the river, a great portion has fallen down, and they have accordingly been abandoned.

I have built my residence at Rossapana⁵ on the bank of the same river but on a higher place where the floods do not come.

A fort which is in course of construction here, according to the model shown in the plan, is already 24 palms high. It will also serve as a residence for the Generals.

There is no artillery whatever (available) for this fort. It has a company of 70 soldiers for garrison.

¹ Port : taipa; c.f., Sinh.: තැපා garden wall, &c.

² 1620-1623.

³ Sáparagamuwa.

⁴ lege Azevedo.

⁵ Rassapana.

MANIERAVARE.

Manierevare waart' wapenhuyis, is gelegen 10 leguen van Columbo, ende 4 leguen van de frontieren van Candea, alwaer de Genl. don Jeronimo d'Avesedo hier een toorn gebout heeft op de eant van een rivier die aldaer lanex loopt.

In de gemene opwarping ende mutinatie na dat sy haer menichinael met grote couragie ende vromicheyt verweert hadden, ist verlooren ende door den vyant ontwalt, also dat 'tselve leger in een effen velt is gebleven sonder eenige Trencheen, tuschen sommige bergen die 't selve omringen bequaam om in der nacht altermael den hals afgesneden te worden.

Om die ende andere insichten hebbé aldaer een fort gemaect bestaende van 3 bolwercken ende een toorn in't midden gelyk 't caartjen vertoont, de taypa is van 10 palmen dick gemaakt van stukken van stenen ende leem, die men hout bestandiger tegen 't geschut als steen.

De Bolwercken syn van aard, ende de borstwering van steen en calck, ende de gardynen van't selve, 't heeft een put, ende voorts alle nootdrustige dingen, dit fort is gevoert van binnen met steen in calck de dicte van 5 palmen.

Men is doende met een graecht te maacken, die terwylen die wert gedolven ingestort is, van 40 palmen breet ende 20 palmen diep, ende sal moghen soveel palmen waters houden alsmen begeert om dies wille datmen de rivier daar in can leyen.

Dit fort heeft 12 stukken geschuts, waer onder syn 4 die 14 pont yser schieten, de rest syn falecons.

MANIERAVARE.

Manierevare¹ where the arms-magazine is, is situated 10 leagues from Colombo and 4 leagues from the frontiers of Candea. The General Don Jeronimo d'Avesedo² has built a tower here on the bank of a river which flows past.

In the general uprising and mutiny it was lost and demolished by the enemy after that they had repelled them many a time with great courage and devotion. Because the same army remained in an open plain without any trenches and among some mountains which surround it, liable to be completely cut off in the night:

For that and other reasons, I have built there a fort consisting of 3 bulwarks, with a tower in the middle, as the plan shows. The wall is 10 palms thick built of stones and mortar, which is considered to be more durable against artillery than stone.

The bulwarks are of earth, and the breastwork of stone and mortar. The curtains also are of the same (material). It has a well and everything else necessary. This fort is lined from within with stone in mortar to a depth of 5 palms.

A ditch is in course of construction, which fell in while it was being dug, 40 palms wide and 20 deep. It will hold as many palms of water as desired, for the reason that the river can be led in there.

This fort has 12 pieces of artillery of which 4 can shoot 14 pounds of iron. The others are falecons.

¹ Menikkadavara in Kegalla District, the chief fortified encampment of the Portuguese and a point d'appui for their incursions into Kandyan territory. See Bell's "Report on the Kegalla District." The tower referred to is shown in early maps of Ceylon.

² Azevedo.

MAPS, &c., OF CEYLON AT THE STATE ARCHIVES, THE HAGUE

Special.

- Special.*

 1. Ground-plan of Jaffnapatam—17th Century.
 2. Birdseye-view of Negombo from the sea—17th Century.
 3. View of Batticaloa from the sea—17th Century.
 4. Drawing of the Fort of Batticaloa—17th Century.
 5. View of Point de Gale from the sea—17th Century.
 6. Birdseye-view (coloured) of Colombo from the sea—17th Century.
 7. Map of the Island of Ceylon with Adamsbridge (coloured)—17th Century.
 8. Insula Ceilon olim Taprobana (copper plate)—18th Century.
 9. Descriptive Atlas (30 maps) of Ceylon (folio)—1719.
 10. Atlas of Ceylon, folio, 2 volumes—1753.
 11. Coloured map of Pasdum and Wallallawitte Corles—1771.
 12. Map of Interior of West coast of Ceylon (coloured)—18th Century.
 13. General map of the boundaries and high-ways, showing all cinnamon, coffee, pepper, arecanut, and teak plantations in the Hina Korle (coloured) 1794.
 14. Do. Happitigam Korle Do.
 15. Alloetcoer Korle Do.
 16. Plan and map of the district outside the Fortress of Colombo, the suburb (Pettah), and gravets of Colombo with all the water-ways, &c., roads, heights, gardens, and fields.
 17. Plans and *profils relatifs* of the fortifications of Colombo.
Do. dc.
 18. Do. do.
 19. *Profils* of the proposed fortifications of Colombo (coloured) 1787.
 20. Plans and *profils* of the fortifications of Colombo.
 21. Drawings relating to the above (17 to 19).
 22. Report, with maps of Fortifications at Negombo, Batticaloa, and Trincomalie with coloured views—1720.
 23. Plan of the Retreat from Roeanelle to Sitavaque carried out on March 16 and 17, 1764 (coloured).
 24. Plan of Kandy and the Camp of Governor van Eck (coloured) 1764.
 25. Plan of the Royal Palace at Kandy (coloured) 1765.
 26. Design for a mast-house and sail-loft proposed to be built in the Naval Arsenal, Trincomalie 1814—(English map).
 27. Design for a porters-lodge do. do. 1815.
 28. Design for an Iron Store at Trincomalie.
 29. Design for a military Guard-room do.
 30. Plan of a wharf and jetty with careening-pits proposed to be built at Trincomalie (coloured).
 31. Plan of a Careening-house (coloured) do.
 32. Plan of a Hospital for Trincomalie.
 33. Map of the Island of Ceylon and the Coast of Madura.
Do. do.
 34. Map of the Eastern Portion of Ceylon (a) De Venloos Bay, (b) the River of Batticaloa.
 35. Map showing the Great River of Mature called Nielwelle Gange.
Do. do.

Colombo.

 36. Chart of the Roadstead of Colombo—1790.

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 37. Chart of the Bay of Trincomalie.
 38. Map of Trincomalie with its Bays and Environs.
 39. Map of Trincomalie and its environs.
 40. Chart of the Bay of Trincomalie, &c.
 41. Chart of the Mouth of the Inner Bay of Trincomalie, &c.
 42. Passage between the Company's Island and the anchorage in the Bay of Trincomalie.

Galle.

 43. Chart of the Harbour or Bay of Galle.
 44. Chart of the Bay of Galle.
Do.

General.

 46. Map of the Island of Ceylon, including a portion of the Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, the whole of Madura and Inchiado.
 47. Map of the Island of Ceylon, including a small portion of the Coasts of Malabar, Madura, and Coromandel.
 48. Map showing the chief as well as the subaltern fortifications in Ceylon and the above Coasts.
 49. Map of Ceylon.
Do.
 50. Descriptive M.S. Atlas of the Island of Ceylon with separate plans of (a) Colombo,
(b) Planta da Courassa que esta na porta St. Lourenso, (c) Negumbo, (d) Planta da Fortelesa de Negumbo, (e) Chilac, (f) Putalam, (g) Planta da Isla de Manar, (h) Planta da Fortelesa de Triquilmale, (i) Bahia dos Arcos, (j) Batecalou, (k) Tanavare, (l) Mature, (m) Beligao, (n) Planta da Fortelesa de Gale acomodada ao Sitio, (o) Alicao, (p) Caleture, (q) Planta da Fortelesa de Caleture, (r) Planta da Fortelesa de Sofragam, (s) Planta da Fortelesa de Malyana, (t) Manierevare—Circa, 1624.

Special.

52. Map of Cattoecare or Giants-Tank and the surrounding land, &c.
 53. Map of portion of do.
 54. Do. do.
 55. Map showing Giants-Tank and the surrounding country and how the latter can be irrigated, &c.
 56. Do. do.
 57. Map showing how Mantotte and Nanatan can be irrigated by Giants-Tank.
 58. Map of the Cinnamon Plantations and Highways in the Kalutara District.
 59. Do. do. Salpitty Corle, &c.
 60. Do. do. Alloetcoer Corle.
 61. Do. do. Panadura District, &c.
 62. Drawings showing development of Chena land (1) after clearing and burning, (2) sowing, and (3) planting of cinnamon, &c.
 63. Illustration of Elephant-eraal at Welancoelan in the parish of Ilpecarwe.

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 65. Map illustrating the siege of Colombo, dated May 12, 1656.
 66. Map of the Fortress and City of Colombo, showing the Coat-of-arms of the City, &c.—1659.
 67. Plan of the Fortress, the City, and Environs.
 68. Plan of the Fortress of Colombo as it existed at the beginning of 1692.
 69. Do. do. do. do.
 70. Do. do. do. 1698.
 71-76. Do. do. do. do.
 77. Map of the Fortress, the Old City, with the surrounding lands, the Lake, the Inner Roadstead, the principal buildings, gardens, heights, and roads.
 78. Contour Map of country round the Fortress and outside the Old Gateway.
 79. Plan of the Fortress and outworks.
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 82. Plan of the Fortress.
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 85. Do. do. do. 1787.
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 105. Front view of the Governor's House at Colombo—1687.
 106. Back view of same.
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109. Sketch of the Fort and City of Negombo (17th Century).
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114. Ground plan of the Fort of Manaar.
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195. Ground plan of the outwork Hangwelle and sketch in relief.

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196. Ground plan of the outwork Maltuane with sketch in relief.

Arandere.

197. Plan of Arandere situated 10 miles to the north of Negombo.

Tontotte.

198. Sketch in relief of Tontotte, 9 or 10 miles east of Negombo.

Ruanelle.

199. Plan of Ruanelle situated 9 miles S. E. of Negombo.

Sitavaque.

200. Plan of Sitavaque, 8 miles east and a little to the north of Colombo.

Hakman.

201. Plan of Hakman, 4 to 5 miles N. N. E. of Mature.

Katoene.

202. Plan of Katoene, 8 miles N. N. E. of Mature.

Chinnecallette Delle.

203. Plan of outwork, 4 to 5 miles S. of river of Batticaloa.

Erkelenchene.

204. Plan of Redoubt, 1 mile S. of Bay of Trincomalie.

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205. Plan of Redoubt, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Caliture.

Mapulegam.

206. Plan of Earthwork, 6 to 7 miles N. N. E. of Galle.

Pittigelle.

207. Plan of Earthwork, 6 miles E. of Galle.

Accuras.

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