



SELECTIONS FROM
THE DUTCH RECORDS
OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT

No. 3

MEMOIRS OF RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS

1663—1675

TRANSLATED BY E. REIMERS, GOVERNMENT ARCHIVIST

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SELECTIONS FROM THE DUTCH RECORDS OF THE
CEYLON GOVERNMENT

No. 3

MEMOIRS OF RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS

Governor of Ceylon

Delivered to his Successors

JACOB HUSTAART on December 26, 1663
and

RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS the Younger on April 12, 1675

Translated from the original by E. REIMERS, Government Archivist

CEYLONSCHÉ ARCHIEFSTUKKEN

No. 3

MEMORIEËN door den afgaanden Heer Gouverneur
van Ceylon

RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS

Aan desselfs Vervangers

JACOB HUSTAART ged : 26en December 1663, en

RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS de Jonge, ged : 12en April, 1675

Uitgegeven door

E. REIMERS, Gouvernements-Archivaris

PRINTED AT THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PRESS, COLOMBO.

1932.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present publication is the third of the series of Selections from the Dutch Records¹ to be issued by the Ceylon Government, the two earlier publications being the originals and translations of the Memoir of Joan Maatsuycker, Governor of Ceylon from 1646-1650, and Constantine de Sa's Maps and Plans of Ceylon (1624-1628). More than ordinary interest attaches to the Memoirs now published, as the volume in which they are included appears to have been mislaid by the Dutch Secretariat officers so far back as between the years 1696 and 1701² and was not discovered till a few years ago by the late Government Archivist, Mr. R. G. Anthonisz. The earlier Memoir now published, viz., that left by Ryckloff van Goens (the Elder) to Jacob Hustaart, dated December 23, 1663, which is a copy of the original now lost, appears in a more or less mutilated form in Valentyn's encyclopaedic work on the Dutch East-Indies³ but the latter document dated April 12, 1675, the Memoir addressed by Ryckloff van Goens to his son, also named Ryckloff, who was Governor from 1675 to 1679, is the original, and, it is believed, the only copy extant.

Van Goens' intimate knowledge of Ceylon affairs during his long connection of 17 years with the Island, originally as Commissary-General, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces in India and Ceylon, and, latterly, as Governor, invests his instructions with a greater degree of importance than is usually the case in these Memoirs, and, added to his personality and the events of far reaching importance during his regime both in India and Ceylon, contributes an important advance to our knowledge of the period. As he states towards the end of the later Memoir, "I have found Ceylon for 17 years in such a condition that one dare not pass Caliture along the coast without a large number of soldiers. and the city of Colombo was full of disorder for man and brute both by day and by night. I leave it now to you as the city of Galle and other forts of this Island. with gates closed and bolts shot, the land in peace and cleared of foreign enemies."

Outside the Malay Archipelago, there was one place in particular which the Dutch endeavoured to secure in order to obtain the monopoly of the cinnamon, and that was Ceylon, just as in the Moluccos they had obtained the monopoly of the spices. By the end of 1657, the year before van Goens' arrival in the Island, the Dutch had nearly completed their conquest of the Portuguese territory in Ceylon, only the Peninsula of Jaffna and Mannar still being in the hands of the Portuguese. On the Coromandel Coast, they possessed a few stations but were not yet in a position to control the trade in cotton goods, &c.; but the Portuguese still were supreme in Madura and on the Malabar Coast where the Dutch only possessed the station of Wingurla which they had occupied in 1637 as the base for their yearly blockades of the Portuguese "centrum" of Goa. Malacca was a military station and the emporium for tin, and the other important factories in the "Western Quarters" of the Dutch East-India Company were Mocha in Arabia where they procured the coffee for their Indian trade, Gamron and Bassora in Persia where they sold spices and obtained silks and other materials in exchange, and at Surat, the great port and emporium in the North West, and in Bengal in the North East of the Mogul Empire, where next to linen goods, various articles were brought and carried away in exchange. In Further India, Arrakan supplied rice and slaves; from Siam various articles were shipped by the Company to Japan; and in Tonkin, the Company endeavoured to secure the silk monopoly. At Tavoan,

¹ Other earlier publications are the translations of the Instructions of the Governor-General and Council of India to the Governor of Ceylon, 1655-1665; the Memoir left by Ryckloff van Goens the Younger to Laurens Pyl, 1675-1679; the Diary of occurrences during the tour of Gerrit de Heere, Governor of Ceylon, from Colombo to Jaffna, July 9 to September 3, 1697; and the Memoirs of Hendrik Zwaardcroon, Commandeur of Jaffnapatam for the Council of Jaffnapatam, 1697; Thomas van Rhee, Governor and Director of Ceylon, for his successor Gerrit de Heere, 1697; Cornelis Joan Simons, Governor and Director, for his successor Hendrik Becker, 1707; Hendrik Becker for his successor Isaac Augustyn Rumpf, 1716; Jacob Christiaan Pielat for his successor Diederik van Domburg, 1734; Gustaaf Willem Baron van Imhoff for his successor Willem Mauritis Bruyninck, 1740; and Anthony Mooyaart, Commandeur of Jaffnapatam for his successor Noel Anthony Lebeck, 1766.

² Vide Memoir of Cornelis Joan Simons to Hendrick Becker (1707) p. 1 of Translation; also Valentyn: *Byzondere Zaken van Ceylon* p. 341.

³ Valentyn: op: cit: pp. 160-183.

an island near Formosa, they traded with the inhabitants and others in raw silk for Japan, and in Desima, where the Japanese had allowed the Dutch to trade under the severest restrictions, they obtained copper, silver, camphor, and lacquerwork. Spices however were their chief articles of trade in all these factories. The attitude of the Dutch at that time towards other European nations was one of aloofness, "refusing with thanks all accommodation offered," and always thinking "that the least possible intercourse with foreign nations always brought the greatest security."

The constitution of the Supreme Government at Batavia was that outlined in the "Instructions for the Governor-General and Council," framed by the Directors of the East-India Company in 1650.¹ The Council consisted of 6 "Ordinary" members besides the Governor-General who was President. Next in precedence to them were the Governors of Tayoan, Coromandel, and Malacca, who were "Extraordinary" members of the Council. In the absence of an Ordinary Member his place was filled for the time being by an Extraordinary Member if one was available, and, failing that, by a "Substituted Member,"² usually one of the most senior civil servants at Batavia. The Ordinary Members of Council were the heads of the various Departments, *e.g.*, next to the Governor General or President was the "Directeur-General," the chief of the Commercial Department; and next to him was the Inspector or Auditor-General who was the head of the Accounts Department. Another member was chief of the Marine, another of the Military, and the two remaining members were the Fiscal (or Advocate-General) and the President of the Court of Justice. Justice was administered according to the Statutes of Batavia,³ which were incorporated a few years previously by a former Governor of Ceylon, Joan Maetsuycker, and the "laws, statutes, and customs of the United Netherlands"; and the "resolutions and sentences" of the High Court of Justice had to be approved by the Governor-General in Council, the Governor-General having no separate voice in the matter. This method of procedure was practised in all other Governments of the Company, but was modified some years later in respect of Ceylon owing to the maladministration of the infamous Governor, Petrus Vuyst,⁴ the Hoofd Administrateur, who was next in rank to the Governor, acting as President on such occasions.

The Factories and territories of the Company varied in many respects, and the designations of the Company's agents and residents varied accordingly. At the head of a Colony was a Governor; the chief of a military station was a Commandeur; and the agent of a factory, where the Company's activities were purely commercial, was a Director. At smaller stations, where the Chief-officer did not receive a special title, he was referred to as Opperhoofd (Chief Officer). The Governors were the representatives of the Supreme Government and carried on the Government with a number of Councillors appointed by the Batavian authorities. One of the councillors was the "Second" (Secunde), who, jointly with the Opperhoofd, was responsible for the station and also acted for the latter during his absence.

A Governor and Council performed similar functions to those of the Governor-General and Council at Batavia. They supervised all the activities of the station or colony and administered justice with appeal to Batavia, but only the lower civil and military appointments could be made by them, all appointments higher than Boekhouder (Book-keeper) and Sergeant being made by the Batavian Government.

The efficiency of the administration of the Company's affairs in the East naturally depended on its personnel, and according to the Charter of the East-India Company, no "bankrupts, French, English, or Scotch" were eligible for appointment, nor other "strangers," and, particularly, "papists"; but their inclusion was more the rule than the exception. The Company's Eastern dominions were often a place of refuge for many a fugitive from justice and other undesirables. As a

¹ Verzameling van Instructien, Ordonnancien en Reglementen voor de Regeering van Nederlandsch—Indie, by Dr. P. Mijer, (Batavia 1848).

² "g'assumeerde lid"; see Instructions for the Governor-General and Council of 1650.

³ Published on July 1, 1642; see Instructions from Governor-General and Council of India to Governor of Ceylon (1656-1665), p. 7, and Memoir of Hendrik Zwaarderoon (1697), p. 59 (Translation).

⁴ Governor from 1726-29.

rule the first civil appointment was that of "Assistant" rising by steps of Commies (clerk), Boekhouder (book-keeper), Onderkoopman (Junior Merchant), Koopman (Merchant) to Opperkoopman (Senior Merchant) from which grade the highest posts were filled such as Councillors of India, Members of the High Court of Justice, Governors, &c. The military and naval appointments began with soldaat (soldier) and matroos (sailor) rising to Sergeant-Major (equivalent to Major) at the time and Schipper (captain), respectively. A servant of the Company usually entered into a 3 or 5 years' agreement, at the end of which he could either obtain his discharge or enter into a new agreement usually at a higher rate of pay. He was paid salary and table-money, and also received issues of rice, butter, wine, candles, firewood, oil, vinegar,¹ &c. A proportion of his monthly salary² was retained as security for his good conduct to be paid to him on his return to Europe together with interest.

The army was looked upon by the authorities as a necessary evil, and no branch of the service was more neglected. There were no officers of high rank nor a staff. Till the middle of the 17th century the highest military rank was that of Sergeant-Major,³ and no officer was ever appointed Governor or Member of Council although there were many soldiers and officers of gentle birth who were sent to India for various reasons. Soldiers could also rise to the commissioned ranks. The soldiers of the Company were ordinarily recruited in the Netherlands and in addition to "bankrupts, vagabonds, and judgment-debtors," often included boys under 16 years of age—which was also against the regulations of the company. The best of the latter were drafted to the Artizans' Department (ambachtslieden) and the others remained on the hands of the Company. The Company also enlisted a large number of the natives of Amboina, Macassar, Madura, and Java as soldiers, and among the native troops were also included the native militia of Batavia called Mardykers.⁴

The Company's forces numbered at the time about 10,000 men, and, in 1659, its fleet consisted of 10 ships of 1,000-1,200 tons and smaller craft of about 400 tons each such as "yachts" and "fluits," the former armed vessels and the latter mostly used for carrying stores. In addition, other smaller vessels such as galliots, frigates, sloops, &c., were employed for trading along the coast and as despatch vessels and for military purposes such as blockades in shallow waters, &c. In 1657 the Company had 160 ships in the East-Indies. The largest and most sea-worthy were used for the voyages between the East and the Netherlands. Ordinarily 3 fleets left home for the East each year, viz., the "Easter Fleet"⁵ in April or May, a second in September, and the last in December or January. A quick voyage to Java usually took about six or seven months. Two "Return Fleets"⁶ annually left the East for the Fatherland, viz., one in January or February and the other in November or December. A civilian was usually in charge of a "fleet," and only in military operations was a sailor placed in command. The Commander of a fleet, squadron, or ship had, similarly to an "Opperhoofd," a Council under him whose members were appointed by the Batavian authorities.

In the Instructions of 1650⁷ already referred to, the Governor-General and Council were recommended to see that justice and policy were "seconded" by the Christian Reformed Religion. Predicants originally accompanied the fleets "for admonishing the servants of the Company and converting the heathen," and by 1657 their number had increased to 27. The Company obtained its predicants through the medium of the Church at home. The Classes of Amsterdam and Walcheren chiefly attended to the recruiting of Dominies through their "deputati

¹ "Diverse Orders"—Government Archives.

² Van der Chijs : Nederlandsch—Indisch Plakkaatboek II. p. 89 et seq.

³ E.g., the officer in charge of the operations at the seige of Colombo in 1655-56 was the "Sergeant-Major" Jan Van der Laan who however ranked above the Captains, &c., of his forces; see Minutes of Council of the period in Government Archives.

⁴ From Malay "orang mardika": freeman; see Rycklof van Goens. Commissaris en Veldoverste der Oost-Indische Compagnie en zyn arbeidsveld 1653-54 en 1657-50 by Dr. J. Aalbers (Groningen 1916). A company of Mardykers was present at the siege of Colombo in 1655-56.

⁵ "Paaschvloot."

⁶ "Retourvloot."

⁷ Van der Chijs, op : cit :

*ad res Indicas.*¹ They also appointed aspirants to the Ministry called Krankbezoekers or Ziekentroosters, *i.e.*, visitors or comforters of the sick, who after passing their examinations could be appointed as Proponents and, later, advanced as Predicants. Although the Batavian Government had an absolute *jus in sacra*, the Indian brotherhood, like their brethren at home, were continually in arms against the secular power—without any success however. A political Commis-sary² always attended meetings of the Consistory, and only in one respect were the Predicants better placed than other servants of the Company, *viz.*, as regards their salaries which were paid to them in full. The duties of the Krankbezoekers consisted in reading the regular prayers and lessons and singing in the church, catechising the orphan children, visiting the hospitals and preaching at the services on week days. Krankbezoekers were also sometimes given the power of administering baptism and marrying. Although one of the professed aims of the Company was the proselytising of the heathen, missionary work was nearly always political in its aims, and the profession of the doctrines of the Reformed Church and regular attendance at church were a regular stipulation for office. In Japan for example, where their religious zeal was the cause of the undoing of the Portuguese some years earlier, the servants of the Company were advised “for worldly advantage and to avoid any trouble arising therefrom, not to present the outward appearance of Christians.”³ In Ceylon, the reforming of Roman Catholics suggested itself as being desirable chiefly for the better government of the people and in order to prevent them from communicating with their Portuguese coreligionists.⁴

In addition to the servants of the Company, there were other Europeans in its territories, *viz.*, the burghers or free-burghers.⁵ They were in evidence chiefly at Batavia and other places where half successful efforts had been by Governor-Generals Coen and Maatsuycker⁶ to found colonies. In some cases they were colonists sent out as such by the home authorities, but for the most part were old servants of the Company whose terms of service had expired and who wished to remain in the East. They could engage in any private business or handicraft and could trade, only within certain defined areas, in Indian goods or products purchased from the Company. As soon as their trade threatened to enroach on the privileges or profits of the Company, it was further limited by Plakkaat (or proclamation) or abolished altogether. All Burghers naturally stood under the authority of the Company. All these rules and regulations were admirably calculated to further the interests of the Company, but it very often happened that those in authority in the East often subordinated the interests of the Company to their own profit or convenience. Governors and other high officials in outlying territories of the Company were found to act independently of the Supreme Government at Batavia, and the local Consistory not infrequently raised to the rank or Proponent men whom the deputati *ad res Indicas* would never have considered eligible for the ministry. Particularly, private trade gradually undermined the system of monopolies which was considered to be the “foundation” on which the Company rested. In nearly all the general instructions issued from time to time by the Directors, private trade was referred to as the “plague in the Company’s body,” and enactments⁷ of increasing severity were framed from time in order to counteract this evil. It was forbidden to take out with one to India, as the East was generally termed, any goods or money, and only a few “trifles” were allowed from India to the Netherlands, to the value of two months’ salary or not exceeding 100 guilders. All furniture and household effects had to be sold by public auction by the Company’s servants before leaving the Indies and the proceeds handed over to the authorities who gave in return to the parties bills of exchange on the Directors at Amsterdam bearing interest at 10 per cent. No

¹ De Hervormde Kerk in Nederlandsch Oost-Indie by C. A. L. Troostenburg de Bruyn (Arnhem 1884).

² C. A. L. Troostenburg de Bruyn op: cit:

³ Dr. P. Mijer op. cit: p. 99.

⁴ See Instructions now published, *passim*.

⁵ See Instructions.

⁶ See Instructions of Maatsuycher to Kittensteyn, Translation.

⁷ Van de Chijs, op: cit: *passim*.

letters could be sent home except in the Company's "post-box," and all Company's servants were strictly forbidden to carry on any trade directly or indirectly, all husbands being made answerable for the delinquencies of their wives. The punishment inflicted for any breach was forfeiture of the goods involved, loss of "quality" or appointment, and retention of salary. Whoever brought out a letter with him was fined two months salary, and no one could board an incoming ship before it had lain 3 days at anchor or was first "visited" by the commissioners appointed for the purpose. A breach of this rule was punished with reduction in grade and salary and a fine of 100 reals. All these precautions and punishments with fine, degradation, dismissal, loss of salary, and even corporal punishment had no effect, and although the punishments were made severer, the Directors in the end reluctantly realized that they were unable to check the evil and that their servants could not withstand the temptation. The remedy would have been to modify in some degree the restrictions which hedged round their monopolies, which they however were not prepared to relax, in theory at least, and in course of time they had perforce to close their eyes to the privileges usurped by their servants.

It was chiefly to counteract these abuses that the Directors had appointed so far back as 1626 two permanent "Commissaries" or "inspectors of all places and factories of this Company in India." One of these commissaries had to inspect the "Eastern Quarters," viz., the Governments of Amboina, Banda, the Moluccos, and Tayoan, and the Factories of Japan, Siam, and Patani, and the other the "Western Quarters," viz., the Governments of Coromandel and Ceylon, and the Factories and other stations at Surat and in Hundustan, Mocha, Persia, and Sumatra. These Commissaries, who conducted their inspections by rotation, submitted their reports in triplicate, one copy being intended for the local Government, one for the home authorities, and the third as an information copy for the Commissary whose duty it was to make his inspection the following year. At a station administered by an "Ordinary Member" of the Batavian Council, the Commissary ranked next to him, but obtained precedence at other places as we shall see later van Goens did in Ceylon where Adriaan van der Meyden was Governor at the time. The Commissary was expected to inspect and report on the state of the fortifications, the ammunition in stock, the garrison, the marine, and the conditions existing among the natives, and to suggest any improvements in the state of the defences or in the general administration of the territory. He had also to inspect the warehouses and the books and to take disciplinary measures in case of any irregularities. His, further, was an advisory discretion in matters of business generally, and he was earnestly recommended to devise means for avoiding unnecessary expenditure. His chief duty however was to see if any private trade was carried on by the Company's servants and to proceed against the delinquent in case of any proof forthcoming, two witnesses being considered sufficient for a *primâ facie* case. All investigations were held in public except in the case of "Ordinary Members" whose cases were conducted *in camera*. If the investigation led to an action at law, the Commissary himself could not appear as complainant, but all documents, &c., relating to the case had to be handed over to the Fiscal or public prosecutor who instituted proceedings before the local Court of Justice with right of appeal to the High Court of Justice at Batavia. The main object of the Directors in appointing these commissaries was to obtain reports regarding the Company's affairs and the personnel at the various stations independently of the General Dispatches from the Batavian Government. The Commissaries were expected to be officers of conspicuous ability and independence, who "gifted with these and other singular qualities should be faithful and stand fast in their shoes, be no lovers of gifts, be blameless in respect of private concerns, upright and conscientious in collecting information and including it in their reports, and in particular discreet and moderate in their attitude towards the Opperhoofds and in their desire to enquire too closely into unnecessary matters." They were also to possess an exhaustive knowledge of book-keeping and accounts, and the necessary "authority and bearing" in order to be received without any hesitation by the ministers. As might have been expected, this measure was not popular with the Batavian authorities, and it is

probably due to this reason that Commissaries were not regularly appointed. The difficulty of selecting a suitable candidate may also have been a contributory cause.

During the 50 years of its existence, the Company had more and more become a political body. The securing of the spices of the Moluccos had also whetted its appetite for extending its influence in the West and securing the pepper and cloth goods of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts and the cinnamon of Ceylon, but unlike the Portuguese before them they had now to deal with more formidable rivals than the Arabs and natives, viz., the English and the Portuguese themselves. It was therefore with feelings of gladness that they welcomed in 1652 the war both against the Portuguese and the English. The theatre of hostilities was now the coasts of India and Ceylon where the Portuguese still held Colombo and Kalutara and Jaffna and Mannar. It was not however till 1655, after quelling a rebellion in the Moluccos, that the Batavian authorities could turn their attention to Ceylon and Malabar, and accordingly an expedition was sent to Ceylon in that year under Gerard Hulft, the Director-General at Batavia. The blockade fleet also appeared before Goa, the Portuguese headquarters in the East, and Colombo was captured in May 1656. The Portuguese however still remained in possession of the North of the Island, the opposite coast including Tutucorin, and nearly the whole of the Malabar Coast, and it was with the object of wresting their remaining possessions from the Portuguese that Ryckloff van Goens, Commissary, Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces in Ceylon and India, was commissioned in September, 1657 to conduct the offensive against them and to inspect the Western Quarters of the Company.

Van Goens was born on June 24, 1619, at Rees in Holland, where his father was a Cornet in the service of the States-General. In 1628 his father entered the service of the Company but died soon after his arrival at Batavia. The orphan, Ryckloff, at the request of an uncle who was also in the Company's service, was sent at a very tender age to Coromandel in the personal service of the Director, Arent Gardenys. The Governor-General, van Diemen, later appointed him as an assistant to an Opperkoopman at Batavia, and by 1645, at the early age of 26, he himself had climbed to the same grade and was appointed Chief of the Pay Office (Soldy Kantoor). In 1649, he was appointed a member of the High Court of Justice, and Acting Member of Council in 1654, having meanwhile served in various capacities, viz., as Opperhoofd of Djambi, Envoy to the Mataram, &c. In 1649 he captured two Genoese ships in the Straits of Sunda, and in 1653-54 acted as Commissary of the Western Quarters, during which period he visited Ceylon and distinguished himself in an action with the Portuguese destroying 5 of their galleons which were bound from Colombo to Goa. He went home in 1655, but returned in November 1656 as Admiral of the outward bound fleet, arriving at Batavia in July 1657 accompanied by his wife Jacomina Rosegaarde¹ and his 14-years old son also named Ryckloff who had been appointed an Assistant in the Company's service. As already stated, he again left Batavia at the beginning of September, 1657, to complete the conquest of Ceylon and capture the Portuguese possessions in India. He had 13 ships under him, 9 of which had already preceded him to Goa under Admiral Roothaeus in order to blockade that port. On the 9th December van Goens left Goa with 4 ships, and, having arrived at Colombo on New Year's Day of the following year, proceeded to capture Tutucorin, on January 25, and Mannar, on February 22, after attacking that place which had a garrison of 700 Portuguese and a fleet of 8 frigates. He then proceeded to invest the fort at Jaffna (which was "a third larger than the Fort of Batavia and deserving the name of Fort more than any that I have seen in the whole of India") which finally capitulated on June 22² with its remaining garrison and others numbering 3,500 souls, the siege having cost the Portuguese the lives of 2170. Negapatam followed on July 23. After returning to Batavia for a

¹ Van Goens was twice married, his second wife being Esther de Solemne, see Lewis's Tombstones of Ceylon and Lapidarium Zeylanicum—The Tombstones of his two wives and infant son are at Wolvendaal Church.

² See Appendix A.

short spell Van Goens returned to Ceylon in 1659 and acted as Governor in 1660.¹ In 1661 and the following years he attacked the Portuguese possessions on the Malabar Coast capturing Quilon in that year and Cranganoor in 1662. He then proceeded to besiege Cochin, which, after an unsuccessful attack, was ultimately captured on January 13, 1663. This series of captures was closed with the capture of Cannanoor in February, 1663, and all hostilities between the Dutch and the Portuguese came to an end soon after by the treaty between their respective countries which was proclaimed in Holland in 1663 and later in India. Van Goens appears to have returned to Ceylon soon after the capture of Cannanoor and assumed duties as Governor² in place of van der Meyden who returned to Batavia, but, owing to a curious circumstance³ again relinquished that post to Jacob Hustaat whom he succeeded in 1664. Van Goens continued as Governor till 1675 when he returned to Batavia as Director-General. He ultimately was appointed Governor-General on January 4, 1678, and retired on November 25, 1680, dying soon after his return to Holland on November 14, 1682.

Van Goens' connection with Ceylon, first as Commissary and later as Governor, dates from 1658 to 1675, or " 17 years " as stated by him in the later Memoir. According to Valentyn⁴ he was appointed to succeed Adriaan van der Meyden as Governor in 1660, due to misrepresentations made by him to the Batavian authorities, but van der Meyden appears to have cleared himself at Batavia of the charges made against him and returned as Governor in 1661. Van Goens then left for the Malabar Coast and returned after the capture of Cannanoor in 1663 taking charge in that year of the administration from van der Meyden who left for Batavia. Van Goens also appears to have made application for the post of Governor to the Batavian authorities who thereupon countermanded the appointment of Jacob Hustaat to the post; but Hustaat had no sooner left for Coromandel to which place he had been appointed as Governor than van Goens' wife appeared before the Governor-General and his Council and stated her unwillingness and inability to proceed to Ceylon. The latter thereupon decided to recall Van Goens and to allow the original appointment to stand, Cornelis Speelman being appointed Governor of Coromandel. Hustaat accordingly arrived at Colombo on November 2, 1663, and was handed Van Goens' instructions dated December 26, 1663, which are reproduced here. However, after van Goens's return to Batavia, he appears to have influenced the authorities there to appoint him Governor in place of Hustaat whom he succeeded towards the end of 1664. In the Council Proceedings of van Goens' special council as Commissary and the Council of Ceylon usually presided over by the Governor, where he claimed precedence over van der Meyden, and in his Instructions there is ample evidence of his restless energy and masterfulness in all matters relating to the administration in general of the Dutch territories in the Island. In addition to the military and naval exploits already referred to, with which must also be included the recapture towards the close of his career of Trincomalee from the French and the total destruction of the French fleet, his regime is notable for the improvements carried out both structurally in the Company's fortifications and other buildings and in the general administration of the Island. His observations regarding the newly acquired territories on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts are important as being the earliest and fullest references to them in the Dutch records of Ceylon. The same also applies to the East and South coasts of Ceylon and the adjacent country, and the Peninsula of Jaffna and the Wanny. Points not stressed in subsequent Memoirs, due perhaps to the loss of the original documents already referred to, are the importance attaching to the occupation of the Seven Corles, " the most magnificent, the most beautiful, the most fruitful, yea, verily, the most delightful lands of the whole Island of Ceylon," and the fortifying of Chilaw and Calpentyn. Another favourite project, which never materialized, was the opening of a road from Trincomalee to Calpentyn and the linking up of the trade of the East and West coasts thereby. His rooted aversion to the Moors, the Portuguese

¹ Valentyn. op : cit : p. 141.

² Ibid : p. 154.

³ Ibid : p. 154.

⁴ Ibid p. 141 et seq :

"canaille" who had settled beyond the frontiers after the capture of Colombo, and the "tupassses" who still haunted Colombo and Galle was, we should like to imagine more political and economic than personal. His pet hobby would appear to have been agriculture and the growing of sufficient rice for the needs of the Island; and he also set his face sternly against the licentious habits of the military and others and directed his best efforts to making the burghers and other colonists a more self-respecting and industrious body of citizens.¹ It was van Goens who first regulated the prices of foodstuffs in Colombo, appointed ward-masters, &c., initiated measures in Colombo for giving effect to those public benevolences for which the Dutch are so famous, and reformed the municipal administration of Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna.² The registration of lands and tenants as required under the old service tenure system was another favourite project of his, and, shrewd administrator that he was, he endeavoured by this means to revive all the constitutional benefits accruing to the Company as lord of the land and all the evils of the caste system inextricably bound therein, which had been handed down through the Portuguese Thombos (which he had seen and consulted) from the ancient feudal registers³ of Ceylon. He is the first Dutch writer to make mention of Anuradhapura, and it was during his connection with the Island that the two Knoxes and their "company" and William Vassal and part of the crew of the "Persian Merchant" were captured by Raja Sinha II. It was perhaps unfortunate for the Dutch in Ceylon that Adriaan van Rheede⁴ the Commissary appointed in his place and the author of the famous botanical work the "Hortus Malabaricus," did not favour Van Goens' views and accordingly recommended the reversal of his policy of extending the Company's influence and territories in Ceylon, but, as his long career amply testifies, his name will always be associated with the restless endeavour and enterprise in the Company's service which have made his administration so famous.

No attempt has been made by me to alter the punctuation of the text, and, although confusing at times, I have always endeavoured to preserve as much as possible in the translation the tone and sequence of the original. A certain amount of emendation was also necessary whilst transcribing the text which had been damaged by the inevitable book-worm. All amendments are bracketted.

My authorities for the subject matter of the introduction, in addition to the documents in the Archives, are Dr. J. Aalbers' work on the period, "Ryclof van Goens, Commissaris en Veldoverste der Oost-Indische Compagnie en zyn arbeidsveld, 1653/54 en 1657/58" (Groningen, 1916), Dr. H. T. Colenbrander's "Koloniale Geschiedenis" (The Hague, 1925), and "Het Voorspel van den Eersten Engelschen Oorlog" by Johan. E. Elias (The Hague, 1920).

I must also tender my acknowledgments to Dr. P. E. Pieris, Litt.D., Cantab., for his generous assistance during the preparation of this work.

E. R.

Government Archives,
Colombo, April 17, 1931.

¹ See Appendix B.

² Resolutions of Council of June 10, 1659. Vol. D 2, Ceylon Archives.

³ The Sinhalese Lekammitiya—see Codrington's Glossary of Native, Foreign, and Anglicized Words.

⁴ Report of Adriaan van Rheede to the Governor-General and Council; Valentyn op: cit: pp. 247-285.

**TRANSLATION OF THE MEMOIR OF RYCKLOFF
VAN GOENS TO JACOB HUSTAART
DATED DECEMBER 26, 1663.**

MEMORANDUM FOR HIS EXCELLENCY JACOB HUSTAERDT, COUNCILLOR EXTRAORDINARY OF INDIA, GOVERNOR AND DIRECTOR OF THE TOWNS, CASTLES, STRONGHOLDS, AND PRINCIPALITIES SITUATED IN THE FAMOUS ISLAND OF CEYLON, AS WELL AS THE TOWNS AND LANDS ON THE MALABAR AND MADURA SEACOASTS, TO SERVE HIS EXCELLENCY AS AN INTRODUCTION TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

SIR.—It is not my intention to detain Your Excellency with a discourse on the ancient history of Ceylon, or the nature of its administration by the Portuguese and the manner of its acquisition by our people, nor to dilate on the right by which we possess these territories: for these are matters more suitable to those who have more time, or, perhaps, more knowledge and aptitude therefor; but in what follows, I shall only proceed to carry out the orders of our principals, the Governor-General and Council of India, and to place before Your Excellency so much of what I have learnt by experience as in my opinion will be necessary for a preliminary survey of this Government; and since we have not only come to know each other during the War in Malabar¹ but have also helped each other to bear the burden of responsibility there, my knowledge of Your Excellency has rendered it unnecessary for me to be as lengthy as if I were dealing with one who was not familiar with the ideas of a Governor and a Government but rather has proved himself a Governor who for so many years has directed an important Government with credit.² I shall proceed then to divide this memorandum into some general and some special heads.

As introductory to matters of general interest, it will be necessary first to consider those places and factories which tho' not included in this Government nevertheless come into touch with Ceylon both in trade and by correspondence, such as Persia, Wingurla³, Coromandel, Bengal, Malacca, the chief factory Batavia⁴, and, in respect of the yearly dispatches, the Fatherland. The places and stations which are subordinate to Colombo as the seat of government are, in Ceylon, the following towns, forts and strongholds, viz., Colombo, Calitura, Gale, Mature, Hammehiel⁵, Jaffnapatnam, Manaer and Negombo, as well as the camps and outposts to be described lower down.

The towns, forts, and residencies outside Ceylon but included within its jurisdiction are in succession, on the coast of Madura: Bambaer, Baypaer, Pattena-mandoer, Tutucuryn, Pondecayl, Caylpatnam, and Manapaer, commonly called O Sette Portes or the Seven Ports, ending with the East or inner cape of Commoryn; from there, Northwards, on the coast of Malabar: Tengenepatnam, Coi-langh, Calcoilangh, Porca, St. Andre, Coetchyn, Palipore, Panany and Cananoor. In Canara, one of our Residents is stationed at Barceloor.

The intercourse which Ceylon and Malabar have with Persia is considerable not only through the traffic in pepper, cinnamon, cardamoms &c. which are exported to Persia and bring good profits in return, but chiefly in respect of the money⁶ which Ceylon obtains from there, together with many other necessaries

¹ In the years 1662-63 immediately preceding the capture of Cochin from the Portuguese on January 13, 1663.

² Jacob Hustaat was Governor of Ambonia from May 1656 to June 30, 1662.

³ Vengurla to the North of Goa, where the Dutch had built a fort in 1637 which served as a point d' appui for the annual blockade of Goa by the Dutch and as a point of observation.

⁴ "Comptoir-Général"

⁵ Kays (Kayts) in the mouth of the channel between Ouratura (afterwards Leyden) and Caravida (afterwards Amsterdam) captured by the Dutch under Van Goens on April 26, 1658.

⁶ The importation of money from Persia dates from pre-Portuguese times, e.g., the Larin (Kokku-Kasi), q. v. Hobson-Jobson by Yule and Burnell, also Ceylon Coins and Currency by H. W. Codrington.

for which this Island is dependent to a great extent on Persia, as Your Excellency may see from the yearly requisitions; wherefore it is necessary that good and close relations should always be maintained with Persia.

The requisitions this season are for 800,000 lb. of pepper, 70,000 lb. of cardamoms, and as much Sapanwood¹ as can be collected and shipped; but only 15 to 20000 lb. (of this wood) has been requisitioned from Coetchyn as a trial shipment to Persia. Persia also buys yearly 20 to 30,000 lb. of cinnamon, 28,000 lb. having been requisitioned for this season and 16,000 lb. later.

Surat is of less importance to Ceylon, and there should be obtained from there yearly only a small quantity of opium, because it is much dearer than that from Bengale. This supply is however necessary owing to the change of seasons and in order to dispose of the other sooner in Malabar; and the former is also of better quality. In addition to the opium it will be necessary to procure from there 100 to 150,000 lb. of cotton yearly for Malabar, the same to be brought in native vessels. The pepper requisitioned this season for Surat is 150,000 lb. which at about 3½ stivers a lb. would yield f 26,000, and this would also contribute towards the purchase of the goods required from Surat. The cinnamon sold there yearly is from 20, 30, to 36,000 lb. and, as in Persia, should not be sold at less than 48 strivers the pound.

The intercourse between Wingurla and Ceylon or Malabar is of small importance except when occasionally some cinnamon is sent there, or again when Ceylon has occasion to obtain some wheat or other necessaries; nevertheless it is of the greatest importance to keep in close touch with Wingurla in order to obtain uninterrupted intelligence of what the Portuguese are planning there and to discover their affairs, situation and designs, in order continually to be on guard against that people.

Our intercourse with Cormandel and Bengale is both of a particular character², tho' in view of our conquests on the Malabar Coast, we should obtain much more merchandise from Bengale than before. Hitherto these places have been the principal sources of our food supply for Ceylon, which in addition depends to a great extent on Coromandel for the cloth goods exported from there. Both Coromandel and Bengale buy chiefly our elephants, viz., Cormandel from Jaffnapatnam, and Bengale from Gale³ and this place, also 20 to 25,000 lb. of cinnamon yearly, but one year varies greatly from another. Coromandel has further requisitioned this season 8 to 10,000 lb. of peper, but this should, in my opinion, be cancelled pending further consideration. Bengal's yearly requisitions of pepper must however be met in full as the pepper brings us good profits there, unless the Moors by some fortunate circumstance came here⁴ to fetch it away in large quantities, when they ordinarily pay us about 5 stivers a lb. We have discussed this matter verbally at such length that it does not appear to be necessary to write about it any further.

We have also recently undertaken a voyage to Mocha as an experiment, and have shipped such goods as the manifests will show. You can also see what instructions have been issued to the Coopman Vogel, and as my intentions are fully expressed there, I shall refer you to them.

A good number of the Maldivian Islands in former times remained under the General of Ceylon, and their trade in Cowries⁵ and occasionally a large quantity of ambergris⁶ must also have brought in its profits. Our communications with Batavia on this subject and Their Honours' replies await Your Excellency's attention in the letter-book and should be acted upon in due course as experience may suggest.

What communication Ceylon has with Batavia and the Fatherland it is unnecessary to repeat here, as Your Excellency is equally aware of it with myself.

¹ Caesalpinia Sappan or Brazil-wood, a red wood used for dyeing, see Hobson-Jobson op cit:
² i.e., Rice, cloth goods and elephants.

³ This was discontinued later, all the elephants being sent to Jaffna; see Van Goens' memoir of 1675 to Van Goens the younger.

⁴ Colombo. Galle, however, was the most popular port of call of the Moors.

⁵ The small white seashells which were current as money in parts of S. Asia and in Africa. Cowries were at one time imported into England in considerable quantities for use in the African slave trade; see Hobson-Jobson.

⁶ " Amber grijs "—(gray amber).

According to the orders of our Lords Directors, reports should be sent to the Fatherland at least twice a year overland from Persia, viz., the first in January by the Persian ships coming from Japan via Coromandel, Masulipatnam, and Wingurla to Surat, whence it was shipped to Persia, but now owing to the conquest of the Malabar coast and the peace¹ with Portugal, it can more conveniently be sent via Cochin, Cannanoor, and Wingurla to Surat as was done last season.

The intercourse with Malacca is of small importance, but as the northward-bound ships sailing back from Japan² ordinarily bring the tin requisitioned for the Indian quarters from there, and as those ships call here, the Governor of Ceylon is thereby kept acquainted with the state of trade, and he can also find occasion to reply to Malacca via Coromandel in May, June, or July, and to make, requisition for tin at the same time, for the ship that has brought the gold and silver capital³ to Coromandel via Malacca in December or January will return to Malacca about that time with the requisitioned cloth goods, as Your Excellency can clearly see from the letters, and also as the goods from Galle are sent to Bengal and Coromandel in the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.

Having discussed thus far the factories which are in communication with Ceylon, we shall proceed to the minor stations which are placed under Ceylon, and begin with the coast of Canara, a land overflowing with rice, which has provisioned us bravely, particularly in the years 1659 and 1660, when such scarcity prevailed in Coromandel, viz. in the province of Tanjore, that we in Ceylon would have been reduced to the severest straits had it not been for Canara, especially as a state of scarcity also prevailed in Ceylon in no small measure, not a drop of rain having fallen in Manaar and Jaffnapatnam for a whole twelve month, —a condition of things from which we at this place⁴ have also not been free — so that the Naik⁵ of Canara should be kept in good humour against a time of famine: but the malice, greed, and superstition of that people have made us pay so dearly for the rice that if we also reckon the loss of time to which our costly ships of war must sometimes be exposed, the price may be considered unreasonably high.

Your Excellency is aware of our last letter to Batavia on this subject, and as you agree with me that we should show our resentment rather than run the risk of injury in future, we should, in my opinion, demand satisfaction from Malappa Maloe for all the unreasonable treatment meted out to us, and ask for the return of the 21½ lasts⁶ of rice which we were unlawfully deprived of, or f1549:—⁷as compensation. This question, however, is still pending between him and our officers at Wingurla. It is also quite possible that he expects us to send again for rice, and, according to current rumours, he has already laid in a supply against this; and should this prove to be really true, I think that on the failure of our first or second warning we should seize the first vessel, the best belonging to him or any of the natives of Canara; because, as for some years to come we shall have no occasion for obtaining anything whatever from Canara, it would be ridiculous to have to put up with an affront; but if, on the contrary, we obtained restitution in full, I should not be averse to allowing the Assistant de Bruyn or anyone else to reside there, viz. at Barceloor, in order that being placed so near to Goa, he would always know what the Portuguese might attempt in the Naik's country, or if the English came there for the highly priced pepper of that district. This residency would also be a safe address

¹ The peace between Portugal and Holland was signed in August 6, 1661, ratified on December 14, 1662, and finally proclaimed in Holland and Portugal in April and May of the following year. Hostilities in the East between these two nations however continued till immediately after the capture of Cochin on January 13, 1663.

² Japan was included in the " Northern Quarters " of the Company; Ceylon, &c., in the " Western Quarters ", and all Dutch possessions East of Batavia in the " Eastern Quarters " of the Company.

³ Called " Investment " by the British East-India Company.

⁴ Colombo.

⁵ Naik, Naiquo (Nayak) from Skt: Nayaka, a leader, chief, general; here the title of the native ruler of Canara.

⁶ Last = 4,000 English pounds or 52 bushels.

⁷ Guilders: stivers: doits.

for our letters sent overland to Wingurla, and would further always be regarded as a proof of our alliance with the Naik, which future exigencies may make more necessary. It could also be maintained only by one officer and a servant. They may quite possibly also invoke our treaty as binding us to obtain our rice from them, but they have now for many years past steadily ignored the treaty whereby they undertook to allow no rice to be carried to Goa, and we are therefore in no way bound by our alliance, but, on the contrary, are fully justified in going to war with them and ruining the entire trade of their own people. Your Excellency on reaching Cananoor should act in all matters as time and circumstances permit and the service of the Hon: Company and equity may require.

What can be said regarding the Malabar Coast is not unknown to Your Excellency, who last season had the opportunity adequately to note the temper and disposition of the people and how much more necessary contracts are with them in order to maintain our rights and ensure satisfaction from them. Your Excellency can see the correspondence regarding this matter with Their Excellencies at Batavia in the letter-book, where also may be found the last letter written to the Fatherland and particularly the last received from Their Honours by the Commander Coulster and the reply drafted in consultation with Your Excellency and the Council which was sent by the Bleyswyck. Similarly, you can see what has transpired during my absence from that place in the correspondence between Ceylon and the authorities on the Malabar Coast. Your approaching visit would be of the greatest assistance in attaining our objects, and, in my opinion, in even exceeding them, if we only do not lose heart but carry on the work with the same courage with which it was begun. It would perhaps be unnecessary to write here at length regarding it, as Your Excellency on your arrival there can personally carry out everything according to Your Excellency's own experience, viz, such things and in such a manner as the service of the Hon: Company shall require and circumstances may permit. What goods have already been brought there and have been requisitioned in addition from Bengal, Coromandel, and Surat, as well as what goods have been ordered for Persia and Batavia from Cochin, Cannanoor, &c, appear in the documents hereto annexed to which I shall refer you.

As already stated, it would appear unnecessary to discuss the Malabar Coast at greater length, as I cannot but be aware, not only from our daily conversation but also from the last letter regarding Malabar which was drafted in Your Excellency's presence, that we are of one mind in the matter, the entire Malabar trade depending on our enforcing our contracts and by all possible measures bending the Rajahs to our purpose. We for our part must on no account do them any wrong, nor at the same time tolerate any wrong at their hands if we can prevent it by fair means or foul; for all those who would decry the importance of our connection on the Malabar Coast or assert that we heretofore controlled the bulk of the pepper trade as at present are lacking in experience, and I consider this an erroneous assertion of the Hon: vander Meyden¹. Your Excellency has already been informed by the Coopman d'Haes, and I myself have discovered that at Cochin in the years 1656 and 1657, 700 lasts were successively removed from that place by the English, the Portuguese and the natives. In addition to that quantity we obtained in those years from Calicollangh alone not more than 234 lasts in 1657 and 291 lasts in 1659; and considering that we now in addition also participate in the pepper of Cannanoor and the Zamorin's country, two thirds of which we purchase against goods, and that the wild cinnamon² is also shut out, all that we have to do is to maintain good garrison there. At present the greatest difficulty would appear to be exclude the opium and confine ourselves to the pepper, but we trust, now that we give the Rajas half the confiscated opium and pepper, that they in future will be more amenable to our purpose. We can very easily effect our object at Cochin, but it will be very difficult at Porca³ chiefly on account of the English. At the latter place two matters are of primary importance, viz. mildness in our dealings with the

¹ See Introduction.

² Canela de matte (Port:) lit: wild or jungle cinnamon. There was a proviso against the supply of wild cinnamon in the Earlier Dutch treaties with Raja Sinha II.

³ Porakad, a city and Kingdom on the Malabar Coast, between Cochin and Quilon.

Raja and the erection of a stone warehouse at the earliest opportunity, whilst our prestige is still high and unimpaired, and I expressly urge on Your Excellency that this matter should not be neglected. A warehouse is equally necessary at Cal-coilangh¹ and the sooner the better; and if, in addition, Cochin and Ceylon were suitably garrisoned, the supply of pepper would naturally follow and the export of wild cinnamon would also be restricted. As for the fortifications of Cochin, I would refer to the last letter written to Batavia and recommend Your Excellency to give due consideration to the suggestions made therein; but should Your Excellency prefer to deviate from my recommendations, yet you should on no account fail to see that neither the point of Caluwety², nor the morass, nor the first inlet behind the high white point along the river (just behind where Your Excellency resided after the capture of that place) are abandoned on any pretext, as Your Excellency is already convinced. In order to secure the pepper of the Zamorin³ and of Travancore, I am of opinion that we should continue to cruise along the coast, and at the same time exercise such discretion in our dealings with the princes of the country that they would have as little cause for dissatisfaction as possible. Adersia⁴ can easily be managed, and if the Coopman Van Waarden continue to remain there, I consider that his methods would not be far wrong, especially if they are kept in check by your prudence and experience, the which will be especially necessary in respect of those fiery dispositions which would enforce against all reason the total prohibition of the importation of cotton. I have in the mater of our contracts given the subject of cotton my closest attention, but the Hon: Company is supposed to be powerless to bespeak that description of goods, and if we would take none of it and at the same time also prevent others from obtaining it, the natives who are deprived of it could with very good reason inveigh against our sense of fairness. Let him have it who will! In these my observations I consider that I have sufficiently disclosed my sentiments regarding our affairs in Malabar, and as I could never see that they differed from Your Excellency's ideas on the subject, I would therefore only lay down as a general principle that if we wish to be treated fairly we should also be just to others, so that fortified in our conscience we may maintain our rights with courage if we have the power to do so; for otherwise we would lose our prestige, particularly with the Malabarese, and not only be ridiculed and despised but also suffer hindrance and damage in our trade.

Besides the seven ports⁵ or harbours referred to above, there is also included in the coast of Madura the land of the lord Raggenada Catta Teuver, commonly called the Teuver⁶, with whom we are in firm alliance and whose contract engraved on copper is annexed herewith; but as I consider it necessary to write at length regarding the inner passage between Ceylon and Madura, I shall begin with the island Rammanacoil which makes a narrow passage between the mainland of India on the one side and Adam's Bridge on the other, though the channel is hardly six feet deep at the highest tide. This channel which is named Penbanaer, meaning snake river, owing to its numerous curves and windings, brings the Teuver a fair revenue from the tolls levied not only on the passage through but also across to the island: for here there stands a very old temple of their highly venerated idol Ramana, which people from all Hindustan, Orixa, and Bengal come to serve and worship, and this as can readily be imagined also brings him a moderate income. The said Teuver is a subject and special tributary of the Naik of Madura, but since entering into friendship and alliance with us he has shown less regard for the Naik than before. For us, however, he has the greatest respect, because he knows that it is in our power to deprive him of the island of Rammanacoil; for this reason he can continually be used by us to our advantage as a counterpoise against the great power of the Naik, although we for our part have no occasion to respect either the one or the other. Facing Rammanacoil the Teuver's country stretches Westwards or bay-wards to a distance of 8 to

¹ Cavenculam.

² Calvettty.

³ King of the Calicut country.

⁴ Ali Raja, the Sea-King of Cannanore.

⁵ " O Sette Portes ".

⁶ Thever.

12 miles. In this territory are situated his principal stations on the seacoast named Wedale, Peripatnam, Killekara, and Walemoek: over these we have no jurisdiction whatever, but there follow Westwards, Baypaer, Bambaer, Pat-tetenmandoer, Tutucuryn, Pondecayl, Cailpatnam, and Manapaer, forming the Seven Ports, and all, except Cailpatnam which is chiefly peopled by Moors, populated by Christian Parruas¹ and provided with well situated churches. The number of these Christians is reckoned at 20,000 families at the least, and they depend for their living almost entirely on fishing for chanks and fish, and, when the opportunity occurs, diving for pearl oysters, which last brings them the most important profits and on which they thrive. With the capture of Tutucuryn, all these Parrua Christians were brought under the rule of the Hon: Company, and they have readily submitted themselves to us owing to our just treatment of them, the poor folk in particular being well content with our Government. Care must always be taken to see that these people are governed with righteousness and wisdom, and that a kindly disposed, sensible, and tactful person is appointed as their Captain, for otherwise being like all Malabars of a somewhat uncertain temper, they are liable to go astray if they are not judiciously handled. We have hitherto attached much importance to bringing these people to our own religion, but, as long as the Naik of Madura or his governor Warmiliappa-pulle cannot restrain the Papists by a special interdiction or devise some other means there will be little possibility of attaining our object. Your Excellency's proposed visit to the place will enlighten you considerably on the subject, which may accordingly await consideration till then.

The whole of the inner bay had always remained under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal as long as the Portuguese possessed Ceylon and Tutucuryn, and by virtue thereof they always claimed the entire sea rights, or the toll of the pearl fishery, which are all of substantial consideration, especially if the banks could all be fished at the same time, as has often happened: but now for some time past the Manaar bank has yielded no results although it used to be the most important of them all. It has been decided to fish the bank in March next, and as a distinction has to be drawn so far as the Company is concerned between the Tutucuryn and Manaar banks, the former must be described more at length when the pearl fishery around, Bambaer, and Wypaer as far as Tutucuryn is reviewed. All the oysters (of the Tutucuryn fishery) must be brought to land at Tutucuryn, where there is a market for them, and at Pondecayl whence the Arineny (as the court of Madura is called) derives a considerable revenue, referred to more fully in the reports by the Merchants Valkenburg and Bosem which are annexed herewith. The Moors are also allowed to fish with our permission, but must at the same time pay to the Hon: Company the special levy² which is due by them for the concession, all of which can be seen in the above report. The fishery yielded in dues last season not much less than 1800 guilders, as can be seen from the Tutucuryn books.

A much larger profit can be expected by the Hon: Company when the fishery takes place at the Manaar banks, as the oysters can be landed at Aripo, three hours' distance to the south of Manaar, or at Matotte which is the Company's own territory, and the pearl market can also be held there. Your Excellency should be pleased to bear in mind that when the pearl fishery is held there in future a watch should be placed at Aripo in order to guard against incursions of the Wannias, Weddas, or the King's folk, and to secure the oysters and protect the fishers and their vessels. A guard of 100 soldiers and 100 lascarins is sufficient, provided that the Manaar garrison is also strengthened from Jaffanapatnam. This guard should be stationed at Aripo in good time, before the fishery commences, in order to maintain our possession of the place and to anticipate the King's people, whom, it would be better to avoid if we wished to live at peace with him.

¹ i.e., Paravas.

² " Stone " money, viz., the tax on the Stones which the divers used to drop down with. The Moors paid the Company 120 fanams a stone as compared with 70 fanams a stone payable by Christians and 94½ fanams payable by " Heathens "—See Memoir of Hendrick Becker to Isaac Augustin Rumpf (1716) p. 12 and note.

The Hon: Company carries on little traffic with the said seaports with the exception of Cailpatnam and Tutucuryn. There is only an inconsiderable sale there of our trade goods, the only demand being for a small quantity of spices, sandal-wood, quicksilver, vermillion, and similar goods, as Your Excellency can see in the trade books. Their exports, with the exception of pearls, are different varieties of coir rope such as cables, ropes, and cordage, and they are in addition a good source of the rice supply for Colombo, 3 or 4 to 500 lasts at 16 to 18 rixdollars the last being obtained from there yearly. We have also now started there the weaving and dyeing of certain cloth goods as an experiment, and we trust if the matter receive proper attention in due course to avoid being compelled to obtain many necessaries from Coromandel. In addition to the said cloth goods, gunny¹ of the best quality for packing cinnamon is made in this district, as well as pack-thread; and although the gunny and pack-thread are somewhat dearer than in Coromandel, they are much better suited for baling the cinnamon. In the report of the Junior Merchant Philip d'Haze recently sent to me, Your Excellency will see that a fair quantity of cachchies² could be collected yearly at Carreapatnam as well as a good quantity of gunny at Tengenepatnam, both of which places could well be placed under the jurisdiction of Tutucuryn, particularly as that trade has nothing in common with Malabar, and, on the other hand as those places could easily be reached by land from Tutucuryn.

Your Excellency's proposed visit to those places would enlighten you more on this subject, especially as the said d'Haze will accompany you.

Passing over to the famous island of Ceylon, I shall begin with the important town of Colombo which is situated in the heart of the cinnamon districts, also midway between Jaffnapatnam and Galle, and therefore placed most conveniently for giving orders the whole year through not only to those places but also to Tutucuryn and Malabar, as the affairs of the Government may require. What jurisdiction Colombo has, how the district is governed, what customs and usages should be observed, and by what right the Hon: Company possesses these lands will not be discussed here, but the same can be seen in the considerations and orders for the Dissavas which were framed regarding the Island of Ceylon in the year 1661 for the information of the Governor and were approved by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Council of India³. My intention here is only to speak of the present state of affairs, viz., what should or should not be done in the first place, how the military should be distributed, our territories protected, agriculture promoted, and in general everything encouraged which may tend to the welfare of the country and the good inhabitants. Under the district of Colombo we shall also include Negombo as far as the river of Caimell⁴, where at present our most Northern outpost is stationed. It is my opinion and that of the Council that the promontory of the Chilaw river⁵ should also be provided with a suitable outpost not only to keep away all strangers from there but chiefly to secure the cinnamon for ourselves and to enable us in due course to cultivate the important lands of Madampe and Monasseron, these being the most magnificent, the most beautiful, the most fruitful, yea, verily, the most delightful lands of the whole Island of Ceylon; but it would appear that Their Excellencies at Batavia, presumably at the instigation of the Hon: van der Meyden, intend otherwise, being under the impression that this might offend the King of Candia. Your Excellency can see what has been decided thereon in the last letter received from Their Excellencies dated August 29 of the previous year and what has been written in reply in our ordinary letter dated November 10 dispatched by the Blyswyck, so that Your Excellency in place of the actual possession of the district may be pleased to have Chilaw visited often in order that a good

¹ From Sans: Goni, a sack. The popular name for coarse sacking and sacks made from the fibre of jute—See Hobson—Jobson : op : cit.

² Cloth lengths of Madura—from Catcha, " Cloth"—Mannapaar catchjes 21½ Ells by 1½ Ells cost f 8¾ in Holland in 1779—Madras MS No. 1134—See the Dutch in Malabar by A. Galetti (Madras 1911) p. 220. Note

³ Instructions from the Governor-General and Council of India to the Governor of Ceylon (1656-1665) Trans.

⁴ Maha-oya.

⁵ Deduru-oya.

watch may be maintained there. I have mostly sent there the Mudaliyar of Negombo, and the place can also sometimes be visited by fishing dhoney for Your Excellency's own security.

The outposts of Negombo are then, as stated, the most Northerly, that on the river of Caymelle, and, following in order on the land side, Topture, Catane, and Taracouly, which can all be traversed in a day except in the rainy season, because the river Dandugamme which flows out of Alicour¹ overflows its banks. It is not necessary to place a force in the island of Pittewancarre as it is situated between the river of Colombo and Negombo. On the side of Alicour, however, I have granted, subject to resumption, to the Mudaliyar of Negombo an Aldee² called Todesse Wellipitte, where his following are, so that the said island is well secured all round.

The district of Negombo is above measure teeming with fish because of its wide and extensive inner waters. There is also a sufficiency of fields whereby to feed the poor who reside there, but there is much more land on the side of Maravile and also inland, if we in due course feel prepared and entitled to extend our territory. It is also the chief place of the Seven Corles where the best cinnamon on the face of the globe grows, and in very great abundance; and I have therefore always been of opinion that the clumsy little fort, or rether hovel, should be demolished and a better one erected in its place; or, if this could not be done, the residential quarter or the village could very effectively be fortified; but if neither the one nor the other is done, we might easily lose this valuable place in course of time or during a sudden war with a European power, whereby we would not only be deprived of the best quality and not far short of the half of all the Ceylon cinnamon, but yea, at one and the same time lose all our profits, projects and designs. I trust when I arrive at Batavia to influence Their Excellencies to such good effect that Your Excellency may be given other orders, and that the place may be fortified in such manner as many be deemed necessary and as Your Excellency has already agreed with me, for should the matter continue as at present it will remain as a great burden and source of anxiety to the Governor, as it has always been to me. On account of the cheapness of foodstuffs there, it has always been my practice to garrison Negombo with married soldiers, whom I have provided with suitable maintenance lands, and I have also granted in legal ownership to the most reliable of them some land, and Your Excellency should continue to do this as nothing but good could come of it. No lands should be given to natives except on terms of resumption.

The population of Negombo consists of about two thousand souls, of whom all who are liable to any service are shown in a separate certified list which can be relied on. They are all Christians, and such regulations are maintained among them as Your Excellency may be pleased to see in the instructions for the Scholarchs.

The people of Negombo pride themselves on being the most faithful of all the natives, and this is worthy of some measure of credence seeing that we have resided there for so many years longer than in Colombo³. There are also some among them who can speak tolerably good Dutch.

Negombo has hitherto remained free from all taxes, everyone occupying as much land as he can cultivate without paying any tithe⁴ (of produce) or other land tax. This may also be certainly continued for a few years longer. No dekkum⁵ or any other tax is recovered from them, nor need they be recovered for the present.

Your Excellency should further be pleased never to allow any Moors or Mohainmedans to settle at Negombo, as that would be very prejudicial to our colony.

¹ Aluteur Corle.

² (Portuguese) = Village.

³ 13 years. Negombo was first captured by the Dutch in 1640. It was retaken in that year by the Portuguese who held it till 1644 when it was recaptured by the Dutch. Colombo was captured by the Dutch in 1656.

⁴ " Otu " or 1/10th, and " anda " or $\frac{1}{2}$.

⁵ See Codrington op. cit.

The people of Negombo sail with our permission to the opposite coast of Madura and Coromandel, for they are good sailors by reason of their being for the most part fishermen.

Having spoken thus far regarding the district of Negombo, we shall now commence with the river of Matuael, which separates Alicour from the district of Colombo by the passage or crossing of Betael.¹

At this spot, in very close proximity to an island, lies the town of Colombo, most of which has been granted away to various burghers and servants of the Hon: Company who have the (necessary) qualifications, as Your Excellency can see by the map handed to you herewith, in which is shown what land should not be alienated by the Hon: Company to anyone whomsoever because of the use that the Hon: Company may have for it, and the sury² and arrack which she requires for her servants, besides that it would reduce the sury and arrack rents, and, consequently, the Company's revenue. Hitherto I and the Council have not been able to agree to the grant of any hereditary property far from the city, not only because we were of opinion that the grant of any distantly situated villages or lands would be prejudicial to the Hon: Company's interests, but also in order the sooner to bring into order and its former flourishing condition this ravaged city and the surrounding district, the which Your Excellency should continue to do till the receipt of further orders from Their Excellencies.

Your Excellency has seen how we have encouraged, and continue to encourage agriculture at Colombo on behalf of the Hon. Company, and it has been no small satisfaction to me to know that it is Your Excellency's desire to continue in that pleasant and most honourable work, and whereas the Dissava du Pon is fully conversant with everything and it could also be seen in his instructions how this matter stands, it will not be necessary to write any further regarding agriculture at Colombo than that it is a means whereby Ceylon could be rendered secure and an expenditure of not less than 100,000 guilders saved yearly.

Your Excellency should also be pleased to see that such order is maintained over the Malabars³ manumitted for agriculture at Colombo as is preserved among them at present, and that they are placed under the Dissava⁴ of the Colombo district. These men have publicly been promised and given their freedom by me personally in the name of the Hon: Company and by order of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Council of India, so that their condition could not be changed without doing them injustice. It would also be desirable to employ on the land and to distribute there the Malabars who are at present working on the public works in the town and in the Fort, and this could be arranged accordingly in due course. The number of men, women, and children already settled on the land can be seen by Your Excellency in the lists of these people which are hereto annexed. The Scholarchs⁵ should also be exhorted to admit to school the children of the Malabars who were recently settled on the land and to bring them up in the Christian religion, as they have already been ordered by special instructions and is now the practice.

It will also not be necessary to refer in these Instructions to the fortifications of the town and the Fort of Colombo, since Your Excellency agrees with me and the Council that the work should be continued in the same manner as it was begun and as Their Excellencies have specially sanctioned. What I propose is not only well known to the Junior Surveyor de Leeuw but Your Excellency can see everything in the large and small maps, viz., how the lake could be fed by the river, and also how a second canal leading to the lake could be cut from the Belentotte stream which is a branch of the great Kalutara river⁶ the

¹ Wattala.

² i.e., Toddy; from the Portuguese " Sura " the juice of the palm (see Vieyras' Portuguese Dictionary).

³ A term used indiscriminately for Malayalams, the people of the Malabar Coast, and latterly, for Tamils.

⁴ (Sinh.) Governor or Chief Officer of a Province or Disawany: see Codrington's glossary.

⁵ A college of Civil and Ecclesiastical officers composing the School Board.

⁶ Kaluganga.

which would be a measure of great relief to the city as everything could be brought by boat there from the great Colombo river¹ on the one side and the Kalutara river on the other, instead of being carried in with excessive trouble as at present. This matter could however be considered after the construction of the principal fortifications and the most necessary warehouses and not before.

In order to keep the Fort clean and free from all undesirables, I am of opinion that none but the highest servants and ministers of the Hon: Company who have fixed appointments should reside there with the necessary unmarried military, the requisite military who are married being allowed as soon as that can be done to reside in the city round the ramparts,² as indicated in the map. A few small houses have already been built and are now occupied, and by this means an adequate force can also be provided for the defence of the city. In addition to the military and the necessary officers, it is important that there should also be stationed in the Fort the Company's slaves and the fishermen. All others, without distinction, should, in my opinion be denied permission, so that the Fort could be planted extensively with coconut and other useful fruit trees for its greater protection and security and for the health of the people and the pure air afforded thereby.

In distributing holdings at Colombo, we have resolved in Council that the Fort should remain entirely the Company's own property, and since the city is not large, the holdings cannot be extensive also, unless they were given to some people of means who are able to build houses quickly in order to hire them out. It is now notified to all who possess the means but at the same time do not build within a year that the Hon: Company will give their holdings to others. This proviso is specially intended against Don Joan, Mudaliyar of Colombo, who is not ashamed of converting his holding into a sury garden.

In consequence of the negligence of the late government, I have not been able to hand over to Your Excellency more than 36 new gun-carriages, but all those with which the bastions are presently equipped are still in good condition excepting 14, as the former were exchanged only since I was last here on my return from Malabar. I have also made arrangements for providing Your Excellency with timber from Galle sufficient for 200 gun-carriages at which the carpenters are already working, and since nothing is more necessary than that the city and fort should continually be placed in a defensible condition, Your Excellency should be pleased to see that all the carpenters available construct successively at least a hundred new gun-carriages for the other work, as we have just written to Batavia. Galle, Jaffnapatnam, and Mannar are well equipped, and Your Excellency can rest assured regarding those places. Your Excellency can also see in the latest dispatches from Coetchim and Cananoor how matters stand on the Malabar Coast, it being explicitly stated there that both places have been brought into a good condition of defence.

We shall now leave Colombo by the Galle Gate and proceed to Galkisse, the first Aldee or village to the south of the city. This village has been rented for 10 years on the condition that 8,000 coconut trees shall be planted there during that time and a sum of 200 rixdollars also be paid yearly. Certain people have also been provided separately from this village for their maintenance, their holdings being subject to resumption by the Company, a practice which should not be departed from, for, otherwise, as stated above, we should diminish the Company's revenues, which, in my opinion, we have no authority to do, nor is the Company itself entitled to grant hereditary holdings to others.

To the south of Galkisse there follow two fishers' villages namel Ratmalane and Morathou, where people have now been settled chiefly with the object gradually to bring again into bloom and prosperity the ravaged and depopulated countryside. They should therefore be released from all service for a few years and particularly from the payment of any taxes. We have only a few people on the Panadura river but the place is already beginning to revive. The district between Colombo and Panadura on the sea coast is called the Halpitte or Salpitte Corle, where the fields are of excellent quality although few in number.

¹ Kelaniganga.

² I.e., In the Oude Stad (old city) or (present) Pettah.

This Corle extends landwards as far as the Hewagam Corle, but it is only a narrow strip of land and is possessed in its entirety by the Hon: Company as included under the lands of the Colombo district.

The Hewagam Corle extends from the South bank of the Colombo river to a few hours' march above Gourbeville, or our outpost of Hanghwelle, but this division also stretches South or South-East behind the Halpitte Corle and borders upon the Raygam Corle, which extends from the coast to the South of the Panadura river.

The Raygam Corle has been considered at all times by the Portuguese to be one of the most magnificent districts, being mostly flat land including very beautiful fields. It is bounded on the North by the Hewagam Corle and inland by the Agras and Correwitte Corle, and is mostly cut off right across by our outposts Caudangelle and Padoecke up to Anguratotte just as is the Hewagam Corle. It is, God amend it, in an extremely wild and desolate condition but still abounding to a large extent in fine Aldees provided with fruit trees, now deserted and lacking nothing but the presence and the labour of inhabitants.

Anguratotte is situated on the Caliture river about four good hours' journey above its mouth on the sea. We have here a strong watch post as at Hangwelle situated five hours' journey above the (mouth of) the Colombo river, and this must not be relinquished, as Your Excellency can further observe in the considerations regarding Ceylon. The Pasdum Corle begins on the South side of the Caliture river and extends South and South-Eastwards in the direction of Alican.¹ The Hon. Company has much more than 3,000 inhabitants there among whom are a large number of those liable to perform service, to be seen later in the list of those people which is herewith handed to Your Excellency. It has always been my practice to place over this Corle as chief officer a capable soldier who can both read and write well, and, particularly, deal tactfully with the people, the which Your Excellency should be pleased to continue, because this district which is very mountainous but nevertheless extraordinarily fertile can like the other lands be controlled absolutely neither by us nor the King's people, it being also full of fugitives and bold highwaymen. The best plan would indeed be to maintain our following there in as great force as possible and to appoint good chiefs over the lascarins as presently is the case. This province stretches landwards right up to the Correwitte Corle, the Caliture river affording the means of communication with Saffragam, and includes on the sea-coast Caliture, Barberyn,² Macoene,³ and Alican where it is bounded by the river, but landwards, above the Alican river, there begins the Walalwitte Corle which we possess as far as Oeragodde. The Pasdun Corle and the portion of the Walalwitte Corle to the north of the Alican river are placed under the jurisdiction of the chief station Caliture, a very important position where it has always been my intention to erect a handsome fort, similar to the plan which is herewith handed to Your Excellency, which is absolutely necessary in order to secure the Caliture river, and, particularly to keep open and protect that angle of land which is situated in the heart and centre of the cinnamon district; and although the lands in the Pasdum and Walalwitte Corles have now been distributed for their support among the lascarins, and Macoene has been granted for his maintenance to the Dissava instead of 200 rixdollars in cash, we must see in due course that still more good profits are recovered yearly from that province. Barberyn, Macoene, Alican, and Caliture yielded by far the most important profits, and the other villages further inland less. Areca-nuts are much the most important item, but in course of time and after the lapse of the first 10 years the profits could considerably be increased. The same Aldees of Caliture, Barberyn, and Alican are now rented for 10 years at 400 rixdollars a year, on condition that 4,000 coconut trees are planted in the first year and an additional 2,000 a year for the other 9 years and that no timber is felled, and other similar conditions as can be seen in the schedule of the lease (bond). The Captain of the Corle and the Dissava should continually be urged to see to the due observance of the same.

¹ Alutgama.

² Beruwela.

³ Maggona.

The Hon: Company can also obtain from there in addition a good quantity of arecanuts which the inhabitants supply at a cheap price; and, as already stated, fine, heavy, and durable timber can be collected here in abundance. Profits can further be secured by trading with the King's people, viz., by the sale to them of cloth goods, salt, opium, copper, &c., and by the purchase from them of rice, sugar, cattle, and goats, chickens, butter, &c. The Moors, however, who reside at Berbery, Macoene, and Alican contrive to secure for themselves most of these profits, but this must not be prevented at first in order not to check unseasonably our association with the King's people; nevertheless, when peace should be so far established that the King's people publicly bring down their goods, the Moors can gradually be diverted from that unimportant traffic.

Your Excellency should now tolerably understand how the circle of the Colombo lands is occupied from the river Caimel to the river Alican. On the opposite or south side of the Alican river, there begins the jurisdiction of the city of Galle with the village of Bentota situated in the opposite portion of the Walalwitte Corle. Here a lieutenant or an ensign is ordinarily stationed for securing the passage of the river and supervising the Chalias¹ villages and the portion of the Walalwitte Corle which ends at our outpost Pittigelle, situated about four hours' journey above Bentot, to the south-east of the Alican river. The villages situated on the seacoast are in succession from Bentot south-eastwards as far as Galle, Hindrue,²—there the Walalwitte Corle ends and the Galle Corle begins,—Cosgeere³, Bellitot⁴, Ballapitti, Ambelamgodde, Madampe, Accerle, Calawe, Hinnegamme, Tottegamme, Hickude, Rygamme, Gindure, Dadale, and then the City of Galle itself. Eastwards of Galle there follow Oenewatte, Magale, Sabbradouw, Cogele, Hangamme and Cattelou, here the Galle Corle ends and the Billigam Corle begins. The latter is a small but rich and flourishing district, there being situated to the east, on the coast, Merisse, Landrogamme, and Walgamme. Here follows our fort of Mature where the Dissava ordinarily resides. It is also the capital of the Dolosdas Corle which stretches eastwards on the sea side along the village Dondure, Capougamme, Navadun, Bamberande, Dickwelle, Tangalle, Wellaye as far as the river of Waluwe, where the jurisdiction of Galle on the sea coast ends. Our watches inland to the north-west of Waluwe are Kanneketty, Biedigamme, Angelmadouw, and Cattoene, the extreme frontier of the Dolosdas Corle, whence follow in order Oedeboke, Damphale, Barlepanetotte, and Donnemone, which are the villages situated on the frontier of the Morrua Corle. Here the Agras, or the Ceylon crystal and other mines which yield precious stones are cut off from the company's territory by high mountains up to as far as Accuras, a frontier village of the Galle Corle. From there one comes by a difficult road to Maplegam, where ordinarily a lieutenant and 40 or 50 soldiers are stationed owing to the importance of that place which is situated on the river Gindure and commands the whole Galle Corle. From Maplegam a road leads to the highlands of Sinnedonne, which is the extreme point of the Galle Corle bordering on the mountains of the Agras. From there a difficult road leads in 3 or 4 hours to Pittigelle, a frontier village of the Walawitte Corle aforesaid, and from Pittigelle one arrives speedily by land or water at Bentot, the limit of the Galle jurisdiction. How the circle is now occupied with watches and fortified posts both landwards and on the coast can be seen by Your Excellency in the list handed to you of the militia of the Galle District, to which I refer you.

The whole country is for the most part populated and covered nearly everywhere with large and small villages, but on the eastern side of the great Dolosdas Corle and also in the Gerreways about Waluwe very many villages and magnificent fields have been laid waste and depopulated. The number of people in each Corle shown separately, according to their castes or -classes either high or low, can be seen in the list made of them. It has however been absolutely necessary now for several years past to carry out a general survey of the Galle lands, the which should no longer be delayed. The war and my being obliged to move about continually have never given me any opportunity

¹ Cinnamon-peelers.

² Induruwa.

³ Cosgoda.

⁴ Welitota.

for this work, and it was only during the last season, or in May last, that it was fully resolved to take this necessary task in hand, but finally it was decided in council to postpone it till the receipt of further orders from Batavia, but chiefly, as I was expecting my successor shortly, I thought it preferable to hand over this work to him as affording him the best means of acquiring in a short time a thorough knowledge of the country, its physical features, inhabitants, and revenues, and other particulars of which a Governor should be cognisant. The importance of this survey consists chiefly in the fact that many people who are liable to render service to the Hon: Company are diverted to other purposes, and that many lands are possessed by the rich Sinhalese and others, of which they have deprived the poor people who dare not complain. We have discovered through the survey in the Pasdum Corle alone about a hundred of these people who have been thus despoiled with the consequent result that the company's lands are robbed and her dues diminished. Your Excellency can see, from the specimen which is herewith handed to you, in what manner the survey is carried out.

We have already discussed in the matter regarding to Colombo how prejudicial the Mooors are to our burghers' interests. Your Excellency should therefore be pleased to see to the strict observance of the regulations now in force regarding them. These provide chiefly for their never being allowed without previous consent to pass our gravets,¹ or boundaries, and watch-posts, and that consent should also never be given to them by the Commandeur of Galle to go hawking about the country cloth, salt, opium, and other wares, but rather that they should look after the fields and gardens they possess or engage in any other similar pursuit which reasonably could or should not be denied them. These same Moors are distributed in large numbers in the Galle District, and I have already considered the desirability of suggesting to Their Excellencies as to whether a poll-tax should not be imposed on them as on the Chinese at Batavia, but this matter can well await Your Excellency's own finding and Their Excellencies' further approval.

The receiver of the Galle District should scrupulously see when these same Moors die that the tax of the country, the Marales,² is paid to the Hon: Company. This is a servitude which from ancient times, even before the coming of the Portuguese (as it was reported to me), was imposed on foreigners, being one third of all their substance. My continuous absence from the country is the reason that only a modicum of this tax has been paid in to the Hon: Company till now. Your Excellency should then in due course, at Your Excellency's own convenience, visit those districts and prescribe such orders as may be necessary.

How and in what manner the lands are rented, and to whom also they hitherto have been leased appears in the books kept for the purpose; and since the due date for leasing all the Galle lands for 10 or 12 years would have elapsed after the end of February, we have now with Your Excellency's approval drawn up such conditions as we thought necessary for the improvement of the land and the profit of the Hon: Company. As Your Excellency in all probability would not have returned from the Malabar coast by the end of February, you can confidently entrust the work to Commandeur Roothaes, the Merchant Jacob Borchorst, and the Dissava of Mature, who are the officers best fitted to see that the Aldees are not only given to reliable persons but also are not leased under their proper value, as has often happened before to the prejudice of the Hon: Company. Your Excellency should also be pleased expressly to prohibit the leasing of any villages to the Dessaves or the Captains of the Corles, as they could in that case employ those liable to perform service for their own profit. The Captain of the Mahabade³, or Cinnamon, now holds on lease certain villages as an appurtenance for his service and as he earned his livelihood as a burgher. He also expects that these villages will again be leased to him in February, but Your Excellency should discuss the matter further with the

¹ I.e., Town limits. Corrupted from Sinhalese Kadawata, through Port graveto and Dutch "gravetten", originally a watch house on the boundary of a district. See Codrington's glossary.

² Heriot or death duties; see Codrington op: cit:

³ I.e., Maha-badda or Cinnamon Department.

Commandeur and Council of Galle and make order that should the Dissava discover at any time that he employed in any private work any people liable to perform service who were placed under his authority, the matter shall be reported to Your Excellency, and that he forthwith, without any formal action, shall be discharged from his appointment of Captain of the Mabade. He is otherwise a good agriculturist and well versed in the usages of the Sinhalese, besides being active and diligent in his work, but it should be said to his shame and discredit that he is rapacious where the poor people are concerned.

We have hitherto obtained a large quantity of chunam from the Galle District to the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants. That quantity I have had considerably reduced since I was last here, and Your Excellency should be pleased to continue to do the same in some measure. I have also had the chunam burnt with jungle wood as an experiment and have been very successful. Your Excellency should specially see that no coconut trees in bearing are cut down for the purpose, since the poor people live on the produce, and, consequently, their complaints may penetrate to Heaven.

The country between the river Waluwe and Trinquenemale¹ mostly stretches east and east-north-east as far as Jale and turns from there north and north-north-west up to Trinquenemale. I have never been able to visit this district as it is entirely inhabited by the King's people, besides being barren, dry land. There are also in that district the most important salt pans of the whole Island, where Nature twice a year forms so great a quantity of salt that as many ships could be laden with it as come there for that commodity. In what manner, should the necessity arise, Ragia² can be coerced by depriving him of salt appears in the original collection of considerations which is handed to Your Excellency, which it would therefore be unnecessary to dilate on here. Your Excellency can also see there of what importance Batticalo, Cotjaer,³ and Tricquenemale would be in the event of a revolt of the King's subjects.

The district of Trincquenemale as far as Poeleraw, or Passe Secco, extends nearly in a north-west direction and is called Wanny. This is one of the most extensive districts of the Island, without mountains, but covered with great forests, and not less than 70 miles in its circuit; for, from Pallerauw, it swings along the opposite shore of the great bay of Jaffanapatnam, through Ponery to the point of Calmony, and thence, through the district of Mahatotte and Mousely, to the eminence of Coedremale, situated right opposite our watch-post on the Island of Calpatyn, from where it swings again right across through heavy and great forests to the west-point of Trincquenamale.

This district has been found very feverish and unhealthy during the rainy season, but healthy during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September. It has always been tributary to the Kings of Jaffanapatnam, and, as the Portuguese had totally exterminated the royal family, the district has always remained under their suzerainty, as Your Excellency can see at length in the instructions for Commandeur Paviljoen, which were given to him after the conquest, and also how in its Government it should be distinguished from the district of Jaffanapatnam. The district of Jaffanapatnam proper is separated by a great sheet of water from the Wanny to which it is attached by a narrow neck of land at Pallerau. It consists of four provinces and six inhabited islands excluding the island of Manaer which has its separate jurisdiction, as Your Excellency can see at length in the instructions already referred to.

The island of Manaer is a valuable island to the Hon: Company as it can be maintained almost without any cost. It also yields good profits from the digging of zaye⁴, the capture of elephants, and the revenue from the sowing. Your Excellency already is aware that last season 8,000 parras of paddy of the Company's dues at Manaer were recovered as the tythe share payable from

¹ Trincomalie.

² Raja Sinha II.

³ Cotiar.

⁴ A root found in Jaffna and its islands and Mannar from which a red dye was extracted, often mixed with "Ruinas" roots for dyeing cloth—see Memoir of Hendrik Becker for Isaac Augustin Rumpf (1716) page 9, 10 and 31.

the harvest, so that the latter could not have been less than 88,000 parras¹ (fully a thousand lasts²) of paddy. There also appertain to Manaer the pearl fishery and the provinces of Mantotte, Moeselyeq., &c., all of which can clearly be seen in the aforesaid Instructions.

These lands of Jaffanapatnam including among them the Wanny and Manaer are possessed by the Hon: Company by a just and full title, to rule them as sovereign and according to her own wish, without any claim being made thereto by anyone whomsoever. I have therefore at the beginning of this Memoir characterised or intended to describe them as a principality, on which account also the Lords Directors as well as Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Council of India have always ordered that the land should be built upon and cultivated, and that it should be filled with crafts and industries, as Your Excellency can see in my successive letters and also what steps have been taken thereto, there now being (Praise God!) so much progress achieved that we need obtain no rice from outside, the which is no small matter. Tobacco is also obtained in such quantity that there is no necessity to import any, the Portuguese formerly having recovered not less than 6, 7, or 8,000 rixdollars³ a year on import dues and tobacco rents. Besides the progress in that undertaking, the planting of cotton and coconut and the opening out of paddy fields have considerably increased, and Your Excellency should be pleased to continue therein with all zeal. The Dissava Jorephaes Voseh has won great honour in that district, and being by instinct an agriculturist, although of gentle extraction, his loss would be a serious blow to the Hon: Company as his equal cannot easily be found. He has not avoided travelling not merely days but whole months over the country and has never shrunk from sun, rain, discomfort, hunger or the lack of necessaries. Your Excellency is also aware of what progress has been effected by the Commandeur in the weaving and dyeing industries. The greatest obstacle that can be encountered in that work is due to the dissimilar castes of the inhabitants who consist for the most part of Bellales (Cultivators), Agampadys and Madampalys (of warlike disposition), and, the least in number, Weavers, who are considered as belonging to the most despised of them all; and therefore it appears almost impossible to attract the higher castes to this work; but this could be accomplished in time by wisdom and the dissemination among the people of the Christian religion. In the meantime all our attention should be devoted to the planting of cotton all over the district, particularly in the Wanny which for the most part is uncultivated and uninhabited. In contradistinction to the Wanny, the little land of Jaffanapatnam is so full of inhabitants that they are all in each other's way, on which account the country would be too small to feed them all unless the poorer people subsisted on Pannengayen or the fruit of the wild palm or sugar-tree⁴, which without any labour they pick at certain times of the year, prepare, and also dry, although, if they cared to work, they could live in plenty by settling in the lands of Ponnery and Mantotte which are very fertile and also not nearly so unhealthy as the other lands of the Wannias. The said Voseh has already induced some of them to go there, and in spite of one another's opinions, the matter has progressed so far that we have already erected a stockade at Ponnery where bigger elephants than formerly are now kraaled, so that if affairs at Jaffnapatnam are taken in hand and zealously prosecuted nothing but good can result. The Merchant Pyl is a zealous officer whom we had already intended to succeed the Merchant Rooman as Administrateur, but in the event of the said Voseh's departure or any other change respecting the latter, he should be trained to act as Dissava there, for it may happen that Commandeur Paviljoen may be ordered to Coromandel, and then the said Voseh would stand next in order for the vacancy of Commandeur, wherefore we should think of a Dissava

¹ 24 Seers or about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel.

² = 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ amunams (Sinh: dry measure) or 52 bushels.

³ A money of account = 3 florin or 40 Heavy or 60 light (Indian) stivers; see Codringtons Ceylon coins and currency.

⁴ The Palmyra palm.

in time, for everyone is not suited to that work. Dissavas in addition to being devoted and trustworthy officers should also possess strong constitutions in order to stand the continual travelling and other work. Your Excellency should have no serious difficulty in finding another person as Administrateur either there or here.

What great progress has been made there in the dissemination of Christianity in these few years can be seen by Your Excellency in the report of the commissioners who were sent there for the purpose, and although much credit is due to the Reverend Baldaeus¹, who was with me during the conquest and all the heat of the war and was also nominated for the work by vote among all the brethren, I have never known him to submit himself so strictly to the Scholarchs as the other brethren, as is also the case with the Reverend Bongaert. In other respects, Your Excellency should be pleased to see that the express orders of the Lords Directors that all the schools in the Island should be placed under Your Excellency's own particular care are observed, and as I have always practised, appointing to their charge such eminent Scholarchs that the brethren would not only have to attach themselves to them merely to travel with them but would also respect them.

At Jaffanapatnam another experiment is in progress, viz., the culture of silk-worms, in order to see whether silk could be obtained from them there. I have also had a few mulberry trees planted here which are thriving, but they should be planted in many more places, as in January or February a supply of worms is due. The eggs could otherwise be obtained from Jaffanapatnam. These are matters that could easily be undertaken not only with small labour but with small cost. This matter also then stands recommended to Your Excellency's interest.

To the South of the ridge of Codremale², there begins the fertile district of Putelauw³ and Palavi and also the jurisdiction of Colombo, and Westwards of there is situated the island Calpentyn, where, at the Northern extremity, we have stationed a watch of 29 men under a good sergeant; and as Putelauw is visited from the opposite coast with cloth goods, opium, and other wares, all vessels sailing past should be inspected by our watch, and Your Excellency should be pleased diligently to see that no cinnamon is carried away from there. The said island is included under Jaffanapatnam as it can quickly be reached both by water and by land from Manaer, and, in case of need, succoured from there sooner than from here. A sloop should continually be stationed there for the narrowing of our watch by causing passing vessels to heave to, or for the succour of our people. The island also yields a certain quantity of zaye and this almost pays back to us the expenses of our people there.

The situation and the size of the island of Calpentyn can tolerably be seen by Your Excellency in the map, being placed on its south side so close to the coast of Ceylon that one can wade across almost kneehigh at high tide. The usual road along the coast of Ceylon also runs through this island. There are further between Palavi and Chilauw divers saltpans which too we have in our power easily to destroy in the event of any mischief being caused by the King of Kandy. The lie of the rest of the country from Codremale to Negombo can be seen in the considerations already alluded to, and, as it is my intention to be brief, I shall refer you to them.

Having thus briefly and hastily gone round the island of Ceylon, I would suggest to Your Excellency that the best form of experience would be gained by a personal inspection of one thing and another, especially if Your Excellency would only go through the Portuguese books of the King of Portugal⁴ which are still in existence, from which Your Excellency could see what usages the Portuguese maintained and what value was placed on this Island by the King of Portugal, who wrote in a certain letter that he would rather lose the whole

¹ Philippus Baldaeus, the author of a work on Ceylon (*Beschrijving van Malabar en Choromandel en het machtige Eylant Ceylon*).

² Kuduraimalai on the N. W. Coast.

³ Puttalam.

⁴ The Portuguese Thombos of Ceylon, &c. Govt. Archives.

of India than risk the loss of Ceylon. It is a matter for regret that the collection is not quite complete, and that no further attention was paid to it after the capture of this city, as it is largely damaged through neglect and eaten by rats. Finally, during my presence here, the books were sought for and found, and are now handed over to Your Excellency.

Before I pass on to our naval strength and how the same should be employed, it would not appear to be unnecessary also to place before Your Excellency certain general points beginning with our most important object as regards the whole Island, viz., that we should use every endeavour in order to keep our money within the country and to increase its products, so that we need not be dependent on outside sources, to which end the means are not lacking if only they are assiduously pursued.

The first means to ensure this is the blessed and heaven-sent peace at present existing in this island and the fact that we are not menaced by any European enemy from without, and with this object in view all possible openings which may in any way provoke a war should be prevented.

The second means is the encouragement of agriculture in order to do without foreign rice which consumes most of the money of the inhabitants.

The cultivation of cotton should also be reckoned among the most necessary means, as it would in time develop sufficiently to enable us to provide ourselves from our own looms; but this would take some considerable time since we are very badly provided with weavers here, and Jaffanapatnam has only sufficient to clothe and provide for her own inhabitants, so that, in the meantime, we must consider other measures, namely, that we sell yearly our arecanuts exclusively to our burghers and that they only are allowed to bring back cotton goods to this district in return, forbidding all foreign merchants, especially the Moors, to bring cotton goods here and take away our money. However, as such a restriction might be considered unseasonable, it has been my practice to raise the duty on the cloth brought here by the Moors, and, in addition, to prohibit the sale by them of cloth by the single piece, they being only allowed to sell it to our burghers wholesale. The Moors should further not be permitted to keep any private shops whatsoever.

The duty on the rice that the Moors bring in is fixed at 5 per cento and the Christian inhabitants of Ceylon and our burghers bring it in toll free. Cloth goods brought by Moors residing out of or in the country are taxed at 10 per cento and those brought in by our own people at not more than 5 per cento, but the latter rate may be reduced much more. This has been effected only at Colombo owing to the shortness of my stay here, and more trouble will probably be experienced at Galle owing to the large number of Moors who reside in that district. Steps have however already been taken to introduce the measures there, and our burghers and the Christian inhabitants would be encouraged all the more to import cloth goods as they could not otherwise prevail against the Moors.

Moreover, since they are comparatively helpless owing to their poverty, the Hon: Company could assist them through her own trade in the importation of cloth goods, as hitherto has been done, viz., by obtaining such quality and quantity of cloth as the country-people can sell, the supply for Colombo being obtained from Madure and for Galle from Cormandel and Bimelepatnam.

If Ceylon could only progress sufficiently for us to depend entirely on our own cultivation to satisfy our needs, and the Moors were also prevented from bringing their cloth goods here, practical experience would prove it to be one of the most blessed countries in the world, and the Hon: Company and the fatherland could expect great profits therefrom; and in addition to being independent of outside supplies, all those who want elephants, arecanuts, timber, black sugar, &c., must pay for them with money as is now the case at Jaffnapatnam, for that province (praise God!) has now progressed so far that we have already obtained from there yearly 60 to 100,000 guilders in money. Galle too (praise God!) has been placed on such a good footing that we believe she can

help herself in future without money. The Moors come frequently to Galle with rice, oil, butter, &c., from Bengal, and this must be permitted to continue in some degree so long as they take away our elephants in exchange.

In order, however, to keep our money within the Island it will be necessary in due course to prohibit by public plakkaat its export without licence, but before doing so we must first await the wisnes and orders of Their Excellencies, in order, as already stated, not to undertake unseasonably matters of such importance on our own responsibility. In the meantime, Your Excellency has seen in the letter dated the 12th of this month from Commandeur Roothaes that we should negotiate no goods for money but only for elephants and arecanuts, through which the money must then remain in the country.

It is also highly necessary for the welfare of the Colombo district that the entire jurisdiction of Colombo, particularly the city, should be kept free of Moorish residents, who since I was here last had considerably increased in number. They have now however been driven away again, and the Receiver (of the Port) or Sabandaer should adopt strict measures to see that the same vessels which bring the Moors from abroad should also leave with the identical people who arrive in them, and that they are not permitted to obtain domicile here; but the few tailors and others, 16 in number, who are provisionally allowed to remain here together with their families are shown in the list handed to Your Excellency, in order that they may be sent away should Your Excellency consider it necessary.

Your Excellency should also as a fixed principle for your government unceasingly proceed against and drive away from the country the Portuguese canaille, such as toepasses¹ and similar folk. The names of those whom it is necessary that Your Excellency should send away are with the Captain of the Burghers, as regards this place, and with Commandeur Roothaes in respect of those at Galle. The chief reasons why it is imperative that they should be expelled are that they do nothing but continually pursue the native women who are married to Netherlanders in order to debauch them, live without toil, seduce the slaves to thieving, correspond with the papists on the opposite coast, and spy on all our activities; from all of which Your Excellency can appreciate the absolute necessity of expelling these scoundrels.

Hitherto, to our prejudice, timber and arrack were requisitioned from Batavia, although Ceylon could send fully 200 leggers of arrack a year to Batavia if there was need for it there. Timber too is available in such profusion in the forests that we need have no occasion to obtain it from anywhere else. What timber is at present in hand for constructing bridges over the rivers of Negombo, Colombo, and Paneture² can be seen by Your Excellency in the lists with the Master Carpenter and the Dissava. All this timber could be felled almost without any cost and dragged to the river by elephants and then sent down by raft or punt, all according to the custom of the country, or, in extraordinary circumstances, by impressing people into the service, or by the ordinary slaves of Colombo and service tenants from the Pasdum Corle, which is full to excess of beautiful timber. It is difficult however to bring it down owing to the very hilly nature of the district, and my intention accordingly was to erect a sawmill worked by Moors and other service tenants in the heart of the forest at a place called Aglewatte³ so that the planks and beams could with little effort be brought to the river.

Since my last return from Malabar, I have ordered that all Moors coming from abroad should return in the same vessels, regarding the necessity of which Your Excellency and I are of the same opinion. This order should also be enforced at Galle in order that the Moors with their smooth talk (with which they are well equipped) may not displace our own people.

¹ From Sans Dwee-bhashi (two-tongued), thence: Interpreter; used as a term of contempt to designate people of mixed Portuguese and Sinhalese origin; cf. Tuppahi.

² Panadura.

³ Agalawatta

How rapacious some of our own people and nearly all of the Sinhalese are is partly known to Your Excellency, and Your Excellency also is well aware of the reason why the Dissava especially should be appointed from persons who are recognized as free from avarice and who cherish a love for justice and the rights of the humbler inhabitants howsoever poor and wretched they may be, above all those liable to perform service; for I could never regard them without being moved to the heart, seeing that they no less than we are God's creatures; and yet they are sometimes treated no better than brute beasts by the free-holders and some of our own people. Should these poor people's rights not be maintained by the Dissava, and, especially by your high authority, I fear that God would most seriously be offended with us.

To assist the Dissavas, there have been appointed over the Pasdum and Galle Corles each an Overseer, who is termed, according to the Sinhalese fashion, Captain of the Corle.¹ Both these officers, as well as the Dissava, should be of good character and capacity and free from avarice.

Next to them follows the overseer of the cinnamon peelers (called in Sinhalese Captain of the Mahabade) in whose power it is at the same time to oppress those people greatly as already has been experienced. One can readily imagine how beholden the Hon: Company is to them, for it is really they who harvest the fruits of this country and must milk the cow for us.

I have already in our conversations discussed sufficiently with Your Excellency the mentality and disposition of the Sinhalese, so that it will be unnecessary to write about that at length. It has however always been my practice to keep near me some of the Sinhalese chiefs as it would otherwise be difficult to preserve the particular usages of the country among the inhabitants, and also to find out at the same time what was going on, exchanging them sometimes for others of whom the former are jealous. There would otherwise only be a very remote possibility of finding out everything that was happening and of which it was also important to be aware. It will be necessary for Your Excellency to keep Don Jan Mudaliyar of Colombo, with you first for 5 or 6 months, as there is no one in the whole Island who is his equal in knowledge and experience. He is also sometimes a very good councillor in matters that are not adverse to his own interests or detrimental to the King's; and I have found by experience that the Sinhalese would never proffer any advice if they saw it was against the King's interests, while they would readily approve of anything (although to the King's prejudice) if they knew that it had already been decided upon; and in this respect experience will prove to Your Excellency that it is essential to be very careful that your intentions are not prematurely disclosed to them or to any of our people; for, in order to obtain a favour, they know very well how to creep into the confidence of those from whom they think they can discover anything in order to turn it to their own advantage. Next to Don Joan in knowledge are two clever fellows, the one called Moety Apohamy and the other Jaeondouwa Apohamy. Both of them belong to the very highest families and are therefore greatly respected, but they are very jealous of each other and both in no lesser degree of Don Joan, upon whom they also look down as not being of such good family as themselves. Among those who have been most useful to us only in the war and have also continued faithful to us, I would mention Don Constantyn, Adigaer of Bentot, who, although his children and grandchildren had fled to the King, was faithful to us during the hottest part of the war in this Island and has also remained so, and as he is of high descent he must always be honoured above the Mudaliyar of Negombo. Louys and Manuel d'Andrado, of whom the Mudaliyar of Negombo and Louys d'Andrado are already known to Your Excellency. Manuel d'Andrado is lately returned from Jaffnapatanam, and although he has not acquitted himself to my entire satisfaction Your Excellency may very well employ him again on account of his knowledge of the Pasdum Corle, but he is prodigiously arrogant and extremely oppressive where the poor people are concerned.

¹ I.e.: Mudaliyar of the Corle.

There resides at Negombo one Joan Texeiro¹ who is of good family and also possesses a knowledge of matters, but he is jealous of the Mudaliyar of Negombo. It would also be necessary for Your Excellency sometimes to summon him. In addition to these chiefs, we also have a number of highly descended and respectable families, chiefly those of the Mudaliyar of Galle and the old Adigar of Mature and his brother Don Louys, and also one Jasondere Mudaliyar, and all these although almost of no use whatever to us, should nevertheless be treated with consideration on account of their families. If Your Excellency should be inclined to elevate anyone outside those whom I have mentioned above, my advice would be that it would be best to select some one of the middle class from which I have obtained the best service. I would frankly recommend Joan Arachchy to Your Excellency to accompany Your Excellency while travelling, as he has always given me great satisfaction, but do not make him great too soon, nor for that matter lightly advance any of the Sinhalese if Your Excellency wishes to be served no worse. They should also sometimes be nourished on hope but should always be treated kindly, as Your Excellency will find to your advantage. As the condition of the lower castes of the Sinhalese is so miserable, particularly of the Coolies, Paneas, Chalias, Rodias, Carrias, Paleas, or Washermen, who are liable to perform service, and similar people, it can easily be presumed that they employ every trick and artifice to escape their servitudes, and the chiefs too on that account do not neglect to do their share to attract these people to their districts as lascarins,² owing to the various services which they above all others exact from them. Such discharge from their liabilities is prejudicial to the Hon: Company, and the Dissavas should continually be on the watch to prevent it, as Your Excellency can see laid down in the Instructions for the Dissavas and the Captain of the Mahabadde. What persons and how many have from time to time been similarly drafted as lascarins from the Chalias³ can be seen in the list kept of those people, so that, should it become necessary, they could easily be redrafted back to their service, unless for good reasons shown their freedom was granted to them by any of the successive Governors. The Dissavas and the Commandeurs never to my knowledge had the power to transfer such authority or even to assume it themselves.

How the lands have been distributed by me and the respective Governors to the chiefs and lascarins both at Colombo and Galle appears in the various (lascarin) rolls in the custody of His Honour Commandeur Roothaes and the Dissava here. By this means we have been spared very heavy expenses both at Colombo and Galle. Your Excellency should be pleased to observe as an unalterable rule that those lands are taken away from none of them, and that no change is made in the granting of them, as that cannot be done without much alteration, and the grant in addition has been made by written ola in which the Company's word is pledged.

The fortifications of the City of Galle, at least the most necessary of them, having for the most part been completed, I would suggest that the work should be continued in the same manner and with the same people as at present; for all the Malabars who were thought suitable for agriculture at Galle were taken away from the work a few months previously and distributed in the villages and also promised their freedom in addition, so that they could not again be recalled from the lands without breaking our word. No coolies have ever been employed on the town works, and this too could not be done without disorganising the villages and demoralising the miserable poverty stricken inhabitants.

I have already placed orders along the Malabar Coast for the purchase of as many slaves as possible as cultivators, and accordingly some people have already been brought here. It would be preferable if whole families could be sent out together as that would render their custody here easier. The men are otherwise inclined to run away, and this they would have no occasion for doing when in

¹ Tissera.

² From Persian " lashkar " " an army "—applied to the native militia; see Hobson- obson: op., cit :

³ Salagama caste; see Codrington's glossary.

the company of wives and children. As Your Excellency is at present on the Malabar Coast, you may if convenient look into the matter and make a suitable order.

Among the most weighty considerations regarding this Government, by no means the least is how so to adjust matters with the King Radia Singa¹ that we might enjoy the land in peace and attain our objects as desired. It is unnecessary to add here how and why the treaty was made with him, but it can very well be stated how often he has broken it, even at the beginning, viz., at the time of the attack and capture of the town of Galle², for it was clearly stated in the treaty³ that he would supply us with the necessary provisions, the which he did very moderately at first and latterly not at all, and, although our people within the town of Galle suffered great hunger and privation, we were indeed never so presumptuous as to look for provisions in his territory until through sickness and the loss of our people we were forced thereto. Hunger finally compelled us to decide to gather in his territory those provisions which he was under obligation to supply to us. Later, he made another treaty with us, by which we on our part agreed to his Dissavas' governing the district, but this too did not succeed because he had already made up his mind to betray us, and the murder of Commandeur Coster of blessed memory may rightly be reckoned among his acts of treachery, and was without any doubt committed by his order. The attack on Commandeur van der Stel and the slaughter and capture of our people in the Negombo and Chilauw districts cannot be regarded as other than a piece of treachery. His continued correspondence with the enemy when the Portuguese were still here and also thereafter must also be considered a violation of the treaty; and everyone also knows how unreasonably he behaved towards us after the capture of Colombo and how he caused our people to be murdered wherever he could lay hands on them. He has further ventured to demand Jaffnapatnam and Mannaer from us, although neither he nor his predecessors ever had any right thereto. He has now since the year (1658), during my presence in the Island, shown no signs of activity, not, ah me, out of love for us but through pure fear. It is also known to all the world how tyrannically he has violated the law of nations, for there are now many ambassadors at his court who are detained in a captivity more miserable than Turkish slavery, not only our own people but those of other nations,⁴ among others one from the Prince of Bengale, who, reduced to beggary, perished miserably with all his people after 15 or 18 years' captivity. Your Excellency also knows how unjustly he detains in his territory the English who have never done him any harm, as well as his intolerable and blasphemous arrogance causing himself to be styled no other than Lord God, and accordingly compelling his wretched subjects to worship him as slaves with their faces in the dust. It is moreover reliably reported that he has caused to be murdered the lieutenant Frans Hals, one of our ambassadors, and that his murderous disposition is in evidence everywhere even among the very best of his friends, most of whom he has murdered during the last 4 or 5 years, so that Your Excellency can readily understand that we can expect no good from this horrible monster, but, on the contrary, our absolute ruin, if he could only devise any means to that end. His attempts to secure the friendship of the English are also due to no other cause; but I am of opinion that as he has grown old and feeble this barbarian will leave us in peace as long as he lives, and that the English will not allow themselves to be deceived by him in the manner that for so many years past he deceived us with respect to the Portuguese and the Portuguese with respect to us. The flattery and the complimentary language which he now employs spring from his fear of our power and are in no wise due to his affection for us, and I in return have always regaled him with extravagant compliments not only to preserve peace but also for the sake of our poor countrymen.

¹ Raja Sinha II.

² March 13, 1640.

³ See appendix to translation of Maatsuycker's Memoir.

⁴ For references to the captures of Englishmen, &c., see Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Ceylon Branch, Vol. XXX., No. 78.

The last present was sent him, as Your Excellency knows, in the hopes that those of our wretched countrymen who are still alive may be allowed to turn their steps homeward from that lions' court, but if that does not eventuate, methinks that the cup of equity will overflow on our side and that it would be high time to steer another course, but most circumspectly, and in such manner as I have privately discussed with Your Excellency; but should our people, as I trust, be allowed to come away, matters should be allowed to continue on the present footing and as approved by Their Excellencies and the Lords Directors. In the event of our people returning I believe that some of their officials from the Court will also accompany them and speak perhaps of some hardship or the restitution of towns and lands. Don Joan should however deprive them of the opportunity beforehand, the which he could easily do with Sinhalese compliments seeing that we now appear so formidable to Ragia. The latter should receive some moderate acknowledgment every year, and his taste for rarities such as horses, falcons, bells, &c., gratified as much as possible, and continued to be encouraged; but at the same time he should be informed in writing that we shall not send to his Court any Dutchmen so long as all our people are not first returned to us. This resolution must be acted upon, and should he restore any of our people and we have occasion to write to him or send him anything, the same should be done through Sinhalese, who, however, must not be compelled thereto but should be employed only if they volunteered for the service.

I should like in this connection to make some suggestion for rescuing the poor English prisoners¹, who belong to the same faith as we, but as sometimes there seems to be so little possibility of getting back our own people, I can suggest no way except that when writing to him about our own people we should intercede for the English as well, thus also discharging our duty as Christians.

The naval force presently belonging to Ceylon is of some considerable strength, and consists of 8 ships of war and fluits, 5 native ships, 2 Galliots, and 20 small yachts, frigates, sloops, and boats, viz.:—

Erasmus	} destined for Batavia, viz., Domburgh and Bloomendaal
Domburgh	
Bloemendaal	
the fluits	Spreeuw } Vreede } destined for Persia and Surat <i>via</i> Malabar Vlielandt }
the fluit	
Muyden	still due from Batavia, the fluit to be used for shipping the sugar to Persia and the Muyden probably for taking cinnam- mon to Batavia, but Your Excellency should finally decide the matter according to the exigencies of time and other circumstances.
Diemerneer	

The Roode Leeuw lies at present in the Cochin river to be broken up if considered no longer fit for service

The light yachts Sterre	} Tutucuryn Gale d'Kat Beursknegt d'Croon Magatty Angelier	All these, with the exception of 3 or 4 captured Cochin frigates, are stationed at our Residencies and other places on the Malabar Coast from Manapaer to Cananoor in order to enforce the due fulfilment of our contracts.

The sloop Caneel Tack
The sloop d'Valek

Geldria	} d'Hoop Romain 'tKuycken Tayouan	These five yachts belong to the Coromandel coast but are stationed in Ceylon at present, and Your Excellency could easily get rid of them as they are of little use to Ceylon

¹ From Robert Knox's Ann (Frigate) and Captain Vassall's " Persian Merchant."

The galliot Peerkyt } are necessary for cruising service off the Ceylon coasts
 the frigate Cananoor }

The native vessels Haan en Hen: were expected from Bengal with sugar for Persia and the goods requisitioned for Malabar, but were dispatched for rice and the Malabar indent. They should be employed in future on the Malabar Coast and for bringing cotton from Surat

The sloop Caliture: is at Jaffanapatnam

The sloop Galkisse: at Calpatyn

The sloop Peper-koorn: at Coilangh

The sloop Colombo }
 the boat Aernhem } do duty at Galle conveying stone, chunam, and timber
 the boat Hercules }

Your Excellency should as already stated send away to Coromandel at the earliest opportunity the 5 yachts belonging to that place, in order to unburden Ceylon of them. The others, with the exception of the great ships Vreede, Haan, Hen, Hilversum, en Perkyt, are not of such particular importance and must suffice, as they have hitherto done, for our needs. Yours Excellency is aware that we have applied from the fatherland for 5 or 6 strongly built, fast sailing galiots, which alone could do more work than all those small, badly built vessels, which need continuous caulking and timbering and consequently are a source of endless trouble and expense.

Your Excellency will see in my letters written to the Chief Officer at Cochin that I have instructed him therein to purchase a quantity of hides in order to see whether the cinnamon could not be packed in them, as we have seen done by the Portuguese at Cochin. We have already packed a few bales of cinnamon in these hides, and Your Excellency has already concurred with me that this would meet with the approval of the Lords Directors.

Your Excellency should therefore (as we are of the same opinion) have as many bales as possible packed in the hides with the leather well sewn round the gunny, as far as our supply will permit. A further good supply of hides can later be obtained from Malabar, but the cinnamon packed after this season and sewn round with leather should, in my opinion, be done up in heavier bales of a 100 pounds each, because the cinnamon could be better secured in leather and more closely packed, and consequently occupy less storage room in the ship. I am taking with me to Batavia a 1,000 of these same hides to be sent to Japan as samples, and should there be a demand for them, a large quantity could be collected yearly.

Your Excellency should be pleased to bear in mind that after my departure a general discharge from service should take place in Malabar and Ceylon in order to give the people no cause for complaint. A release has already taken place at Jaffanapatnam, and there now accompany me (to Batavia) 60 or 65 men. I do not estimate that the full number affected will be more than 2 or 300, and as I reckon that Ceylon and Malabar can well do without 400 men, the release can conveniently be effected.

If with the opening of the new books from February 1 next, the allowance to unmarried servants cannot be abolished, as Your Excellency has already effected at Amboina, Your Excellency should proceed as I have already decided. This would obviate much confusion to the bookkeepers, and also make for more freedom from error in the individual accounts, which now owing to this allowance often require fresh entering.

Their Excellencies some considerable time ago made order that the table money paid to married servants should be abolished (as they draw their wages monthly in cash), the which could not have been given effect to owing to the war and the fact that they had no fixed place of residence, but now as everyone has everywhere his own people and also his fixed appointment, this could conveniently be brought into effect from the 1st of March.

The importation of salt by the Moors to this Island from the opposite coast had previously been allowed notwithstanding that there is an abundant supply in Ceylon. It is now mostly brought from Jaffanapatnam and Manaer by our own people, the Galle district however obtaining most of its supply from Waluwe. In the Considerations regarding Ceylon and the letters received from Their Excellencies, Your Excellency should see how the salt should be farmed out at Colombo, Galle, and Negombo, and delivered to the renters by small quantities at a fixed price for resale also at a fixed price. As long as the salt was not farmed out, it was always my practice (except occasionally to favour the burghers) to allow no one to sell it except the Hon. Company, and this should remain in force till the end of February when it should be farmed out at the general sale (of rents along) with the zury, fish, bazaar rent, &c.

The tavern keepers have always been limited to a certain number at Colombo, Gale, Jaffanapatnam, Manaer, Nigombo, Caliture, &c. Their Excellencies sometime ago fixed the amount of the licence at 6 rixdollars a month, but as I was absent at the time of the farming out of the rents, this has not yet come into force. This too should be introduced at the end of February in order that this salutary order of Their Excellencies should be carried out. It should also be seen that salt is delivered to the Hon: Company at Jaffanapatnam and Manaer at a fixed price as is now the practice. A report has reached me that the Moors from the opposite coast were in the habit of settling at Jaffanapatnam contrary to the regulations, and should Your Excellency in due course find that this is the case, you should according to the instructions make order against their doing so.

The paddy account out of sheer neglect, stupidity, and carelessness still shows a deficit of £17,504 : 6 :—in the trade books owing to the impossibility of checking the yield; however, since my arrival here, a large number of people have been drafted for cultivation in addition to those previously sent, and in spite of their being amply provided at the spot with the means for their maintenance, the Dissava du Pon within that short time has brought in 5,000 parras of paddy in reduction of the abovementioned deficit, which amount he had increased at the time of the closing of the books by an additional 1,000, so that at this rate the deficit will soon be reduced and liquidated. All the paddy in excess of 5 or 6,000 parras a year that is delivered in reduction of the deficit should be credited in a separate account in the trade books against the cost of cloth goods and other necessaries which the Malabars working on the land will need for the first few years.

As soon as Your Excellency may be pleased to return from the Malabar Coast, you should devote your attention to placing all our expenses on a definite footing, and this can conveniently be done now owing to the peace, because, as there is quiet everywhere, expenses could so be regulated that one year would differ but little from another. Similarly our profits could also be regulated on a better footing than before. The trade in arecanuts depends on their sale on the Coromandel and Madura coasts; that of elephants on the coming of the merchants who take them away from here and who must always be treated somewhat indulgently; the land revenue could be placed on a firm basis; and how our profits should be obtained in our trade in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast is not unknown to Your Excellency. The revenue from the Pearl Fishery, tolls, &c., depends on the honesty of the persons who are placed in charge thereof; the dues payable for the navigation of the bay by the Moors and others also bring in their profits as does the passage of the straits of Manaer: so that everything depends on the maintenance of good order and the strict supervision of subordinates. No one should also be allowed advances of salary in excess of the authorized rate, nor should our establishment be made too unwieldy, all of which Your Excellency knows full well.

The Predicants, Scherius, Slipperius, and Wallius, have for some time past insisted on receiving the Predicant's salary of a hundred guilders (a month), but I have always delayed the payment of the amount till they had learned the native languages; and since Slipperius has already begun to study the Malabar language, I have issued him an authority to draw a hundred guilders, and this Your Excellency should also do, should the others also make a similar start.

I have often wondered that great ships like the Mayden, Mars, and others of that size should be filled to capacity with (only) 130 to 140 lasts of pepper, owing to the quantity of dust therein. While at Jambi I discovered that in cleaning 100 lasts which were sifted by means of a wind or fan-mill, 7 lasts of dust or light pepper was winnowed out and blown away by the wind. These 7 lasts in weight took up not less than 28 to 30 lasts of space, so that where a 100 lasts were stacked before at least an additional 20 lasts could be stored, representing a difference of 1/5 in the freight. Should Your Excellency agree, a trial could be made not with the pepper that goes to Persia, Bengale, Suratte, Cormandel, or Ceylon, but with that sent to Batavia to be shipped to the fatherland in order to economize space on the important homewardbound ships; but before the pepper cleaned in this way is sent to the Indian Quarters, we should first ascertain as to whether it could not be sold at so much more than at present so as to cover the loss of 7 per cento in weight incurred by us, for this winnowing purely with a view to economizing freight would not appear to be necessary.

I leave behind for Your Excellency efficient subordinates who are well fitted for their several duties, in view of their qualifications and the capacity with which each of them is endowed, according to my own opinion and experience, as can be seen in the list which I have confidentially handed over to Your Excellency. I have included among them my secretary, Martin Huysman, who has been with me for so many years and has done good service. I would be obliged if Your Excellency would be pleased to keep vacant for him such appointment as in Your Excellency's opinion he has deserved and for which there should at present be good opportunity if I did not find it necessary for him to accompany me. It is my intention however (subject to the wishes of Their Excellencies) to send him back to Your Excellency by the first available ship in order to serve at this place, as he ought to possess more knowledge of affairs than others since he has been present at all our deliberations.

Your Excellency should also be pleased to bear in mind that no Jogis or heathen mendicants should be allowed to perform any public Mohammedan religious ceremonies in the Company's territory in Ceylon as this is forbidden on pain of severe penalty. Since Colombo, Gale, and Mallabaer are so plentifully supplied with gunpowder, and there are good vaults at Jaffanapatnam and Manaer but only a moderate quantity of powder, Your Excellency should order a quantity of the stuff to be sent overland from Colombo to Manaer in March next, and roundabout from Gale to Jaffanapatnam in April, May, or June.

Your Excellency should be pleased to order that the salt meat and bacon sent here from Jaffanapatnam should be issued to passing ships both here and there, and you should also consider as to whether it would now be at all necessary to send there a fresh supply in exchange.

It has been reported to us that Commandeur Paviljoen should sell the elephants only at Jaffanapatnam and also issue their wages to the dyers and weavers, and Your Excellency should be pleased to order him in due course to adopt the system at Galle both as regards the sale of elephants and the disbursement of the Company's funds, and with the advice or at least the knowledge of the Merchant Pyl and the Secretary.

I had fully expected that Ragia Singha would have replied to our letters before my departure, but as he has failed to do so, it will be necessary for Your Excellency to send him a letter by some lascarins informing him that although I have gone away, Your Excellency will deal with His Imperial Majesty in a manner agreeable to him, further using such compliments as Your Excellency may deem necessary for the service of the Hon: Company. Had I to hand over this important and extensive government to a man of less experience, capacity, and wisdom, I would have written a more lengthy memorandum, but as I consider this unnecessary in Your Excellency's case, I have only included here the general and a few special points to which I should like to draw Your Excellency's attention. I therefore conclude this (memorandum) with the heartfelt wish and prayer that Almighty God may overshadow Your Excellency with His spirit of wisdom and courage, in

order that all Your Excellency's endeavours may tend to the honour of His name, the building up of His church, and the service of the fatherland, and particularly the enhancing of Your Excellency's own reputation. This is the sincere and honest wish of (appeared below), Sir, Your Excellency's good friend and obedient servant (was signed) Ryckloff van Goens, on the margin, In the castle of Colombo, this 23rd day of December, 1663.

**TRANSLATION OF MEMOIR OF RYCLKLOFF VAN GOENS
FOR RYCLKLOFF VAN GOENS THE YOUNGER
AND THE COUNCIL OF CEYLON
DATED APRIL 12, 1675.**

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF CEYLON, THE FACTORIES OF THE PORTS OF
MADURA, THE TOWN NAGAPATAM AND THE
VILLAGES APPERTAINING THERETO, TO BE IN
FORCE PROVISIONALLY AND TILL FURTHER
ORDER OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOV-
ERNOR-GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL OF
INDIA, AND TO BE PONDERED OVER
AND OBSERVED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.
AND AS CIRCUMSTANCES MAY
PERMIT.**

It is not my intention to present here a lengthy or elaborate treatise setting forth the constitution and present condition of this Government,—which circumstances and the time now at my disposal do not permit,—but only to dwell on the most important points which it would be both desirable and necessary to observe, in order that they may be maintained till such time as Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Council of India shall lay down such permanent regulations for the conduct of affairs in general as can produce the results for which thro' so many years so much blood has been shed and such heavy expenses incurred by us. The means necessary for the maintenance of the Government, and, with God's blessings, not merely for its maintenance but its increase, are not unknown to Y. E., nor the course which must be pursued in order to secure that happy result for the Hon: Company, and it will therefore only be necessary to state here briefly that they consist in the collection of all the arecanuts obtainable in the Island, the capturing of as many elephants as can possibly be sold every year, the promotion of agriculture, the adoption of measures against the alienation of the Hon: Company's tolls, dues, and land revenue and the enforcement of the regular payment thereof, and, above all, the trade in salt (the Company's important property), which should be reserved exclusively for the Company and remain under its control; similarly, that the chank and pearl fisheries should be resigned to no one whomsoever but be placed under responsible supervision, and that the trade in cotton goods shall especially remain the Company's sole monopoly. To the above we should add the most important source (perhaps that for which we have laboured most), viz., the cinnamon, and, further, the promotion of the trade in all manner of necessary and popular goods which could be sold in abundance in Ceylon, Madura, Coromandel, and Malabar, if our affairs could only now be organized in true businesslike fashion and faithfully conducted thereafter. Every possible precaution has been taken by us in the circumstances to ensure the collection of all the available arecanuts for the Hon: Company and to keep any outsider from participating in the trade. This however could not be carried out so effectively as by stationing 5 or 6 good, fast-sailing sloops on the East and West, or outer and inner, coasts of Ceylon, viz., from Panoa as far as Hammehiel on the outer coast, and in the inlets to the North and South of Adam's Bridge, from Hammehiel¹ in the North to Chilaw in the South.

These vessels would serve exactly the same purpose in securing our cloth or linen trade, and, for the rest, that trade as well as that in arecanuts would depend entirely on the trustworthiness of the various Commandeurs² Dissavas³.

¹ Hammehiel.—i.e., Kayts (Kays or Kais in Portuguese times) lit: Heel of a Ham. A little island to the north-west of Jaffna, situated between the is'ands of Amsterdam and Levden.

² Commandeur.—Head of a military establishment. There were only 3 Commandeurs in India and Ceylon, viz., the Commandeurs of Malabar, Galle, and Jaffnapatnam, all placed under the Governor of Ceylon.

³ Dissava.—Sinhalese Governor of a Province. The title was adopted in the Sinhalese speaking districts of Ceylon by the Dutch, three of whose most important officers were the Dissavas of the Colombo, Jaffna and Matara Districts.

heads of establishments, mates on the hookers, pinks, and sloops, and the diligent supervision of the Fiscals,¹ Receivers,² and others, regarding all of which suitable provision has already been enacted by plakkaat,³ so that the duty of Y. E. and the Council here only requires you at the utmost to maintain and cause to be maintained the provisions of the plakkaat, on which everything will depend.

Many more elephants than are needed for the trade's yearly requirements can be captured at Colombo, Galle, Batticalo, Trincoenmale, Jaffanapatnam and the district of Mantotte, and, since no irregularity can take place here, nothing more need be said about the matter than that the sale should be fostered as much as possible by promising favourable terms to buyers and by attracting the merchants from Bengal to the market by the offer of preferential treatment; but it would be best of all if the trade was encouraged (only) at Jaffnapatnam⁴ as before. Timmersa has promised to do his best to that end, and the Opperhoofds at Nagapatnam should also be consulted regarding this matter and requested to induce merchants from all over India to come there in order to sail to Jaffanapatnam from that place and return with the Company's beasts in their own vessels.

Y. E. E. are aware of what great benefits lie hidden in agriculture, not only for the Hon: Company but also for the inhabitants, and with what great devotion that work was promoted for so many years past. It has now (God amend it!) again been set back by various acts of mismanagement and other obstacles, but chiefly by the war with the French. The daily efforts of the Dissavas Strick and van der Molen, Captain Joost Zeegenaer at Negombo, and the Commandeurs Pyl at Jaffanapatnam and de Graeuw at Batticalo show what steps have been taken by us to begin the work afresh and to restore it to its former condition. It would be a heavy task to set forth in these instructions the details and specialities regarding this work, but most necessary had I to deal with an inexperienced Governor and Council, and I shall therefore only say in confirmation of my statement and as an incontrovertible fact that from the year (16)65 to the years (16)70 and (16)71 inclusive there was so considerable a surplusage of rice in the province of Galle, or the Mature District, that it was sent to Galle and almost sufficed for the needs of that town, but that now, on the contrary, during the last three years, hundreds of lasts of rice had to be sent from Galle to Matara; and considering that no appreciable damage was caused by the fighting in that district (which was directed only against Ragia Zinga's brigands⁵), it would necessarily appear that the decline was due more to laziness, careless supervision, and remissness than to any other cause, and certainly least of all to any damage or attack by the enemy. We place implicit confidence in the loyalty and zeal of those whose task it is to undertake the work anew and to practise it in all parts of this Government, whereto may God Almighty lend His blessings as being one of the first and most important means which should be pursued in this Island in order to feed and maintain its people and to afford the certainty that Y. E. will be freed from the intolerable anxiety regarding the rice, and the Company from the heavy expenses incurred in procuring the same.

In order to speak now of the Hon: Company's tolls, taxes and land-revenue, a long and extensive recital would be necessary, examining chiefly the many and various customs and usages of the Sinhalese and Malabar kings of this Island and the manner in which the lands included in their several jurisdictions were divided by them. All these dues however are at present vague and insecure and can be recovered only through the process of time and a sagacious administration of the districts, and unravelled by a faithful and clear registration of the lands in general and in each province and district in particular, as in this Western part and the Southern districts of the Island, not only in respect of the general tax of the sowing and fruit-bearing trees but also of the Morales⁶, Decom⁷

¹ Public prosecutor.

² " Ontfangers " of Shahbandar, Receiver of port dues.

³ Proclamation.

⁴ The earlier practice was to ship the elephants for the Coromandel Coast from Jaffna, and those for Bengal from Galle and Colombo; see Van Goens' earlier memoir dated 1663.

⁵ Boschloopers'—lit: foresters.

⁶ Marale : Death duties. ⁷ Deknum.

and other dues, and the poll-tax¹, Oely-service² and other particular items in the Eastern and Northern districts of the Island.

All these matters are still in a state of confusion in the depopulated districts of Colombo, Negombo and Caliture, &c., due to the fact that we had invited all and sundry to come over to us in order to secure the means necessary for relieving their poverty: so that any semblance of order cannot be effected before all these lands round the whole of the Island are accurately registered according to the manner in vogue among the natives; and not till then can any dues be regularly recovered from them. Regarding the tolls and rents, suitable measures have been taken according to circumstances but by no means such as would ensure an appreciable increase, especially as regards the rents, which can be attended to as soon as the country is brought into a state of greater and more complete quiet.

As regards the valuable salt, the Hon: Company ought to derive very considerable profits in respect of that commodity, but that cannot be expected before we have secured all the saltpans East of Galle, viz., those lying across the river Waluve up to as far as Paletoupane or Appretotte and Arroekgainme; similarly those to the North of the Chilauw river at Maripo, Navacarre, Anewollondane, &c.; and, further, those at Cotjaer and about Elendeture and other places where it is now produced in large quantities, and from where, chiefly at Maripò, the Kandyans in addition mostly derive their supplies at present.

There are also several important and excellent saltpans in the Jaffanapatnam and Trincoenemalie Wanny and in Moeselipattoe near about Matotte, to which owing to various obstacles it has hitherto not been possible to devote any attention. These too promise their rich profits in good season.

In my opinion there can be no doubt that the chank fisheries both North and South of Adam's Bridge appertain to the Hon: Company and to no one else, and it has now been fully recognized in practice that the chanks can be fished only by the Company. This article of commerce would bring the Hon: Company a clear yearly profit of 80 to 100,000 guilders provided we shipped the chanks to Bengal and controlled the trade there, and also kept a sharp eye on the smugglers, which must be done particularly North of Adam's Bridge, and further enforced strict measures both at Nagapatnam and Jaffnapatnam by sloops cruising in those waters. We have now been constrained to sell the chanks here owing to lack of money for paying the Bengal Moors for the rice supplied by them, and our profits cannot therefore be so considerable as if we sent the chanks to Bengal under the Company's entire control. This may however be possible in due course and should be kept in view against a more favourable opportunity.

There would also be much to say about the pearl fishery if it was necessary, which it is not, to state everything here. Till now, however, it has been our policy to observe as far as possible the former usages thereant, but if the question should arise as to whether we should bind ourselves any longer to the present practice, I would emphatically say No, especially as regards the Manaar banks which indisputably are the Company's conquests, similarly as all the lands and shores from that place to the fort at Calpatyn stand under the Company's sovereign rule; and for that reason and by virtue of that right the pearl market must in no manner of way be diverted from Manaar but should expressly be ordered to be held there as a staple market. Y. E. cannot be unaware of the high degree of integrity required in this matter and of my efforts directed thereto during my long residence here. It is very probable that a fishery will be held next year, and preparations should accordingly be made in time. Should a fishery take place at Tutucoryn, it would be desirable if the fortifications there could be placed in a good state of defence in order to afford more security to the pearl market, but any steps in that connection should be deferred so as first to obtain the approval of Their Excellencies.

It is not necessary to state here in detail what profits are obtained by the Hon: Company from the cinnamon, the chief product of the Island, and we shall therefore make no further recommendations than that 4,000 bales

¹ Engebedde, ² " Cooly " service—see Codrington's glossary of Native Words and Phrases.

should be peeled against the forthcoming home voyage, viz., 3 to 3,400 bales for the Fatherland and 6 to 800 for the inland trade, all fine cinnamon of the best quality especially that for the Fatherland, which as far as possible should be rolled (into quills), well dried, and packed in leather, the which would not only cause a great saving of freight and lading but also (perhaps the chief consideration) result in considerably more money being realized in the Fatherland. In order now intelligently to pursue our trade or the traffic in general at all our factories, we should endeavour always to keep supplied Tutucoryn, Nagapatnam, and Adrempatnam with such goods as can be sold there, viz., cloves, nutmegs, mace, copper, tin, zinc, sandalwood, vermillion, quicksilver, opium, and other wares which are in demand at those places. always keeping there a constant supply of these goods though in small and moderate quantities. The Station of Colombo should however always be kept well stocked with all manner of trade goods which cannot perish or suffer much damage by desiccation, so as to be prepared to meet requisitions from other places, the indents to the Fatherland and Batavia being accordingly regulated by Y. E. in excess of the demands for a year's turnover. The trade in all those goods which are in demand at Surat, Malabar, Wingurla, Coromandel, and so on, must further be regulated according to the sales in the aforesaid countries, chiefly in respect of the spices, lead, tin, Japan copper, sandalwood, and so on, so as not to obstruct each other in the market nor hamper the traffic.

As included among the profits to be derived in the selling and purchasing of goods, consideration should also be paid to the minting of copper cassen¹ and the striking of gold and silver coins at Nagapatnam, and the issue of goods on account at an advance of 75 per cento on their cost in respect of home goods and at the usual rates as regards others. All these matters relating to the trade in all the places under our Government are of the greatest importance, and it is most necessary that they should receive our attention as being the means of bringing excellent profits to the Honourable Company; and all these observations lead us on to profit and to a well regulated and proper menage which is so necessary in this Island and in this Government (as elsewhere in the whole of India), yea, without which all our profits would be set back and turned to naught, whilst the burdens imposed on the Hon: Company would be insupportable if the profits did not outweigh them and duly contribute an excess to the Comptoir-General; for while the expenses here are in excess of the other Comptoirs and have now become extraordinary through the great expansion of this Government,² it would be easy to see that a good establishment should be regarded as the first gain. What all these rules and regulations consist in would necessitate an extensive recapitulation, which we consider unnecessary to include here in respect of Y. E. E. who are well aware of how after the conclusion of the late war last year the foundations thereof were laid this year primarily by discontinuing all coolies from Canara and Madura and the hired workmen engaged in extending and constructing the fortifications at Colombo, Manaar, Calpatyn and Trincoemale. The cost of this work in the past, viz., during the years (16)71, (16)72, (16)73 and (16)74 amounted roughly to ... f 580,000
the heavy expenses of the great war fleet of defence ... 1,100,000
the extraordinary expenses in respect of salaries incurred in order to satisfy the mutinying soldiers and sailors whose engagements had expired 180,000
the excessive consumption of rice, thereby includ the high cost of purchase at Canara (which we now meet from our trade profits with more to spare) may well be estimated during those years at ... 200,000
and, added to these amounts which are arrived at roughly according to the difference pro rata between the above and previous years, we may fairly include the excess in respect of our ordinary expenses, provisions, and other items 140,000
Our war with the French and English has therefore cost the Hon: Company and burdened this Government with f2,200,000

¹ Sing : Kasi; see Codrington's " Ceylon Coins and Currency."

² The Ceylon Government at the time (till 1689) controlled the Dutch stations on the Malabar, Madura, and Coramandel Coasts.

These heavy and extraordinary expenses must be attributed to no other cause than an accident of circumstances, seeing that before the coming of the French the Company was in a position to reap the fruits of her uninterrupted labours. Now, on the contrary, she has not only had to incur these heavy expenses, but, in addition, the profits which this Government ordinarily made have been set back, firstly, through the decline of the elephant trade in connection with which the merchants who were in the habit of coming here every year have now stayed away during the last three years. The deficit in this respect between these and former years amounts to a large sum, and adding to it the loss in the sale of arecanuts, elephants and other items such as cotton goods, and so on, it can easily be seen what a mischievous and horrible thing war is, and what prejudice this Government has suffered thereby; and although thro' God's goodness we have overcome all this evil and are now in a much better position than before, all our efforts should be directed in future to reduce our expenses by a well regulated establishment and to increase our profits by faithful economy. By so doing we may confidently look forward without any manner of doubt to see our net profits shortly exceed our heavy expenses. The Ceylon Government in (16) 69 was only f88,000 to the bad, which at present will be more than made up by the suspension of the expenses on fortifications.

So far we have referred in general only to our profits and expenses and how they should be balanced for the maintenance and prosperity of this Government and the Company's servants attached thereto. It is also necessary that there should be an efficient scheme of administration for the conduct of both religious and worldly affairs, regarding which much could and shall be said in its proper place, in order that through an able and wise administration this great Island may flourish and prosper more and more as the Company's own dominium, also practising and permitting there no other religion (with the exception of the ancient heathendom) than the Reformed Religion, which we all profess, nor introducing any other form of justice than that presently in force as regulated by the laws of the Fatherland and the statutes of Batavia.

Among the principal anxieties of this Government, by no means the least is our solicitude for the military, and that that department should continually be subjected to good and firm discipline. That branch of the praiseworthy and victorious army of Ceylon should individually and collectively, in all places under this Government, be trained and exercised in such and no other war exercises as presently are in force both as to attack and defence, appointing over them brave and high spirited Captains, Lieutenants, and other lesser officers, chiefly those who are not disposed or accustomed to impoverish the poor soldiers by usury and other extortion, nor those who permit the daily drinking of liquor, since the men are enfeebled thereby, grow slack, and, deprived of their manliness, are transformed from the condition of honest yeomen to that of beggars. It is well known to all of you what great importance I always attached to the good rationing of the men, and equally, through means of gallant officers, to their always presenting a manly bearing and standing ready to their arms in the many and various revolutions (to which this Government above others has always been subject) in order never to be in a state of unpreparedness to ward off any danger that may threaten us. This solicitude of mine has brought forth such good fruits that I may say, by God's grace, that I have never been taken by surprise or suffered a set back. I would therefore with these words earnestly and with all my heart recommend to Y. E. E. not to be slack in maintaining authority over the military, as it is a matter on which (next to God) everything must depend, and through which good must proceed and evil be warded off; for the mere shouting of a victorious and renowned army is sufficient to cause the enemy to hesitate, while on the contrary a weak and corrupt force, or one which was officered by careless officers and not kept subject to suitable discipline, is despised and attracts the enemy. Y.E. should therefore chiefly rely on officers who are firm and nevertheless love their men and naturally are no usurers nor riotous livers; for those who flatter their men with their drinking and do not observe the articles of war must necessarily be the most harmful of all; and those who under various pretexts impoverish the people and consequently fall

into disrepute with their men cannot be obeyed in times of need. Much also depends on the choice of good sergeants and corporals, and it is most necessary that they should always be selected and appointed from the most sympathetic and thrifty of the men, and also as far as possible that they should all be Netherlanders or Germans, for these lesser officers (must) be regarded as the seed from which the higher officers should spring, for the military proverb says "A good corporal, a good sergeant, a good lieutenant or captain." The articles of war should be read at least three times a year at all watches in the presence of the Captain or Lieutenant, and the same should earnestly be recommended to the respective Commandeurs and Opperhoofds of this Government in order that Y. E. E. may always be assured regarding this matter.

Among the multitude of regulations which must be observed under this Government are those regarding the permitting of marriages of soldiers and others with native black women and mixties. The order thereanent passed in Council is that, before permission is given, the Commissioners of Marriage Causes and the Predicants must certify that the desired spinster or widow is not contaminated by criminal conversation or immodest behaviour with other men, and also that they know their prayers well and can answer questions regarding the most important principles of our religion. How much now depends on good or bad marriages (from which countries and cities must take their rise) is shown by our daily experience, according to which soldiers who have good wives and are no drunkards prosper. These (God amend it!) are the fewest of them all; and we also see on the contrary that those who have unfaithful and whorish wives, or where the wives may be good if their husbands were not evil livers and drunkards, (who unhappily are the majority), fare badly, grow homesick and dissatisfied, and through lack of energy can hardly perform their turn of sentry-go. Y. E. should see to it that enquiries are made regarding the good conduct of the men as well as of the women, and that no marriage licenses are issued to evil livers and vagabonds, so that the good may be blessed of God and His wrath may not be provoked by the evil living of others.

Following the subject of marriages comes the most important and necessary duty of attending to the upbringing of the children, in order that they may as much as possible be educated in Dutch manners and in the Dutch language and at the same time be turned away from Portuguese and native habits. To achieve this there are necessary good schools and schoolmasters, which to our extreme regret are now fairly lacking not only in the outstations but even here in Colombo. In the Colombo orphan-school there are at present about 60 children under an exceedingly good master to whom I have given as an assistant the Crankbesoeker¹ Christophorus Stevens in order that we may teach both the orphans and the children who do not belong to the orphanage. With this object another school should be opened in the orphanage. There are also two Dutch schools outside and one in the Fort (in addition to the orphan-school and the schools for natives), but they have only tolerably good masters who should be changed as opportunity offers. Both the masters first mentioned speak Latin and would therefore be competent to instruct the young children of the officers, burghers and others as soon as Y.E. may consider this necessary or the parents of the children may feel disposed thereto. It has been decreed, yea verily in the whole of this Government, that no Portuguese should be taught in the schools or (even) spoken. Y. E. should rigidly maintain this order as a matter of the most vital importance not only in respect of the children of the Netherlanders but also of the natives, for so long as the Portuguese language is not wholly abolished from our people, the Portuguese priests and their following would have a great advantage over us, especially in this portion of India where the country round about our frontiers is still full of that people (who seek nothing but our destruction and ruin), so that all our activities are communicated (to the enemy) through means of that language, and much often discovered which it would have been more advantageous to have kept hid from them. According to a rough calculation I reckon that there are not less than 13 to 14 hundred children in Ceylon, Jaffnapatnam, Nagapatnam, Tutucoryn and Malabar, all by Dutch fathers, only including those

¹ Lit : Visitor of the sick—see Introduction.

of both sexes of three years and over and also the children of Dutch parents. This number should with good care and strict upbringing rapidly increase, and in 15 or 20 years become so considerable that our Netherlanders should not be reduced to the necessity of marrying purely native women, the which would also give our nation strength and vigour. The boys should be brought up with care and allowed to follow as little as possible the habits of the natives or their mothers, and, with this object in view, the children of soldiers and other poor people (who through inability or their own fault cannot ensure the good upbringing of their children) should also be placed in the orphan-school. The boys should be trained to handicrafts or as soldiers, as it is to be feared that the majority of them are not fit for anything else. All this stands recommended to time and Y. E.'s further experience, and enough has been said for the present regarding this subject.

Very much could also be said regarding the propagation of Christianity and our religion at large among the natives of this Island, Madura, and South Coromandel, and measures should be adopted to this end in due course, but in this short and provisional memorandum it would only be necessary to remind Y. E. that this work should steadfastly be taken to heart and the Predicants and Scholarchs unceasingly enjoined to do their duty. It is greatly to be regretted that owing to the lack of competent Scholarchs this godly work cannot be better promoted, and while gladly making my report to Their Excellencies I shall not omit to think of all that may be necessary, in order that having secured Their Excellencies' approval further attention may be paid to everything concerning this matter. In the meantime, no change should be made anywhere in our Government, but everything should be allowed to continue according to the practice now current, and neither the children nor the adults should be harassed or burdened with useless innovations, and, consequently, be instructed otherwise than according to the scheme formulated by the Predicants and approved by Their Excellencies at Batavia and in the Fatherland.

We shall now have something to say regarding the burghers and as to what means are available for their present support and ultimate prosperity, which, without doubt, could best be effected by trafficking by sea should they be so inclined and happen to be fortunate in the first few years. It can not however be gainsaid that any concession to the burghers here must result in the Company's loss, since their profits would be made at the Company's expense wherever they may be allowed to trade. Their request at present is to be allowed to sail from here to Bengal and from there to Mocha, and we can be sure that their intention to sail to Mocha is not without hopes of buying pepper at Tegenapatnam, Calcoylan, or other places in Malabar, to load in wild cinnamon in the Zamorin's country, and to traffic with the Company's servants; and, consequently, no profitable trade can be carried on here by them unless to the Company's prejudice in Bengal, as the successive Directors have so strongly complained. The means at their disposal have also never been so considerable that we could depend on them in any degree for the supply of rice (to be brought here by them), nor can our anxiety on that account be lessened by them except in so far as in the case of Thobias Bruyninx, a free-burgher, whose chief idea it is to become rich and to remain so, or in the case of Jan Brengman whose sole object it is to leave Ceylon and free himself from his promised obedience to the Hon: Company. There only remains Jan Christiaensen, who has a wife and house here tho' no children, and who perhaps is one of the best of them. His present intention appears to be to make a voyage to China with arecanuts, all on a vague report of the Portuguese which has lately reached this from Maccauw to the effect that a picol of Ceylon arecanuts can be sold for 10 taels fine Chinese silver. I have however advised them not to set out on this voyage till better advised, since matters may turn out quite differently, or they lose their ship in that stormy passage and be ruined thereby. I have however at the same time left it open to them to proceed or not, as any refusal of permission may irritate them, and as they also urged that the Batavian burghers were allowed to embark on this voyage and that they would therefore be placed

at a disadvantage. Should the Galle arecanuts also be sold to them at not less than 10 rixdollars (the picol), the Hon: Company would again be prejudiced thereby as she would lose about 1/5 of the sum which could be realised at Nagapatnam: so that all things considered, the best thing at present both for them and the Hon: Company would be for the Colombo burghers to devote themselves entirely to agriculture, which would be the surest means of earning their livelihood and at the same time putting by a small sum of money yearly, especially by those who apply themselves with diligence to the work, as is proved by the cases of Captain Tramblay, Adriaen Baeck, Pegelotty, Christoffel Cornelisse, Job the Farmer and a few others who are in prosperous circumstances, and who, in my opinion have progressed thus far mainly through agriculture, except that in the years (16)72 and (16)73 they sailed to Calpatyn and Putelan, which as it was to the extreme prejudice of the Hon: Company has now been prohibited, so that that little song of theirs has been sung to a finish.

Till further orders no burghers should be discharged from service at any other place than Colombo, and then only on the condition that they should seek their livelihood by agriculture. The same should all be married and of good character, and should also be provided with a house and garden and other means, so that we may be able to rely on their ability to earn their livelihood without setting up as publichouse keepers or adopting any other disreputable professions. The present number of burghers in Colombo is . . . ¹ of whom . . . are² men of bad character unworthy of the honourable name of burgher.

The subject of the administration of the districts is the most difficult task of all in Ceylon and the source of the greatest trouble, anxiety and labour to the Governor and Commandeurs seeing that the entire prosperity or decline of Ceylon depended on it. There is very much to say regarding it, and it must all be gone into and put down to paper in due course, as the time presently at my disposal does not permit of it and there are many points regarding which definite orders should first be obtained from Their Excellencies at Batavia. I shall therefore say nothing more here than that everything should be continued on the same footing as now everywhere obtains and as our present convenience suggests. A number of improvements referred to in the answers to questions by the Dissava Van der Molen have already been ordered in respect of the Galle district, and the state of things is also satisfactory in the direction of Saffragam, Denuake, and Bibligamme, the entire population of the Caduatte Corle having come into the Colombo district; but the Four Corles, and particularly the Bilgal Corle, still demand our closest attention. Could we win over at that place another Couroepele Modliaar or his like from the King's folk, much could be gained thereby, and it is highly necessary that we should adopt this plan, or otherwise the adjoining Handepandune and Kindebodde Corles must be laid waste, which would be a very extreme measure: so that the former course would appear to be more desirable, although, owing to the weakness of the Opperkoopman and Dissava Strick, we are fairly lacking in good enough material to direct such delicate matters and to carry them out to a satisfactory conclusion, and which nevertheless is so entirely necessary in order to maintain quiet in the land and to govern the natives well; but whereas His Excellency the Governor possesses such a profound and intimate experience of affairs, having for so many years served as Dissava and administered the country from the river Waluwe to the Seven Corles inclusive and governed the people both ably and well, we shall commend it to his experience, Y.E. being aware of all the regulations hitherto observed, which should all be followed till further order by Their Excellencies.

What could we write now of Ragia Singa Rajou except that he is in a state of death in life possessing only the memory of his former state, and regarding whom we can do nothing more at present than look on him as a man with whom we can neither discuss nor decide anything. The best course for dealing with him would be that suggested in our letter dated 15 September written from Nagapatnam to Batavia, as well as our letter dated 26 November last year addressed to the Fatherland, to which I would again refer. In the meantime

¹ Number omitted in text.

² Number omitted in text.

his death may be awaited with cheerful patience, as we have nothing to gain or lose by it except the bare fact that the country has got one more king. He has no direct or indirect heirs or blood relations, and the Hon: Company which at present is Sovereign of Jaffnapatnam, Cota, and Sita or Hiettawaka is the next heir to his throne and lands. The copy of the act of transfer by Dom Joan Periepandaer should be carefully preserved, as well as the orginal ola¹ by which the Hon: Company was requested to occupy Batticaloa, Trincoenmale, and other harbours in order to secure them against all foreign enemies; and sufficient has been said and written regarding Ragia Zinga.

Our experience shows in how great a degree the Moors in this Island are in every respect a source of daily hinderance to us, being verily no other than a canker in the Hon: Company's profits, and the chief perverters of the morals both of our own people and the natives. They are also the people who, outside the Island, most betray our interests and place the greatest obstacles in our way. Chiefly is it necessary to remove some of the most important of them from the city of Galle, but before effecting any change in this matter or stirring up this Samaria, we have at present ordered that all the heads of the families should again be registered under the special supervision of the Commandeur and the Dissava under whom they are respectively placed from Waluwe to Bentot, and that they should then be distributed under an able Dutch official (and I am not yet in a position to say where Y. E. can seek or find a suitable man), from Bentota to Waluwe. Those residing within the city of Galle should be entered separately in the same list and included in this register, with particulars as to the trade and means of livelihood of each. The poorer Moors who reside in the villages between the Kalutara and Walauwe rivers who are all our service tenants and are not prejudicial to our interests, may well be tolerated seeing that they can be employed to our profit, but all those whose profession it is to trade, scour the country, sail overseas with their goods, &c.: all these are in the highest degree harmful to us; yet since all the Moors are the Hon: Company's subjects and slaves, Y. E.'s practice should in future be to set to work the service tenants who are settled on the land and reside outside Galle, and to recover their poll-tax and also two years' arrears from those who have trafficked overseas or are otherwise engaged in trade. No permission should be granted them in future to traffic by sea, and those who come here from other places should not be treated indulgently but on the contrary discouraged in order to divert them from Ceylon. This is intended to apply only to those Moors who are called Chioly and are of pirate descent, but in no wise to the Bengal and Hindustanee Moors who come here with rice and take away our elephants and other goods in exchange and who do not desire to settle here among us. The latter can accordingly not be indulged too much. Having arrived at Batavia, I shall place everything before Their Excellencies in order to ascertain their wishes regarding this important matter, and in the meantime it is important that Colombo should remain entirely purged of the race of Moors. There reside there at present no more than six or seven Palleacatta tailors, whose families have been registered by the Fiscal in whose hands is the list. Each of them has a permit signed by me, the head of the family paying a poll-tax of 1 rix-dollar and the members of the family less.

So far, I believe that I have said enough for the present regarding matters of general interest touching this Government, and now proceeding to those of more particular interest or the special points regarding this Government, it is also by intention not to speak of them at length or to state here everything that our circumstances require, but only to refer to what I consider necessary subject to the approval of Their Excellencies at Batavia. Making a beginning with the territories on the coasts of Coromandel, Madura, Inchiodo,² Malabar, and Canara, as well as the factories with which Ceylon is in communication, we shall first speak of the town of Nagapatnam and the villages appertaining thereto, which are referred to in the recent Instructions where everything necessary for the time

¹ A copy of the document appears in the Dutch Council Proceedings.

² Port : Enseada, i.e. Coast of the Bay (of Tutucorin).

being was fully gone into. Since that time, 5 letters have been written to those places from Tutucorin and Colombo dated 27 December of the previous year, item 7 January, 16th February, 30th March, and the 9th of this month containing all the orders which it is necessary to observe there. Referring now briefly to Nagapatnam, Carcel, Trimelepatnam, and the important Gentoos¹ city Chiormandelan, all these places should be considered, primarily the city itself, as a rice dépôt for the Island of Ceylon and as a means for assuring the Company's administration; and Chiormandelan and the adjacent villages as a staple market for our trade goods and a place of refuge for the many thousands of people who could settle there under the protection of the Hon: Company. It can thus easily be seen of what great importance these territories would be if only God our Lord would be pleased to restore quiet to the province of Tanjore, when it would be possible to obtain from this city and the adjacent villages as much cotton goods and other merchandise as Ceylon could possibly desire, and at such difference in cost compared with Coromandel that, where we could hardly realize the purchase money on goods procured from the latter place, we can obtain a profit of 40 to 50 per cento on our cotton goods purchased at Nagapatnam. In addition to being a source for our cotton goods, that place is a staple market for our arecanuts and also a market for all the merchandise that is in demand in Coromandel, as copper, tin, spelter, sandalwood and many other articles already referred to at length above. Our attention should be directed nowhere else except only to see how we could contrive to obtain sovereign jurisdiction here, which can well be effected as soon as the great Gentoos' suburb of Chiormandelan is somewhat better secured and the bastions altered and improved in the manner to be seen in the plan. Nothing however would help us to attain our object there better than by inducing by good treatment all the inhabitants (who have fled from the Tanjore to the Singer province) to return again to their fatherland, the which could easily be effected if the Hon: Company would show her resentment to the well-known Moor Sirchan Coddy; but as this does not really come within Y.E.'s province, Y.E. should only by means of reasonable tolls, good treatment, and other favourable measures try to attract to that place as many weavers as possible. From former times there were manufactured at Nagapatnam large quantities of Bolotios,² Ramboutyns,³ and also some dyed and painted cotton goods, and we have also introduced there the manufacture of Guinea cloths,⁴ Salempoeris,⁵ Moeris,⁶ Ginghams,⁷ &c., and have taken steps for obtaining from there all the Cotiar, Calpentyn, and Batticaloa assortments, which would be an excellent thing owing to its proximity to those places and the possibility of regulating the supply according to the demand there. Payment for the latter goods could also always be found and met from the proceeds of the sale of arecanuts, so that the sending of large sums of gold or silver to Nagapatnam could be avoided as long as Y.E. receive no further orders from Batavia for Java stuffs and other assortments of cotton goods such as painted, dyed, and white cotton cloths, for which Trimelepatnam and Carcal are excellently suited and are also under the Company's jurisdiction. The price of arecanuts must first be fixed at 5 pagodas the 20,000 nuts, and through this market we shall always be provided with sufficient capital to reap such profits as we never imagined could have been obtained from arecanuts.

Various other important points relating to the province of Tanjore could be adduced here, but seeing that it is first necessary to obtain Their Excellencies' orders and approval in respect of many of them, and Y.E. are already aware of my sentiments regarding them, I shall omit reference to them. Between the Island of Jaffanapatnam, Amsterdam, and the pagoda of Calimeer on the mainland (8 miles to the South of Nagapatnam) it is not more than a distance of 6 or 7 miles, so that one can easily see both shores from the middle of the passage, there being however many shoals and reefs between the two. Since the Portuguese always exercised sovereign authority over this Northern inner-bay from Nagapatnam as far as Rammenacoyl, and permitted no vessels to sail

¹ I.e. Hindu : from Port : gentis, a gentile.

²⁻⁷ See Yule and Brunell's " Hobson-Jobson."

within without their consent, it therefore stands to reason that we by our conquest of Jaffnapatnam, Mannar, and the numerous islands lying within the aforesaid bay (which are all inhabited by the Company's subjects) possess that right of conquest. We have now established ourselves at Adrampatnam where the province of Tanjore ends on the South, and also command the passage from Mannar to the East of Adam's Bridge, and seeing that we exercise uncontested and lawful sovereignty over the navigable waters and the islands to the South of Adam's Bridge, Y.E. should not omit to maintain this right against all Indian nations and also in respect of the Portuguese. The English and the Danes had for some time past claimed to have the right of collecting at those places thorn-back skins, chaya, and coarse assortments of cotton goods, but we have now deprived them of this source through the Teuver's people by virtue of our contract made with them, and this state of things must be continued.

Adrampatnam may fully be considered to be a place of considerable importance, as many assortments of coarse linen goods could be manufactured there, a large quantity of paddy collected, and bulls, cows, sheep and other live-stock obtained there in plenty. There can also be sold there in return divers trade goods, particularly arecanuts; and as no other nations are permitted to trade there, Y. E. should always be in position to be able to report favourably regarding this new factory. We are as yet unaware as to whether the Onderkoopman Duryr is the right sort of man to investigate more the possibilities at Adrampatnam, and it would accordingly be necessary that the Opperkoopman Vorver should personally conduct a close investigation on the spot, so that through his report we may be enabled to keep a better eye on everything at that place.

Madura: Out of all that is still lacking under this Government, the chief want of all is the absence of a regular fortress at Tutucoryn, the chief residency of the seven large and seven small ports and the islands to the South of Adam's Bridge, through which (had I not been thwarted in this matter) we should long ago have attained our object. We should however for the present consider the situation by no means so desperate, since Fortune has never before smiled on us in such a way as now, nor are the means necessary for the project lacking so little as at present. Our project should accordingly be followed, but it will only be necessary for the present to shut off the entire town of the Parruas at Tutucoryn in the manner that it was done at Nagapatnam, in order to protect it from pirates and thieves, as the Opperkoopman Huysman has fully grasped. After this has been done, the outermost circumference of the projected stone work, from the south of the residency to the North side, or the semi-circle from one shore to the other, should be walled up breastwork high and surrounded with a ditch, whereby the town and our residency would be assured against all attack by the natives. I trust that when I arrive at Batavia I may be able to induce Their Excellencies to give their consent to fortifying it against attack by Europeans, whereby everything would be brought into a state of order and we would also have the necessary assurance for prosecuting our trade with all vigour. It is very little known of what importance the cloth trade is in the district of Madura, but I venture to make the assertion that if the Madura district could be brought into a state of quiet, which is quite possible, there could be exported from there yearly for the Hon: Company (in addition to the assortments for sale in Ceylon) not less than 4,000 parcels of Guinea cloths, Salempoeris, Percaulas, Ginghams, and white cotton goods, and in addition a large quantity of caetches, which we have no need for at present. I have met an English merchant in Malabar, who had resided in that country for 18 to 20 years, who told me that he had in a single year negotiated for over 25,000 caetchies from Caylpatnam, Pondecayl, and other inland places, which were sold in England for a fair price, but later, when the import of these goods grew somewhat slack, they had brought in a profit of 150 per cento. Y. E. are aware that in the year (16)66 during the English war we caused the English resident to be expelled from there and allowed him to be plundered. This merchant has similarly declared that they traded only in caetches there, and not in other goods, and that they paid cash for them. Since the expulsion of these Englishmen, the English have continued to stay away from this district presumably because they think that (by reason of our conquest) they should not, or are not entitled to trade there, and they should be encouraged in this way

of thinking lest the thirst for gain again attract them there. On various occasions certain private English and Danish vessels have come there but were refused admission by us, and since our contract with the Teuver considerably strengthens our right and no protest or other complaint has been made by the English or the Danes with regard to the refusal referred to, the prohibition should rigorously be maintained in order that the present practice may be legalized by habit.

The Coast of Insiado or Teuversland : Among the profits to be derived from the Coast of Insiado (Teuversland) or Madura, besides the pearl or chank fishery, may fairly be reckoned the Zaye, which although not specifically stipulated for in our contract with the Teuver may nevertheless easily be secured and steps be taken accordingly that all the Zaye that grows on the island of Rammenacoyl and on the Teuver's coast should be delivered exclusively to the Company. Thereby the people of Portonovo and Correloer would be placed at a disadvantage for their supplies of Zaye, and their trade with Bantam, Japara, Malacca, Manilla, &c., be obstructed, and the village of Trimelepatnam (which in former times was provided with excellent tanks and was inhabited by a multitude of dyers) would again flourish, and through lack of good Zaye at other places where at present the English, Danes, and Viziapore Moors are so detrimental to our interests, the dyers would come over to us, so that this matter should also receive your attention.

The Coast of Madura extends past or to the North of Tengenapatnam, viz., to the point where the country of the Trevancotter (a special tributary and subject of the Neyck of Madura) marches with the country of the Coylan Signaty. Y.E. are personally aware of the large number of refugees who have fled there from the district of Madura and also how scandalously the issue of passes to ships is conducted there; and although Their Excellencies at Batavia have not yet seen fit again to place Tengepatnam as before under Madura, where it always has been and ought to be placed, I trust that with the full information which I shall lay before Their Excellencies regarding this matter, not only Tengenapatnam but also the whole of Malabar will again be restored to that place from where their conquest was undertaken and from where they should not remain separated except to the Company's prejudice. In the meantime Y.E. should as little as possible give occasion for any disputes with Malabar but continue according to the present practice, allowing them for their part to write and do everything that they may desire without however your giving consideration to anything except what cannot be avoided in the service of the Hon: Company.

Y. E. should however seize, according to our Resolution, all the arecanut coming from Malabar by water, and confiscate particularly all the Calcoylan arecanut, or that coming from that place and the whole of Malabar, since our contracts with the lesser rajas, especially those with Porca and Calcoylan, allow it, and the Hon: Company also is the incontestable lord and sovereign of the Bay of Madura.

Canara : It appears that in the recent voyage to Canara undertaken by the Opperkoopman Jan Blommert we obtained more than 350 lasts of rice costing with other extenses f25,461—:—:, and that we also realized on the goods sent there by us a net profit of f31,233—:—:, so that including the cost of the rice there is left over f5,772—:—:, in addition to a sum of f29,835 cash in pagodas and silver money which was realized from our other goods. Y.E. should till further order from Their Excellencies at Batavia continue to carry on this trade on this coast, and you should send there another consignment early in the North season. It is only too evident how badly the Company is served there, and by this means we shall obtain cheaper rice, trade to advantage, and also get more cash. A far different state of things obtained before this voyage in Canara or elsewhere in Malabar.

Surat, Wingurla, Persia : Y.E. are aware of the profits derived from our consignments to Surat by the ships Pouleron, 'tWapen van Middelburgh, 'tWapen vander Gouw, and Cogge, and in this connection Y.E. should see how necessary it is not to allow ourselves to be thwarted by the Moors. Y.E. have copies of all that has been written to us from Surat, and no replies are necessary except to the last letter, the which Y. E. should be pleased to remember to send in May next via Masulipatnam from where your letters can be sent in 3 or 4 weeks via Golconda to Surat. Maintain regular correspondence and exchange of intelligence with the

Commissary Volger, looking on it as a matter on which the service of the Hon: Company depends. According to the Surat advices, Y.E. stand to receive from there 200,000 Rupees by the Yselsteyn.

It is also necessary that we should keep in touch with the factory at Wingurala, in order always to be in a position to know how the affairs of the Portuguese stand, a nation which we should trust as little as possible, as they beyond all doubt are only watching for an opportunity to deprive us unawares of some advantage, and against whom we should continually be on our guard. Our trade at Wingurala no longer appears to be of any particular importance and may perhaps be transferred to Caudewaer, from which place Their Excellencies should in due course be able to effect their purpose.

All the ships destined for Persia have now been made ready against sailing and their manifests have been completed. Y.E. should maintain regular and friendly communication with this great factory as well as Surat, Ceylon being dependent in a great degree on these rich factories for money and other necessaries. The requisitions of cinramon for Surat, Persia, and Wingurala have been supplied in full, and the Hon: Company would be greatly pleased at a good consumption of this article in those districts.

Coromandel and Bengal: Not less friendly communication should be maintained by Y.E. with Coromandel and Bengal. Ceylon is in a special degree dependent on Bengal for the many necessaries that must be obtained from there. The arecanut, pepper, and chanks sent there have not yet been sold, and accordingly no further supplies of these articles should be sent there this season in the Company's ships, especially as we have been compelled to sell our chanks to the Moors at this place in order to pay them for the rice; and regarding the sending of the elephants to Bengal in the Company's ships, the Director de Haes appears to consider it more a source of trouble than profit.

Every effort has been made to encourage the Bengal Moors to buy our elephants at Galle, the conditions of the sale being made as favourable as possible; and should we succeed in this, Y.E. should only send to Bengal those elephants, which cannot be sold here, in the Company's ships which are expected from the Fatherland. They should however in no case be sent in ships owned by the burghers, as our profits would all be consumed by the death of these animals. You should also send (in addition to the animals applied for by His Honour de Haes as presents) not more than 8 or 10, in order not to surfeit the Moors with a larger number or to make them unsaleable. It would therefore be my express advice rather to send none at all than too many, so that if it should happen that there were a balance unsold at Galle of 6 or 8 animals, it would be better to allow them to remain behind than to send them to Bengal, provided the others had been purchased by the Moors to whom also our sending of the elephants in the Company's ships would be disadvantageous and therefore not agreeable.

Our indents from Coromandel and Bengal should be so regulated in future that they should include none of the goods which we could obtain from Nagapatnam, Irchiado, or Madura, in order, especially in these times (during which God our Lord has visited the Hon: Company so severely) to pay out no money except for those goods for which we could expect payment in return. We cannot obtain too much rice from Bengal, and if Y.E. would send towards the end of this South season or in September next as many fly-boats and hookers as can at that time be spared for three months for the rice, the vessels would again be available for Colombo by about the middle of December. It is however necessary to inform His Honour d'Haes by the first opportunity to have a supply of rice collected in good time.

Malacca: It was due to various obstacles which arose during the war with the French and English that we have not had any opportunity for writing to Malacca, so that now for two years in succession we have written nothing whatever to that place and the Heer Governor Borth (with good reason) appears to be somewhat offended at our neglect seeing that His Excellency for his part has always been very liberal and profuse in his letters to Ceylon; and therefore when sending our first consignment to Coromandel we should reply in such wise that His Excellency

may see that our default was due to no other cause than an opportunity for sending our letters to Malacca which has h.therto not been forthcoming. The letters could best be forwarded to the care of the Heer Paviljoen.

Ceylon: It would be impossible at present for reasons already stated at the beginning of this Memorandum to speak in due order of all the points of special interest relating to the Island and the particular Commanderies included therein, viz., such things as would be immediately necessary for the prosperity of the same, and I shall include here only what is necessary to be observed till the receipt of further orders.

Negombo: Making a beginning with Negombo, all possible steps should be taken somewhat more to reduce our expenses and to make that place not more burdensome to us than its profits would justify. These profits must not be considered to be those to be derived from the sale of cloth goods and salt and the return purchase of arecanuts, which I expressly intend should no longer be permitted there till such time as the whole of the Four Corles should be brought into a state of quiet, and that then this trade should not be carried on at Negombo but should be diverted to Colombo, for reasons which are not unknown to Y.E. and which it would therefore be unnecessary to mention here: so that our expenses would be placed against the leases of coconut trees, taxes on the land planted by various people with large numbers of coconut trees, with a distinction between these lands and those already granted as hereditary holdings or held by service tenure; and therefore no more lands can be granted at Negombo as hereditary holdings except to the Company's prejudice, and the granting of such land should be suspended till further investigation, or till Their Excellencies (after the receipt of full reports on the subject) shall make their decisions and orders regarding this and many other matters. We have now for over 8 years not farmed out the tobacco at Negombo, in order to attract everyone to this industry and to populate the place, through which the inhabitants have grown rich according to their opportunity and are beginning to flourish in a marked degree. The tobacco should yield annually a sum of 1,000 to 1,200 rix-dollars at the least, and this sum together with the tax on the aforesaid coconut trees and the rents on those which were recently farmed, item, the fish rent, the toddy rent, and other profits to be derived from the country would all total a handsome and appreciable amount fully adequate for maintaining there a garrison of 80 to 100 men, which number would be more than sufficient to keep Negombo perfectly secure in times of peace. The people of Negombo should not be permitted directly or indirectly to traffic by sea, for reasons well known to Y.E. The rice ration to lascarins and others should be totally abolished, and the Mudaliyar at some time or another should be brought to Colombo and given a place there or in the Hina or Hewagam Corle where he could maintain himself comfortably and earn somewhat more than at Negombo, since his valuable and protracted services entitle him to much consideration. He should however for good reasons not be allowed to remain any longer at Negombo, and it would be best both for the Hon: Company and himself that he should in future lead a good and easy existence and in this way be allowed to await his death.

Y.E. are all well aware how necessary it is to secure the river of Chilauw in order to assure ourselves of the Seven Corles, and although this was ordered by Their Excellencies some time ago, it has not been possible, owing to the inopportunities of the times, to make further progress in the matter than by cruising along the coast by water and patrolling the country by land. The occupation of a position of such great importance and the possession of the Seven Corles should no longer be delayed. The South season would afford all the protection necessary for this harbour till the coming October, but we should at least station a watch post there on land before November and provide a fast sailing sloop for the river and in addition a rowing-boat or 2 or 3 dhonies or cattapannels¹ for securing both banks of the river the which would be of special importance for guarding against all accidents and keeping the way clear between Calpatyn and Negombo and ensuring at least the safety of our letters sent and received from those

¹ " Padda-boats."

places, besides preparing the Seven Corles for the prosecution of our designs regarding that district. We might here take note of the great advantages which the securing of the Seven Corles would afford us, and that in them we lack all that we still need in the Island. The possession of the Seven Corles would alone bring us the desiderated profits and quiet and such security as we could desire; but as neither the times nor our circumstances permit it for the present, I shall remain silent till a better occasion presents itself, only finally recommending Y.E. always to keep a watchful eye on this harbour as being one of the most important positions and avenues of access of the whole Island.

Calpatyn is presently in a position to yield the fruits which we have confidently expected therefrom if we could only proceed with the occupation of the Seven Corles, and not before that is it possible fully to secure the trade, there being now only a beginning which must receive its crown from the following proposition, for the greed of the King's Dissavas is the only cause of the transport of the arecanuts by land, and should that district be penetrated somewhat further and the saltpans of Maripo also come into the Company's hands, that trade could not depend on the King's Dissavas and still less on the King himself but on our own prudence and pleasure, the capabilities of the Seven Corles alone being more than what all the other low lands possess in respect of extent, opulence, population, and superabundance of foodstuffs, yea, such wealth of population and superabundance of all things that no other portion of the low-country can be compared therewith. Nevertheless the entire Seven Corles and that blessed country can far more easily be occupied and administered than the Four Corles and district of Saffragam alone, and the reason is not far to seek seeing that the former is all low easy country which is at no place shut off by any obstacles, always fit for travelling, full of foodstuffs, full of inhabitants who are more faithful than any other Sinhalese, and possessing other (similar) advantages. As Y.E. are aware, much smuggling can take place round about Chilaw if we do not take good precautions about the end of October, regarding the importance of which it is similarly unnecessary to go into much further here.

It is absolutely necessary at some time or other to place under somewhat closer supervision the coast of Putelan which skirts the passage to Calpatyn, and through this means Calpatyn itself would become a profitable, active, and opulent residency, fully of more consideration than was ever thought possible: this, however, is only a matter for speculation, and therefore my advice for the present would mostly incline only to securing Chilaw with a good redoubt and cutting it off from all traffic both by sea and land, and to permitting the trade in arecanuts, cloth-goods, &c., to be carried on only at Calpatyn and nowhere else on the West coast from Colombo to Calpatyn as has always been our policy; for since it is our intention not to permit nor to introduce the trade in arecanuts and cotton goods in the inner bay to the North of Calpatyn on the west, or, in the East, on the outer coast to the North of Trincoenmale, and we are now assured that the distance by land from Trincoenmale or Cotjaer to Putelan is not more than 16 to 18 miles, all flat land and good and wide roads whereby the Jaffnapatnam Wanny can entirely be cut off from the hill-country, it would not be inappropriate to unite Calpatyn and Trincoenmale under one head and to separate them from Batticalo, not only by reason of their proximity to each other but in order to combine the trade of the inner and outer bays and to convert it into a corporate whole (as being of one and the same nature); and since this crossroad can be commanded from both sides and can be placed and maintained under the Company's supreme authority, it would thereby not only prove and establish the Company's ancient sovereign right to the conquered Wanny and Jaffanapatnam but would also facilitate travelling in those districts and would render them more capable of administration. Then and only then would be apparent what we had not realized before, viz., how we had thereby placed under the Company's subjection not only the low lands but also the highlands themselves. All efforts should therefore be directed to obtain for us further information regarding this subject as being a matter on which the Company's interests most vitally depend for enjoying a safe and certain possession, quiet, and a peaceful administration.

The early and effective occupation of Chilaw would be the first step to this end and the best beginning of all.

Aripa has always been occupied by a lascarins' watch and is an excellently situated post especially should a pearl fishery be held there. This watch should not be withdrawn for securing the road from Manaar to Putelan and Calpatyn. It is situated by a freshwater river which assures the watch against any lack of fresh water.

Manaar has been very unfortunate during the whole of two successive years through lack of rain. We shall not refer to the orders conveyed to that place by our last letters, in pursuance of our recent Resolution in Council passed in respect of Mannar affairs, except to urge your scrupulous attention to the same and that steps be taken from now onward to hold a pearl fishery there in the coming year, which should no longer be conducted according to the manner in vogue in former years except with regard to the issue and valuation of the stones¹ and what relates thereto; but as to how the market and the sales should be regulated, I shall obtain Their Excellencies' orders at Batavia and send them back to Y.E. in good time.

Wanny: Our subject now leads us to that extensive district called the Wanny where much is still hidden that may conduce to the welfare of the Hon: Company. Time and further investigation will doubtless give us the necessary information, but it is to be regretted that hitherto the former Commandeurs have done so little in this respect and have also evinced so little inclination to discover the same, although repeated orders were not lacking on our side. The war with the French has hindered and prevented the visit to that place which I had fully intended to make, whereby much might have been supplied by me which had been omitted by others. This work is referred to here to rouse Y.E. to further investigation and to encourage others to do likewise, for this is the only means not only for acquiring a knowledge of affairs but also for attaining the long expected rest and quiet; for the fact that this district is of some considerable importance is amply testified to by the old remains, ruins, and tanks of incredible size, nevertheless built by the hands of men, which are surrounded by stone walls; and if, as is stated, the city of Anoerasiapoere took 12 hours in its circuit, as the ruins of stone walls, innumerable hewn slabs and pillars of blue stone testify to no small fraction of the truth, it must appear how fertile this country was and how great a number of inhabitants lived there and obtained their food by agriculture, and could accordingly also now obtain their food by the same means which is assured to them by the exceedingly large number of tanks. The abundance of good timber to be found here alone justifies a closer investigation, and also many other things which we shall pass over here.

Jaffanapatnam: The four Jaffanapatnam provinces of Welligamme, Warmoratchie, Timmeraetchie, Patchelepally, and the islands in the inner-bay to the North of Adam's Bridge have now once more begun to be surveyed and registered, and there have already been registered more than 12,000 service tenants than before. Verily a matter for amazement, and it will also be seen in due course that the land registration itself will have results *pro rata*, through all of which the Jaffanapatnam profits will be greatly increased, which now are misappropriated by someone or another or are neglected and have also for so long been misappropriated and neglected. In this connection however I would suspect many more of the others than any of our own people, and apportion the blame to one Timmersa, the Cannecappels of the Commandeurs and the Dissavas, and the Receivers and Mudaliyars of the provinces. All this shows how necessary it is to obtain personal knowledge of everything and never to rely on what the natives may say and do. They are in every respect too cunning for us unless we pitted our understanding against theirs, and as this gives us some trouble we show all too clearly our lukewarm interest in the common weal, rather allowing ourselves to be led by the nose and deceived than putting our shoulders to the wheel. There is no one in the Island but most acknowledge this, especially His Excellency the Governor who so long has had dealings with the Sinhalese, and

¹ The stones which the divers used to drop down with which were taxed by the Company—see memoir of Hendrik Becker to Isaac Augustin Rumpf, p 12 and note.

he knows more than others how far this is the truth; and therefore it is our bounden duty not only to improve, with great prudence, this work at Jaffanapatnam but also at this place where it is now high time to make a commencement. This is indeed what is most needed at Jaffanapatnam for the present, and the work can be initiated without any risk in the four provinces and the islands to the particular advantage of the Hon: Company. Steps must be taken to complete the fort of Cangienture in the same manner as it was begun, viz., without paying out any money in respect thereof, but only through the Company's service tenants and with the Company's own materials of stone, lime, timber, firewood, &c., which could all be provided by the service tenants without any payment being made therefor; and should the work last somewhat longer than otherwise, that is no matter for apprehension so long as God our Lord grants us for its accomplishment, peace, quiet, and an acceptable time.

For the further points relating to Jaffanapatnam and its dependencies, I must refer to the notes left by me and included together in the minutes of the Council of the 29th of last month, in connection with which the Heer Pyl was summoned to confer with Y.E., in case there was anything which demanded further consideration and adjustment. The result, whether any change is effected or not, should be communicated to me by the first opportunity or by the hooker which is under orders to sail for Batavia.

Tricoenmale, Cotjaer: We now come to the district of Tricoenmale and Cotjaer, regarding which too nothing more need be said than that reference should be made to the copious references contained in the recent letters written to those places, in which everything is mentioned which should be carried out at present in respect of those provinces. Among the most important matters which should be attended to and arranged, there are the further exploration of the forests in order to collect heavy timber at the wharf, the promotion of agriculture and the building of the fortifications, and the survey of the lands of Cotjaer and Tamblegamme; further, the arecanuts should be diverted to that place in order to rivive that ancient and important traffic (which can be estimated at fully 200,000 pagodas a year) and to make it flourish, the arecanuts being sent not to Cotjaer but to Tricoenmale as being the chief station there. We have consented to the expedition to Tamban-carrewarre by His Honour the Commandeur d'Graeuwe and have allowed him to use his discretion in the matter. It would be desirable if we could bring back with us the saltpetre which had been stored by the King's people in a large storehouse there, but, if there should be any risk in doing this, it should be set fire to. By this expedition we shall have opened out a land route between Cotjaer and Batticalo and attained our long desired object. The fortifications at Tricoenmale can all be placed in an excellent state of defence during this South season and no more money should be expended on them than now is the practice, very little of consequence being necessary here. 200 lasts of rice have now been consigned to that place in addition to the 100 lasts (more or less) to be brought over from Nagapatnam, and they must make shift to manage with this quantity for this time and also for the future without having any more rice sent to them, matters being so arranged that they could learn to supply their needs though agriculture, which can easily be done as soon as the people of Tamblegamme and Cotjaer are disposed to act accordingly. Y.E. should also be pleased to bear in mind that the proposed village (a short cannon-shot's distance from the Fort) should be laid out and adapted somewhat to the Dutch style with straight roads crossed by cross-roads; and since a large number of inhabitants, and foreign Chittys, and other traders with their families have settled there, and to the great convenience of our people sell them all their foodstuffs and further contribute to the general activity and prosperity, this village (which in due course may well be changed into a town) should be planned as a square, each tide measuring 200 or possibly 300 perches, and be divided into blocks each 30 perches square, as that extent of land would provide more than the necessary accommodation, and coconut trees could then all the more easily be planted there, the which should be done by the inhabitants themselves and by no means be placed as a charge against the Company. Orders have been given to clear the jungle in front of the Fort, and a portion has already been completed as far as the inner bay to the breadth

of the whole front of the Fort. This village must be situated to the right of the plain as one approaches the inner bay from the Fort, there being then only 200 perches to be dug through this flat terrain in order to cut a ditch from the bay leading to the ditch of the Fort. Y.E. can obtain further particulars regarding this matter by referring to the letter dated February 16 last addressed to Trincoenmale.

Batticalo: At Batticalo the Hon: Company has so well been served by the hardworking Pieter de Graew that the whole district (as far as the lands of Panoa) has in that short time been brought into a good state of quiet and order, so that, for the future, we shall soon have to consider the question of converting the point of Soratjancondawe into our principal headquarters. All that is intended as a begining however is the clearing of the jungle up to so far as that would expose the village of Calmone and allow it to be distinguished from the coast, and should the Commandeur then consider it advisable to move the outpost of Cinnecalatte into the sodded earthwork that now lies at this place, the same in my opinion may be left to His Honour's free disposition, but the building there of a capital work of fortification according to the plan should await the approval of Their Excellencies in order that no new extension may be taken in hand contrary to Their Excellencies' wishes, there being no doubt that on Their Excellencies being informed later of the state of things, they would gladly, as on previous occasions, accord their approval to the scheme. In the meantime as much heavy timber should be collected at Batticalo and sent to the wharf at Trincoenmale as would suffice for a two-years' supply, excluding this year's stock, in order to take on hand next year the building of the proposed ship which will be 140 to 145 feet in length, against which time I understand that the sloops which were ordered for the Government would be completed. Should the supply be deficient in any way, the Commandeur Pyl could easily supply what is wanted from the abundance of timber to be found in the Wanny, which it has not yet been possible be avail ourselves of, but it will be seen on closer investigation that very excellent, heavy, and durable timber can be obtained from the Wanny.

Since, through the exertions, linguistic ability, and many other good qualities of the Commandeur, the extension of the Batticaloa district has been advanced as far as Welasse, and thereby a large number of Weddas, or Beddas, has been brought under the authority of the Hon: Company, Y.E. should pay a special measure of attention to this people, yea, as much as to any other matter in this Island, owing to the excellent opportunity which now presents itself of securing the valuable services and allegiance of this wild people. Excessive kindness would make them bold and presumptuous, and harsh treatment on the other hand would estrange them, and therefore I would strongly recommend to Y. E. that on no consideration whatever should this people be over-burdened in any way nor excused from the labour which (according to their customs) it is lawful for us to impose on them. His Honour de Graew, for example, has with wonderful tact been able to dispose them to felling and dragging the heavy timber in the forests and to do many other things; and since this people by nature are fairly savage, and are brave fellows in the hunt and expert bow-men besides, we may accordingly look forward in due course to seeing their children turn out into good and brave lascarins, who, unlike the other castes, are not subject to whims and prejudices and would do all that was lawfully imposed on them. Much also depends on the Batticalo Mocquas, who are violent, faithless and bad people to whom may be attributed all the acts of treachery which have befallen us in that district, and accordingly the Commandeur with conspicuous foresight has detained all the chiefs and their families as in a prison on the island of Poelian and in Cinnecallatte, with the exception of a certain (Ilansinga Wannia) in the district of Erraouw, who, according to my express advice, as soon as he falls into our hands should be sent here to Colombo or else to the Fort of Jaffanapatnam, which is the best way for controlling all such evilly disposed people. The Batticalo Moors (a large number of whom are of the race of Chioly still tarrying there) should also be handled kindly but judiciously, for now that their countrymen from outside are not allowed to sail there or hold any communication with them, and they must perforce be content with the small sums earned by them by felling

timber, collecting wax and honey, and driving a small trade with the Company and the inhabitants of the interior, it can easily be presumed that they are not very well disposed towards us especially as that race are all by nature haters of the Christians and of Christ himself. At present they appear to be fairly contented, and accordingly care must be taken that this state of things is further improved, their chiefs being continually placed under our regular supervision, and we for our part allowing no injustice to be done to any of them, which is an important point regarding the natives. It is a matter for considerable speculation as to whether the arecanuts should be received at Batticalo, but cloth goods should be sold there and also necessaries of various sorts brought there. The advice of the Commandeurs should however first be obtained regarding this matter.

Panoa: As long as the people of Panoa are faithful to us, it will not for the present be necessary to consider Arroeckgamme or Appretotte of sufficient importance to set up a residency there. It is a matter for the greatest wonderment as regards this people that they should remain so obedient to us and show such marked submissiveness, appearing to be altogether a different race of people, or at least of a different temperament, and therefore great care should be exercised by us to keep them well disposed towards us by friendly and kindly means in order not to estrange them. We should send there everything that they need, or cause the same to be brought from Batticalo.

Saltpans: Since our outposts have been extended right up to the Coboecanoye and our reconnaissances have so far been carried out safely past Jale and the said river, it would appear that the King's people have relinquished all the saltpans in our favour and handed them over to us. An outpost should in due course be established at Magamme or Jale, regarding which I shall confer further with Their Excellencies, and particularly would the Hon: Company derive a great advantage by securing all the saltpans of the Island and especially those extensive and wonderful saltpans lying between Waluwe and Jale or Coeboecanoye, for which it is absolutely necessary that steps should be taken. No better or more favourable place for this undertaking can be found than the village of Magamme, which is situated on a beautiful fresh river and is a good position where also the country is fairly well populated.

Gale: With the river Coeboecanoye aforesaid begins the jurisdiction of the city and lands of Gale, under which are included the abovementioned extensive and wonderful saltpans (mostly lying between the rivers of Waluwe and Magamme over a distance of 6 hours' march). Next to them comes the river Waluwe, and then Neilwelle where the work commanding the river which was ordered some time ago has now been completed, leaving only the rampart and a good watch-house on the hill to be built. No artillery should be brought there till further orders, and since the work referred to above is completed and the emplacements made, the cannon can quickly be brought there in the event of any trouble arising. The earthwork at Matara could be erected slowly by the Moors and other service tenants (without paying out any money on that account) and as much stone as is necessary to face the work in front can gradually be collected, and then in the event of any sudden and unexpected attack by a European enemy it would serve as a source of great assurance and as a means of protection for the natives, as pointed out at length in our letter of November 29 last to the Fatherland.

How shamefully agriculture has been allowed to decline in the Galle district has already been pointed out above in some degree in the matter relating to things in general. The Dissava vander Molen has now undertaken and promised to take this matter in hand faithfully and to promote it to the best of his ability, in which Y.E. should give him every assistance possible. He will at first encounter many difficulties and cavilling on the part of the Galle officials in surmounting the evil habits which have been allowed to take root here, every Councillor at Galle appearing to have usurped the functions of Dissava. The most confusion appears to have arisen in the Galle Corle itself, which, seeing that it is situated under the eye as it were of the city, should be the best regulated of all. The answered questions referred to which indicate many means for improvement should faithfully be observed, and His Excellency the Governor in addition

knows best what should be done in addition to the aforesaid points in order totally to abolish the issue of rice to the lascarins, as was formerly the case and was carried out most creditably by him when he was Dissava, promising on this account to the Operkoopman and Dissava vander Molen a substantial honorarium in the name of Their Excellencies at Batavia if he could bring matters in two years to the same footing as obtained in the years (16) 67 and (16) 68, when the district of Mature contributed hundrededs of lasts of paddy, after providing for its own consumption, to the city of Galle, and which almost entirely sufficed for the needs of that place.

The city of Galle, praise God !, has now been brought into a most efficient state of defence by cannon and is abundantly supplied with all ammunition of war. Consideration should be paid here, after the completion of the great warehouse, to the building of a new church, and, following that, a new house for the Commandeur on the site of the former one, the map showing how it is proposed to cut off from within that portion of the town standing on high ground from the lower part. This work should be postponed for future opportunity, and what is now necessary should gradually be built by the Company's slaves without paying out any money therefor, as is now the practice. His Honour Commandeur Bax has fully comprehended how the bastion de Star should be built, and the work should be completed according to the plan sent to him, and now that the bastion AEolus is in a good state of defence, the Crabbegat should be demolished as early as possible as it would interfere with the sweep of fire and otherwise cause us inconvenience.

The road between Galle and the capital, Colombo, has now been made easy and exceedingly convenient for travelling, a distance being saved thereby of fully 2 or 3 hours' journey; and all that now appears to be lacking are bridges over the rivers of Gindure, Caliture, and Paneture. A fair amount of labour is involved in this work and it must accordingly be postponed for some future opportunity, but the bridge over the Bentot or Alican river should again be put into a state of repair as quickly as possible and the work must on no account be suspended, it being a most excellent bridge and a memorial of the former good and loyal Commandeur Adriaen Roothae of blessed memory under whose direction and care it was built.

We now come to the capital of the Government, Colombo, and the considerable extent of territory appertaining thereto, from Alican in the South to Calpatyn in the North, inclusive, and Eastwards or inland to the high mountain of Balane, which district alone has borne the burden of so protracted a war and has also suffered such great ravages that, as one may readily conjecture, not one-fifth part of the former inhabitants can now be found there, especially in those portions or socalled corles which have been nearest to the heat of the war, viz., the prosperous Hina, Hewagam, Reygam, Halpitte, Alicour, Pittigal, Diomede, and Girantelanpaatoe. The state of things in the Halpitte, Hina, Hewagam and Reygam Corles (as being nearest to the city) is now fairly beginning to improve and to approach its former flourishing condition, and in order now to enable these poor people to thrive and multiply, and also the more to attach them to ourselves, they have now for more than ten years been freed from the payment of all taxes as deccom, and even from the dues of the sowing of paddy appertaining to the lord of the land, but it now appears to be high time to have all these lands and people accurately registered and to incorporate them in a new tombo. I am of opinion that this could best be done through the majoraels, corales, and other native headmen of the corles under supervision of Dom Joan and other writers like him whom Y.E. may consider to be the best of them. I mention Dom Joan on purpose as this may be the means of binding him to loyalty and as he is above all others (with no exception) the most suited for this work. He is also regarded with great jealousy by very many of the natives as well as our own people, and in addition has the reputation of possessing more lands than would suffice for the maintenance of 500 lascarins and their Arachchies. This refers only to the lands in the Colombo district and not to the lands which he already possesses in the Galle territory, which also are of considerable extent: all of which would discover itself through this survey. The plakkaat regarding the

survey should be first read in the Corles and at all the villages, and the adjustments should be made in due course and as promptly as can conveniently be done, for it is not at all necessary in my opinion to have the original findings of these majoraels and writers first checked by Your Excellencies' commissioners. for Y.E. are fully capable and also possess the necessary experience to have them checked by other means; and in order to satisfy those who might be of opinion that Dom Joan's lands have been overlooked, it will be necessary to allow these findings to be checked by them (even if it should happen to be by those who suspected him most); for if he possesses more than he is entitled to, he must not only relinquish possession of the same but must also render an account of those lands which he was not given permission to cultivate. Y.E. are aware that when that huge crowd of refugees from the hill-country overwhelmed us in the year 1665, we gave permission to everyone of them, with no exception, to cultivate as much land as he desired in order to keep that large multitude off the Company's hands. Perhaps under this pretext (as possessing much influence and having many people under him) he may have occupied more land than we were aware of. He must indeed relinquish the village of Reygamme and many other lands besides, which would be necessary for the maintenance of the lascarins, and should any other lands be discovered through the survey of the Galle district, he must be proceeded against without any dissimulation; for the lord of the land can accord him no quittance for what he possesses beyond his knowledge and gift. It is therefore necessary that he should inform the Company of what he possesses, as he is in reason bound to do, and he may then be allowed so much as is necessary for the maintenance of his family, no more,—and no less, seeing that he is not only very deserving but is a man whom the Company, and especially Y.E., cannot afford to do without for discovering the secrets of the country and of the hill folk, in matters relating to the land, and in the crafty practices and perfidious dealings of the Sinhalese. You would only realise how useful he is if God should be pleased to remove him from us. He is now about 70 years old but of such sagacious counsel in matters relating to Sinhalese policy that I cannot see his equal among his own countrymen, nor shall we be able to find his like again. This general survey both here and in the Galle district should be attended to without delay as being a matter on which much depends. It is intended by means of this survey to discover in this district as many Neyndes and families of the lascarin class as would make up a force of 600 lascarins and to provide them with means for their maintenance. It would be an excellent thing if we could succeed in this, as I hope and trust we shall, for by this means our outposts could be provided for in due course and the heavy burden of the issue of rice could also be abolished.

The fort of Caliture is almost in ruins, and Y.E. should see to it that the work there is surrounded with new palisades as soon as possible and that it is built up according to the plan. Regarding our outposts, nothing more need be said than that they should be continued in the manner which answers so well at present, all that can now be desired being that the hardships that they occasion may be removed, and chiefly that our work once and for all may be undertaken in such wise that our great labours, which have been occasioned by the opinions of various people, may for ever cease and be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in so great and assured a state of quiet as we could desire from God; and so long as we do not peacefully bring under our control the Seven Corles and all the low-country as far as Balane (which can easily be done), so long, I repeat, shall we continue in all these difficulties; but I trust that God our Lord will once more vouchsafe this mercy to us, and that I may be able by force of reasoning to dispose Their Excellencies to a short and ready despatch in this matter, so that we may soon enjoy such rest as would be a fitting guerdon to so much labour. This is one of the chief reasons for my impending departure, hoping that I may be able to return in time to open the road from Calpatyn to Tamblegammie, which could safely be accomplished only by two bodies of troops marching from both sides, as I have have already discussed with Y.E. The same should be gone into more closely in due course, and I am convinced that after the completion of this work it will be discovered that this road provides the best means of

all in the whole of this Island both for the protection and assurance of our Government, and through which the good days will dawn in Ceylon. God grant thereto His blessings and favour.

There remains much to say regarding the City of Colombo itself and the immediately adjacent district, but the shortness of the time at my disposal does not in the least permit of it, and it could more appropriately be included in the general orders which I hope to receive from Their Excellencies and bring back with me.

The fortifications of the City of Colombo, due to the designs of our enemies to deprive us of an advantage in Ceylon, have been brought into so good and desirable a state of defence that we have reason to thank God therefor. The work is only making slow progress at present owing to our discontinuing all hired labour, no one working there except the Company's slaves, and this state of things must be allowed to continue since the city and the fort are in an excellent state of defence, the remaining work being committed to future opportunity. The warehouses proposed to be built at the Water-gate must be completed one after the other, viz., the three which are in course of building as well as those on the other side just opposite to them, through which we shall no longer be in need of good warehouses. The fort should also be closed in on both sides facing the water, and the bastion Amsterdam shall also thereby fulfil its function being attached to these warehouses and commanding the same. According to the map, the Administrateur's residence and the arms—magazine, also appear in this block, and as the front and rear walls of the present rice warehouse may be availed of in this connection, and Y.E. are also well provided with timber, this necessary work should also be completed at the same time before departing from that corner. The old Secretariat can no longer stand, and the new one which is in course of construction at present should be completed this season; and in order to prevent any mishap, all the papers of the Secretariat could be preserved in the innermost chamber of my residence till new Secretariat is ready.

As no service can any longer be conducted in the present church without great risk, Y.E. should use the chamber where the evening prayer is said at present as a church and continue to do so till the Hon: Company finds it convenient to build another church, and then all the timber, planks, &c., could be stacked in the old church in order to preserve them from the weather; and, meanwhile, the gunners could gradually haul along the rocks for the outerwork below the bastion Victoria, which work should similarly proceed slowly.

The building lots in the city have begun to become so valuable that, in my opinion, no more land should be given away, and all that still remains should be sold in order to obtain as much profit as possible.

We are by no means pleased that the city of Colombo is so full on all sides with canaille who certainly are not worthy of being lodged within the curtain of so excellent a fortification or within the walls of the city, especially as without any doubt there are very many of them who lurk within who are withholding the service that they owe to the Hon: Company or could otherwise be enrolled as lascarins. The appointed ward-masters should therefore again make an accurate list of all the inhabitants of the city, paying special attention to the registration of the parentage of the children, because every possible endeavour is made by them at present to take shelter under one or another and thus evade the service that is due from their castes; and I am strongly of opinion that all of them should be listed and employed each in his place and according to his caste, which is most important for the prosperity of this island and in respect of the consequences involved thereby.

We have already referred to the Moors, and in addition to pointing out that this wicked people are persistently endeavouring to settle in Colombo if we do not take care, I would mention that we also lodge a number of Chittys, Parruas, and others from the opposite coast, who it is very much to be doubted are not also our wicked enemies. A headman should be appointed over them from their own people who should always be able to satisfy us from where they come every time and on what business, and also to see that they always leave in the same boats in which they arrive and carry no one across without special permission. Those who stay behind without first obtaining consent must be arrested and

placed in chains and be set to work on the public works till the following season when they must go away or be given severe punishment if the occasion demands it. Of all these people, those who speak Portuguese should be regarded with the greatest suspicion. A toepas stayed behind from the last Portuguese ship from Maccauw, who has now been sent away, and Y.E. are aware what a rogue he was. It was the duty of the Fiscal to look into this matter.

I count on receiving 3 or 4 ships from home this season of which two of the best and most seaworthy should be sent to Bengal in order to return with necessities for Y.E. and saltpetre as ballast for the Fatherland, one of which should be sent to Amsterdam and the other to Middelburgh, each with 1,000 bales of cinnamon, pepper, a certain quantity of Tutucryn and Nagapatnam cloth goods, as well as caetches, Guinea cloths, zalempoeris, &c., for sample. In order to make the return voyage remunerative, some goods should also be requisitioned from Coromandel and Bengal, and in this connection orders may probably be received from Their Excellencies at Batavia. Among the reasons which necessitate my departure, not the least important is the great need of suitable servants of capacity in this Government, for unless, for some years longer, we labour with great application, diligence, and absolute loyalty, and strenuously build on the foundation which circumstances now demand and as is now the practice, Ceylon would not only never flourish but the Hon: Company would also be caused great anxiety and would continually be exposed to it; but if we go forward with wisdom and courage the Hon: Company could expect everything from Ceylon which can be desired from Heaven; for the whole of the Island would soon be under the Company's sovereign rule if we pressed forward, and we should not then lack the Seven Corles, which in as many days would with great willingness accept the Company's rule if we only undertook the work; and in order to obtain this end I shall use my best efforts at Batavia to secure from Their Excellencies a few young fellows both soldiers and civilians; and, as with the departure of Commandeur de Graeuwe, Captain Zegenaer and others who are unwilling to stay here any longer, Y.E. would be put to greater inconvenience if we can find no others in their place—and it would be difficult to find men of such great zeal and experience—others should be trained from the officers of lower status. The separate list will indicate our lack to Their Excellencies.

Y.E. are fairly adequately provided with money, and if we receive safely the 200,000 Rupees from Surat already referred to and 100,000 guilders from home, our business everywhere will be provided for the whole of this year. The arecanuts and cloth goods would provide an additional amount sufficiently adequate to prevent any embarrassment or set-back.

Ceylon is at present excellently provided with rice, timber, cannon, powder, balls, and all kinds of ammunition of war, and, further, all our stations (except Tutucryn) are in a good state of defence, all of which relieves my departure of anxiety and also places Y.E. in a good state of assurance, but our uneasiness regarding our rice must always be present so long as agriculture makes no further progress.

Y.E. now have under this Government the yacht de Pyl, three pinks, and . . . hookers according to the separate list showing where they are stationed at present. These burdens are necessary for producing the profits of this island, for with less it could not be done and more vessels would increase the expenses. Should the Hon: Company retain the goods confiscated from the Moorish ship, the Opperkoopman Huysman should receive something for it, and I shall confer with Their Excellencies regarding the matter.

And although the ships Europa, Cogge, 'tWapen van Middelburgh, Nieuwenhoven, and Voorsigtigheyt are still with us as a legacy from the war, their expenses should not be charged to Ceylon after their departure but should be entered in a separate account at the Comptoir-General, and credit should also be taken in the books which are now being closed for all the timber on hand, in order to see how far this would bring Y.E. and whether a surplus could not be shown this year. No more timber should be obtained from Malabar as it is foisted upon us at a tremendously dear rate, and we, thank God, can obtain all our supplies from Batticaloa, where 2 beams 30 to 40 feet long do not cost more than a plank 2 inches thick and 28 to 30 feet long from Malabar, which is no small difference.

It has been stated above that the English and French war has cost the Company 22 tons¹ of gold, and should Ceylon alone be burdened with that sum, the same would be a source of resentment and dissatisfaction to the Island, seeing that Coromandel and Malabar were also protected, our trade assured, and the sea dominated to the great reputation of the Company. There is one more matter for regret and that is that the 7 English ships should have escaped us and deprived the Company of a source which may perhaps have more than defrayed its expences.

As stated above the expenses of the war brought to account in the Ceylon books amount to ... f2,200,000 and the expenses in general to ... f3,000,000, and deducting the expenses of the war from the latter amount there remains a sum of f800,000 representing the expenses for the years (16)71, (16)72, (16)73, and (16)74 or f200,000 a year. I trust that through Y.Es' efforts the whole sum or at least the greater portion will be balanced this year or even exceeded by our profits, and may God vouchsafe His blessings to this end and Y.E. have the credit of receiving them.

In my recital of matters of particular interest concerning this Government, I have fallen short by far of even half of what I had intended to say, particularly regarding the city and lands of Colombo; for I should like to refer to the close supervision which is absolutely necessary over the arms-magazine and with what care and attention all arms in the hands of the Sinhalese should be registered, that no one on the East coast should be allowed to possess firearms, that the excessive number of slaves in the hospital, the powder magazine, and many other private institutions should be withdrawn, and particularly that the stables should be placed under efficient and close supervision; but since Y.E. are already well informed regarding all these matters and these times of peace necessitate new regulations regarding many things, as well as that during the recent war no regular order could have been maintained regarding them, and the present time presents an entirely different aspect of affairs, we shall recommend all this to Y.E.s' wise counsel and conspicuous loyalty in the service of the Hon: Company.

I conclude this Memorandum with the prayer to Almighty God that He may be pleased to look down with favour on this beautiful and precious Island, and its Comptoirs, towns, and lands, and take them under His holy protection, and that my good intentions, which alone have prompted my leaving for Batavia, may so be blessed as my purpose and upright object are considered honourable and necessary in the Company's service. I have found Ceylon for 17 years in such a condition that one dare not pass Caliture along the coast without a large number of soldiers, and the city of Colombo was full of disorderliness for man and brute both by day and by night. I leave it now to you as the city of Galle and other forts of the Island, with gates closed and bolts shot, the land in peace and cleared foreign enemies, and the most important posts occupied, so that we are now secure from enemies both inland and along the coast. More might I have done together with my faithful assistants had it pleased God to grant it, Whose will is the source of His government: wherewith I now conclude and wish Y.E. jointly and to each one in particular both at Colombo and the various Commandements and Opperhoofds' stations, all happiness and Heavenly blessings, remaining, after heartfelt greetings,

Your very affectionate friend,
(sd.) RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS.

In the Fort of Colombo this 12th day of April in the year 1675.

¹ A "ton" of gold=100,000 guilders.

APPENDIX A.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE POLITICAL COUNCIL: FRIDAY THE 28TH JUNE, 1658.

The General and Admiral of this armada and his Extraordinary Council having considered the great mercy and loving kindness which Almighty God has so graciously shown us on this expedition, having not only by His Heavenly aid conquered for our Superiors the whole Island of Ceylon but also purged it of popery and abolished and expelled its idolatrous practices, clearly showing thereby that He has turned His fatherly ear to our prayers (howsoever imperfect they may be), the which should awaken in us all Christian thankfulness: and since the utterances of our lips, through faith in Christ, are the offering that pleases Him best; therefore has it seemed good to us to appoint the 10th of this month (that will be Wednesday) as a special day of thanksgiving, praising God's holy name in the forenoon and publicly thanking Him amidst his congregation, and, in the afternoon, celebrating the victory with our brave and manly forces before the face of our enemies, praying further to His Supreme Goodness to bless our arms more and more in the future. And since the whole Island of Ceylon is beholden to us for this victory, so have we appointed and published, as we do by these presents, a general day of thanksgiving for the Island, beseeching our dearly beloved and faithful labourer in Christ here, as well as the other servants of God's Church in Ceylon, to make ready, against the 7th August next to exhort the unthankful and the unrighteous to true thankfulness and repentance; also forbidding at the same time each and every one to perform any manner of work on the 10th of this month and the 7th August next, but exhorting one and all to apply themselves most earnestly to the hearing of God's word, so that they may continue to enjoy in the future the blessings which have so richly been showered down upon them, to the honour of God's holy name, the service of His Church, and the salvation of our souls.

Thus done and resolved in Jaffnapatnam this 28th day of June and promulgated on the 7th July, 1658.

(Signed) RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS, JAN VAN DER
LAEN, LUCAS VAN DER DUSSEN,
in my presence CORNELIS VALCKEN-
BERGH, Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL FOR REGULATING THE BURGERY AND TRADE
GUILDS, PASSED ON THE 10TH JUNE AT COLOMBO.

Thursday, June 10, 1659.

Having deliberated in this council regarding the well being and increase of the Dutch and native Burgery, for which it has hitherto been possible to find only moderate means of livelihood, due chiefly (God amend it!) to the ingrained indolence of our own people and the fact that the Moors and Gentoos have hitherto appropriated the profits rightly belonging to the Burghers, in respect of which an order was made in order to remedy this state of things in the best way possible, as ordered by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Council of India, and to provide the Burghers with all possible means of livelihood, it was proposed by the Lord Admiral that to cure them of the sickness of indolence only active and vigilant persons should be appointed as officers over the Burgery, who would set them an example not only in all permitted trade but chiefly in agriculture and other respectable callings, to which end it has already been suggested to appoint as Captain the present Captain of the Cinnamon Department, George Blume, a man of proved industry and diligence, who has acquired experience and a thorough knowledge of this Island, and who with the approval of His Excellency the Governor of this Island has also been promised that he would be allowed to retain his rank as Captain of the Cinnamon Department and draw his salary monthly therefor for the present or till such time as through his private activities he shall be able to

earn the same, with the further concession that if he acquits himself to the satisfaction of the Company, and if in due course Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Council of India should decide to appoint a Sheriff, his claims would be considered in preference to all others' for the appointment, with the approval of their said Excellencies, and that the Hon: Company would further be of assistance to him according to its ability and circumstances. Consideration having accordingly been paid to the said promise and the necessity for the appointment, it was unanimously resolved to appoint the said Blume, who had already signified his consent and readiness to accept the said post, with the honourable rank of Captain, and that he should continue to draw his salary as Captain of the Cinnamon Department and perform the duties of that post. As regards the post of Lieutenant, it was decided to continue the services of Hans Steevens, a man of honourable conversation and present Elder of God's church at Colombo; and whereas the present Ensign is a servant of the Company, it was resolved for the greater honour and reputation of the Burgery to discontinue him and to appoint in his place a respectable and zealous Burgher. Accordingly the selection was made of Benjamin Bellyn, who is loved by the Burghers and who is desirous of accepting the said post. And seeing that the Burghers' Council as constituted at present consists of 3 Burghers and 5 servants of the Company, it has been decided to adopt the practice at Batavia and to appoint to the council of Burghers 4 (sic) Burghers and 3 servants of the Company (of whom nevertheless one shall act as President), and accordingly to add to those already appointed the names of Willem Thomasz and Dr. Cornelis van Muur, both persons of honourable character, the corresponding number of servants of the Company being discontinued, viz., the Lieutenant Marten Scholten and the Cashier Laurens Pyl. It has been further resolved that the Burghers' Court-martial shall conduct itself according to the Batavian ordinance, but that before the same be formed it should be constituted according to the circumstances of this place and after revision by Their Excellencies the Superintendent and the Governor. The Magistrates' Beadle owing to the nature of his duties should necessarily be a freeman, and accordingly he is disallowed both salary and table-money from the Company after the lapse of the current month, but he shall be paid monthly from the perquisites of the Chamber what he received from the Company, table-money excepted. Whereas various servants of the Company as well as Burghers have undertaken the baking of bread and no fixed regulations have been issued thereanent, Their Excellencies and the Council desiring to take cognisance of the matter, hereby prohibit in future the baking of bread for sale by all Company's servants, allowing them however to continue till such time as they have used up all the wheat which they had already procured for the purpose, and vest the privilege of baking bread entirely in the Burghers here, with the express stipulation that they shall sell their bread well baked in the following weights, viz.:—

The whitest bread, 8 ounces,
 Medium brown bread, 12 ounces,
 Brown bread baked with bran, 16 ounces:

for which they shall be paid 2 stivers the loaf, on the understanding that these prices shall be current so long as wheat costs 11 schellings the parra. And in order that all this may be duly supervised, there have been selected as Supervisors, Assayers, and Guild-masters the Lieutenant Hans Steevens and Ensign Joost Zeegenaer who should take their oaths before the Bench of Magistrates of this city and deposit them in the hands of the Secretary, following in every respect the procedure laid down at Batavia. They shall accompany the Fiscal on his appointed rounds and cast all defaulters in such fines as they may be liable to pay without any connivance whatsoever. The bakers who have received special permission are the following Netherlanders, viz.:—

Claes Jans de Kooningh
 Joost Willems
 Jan Pens de Jonge
 Jan Duccum van Dulme

Adriaen Back
 Cornelis Firens
 Angelot Pigelot
 Nicholaas Bartels

and the following Blacks, viz :—

Gonsalve d'Almeyde
Joanna de Guivar
Francisco de Silva
Anthonao de Soisa

Joanna Peneira
Anthonica de Sosa
Cosmo de la Faitar
Manuel Caldera

and the Captain of the Burgrey, George Bloem, has been ordered to make enquiries among the native Christians as to whether any of them are employed as bakers, in order that the privilege may be accorded according to their merits and denied to others, the Council also laying down further that no native Christian shall be allowed to participate in this business unless he attended church at the ordinary hours in order to serve God in our faith.

The tailors of this city being free burghers have presented a request to His Excellency the Superintendent for the due maintenance of their trade, and it has been resolved in respect thereof that from now onwards all Moor tailors shall be prohibited from keeping private or public places of business or otherwise interfering in the trade, but that if they are willing to earn their livelihood with the needle, they must work under a licensed master-tailor in order to serve him as workmen and thereby earn their wages. And the tailors shall charge for an ordinary suit, $\frac{3}{4}$ Real; for ditto according to circumstances, 1 Real; for a medium suit, $1\frac{1}{4}$ Reals; for one out of the ordinary, 3 Reals; for a woman's gown, according to circumstances, from 3 to 5 Reals; and for the rest, in accordance with the above rates and the labour and sewing involved.

Supervisors and Assayers are hereby ordered to select from among themselves 4 Magistrates, and to appoint 2 of that number (in rotation).

Neither native Christians nor Tupasses shall be admitted into the tailors' guild unless they prove their eligibility by diligent church attendance, the which shall also be understood to apply to the licensing of shoemakers among the free burghers, only Hollanders having permission to open shops and natives who make themselves eligible by diligent church attendance.

Shoemakers shall not charge more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ base Reals for a pair of shoes.

The necessary provision being also desired in respect of the slaughter of cattle, Paulus Wolfrom, an Austrian, who is a master-butcher by trade, has been selected as Supervisor and Inspector of cattle, and without his previous inspection no cattle shall be slaughtered. He is allowed to draw fees as follows, viz., for a full-grown ox, 6 stivers, and 2 stivers a head for all small cattle such as sheep, pigs, calves, &c.

Natives shall not be permitted to set up as butchers unless they afford public proof of church-going; and it has been further resolved that a place shall forthwith be selected and set apart for use as a butchers' hall or flesh mart, and that no flesh shall be sold elsewhere on penalty of the confiscation of the flesh and a fine. No one shall also be permitted to hack or cut the flesh that is sold there in smaller portions than an ox, in 4 quarters, but carcases of sheep, pigs and other small cattle shall be brought there whole with the entrails, head and feet trimmed and well cleaned. Due consideration having also been paid to the importance of cattle-breeding, it has been decided to prohibit (without consent having previously been obtained) the slaughter of milch-cows, heifers, goats, ewes, sows, and all other cattle of sufficient maturity for breeding. On representations being made by the Magistrates regarding the regulations for the Assayer, it was approved that he should regulate himself according to the Batavian ordinances passed in that respect, and that the said Assayer should be sworn in before the bench of Magistrates.

Hans Steevens, Lieutenant of the Burgery, has been authorized by this Council to practise as Auctioneer. His scale of fees and the rules for his guidance are indicated by the Batavian Statutes. For the greater welfare of the Burgery of this city, all Company's servants of both high and low degree are in future again specifically interdicted and prohibited from all private trade in coarse or fine wares, viz., rice, wheat and coarse cloth goods, directly or indirectly, with no exception whatsoever, nor shall they share or participate in the traffic thereof with the freemen, the necessaries only excepted for their own housekeeping, Company's servants being permitted only the lending of money at interest to the freemen.

Similarly it is resolved that from now henceforth no Moors shall keep any shops or openly sell any goods, only free burghers and native Christians being accorded that privilege, proviled the latter devoutly attend church at the appointed hours.

Free burghers are also hereby allowed to undertake voyages to the Coromandel Coast and Orissa, permission to sail to Bengal being deferred till the receipt of a reply from Their Excellencies who have already been addresedl on the subject.

No Moorish vessels may also in future engage in any voyages unless the Netherlanders of the Burgery take part in the same.

The following have been nominated and requested to serve as Directors of the Women's House of Correction, viz., Lieutenant Hans Steevens and Joost Seegenaeer, Ensign, and as Stewarlesses, the wives of the Fiscal Montainer and Leenert Roos.

As Surveyor of Lands and Buildings is appointed Adriaen de Leeuw, who has been made freeman and Burgher. He shall continue to draw his salary and table-money till such time as his emoluments are secured by the practice of his duties.

And seeing that the services of an efficient Notary and Attorney are required in this city, to serve before the Magistrates and elsewhere, Their Excellencies and the Council have decided to consider the appointment as such of Theodorus Baukema, Soldier, who states that he is a qualified Advocate, and with that object in view have ordered the Captain Petur Wasch to make enquiries regarding his qualifications and character in order to dispose of the matter later after receipt of his report.

As regards Night Watchmen or Rattle-Watchmen, Captain Petur Wasch has been ordered to select 4 of the slowest and most heavily built married soldiers who will draw their salaries, without table-money, and keep watch, two in the city and the other two in the newly separated portion.

Owing to the protracted illness of the Koopman Gerrit Dam, it has been decided by the Council to entrust provisionally the garrison books of Ceylon to the Koopman Abraham Carter, in order that he may balance them, make adjustments where necessary, and further do whatever may be duly required in that matter, His Excellency the Governor undertaking at the same time to authorize the said Carter this afternoon to select and appoint the clerks and other assistants for the Payoffice. The Captain and Lieutenant of the Burgery are requested in all friendliness by the Lord Admiral to take to heart the good conversation and living of the Burgery, and that they by their virtuous example will lead them and admonish them in all sobriety and honesty, the which they have promised to do; and that everyone, accorling to his natural inclination, may not betake himself to tavern and inn-keeping and that good order and measure may be maintained, this Council has seen good to license 4 persons in this city to act as tavernkeepers, and to prohibit all others from setting up as such, those selected being Hans Hendrix van Groenenveldt. Hans Sykes, Jan van Beveren, and Christoffel Cornelissen, being those persons who had already been nominated on the 3rd June, the date of the farming out of rents.

And for the accommodation of travellers of quality and other respectable residents, consent has been given for Willem Thomassen to keep an inn in the newly separated portion of the city, and with that object in view he has been given a suitable place to entertain his guests in a fitting manner, it being our chief intention to altogether suppress and remove all smugglers' taverns.

And regarding the further convenience of the Burgery, in order that they may be able to provide themselves with all necessaries in such small quantities as may suit them best, a Burgher has been appointed who shall stock for sale wine, butter, oil, vinegar and all other goods and sell them at such prices as shall be fixed therefor, with which object there shall in future be issued from the Company's magazine no smaller quantity at one and the same time than $\frac{1}{2}$ a cask of wine, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a last of wheat, and not less than a last of rice, paddy, salt, &c.

Thus resolved and approved in the fortified city of Colombo on the day and year as aforesaid. (Signed) Ryckloff van Goens, Adriaen van der Meyden, Petur Wasch, Jacob Borchorst, G. Blume, F. Montanier, Hans Stevensz (by his Mark), and Lucas van Weerden, Secretary.

**TEXT OF MEMOIR OF RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS
FOR JACOB HUSTAAET
DATED DECEMBER 26, 1663.**

**MEMORIE VOOR DEN E. HEERE JACOB HUSTAERDT,
RAEDT EXTRAORD^s VAN INDIA, GOUVERNEUR, EN
DIRECTEUR OVER DE STEEDEN, CASTEELLEN,
STERCKTEN EN VORSTELYCKE LANDEN VAN
D' E. COMP^e GELEEGEN OP 'T VERMAARDE
EYLANT CEYLON, MITSGADERS DE STEEDEN,
EN LANDEN OP DE ZEE-CUSTEN VAN
MALLABAER EN MADURE, OM SYN. E.
TOT EEN INTREEDE SYNS GOU-
VERNEM^{ts} VAN TE KONNEN
DIENEN.**

Myne Heer

Myne voorneemen is niet U. E. met een inleydinge van de outheyt van Ceylon, hoe 't van de Portugeesen beheert geweest, ende van ons haer weder afhandigh gemaekt is, op te houden, noch oock met wat recht wy dese landen besitten, als synde saecken beter passende die geene welcke daer toe meer tyt, ofte oock wel meer weetenschap en gaven hebben, maer sal ick in desen ten eersten toetreeden om te voldoen de ordre van onse Gebieders, den Gouverneur Generael, ende Raaden van India, om UE soo verre van myn ervaringe te dienen als, na myn opinie, tot d'eerste aenmerkinge van dit Gouvernement nodigh sal weesen, ende dewyl wy malckanderen in den Mallabaersen oorlogh niet alleen hebben leeren kennen maer oock de last hebben helpen dragen, soo heeft my de ervarenh^t ontdeckt dat ick omtrent UE niet seer wytlooph behouf te weesen, als die niet alleen seer wel weet, wat een Gouverneur, en wat een Gouvernem^t is, maer die oock betoont heeft een Gouverneur te syn, erde die tot syn reputatie soo lange jaren een wichtige Gouvernem^t bedient heeft. Ick sal dan dese memorie verdeelen in sommige generale ende sommige speciale poincten.

Tot een inleydingh der generale poincten is 't nodigh wel te mediteeren over de plaatsen, ende Comptoiren, die niet onder dit Gouvernem^t behoren, ende nochtans met Ceylon frequentatie, soo van negotie als communicatie van advysen hebben, als syn Persia, Suratte, Wingurla, Cormandel, Bengale, Malacca, 't hoofdcomp^{tr} Batavia, ende oock ten aensien van de jaerlike advysen het Vaderlant.

De plaatsen en residentien die onder Colombo, als de stoel des Gouvernem^{ts} behoren, syn op Ceylon de Steeden, Casteelen en vastigheeden in ordre: Colombo, Caliture, Gale, Mature, Hammenhiel, Jaffanapatn: Manaer, en Negombo, mitsgadars de veltwachten, en buytenwercken hier na beschreeven. De steeden, vastigheeden, en residentien buyten Ceylon en nochtans daer onder staende syn in ordre op de Cust van Madure, Bambaer, Baypaer, Pattenemandoer, Tutucurn, Pondecayl, Caylpatnam, end' Manapaer ordinair genaemt 0 Sette portes of 7 havenen, eyndigende met de oost ofte binnen Caep van Commoryn, voorts noortwaerts op de Cust van Mallabaer, Tengenepatnam, Coilangh, Calcoilangh, Porca, St. Andre, Coetchyn, Palipore, Panany, en Cananoor, op Canara resideert een onser Adsistenten tot Barceloor.

De frequentatie die Ceylon, ende Mallabaer met Persia heeft is considerabel, niet alleen om't vertieren van den peper, caneel, cardamom, &c die na Persia gevoert wort, ende goede profyten geeft, maar oock bysonderl^k om het comptant, dat Ceylon daer voor uyt Persia treckt, boven diverse andere nootsaeckelychyt, daer aan dit Eylandt, om't gerief veel geleegen is, gel^k UE by de jaerlike petitie gelieve no te sien, ende daerom het nodigh zy met Persia nauwe, ende goede correspondentie te houden. Den eysch van peper voor dit zaysoen is 800,000 lb, Cardamom 70,000 lb, Sappanhout soo veel te vergaderen als daer scheepsruymte is, doch is na Coetchyn maer g'ordonneert tot een preuve te vergaderen 15 a 20,000 lb om dit zaisoen na Persia te gaen. Persia slyt oock jaerlix van 20 tot 30,000 lb canneel, synde voor dit zaysoen eerst 28 en daer na 16,000 lb eysch gedaen.

Suratte is ten aensien van Ceylon van minder belangh, en van waer jaerlix maer getrocknen moet worden een kleyne quantityt amphioen, om dat se veel duyrder is dan de Bengaelse, echter is se nodigh om de veranderinge, ende

d'andere te eerder op Mallabaer te vertieren, synde oock kostelycker, boven den amphioen sal 't nu jaerlix nodigh weesen dat van daer voor Mallabaer gehaelt wort 100 a 150,000 lb Cattoen met inlantse scheepen. Peper wort van dit zaysoen voor Suratte g'eyst 150,000 lb waer van omtrent tot $3\frac{1}{2}$ stvrs 't lb staet te procedeerden f 26,000, die oock sal toerycken tot den inkoop van de goederen welcke uyt Suratte syn g'eyst. D' Canneel wort aldaer jaerlix gesleeten 20, 30, a 36,000 lb, ende mach soo wel als in Persia niet onder d' 48 stvrs 't lb verkost worden.

De frequentatie tusschen Wingurla er Ceylon, of Mallabaer is van kleyne consideratie, ten ware somtyts eenigen canneel derwaerts, ende Ceylon weder eenige tarruw, of andere behouften van noden hadde, maer het is seer rodigh met Wingurla nauwe correspondentie te houden, om gestadige kennisse te hebben wat de Portugeesen al bedryven, haer staet, geleegenth^t en voorneemen te ontdecken, om tegen dat volck gestadigh op hoede te syn.

De frequentatie met Cormandel en Bengale is meest van een natuyre, behalven dat wy veel meer coopmansz: van Bergale met het conquesteerden der Mallabaerse Cust sullen kunnen trekken, als voor heen: tot nogh syn dit de voornaemste spys Camers van Ceylon geweest, behalven dat Cormandel om de kleeden, die van daer getrocken worden, Ceylon seer nodich is. Beyde Cormandel en Bengale slyten meest onse Elephanten namentl^k Chormandel van Jaffanapatnam end' Bengale van Gale, ende desen kant, daer en boven jaerlix is 20 a 25,000 lb Canneel, doch het eene jaer differeert veel van het ander. Chormandel heeft voor dit zaysoen mede peper g'eyst in quantityt van 8 a 10,000 lb maer myn opinie soude weesen, tot nader ondervindingh daer mede te supercedeeren, maer voer Bengale dient jaerlix den eysch van peper voldaen omdat se daer goede voordeel doet, ten ware wy 't geluck hadden, dat de Bengaelse Mooren ons die in grote quantityt van dit Eylant quamen afhalen, rendeeringe ordinair omtrent 5 stvrs 't lb. By monde hebben wy van die sake soo wytlopigh gesproken, dat het niet nodigh sy daer van meer te schryven.

De vaert op Mocha hebben wy nu oock tot een preuve eens ondernomen, ende te dien eynde sodanige goederen afgescheept, als de Facturen daer van dicteeren. Wat instructie den Coopman d'Vogel verleent was kan oock gesien worden, ende mits onse intentie daar by wel uytgedruckt staet sal my daer aan gedragen.

De Maldivise Eylanden hebben in oude tyden voor een goet gedeelte onder den Generael van Ceylon gestaen, ende welckers negotie om de Caury's ende somtyts grote quantityt ambergris, al mede haer voordeel souder konnen geeven. Wat van die materie Batavia is gesz: ende van haer Ed^{le} weder geantwoort, blyckt UE in't briefboeck om op gelet te worden, sodanigh d'ervarenth^t UE nader den tyt onderwysen sal.

Wat frequentatie Ceylon met Batavia ende 't Vaderlant heeft, is in desen onnodich verhaelt, en UE niet min dan my bewust na d'ordre van d'Heeren onse principalen, moeten jaerlx ter minsten twee-mael 'sjaers advysen afgaen, om uyt Persia te lande voort te gaen, d'eerste in January met de Persiaense Scheepen, die over Malacca van Japan &a komen, ende de 2^e advysen in Juny, die voor desen over Chormandel syn gesonden, om van Masulipatn: na Wingurla ende voort op Zuratta gedragen en van waer se te water na Persia gesonden worden, maer met de conqueste van de Mallabaerse Cust, en de vrede met Portugael konnen se ru gevoegl^k over Coetchyn, Cananoor, en Wingurla na Suratte gaen, gel^k 't verleeden zaysoen geschiet is.

Met Malacca is de frequentatie, kleyn, doch dewyl de noortvaerders uyt Japan ordinair den voldanen eysch van thin voor de Indische quartieren overbrengen, ende die scheepen hier aenkommen, wort den Gouverneur van Ceylon daer mede de gestalte des handels bekent gemackt die dan in May, Juny of July over Chormandel occasie heeft na Malacca te antwoorden, ende eysch van thin te doen, want het schip dat het gout en silver Cap^l daer in Decemb: of January over Malacca heeft aengebragt tegers die tyt met de behoufde kleeden voor Malacca weder van Chormandel vertreckt gel^k UE by de brieven genougsaem sult konnen sien, ende oock dat in de maenden April, May, Juny, July, Aug^s en Septemb^r de besendingen van Gale na Bengale, en Chormandel gedaen worden.

Dus verre van de Comptoirs gesprooken synde frequenteerdeende met Ceylon sal dan overtreeden tot de subalterne plaatsen onder Ceylon bescheyden, ende eerst aervangen met de Custen van Canara, een overvloedigh lant van rys, ende

waermede wy nu eenige jaren Ceylon dapper gespyst hebben insonderh^t A° 59 en 60 dat den duyren tyt sodanigh op Chromandel, bysonderl^k in de provincie van Tansjouwer regneerde dat wy sonder Cnara op dit Eylandt wel hertel^k souden bedroeft gestaen hebben, alsoo die plague op Ceylon mede niet weynigh graseerde, hebbende op Jaffanapatn: en Manaer in een ront jaer niet een druppel water van den hemel gereegent, ende hier omtrent mede vry geweest, soo dat den Neyck van Canara wel wat behoorde gecarresseert te worden tegens een benauwden tyt, doch de grote wrevelheyt, gierigh^t ende supersticieusheyt van dat volck heeft ons den rys soo duyr doen staen, dat als men 't verlet des tyts soude reecken, die de kostelycke oorloghscheepen somtyts hebben moeten verleggen, die ongeloofl^k hoogh soude kunnen worden gereeckent, wat wy van die materie laetst naa Batavia gesz: hebben, is UE bekent, ende nu UE met my van gevoelen zyt, one liever over haer te resenteeren, dan voor toekomende eenige ongelycken van haer meer te verdragen, soude myn opinie syn dat men van Malappa Maloe satisfactie afeyste van alle de onreedelyckheyt die ons aengedaen is, ende voldoeninge van 21½ lasten rys of f1549:2:—die ons onwettigh onthouden worden, synde een quaestie die tusschen hem en de Cooplⁿ op Wingurla noch open staat, het is seer apparent dat hy staat maeckt wy dit saysoen weder besendinge derwt^s sullen doen, ende waer tegens hy al grote quantityt rys (na de lopende geruchten) soude hebber opgeleyt, 't welck in der daet soo ondervonden synde, dunckt my dat men het eerste vaertuygh, 't best dat hem, ofte ymant anders aldaer op Barseloor te lateen resideeren, om soo na by Goa leggende altoos te weeten wat de Portugeseen in des Neyex landt mogten voorneemen, ende ofte d'Engelsen den dueren peper van die landstreeke quamen soecken. Dese residentie was oock een verseekert adres van onse brieven over lant ra Wingurla, en altyt een bewys van onse alliantie, die in tyden en wylen met den Neyck mocht nodiger worden, en die alleen met een persoon, en een dienaer konde onderhouden worden. Het is wel apparent dat sy sullen spreecken van haar Contract, ende dat wy den rys van haer lant schuldigh syn te halen, maer 't selve Contract hebben sy al lange jaren, ende gedurigh overtreeden, omdat se verbonden waren na Goa geen rys te laten vervoeren, ende daerom wy oock geensints aan het Contract venbonden syn, maer veel eer gerechtigheyt haer den Oorlogh aan te doen, ende den geheelen handel van haer eygen volck te verderven. UE sal op Cananor aengekomen synde alles na tyden en geleegenth^t van saecken kunnen verrichten, sodanigh den dienst der E Comp^e ende de billickheyt vereysschen sal.

Wat van de Mallabaerse Cust zy, is UE niet onbekent, als die voorleeden zaysoen den aerdt, en de nature van die menschen genougsaem heeft kunnen mercken, ende hoe de Contracten met haer gemaeckt veel meer nodigh syn om ons goet recht staende te houden, als wel dat wy de voldoeningh van haer hebben te verwagten. Hoedanige brieven laetst over die materie omtrent haer Ed^{le} gewisselt syn kan UE blycken by't briefboeck, daer den laetsten brief na't Patria mede ingesz: is, ende bysonderl^k in den laetsten brief met den Command^r Coulster van haer Edle ontfangen, ende het antwoort met UE ende den Raet per Bleyswyck daer op gepast. Insgelyx blyckt in de brieven tusschen Ceylon ende d'Overheeden der Mallabaerse Cust wat zed^t myn absentie van daer verricht is: d'aenstaende visite, door UE te doen, sal seer wel helpen tot ons ooghwit ende na myn gevoelen noch meer soo wy hertel^k blyven, ente 't werck met dapperheyt vervolgen, gel^k het begonnen is, waer van hier veel te schryven soude welligt nodeilos weesen, dewyl UE personel^k derwt^s gaende, alles na eygen ondervindingh sult kunnen verrichten, sulx en sodanigh als den dienst der E. Comp^e: sal komen te vereysschen, ende sich de saken sullen toedragen: hoedanige coopmansz: rede derwaerts syn gebragt ende noch van Bengale, Chormandel en Zuratta ontboden syn mitsgaders wat coopmansz: op Coetchim, Cananoor & a voor Persia on Batavia syn gelast te vergaderen, blyckt alles in de documenten hier bygevoegt, daer een my gedragten sal.

Het soude soo voorseyt wel nodich schynen van de Mallabaerse Custen geen wytlopiger verhael te doen, maer ick hebbe niet alleen in onse dagelixe discoursen,

maer oock uyt den laetsten brief by UE na Mallabaer geconcipeert, niet anders konnen mercken ofte wy syn van een gevoelen: bestaende den geheelen Malla—baersen handel in het maintineeren onser Contracten, ende met de Ragias door alle mogel^{ke} middelen, wel te leyden tot ons ooghwit, haer van onsen kant voor al geen ongelyck doende, en oock van haer sulx niet lydende, soo wy 't beletten konnen 't zy dan met lief of leet, want alle die sustineeren dat aen de Mallabaerse Cust soo veel niet gelegen is, ofte dat wy voor heen het gros van de peper soo wel als nu gehadt hebben, gebreeckt het nogh aen experientie, ende houde het voor een verkeert voorgeeven van d'E. vander Meyden. UE is uyt den Coopman d'Haes gebleecken, ende my op Cochyn selfs dat Ao 1656 ende Ao 1657, 700 lasten peper van Cochyn en Porca achter malkanderen door Engelse. Portugeese, ende inlanders vervoert is, in welcke jaren wy daer en boven van Calicolarugh alleen, ende niet meer vervoert (hebben) Ao 1657, dan 234 lasten, en Ao 1659 dan 291 lasten, behalven der peper van Cananoor. ende Sammoryns lant, daer wy nu mede aen participeeren, voegt nu by dese quantityt peper, dat wy die $\frac{2}{3}$ voor coopmansz: inkopen ende dat den wilden Canneel wort ingehouden, soo behoort daer op alleen wel een goet guarnisoen gedragen te worden, om nu den amphioen buyten te houden, ende den peper alleen te trekken scheynt de meeste swaright, maer het is te verhopen (nu wy de Ragias de helft geeeuen van alle den geconfisqueerde amphioen ende peper) dat sy hun voortaen daer aen meer sullen geleegen laten. Op Coetchyn sullen wy ons ooghwit seer wel bereycken, maer op Porca sal vooreerst om d'Engelsen de meeste swright weesen. Twee saecken syn tot Porec eerst nodigh: mildtheyt omtrent den Ragia, ende, hoe eer hoe liever, een steene packhuys, terwylen ons respect noch in volle, ende booge glans is, ende waer op in desen wel expres urgeere, dat dogh sulx niet worde nagelaten. Op Calcoilangh is 't hoe eer, hoe liever, niet min nodigh, wanneer dan Coetchyn en Coylan daer en boven wel beset synde, moet den peper wel volgen ende oock den wilden canneel binnen blyven. Rakende de fortificatie van Coetchyn referere my aen de brief jongst na Batavia gesz: op welcke consideratien UE sodanigh gelieve te letten, als billick is, ende soo UE noch tot veranderinge mocht gelieven te verstaen, soo zyt immers gedagtig dat de hoeck van Caluwety, noch het moeras noch oock den eersten inham achter de hoge witte punt op de rivier (dicht achter UE woonhuys na de veroveringe) om geen consideratie mach verlaten worden gel^k UE reede cock scdanigh verstaen heeft. Tot bemachtigingh van de peper des Sammoryns ende Trevancoor soude ick van opinie weesen het kruyssen noch al in treyn te houden, echter met sodanige discreetie, dat de Lant Vorsten haer genougen soo veel mogel^k voldaen worde. Met Adersia sal licht te handelen weesen, en soo den Coopman van Waarden daer blyft, staen my syn concepten niet qual^k aen, bysonderl^k soo syn raadt, ende opinie, met UE wysheyt ende ervarenth^t wat sal gemodereert, ende geschickt weesen, 't welck oock bysonderl^k sal moeten geschieden omtrent die heet gebakerde humeuren, die het aenbrengen van cattoen tegen alle reeden willen beletten, ick hebbe in't contracteeren seer wel op't cattoen gedagt, maer d'E Compe onmachtigh g'oordeelt die spetie te bestellen, erde soo wy sulx niet doen, ende andere belettesden, zouden ons de inlanders door haer gebrek met groot recht voor onrechtvaerdige kunnen schelden, die 't al begeert laat het wel eens al vallen, in welcke myne allegatiën ick meyne myn gevoelen, raeckende de Mallabaerse materie, genough ontdeckt te hebben, ende die ick noyt hebbe kunnen sien van UE te verschillen, ende daerom sal besluyten, dat soo wy willen ons regt hebben van andere, soo moeten wy andere oock regt doen, waer van soo wy in ons gemoet verseekert syn, mogen wy ons recht met dapperheyt wel staende houden, soo wy de macht hebben, anders verliesen ons respect, ende sullen, insonderh^t van de Mallabaren, niet alleen bespot, en veracht worden, maer oock in onse negotie verhindert, ende beschadigt.

Onder de Custen van Madure behoort mede, behalven de voorsz: 7 poorten off havens, het lant van den vry-heer Ragganada Catta Teuver, in de wandelingh gent den Teuver, daer mede wy in goede allinatie syn. Syn Contract op koper gesz: is hier bygevoigt, doch dewyl van d'inbocht tussen Ceylon, ende Madure eenige nader extensie nodich achten, sullen de binnen bocht aenvangen met het Eyland van Rammanacoil 't welek een engte scheydingh maeckt tussen 't vaste land India aen d'eene zyde, ende Adams brug aen d'ander' zyde, dese

kil is gent Penbanaer, beteckenende, om syn meenigte krullen, en bochten Slangh-Rivier, brengende den Teuver reedle^{ke} profyten op, niet alleen om de thol op den doorvaert gestelt, maer oock om d' overvaert na het Eylandt, daer op een seer oude Pagood van haren hoogh-g'eerden Afgodt, Ramana, opstaet, komende de menschen geheel uyt Hindustan, Orixa, ende Bengale om desen Af-Godt te eeren, ende dienen, daerom wel dencken kan, dat hem matige inkomsten toebrengt: desen gem: Teuver is een onderdaen ende bysondere tr.butaris van den Neyck van Madure, doch zedt^t als wy alliantie, ende vruntschap met hem gemaeckt hebben, heeft hy veel minder dan te vooren op den Neyck gepast, doch ontsiet ons grotelix, weetende dat het in onse macht is hem dit Eylandt Rammanacoil af te neemen, ende waerom den selven gedurigh tot een tegenwicht van des Neyeks grote macht t' onsen voordeel kan gehouden worden; hoewel wy d'een of d'ander niet behouven, te ontsien. Naest aan Rammanacoil streekt sigh des Teuvers lant West-waert, ofte bochwactr uyt 8 a 10 mylen, binnen welcke leggen wel syn principale plaatsen aen zee genaemt Wadale, Peripatnam, Killekare, ende Walemocke, doch daer over wy geheel geen jurisdictie hebben, doch Westwaert hier aen volgt Baypaer, Bembaer, Pattenemandoer, Tutucuryn, Pondeeail, Cailpatnam, ende Manapaer, maeckende de 7 portes, alle (except Calipatnam, dat meest met Mooren bewoont is) met Christenen Parruas bevolkt ende met wel geleegen kercken versien: 't getal van dese Christenen wort ten minsten begroot op 20,000 huysgesinnen, haer meest erneerde met vissen van sjancos, versche vis, ende t' syner tyt met peerl-duycken, dat wel de voornaemste profyten opbrengt, ende daer de Parruas wel van varen. Dese Parruase Christenen syn alle onder 't reght van d'E. Comp^e met de conqueste van Tutucuryn gebragt, ende daer onder sy hen, om onse goede justitie, seer gaerne hebben gesubmitteert, bysonderlk^s syn de arme luyden seer wel met onse regeeringh tevreden, men moet altyt goede sorge dragen dat dese menschen met rechtvaerdight ende wysheyt geleydt, ende dat over haer een sachtsinnigh verstandigh, ende affabel persoon tot haer Cap^{tn} geleyt wort, synde anders gel^k alle Mallabarén wat wonderlk^s van humeur, en verloper oock lichtel^k soo se niet wel bestiert worden, tot noch hebben wy grote instantie gedaen dit volck tot onse religie te leyden, dogh soo langh den Neyck van Madure ofte syn Stadhouder Warmiliappa-pulle geen andere weegen inslaan, of by special verbott de Papen uytseggen, sal der weynigh kaussyn ons ooghwit te bereycken, de visite by UE derwt^s over te doen, sal UE daer van grote onderrichtingh geeven, ende waer by dese materie sullen laten berusten.

De geheele binnen-bocht heeft altoos gestaen onder den Coninck van Portugael, soo langh de Portugeesen Ceylon, ende Tutucuryn beseeten hebben, ende uyt kragte van dien hebben sy haer oock aengematigt het volkommen zee-regt, ofte den thol der peerl-visserye, die al van reedelycke consideratie is, bysor derlk^s als alle de bancken gelyckel^k kunnen bedoocken worden, gel^k veel tyts plagt te geschieden, hoewel nu eenigen tyt herwts^s de banck van Manaer geen vrugten gegeven heeft, die nochtans altyt de considerabelste plagt te weesen, ende welck' men vaststelt dat in Maert aenstaende sal bedocker worden, doch alsoo voor d'E. Comp^e onderscheyt is tusschen de Tutucurynse, ende Manaerse bancken, is't nodich daer van wat nader extentie te doen, wanreer de peerl-visserye omtrent Bembaer, Wypaer, tot Tutucuryn toe, beschreeven wort, moeten alle de schelpen op Tutucuryn worden aen lant gebragt, synde de marekt aldaer, ende tot Pondekayl, waer van de Armeny (soo noemt men 't Hoff van Madure) grote inkomsten treckt, nader beschreeven by de Cooplⁿ Valekenburgh en Bosem, hier nevens gevought. De Mooren syn met ons gelieve gepermitteert mede te vissen, doch moeten dan oock haer extra-ordinaire geregtig^t betalen aan d'E. Comp^e alles nader té sien in de gem: beschryvingh. De visscherye voor Tutucuryn heeft voor geregtig^t opgebragt 't verleeden zaysoen niet veel min dan 1800 guldⁿ die d'E. Comp^e in de Tutucurynse boecken syn goetgedaen.

Als de paarl-visserye op de Manaerse bancken geschiet, heeft d' E. Comp^e veel meer voordeel te verwaghten, om dat dan de schelpen op Aripo geleegen 3 uyren gaens bezuyden Manaer, ofte Matotte, zynde 'sComps eygen grond, en lant opgeleyt, ende de peerl-marekt daer oock gehouden wort. UE gelieve verdagt te syn soo in toekomende de paerl-visserye daer wort gehouden, dat op Aripo wagt tegens d'inval der Wannias, Weddas, ofte Conincxe worde geleyt, om de schelpen, en vissers met haer vaertuygen te verseeckeren. Als dese wagt bestaat in 100

soldaten, ende 100 Lasc^s is se swaer genough, mits dat Manaer oock van Jaffanatnam met wat meer volck versterckt worde, dese wacht dient tydigh op Aripoe geleyt, voor 't aenvangen der visserye, om onse possessie te maintineeren, od dat de Conincke voor ons niet mochten in de voorbaet weesen, ende wanneer wy met hem in contentie souden mogen komen, die beter te ontwycken is.

Op de gem: zee-havenen heeft d'E. Compe^e weynigh negotie, dan op Cailpatnam, en Tutucuryn, kleyn vertier is aldaer van coopmansz: als weynigh speceryen, sandel-hout, quicksilver, vermilioen, en sulx meer als UE de negotie boeckjes sullen kunnen aenwysen, den inkoop aldaer syn, behalven de peerlen, eenige cayertouwen soo zables, cabeltouwen, als troffen, zynde daer en boven een goede spys-camer voor Colombo, en daer jaerlix 3, 4 a 500 lasten rys, tot 16 a 18 rx^{rs} 't last kan opgeleyt worden, maer nu hebben wy aengevangen aldaer mede eenige kleeden te laten weeven ende schilderen, tot een preuve, waer op wel gelet synde, is te hopen dat men met 'er tyt Cormandel van veel behouften sal kunnen excuseeren. Boven de voorm: kleeden wort oock in dit lantschap geweeven de alderbeste goeny tot het packen van Canneel, ende oock seer goet pack-touw, ende of wel de goeny, ende 't pack-touw wat duyrder is dan op Cormandel soo is se nochtans tot het inbaleeren der Canneel veel beter. In't rapport by d' Onder Coopman Philips d' Haze aen my jongst gedaen, sal UE sien dat op Carreapatnam reedel^k quantityt caetjens jaerlix souden kunnen worden vergadert ende insgelyx op Tengerapatnam goede quantityt goeny welcke beyde plaetsen mede wel onder Tutucuryn souden kunnen worden gestelt, dewyl doch dien handel met Mallabaer geen gemeenschap heeft, ende te lande van Tutucuryn lichtel^k kan bereyst worden. UE te doere visite sal daer meer openingh kunnen gheeven, dewyl den gem: de Haze met UE vertreckt.

Overtreedende tot het waerdige Eylant Ceylon, sal aenvangen met de kostele Stadt Colombo, geleegen in den boesem, ende 't hart der Canneel landen, oock tussen Jaffnapatam en Gale, ende gereetst om van daer niet alleen derwts maer oock na Tutucuryn ende Mallabaer 't geheele jaer door ordre te gheven, soo wel de saken des Gouvernem^{ts} syn vereysschende.

Wat jurisdictie Colombo heeft, en hoe de landen geregeert, en bestiert worden, wat costumen, en gewoonten men dient te observeeren, ende met wat recht d'E. Compe^e dese landen besit, sullen in desen niet aenhalen, maer mach 't selve gesien worden in de consideratien, ende beveelen der Dessaves, die Ao 1661 over 't Eylant Ceylon syn t' samen gestelt, ende tot instructie voor den Gouvern^r geconcipeert ende by d'E. Heer Gouver^r General ende Raden van India g'approbeert, zynde myn voorneemen in desen maer te spreecken van de praesente gestalte der saacken, wat voor eerst nodigh zy gedaen, ende gelaten; hoe de militie verdeelt, het lant bewaret, den lantbouw vervolgt, ende general^k alles behartigt dient te worden, wat tot welvaert der landen, ende goede ingestenen van dien nodich zy.

Wy sullen onder dit lantschap van Colombo dan mede begrypen Negombo, tot de rivier van Caimell toe, alwaer voor praesent onse aldernoordelyxe buyten-wacht geplaatst is, myn erde des Raats opinie is geweest, om de hoeck van de Chilauwse rivier mede met een propere wagt te beslaen, niet alleen om alle vreemdelingen van daer te houden, maer wel ten principalen om ons van den Canneel te verscreeckeren, en die kostele landen van Madampe end' Monaseron met 'er tyt te bouwen, zynde de alterheerlixste, schoonste, end' vrugtbaerste, ja oock de alder-plaisantste landen vant' geheele Eylant Ceylon, doch 't schijnt dat haer Ed^{le} tot Batavaia, apparent door inductie van d'E. vander Meyden, van andere intentie syn, meynende dat sich den Coninck van Candia dit mogt belgen: in de laetste brief van haer Ed^{le} dato 29 Aug^o pass^o kan UE sien wat daer g'ordonneert wort, ende in onsen gemeenen brief dato 10n Novemb: met Blyswyk afgegaen, wat wy haer E hebben g'antwoort, sulx UE dan, in plaets van de possessie, dickmael visite na Chilauw geliefct te laten doen, om goede wagt te houden. Den Modliaer van Negombo hebbe ick meest derwts gebruyekt, ende somtyts kan sulx te water met visschers thonys worden gedaen tot UE eygen gerustheyt.

De buyten wagten van Negombo dan, als gesegt, is de noordelixste, de wagt aer de rivier van Caymelle, daer aen volgt lantwaert Topture, Catane, Taracouly, konnende alle in een dagh omgewandelt worden, ten ware in den reegen tyt, wanneer sulx niet kan geschieden, om dat de rivier Dandugamme, lopende uyt

Alicour, overvloeyt. Het Eylant Pittewanearre is niet nodigh met maght te besetten, om dat het tussen de rivier van Colombo, en Negombo inleyt, echter aan de zyde van Alicour hebbe ick den Modliaar van Nigombo een Aldee tot weerroepens toe, vereert, gent Todesse Wellipitte, die daer syn volck heeft, sulx 't gem: Eylant dan rontom wel verseeekert is.

Dit lantschap van Negombo is boven maten vis-ryck, om de machtige, ende grote binnen wateren die het heeft, ende heeft oock zaeyleanden genough, om niet alleen 't volck, dat daer in woont, te voeden, maer noch vee¹ meer lant aan de zyde van Maravile, oock lantwaert, als wy ons t' syner tyt moeten gereet, ende gerechtight sien uyt te breyden, het wort oock het hooft van de 7 Corles gent alwaer den alderbesten Canneel groeyt van den geheelen bekenden aertbodem, oock in seer grote quantityt, ende daerom myn opinie altyt geweest is, dat het lompen fortjen, doch beter nestjen, dat daer leyt behoorde geraseert, en een beter gemaect te worden, ofte wilde men geen fort maecken, konde anders het quartier ofte het dorp seer bequamelk worden gefortificeert, soo het een noch 't ander geschiet, soude by verloop van tyden, oft' anders by eenigen haestigen oorlogh met eenige Europeaense Princen ons die waerdige plaets lichtelk kunnen worden afhandigh gemaect, end' waren wy niet alleen den besten, maer niet veel min dan de helft van alle de Ceylonseen Canneel, ja met eenen alle onse profyten, concepten, end' voorneemens quyt, ick hope op Batavia gekomen synde, haer Ed^{le} wel te disponeeren, dat UE andere last gegeven worde, ende om 't selve sodanigh te verstercken, als nodigh sal worden g'oordeelt, ende UE reede met my verstaen heeft, want de saacke dus blyvende, blyft het tot een swaren last, en bekommeringe voor den Gouvern^r gelk het my altyt geweest heeft.

Om de goedekoop leelevensmiddelen hebbet ick altoos gepractizeert Negumbo met getroude soldaten te doen bewaren, ende die oock met propere erfjes versien, oock sommige van de vroomste in wettigen eygendorf daer en boven eenich lant vereert, waer by UE gelieve te continueeren, om dat het niet dan alles goets beloven kan. Aen inlanders dienen geen landen dan tot weerroepens toegegeven te worden.

Negombo is bewoont met omtrent twee duysent zielen, daer onder soo veel dienstbare, als UE by aparte, ende assurante lyste vertoont is, synde alle Christenen, ende waer over sodanige ordre wort gehouden, als UE by de instructie voor de Schol-Archen gelieve te sien.

De Negombers beroemen haerselven boven alle andere inlanders ons getrouw te weesen, ende daer oock wel wat geloof kan ingestelt worden, omdat wy aldaer soo veel jaren langer dan hier hebben geresideert, synde oock eenige onder haer die reedelk goet redelants spreecken.

Tot noch is Negombo van alle lasten onbeswaert gebleven neemende een yder soo veel lant, als hem mogelk is te cultiveeren, sonder eenige 10de ofte andere 'slants geregtight te betalen, daer oock vryelk eenige jaren mach worden gecontinueert, geen deccum nogh andere geregtight wort haer afgenoem, dat oock al vcor eerst niet nodich syn sal.

UE gelieve oock noyt toe te staen dat eenige Mooren, of Machometaren haer ep Negombo neersetten, dat onse colonie seer schadelk is. De Negombers varen selve met onse permissie van Madure en Chormandel na d' overeust, syn stoute zeeluyden om dat het meest vissers syn.

Dus verre van 't lantschap van Negombo synde gesprocken, sullen met de rivier van Matuael weder beginnen die de provincie Alicour van 't lantschap van Colombo afscheyt by de pas ofte overvaert van Betael.

Op desen teerlingh synde seer na by een Eylant leyt de Stadt Colombo, ende 't welck' al meerendeels weghgegeven is aan diverse burgers, ende dienaers van d' E. Compe die de macht hebben, gelk UE by de Caerte vertoont, ende mits deesen overgeleevvert wort, ende waer in oock staet aengewezen wat lant d'E. Compe niet sal mogen een ymant wech te gheven, om't nodige gebruuk dat d'E. Compe daer af treckt, ende de sury, ende arrack die se voor haer dienaers van noden heeft, behalven dat het den pacht van de zury, ende arrack, consequent haer domeynen soude verminderen. Tot noch hebbet ick met den Raet noyt kunnen goetvinden eenigh lant erfelk verre van de Stadt wech te gheven, niet

¹ Obviously " na d'overeust van Madure en Chormandel ".

alleen om dat ons doch dat wy d'E.Compe by 't wegh geeven van verre geleegen dorpen, of landen, souden schade doen maer oock om dese verwoeste Stadt, ende naby geleegen' territoir te eer in ploy, end' in vorigen stant te brenger, end' waer in UE tot nader dispositie van haer Ed'e noch al soude kunnen continueeret. Hoedanigh wy den lantbouw voor d'E.Compe op Colombo behertigt hebben ende noch behertigen, heeft UE gesien, synde my geen kleyn vermaeck geweest UE inclinatie om in dat vermaeckelk ende seer eerlyck werck te continueeren, ende alsoo den Dessave du Pon van alles wel is onderrecht, ende in syn instructie oock kan worden gesien wat van dese saecke zy, sal 't niet nodich weesen van den Colombosen lantbouw meer te schryver dan dat het een middel is waer door Ceylon verseeckert ende daer door jaerls niet min dan hondert duysent guld'n onkosten kan afgeschaft worden.

UE gelieve mede sodanige ordre over de vrygestelde Mallabaren tot den lantbouw op Colombo te onderhouden, als praesent over haer gehouden wort, en onder den Dessave van de Colombose landen gestelt syn, welcke oock publyck haer vryheyt van my personeelk uyt de naem van d'E. Comp^e door ordre van d'Ed'e Heer Gouvern^r Generael, en Raden van India belooft en gegever is, soo dat selfs de personen, sonder haer ongelyck te doen niet souden kunnen verardert worden, de Mallabaren hier binnen de Stadt, en 't Casteel aen de gemeene wercker &a noch arbeydende, was te wenchen dat men al mede konde op 't lant senden, om deselve aldaer uyt te breyden, ende waer ra de saecke met 'er tyt sal kunnen worden aengeleyt, wat getal mans, vrouwen, en kinderen reede op 't lant syn blyckt UE by de rolle daer van synde, ende hier bygevoogt. D' Schol-Archen sullen diener aengemaent, dat de kinderen deser nieuwe Mallabaren op 't lant al mede t' school gehouden, ende in de Christelycke religie opgetrocken worden, gel^k haer by speciale instructie gelast ende rede in gebruyck is.

Van de fortificatie der Stadt, en 't Casteel Colombo sal al mede niet nodigh weesen in desen verhael te doen, alsoo UE met my, ende den Raet van gevoelen zyt dat het werck dient vervolgt gel^k het begonnen, ende sodanigh by haer E expres g'approbeert is synde den Onder Fabryck de Leeuw van myne intentie niet alleen wel onderrecht, maer blyckt alles nogh nader by de grote, ende kleyne lantcaert, ende daer in UE sult sien aengeweesen, hoedanigh het lack soude kunnen opgeset worden met het water van de rivier ende wanneer noch de 2e spruyt in't lack kan geleyt worden uyt het rivierken van Belentotte, komende heel uyt de grote Caliturese rivier, 't welck een bysonder gerief voor de Stadt soude geeven, om dat dan aen d'eene zyde alles met vaertuygen uyt de grote Colombose, ende aen d' andere zyde uyt de Calitureese rivier binnen de stadt konde gebragt worden, dat nu met grote moyten moet gedraghen worden, na't opmaecken der principale fortificatiën, ende nood-wendigste packhuysen, sal heir op kunnen worden gedagt, end' eer niet.

Om het Casteel suyver, ende van alle canallje vry te houden, soude myn meyninge weesen daer niemand binnen te laten woonen dan de hoogste dienaren, end' ministers van d'E. Comp^e die haer vaste bedieninge hebben, de nootwendige militie die ongetrouw is latende de getroude soo haest als sulx geschieden kan, in de stadt woonen rontsom langs de vesten der Stadt, gel^k sulx in de Caerte afgebeelt staet, ende reede eenige huyskens syn opgemaect, en bewoont, weleke dan oock genough sullen weesen om de Stadt te defendeeren, behalven de militie, en de nootwendige officers, is't nodigh dat nogh in't Casteel geplaetst beyven's Comp^s slaven, ende de vissers, alle andere dunckt my dat men sonder acnschouw 't Casteel behoorde te ontseggen, waer mede 't Casteel geheel vol Clappus en andere nootwendige vruchtboomen konde beplant, tot grote verseekeringe, ende versterckinge van 't selve ende tot gesontheyt van 't volck, om de zuyvere lucht die het hadde.

In't uytgeeven der erven op Colombo, hebben met den Raat vastgestelt dat het Casteel alleen 'sComp^s eygen moet blyven, ende dewyl de Stadt niet seer groot is kunnen d'erven oock niet heel groot vallen, ten ware aen eenige vermogende personen, die macht hebben deselve haest te bebouwen, om te verhuyren, ende is nu een yder aengeseyt dat die de macht heeft, ende binnen 't jaar syn erven niet bebouwt, dat d'E.Compe die sal mogen aen andere vergeeven, daer mede Dom Joan, Moddeljaer van Colombo wel special^k gemeent wort, die sich niet schaemt een zury thuyn daer van te maken.

Ick hebbe UE door de slofheyt der vorige regeeringe, niet meer dan 36 nieuwe affuyten voor Colombo kunnen overleveren, doch alle die in defentie staen op de puncten syn excepto 14 noch goet, om dat se zedert myn lae'ste aenweesen en overkomste van Mallabaer syn verwisselt, soo hebben oock sorge gedragen dat UE nu van Gale met hout tot 200 affuyten versien syn, daer aen oock de timmerhuyden al arbeyden, ende dewyl niet no liger is, als de Stadt en 't Casteel in getadige defentie te houden, soo gelieve UE te besorgen dat alle de timmerl^b ten minsten hondert nieuwe affuyten achter malekanderen opmaecken voor 't ander werck, gel^k oock na Batavia gesz: hebben. Gale, Jaffnapatn: en Manaer syn wel versien, daer op UE wel moogt gerust syn. Hoedanigh het nu de Mallabaerse Cust gestelt is, kan UE blycken in de laetste advysen van Coetchim, ende Cananoor, daer uytrduckel^k staet dat de beyde plaetsen in een goet postuyr van defentie syn gebragt.

Wy sullen dan van Colombo de Gaelse poort uytwandelen na Galkisse, synde d'eerste Aldec, ofte dorp zuytwaerts, dit dorp is verpagt voor 10 jaren, mits in die tyt 8000 klappus boomen sullen moeten aengeplant worden, ende jaerlix daer en boven betaelt worden 200 rx^{rs}, eenige syn uyt de thuynen van dese aldec tot haer onderhout apart versien, tot weerroepens toe gel^k oock niet anders mach gepractizeert worden, want anders souden wy, als voorseyt, van 's Comp^e domynen wechgeeven, daer toe ick meyne dat wy niet syn gequalificeert, noch selfs d'E. Comp^e gerechtigheid sulx erffel^k aen andere te mogen geven.

Aen Gaelkisse zuytwaerts volgen twee vissers dorpen gent Ratmalane ende Mørathou, die nu eerst met menschen beset syn, om allenx de woeste en le ontvlechte landen weder in fleur, en staat te brengen, en daerom wel eenige jaren noch van alle arbeyt, ende bysonderl^k van eenige gerechtigheyt dienen bevryt te blyven.

Aen de riviere van Paneture hebben wy praesent noch maer weynigh menschen, doch begint echter al weder mooy op te luycken.

Het lant tussen Colombo en Paneture langs de zeekant wort gent de Halpitte, ofte Salpitte Corle heeft kostelycke doch niet veel zaey-landen, dese Corle stoot lantwaerts aen de Hewagam Corle, ende is niet diep, ende wort in't geheel van d'E. Comp^e onder de landeryen van Colombo beseeten.

De Hewagam Corle neemt syn aenvangh met de zuyt zyde van de Colombose rivier, lopende noch al eenige uyren gaens boven Gourbevile, ofte onser wacht van Hanghwelle, doch na't zuyden ofte z: oosten streckt dese provincie sich achter de Halpitte Corle, stotende tegen de Reygam Corle, die syn aenvangh aen de zee-strant neemt met de zuyt zyde van de rivier van Paneture.

De Reygam Corle is van alle tyden g'acht geweest een van de heerlyxste provincien die de Portugeseen g'exstimeert hebben, is doorgaens meest vlack lant, ende daer onder seer schone zaylanden, grensende in't noorden aen de Hewagam Corle, lantwaert aen de Agras ende Correwitte Corle, ende wort van onse wachten Caudangelle, Padoecke tot Anguratotte meest, gel^k de Hewagam Corle, dwer^s afgesneden, is Godt beter 't! seer verwildert, ende verwoest, doch noch seer vol schone verwilderde Aldees en vrugtbomen versien, niet gebreekende dan de praesentien ende den arbeyt van inwoonders.

Anguratotte leyt op de Caliturese rivier, omtrent 4 goede uyren gaens boven de mont aen zee, hier hebben wy een stercke wacht die gel^k oock Hangwelle vyf uyren boven de Colombose rivier niet mach verlaten worden gel^k UE nader in de consideratien over Ceylon sal kunnen aenmerken, aen de zuyt zyde van de Caliturese rivier begint de Pasdum Corle, lopende zuyden, ende zuyt oost waert na Alican, in dese Corle heeft d'E. Comp^e noch over de 3000 inwoonders, ende daer onder goet getal dienstbare, nader in de lyste daer van synde, ende UE hier nevens overgelevert te sien, over dese Corle heb ick altoos gepractizeert een bequaem militair tot hooft te stellen, ende die wel leesen, ende schryven, oock bysonderl^k met het volck wel omgaen kan, 't welek' UE sodanigh gelieve te vervolgen, om dat de selve Corle seer berchachtigh, ende nochtans extra-ordinair vruchtbaer is, kan die noch van de Coningse noch van ons absolutel^k gelyk d'andere landen tot devotie worden gebragt synde vol fugativen ende stoute rovers, doch de beste middel is echter onse strengh soo vast te houden, als doenel^k ende dat goede hoofden over de Lasc^s worden gehouden, gel^k nu syn. Dese provincie raaet lantwaert heel tot

aen de Correwitte Corle, ende maeckt de Caliturese rivier de communicatie met Safragam, ende begrypende aan de zee-strant Caliture, Berberyn, Macoene, ende Alican stuytende aan de rivier, doch lantwaert boven de Alicanse rivier begint de Walalwitte Corle daer van wy de possessie hebben tot Oeragodde toe, staende nochtans de Pasdum, ende 't gedeelte van de Walewitte aan de noort zyde van de Alicansc rivier onder de hooft-plats Caliture, een seer kostelycke situatie, ende daer oock altoos myn project is geweest een cierlycke vastight op te maken, gelk' UE 't project mits desen overgelevert wort, dat om de verseeckeringe der Caliturese rivier al nodigh is, ende bysonder om dien hoeck lant, geleegen in't hert, ende midden der Canneel-landen te bevryden, ende te beschermen, en hoewel met het uytdeelen der landen in d'Pasdum en Walalwitte Corle tot onderhout tot de Lascoryns, ende dat Macoene tot een beneficie aan den Dessave in plaets van 200 Rx^{rs} comptant, is verleent, soo behoorde by verloop van tyden van die provincie noch goede proffyten jaerlix getrocken te worden, Berberyn, Macoene, Alican, ende Caliture geven wel de principaelste voordeelen, d' andere dorpen lantwaert minder, ende is den arreeck wel 't voornaemste, maer met 'er tyt, en na 't verloop van de eerste 10 jaren sullen de voordeelen seer kunnen worden vermeerdert, de selve aldees van Caliture, Berberyn, en Alican syn nu verpagt voor 10 jaren, en vier honderd rxdr^s 'sjaers, mits 't eerste jaer 4000 Clappus boomen ende resteerende 9 jaren, yder jaer 2000 Clappus bomen worden beplant noch geen timmerhout mach worden gekapt, ende sulx meer als by de huyr cedul te sien is, om de selve te voldoen moet den Cap^{tn} van de Corle, ende Dessave gestadigh aengemaent; hier valt oock voor d'E.Compe daer en boven goede quantityt arrecq die d'inwoonders tot civilen prys leeveren; item schoon, swaer, en durabel timmerhout, zoo voorseyt, kan hier in abundantie vergadert worden. In't handelen met de Conincxe is hier oock voordeel te doen, soo in't verkopen van kleeden, zout, amphioen, coper &a als 't inkopen van rys, zuycker, groot, en kleyn hoorn-vee, hoenders, boter &a, doch dese proffyten weeten de Mooren, die Berberyn, Macoene, en Alican bewonen, meest alle na haer te trekken, 't welck' haer voor eerst niet behouft belet te worden, op dat de frequentatie met de Coningse niet ontydich kome te stuyten, maar den vreede soo verre gepenetreert synde dat 'sConinex eygen volck publyck haer waren afbrengen, kunnen de Mooren allenx van die smalle negotie gediverteert worden.

UE sal nu genougsaem verstaen hebben hoedanigh het circul van Colombos landeryen beset is, van de rivier Caimel af tot de rivier Alican toe. Aen d'over, ofte zuyd zyde der Alicanse rivier begint de jurisdictie der Stadt Gale met het dorp Bentot geleegen in 't overgedeelte der Walalwitte Corle, hier leydt ordinair een Luytenant, ofte een Vaendrigh tot verseekeringe van de pas; opsicht over de Chjalias dorpen en't gedeelte der Walalwitte Corle die eyndicht aan onse buyten-wacht Pittigelle, geleegen omtrent vier uyren gaens boven Bentot, aan de Z:0: zyde der Alicanse rivier, de dorpen aan zee syn in ordre van Bentot Z:0: waert tot Gale toe, Hindrue, hier eyndicht de Walalwitte ende begint de Gale Corle met Cosgeere, Bellitot, Ballapitti, Ambelamgodde, Madampe, Accerle, Calawe, Hinngame, Tottegamme, Hickude, Rygamme, Gindure, Dadale, en dan de Stadt Gale selfs, b'oosten Gale volgt Oenewatte, Magale, Sabbradouw, Cogele, Hangainne, Cattelou, hier eyndicht de Gale Corle ende begint de Billigam Corle, synde een kleyne maer cierlyke, ende rycke provincie, hebbende aan zee oostwaert Merisse, Landrogamme, en Walgamme, daer een volcht dan onse vastight Mature, synde d'ordinaire residentie van den Dessave, ende hooftplaets van de Dolasdas Corle, sigh streckende costwaert aan zee, langs de dorpen Dondure, Capougamme, Navadum, Bamberande, Dickwelle, Tangale Wellaye tot aan de rivier van Waluwe, synde het cynde van de Gaelse jurusdictie aan de zee-kant. Onse wachten te landewaerts syn van Waluwe N:W: Kanneketty, Biedigamme, Angelmadouw, Cattoene, zynde d'uyterste frontuyr van de Dolasdas Corle, daer aan volgt Oedeboke, Damphale, Barlepanetotte, en Donnemone, zynde de frontieren van de Morrua Corle, hier worden d' Agras, ofte de Ceylonse christal, en andere mynen, die gesteenten voortbrengen, met hoogh gerbergte van 'sComps lant afgesneeden, tot aan Accuras, een frontuyr van de Gale Corle, van daer komt men lantwaert door een moeyele wegh tot Maplegam, daar ordinair een Luytt leydt, met 40 a 50 soldaten, om de importanic van die plaets, bevrydende de geheele Gale Corle.

leggende op de rivier Gindure, van Maplegaun streckt sigh een wegh na't gebergte Sinnedonne, makende de uiterste spits van de Gale Corle, ende stotende aen't gebergte der Agras, van daer gaet men door een moeyelycke wegh in 3 a 4 uyren op Pittigelle, syn le de frontuyr der Walawitte Corle voorseyt, van Pittigelle komt men te water, of te lande haest op Bentot, ende 't cynde der Gaalse jurisdictie; hoe nu de circul met waghten ende vastighⁿ lantwaert, en't zeewaert beset is, blyckt UE in d' overgeleverde lyste der militie van de Gaelse landen, daer aen my gedrage.

Dit geheele lant is meerendeel bewoont ende meest aloin niet grote ende kleyne dorpen beslagen, dogh in de grote Dolasdas Corle syn aen d'oost zyde, ende oock in de Gerreweys omrent Waluwe seer veel dorpen, ende kostel^e zacy-velden verwoest, ende gedeopuleert, het getal menschen van yder Corle bysonder, ende van wat Castos, ofte geslachten, (hoogh en laagh) sy syn, blyckt uyt de lyste daer van synde, maer het is al over lange jaren gants nodigh geweest een generale beschryvingh over dese Gaelse landen te doen, 't welck' nu niet langer sal dienen uytgestelt. Den oorloch, ende 't gestadigh omiswerven heeft my daer toe noyt occasie gegeven, synde 't laeste zaysoen, ofte May verleeden al geresolveert geweest dit nodige werck aen te vangen, maer is eyndel^k in rade verstaen sulx uyt te stellen tot nader ordre van Batavia, ende wel principael oin dat ick myn vervanger tegemoet siende, best docht hem dit werck over te laten, als synde de alderbeste middel om in weynigh tyt grondige experientie van 'slants costumen, situatien, inwoonderen, inkomsten, ende andere kennisse voor den Gouvern^r te bekomen. De nootwendigh^t deser beschryvinge bestaat wel ten principalen, om dat veel dienstbare van d'E.Compe gediverteert syn, dat oock veele landen by de rycke Singaleesen, en andere beseeten worden, die sy d'arme onthoulen, ende die dan oock niet durven klagen. Door de beschryvingh alleen in de Pasdum Corle hebben wy omrent d' 100 dienstbare ontdeckt, die sodanigh achter de hant gehouden waren, waer door dan 'sComps landen consequent verwoesten, en haer geregtigheeden vermindert worden. In wat forme dese beschryvinge nodigh is gedaen, kan gesien worden in het formulier UE nevens desen ter hant gestelt.

Van de Mooren, en hoe schadel^k deselve onse burgerye is, hebben hier vooren in de materie van Colombo gesprocken, UE gelieve dan gedachtigh te syn, dat de ordre die praeSENT over haer gestelt is, praeCYS worde nagekommen, bestaende wel principael daer in, datse noyt onse gravetten, ofte lantposten, en wachten passeeren, sonder al vooren te hebben consent, dat haer oock noyt consent van den Commandr der Gaelse landen worde gegeven, om met kleeden, zout, amphioen, ende andere waren in't lant te gaen zoetelen, maer wel om haer ackers, en thuynen, die se hebben, te besorgen, ende sulx meer, als men met reedenen haer niet magh, ofte behoorde te weygeren. De selve Mooren syn in groot getal in de Gaelse landen verspreyt, ende hebben myne meditation al geweest haer Ed^{le} voor te stellen, of men se met geen hooftgelt, gel^k de Chineesen op Batavia, behoorde te beswaren, dogh 't selve magh tot UE eygen ondervindingh en haer Ed^{le} nader goetduncken wel in state blyven.

Den Ontfanger der Gaelse landen sal seer nauw regard moeten neemen, dat de selve Mooren overlydende stlants geregtig^t d' Maralas aen E.Compe komen, synde een servituyt die van overoude tyden, selfs voor de aenkomste der Portugeesen (soo my gerapporteert is) de vreemdelingen is opgeleyt, synde 1/3 van alle haer middelen. Myn gestadigh afweesen van 't lant is oorsaeck dat d'E.Compe tot nogh weynigh daer van is toegekomen, UE gelieve dan 't syner tyt, als 't UE sal geleegen komen, die landen te visiteeren, en daer over sodanige ordre te stellen als nodigh sal syn.

Hoedanigh, ende op wat wyse de landen verpaght worden, ende aen wie tot nogh verhuyrt syn, blyckt by de boecken daer van synde, ende alsoo ult^o Feb: de tyt verstreecken is, om alle de Gaelse landen te verhuyren voor 10 a 12 jaren, soo syn nu met UE goetvinden daer af gemaeckt sodanige conditien, als wy gemeint hebben tot welvaren der landen, ende voordeel van d'E.Compe nodigh te weesen, ende alsoo UE na alle apparentie ult^o Feb: van de Mallabaerse Cust nogh niet sult geretourneert weesen, soo souden den Comman^r Roothaes, ende Coopman Jacob Borchorst en den Dessave van Mature d'aler-bequaemste weesen, die UE gerustel^k dat werck soude mogen vertrouwen, niet alleen om d'Aldeas te gheven

aen goede personen, maer oock datse een niemant onder de waerde wierden overgelaten, gel^k voor heen tot ondienst van d'E.Compe dickmael geschiet is, sco sal UE oock expres gelieven te verbieden, dat geen Dessaves nogh Cap^{tn} der Corles eenige dorpen pachten, om datse dan de dienstbare tot haer voordeel souden kunnen gebruycken, den Cap^{tn} van de Mahabade, ofte Canneel, heeft nu oock eenige dorpen in huyr, die by hem, staende het suspens van syn dienst, ende dat sigh als burger erneerde, gehuyrt syn. Of nu die dorpen in Feb: aen hem souden kunnen gecontinueert worden, heeft al mede syn bedencken, dogh UE soude daer over met den Command^r en Raet op Gale nader kunnen confereren, ende sodanige ordre stellen, dat by soo verre den Dessave ondervont, dat hy eenige dienstbare, onder syn macht synde, tot particuliere diensten employerde, sulx UE soude hebben bekent te maecken, om sonder andere forme van proces, dan van syn offitie van Cap^{tn} der Mabade gestelt te worden, hy is anders een seer goet bouwman, ende die grote ervarenth^t van de Singaleese gewoonten heeft, daer en boven vluch, ende neerstigh in synen dienst, doch t' syner schade, en schande schraep-achtigh over d'arme luyden.

Wy hebben tot noch tot beswaernisse der inwoonders grote quantityt calek uyt de Gaelse landen getrocken, dat nu zed^t myn jongste aenweesen merckelyck hebbe doen matigen, Ue gelieve noch al daer in te continueeren, oock hebbe ick nu preuve doen neemen met bosch-hout den calck te laten branden dat veel geluckt is, insonderh^t gelieve UE dogh om geen consideratie te gedoogen, dat tot calck-branden elders eenige vrugt-dragende Clappus bomen worden afgehouwen, alsoo daer af veel arme menschen leeuen, en consequent haer klachten tot den hemel doordringen.

De landen tusschen de rivier Waluwe en Trinquenemale, strecken meest O: en O:N:O: tot Jale, ende van daer voort noorden, end' N:N: West tot Trinequenemale, dit lant heb ick noyt kunnen bereysen, als synde geheel van 'sConinx volck bewoont, daer en boven dor, droogh landt, daer in oock de voornaemste zoutpannen van't geheele Eylant syn, daer de natuyr tweemaal 'sjaers aen de zee-strant soo groten meenigte zout formeert, dat men soo veel scheepen soude kunnen afladen, als daer om zout aenquamen. Hoedanigh men Ragia by eenige nootsaecke met het ontsetten van 't sout soude kunnen dwingen, blyckt in d'origineele t'samen gestelde consideratien, die UE ter hant gestelt syn, ende oock daerom onnodigh hier verhael te doen, van wat consideratien de plaetsen Batticalo, Cotjaer, en Tricquenemale, by eenige revolte des Coninx syn, kan aldaer mede gesien worden.

De landen van Trinequenemale tot Poelerauw, ofte Passe Secco, strecken sigh omtrent N:W: en worden gen^t Wanny, dit is een der grootste lantschappen van dit Eylant, sonder bergen, maer met grote bossen beslagen, maeckende in syn circul niet min dan 70 mylen, want van Pallerauw swengt het sigh langs d' overzyde van den groten inham van Jaffanap: af door Ponery tot de hoeck van Calmony, en van daer voort door de landen van Mahatotte, en Mousely, tot aen 't gebergte van Coedremale, geleegen dwers van ons wacht op 't Eylandt Calpatyn, streckende van daer weder dwers over, door sware ende grote bossen, naer de westhoeck van Trinequenemale.

Dit lantschap wort in den reegentyt seer koortsigh, end' ongesont gevonden, maer in de maanden April, May, Juny, Aug^o en Septemb: gesont, het is van alle tyden dienstbaer geweest aen de Coningen van Jaffanapatnam, ende dewyl de Portugeesen 't Konincklycke geslagte totaliter hebben uytgeroeyt, is 't selve lantschap onder haer gebleeven, sodanigh UE wytlopigh in de instructie voor den Command^r Paviljoen, na de veroveringh gegeven, sult kunnen sien, ende oock met wat distinete het van de landen van Jaffanapatn: moet worden geregeert. Het eygentl^e lantschap van Jaffanapatnam synde van de Wanny met een groot water gespareert, ende aen Pallerau maar met een nauwen hals vast, bestaat uyt vier provincien, en 6 bewoonde Eylanden, 't Eylant Manaer, dat syn aparte jurisdictie heeft, daar onder niet gereeckent, gel^k UE in de instructie gemelt wytlopigh sult kunnen sien.

Het Eylant Manaer is voor d'E.Compe een kostel^k Eylant, om dat het byna sonder kosten wort onderhouden, ende goede proffyten, met het uytgraven der zaye, 't vangen van Eliphanten, ende d'inkomsten van 't gezaey opbrengt. UE

is reede geblecken dat 't verleeden zaysoen 8000 parren nely voor de 10e van 'sComps geregtight op Manaer is ingekomen, sulx den ougst niet min moet geweest syn, dan 88000 parra (synde ruym duysent lasten) nely. Onder Manaer behoort oock de peerl-visserye, mitsgaders de provincien van Mantotte, Moeselycq, &a, gelk^k sulx alles in de instructie voorn: klacrl^k kan worden gesien.

Dese landen van Jaffnapatn:, ende daer onder de Wanny, ende Manaer gereekent, besit d'E.Compe met een rechtvaerdigh, en volkommen reght, om 't selve souverainlk^k te regeeren, na haer eygen believen, sonder dat ymant ter weereit daer op heeft te pretendeeren, ende die ick daerom in't hooft deser memorie vorselyck genoemt of gemeent hebbe, waerom oock d' H^{ren} Majores, soo wel als den Gouvern^r Generael ende Raden van India altoos g'ordonneert hebben dat lant te doen bebouwen, en cultiveeren, met neeringen, en hanteeringen te vervullen &a gelk^k UE in myne successive brieven sal blyeken, ende wat middelen daer toe syn aengewendt, synde nu (Godt lof) alsoo gekomen, dat wy geen rys van buyten meer sullen behouven, 't welek' geen kleyne saecke is. Den taback is nu oock al sodanigh aengewonnen, dat die al mede van buyten niet behouft aengebragt te worden, hebbende de Portugeesen nochtans voor desen daer voor niet min dan 6, 7, ende 8000 rxdr^s 'sjaars voor thol, ende geregtight van de pachten der taback getrocken, behalven dese progressen in dat concept, soo is het aenplanten van cattoen, Clappus boomen, en't beslaan van zaay-velden oock merekel^k vermeerdert, ende dear in UE doch met allen yver gelieve te doen continueeren. Den Dessave Jorephaes Vosch heeft grote eere in die landen behaalt, syn le uyt er natuyren een bouwman, nochtans adel^k van extractie, en daer aan d'E.Compe seer veel soude verliesen, om dat syngelycken niet lichtel^k weder te vinden soude weesen, sich niet ontsiende geen dagen, maer heele maenden in't velt te reyzen, sonder oyt son, reegen, ongemack, honger, of gebreck te achten. Hoe verre den Command^r het weeven, en schilderen bevordert heeft, is UE mede gebleecken, de meeste swarig^t die men in dat werck siet, is wel de onderscheyden Castos van d'inwoanders, bestaende de meeste uyt Bellales (lantbouwers), Agampadys, en Madampalys ('cryghsgesind') ende de alderminste uyt weevers, welck' onder d' alder verachtste gehouden worden, ende daerom scheint het byna onmogel^k d' ander hoger Casten tot dit werck te kunnen trecken, doch met wysheit ende met het inplanten der religie sal sulx met 'er tyt kunnen worden verwonnen, ende middelerwyl moet alle debvoir worden aengewendt om cattoen alom te doen aenplanten, bysonderlk^k in de Wanny, die noch voor 't grootste gedeelte woest, ende van menschen ontbloot, daer en tegen is 't landeken van Jaffanapatnam soo vol menschen, dat zy malckanderen in de wegh syn, ende waer door 't lant wel te kleyn soude syn haer alle te voeden, ten ware de armen haer leeuen onderhielen met de Pannengayen, ofte vruchten des wilden palmeer, ofte suycker-boomen, diese sonder eenigen arbeyt op seekere tyden des jaars plucken, bereyden, ende oock droogen, daar se, soo se arbeyden wilden, leckerlk^k souden kunnen leeuen, haer uytbreydende in de landen van Ponnery end' Mantotte, die seer vruchtbaer, ende oock op verre na soo ongesont niet syn, als de resterende landen der Wannias, eenige heeft gem: Vesch al overgekreegen, ende oock (tegen een yders opinie) de sake soo verre gebragt, dat wy op Ponncry al een Corael hebben opgericht, daer in nu groter Eliphanten als voor heen, worden gevangen, soo dat met industrie de saken op Jaffanapatn: behericht, ende met yver wordende vervolgt, niet dan alles goets sal te verwagten wesen. Den Coopman Pyl is een yverigh man, die wy nu verstaan hebben d' Onder-Coopman Rooman uyt d' administratie te vervangen, maer dient, by vertreek, oft wel veranderingen in opgem: Vosch, tot Dessave aldaer aengequeeckt, want het soude kunnen gebeuren dat den Command^r Paviljoen na Cormandel wierde getrocken, ende wanneer gem: Vosch de naeste soule weesen tot het Commandem^t, waerom tydigh om een Dessave dient gedacht, daer toe een yder niet bequaem is, want behalven d' it de Dessaves vrome, ende getrouwe personen dienen te weesen, soo moeten se oock geswint, en sterk van lichaem syn, om het gestadigh reyzen te verdragen, ende den arbeyt te lyden, tot een ander persoon over d' administratie sal het aldaer, ofte UE alhier niet lichtel^k gebreeken.

Hoe grote progressen aldaer in soo korte jaren in de Christele religie gedaen syn, is UE by rapport van d' afgesondene Geocommitteerden gebleecken, en dewyl den Eerw: Baldeo die met my in de veroveringh, ende alle arbeyt des oorloghs, oock

door 't lot onder alle de broederen beroopen is geweest, grote eere daer van toekomt, hebbe ick noyt kunnen verstaen hem soo nauw, als d'andere broederen onder de Schol-Archen te bepalen, gel^k oock niet d'Eerw: Bongaert, anders gelieve UE na d'expresse ordre der Heeren Majores de scholen te houden onder UE eygen sorge over 't geheele Eylandt, gel^k altoos gepractizt hebbe, daer over stellende sodanige aënsienle Schol-Archaen, dat haer de broederen sulx niet hebben aan te trekken, om niet alleen met haer te reysen, maer oock te respecteeren.

Op Jaffanapatn: is nu oock onder handen genomen een proeve van zyde wormen te voeden, om te sien of men zyde aldaer soude kunnen winnen; alhier hebbe ick oock eenige moer-besie boompjes doen aenplanten, die seer wel aerden, doch dienen noch op veel meer plaetsen aengeplant, alsoo nu in Jan^ry of Feb: eenige wormen staen over te komen anders kunnen d' eyertjes van Jaffanapatn: getrocken worden, het syn saecken die lichtel^k kunnen onderstaen worden, niet alleen met kleyne moeyten, maer oock met kleyne kosten, UE curieusht blyft dan die sake bevolen.

Bezuyden 't gebergte van Codremale begint het vruchtbare lantschap van Putelauw ende Palavi, ende oock de jurisdictie van Colombo, doch daer bewesten het eylandt Calpentyn, daer wy op de noort hoeck een wacht hebben van 29 man, onder een goet Serg^t, ende dewyle Putelauw van d'over cust bevaren wort met kleeden, amphioen, en andere waren, worden alle sodanige vaertuygen, die voor by onse wacht moeten gevisiteert, daer over UE goede sorge gelieve te doen dragen, op dat van daer geen Canneel mocht worden vervoert, gem: Eylandt staat mede onder Jaffanapatnam, om dat van Manaer die wacht te water, en te lande haest kan gevisiteert worden, ende oock, by noot, eer dan van hier gesecundeert, een Chjaloup moet daer gestadigh worden gehouden voor 't nauw van onse wacht, om de passerende vaertuygen te doen aenleggen, ende, by noot, de onse te salveeren, gem: Eylandt geeft mede eenige zaye, sulx dat het de onkosten van ons volck al na by opbrengt.

Van wat situatie, ende gestalte het Eylant Calpentyn is, blyckt UE genougsaem in de Caerte, synde aan de zuyt zyde soo dicht aan Ceylon vast, dat men met hoogh water noch al, tot de knien, daer door kan waden, lopende oock 't ordinair padt langs de zee van Ceylon over 't Eylant heen, synde noch tusschen Palavi, ende Chilauw diverse zoutpannen, die wy by eenige quaetwillight des Coninex van Candy al mede meester syn, om lichtel^k sonder eenige moeyte te destrueeren. Van de verdere situatie van Codremale tot Negombo blyckt at mede in de meergem: consideratien, daer aan my om, na myn voorneemen, kort te syn, sal gedragen.

Dus verre van't Eylant Ceylon kortel^k ende haestel^k rontom gelopen synde, meyne dat UE de beste ervarenth^t noch sal geeven van't een, en't ander oculaire inspectie te neemen, ende bysonderl^k dat UE de Portugeese boecken des Conincks van Portugael, die noch in weesen syn, eens doorloopt, daer uyt UE sal kunnen sien, wat gebruyck de Portugeesen hebben gehouden, ende hoe veel sich den Coningh van Portugael aan dit Eylandt heeft geleegen g'laten, schryvende in seeckere brief, dat men liever geheel India soude laten verlooren gaen, dan Ceylon in perycul van verlies te brengen, het is te beklagen dat het werck niet alles compleet is, en dat na de veroveringh van dese Stadt daer voor geen meer sorge is gedragen, synde meest door achterloosht verwaarloost, ende van de rotten opgegeten, doch cyndel^k by myn aenweesen noch opgesocht, ende gevonden, die nu UE worden overgeleeverd.

Eer ick tot de lyste der navale macht, ende der selve emplœoy overtreede, sal 't niet onnodigh syn noch eenige generale pointen voor te stellen, ende aenvangende met het wigtingste generale concept over 't geheele Eylandt, bestaende daarin dat de saecke met alle kracht dient aengeleyt om't gelt op't lant te behouden, ende om ons selfs sodanigh van de vrughten des lants te besorgen, dat wy van buyten niet behovuen, om waer toe te komen de middelen niet gebreecken, soo se met ernst gehanthaeft worden.

'T eerste middel om daer toe te komen, is wel den lieflycken, en Goddelycken vrede op dit Eylant, ende dat wy van buyten van geen Europaeaense vyanden geturbeert worden, dienvolgens dienen alle weegen afgesneeden, die eenighsints den oorlogh moghten verweken. De tweede middel is het voortsetten van den

lantbouw, om den buyten-lantsen rys te excuseeren, die nu het meeste gelt der inwoonderen consumeert.

Het acnplanten van cattoen sal mede moeten gerekent worden onder de aldernootsaeckelyckste middelen om niet 'er tyt soo verre te geraken, dat men ons niet eygen weverye konde behelpen. Doch dewyl sulk nogh seer langen tyt sal vereysschen dewyle aan dese kant van seer weynigh wevers versien syn, ende dat Jaffanapatn: pas soo veel wevers heeft, dat se haer eygen lant-volk kunnen kleeden, en versien, soo moet men mid lelerwyl deneken op andere middelen.

Namentlk dat men jaerlyx den arreecq alleen aan onse burgerye tracht te verkopen, ende die alleen admittiert om op dese landen weder lynwaten in retour te brengen, ontseggende alle andere vreeinde handelaers, bysonderlk Mooren, om alhier lynwaten aan te brengen, ende onse penningen te veroeren. Dogh lewyl' sodanigen verbodt voor ontydigh soude kunnen worden aengesien, hebben nu gepractizeert dat de thol op de lynwaten, die by Mooren worden aengebragt, verhoogt is, daer en boven dat se haer kleeden niet by enckelde stux, maer in't gross aan onse burgers moeten verkopen, sonder haer eenigsints toe te staen particuliere winckels te mogen houden.

Den thol van den rys die de Mooren aenbrengen is gestelt op 5 pr C^{to} die de inwoonders, en de Christenen van Ceylon, of onse burgers aenbrengen tol vry. Kleeden die de buyten of binnen-lantse Mooren aenbrengen is thien pr C^{to} [dog op die ons eyge volk aenbrengt niet meer dan 5 per cento,] dat nogh wel magh vermindert worden. Dit is tot nogh, ende om de korth^t myns aenweesen noch maer op Colombo in't werck gestelt, ende sal op Gale meer moyten inhebben, om dat die landen van seer veel Mooren vervult syn, doch is echter al in't werck gestelt, onse eygen burgers ende Christenen inlandrs sullen nu tot het aenbrengen der kleeden te meer g'animeert worden, dewyl tegen de Mooren anders niet konden bestaan.

Doch alsoo haer armoede sulk nogh niet wel toelaat soo kan d'E.Comp^e met profyt haer gebreck suppleeren door haer eygen negotie in't aenbrengen van kleeden, gel^k tot nogh is geschiet, namentlk dat d'E.Comp^e aan d'Colombose zyde van Madure, ende aan de Gaelse zyde van Cormandel ende Bimlepatnam sodanige, ende sulcke quantityt kleeden doet aenbrengen, als het lant voleq slyten kan.

Ceylon dan eenmael door Godes genade soo verre gekomen synde, dat wy uyt onsen eygen lantbouw bestaan ende de Mooren verhindert hier kleeden aan te brengen, sal de daet ende ervarenth^t doen blycken dat Ceylon een der gezeegenste landen van de weerelt is, ende daer van d'E.Comp^e ende 't vaderlant grote profyten te verwagten heeft. Hebbende niets van nooden van buyten, maer sal een yder die de Eliphanten, arreeck, hout, swarte suycker, &a. begeert, sulk met gelt moeten betalen, gel^k nu op Jaffanap: geschiet, synde die provincie (Godt lof) al soo verre gekomen, dat wy jaerlyx van daer al van 60 tot 100,000 gls in contant getrocken hebben. Met de Stadt Gale staet het mede (Godt lof) op soo goeden voet, dat wy meynen die Stadt sich voortaan sonder gelt sal kunnen reddren. Op Gale komen dickmael de Mooren met rys, oly, boter, &a, uyt Bengale, dat echter noch al moet continueeren soo lange sy onse Eliphanten daer voor weg halen.

Dogh om't binnen houden van't comptant sal t'syner tyt nodigh weesen 't uytvoeren sonder consent by open placeaet te verbieden, dan al vooren sal 't nodigh weesen het nader gevöelen ende ordre van haer Ed^{le} af te wagten om, als voorseyt, niet ontydich sulcke importante saecken op ons te neemen, middelerwyl is UE gebleecken in den brief van den Commandr Roothaes dato 12 Courant, dat wy geen coopmansz: voor contant, maer voor Eliphanten, ende arreecq behouven te tracteeren, waer door dan't comptant moet binnen blyven.

Tot 't welvaren der landen van Colombo is 't mede op 't hoogste nodigh dat de geheele Colombose jurisdictie, bysonderl: de Stadt van Moorse inwoonlers worden vry gehouden, die t' zedt myn laetste aenweesen seer toegenomen waren maer nu weder verdreeven syn, tot weleken eynde by den Ontfanger, of Sabandaer nauw reguard dient genomen, dat met de selve vaertuygen, daer mede de Mooren van buyten aenkomen, oock met de selve in eygen persoonen vertreken, sonder hier domicilie te houden, dogh eenige weynige snyders ende andere, tot 16 in getal, die

nogh syn toegestaen hier binnen, tot nader consent te verblyven, worden UE hier nevens met haer namen ende familien ter hant gestelt om deselve te doen vertrecken, als UE sulx mogt nodigh achten.

UE gelieve oock voor een onwankelbare maxime te houden alle het Portugeese Canaille, gel^k toepassen en sulck volck gestadigh te vervolgen ende van 't lant te setten, de namen der geene die nu met UE nootwendigh dienen versonden, berusten onder de Captⁿ der burgerye soo veel hier syn, ende onder den Command^r Roothaes soo veel op Gale syn, de principale reedenen waerom dit uytsetten nodich zy, is om dat se niet anders practizeeren dan de inlantse vrouwen, met naderlanders getrouw^t gestadigh na te gaen, om de selve te debaucheeren, leevende sonder arbeyden, verleydende de slaven tot dieveryen, correspondeerende met de Papen van d'Over-cust, verspiedende alle ons doen ende laaten, waeruyt dan de bysondere nootsaeckelycht van 't uytsetten deser schelinen kan worden afgemeeten.

Men heeft hier voor desen abusivel^k het timmerhout, ende den arrack van Batavia ontboden, daer nochtans Ceylon jaerlix wel 200 leggers arrack na Batavia zoude kunnen senden, soo het nodich was, het timmerhout is hier mede in de bossen soo abundant te bekomen, dat wy van nergens hout behouven. Wat hout praesent tot het maken van bruggen over de rivieren van Negombo, Colombo, en Paneture in voorraet is, blyckt UE by de lyste onder den Timmerman, ende Dessave berustende, dit alles kan worden byna sonder kosten gehaeckt, ende met Eliphanten aan de rivier gesleept, om in vlotten ende met ponten te worder afgebragt, alles na 'slants wyse, 't zy by prestringh in extra-ordinaire geleegenth^t, ofte d'ordinaire slaven van Colombo, ende dienstbare uyt de Pasdum Corle, dat overvloedigh vol schoon timmerhout staat, doch 't valt moeylk te halen, om dat het een seer berch-achtige provincie is, ende daerom myn intentie is geweest in't midden van't bos, zynde een plaets gent Aglewatte, een houtzagerye van Mooren, ende andere dienstbare op te rechten, wanneer de plancken, ende swalpen lichtel^k syn aan de rivier te brengen.

Zedert myn aenweesen nu jongst van Mallabaer, hebbe die ordre gehouden dat alle Mooren van buyten aenkomende weder met die selve vaertuygen moeten vertrecken, gelyck UE oock met my g'oordeelt heeft nodich te syn, op Gale sal dese ordre moeten in gebruyc gehouden worden, op dat de Mooren met schoon praten (daer se wel van gestoffert syn) d'onse niet mogen versetten.

Hoe schrob-achtigh sommige van d'onse ende meest alle de Singaleesen syn, is UE al ten deele gebleecken, ende waerom het nodich sal weesen dat bysonderlk de Dessaves altoos gestelt worden uyt personen, die men meynen sal vry van gieright te weesen, ende die liefde dragen tot het recht ende 't maintineeren der arme inwoonderen, hoe arm ende hoe ellendigh zy syn, insonderheyt de dienstbare. is UE wel bekent, ende die ick noyt sonder beweeginge kan aensien, om dat se zoo wel menschen, als wy, en Godts schepselen synde, echter niet alleen van't vry-lants volck, maer oock van sommige uyt d'onse niet beter somtyts ja slimmer als de beesten worden getravaillert, welcke arme menschen soo se door de Dessaves, ende bysonderlk UE hoge authorityt niet gemaintineert worden soude ick vreesen dat men Gode ten hoogsten vertoornen soude, tot adsistentie der Dessaves syn over de Pasdum Corle, en de Gale Corle gestelt yder een opsiender, na de Singaleese wyse g'intituleert Captⁿ der Corle, dese beyde moeten me le, soo veel doenlk zy, soo wel als de Dessaves, van goet leeuen, capacityt, ende vry van gieright weesen Naest daer aan volgt den opsiender van de Canneel schillers (in't Singalees Capⁿ der Mahabade gent) die dat volck al mede grote overlast kan aendoen, gel^k reede al gebleecken heeft, hoe veel d'E.Compe aan dat volck gelegen is, kan men lichtel^k bevroc^ten, synde eygentlk die geene, die de vruchten van't lant inougsten, ende de koe meleken moeten.

Van den aart, ende nature der Singaleesen hebbe met UE by monde genough gesprocken, ende daerom niet nodich daar van veel verhaal te doen, echter dewyl' wy sonder Singaleese hoofden 't lantvolck beswaerlk in haer praecise gewoonten kunnen houden, hebbe ick altoos gepractizeert eenige der selve omtrent my te houden, om te weeten wat 'er passeert, die somtyts verwisselende voor andere, daer op d'eerste jalours waren, anders is 'er seer beswaerlk kans alles te ontdecken wat 'er mocht omgaen, ende oock nodigh is te weeten. Don Jan Modliaar van Colombo sal 't nodich weesen dat UE eerst 5 a 6 maenden by hem houdt,

alsoo niemant op 't geheele lant hem gel^k is in kennisse, en experientie, is daer en boven somtyts een seer goet raetsman in saken, die hem selfs niet aengaen, ofte den Coninek niet scha lelk syn, want ick hebbe evidentel^k ondervonden, dat d' Singaleesen nooyt raadt tegen 't welvaren van den Coninek sullen voorstellen maer wel advoyeeren als se mercken dat men tot de sake (al waer' t tot des Coninck schade) geresolveert is, ende waerom de experientie UE sal leeren, dat het nodigh is goede sorge te dragen dat UE voorneemen haer, ofte ymant van d'ōnse ontydich ontdeckt worde, want sy syn soo loos, dat se om gunst te hebben, haer selven seer lichtelyck weeten te addresseeren omtrent die geene, daer se yts van sullen kunnen meynen te ontdecken, om haer proffyt mede te doen. Naest Dom Joan syn in kennisse twee gauwe gasten, den eenen genaemt Moety Apoh:, ende den anderen Jacondouwa Apohamy, dese beyde syn van de alderhoogste geslachten ende daerom seer g'eert, maer krachtigh jalours tegen malckanderen, ende beyde niet minder tegen Don Joan; die oock van haer (als van soo hogen geslacht niet synde) veracht wort. Onder die ons in den oorlogh alleen nutst ende oock getrouw syn geweest, soude ick voorstellen Dom Constantyn Adigaer van Bentot, [dewelege schoon syn] kinderen en kints-kinderen hem na den Coninek ontlopen syn ons echter in't heetste van de Oorlogh op dit Eylant is getrouw, en by gebleeven, ende, als synde van hoge afkomst, moet hy altoos boven den Modliaer van Negombo, Louys, ende Manuel d'Andrado worden g'eert, waeravan UE den Modliaer van Negombo ende Louys d'Andrado bekent syn.

Manuel d'Andrado is jongst van Jaffanapatnam gekomen, heeft het met my vry wat verkerft dogh magh by UE wel weder wat aengetrocken worden om de kennisse die hy in de Pasdum Corle heeft, maer is krachtigh arrogant, enle uytsteeckend' gierigh om de arme te plagen. Op Negombo resideert eenen Joan Texeiro van hoogh geslaght, ende goede kennisse, die jalours over den Modliaer van Negombo is, welcke oock somtyts nodich zy by UE ontboden te worden, behalven dese hoofden hebben wy nogh diverse hoge, ende aensienle geslachten, enle onder die special^k den Modliaer van Gale den ouden Adigaer van Mature met syn broeder Dom Louys ende nogh eenen Jasondere Moddeljaer, dogh dese syn alle byna nergens toe, nut, echter moeten se om haer geslachten g'eert worden: ingevalle UE mochte inclineeren buyten dese voorsz: personen ymant aen te queecken, soude myn advys weesen datse best syn uyt de middelbare Castos te kiesen, daer ick den besten dienst van gehad hebbe. In't reysen, magh sigh UE vryel^k aen Joan Araetchje houden, die my altyt groot contentement heeft gegeven, dogh maeckt hem niet te vroegh groot, oock niet licht ymant der Singaleesen soo UE niet slimmer gedient wilt syn, met hope moeten se somtyts gevoerd worden ende gestadigh wel bejeegent, daer sich UE wel sult bevinden.

Dewyl dan de mindere geslachten der Singaleesen, ende bysonderlk d'ellendige dienstbare Coelys, Paneas, Chjalias, Rodias, Carrias, Paleas ofte wassers, [Hian-des, Olias]¹ ende diergelyke soo miserabel van conditie syn, is 't seer licht te praesumeeren datse alle listen ende arbeyt aenwenden on haer van die cativigheyt te ontslaen, ende waerom oock de hoofden niet nalaten haer debvoir te doen sodanige tot Lascoryns onder haer geb'et te treeken ende te gebruycken, om de dienstbaerheyt die sy boven d'andere daer af genieten, doch sulke onlastingh is d'E. Comp^e schadelyck ende daer tegens d'Dessaves altoos 't ooch moeten houden gel^k UE sult vinden vervat in d'instructien der Dessaves ende Capt^u van de Mahabaddie, welcke, en hoe veel personen van tyt tot tyt sodanigh uyt de Chjalias syn getrocken blyckt by de lyste daer van synde d'e, als 't nodigh was, weder vryel^k tot den arbeyt moghen worden getrocken, ten ware haer vryheyt, om eenige considerabile redenen, by de respective Gouverneurs gegeven ware: d'Dessaves en Commandeurs hebbé ick noyt verstaen kommen die authorityt over te gheven, noch haer selven aen te matigen.

Hoedanigh de landen by my, ende resp^e Gouverneurs, myne antecessors aen de hoofden, ende Lascoryns soo op Colombo [als op Gale zyn uytgegeven, blyckt by de respective Rolle daar van onder de E. Commandeur Roothaas, ende den Dessave alhier, berustende, daar mede nu in deese laatste maanden myns

¹ Note.—Val. op cit p. 177.

aanwezens op Colombo] ende Gale, seer grote onkosten verspaert syn, UE gelieve voor een vaste maxime te houden, die landen van niemant der selve af te neemen, noch oock te doen veranderen, alsoo sulx niet sonder grote alteratie soude kunnen geschieden, behalven dat het haer by schriftelycke Ola bevestigt is, waer in d'E.Compe haar woort verbonden heeft.

De fortificatie der Stadt Gale nu ten principalen, immers 't nootwendigste aan een kant gebracht synde, soude myn opinie weesen, de selve voort te voltreenken op die wyse ende met dat volck die daer praeſent aen arbeyden, want alle de Mallabaren die bequaem tot den Gaelsen lantbouw waren, syn al voor eenige maenden daer van genomen, ende op de dorpen verdeelt, ende daer en boven belooft haer vryheyt sulx niet sonder ons woort te breecken, weder uyt het lant souden kunnen getrocken worden: geen Coelys hebben oyt aen die Stadt g'arbeyt, dat oock niet sal mogen geschieden sonder verachteringe der dorpen, ende schade der ellendige arme inwoonders.

Op de Mallabaerse Cust hebbē alom ordre gestelt, dat aldaer soo veel slaven tot lantbouwers souden worden ingekost, als doene^k was, ende daar door al eenige personen herwaerts syn overgebracht, het ware te wenschen dat men geheele huysgesinnen konde versamelen, die alhier dan beeter verseeckert syn, anders syn de mans alleen dickmael geneyght tot weghlopen, daer die, aen vrouwen en kinderen gebonden synde, daer toe geen occasie hebben. UE nu met lief op d'Mallabaerse Cust synde, sal daer op kunnen gelet ende ordre gestelt worden. Onder de generale ende swaerste meditatien des Gouverneurs op dit Eylant is geensints de minste om het met den Corinck Radia Singa sodanigh te stellen, dat wy het lant in rust mogen behouden, ende de saecken, na t rechte ooghvit verrigten, hoedanig het contract met hem gemaect is, sal onnodigh weesen hier in te ougen, maer wel hoe meenighmael hy't selve gebroken heeft, selfs in de eerste beginselen, doe wy de Stadt Gale eerst met gewelt van wapenen gewonnen hadden, want in't Contract staat duydel^k dat hy de onse de kost soude bestellen, 't welck' hy in't eerst heel sober, ende daer na niet gedaen heeft, ende of wel d'onse groten honger, ende armoede binnen de Stadt Gale leeden, soo waren wy echter noyt soo stout die in syn lanlen te soecken, voor dat ons de uiterste noot daer toe gedrongen heeft door sieckte, en verlies van ons volck, 't gebreck deed'ons volck eyndel^k resloveeren selfs in't lant de kost te gaen soecken, die sy ons schuldigh waren te brengen, naderhant heeft hy nader accoord met ons gamaect, staende van onse zyde toe dat syn Dessaves de landen souden regeeren, dit wilde oock al niet lucken, om dat hy voorhadde ons te verraden, ende mach 't vermoorden van den Commandr Coster Zal^r wel onder syn actien van verraet gereeckt worden, dat buyten allen twyffel niet dan door syn bevel, geschiet is, de actie aen den Comandr van der Stel, ende 't dooden, ende vangen van ons volck in de lanlen van Negombo, end' Chilauw is mede niet dan voor een sehelmstuck aen te sien, syn gestadige correspondentie met den vyandt doen de Portugeesen noch op 't lant waren, ende oock daer na, kan niet dan voor verbontbreeckerye worden gehouden, hoe onreedel^k hy na de veroveringh van Colombo met ons gehandelt, ende ons volck, waer hy te krygen konde, heeft laten ombrengen, is alsints openbaer, durverde daer en boven Jaffanapat: ende Manaer van ons eysschen, 't welek hem noyt heeft toegekommen, noch daer op hy of syn Antecessors oyt yts te pretendeeren hebben gehadt, nu heeft hy sich t'zedert A° 58: geduyrende myn aenweesen op dit Eylant, stil gehouden, maer och lacy! niet uyt liefde, maer uyt enckele vreeze. Hoe tyrannigl^k het algemeen volckeren recht by hem geschonden wort, is oock al de weerelt bekent, sittende soo veel Gesanten in syn Hoff, slimmer als in Turcks slavernye, niet alleen van de onse, maer oock van andere natien, onder anderen eenen van den Prins van Bengale, die al bedelende na 15 a 18 jaren gevangen is, ellendel^k met syn volck gestorven is. Hoc onrechtvaerdigh hy oock d'Engelse daer aenhoudt, die hem noyt misdaen hebben, is UE bekent, behalven nogh syn onverdraegelycke, en Godtslasterlycke hovaerdye, sick niet dan Heere Godt doende noemen, ende daer voor van syn ellendige onderdanen, slaven met het aensicht op d'aerde doet aenbidden. Het wort oock seeckerl^k daer voor gehouden, dat by den Luyt^t Frans Has, een onser gesanten, heeft laten vermoorden, gel^k synen moortdadigen aert alom kenbaer is onder syne alderbeste vrunden, die hy nu zed^t 4 a 5 jaren meest alle omgebragt

heeft, soo dat UE lichtel^k sult kunnen besluyten, dat van dat gruwel^k monster voor ons niets goets, maer onse totale ruine soule te verwachten weesen, soo hy maer eenige macht daer toe konde uytvinden. Syn soecken, ende trachten na d'Engelse vruntschap is ooek nergens anders opgefundeert, doch soo lang desen Barbaer leeft, alsoo hy out, en traagh wort, meyne dat hy ons wel sal in vrede laten, ende dat ooek de Engelsen zich van hem niet sullen laten bedriegen,, gelyk hy ons soo veel jaren gedaen heeft tegens de Portugeesen, en hen weer tegens ons. Syn tegenwoordigh vleyen, en schoonspreecken uyt vreese voor onse macht, ende geensints uyt afffectie voortkomende, hebbe ick tot noch altyt gevoedt met grote complimenten, ende sulx niet alleen om den vrede te betrachten, maer oock om onse arme landzaten.

De laetste vereeringh is opgesonden sodanigh U E bekent is op hope dat onse arme Lantshuyden, die nogh leeven, uyt dat Leeuwen Hoff eens de voetstappen terugh setten, maer soo sulx niet geschiet, dunckt my dat de maat van rechtvaerdig^t van onse zyde soude overlopen, ende dat men 't werek dan dogh op't aldervoorsichtigst op een ander bough behoort aen te smyten, in sodanigen maniere als met UE particulierl^k gesprocken hebben, doch ons volck, na onse hope, afkommende, moet het op den voet, als het nu in treyn, ende by haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia soo wel als d'Heeren Majores voor goet gekent is, al heen sloeren.

By aenkomste van ons volk hebb' ick wel opinie dat eenige Uyt Syn Hoff mede sullen afkommen, ende meynen haer Edle dat die wellicht van eenige swarigheyt, en restitutie van steeden, en landen sullen spreecken, maer de wegh moet haer door Don Joan al worden afgesneeden, 't welck' hy lichtel^k (nu wy soo formidabel voor Ragia ten toon staen) met Singaleese complimenten sal kunnen doen. Met een matige erkentenis moet hy jaerlix versorgt worden, ende, soo veel doenl^k voldaen in syn begeerte van rariteyten, als paerden, valeken, honden, bellen &a, ende soo gaende gehouden, hem expres aenschryvende dat wy (nooyt) eenige nederland^rs meer sullen kunnen opsenden, soo lange alle ons volck niet eerst tot ons gekeert is, dat ooek in effecte moet worden nagekomen, ende soo hy eenige van d'onse afsonde, ende wy aen hem te schryven, ofte yts te senden hadden, kan 't selve met Singaleesen geschieden, die daer toe oock niet gedwongen worden moeten, maer hen vrywilligh laten gebruycken.

Hier soude nu oock wel vuogen een middel te raden, om d'arme Engelse gevangens, als onse geloofsgenoten, van daer te krygen, maer dewyl' wy van ons eygen volck soo kleyne hope somtyts hebben, weet ick geen nader middel te bedencken, dan dat wy aen hem schryvende, soo wel voor d'Engelsen intercedeeren, als voor ons eygen volck ende waer mede onse Christel^{ke} plicht achten voldaen te weesen.

De navale macht praesent onder Ceylon behorende, is noch al considerabel, bestaende uyt acht Oorloghs Jachten, en fluyten, 5 inlantse Scheepen, twoe Gallyoots, 20 kleyne Jachtens, Fregats, Chjaloupen, en Boots, namentl^k.

Eramus }
Domburgh } gedistineert na Batavia, teweeten, Domburg, en Blommendaal
Blommendaal } voor af, en d'Erasmus als hy met UE de reys volbragt heeft.

d' Fluyt Spreeuw }
Vreede } gedistineert over Mallab : na Persia en Suratta.
Vlielandt }

Muyden
d' Fluyt Diemermee

Komen nogh van Batavia ende sal d' Fluyt kunnen dienen, om de zuycker na Persia te brengen, ende Muyden den Canneel na Batavia, dogh dat syn conjecturen, ende sal UE van't employ na tyt, en gelegenth^t kunnen resloveeren.

d' Roode Leeuw leyt in de Coetchimse rivier om gesloopt te worden soo niet bequaem g'oordeelt is.

d' Jachtjens Sterre

Tutucuryn

Gale

d'Kat

Beursknegt

d'Croon

Magatty

Angelier

dese alle hebben, behalven 3 a 4 veroverde Coetchynse Fregats de Mallabaerse plaatzen en residentien beset, van Manapaer toe, om onse Contracten te mainctineeren

d'Chjaloup Caneel Tack

d'Chjaloup d'Valck

Geldria

d'Hoop

't Kuycken

Tayouan

Romain

Dese 5 Jachtjens behoren onder Cormnndel, syn prae-sent op Ceylon, ende magh UE sigh de selve vryelk, met den eersten quyt maken, dewyle Ceylon weynige dienst kunnen doen.

't Galjoot Hilversum

't Jacht d'Maria

Beyde gedistineert na Mocha

't Galjoot Peerykt

't Fregat Cananoor

d'inlantse Haan, en

Hen

Syn nodigh langs de Ceylonsen Custen dienst te doen

worden van Bengale verwagt met de suyker voor Persia, en den eysch van Mallabaer, doch waren om rys, ende den Mallabaersen eysch uytgesonden, sullen moeten gebruyckt worden op d'Mallobaerse Cust, ende om Cottoen uyt Suratte te halen.

d' Chjaloup Caliture—op Jaffanapatnam

d' Chjaloup Galkisse—op Calpatyn

d' Chjaloup Peper-koorn—op Coilangh

d' Chjaloup Colombo } doen dienst op' Gale met steen, kalck, en hout

d' Boot Hercules } te halen

d' Boot van Aernhem }

De vyf jachten onder Chormandel behorende, sal sich UE al met d'eerste occasie, gelk voorseyt derwts kunnen quytmaecken, om Ceylon daer van te ontlassen, d'overige syn oock, buyten de grote Scheepen, Vreede, Haan, Hen, Hilversum, en Perkyt, niet veel bysonders, ende daer mede ons tot noch toe al mede hebben moeten behelpen. UE is bekent dat wy uyt 't Patria ontboden hebben 5 a 6 hegte, ende welbezeyld galjoots, die alleen veel meer dienst sullen kunnen doen, als alle dat andere swacke kleyn vaertuygh, die by na gestadigh aen gekluft, ende getimmert moet worden, ende waer niet dan gestadige lasten, ende onskosten aen vast syn.

In de brieven door my aen d'Opper-hoofd na Coetchyn gesz:, sal UE sien, dat aldaer g'ordonneert is parthyte huyden in te kopen, om te sien, of men den Canneel daer in niet soude kunnen packen, gelk wy gesien hebben dat de Portugeseen op Coechyn hebben gedaen, van dese huyden hebben wy nu eenige packen Canneel bekleet, ende met UE g'oordeelt dat het d'Heeren Majores sal aengenaem weesen, UE gelieve (dewyl' wy doch beyde van een resolutie syn) soo veel packen, buyten

om de goeny, noch in leer te laten benaeyen, als het leer streeken mogh, ende kennen in korten noch wel quantityt hyden van Mallabaeer getrooken worden, doch den Canneel dus na desen ougst mocht gepacket, ende in leer benaeyt worden, dunckt my dat op hondert pond het pack behoorden verswaert to worden, om dat den Canneel in't leer beter besorgt, achter gepacket ende in de Scheepen minder plaets sal wegh neemen, van de selve hyden gaan nu 1000 p^m met my na Batavia om tot monster na Japan to dienen, ende soo die hyden daer getrooken syn, soude jaerlix grote quantityx kunnen worden versamelt.

UE sal oock gelieven gedughtig te weesen, dat op Mallabaeer, ende Ceylon na myn vertreck een gener^{le} verlossinge geschiede, om het volck niet langer te horen klagen; op Jaffanapn: is de verlossinge gedaen, ende gaen nu met my 2 Comp^e van 60 a 65 Coppen, het geheele getal meyne dat niet boven 2 a 300 sal weesen, ende alsoo ick staat make dat Ceylon ende Mallabaeer wel 400 koppen mogen missen, sal de verlossinge met fatsoen konren gedaen worden.

Of met d^e nieuwe boecken p^mo Feb: aenstaende de subsidie van d'ongetrouwde niet seer bequamelk sal kunnen afgeschaft worden, gelk by UE in Amboina gepractizeert is geweest, sal UE kunnen in't werck stellen, gelk by my al vast gestelt was, het onlast de boeckhouders van veel verwarringh, ende maeekt oock in de reecq^e van de personen meer perfectie die nu om de subsidie dickmael nieuwe reecq^e moeten gegeven worden.

Haer Ed^{le} hebben voor langh al g'ordonneert dat men de getrouwde soldaten (om datse maendelix haer gagie comptant genieten) het kostgelt soude afchaffen, 't welck om den Oorlogh, en dat het volck noyt blyvende plaets had, niet heeft kunnen geschieden, doch nu alom een yder syn eygen volck, ende vaste posten heeft, soo sal 't selve primo Maert bequamelk kunnen worden ingevoert.

Het zout heeft men voor desen al mede door de Mooren van d'Over-cust op dit Eylant laten aenbrengen, daar het nogtans op Ceylon soo abundant te bekomen is, ende wort nu van Jaffanapatn: ende Manaer met ons eygen volck meest aengebragt, uyt gesondert dat de Gaalse landen haer van Waluwe meest behelpen. In de consideratien over Ceylon ende de brieven van haer Ed^{le} sal UE kunnen sien, hoe wy 't zout op Colombo, Gale, ende Negombo souden kunnen verpachten, om allenx aen de pachters voor d'Compe tot een vasten prys geleeverd, ende by haer oock tot een vasten prys verkogt te worden, dogh soo lange 't zout niet verpagt is, hebbé ick altoos gepractizt dat niemant (uytgesondert somtyts om de burgers te favoriseeren) dan d'E.Compe 't zout heeft mogen verkopen, ende daer by het tot ult^o Feb: nogh soude kunnen blyven, om dan onder de gener^{le} verpagtingen van d' Zury, visch, bazar &a verpacht te worden.

De herbergiers hebben altyt op Colombo, Gale, Jaffanapatnam, Manaer, Nigombo, Caliture &a op seecker getal bepaelt geweest, haer Ed^{le} hebben al lange bevoelen die op 6 rxrs 'smaents te stellen, ende dewyl' ick ten tyden der verpagtingen absent zy geweest, is sulx noch niet geschiet, maer sal al mede nu ult^o Feb: kunnen ingevoert worden, op dat die goede ordre van haer Ed^{le} voldaen worde.

Op Jaffanapatnam, ende Manaer dient oock ordre gehouden, dat het zout alle tot seeckeren prys aen d'E.Compe worde geleeverd, gelk in gebruyck zy. De Mooren wort my gerapportereert dat op Jaffanapatnam, tegens de maxinen, haer van d'Over-cust daer ter neder setten, 't welek UE t' syner tyt sodanigh bevindende, moet daer tegens ordre gestelt worden volgens d'instructie.

De reecq^e van't gezaey staet door enckel versuym, bottight en achterloosh^t noch in de negotie boecken beswaert ter somme van f 17504: 6:— die men jaerlx liet verneederen, om d'onmogelyekheyd van den lantbouw aen te wysen, ende alhoewel nu zedt myn aenweesen groot getal mensehien meer tot den lantbouw gesonden syn, ende die oock haer eygen kost reede aldaer ryekelk besorgt is, soo heeft binnen dien korten tyt den Dessave du Pon al 5000 parren nely, in minderingh van voorsz: schult afbetaelt, ende heeft daerenboven aengenomen op 't sluyten der boecken noch 1000 parren, sulx de reecq^e dus doende haest staet te verminderen, en te vereffenen, alle de pady, die jaerlx boven 5 a 6000 parren in minderinge van voorsz: schult geleeverd wort, sal dienen apart in de negotieboecken geerediteert te worden, tegens d' onkosten van kleeden, ende andere behouften, die d'Mallabaren op 't lant noch in de eerste jaren sullen van noden hebben.

Soo haest UE met lief van d'Mallabaerse Cust geretourneert zyt, sal UE oock gelieven to dencken, dat alle d'onkosten op een vasten voet worden gereguleert, dat nu seer geschicktel^k by dese vreede kan geschieden, om dat, alles in rust zynde, d'onkosten sodanigh kunnen vastgestelt worden, dat het eene jaer 't ander weynich sal verschillen.

Insgelyx kan nu oock vaster staat op de profyten worden gemaect, als voor heen, den arreecq dependeert aen 't vertieren op d'Cormandelse ende Madureese Cust, d'Eliphanten aen't aenkommen der Cooplⁿ die se ons afhalen, die men altyt wat dient te caresseeren, d'inkomsten der landen kunnen vasgestelt worden, ende hoe men de proffyten op de Coopmansz: soo op Ceylon, als de Mallabaerse Cust sal soecken, is UE niet onbekent, d'inkomsten der peerl-visserye, tollen &a dependeert aen de getrouwheyt der personen, die daer over gestelt worden, het pas-gelt van de vaart der Mooren, ende andere, in de bocht, brengen almede haar voordeel in, gel^k oock de doorvaert van de Manaerse engte, sulx alles dependeert aen 't houden van goede ordre, ende scherpe toesigt over Suppoosten, ende dat oock niemand boven de gestelde ordre op syn gagie verstreckingh wort gedaen, noch oock de equipagie te veel verswaert, gel^k UE dit alles wel bekent zy.

De Praedicanten Scherius, Slipperius, ende Wallius hebben lange aengehouden om de ordinarie Praedicanten gagie van hondert guld^s 't welck altoos hebbe uytgestelt op het leeren der inlantse talen, ende mits Slipperius reede het leeren der Mallabaerse tale heeft onder handen genomen, ende belofte gedaen daer in te continueeren, is hem acte van hondert guld^s verleent, d'ander sulx mede belovende, soude UE hun insgelyx aldaer acte kunnen verleenen.

Ick hebbe my oock meenigmael moeten verwonderen, dat een groot Jacht gel^k Muyden, Mars, ende diergelycke met 130 a 140 last peper hun ruym vol hebben, ontstaende door de meenigte stoff, die daer in is; op Jamby synde hebbe bevonden dat 100 lasten peper geharpt, ende door een wint, ofte Waymeulentjen gejaegt synde, 7 lasten stof, ofte lige peper uytharpt, ende door de wint uytgedreeven was, dese 7 lasten in 't gewigt, namen niet min dan 28 a 30 lasten plaatse wegh, sulx daer te vooren 100 lasten peper gelegen had, noch ten minsten 20 lasten konden gebergt worden, dat in de vracht 1/5 part scheelt, UE goet achtende, konde een proeve worden genomen, niet van den peper die na Persia, Bengale, Suratte, Cormandel, ofte Ceylon gaat, maer in die voor 't Vaderlant na Batavia wort gesonden, om de vracht uyt te winnen der kostele Retour-scheepen, maer eer men den peper dus gesuyvert na d' Indise Quartieren zende, soude men eerst dienen te onderstaen, ofte de selve al soo hoger soude kunnen verkoft worden, als verlies van 7 pr C^to in't gewicht emportereeren, want om de vracht soude het wel-light soo nodigh niet weesen.

Ick laat UE genougsame capace supposten, die bequaem voor haren dienst syn, gel^k by apparte lyste UE secretel^k hebben opgegeven, na de deugden ende capacityt daer een yder (na myn opinie ende ondervindingh) mede begaeft syn. Onder de selve hebbe ick medegestelt myn secretaris Marten Huysman, die my nu soo veel jaren gevolgt, ende goeden dienst gedaen heeft; UE gelievevoor hem op dit Eylandt sodanige bedieninge open te houden als UE sal meynen dat hy verdient heeft, ende waer toe nu seer goede geleegenth^t soude weesen, soo ick hem niet nootsaeke^{kl} van noden hadde met my te gaen, doch zy ick geresolveert hem met d'eerste Scheepen (met believen van haer Ed^{le}) weder tot UE over te senden, om hier syn dienst te doen, alsoo, boven andere ervaren behoort te syn, dewyl, alle saken bygewoont heeft.

UE gelieve oock in gedagtenisee te houden, dat geen Sjogys ofte Heydense lantlopers op Ceylon in sComp' landen gedoocht worden, nogh oock dat de Mooren eenige publyque Mahomettaense Godtsdienst komen te pleegen, alsoo 't selve op hoge paene verboden is.

Dewyle Colombo, Gale, end' Mallabaer soo ryckel^k van buskruyt versien, ende op Jaffanapatnam, en Manaer goede kelders, ende maer matige quantityt is, soude UE gedeelte van die spetie kunnen ordonneeren in Maert aenstaende, binnen door, van Colombo na Manaer, ende in April, May, of Juny van Gale, buyten om, na Jaffanapatnam te senden.

Oock gelieve UE te ordonneeren dat het vlees, en speck, van Jaffanap: herwaerts gesonden, ende aldaer, ende hier aan de passeerende scheepen veroirbert worde, of nu al nodigh sal weesen quantitt weder in verwisselinge derw^t te senden, soude UE kunnen in beraat houden.

Ons is gerapporteert dat den Commandeur Paviljoen op Jaffanapatnam alleen d'Eliphanten soude verkopen, ende oock de verstreckingh aan de schilders ende weevvers doen, UE gelievo t'syner tyt gedagtigh te syn, aen hem te ordonneeren, dat hy in't verkopen der Eliphanten, ende uytgeeven van 'sComp^e penningen, daer in de methode van Gale heeft te houden, ende sulx by rade laten geschieden, ten minsten met kennisse van den Coopman Pyl, ende den Seecretaris.

Ick hadde wel gehoopt dat Ragia Singa op onse brieven soude hebben g'antwoort voor myn vertreck, doch dewyl' sulx ontstaen is, sal 't nodigh weesen dat UE met eenige Lases een brief aen hem opsendt, daer in hem te verstaen word' gegeven, dat, alhoewel ick vertrocken ben, UE met hem sull't handelen zodanigh syn Keyserlk^e Majt sal aengenaem syn, gebruycckende voort suicke complimenten als UE voor den dienst der E. Compe sal nodigh achten.

Soo ick dit kostel^e ende uytgebreyde Gouvernement hadde over te gheven aen een man van minder ervarentheyt, capaciteyt, ende wysheyt, 'k soude dese memorie wytlopiger extendeeren, maer dewyl' sulx onnodigh achte heb ick in desen maer aengehaelt de generale ende sommige speciale pointen daer op gelet dient, besluytende dierhalven dese memorie met de hertel^{ke} wensch, ende beede tot Godt Almagtigh, dat hy UE overschaduwe met synen Geest der wysheyt, ende Koleckmoedigheyt, ten eynde alle UE doen, ende laten mach strecken tot syns naams eere, end' opbouwingh syner kercke, dienste des Vaderlants, bysonderlk^e mede tot vermeerderinge van UE reputatie; Dit wenscht oprechtel^k ende ongeveynsdel^k. (Onderstont) Myn Heer UE goede vrund, en D. W. dienaer. Was geteeckt Ryckloff van Goens. In margine (In't Casteel Colombo desen 26ⁿ Decemb: 1663.

Accordeert.—



**TEXT OF MEMOIR OF RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS
FOR RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS THE YOUNGER
AND THE COUNCIL OF CEYLON DATED
APRIL 12, 1675.**

**MEMORIE VOOR DEN GOUVERNEUR EN RAADT VAN
CEYLON, DE COMPTOIREN DER ZEEHAVENEN VAN
MADURE, D'STADT NAGAPATNAM EN DORPEN
DAER ONDER BESCHEYDEN, OM BY PROVISIE,
EN TOT NADER ORDRE VAN HAER ED^{LE} HOOGH
ACHTB: DEN GOUVERNEUR GENERAEL EN
RADEN VAN INDIA IN AGTINGH GENO-
MEN, EN NA VERMOGEN (SOO VEEL DEN
TYDT TOELATEN KAN) NAGEKOMEN,
EN BEHARTIGHT TE WERDEN.**

Myne voornemen is niet alhier voort te brengen een wyt off breet geschrift, uytdruckende den staet, en gelegentheyt van dit gouvernement, wear toe den tydt niet is gestelt, nogh voor my present soude te vinden syn, maer alleen sal hier aengemerkt werden het voornaemste waer op dit gouvernement sal connen, en oock moeten bestaan, ter tydt en wylen by haer Ed^{le} den Gouverneur General, ende Raden van India over het geheel vaste maximen sullen wesen geordonneert, die bequaem syn de vrugten voort te brengen, waerom soo veel jaren gedorloogt, en gearbeyt, soo veel bloet gestort is, en soo excessive lasten gedragen syn.

De middelen daer op dit gouvernement bestaan moet en onder Godes zeegen niet alleen bestaan maer overschieten kan, syn UE niet onbekent, nogh oock den wegh die vervolgens moet ingetreeden werden, dat groote goet voor d'E. Comp^e te verkrygen, ende sal daerom onnodigh syn daer aff anders dan kortelyck to spreecken, namentlyck dat dese middelen bestaan uyt het insamelen van alle den arreeck op 't geheele Eylandt vallende, het opvangen van soo veel Eliphanten, als jaerlycx maer eenigsints connen gesleeten werden, het bevorderingh van den Landtbouw, het besorgen dat 'sComp^s Thollen, geregtigheden, en 'slantsinkomsten nergens veralineeren werden, maer getrouwelyck mogen inkomen, en dat besonderlyck den handel van 't zout alleen (als 'sComp^s emportable domeyn) aen, en onder d'Comp[:] verblyven magh, insgelycx de Chiancos, en Peerlvisserye niemand werde toegelaten, en daer over getrouwe toeversigt gestelt werde, gelyck meede wel specialyck den handel der lynwaten alleen, als 'sComp^s voornaem prerogatyf eygen blyve.

Tot het voorige sullen wy voegen het voornaemste (waerom misschien meest gearbeyt is) namentlyck den Canneel, en dan nogh het vermeerderen van den handel in allerhande noodige, en gewilde coopmanschappen die op Ceylon, Madure, Cormandel, en Mallabacr abundant connen gesleeten werden, soo men de saecken na coopmans-styl verstanderlyck bestiert, ende getrouwelyck daer nae aenleyt. Om den arreecq alle voor d'E. Comp^e in te samelen, en niemand daer aen te laten participeeren, is present nae onse gelegentheyt, en vermogen soo goeden ordre gestelt als doenlyck sy, maer niet soodenigh, off wy sullen nogh 5 a 6 welbeseyde goede, Chialoupen op d'oost, en west, ofte de buyten, en binnencust van Ceylon moeten houden op de buytencust van Panoa aff, tot Hammehiel toe, en de beyde binnenbogten benoorden, en bezuyden Adamsbrugh van Hammehiel in't noorden tot Chilauw in't zuyden. Tot verseeckeringh van den Cleeden, of Lynwaethandel, sullen dese Chialoupen even die selven dienst doen, en sal de rest soo wel van den cleeden, als arreecx handel voorts in't geheel dependeeren aen de getrouwheyt van de respective Commandeurs, dessaves, opperhoofden der Comptoirs, stuerluyden op de hookers, katten, Chialoupen, wackere toesight van de fiscalen, ontfangers, en andere, waer in by placaet genoegsaem versien is, sulcx UE officie met den raet alhier alleen, en ten hoogsten vereyst in dit point het placaet na den inhoud te maintineeren en te doen maintineeren waer van alles sal dependeeren.

Tot Colombo, Gale, Batticalo, Trincoenemale, Jaffanapatnam, en in de landen van Mantotte connen veel meer Eliphanten gevangen werden, als jaerlycx te slyten syn, en mits hier in geen fraude kan geschieden, behoeft daer aff niet

meer geseyt te werden, dan door civilen verkoop den sleet na uiterste vermogen te vermeerderen, de cooplyden van Bengale komende te favoriseeren, en aan te halen, besonderlyck was't een goede saecke dat tot Jaffanapanam den verkoop als voorheen wilde wackeren, daer toe Timmersa syn best te doen, heeft aengenomen, oock sal met de Nagapatnamse opperhoofden over dese saecke moeten werden geconfereert, om te onderstaen, daer heen de coopluyden van alle plaetsen uyt het landt te locken, na Jaffanapatnam over te varen, en met haer eygen vaertuygen 'sComp^s beesten aff te halen.

Hoe grooten nuttigheyt in den Landtbouw verborgen zy niet alleen voor 'sComp^s, maer aller inwoonderen welvaren, is UE bekent, en met hoe grooten arbeyt dat werck soo veel jaren voortgeset was, ende (Godt betert) door diverse wandebvoiren, hinderpalen, en speciael den oorlogh met de Francoysen weder terugh geset is, wat arbeyt wy nu weder beginnen by te brengen, dat werck op te vatten, en te herstellen toont den dagelycxen labeur van de dessaves Strick, van der Molen, Capⁿ Joost Zeegenaer tot Nigombo, en de respective Commandeurs Pyl tot Jaffanap: en de Graeuw tot Batticalo, de nader reedenen, en specialiteyten in desen aan te halen, was een groot werck, en oock seer noodigh te beschryven, soo ick met een onervaren gouverneur, en raedt te doen hadde, dienvolgens sulcx onnoodigh synde sal in desen maer aenhalen tot een preuve, en onwederspreeckelycke bewys, dat van den jare 65 aff, tot den jare 70 en 71 incluys uyt de provintie van Gale, ofte de Maturese landen soo veel overvloet geweest, ende na de stadt Gale getrocken is, dat de selve daer meede seer na by heeft connen bestaan, nu ter contrarie heeft gedurende de drie laetste jaren Mature van Gale honderden lasten rys moeten trekken, en seecker dewyl den oorlogh aen dien kant (die alleen tegen Ragia Zingas bosloopers geweest is) geen besondere schade heeft gedaen, soo blyckt met eenen dat dit verval, meer uyt luyheyt, agteloose toesicht, en wandebvoiren is voortgekomen, dan yts anders, immers geensints uyt eenige ruine, ofte overval der vyanden, wy stellen een groot vertrouwen op de trouwe, en wackerheyt dergeener, die weder voorgenomen hebben dit werck op te vatten, en op alle plaetsen des gouvernement te werck te leggen en waer toe dan Godt almagtigh synen Zeegen verleenen sal, als een van de eerste, en voornaemste poincten om Ceylon in staet te brengen, sighselven voortaen te voeden, ende te maintineeren, en die seeckerheyt te bestellen, dat UE van die ondraeglycke sorge voor den rys, en d'E.Compe voor soo groote onkosten magh verlost werden.

Om nu in ordre te spreecken van 'sComp^s Thollen, geregtigheden, en 'sLantsinkomsten, soude een seer wyd en breed verhael noodigh syn, besonderlyck geconsidenteert de veellerley gewoonten, ende oude usantien der Zingaleese en Mallabaerse ragias op desen Eylande, en de verdeelingen der landen door deselve, en yder in syne jurisdictie begrepen, dogh alle dese geregtigheden staen nogh present niet alleen los, en onseecker, maer sullen ten principalen door den tydt, en kloecke bestieringen moeten voortgebragt, en uitgehaelt werden, door een getrouwe en klare beshryvinge der landen in't generael, en yder provintie, en landschap in het bysonder gelyck aen dese west, en zuydkant niet alleen met de algemeene geregtigheyt van't gesay, en vrugtdragende boomen syn, de Morales, deccom, en andere, item aen d'oost, en noortkant de Hooftgelden, Oelydienst, als andere in't particulier, alle dese dingen loopen nogh vryelyck besonder in de ontvolckte landen van Colombo, Nigombo, Caliture, &a in't wilt, om dat men tot alle en een yder vryheyt heeft gegeven tot ons over te komen, gelyck haer armoede dese gunsten noodigh hadde, en waer op dan ingevolge niet eerder kan werden staet gemaeckt voor dat dese landen rontsom 't geheele Eylandt accuraet, na 'slandtswyse sullen beschreven werden, en niet eer kan oock 't voordeel seecker inkomen voor dat de landen beschreven syn, op de thollen en verpagtingen is na den tydt genoegsame ordre gestelt, maer egter nogh niet soodanigh, ofte deselve sullen nogh al merckelyck meer moeten opbrengen, besonderlyck de verpagtingen soo haest het landt tot meerder, en volkommen rust sal gebragt syn.

Van het waerdige Zout behoorde d'E.Compe seer gevoelige voordeelen te connen trekken, dogh 't welck egter niet eer sal te verwagten wesen, voor dat wy ons beoosten Gale over de rivier van Waluwe tot Paletoupane, ofte tot Appretotte,

en Arroeckgamine toe van alle de Zoutpannen sullen verseeckert hebben, insgelyck aende noortkant vande Chilauwse revier van Maripo, Navacarre, Anewolondane, &a., daer en boven tot Cotjaer van de Zoutpannen aldaer omtrent Elendetur en andere plaetsen seer abundant te vinden, en in effect synde, ende waer van haer de bovenlanders (en wel besonder meede van Maripo) present nogh ten meerendeelen erneeren. Inde Jaffanapatnainse, en Trincoenemhelse Wanny, en in Moeslipatte omtrent Matotte werden meede schoone, ende groote Zoutpannen gevonden, daer op tot nogh door veellerley hindernis niet heeft connen gelet werden, maer dat in tyden, en wylen groote voordeelen staet op te brengen.

Dat de Chiancos bezuyden, en benoorden Adamsbrugh d'E.Comp: alleen, ende niemand anders competeert meyne van niemant in twyffel magh getrocken werden, zynde 'tselve nu oock volkommen in practyceq gebragt, die alleen voor d'EComp: te vissen, op dese coopmansz: kan d'E.Comp: jaerlyex 80 a 100,000 gl: suyver advanceeren, als wy die na Bengale senden, en onder 'sComp: magt houden, en op de lorrendrayers wel doen toesion, dat benoorden Adamsbrugh speciael moet geschieden, ende na Nagapatnam, ende Jaffanapatnam serieus geordonneert werden, gelyck aldaer met bekruyssen van Chialoupen geschieden can. Wy werden nu uyt gebreck van gelt om de rys aende Bengaelse Mooren te betalen genootsaeckt deselve alhier te verkoopen, en kan de winst daerom niet soo groot wesen, dan off die alleen onder 'sComp: magt na Bengale gesonden wiert, dat den tydt nu soodanigh meede brengt, en tot beter gelegentheyt soodanigh moet aengesien werden.

Vande Peerlvisserye is seer veel te seggen, soo alles alhier ten thoon soude staen, de voorige usantien hebben wy tot nogh gemeent dat na ons vermogen behartigt syn, maer off wy ons na desen langer daer een behoeven te binden, meynen wy absolut van neen, besonderlyck omtrent de peerlbancken van Manaer, die indisputabel 'sComp: conquesten syn, gelyck oock alle de landen ende stranden tot 't fort op Calpatyn incluys onder 'sComp: souvrey gebied staan, ende uyt dien hoofde, ende dat regt behoorde de peerlmarckt in geenerley wyse van Manaer gediverteert, maer aldaer expres geordonneert, en als een stapel merckt gehouden te werden, hoe grooten getrouwheyt hiertoe vereyscht, ende wat debvoiren, gedurende myn langjarige aenwesen alhier, daer toe is gecontributeert, kan UE alle niet onbekent wesen; het staet seer apparent toekomende jaer weder peerlvisserye te houden, ende sal dienvolgens al tydigh de saecken daer na moeten aengeleyt werden, soo de visserye omtrent Tutucoryn valt, ware het te wenschen dat de fortificatie aldaer in goede defentie was, om wat meer seeckerheyt aende Peerlmarckt te geven, dogh dat den tydt nogh wat moet bevolen werden, om alvooren het nader goetvinden van haer Ed^e te verstaen.

Wat voordeel den Canneel d'E.Comp: toebrengt behoeft alhier niet aengehaelt, synde de voornaemste vrugt die het Eylandt uytgeeft, ende die UE niet onbekent is, daer van niet anders noodigh agten te recommandeeren dan dat voor 't aenstaende Patrias retour geschilt words 4000 packen, te weeten 3 a 3400 voor 't vaderlandt, en 6 a 800 voor den inlandtsen handel, alle fynen, ende van de beste canneel, besonderlyck voor het vaderlandt, die soo veel doenelyck moet ingerolt en wel gedroogt in leer gepackt werden, 't weleк inde vragt, en ladingh niet alleen veel uytwint, maer oock (dat het voornaemste zy) daer in't vaderlandt merckelyck meer gelt van gemaeckt wert.

Om nu na Coopmans styl verstandelyck den Coophandel, ofte de Negotie in't generael op alle Comptoiren voort te setten, moet getragt werden Tutucoryn, Nagapatnam, en Adrempatnam (altoos) met coopmanschappen, die aldaer connen gesleeten werden, versien werden, als syn nagelen, nooten, foelye, koper, thin, spiaulter, sandelhout, fermelioen, quicksilver, amphioen, en andere waren, die van dese plaetsen werden g'eyscht, deselve altoos maer in sobere en matige quantiteyt aldaer aenhoudende, maer 't Comptoir Colombo dient gestadigh met alderhande coopmanschappen geprovideert te syn, die niet connen verderven, off door 't indroogen groote schade lyden om altydt de petitien te voldoen, die van andere plaetsen gedaen werden, reguleerende UE eysschen na 't vaderlandt, ende Batavia altoos ruym na de mate van een jaersleet; den verkoop aller deser coopmansz:, die oock in Zuratta, Mallabaer, Wingurla, Cormandel, en Bengale

vercogt werden, moeten altydt na den verkoop deser voorsz: contryen werden gereguleert, besonderlyck alle de speceryen, loot, thin, Japans-cooper, zandehout &a om malkanderen inde marckt niet te hinderen, nogh de negotie te stuyten, onder dese voordeelen in't venten, ende inkopen der coopmanschappen, magh oock wel van consideratie geoordeelt werden, het maecken van kopere cassen, ende 't slaen van goude, en silvere munt tot Nagapatnam, het verstrecken der goederen op reecq: belastende een yder tot 75 pr C^o advance op alle vaderlantse coopmansz: endc d'andere soodanigh d'usatie nu meedebringt, alle dese dingen d'negotie over 't geheele gouvernement concerneerde, syn van seer groote consideratie, ende van het aldervoornaemste om opgelet te werden, ende dat dan seer goede voordeelen d'E.Comp: sal toebrengen, alle dese aenwysingen tot voordeel leyden ons op, ende tot een nootsaeckelen wegh van een gereguleerde, ende geschickte Menagie die soo seer op dit Eylandt, ende onder dit gouvernement (als elders in gants India) noodigh is, ja sonder 't welek alle de voordeelen souden terugh geset, ende als onnut gemaeckt werden, dewyl de lasten ondraeglyck voor d'E. Comp: souden syn, soo de winsten deselve niet connen overhalen, ende 't comptoir generael t' syner tydt haer overwinst toebrengen, want dewyl de onkosten alhier boven andere comptoiren seer veel, ende door de groote uytbreidings extraordinaire syn, soo kan men ligtelyck sien dat een goet reglement, als d'eerste overwinst moet gehouden werden, waer in nu alle dese reglementen bestaan, soude een groot verhael vereysschen, 't welek alhier aen te halen houden omtrent UE onnoodigh, als die wel bekent staen hoedanigh na 't cesseeren van den laetsten oorlogh anno pass^o, dit jaer de fondamenten daer toe geleyd werden, ende specialyck bestaan in het afschaffen van alle de coelys van Canara, Madure, ende eygen huerlingen, welcke tot het voortsetten, ende opbouwen van de fortificatiën tot Colombo, Manaer, Calpatyn, en Trincoenmale ingehuert waren, ende in de verloopen jaren van anno 71, 72, 73, 74,—

bedragen hebben na ruyge calculatie f 580000
de sware lasten van de groote oorlogs vlot van defentie	1100000
d'Extraordinaire onkosten van soldyen om het mutinerende Chrygsvolck te water, en te lande, welcke haer tydt uyt waren tevreden te stellen ...	180000
de bovenmaten consumptie van den rys, en duren inkoop tot Canara daer by gereeckent (welck wy nu voor de winst onser coopmansz: en nogh winst daer boven hebben) mach in voorz: jaren wel gestelt werden op	200000
ende dewyl dese calculatie hiervoor uyt den ruygen der voorsz: reecq: aengewesen wert, ende alleen uyt het verschil der voorige jaren 't samen gestelt is, soo mach voor de meerder ordinaire onkosten, rantsoenen, en andere consumptien na rato voorsz: daer nogh vryelyck bygevoegt werden	140000
Den Francen, en Engelsen oorlogh komt d'E. Comp: te kosten, en dit gouvernement te beswaren	... f 2200000

Dese groote, en extraordinaire onkosten connen by niemant anders werden aengesien dan door den toeval des tydts, dewyl voor d' overkomste der Francoysen ailes in staet was, om de vrugten van 's Comp^s langdurigen arbeyt te plucken, daer nu ter contrarie niet alleen dese sware onkosten hebben moeten geschieden, maer daer en boven syn de proffyten die dit gouvernement ordinair plagh toe te brengen geheel terugh geset, eerstelyck door het declineeren van den Eliphants-handel, waerom de coopluyden jaerlycx plagten over te komen, die dese drie jaren agter gebleven syn, defereert van de voorige, en dese jaren al een goede somme, daer by dan gevoegt het onstaen des vercoops van den arreecq, Eliphanten, en andere coopmansz:, cleeden, &a., soo can daer uyt werden gesien hoe schadelycken wreeden dingh den Oorlogh zy, en wat ongemack dit gouvernement daer door geleeden heeft, dogh dewyl wy present door Godes genade alle dit quaet syn te boven gekomen, ende weder in veel beeter staet als voor heen staen, soo moet voortzaen alle onse practycq te werck werden geleyt, door wel

gereguleerde huys houdinge d' onkosten te verminderen, en door getrouwne neertsigheyt de winsten te vermeerderen, wanneer oock seeckerlyck te verwachten, en niet te twyffelen is, off de overwinsten sullen in korten de sware onkosten overwegen, zynde anno 69 't Ceylonse gouvernemant niet meer ten agteren geweest dan f 88000, die present met het cesseeren van d' onkosten der fortificatiën alleen ryckelyck sullen overdragen.

Dus verre hebben wy in generale termen aengehaelt de voordelen, en onkosten, en hoedanigh deselve tot onderhout, en welvaren van d' t gouvernemant, en 'sComps: onderdanen daer onder bescheyden behoort gedirigeert te werden, waer by dan nootsaeckelyck vereyscht een welgestelde policie, om soo wel de kerkelycke, als wereltlycke saecken te bestieren, waer aff al meede seer veel soude connen geseyt werden, en oock t' syner tydt sal moeten geschiinden, op dat door een cloecke, en wyse regeeringe dit groote Eylandt, als 'sComps eygen dominium, meer, en meer mach floreeren, en welvaren, daer op exerceerende noch geen andere Religie (buyten 't oude heydendom) toelatende, dan de gereformeerde, daer van wy alle proffessie doen, nogh geen andere forme van justitie inwoerende dan die present in gebruyck, en na de wetten des vaderlandts, ende de Batavise ordonnantie gerigt is.

Onder de voorname sorgen deses gouvernements is geensints de minste de sorge over de Militie, en dat die gestadigh gehouden worde in goede, en ernstige decipline, en dat het lichaem vande Ceylonse loffelycke, en victorieuse soldatesque gesamentlyck en op alle plaetsen deses gouvernements in't besonder bestiert, en geleyt werden in soodanige, en geen andere oorlogs exercitie, als present soo wel om te offenceeren, als te defendeeren in't gebruyck is, daer over stellende, ende houdende cloecke, ende genereuse Capitainen, luytenants, ende mindere officieren, ende wel besonderlyck die niet genatureert, nogh gaeaert syn, de arme soldaten met schackeren, ende andere uytssuyperey uyt te mergelen, nogh het dagelycx droncken toelaten, alsoo het volck daer door verswackt, verslapt, ende van haer manheyt berooft en van landts knegten getransformeert worden tot de gestalte van bedelaers, hoe cragtigh veel ick my altydt hebbe gelegen gelaten, de militie wel van goede onderhoudinge des lichaems te besorgen is een yder bekent, en niet min om deselve door genereuse officieren gestadigh in een mannelijke gestalte te houden, en onder soo veelerley revolution (die dit gouVERNEMENT boven andere onderworpen is) altydt gewapent te staen, ende nergens ongereet te syn, het quade aff te weeren dat ons mogt over den hals komen, en welcke sorge oock soo groote vrugten gedragen, en voortgebragt heeft, dat ick door Godts Zeegen magh seggen, noyt verrast, off terugh geslagen ben, UE mits desen wel ernstelyck, ende hertelyck aenlastende in't regeeren der militie niet slap te syn, als een saeck, waer aen (naest Godt) alles gelegen is, en waer van het goede moet gehanthaeft, en 't quade affgeweert werden, ende den roep alleen van een beroemde victorieuse militie is genoogh den vyandt terugh te doen blyven, daer ter contrarie een verslapte, en verwyffde militie, off die door sorgeloose officiers buyten de behoorlycke disciplinie verwend, en bedorven syn, veragt werden, en den vyandt aenlockt, besonderlyck laet U veel gelegen syn aen officieren die strengh syn, en nogtans haer soldaten lieff hebben, want de sulcke syn de beste, en nootsaeckelyck geen schaekers, nogh uyt suypers, maer die het volck vlyen m(et) haer drincken, en de Chrygsordonnantie niet in waerden hebben, syn oock nootsaeckelyck de alderschadelyexte, en die 't volck onder allerhande pretexten uytmergelen, en hoedanige dan oock van de soldaten veragt syn, en in tyden van noot geensints gehoorsaenit connen werden, aen goede corporaels, en sergeanten is seer veel gelegen, en dat die altydt gestelt en geformeert werden, uyt de aldergenereuste, nugterste, en dat, soo veel doenlyck, niet anders dan Nederlanders, en Duytsen syn, want dese kleyne officieren is als het zaet, daer de hooge officieren uyt gebaert moeten werden, het militaire spreeckwoort seyt " een goet corporael, een goet sergeant, een goet lieutenant, off capitain," de Chrygsordre moet ten minsten driemael 'sjaers in alle wagten, ten overstaen van den Capitain, off lieutenant geleesen werden, en 't weleк ernstigh aende respective Commandeurs, en Opperhoofden deses gouvernements moet werden gerecommandeert, op dat UE in dit pointe altydt gerust mogan wesen.

Onder soo veel maximen die onder dit gouvernement moeten geobserveert werden is meede het toelaten van 't Huwelyck aende soldaten, en andere met inlandtse swarte, en mestice vrouwen, de ordre daer op by rade gestelt, bestaat daar in dat de Commissarisen van huwelycxe saecken, en predicanter (alvooren te hebben consent om te trouwen) haer getuygenis verleenen, d' eerste dat de begeerde dogter off weduze niet besmet is met vuyle opspraecck, often een oneerlycke omgangh, met andere mannen, ende d' andere dat de vrouwe off dogter haer gebeeden wel kent, en eenige reedenen vande nootwendigste poincten der religie weet te geven; hoeveel nu aen goede, off quade huwelycken (daer landen en steden uyt moeten bestaan) gelegen is thoont de dagelycxe ervarentheyt, en met eenen dat de soldaten die goede vrouwen hebben, ende selffs geen dronckaerts syn, welvaren, hoedanige (Godt betert) de minste syn, maer aen d'andere zyde sien wy dat die doorbrengende, en hoeragtige wyven hebben, ofte daer de vrouwen wel goet souden wesen, soo de mannen geen schobben, off dronckaerts waren (hoedanigh meest gevonden werden) qualyck varen, landsieckigh, beroyt blyven, en nauylcx door kragteloosheyt bequaem syn haer schiltwagt waer te nemen, sulx UE offiitie sal syn, dat soo wel na het wel leven der mans, a's der vrouwen wert vernomen, en geen huwelycken aen schobben en vagabonden werde toegelstten, opdat alsoo de goede van Godt mogen gezeegent zyn, en Godes toorne, door 't quade leven van andere niet verweckt werde.

Aen het huwelyck volgt weder een seer groote, ende nootwendige sorge voor het opvoeden der kinderen, en dat die na uiterste vermogen inde Nederlandtse zeede en tale geoeffent, ende vande Portugese, en inlandtse zeeden afgewend werden, daer toe vereysschen goede schoolen, en schoolmeesters, daer het tot onser aller droeffheyt al vryelyck aen komt te gebreecken, niet alleen op de buytenplaetsen, maer selffs alhier tot Colombo. Inde Colombose wees-school syn tegenwoordigh omtrent 60 kinderen onder een seer goet meester, tot wiens hulp nu nogh gevoegt den crankbesoeker Christophorus Stevens, om de kinderen buyten de Wees-school soo wel als de weeskinderen te leeren, ende waer toe in't weeshuys nogh een school sal wesen op te regten, twee Nederlandtse schoolen synder buyten, en een binnen 't Casteel (behalven de wees, en d'inlandtse schoolen), dogh die maer tamelycke goede meesters hebben, en welcke in tyden, en wylen sullen dienen verandert, beyde dese eerste meesters spreecken latyn, dienvolgens bequaem synde de jonge kinderen vande officieren, burgers, en andere to leeren, soo haest UE sulcx meynen noodigh te wesen, ofte de ouders der kinderen daer toe inclineeren. Immers onder 't geheele gouvernement is verbott gedaen, dat geen Portugese tale inde schoolen sal geleert ofte gesprocken werden, hier aen moeten UE kragtigh de hand houden niet allen aen de kinderen der Nederlanders, maer oock der inlanders, als een saecke van een seer groot gevolg, want soo lange de Portugese tale onder d'onse niet vernietigt is, soo lange hebben de Portugese papen, en haren aenhanck groote avontagie op ons, besonderlyck in dit gedeelte van India, daer d'aengrensende landen rondsom van dat volck (die niet anders als ons bederff en ondergangh soecken) nogh bezaeyt is, sulcx alle ons doen, en laten door de communicatie vande tael wert overgesⁿ en dickmael ontdeckt, dat beeter was voor hen verborgen blyven mogt, nae ruyge calculatie oordeele ick soo op Ceylon, Jaffanap;, Nagapatnam Tutucoryn, en Mallabaer, niet minder kinderen te syn dan 13 a 1400 koppen, alle uyt Nederlandtse vaders geteelt, ende die van beyder zecx drie jaren, en daer boven out, en die uyt Nederlandtse vader, en moeder syn voortgekomen daeronder getelt, dit getal sal door goede toversigt, en precise opvoedingh haest, ende in 15 a 20 jaren (onder Godes Zeegen) seer vermeerderen, ende welligt soo groot werden, dat onse Nederlanders niet sullen behoeven aen geheele inlandtse vrouwen te trouwen, 't welck onse natie clem, en kragt sal geven, de jongens sullen al meede met sorgyuldigheyt moeten besorcht werden, ende soo weynigh, als doenel^k de inlandtse, ofte haer moeders zeeden na te volgen, tot dien eynde sullen de soldaten, en andere arme luyden kinderen (welcke door onmagt, off eygen ondeugt haer kinderen niet wel besorgen) almeede inde ordinairre weesschool moeten getrocken werden, d'jongens ambagten geleert ofte tot de militie aengequeeckt, gelyck te vreesen is de meeste part tot geen andere diensten bequaem te sullen werden, 't welck de tydt en nader bevindingh moet aenbevoolen blyven, van dese materie voor dees tydt al genoegh geseyt synde.

Van het voortsetten van het Christendom, en onse Religie onder het groote getal inlanders op desen Eylande, Madure, en Zuyder Cormandel soude almeede seer veel connen geseyt, ende 'tsyner tydt oock nader moeten g'ordonneert werden, dogh in dese korte, en provisionele memorie agten wy genoegh UE te erinnere haer dit werck getrouwelyck, (ende) standtvastigh ter herten te laten gaen, en de predicanter, en scholarchen gestadigh tot haer piligt aen te manen, zynde ten hoogsten beclaeglyck dat het ons soo seer aen bequaime scholarchen komt te gebreecken, dat dit Godtvrugtige werck niet beeter kan beywert werden. Ick sol met lieff rapport aen haer Ed^{le} doende niet versuymen om alles te dencken wat noodigh zy, ten eynde haer Ed^{le} behagen daerop ontfangen synde, wat nader op alles te letten, middelerwyl sal over het geheele gouvernement geheel geen veranderingh mogen geschieden, maer gecontinueert na de practieq, die nu in treyn is, ende dat de kinderen, nogh bejaerde met geene noodeloose nieuwigheeden werden beswaert, vervolgens niet anders geleert, dan het formulier by de predicanter t' samen gestelt, en by haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia, en in't vaderlandt geapprobeert.

Nu sullen wy wat spreecken vande Burgerye, en wat apparentie hier zy hen te doen bestaan en in der tydt te doen floreeren, 't welck buyten twyssel alderbest soude aengaen met de zeevaert, soo sy daer toe gestelt en in d'eerste jaren wat geluckigh waren, maer het is onwederspreeckel^k dat de burgerye geen zeevaer alhier kan vergunt werden, dan tot 'sComp^s schade, en welcker voordeelen niet van 'sComp^s eygen soude affgaen 't zy oock waerheen hen de voyages wierden toegestaen. Haer versoeck is present van hier na Bengale, ende van daer nae Mocha te navigeeren, 't welck na Mocha niet wert voorgestelt sonder hoope tot Tegenapatnam, Calcoylan, off andere plaetsen op Mallabaer peper te koopen, in Samoryns landt wilden canneel te laden, met 'sComp^s dienaren te lorrendrayen, en soo voort geen proffitable coopmansz: connen haer alhier vercogt werden, sonder 'sComp^s schade in Bengale, gelyck de successive heeren Directeurs daer over soo gantsch ernstigh geklaegt hebben, en noyt is haer vermogen soo groot bevonden, dat wy eenigen staet op den rys (by haer aen te brengen) connen maecken, ofte door haer onse sorge hebben connen verminderen, behalven dat Thobias Bruynincx, een vrygesel synde, maer tragt ryck te werden, en door te gaen, soo gaet het meede met Jan Brengman die niet soeckt dan na gelegenheyt sig van Ceylon te ontslaen, en de beloooffde gehoorsaemheyt van d'E.Comp: te onttrecken, resteert allen nogh Jan Christiaensen, die alhier syn vrouw, en een huys heeft, sonder kinderen, die missschien nogh al vande beste soude wesen, schynende present wel te inclineeren een voyagie met arreeck na China te doen, alleen op een los gerugt, ofte rapport vande Portugeesen, laetst van Maceauw alhier gepasseert, die voor waeragtigh souden hebben getuygt, het picol Cheylonsen arreecq tot 10 Tael fyn Chinees silver vercogt te syn, 't welck soo het nu anders quam uyt te vallen, in dit stormigh vaerwater haer schip daer en boven conde verlooren, en hy geruineert werden, ick hebbe haer tot beeter beseheyd dese reyse affgeraden, dogh egter in haer keur gelaten sulcx te doen, off niet, alsoo de weygeringe haer soude verstooren om dat sy wel ernstigh protesteerd dese voyagie de Bataviase burgerye geconsenteert, ende sy by weygeringe agtergestelt soude werden, en soo egter by voortgangh deser voyagie haer den Gaelsen arreeck minder wiert vercogt dan 10 rxd^{rs}, soude d'E.Comp: al weder vercort werden, verliesende dan evenwel nogh al 1/5 dat se minder als tot Nagapatnam rendeeren soude, sulcx allesints blyckt dat de beste middel vooreerst soo wel voor haer, als d'E.Comp: ware dat hen de burgerye op Colombo nergens begaff, dan aen den landbouw, synde voor hen het seeckerste ende genoegh om de cost te hebben, en nogh al een stuyvertje jaerlycx op te leggen, besonderlyck die neerstigh syn, als blyckt aenden Capiteyn Tramblay, Adriaen Baeck, Pegelotty, Christoffel Cornelisse, Job de boer, en weynigh andere, die seer wel varen, en hen, myns weetens, niet dan door den landtbouw soo ver g'erneert hebben, uytgesondert anno 72 en 73 dat zy Calpatyn, en Putelan bevaren hebben, welek als tot al te groote schade van d'E.Comp: streckende, nu affgeschaft, en dat lietjen uyt gesongen is.

Geen burgers sullen tot nader ordre elders dan tot Colombo alleen mogen in vryheyt gestelt werden, en dan nogh onder geen andere conditie dan haer alleen met den landbouw te sullen erneeren, en desulcke dan nogh niet dan luyden die

getrouwte, en goet van leven syn, voort van een thuyn, en erff ende andere middelen soodenigh versien synde dat men staet maecken mach haer sonder tapperye, ofte andere vuyle hantteeringe te connen erneeren, het getal der presente burgers tot Colombo bestaat in koppen, daer onder omtrent schobben, de eerlycke naem van burgers onwaerdigh synde.

Het pointe vande Lant-regeeringe is op Ceylon het swaerste werck, en dat den gouverneur, en commandeurs oock de altermeeste moeyte, sorge, en arbeyt bestelt, ende hangt hier aan het geheele wel off qualyck varen van Ceylon, seer veel is, en moet 'tsyner tydt daer affgeseyt, en beschreven werden, 't welck nu den tydt niet toelaet, en in veelen oock d'eygentlycke, en positive ordre van haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia alvooren sal moeten verkregen werden, dienvolgens sal ick in desen niet anders seggen, dan alles te houden op dien voet, gelyck het rondsom staet, en present gelegen is, synde in de beantwoorde vraegpointen van de Dessave Vandermolen al goede redressen aende Gaelse cant geordonneert, aende kant van Saffragam, Denuake, en Bibiligamme staet het wel, comende de inwoonders geheel uyt de Caduatte corle tot binnen Colombo, inde vier corles, ende speciaal inde bilgal corla is nogh het meest te besorgen, condon wy aldaer meede een Couroepele modliaar, ofte syns gelycken van de koningse tot cns trecken, daer was seer veel uytgewonnen, ende schynt het nootsaeckelk daer op te moeten aengeleyt, ofte anders de aengrensende Handepandune, en Kindebodde corle verwoest werden, welek laetste een groote extremiteyt soude wesen, en was daerom te wenschen dat het eerste middel conde te werck gestelt werden, en waer toe het UE (mits de swackheyt van d'oppercoopman, en dessave Strick) al vryelyvk een goede stoffe gebreeckt soo subtile saecken te beleyden, en uyt te voeren, en die nogtans soo gantseh nootsaeckelyck, om 't landt in rust te houden, ende d'inlanders wel te regeeren, dogh dewyl d'H^r Gouverneur inde landtregeeringe seer vast, en wel ervaren is, als die soo veel jaren alle de landen van Waluwe aff, tot inde 7 corles inculys als dessave heeft bedient, en de inlanders prysselfyck, en wel geregeert sullen 't syn E. ervarentheyt aenbevoolen laten, UE alle de maxime (tot nogh geobserveert) bekent synde, en waer by het tot haer Ed^{le} nader ordre sal moeten verblyven.

Wat connen wy nu schryven van Ragia Singa Rajou, anders dan dat hy levensdigh-doodt is possideerende nogh alleen de geheuehenisse van syn voorige staet, en omtrent wie voor present niet anders te doen is, dan hem aensien, als een man met wie nogh te handelen, nogh yts te besluyten is, de middelen by onsen brieff soo van Nagapatnam 15en September na Batavia, en 26en November na 't vaderlandt anno passado gesz: sullen de beste syn, en wear aen my nogmael refereere, connende middelerdyt syn doodt met vrolyck gedult affgewagt werden, omdat wy by syn leven, off doodt niet veel anders te winnen, ofte te verliesen hebben dan de naem dat het landt nogh een koninck heeft, sonder eenige erffgenamen, ofte die hem in bloede bestaan, directelyk off indirectelyck, d'E.Comp: die present Coninck van Jaffanapatnam, Cota, en Sita-off-hietawaka is de naeste erffgenaem van syn ryck, en landen zynde, de Copye van acte van opdragt van Dom Joan Periepandaer sal wel dienen bewaert, en oock d'origineele ole, wear in d'E.Comp: versogt is Batticalo, Trincoenmale, en andere havenen te besetten, om alle vremede vyanden daer buyten te sluyten, en waermeede van Ragia Zinga al genoegh geseyt, en geschreven is.

Hoe grootelycx ons de Mooren op desen Eylande dagelycx hinderen, thoont allesints de daet, zynde gewisselk niet anders dan een Cancker in 'sComp^s voordeelen, ende d'voornaemste bedervers der zeeden, soo wel van d'onse, als d'inlandse natie, en die ons buyten 'slandts aldermeest verraden, en soor groote moeyten aendoen, besonderlyck sullen eenige vande voornaemste uyt de stadt Gale dienen verplaetst, dogh alvooren hier in yts te veranderen, ofte desen Camariam aen te roeren, soo hebben wy present geordonneert alle de hoofden der familien andermael onder speciale toesigt van den Commandeur, en dessave, onder wie de selve van Waluwe tot Bentoth subaltern syn, te beschryven en dan te verdeelen onder een cloeck Nederlants hooft (die ick nogh niet sien can waer UE die sullen soeken, off vinden) van Bentoth aff, tot Waluwe toe, en die binnen de stadt Gale woonen moeten appart op deselve rol en in dese beschryvinge geinscereert werden, met byvoeginge van een yders hantteeringe, en waermeede die

bestaan, d'arme Mooren in de dorpen tusschen de Caliturese, en Waluwese revier syn ons dienstbaer en niet schadelyck, conne daerom ligt getollereert en wy met voordeel daer aff gedient werden, maer die professie van coophandel doen, het landt bereysen, over zee varen & alle soodanige syn ons ten hoogsten schadelyck, doch dewyl alle Mooren Comp^s onderdanen en slaven syn, soo sullen UE voortaen moeten practiseeren de dienstbare die op't landt, en buyten Gale woonen te werck te stellen, maer die hen met zeevaert en coophandel bemoeyt hebben, haer hooftgelt, en oock het agterstal van twee jaren doen betalen, geen zeeyuert behoort haer meer toegestaen te werden, en die van buyten aenkomen behoeft men niet te carresseeren maer liever moede te maecken om hen van Ceylon te divertieren, dit wert verstaen alleen van de Mooren die Chioly genaemt warden, en van 't roovers geslagt syn, maer geensints van Bengaelse, ofte Industance Mooren die met rys hier aenkommen, en ons Eliphanten, en andere coomansz: affhalen, en by ons geen inwooninge souden begeeren, ingevolge connen dese Mooren niet te veel gecarreest werden, op Batavia sal ick haer Ed^{le} alles voordragen, om in dit emportable poinet haer Ed^{le} prompte meyninge te obtineeren, middelerwyl sal Colombo geheel van 't Moorse geslagt nootsaeckelyck moeten gesuyvert blyven, daer present nier meer woonen dan ses a 7 Palleacatse snyders, wiens familie door den fiscael beschreven, en d'lyste onder hem berustende is, hebbende een yder een briefken van permissie door myn hand geteekent, betalende elck hooft een rxd^r hoofdgelt, en d'familie minder.

Ick meyne tot dus verre van de generale pointen deses gouvernements voor eerst genoegh gesproocken te hebben, en overgaende tot de particuliere leeden, off deelen in't besonder, soo is al meede 't voorhemen niet om daer aff in't breede, en na eysch van saecken alles uyt te drucken, maer alleen 't geene tot nader dispositie van haer Ed^{le} hoogh Agtb: tot Batavia sal noodigh wesen gedagt te werden.

Ende aevangh maeckende met de landen op de vaste custen van Cormandel, Madure, Inchiade, Mallabaer, en Canara, mitsgaders de comptoiren daer Ceylon meede correspondeert, sullen eerst spreecken van de stadt Nagapatnam, met de dorpen daer onder bescheyden, soodanigh deselve by de jongst gelaten instructie uytgedruckt staen, en alles g'extendeert is, wat na den presenten tydt noodigh was, vervolgens syn nogh van Tutucoryn, ende van Colombo na derwaerts gesz: vyff brieven gedateert 27 December a^o pass^o item 7 Jan: 16en Feb: 30en Maert, ende den 9en courant, welckers inhoud alle de noodige ordres vervatten, die derwaerts noodigh geweest syn, om nu Nagapatnam, Carcal, Trimelepatnam, en de waerdige jentysse stadt Chiormandelan met hare 12 dorpen daer by gelegen cortel^b te beschryven, soo moeten alle dese plaeisen werden geconsidereert eerstlyck de stadt selffs tot een rys tresoir voor het Eylandt Ceylon, en een verseeckeringe voor 'sComps staet, Chiormandelan, en annexe dorpen tot een stapel van 'sComps negotie, en een toevulgt van soo veel duysenden menschen die aldaer hen onder 'sComps bescherminge kunnen neder setten, vervolgens kan ligtelyck gesien werden van wat groote apparentie dese landen sullen syn, soo Godt de Heere maer eenmael de Tansjaourse provintie weder belieft in rust te stellen, en wanneer datter kans sal syn uyt dese stadt, en annexe dorpen, soo veel lynwaten, en veel andere coopmansz: te trekken, als Ceylon oyt noodigh hebben sal, defereerde in prys van noorder Cormandel soo veel, dat wy de laetste nauwelycx voor het in reecq: gebrachte gelt connen quytwerden, en op onsa eygen lynwaten tot Nagapatnam ingecogt werden 40 a 50 pr C^t gewonnen, boven 't besorgen der lynwaten is aldaer meede de stapel van 'sComps arreecq, en de merekt van alle coopmansz: die op Cormandel getrocken werden, als kooper, thin, spiaulster, sandelhout, en veel andere waren, hier vooren breeder uytgedruckt, nu moeten onse gedagten nergens heen gewend werden, dan alleen om te practiseeren, hoe wy aldaer de souvreyne jurisdictie sullen blyven possideeren, gelyck genoegsaem sal connen geschieden, soo haest de groote jentysse voorstadt Chiormandelan wat meer sal verseeckert, ende de punctjes soodanigh UE in de eaerte gesien hebben verandert, en verbeert syn, niets soude ons oogmerck aldaer meer seeondeeren, dan dat door goet beleyst alle de inwoonders (uyt de Tansjaourse na de Singierse provintie verloopen) weder na het vaderlandt quamen te keeren, ende 't welek

seer gemackelyck kan geschieden soo d'E. Comp: haer resentiment aan den Moorsen wel bekende Sirchan Coddy wilde thoonen, dogh 'tselve tot UE directie niet behoorende, soo sullen UE alleen door civile tollen, goet tractement, ende andere goede conduiten soo veel wevers tragten te trekken, als doenlyck zy; van outsher wierden tot Nagapatnam gemaect veel bolotios, ramboutyns, en oock sommige gevveruwde, en geschilderde lynwaten, nu hebben wy aldaer ingevoert nogh 't maecken van guinees lynwaet, salemwoeris, moeris, gingams &a, voorts raecken meede in treyn alle de Cotjaerse, Calpatynse, en Batticalose sorteeringe dat een seer goede saeck is, om de nabyheyt, ende dat de procure der lynwaten altydt can gereguleert weden na de consumptie dier landen, en waer aff 't rendement oock 't elckens uyt den arreeck can gevonden, en geformeert werden, soo dat geen groote capitalen van gout, off silver na Nagapatnam behoeven gesonden te werden, soo lange UE van Batavia geen andere lasten om procure van Javaense, en andere soorten van lynwaten, als geschilderde, gevveruwde, en witte doecken opgeleyd wert, daer toe Trimelepatnam, en Carcal seer treffelyck gelegen, en meede onder 'sComps gebied syn, den arreeck moet op 5 pagoden voor eerst de 20,000 vast staen, en door dese marct sullen wy altydt van kapitael versien blyven en d'E. Comp: soodanige voordeelen toebrengen, als noyt gedagt is door middel van den arreeeq soude hebben connen geschieden.

Diverse andere considerabele poincten zyn raeckende de Tansjaourse provintien alhier nogh aan te halen maer dewyl wy haer Ed^{le} ordre en goetvinden op veel saecken eerst noodigh hebben, en UE van ons sentiment wel berigt syn, sullen 't hier by laten.

Tusschen 't Jaffanapatnams Eylandt Amsterdam, en de pagode Calimeer op de vaste cust (8 mylen bezuyden Nagapatnam) is niet meer dan een distantie van 6 a 7 mylen, zulcx men van midden vaerwater beyde oevers gemacklyck sien kan, leggende noch diverse droogten en reven tusschen beyden, en dewyl de Portugeesen dese noorder binnenbogt van Nagapatnam aff tot Rammenacoyl toe, altoos souvreynelyck beheerst en geen vaertuygen daer binnen gedoogt hebben sonder haer consent, soo bestaat het in reeden, dat wy met het conquesteerden van Jaffanapatnam, Manaer, en soo veel eylanden, binnen voorsch: bogt gelegen (die alle met 'sComps onderdanen bevolckt syn) dat regt van conquest maintineeren, hebberde nu oock een vaste voet op Adrempatnam daer de Tansjaourse provintie in't zuyden eyndigt, en daer en boven de doorvaert van Manaer in't oosten van Adamsburgh onder 'sComps magt, ende met de besittingh vande vers water, en alle andere eylanden bezuyden Adamsbrugh onwenderspreeckelycke wettige possessie, dit regt sal UE niet nalaten tegen alle Indise natien, ende oock omtrent de Portugeesen te defendeeren, d'Engelse, ende Deenen hebben een tydt langh professie gemaect aldaer rochevelen, zaye, chiancos, en grove lywaten te versamelen, die wy nu door des Teuvers volck uyt kragte van ons contract van daer gediverteert hebber, en op die wyse sal het moeten continueeren. Adrampatnam mach vryelyck werden aengesien als een plaets van besondere consideratie, daer seer veel grove lynwaten connen werden gemaect, groote quantiteyt nely vergadert, item ossen, koeyer, schapen, en ander vee in overvloet, en sullen aldaer weder gesleeten connen werden diverse coopmanschappen, en besonder arreeck, vermogende aldaer geen andre natien te handelen, soo dat UE haer (raeckende dit nieuwe Comptoir) telckens van goet rapport sullen laten dienen, om meer, en meer te penetreeren wat tot Adrempatnam sal te doen wesen, off den ondercoopman Duryn de regte man al sal wesen, is nogh onbekent, ende sal dienvolgens nodigh syn dat d'opperecoopman Vorwer persoonlyck aldaer (een) exacte visite doet, gelyck dan uyt syn rapport te beeter op alles kan gelet werden.

Madure: onder alles wat onder dit gouvernement voor als noch komt te gebreecken is wel het aldervoornaemste, dat wy tot Tutucoryn de hoofresidentie der 7 groote en 7 cleyne havenen, en d'eylanden bezuyden Adamsbrugh geen formele vastigheyt en hebben, en waer in (soo wy niet verhindert waren) ons ooghwit al lange verkregen soude geweest syn, egter mogen wy present die saecke in geererley wyse desperaet stellen, dewyl ons de fortuyn noyt soodanigh als nu toegelacht heeft, noch oock de middelen minder als nu gebroocken hebben, en dienvolgens sal het desseyn vervolgt, en vooreerst genoegh wesen de geheele stadt der Parruas tot Tutucoryn aff te sluyten op de wyse als tot Nagapatnam geschiet

is, om voor roovers en dieven bryryd te wesen, gelyck d'opperecoopman Huysman seer wel begrepen heeft, 't welck gedaen synde UE de buytenste omtreck van 't geconcipeerde steene werck van d'zuydsyde der logie tot de noortzyde, off 't halffrond van d'cene strant tot de andere, maer borstweers hoogte behoeven te laten opmetselen, en met de gragt te omgraven, waermee dan de stadt, en onse logie voor alle inlandste gewelt verseeckert sal wesen, en hoope ick op Batavia soo veel te bewercken dat haer Ed^{le} sullen consent dragen ons voor een overval van Europeanen te verseeckeren, ende waer meede alles aan een kint sal syn, en wy de verseeckeringe hebben onsen handel met vigeur te vervolgen.

Van wat groote emportantie kleeden-handel inde landen van Madure zy, is nogh seer weynigh bekent ende derve ick wel vast stellen, dat de Madurese landen connende in rust gebragt werder, gelyck seer wel kan geschieden, dat van daer jaerlyck voor d'E. Comp: alleen souden connen uyt gevoert werden (boven den sleet der lynwaten op Ceylon) niet min dar 4,000 packen guinees lynwaet, salem-poeris, parcallen, gingams, ender witte lynwaten, en daer en boven dan nogh groot getal caetches, daer voor eerst geen staet op te inaecken is, ick hebbe op Mallabaer een Engels coopman gesproocken, die lange in die landen al voor 18 a 20 jaren plach te resideeren, die my voor waer rapporteerde dat sy op een jaer van Caylpatnam, Pondecayl, en andere plaatzen te landtwaerd genegotieert hadden over de 250000 stux caetchies, die in Engelandt egter tot reedelycken prys vercocht waren, er daernae den incoop wat matigende, hadden deselve in Engelandt 150 p^r C^{to} advance opgebragt, UE is bekent dat wy anno 66 gedurende den Engelsen oorloch den Engelsz: resident van daer deeden ligten, en lieten plurderen, desen coopman heeft insgelycx verklaert dat sy aldaer alleen in Caetches, en niet in andere coopmansz: negotieerden, en die contant betaelden, 'tsedert d'uytsettingh deser Engelsz: is niet anders te presumeeren, off sy blyven alleen agter, omdat sy oordeelen daer toe (uyt kragte van ons conquest) aldaer niet bevoegt, nogh toe geregtigh syn, en in dese meyringe moeten sy gehouden werden op dat de sugg tot proffyt haer aldaer niet weder (komt) te locken, diverse malen syn aldaer eenige particuliere Engelsz: en Deense vaertuygen aengekomen, maer door ons affgewesen, en met het nieuwe contract met den Teuver is ons regt seer vermeerdert, en dewyl ons nogh van Engelsz: noch van Deenen eenigh protest off ander verschil is voorgekomen, om de voorsz: affwysinge, soo sal die strengh vast dienen gehouden, op dat de gewoonte in een wet verandert blyve.

Cust van insiado off Teuverslandt: Onder de voordeelen die op de custe van insiado (Teuverslandt) off Madure, boven de peerl, off Chiancors-vissery te behalen syn, mach meede vryelyck greeckent werden de Zaye, welck hoewel vanden Teuver niet specialyck uyt bedongen, soo sal evenwel seer wel te bewerken weesen, dat die in't eylandt Rammenacoyl, en op des Teuvers vaste strunden groeyt alleen aer d'E. Comp: gelevert wert, en daer meede dan die van Portonovo en Correloer al seer om den Zaye souden verlegen, en tot haren handel op Bantham, Japara, Mallacca, Manielhas &a gehindert syn, en het dorp Trimelepatnam (dat van outs met treffelycke Tancken versier, van menigte schilders bewoont geweest is) weder soude verbeeteren, en door gebreck van genoegsame Zaye van d'andere plaatzen, daer ons nu d'Engelsen, Deenen, en Visiapourse Moorer soo schadelyck syn, de schilders tot ons overkomen, soo dat hier op al meede sal moeten gelet werden.

De Cust van Madure streckt sigh uyt tot verby, ofte benoorden Tengapatnam toe, soo verre het landt vanden Trevancotter (een speciael tributaris, en onderdaen vanden Neyck van Madure) sigh aan 't landt van de Coylanse Signaty comt te vereenigen, hoe groote getal vlugtelingen uyt de Madurese landen aldaer hen geretireert hebben is UE door eygen ondervindingh bekert, en oock hoe schandelk het aldaer in't passeeren der scheepen toegaet, en off wel tot noch haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia niet behaegt hebben, Tengepatnam weder als voorheen onder Madure te stellen, daer het altoos ondergestaan heeft, en oock behoort, soo hoop dat daer toe te brengen, en haer Ed^{le} soo goeden berigtinge te doen, dat niet allen Tengapatnam, maer geheel Mallabaer weder sal herstelt werden, van daer het geconquesteert is, ende niet dan tot 'sComps schade van can gespareert blyven, middelerwyl sullen UE met Mallabaer in't alderminste geen disputen moveeren, maer continueeren by de methode present in practyck, laterde van haer zyde alles schryven, en doen watse begeeren, sonder dat UE anders sullen behartigen

dan 'tgeene voor den dienst der E.Comp: niet kan g'excuseert werden, maer alle den arreecq van Mallabaer te water overkomende, sullen UE volgens onse resolutie aenhalen, ende besonderlyck alle de Calcoylanse, ofte die van daer, ende geheel Mallabaer comt, corfisqueeren, dewyl onse contracten met de subalterne ragias gemaeckt, ende speciael met Porca, en Calcoylan, het soodanigh meedebringen, en d'E.Comp: onwenderspreeckelyck heer, en souvreyen vande Madurese bogt is.

Canara: het is gebleecken dat wy inde jongste voyagie, door den opperoopman Jan Blommert na Canara gedaen, hebben bekomen ruym 350 lasten rys, kostende met de onkosten f 25461 — — en dat wy weder op de gesonden coopmansz: derwaerts, suyver hebben geadvanceert f 31233 — — sulcx datter boven 't costende varden rys nogh f 5772 — — is overgeschooten, behalven noch f 29835 — — comptant in pagoden, en silvergelt, aldaer vande overige coopmansz: geprocedeert; UE sullen tot nader ordre van haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia by desen handel op deselve cust continueeren, en moet vroegh in't roorder zaysoen weder de sendinge derwaerts geschieden, dewyl claer blyckt hoe oneerlyck d'E.Comp: aldaer gedient is, en wy dus doende beeter coop rys hebben, voordeel doen, en nogh gelt toe krygen, een groot verschil tusschen dese reyse, off anders met Mallabaer geplaegt te weesen.

Souratte, Wingurla, Persia: Wat vrugten vande gesonden schepen Pouleron, 't Wapen van Middelburgh, 't Wapen vander Gouw, en Cogge na Zouratte syn voortgecomen is UE bekent ende daer aan blyckt hoe noodigh het is ons vande Mooren niet te laten ringelooren, alle het geene ons van Zouratta gesz: is, hebben UE in copye, synde derwaerts niet te antwoorden dan op den laetster brieff, 't welck UE gelieve te gedencken in May aenstaende geschiede over Masulipatnam, van waer de brieven in 3 a 4 weecken over Golconda tot Zouratta werden overgebragt, houd met d'h^r Comissaris Volger goede correspondentie, ende intelligentie, als een saecke daer aan den dienst der E.Comp: gelegen is, staende met yselsteyn, volgens de Zouratse advysen UE 200,000 r o/a toe te komen. Met het comptoir Wingurla hebben wy de correspondentie noodigh, om altoos te weeten wat omrent de Portugeesen omgaet, een natie synde die wy in 't alderminste niet mogen vertrouwen, als die buyten alle twyffel maer op gelegenthheit loeren, om ons eens onverwagt een voordeel aff te sien, en waer tegen UE gestadigh moeten gewapent syn; den handel tot Wingurla schynt van geen besondere emporte te wesen, ende sal misschien op Caudewaer moeten werden getransporteert, waer aff haer Ed^{le} 'tsynner tydt haer sentiment sullen connen uytwercken.

Nae Persia syn nu alle de schepen vervaerdight, ende hare advysen voldaan, met dit groote negotie comptoir, sullen UE meede soo wel als Zuratte goede ende vrundelycke correspondentie moeter onderhouden, synde Ceylon aan dese rycke comptoiren seer veel geleegen om de contanten en andere nootwendigheyt van daer noodigh synde, den Canneel is voor Zouratte, Persia, en Wingurala voldaan, een goede consumptie in die landen soude d'E.Comp: seer welkommen.

Cormandel, en Bengale: Niet minder vrundel^{ke} correspondentie moeter UE onderhouden met Cormandel en Bengale, besonderlyck is Ceylon kragtigh veel aan Bengale gelegen, om soo veelerley behoeften die van daer moeten overkomen, synde den arreeck, peper, en sjancors derwaerts gesonden nogh onverkogt, en gevolyck sullen geen deser coopmansz: met 'sComp's schepen dit zaysoen mogen werden gesonden, te meer omdat wy genootsaeckt werden, de chinacos allier selfs aende Mooren te verkooper, om den rys te betalen, ende raeckende 't versenden der Eliphanten met 'sComp's schepen na Bengale, 'tselve schynt den E. directeur de Haes meer moyten dan voordeel toe te brengen, alle debvoiren worden gedaen de Bengaelse Mooren tot Gale tot den inkoop onser Eliphanten te animieren, deselve soo civiel instellende als geschieden kan, en dit willende lucken sullen UE al wederom deselve (die niet vercogt connen werden) weder met 'sComp's schepen die uyt het vaderlant verwagt werden, moeten na Bengale senden, en geensints met burgerschepen opvragt, dat met het sterven deser dieren alle d' winsten doet consumeeren, zend oock (behalven de beesten by d'E. de Haes tot schenkagie ontboden) niet meer dan 8 a 10 om door de menigte de Mooren niet te doen walgen, ofte deselve invendibel te maecken, en soude daerom myn expres advys wesen, liever geen, dan veel Eliphanten over te senden, sulcx het op 6 a 8 beesten overschot tot Gale aenquam, wast beeter die aldaer aende wal te laten,

dan te versenden, soo d'overige by de Mooren gecogt waren, die dan oock 't versenden met 'sComps schepen niet voordeeligh, consequent niet aengenaem soude syn.

Van Cormandel soo wel als uyt Bengale, sullen de petition voor dit gouvernement voortaan soodanigh moeten werden gereguleert, dat daer op niets gestelt werde, 'tweleke wy op Nagapatnam, Inchiade, off Madure connen bekomen, om in dese tyden (dat Godt de Heere d' E.Compe: soo swaerlyck besoegt heeft), geen contant uyt te geven, dan voor soodanige coopmansz: die weder contant connen voortbrengen, geen rys kan te veel uyt Bengale overkomen, soo dat UE tegen 't laetste van dit zuyder zaysoen, ofte September proximo soo veel catten, en hoeckers soude connen affsteecken om desen rys over te halen, als op die tydt voor drie maenden connen werden gemist, welcke UE dan weder omtrent medio December voor Colombo sullen inde handt komen, nooddigh ist met de eerste occasie aen d'E. d'Haes kennisse te doen den rys tydigh te versamelen.

Malacca: Door verscheide hindernissen die ons gedurende den Francee en Engelsz: oorlogh syn voorgekomen, en dat ons t'elckens gelegenthelyt is onstuken nae te schryver, soo is 'tselve nu twee jaren agter den anderen geheel versuynt, waer over sigh d'h^r Gouverneur Borth (met reeden) wat onbenoegd thoont, synde syn E. van syn kant altoos seer liberael, ende abundant in syn schryven ra Ceylon geweest, en sal dienvolgens met de eerste besendinge na Cormandel sulcx moeter geantwoort werden, dat syn E. sien magh het aen onse debvoir niet heeft gebrooken, maer aen occasie van beserdingh nae Mallacea, die ons niet voorgekomen is, onder couvert voor d'h^r Paviljoen sullen de brieven best bestelt werden.

Ceylon: Om nu in ordre van alle de specialiteyten deses Eylandts, en besondere commanderyer daer op gelegen te spreecken, soodanigh als eenmaal tot welvaren van 'tselve sal nooddigh syn, can voor dees tydt (niet) geschieden, om reedenen inde inleydinge deser memorie aengehaelt, egter sullen wy 't nooddige in desen laten afflopen, waerop tot nader ordre sal dienen gedagt.

Negombo: Aenvangh maeckende met Negombo, soo sal alles dienen aengeleyd d'onkosten nogh al meer te verminderen, en ons die plaets niet verder lastigh maecken dan hare voordeelen connen ophalen; dese voordeelen moeten niet verstaen werden vanden verkoop van kleeden, zout, en weder inkoop van arreecq, die expres meyne aldaer niet langer mach werden toegelaten, dar dat de vier corles in't geheel sullen in rust gestelt wesen en dat dan desen handel niet tot Nigombo, maer nae Colombo sal moeten getrocken werder, om reedenen UE niet onbekent, en hier onnooddigh aengehaelt, sulcx de onkosten sullen moeten vervallen werden uyt het verpagten der clappersboomen, belastingen op de grond die een yder met clappersboomen al tot groot getal aengeplant hebben, met onderscheyt van soodanige die erffelyck off te leen weghgegeven zyn, en daerom sullen tot Negombo geen erven meer erffelyck mogen weghgegeven werden, dan tot 'sComps schade, ende waermeede oock tot nader ondervindinge sal moeten werden vertoeft, ofte dat by haer Ed^{le} (nae goede ontfangen rapporten) daer in, en veel andere saecken sal werder geresolveert, en geordonneert. Den taback hebben wy om een yder aen te locken, ende Nigombo te peupleeren onverpagt gelaten nu over de agt jaren, waerdoor de inwoonders naer haer gelegenthelyt ryck syn geworden, en merckelyck beginnen te floreeren, behoorende deselve jaerlycx op te brengen ten alderminsten 1000 off 1200 rxd^{rs} dat met de belastinge der voorsz: boomen, en die laetst verpagt syn, item de visch-pagt, zury-tapperye, ende andere inlandse voordeelen, al een moye, en propere stuyver sal uytinaecken, immers die genoegh wesen aldaer een guarnisoen van 80 a 100 koppen te voeden, weleke oock in vrede overgeroeogh sullen wesen Nigombo wel te verseeckeren, geen zeevaert mach de Nigombers toegelaten werden, directelyck off indirectelyck, om reedenen UE wel bekert, het rys rantsoen aende lascaryns, en andere moet absolut werden affgeschaft, en den modliar in tyden, en wylen na Colombo getrocken, en aldaer elders een plaets inde hina off hewagam corle bestelt, om sichselven wel, en wat ruym te connen erreeren, alsoo om syn groote, ende langjarige diensten veel meriten heeft, dogh egter op Nigombo om reedenen niet langer sal mogen gelaten werden, voor d'E.Compe en hem selffs veel beeter synde, hem voortaan een goet, en gemackelyck leven te geven, en alsoo de doodt te laten affwagten.

Hoe nooddigh de rivier van Chilauw tot verseeckeringe der 7 corles beset dient, is UE alle niet onbekent, synde 'tselve al lange voorleeden van haer Ed^{le} tot

Batavia oock geordonneert, doch door de ongelegenthelyt des tydts heeft 'tselve niet verder dan met de bekruyssinge te (water) en met rondes te lande connen geschieden; de groote emportantie van die post, en besittinge der 7 corles kan geen langer uytstel lyden, 't zuyder zayson sal tot October aenstaende dese haven nogh wel beschermen, maer voor Novembr dienen wy aldaer ten minsten een wagt te lande te formeeren, en een goede seylch.aloup voor de revier te houden, en daerenboven een roeyschuyt, off 2 a 3 thonys, off cattapannels inde revier, om beyde oevers seecker te syn, 'twelck insonderheyt noodigh is, om op alle ongelegenthelyt te waecken, en den wech tusschen Calpatyn en Nigombo soo seecker te stellen, dat ten minsten de overgaende, en keerende brieven geveylight, en de 7 corles tot ons gereerde mogten syn, hen desseyn voort te setten, hier soude nu seer wel passen hoe grote vrugt ons de verseeckertheyt der 7 corles sal toebrengen, en dat daer aan gebreeckt 'tgeene op dit Eylandt noch defect is, en de possessie der 7 corles alleen ons 't gebreeckende voordeel, rust, ende sulke verseeckeringe soude toebrengen, als wy mogten desidereeren, maer 'tselve noch den tydt, noch de gelegenthelyt voor present toe latende, sullen tot beeter oecagie daer van swygen, UE alleen tot slot recommandeerende een gestadigh sorgvuldigh oogh over dese haven te houden, als een der alderwaerdigste posten en advenuen van 't geheele Eylandt.

Calpatyn is present in staet om voort te brengen de vrugten die daer aff seeckerlyck verwagt werden, soo wy maer met het possideeren der 7 corles mogten voorigaen, en niet eer kan men den handel volkommen seecker hebben, synde nu nogh maer een begin, en die haer perfectie van onse vervolgende resolutie moet ontfangen, want de girigheyt der kcningse dessaves is de enckele toelatinge dat den arreecq te lande wert overgebragt, maer aan die cant wat verder gepenetreert, en de soutpannen van Maripo onder 'sComps magt gestelt synde, sal het niet aan 'sKoninek Dessaves, en nogh min aenden Koningh selffs, maer alleen aan ons eygen goet beleyt, en believen dependeeren, synde de magt der seven corles alleen meer als alles wat de lage landen in hen begrypen, ten aensien van grootheyt, ryckdom, magt van volck, en overvlct van levensmiddelen, Ja in soodanigen inenigte van menschen, en overvloet van alle dingen dat het by 't ander gedeelte der lage landen niet comparabel is, en nogtans syn de geheele 7 corles, en die gezeegende landen veel lighter te possideeren, te behouden, en te regeeren, als alleen de 4 corles en landen van Saffragam, waer aff de reedenen niet verder behoeven g' extendeert, dan dat dit alle lage gemackelycke landen syn, die nergens door eenige hinderpalen syn affgesloten, altydt reysbaer, vol levensmiddelsn, vol inwoonders, getrouwter dan eenige andere Zingaleesen, en sulex meer, als UE bekent is, grote lorrendrayerye kan omtrent Chilauw geschieden, soo wy tegen 't laetest van October niet wel oppassen, waer aff almeede geen breeder extentie noodigh is.

In tyden, en wylen sal expres noodigh wesen den oever van Putelan wat nader te besigt.gen, maeckende d' over (vaert) na Calpatyn, en hier door Calpatyn selff tot een seer vrugtbare, levendige, en opulente residentie, (vo) lk (omen) van meer consideratie als oyt gedagt is, immers het heeft syn speculatie, en daerom soude voor als nogh myn advys meest hellen om Chilauw alleen met een goede reduyt te verseeckeren, en van alle frequentatie van negotie, soo wel te water, als te lande te divorceeren, en dat den handel van arreeck, kleeden &a tot Calpatyn, en nergens anders op de westeust van Ceylon van Colombo aff, tot Calpatyn toe gedreven werde, gelyek het concept altoos gelegen heeft, want dewyl de meyninge zy geen arreeck, nogh kleeden-handel benoorden Calpatyn in 't westen aende binnenbogt nogh oock benoorden Trincoenmale in 't oosten aende buytencust te vesten, toe te laten, off in te voeren, en wy nu verseeckert syn dat den wech tusschen Trincoenmale off Cotjaer, en Putelan niet boven 16 a 18 mylen wyd is, alle vlack land, goede, en ruyme wegen, en waermeede de Jaffanapatnamsz: Wanny vande bovenlanden geheel en al can werden affgesneeden, soo was niet vreemt dat binnen een korten tydt verstaen wert, Calpatyn en Trincoenmale onder een hooft te stellen en van Batticaloa te separeeren, niet alleen om de nabyheyt, maer om dien handel vande buyten, en binnenbogt aen malkanderen te knoopen, ende tot een liehaem (als van een natuer zynde) te formeeren, op dat alsoo van wederzyden dese dwerswegr. beheerst, en in 'sComps

seecker gewelt gestelt, ende gehouden werde, ende wanneer blycken soude dat dese wegh 's Comp^s oude souvreyne heerschappye vande geconquerteerde wanny, ende Jaffanapatnam niet allen aenwees, en vast stelde, maer dat die oock gemaekelyck te beheerschen, en te bereysen ware, en dan soude eerst blycken wat wy voor heen niet geweeten hebben, en hoesceer wy alle de lage landen, en 't gebergte selfs onder 's Comp^s devotie gestelt hadden, dienvolgens moeten alle debvoiren werden aengeleyd ons noch al nader te informeeren, als een seecke daer den dienst der E.Compe ten alderhoogsten aengelegen leyd, om een seeckere, ende vaste possessie, rust, en een vreedsame regeeringe te genieten; het spoedigh en wel besetten van Chilauw sal hier toe de eerste trap, en 't alderbeste beginnel syn.

Aripa is met een lascaryns wagt altoos beset, een post van goede situatie, besonderlyck als 'er peerlvisserye gehouden wert, en mach dese wagt tot verseeckeringe vanden wech van Manaer na Putelan en Calpatyn niet ingetrocken werden, leggende aen een verse revier die de wagt gelegenthelyt bestelt, om geen gebrek te hebben. Manaar is nu twee groote jaren agter malkanderen al te ongeluckigh geweest door gebreck van reegen, d'ordre by de laetste brieven derwaerts gegeven, om onse laetste resolutie over de saecken van Manaer genomen, doen ons alhier niet aenhalen dan 'tselve wel te behartigen en dat van nu aff op de middelen gedagt werde, 't naeste jaer aldaer peerlvisserye te houden, niet verder na de voorige usantie, dan in d'uytschryvinge, ende wardeeringh der steenen, ende wat daer aen dependeert, maer hoe men de maret, en verkoop sal formeeren, daer toe sal ick d'ordre van haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia besorgen, tydigh genoegh terugh te hebben.

Wanny: nu leyt ons de materie na het groote landschap Wanny daer in voor het welvaren van d'E. Compe nogh al seer verborgen leyt, dat ons de tydt, en nader ondersoek sal moeten leeren, te beklagen synde dat tot nogh de vcorige commendeurs soo weynigh werck daer van gemaect, en soo kleyne sorge gedragen hebben, 'tselve te ontdecken, waer toe de gestadige ordre van onse kant niet heeft ontbrocken, den francen oorloch heeft my myn vast voorgenomen visitie, derwaerts seer gehindert, ende belet, waer door soude hebben mogen gesuppleert werden, het geene by een ander versuynt was, dit werck hier aengehaeld om UE tot het nader ondersoek op te weeken, en andere daer toe aen te setten, want het is de eenigste middel, niet alleen om kennisse van sacken, maer oock de langh verhoopte rust te verkrygen, want dat in dit landschap vry wat steeckt, doen de oude reliquien, ruinen, tancken die ongelooffelyck groot, en nogtans met menschen handen gemaect, ende steene muren omringt syn, genoegsaem ende volkommen blyken, ende als men seyt dat de stadt Anoerasia-poere twaelff uren in't rond groot is geweest, gelyck de ruinen der steene muren en ontallycke gehouwen sareken, pilaren van blauwe steenen, geen kleyne gedeelte van de waerheyt daer aff getuygen, soo moet daer uyt blycken, hoe vrugtbaer dit landtschap is, en hoe grooten getal menschen daer gewoont, en door den landtbouw de cost gehadt hebben, en vervolgens oock de cost connen krygen synde haer gezay altydt door d' overvloet der watertancken verseeckert, d' overvloet van schoon timmerhout meriteert alleen hetselve nader te ondersoecken, en veel andere dingen die wy alhier sullen over slaen.

Jaffanapatnam: De vier Jaffanapatnamse provintien van Welligamme, Warmoraetchie, Timmaraetchie, Patchelepally, en d' eylanden inde binnenoigt benoorden Adamsbruch syn nu eenmael begonnen geworden te beschryven, en waerdoor uytgevonden, en reets beschreven syn over de 12000 dienstbare menschen meer als voorheen, voorwaer een saecke die te verwonderen is, en 't sal 'tzyner tydt mogen blycken dat het beschryven der landen selfs na rato niet minder sal wesen, en waer door dan de Jaffanapatnamse voordeelen seer sullen vermeidert werden, dat nu door dese, off geene wert getrocken, ofte verwaerloost, ende soo lange getrocken, ende verwaerloost is, waer meede ick nogtans veel meer soude suspecteren, en beschuldigen eenen Timmersa, des Commandeurs, en dessaves cannecappels, d'ontfangers, en modliaers der provintien, als ymant uyt d'onse, maer daer aen blyct hoe noodigh het zy, ons selven van alles persoonlyck te informeeren, en het noyt op het seggen, en doen der inlanders te laten aenkommen, die ons alsints te loos syn, soo wy ons verstant tegen 'thare niet te werck leggen,

en omdat hierin wat moeyten steeckt, soor blyckt te klaerder onse keleyne lieffde tot het gemeene best, ons liever latende by de neus leyden, ende bedriegen, dan selffs't werck op te vatten, niemant op dit Eylandt synde ofte hy sal dit moeten bekennen, besonderlyck d' hr governeur, die soo lange met d'Cingaleesen gelopen heeft, weet boven andere wat hieraff waer is, en daerom is onsen schuldigen pligt dit werck niet alleen tot Jaffanapatnam met groote voorsigtigheyt te verbeeteren, maer selffs (ock) aan desen kant daer het nu al haest sal beginnen tydt te werden, dit is wel 't voornaemste dat tot Jaffanapatnam vooreerst noodigh is, en sonder eenigh gevaer inde vier provintien, ende op d'Eylanden kan geschieden, tot besonder voordeel van d'E.Compe.

Het fort op Cangienture moet aengeleyt werden soodanigh te voltrecken als het begonnen is, namentlyck sonder daer voor gelt uyt te geven, maer alleen door 'sComps dienstbare, en met 'sComps eygen materialen van steen, calck, timmerhout, branthout, &a, dat sonder gelt te geven door de dienstbare wert versorgt, en duert het dan wat langer, daer is niet aengelegen, dewyl ons Godt de Heere daer toe gunt vrede, rust, en een gewensten tydt.

De verdere pointen Jaffnapatnam, en 't resort van dien raeckende, gedraege my aende gelaten notulen op de vergaderinge dato 20^{en} pass° tsamen gestelt, waer over d'E.Pyl oock is ontboden, om yts anders noogh noodigh ware daer over met UE nader te confereeren, en te resolueeren en welck besluyt, 't zy datter eenige veranderinge comt off niet, my dan met d' eerste occasie off met den geordonneerden hoeker can na gesonden werden.

Trincoenemale, Cotjaer: Nu komen wy tot de landen van Trincoenmale, en Cotjaer waer van al meede niet anders behoeft geseyt, dan my te gedraghen aend' laetste wydloopige brieven derwaerts gesz: en daer in alles vervat staet, wat omtrent die provintien present te doen is, onder de voormaemste saecken die aldaer te besorgen, en te bestellen syn is wel 't nootwendigste het nader ontdecken vande bossen om swaer timmerhout te vergaderen, om den landtbouw, ende de fortificatie voort te setten, om de landen van Cotjaer, en Tamblegamme te beschryven, voorts den arreecq derwaerts te doen affsacken, om dien ouden emportabelen handel (die jaerlycx wel op 200,000 pagoden waerdye beschreven is) weder te doen voortkommen, en te floreeren, en die niet tot Cotjaer, maer tot Trincoenmale, als d' hooftplaets moet getrocken werden, de togt van Tambancarrewarre hebben wy d'E. Commandeur d' Graeuwe geconsenteert, en een syn eygen overlegh gedefereert, den zalpeeter aldaer in een groot packhuys door de coningse beslagen, was goet dat wy conden affbrenghen, dogh daer in maer eenigh perycul synde, soo moet het in de brandt gesteecken werden, ende waer meede wy dan den wegh te lande tusschen Cotjaer, en Batticalo sullen geopent, ende ons langh begeert oogwit verkregen hebben.

De fortificate tot Trincq: sal van dit zuyder zaysoen in geheel treffelycke defentie geraecken, geen gelt moet aldaer voor de fortificatie meer werden gespilt, dan un geschiet, en seer weynigh om 't lyff heeft, 200 lasten rys wert nu derwaerts bestelt, zynde oock omtrent 100 lasten (wat min off meer) over gebragt van Nagapatnam, en daer meede sy haer voor dese mael, en toekomende moeten reddhen, sonder derwaerts meer rys te bestellen, maer moeten de saecken werden aengeleyd, om door den landtbouw haer selffs te leeren voeden, gelyck gemackelyck geschieden can soo haest de Tamblegammers, en Cotjaerders weder op stel syn, UE gelieve oock gedagtigh te wesen dat het dorp (kleyn kanonschoot van 't Casteel) geordonneert, wat geschickt, en na de vaderlandtse wyse met regte straten geordonneert, en met dwersstraten doorkruyst wert alsooo daer een groot getal inwoonders, en buytenlandtse Chittys, en andere crammers met haer familien hen hebben ter neder geslagen, die tot groot gerieff van ons volck aldaer alle montkosten verkoopen, en voorts leven, en welwaert bestellen dit dorp (dat inder tydt wel eens in een stadt conde veranderen) sal wel op 200 alwaer't 300 roeden elcke zyde vierkant mogen genomen werden, verdeelende de blocken in 30 roeden elcke zyde, alsooo 't landt daer ruym genoegh is, en dan te meer Clappus boomen connen geplant werden, 'twelck alles door d'inwoonders, en geensints tot eenige lasten van d'E.Comp: moet geschieden, het bos voor 't Casteel is gelast op te suyveren, en reets voor gedeelte affgeleyt tot de binnenbay toe, soo breet als de geheele front van het Casteel is, dit dorp moet aende regter zyde van

dit velt leggen, als men van 't Casteel na de binnenvaart toegaet, zynde dan maer 200 roeden door dit vlacke landt te graven, om een gragt uyt de baey inde gracht van 't Casteel te hebben, inde brieff dato 16^{de} Febr^{ur} jongstleden na Tricoenmale gesz: sullen UE daer van nader bericht sien wat van dit saecke gesz: is.

Batticalo: Tot Batticalo geniet d'E. Comp^e soo goeden dienst vanden labouren Pieter de Graeuw, dat in soo eorten tydt die geheele landstreeck (tot de landen van Panoe toe) in goeden rust, en ordre gebragt is, silex voortaen wel haest sal mogen gedagt werden, om de hoeck van Soratjancondawe tot de principale hooft-residentie aan te vangen, dogh egter wert dit begin niet verder verstaen, dan het wech hacken van 't bosch, tot soo verre dat het dorp Calmone bloot, en van het strandt ontdeckt werde, soo dan den Cominandeur geraden vond de wagt van Cinnecalatte derwaerts in soodanigh zoodenwerck, als daer nu leyf te transporteerden, ' tselve meyne ick syn E. vrye dispositie wel mach toegelitten werden, dogh een principale vestingh na 't concept aldaer op te slaen sal tot nader ordre van haer Ed^{le} dienen in staet te blyven, om tegen haer Ed^{le} behagen geen nieuwe uytbreydinge ter hand te slaen, niet twyffelende ofte haer Ed^{le} nader vande gelegentheyt onderrigt synde, sullen soodanigh als voorheen, gaerne haer consent daer toe verleenen, middelerwyl moet tot Batticalo soo veel swaer timmerhout vergadert, ende na de werff op Tricoenmale bestelt werden, dat de selve werff aldaer voor 2 jaren hout, nogh van dit jaer versien wert, om het voorgenomen schip 140 a 145 voeten langh tockomende jaer aan te vangen, tegen welcker tyd: staet maecke de geordonnerde chialoupen tot dienst van 't gouvernment al sullen voltoyt wesen, en soo daer aan al yts quam te gebreecken, soo sal den Commandeur Pyl dit gebreck gemackelyk connen suppleeren met de abundantie van het hout inde Wanny, waer op nogh noyt soo goede ordre gestelt is, ende by nader ondersoeck, soo sal 't blycken dat inde Wanny seer schoon, swaer, ende durabel timmerhout sal te bekomen syn. Dewyl door de laboureusheyt, taalcunde, en veel andere gaven des Commandeurs, de uytbreydinge der Batticalose landen landwaert al geadvanceert is tot inde landen van Welasse, en daer door groot getal Weddas, off Beddas, onder 'sComps gehoorsaemheyt getrocken syn, soo sullen UE aan dit volck hen besonder veel moeten gelegen laten, ja soo veel als aan eenigh dingh op desen Eylande door de groote hoope die sigh verthoont grooten dienst, en getrouwheyt van dat wilde volck (die genoegsaem als weeck wasch, ofte schoon papier syn) te trekken, al te groote caresse soude haer stout, en vermetel maecken, en quaet tractement van ons vervremden, en daerom moeten UE gestadigh recommandeeren dit volck om geen consideratie eenich overlast te doen nogh oock execuseeren inden arbeyt, die ons (na haer wyse) is geoorloft hen op te leggen, gelyck d'E. de Graeuw met een wonderlyck beleyt haer heeft weeten te disponeeren tot het hacken, en affslepen van het sware timmerhout inde bossen, ende veel andere dingen en mits dese menschen van nature vry brutael en op de jagt stoute mannen syn, daerenbovenixe booghschutters, soo mach men hoopien metter tydt van haer kinderen nogh treffelycke, ende stoute lascaryns te maecken, die als niet aan eenige grillen, gelyck d' andere castos, verydelt zynde, voorts alles sullen doen wat haer in billicheyt opgeleyd wert, aende Batticalose Mocquas is meede seer veel gelegen, synde boosaerdige, trouwloose, en quade menschen, van wien ons alle de verraderyen, tot nogh aldaer voorgevallen berockent syn, en daerom den Cominandeur met besondere voorsigtigheyt de hooffden, en familien, als in gysselingh op 't Eylandt Poelian, en Cinnecallatte aenhout, gebreeckende nu nogh seekeren (Ilansinga Wannia) inde landen van Erraouw, die ick van express advys soude wesen, dat soo hnest hy onder onse magt was, herwaerts na Colombo, ofte anders na het Casteel Jaffanapatnam werde gesonden, dewyl de boose doch alderbest op die wyse te dwingen syn.

Met de Batticalose Mooren (in groot getal van 't geslagte Chioly aldaer remorerende) sal al meede nogh op een goede wyse voorsigtigh dienen gehandelt, want nu hen de vaert, en frequentatie van haer landtsluyden van buyten benomen is, en haer voor kleyne loon, erneeren met houthacken, wasch, en honich te vergaderen, en smallen handel met d'E. Comp^e: en binnen slants te dryven, is 't ligt te presumeeren date ons niet seer lieff hebben, gelyck dat geslagte alle uyt

der nature haters vande Christenen, en Christus selve syn, sy schynen present reedelyck genoegt, en sal vervolgens sorge dienen gedragen dat het nogli meer verbeert, de hoofden gestadigh onder onse vaste verseeckeringe houdende, ende niemant uyt de hare eenich ongelyck latende aendoen, daer aan omtrent de inlanders besonderlyck veel gelegen is, off men tot Batticaloa al arreecq behoorde te ontfangen, heeft grootelycx syn speculatie, dogh cleeden moeten daer vergoet, en allerley behoeften aengebragt werden, 't advys vande Commandeurs sal (dit pointe raeckende) voor eerst moeten ingewilligt werden.

Panoa: Soo lange de Panoars ons soo getrouw blyven, sal 't voor eerst noch niet noodigh wesen, ons aan Arroeckgamme, off Appretotte soo veel gelegen te laten dat aldaer een residentie behoeft beslagen te werden, synde onder desen landaerd ten hoogsten te verwonderen datse ons gehoorsaem blyven, en soo groten onderdanigheyt bewysen, schynende geheel, en al een ander volek, off ten minsten anders van nature te syn, en dienvolgens dient groote sorge gedragen, haer met vrundelycke, en sagte middelen aende hand te houden, om van ons niet te vervreemden, derwaerts alles bestellende dat sy noodigh hebben, off op Batticalo 'tselve te laten halen.

Zoutpannen: Dewyl nu onse wagten geheel tot Coboecanoye uytgebreyt en onse rondes tot soo verre veylich gedaen van Waluwe aff, tot verby Jale, ende voorsch: revier, soo schynt het off de Coningse selff ons alle de zoutpannen ingebruymt, en overgegeven hebben, een post op Magamme, off Jale, sal inder tydt vast moeten beslagen werden, waer aff met haer Ed^{le} nader sullen confereeren, en besonderlyck sal d'E. Comp: groot voordeel doen, alle de zoutpannen des Eylandts, en besonderlyck dese groote, en wonderlycke soutpannen van Waluwe, aff, tot Jale, off Coeboecanoye toe in vaste possessie te houden, en waer op het gantsch nootsaeckelyck sal dienen aengeleyd, schynende ons voor als nogh geen beeter, noch gelegener plaets toe dan het dorp Magamme, 'twelck synde gelegen aan een schoone verse revier, oock van goede situatie en daer 't landt van inwoonders reedelyck versien is.

Gale: Met de voorsch: revier von Coeboecanoye, begint de jurisdictie der stadt, en landen van Gale, waer onder de voorsch: groote, en wonderlycke zoutpannen (meest tuschen de rivieren van Waluwe, en Magamme, in een distantie van ses uren gaens gelegen) sorteeren, naest daer aan de rivier van Waluwe, en vervolgens Nielwelle, daer het geordonneerde waterpas nu volbouwt is, en behoeft maer de borstweer, en een goet wagthuys op het bergjen op geslagen, geen geschut sal aldaer tot nader ordre werden gebragt, alsoo het werck voltoyt, ende de beddings gemaeckt synde, 't geschut by opkomende swarigheyt aldaer haest can gebragt werden, maer het zoodenwerck tot Mature sal al soetjens door de Mooren, en andere dienstbare (sonder daer voor eenigh gelt uyt te geven) werden vervolgt, en allengs soo veel steen vergadert dat het van vooren kan werden bekleet, en dan sal het by eenige schielycke, en onverwachte overval van Europeense vyanden tot een seer grooten troost, en bescherminge der inlanders dienen, gelyck die materie in den brieff 26^{en} November jongstleden na het vaderlandt gesz: wydloopigh wert uytgedruckt.

Hoe schandelyck men inde Gaelse landen den landtbouw heeft laten vervallen, is hier voor inde generale materie ten deelen aengewesen, den dessave vander Molen heeft nu aengenomen, en beloften gedaen dit werck weder getrouwelyck op te vatten, en met alle syn vermogen voort te setten, waer in UE hem de hand cragelyck moeten bieden, sullende voor eerst veel moyten, en stribbelingh hebben de quade ingewortelde gewoonten te verwinnen, schynende sigh yder raetspersoon tot Gale 't officie van Dessave aengematigt te hebben ,en wel specialyek is d'ldermeeste verwarringe inde Gale corle selver, die nogtans, als onder 't ocht vande stadt gelegen, alderbest behoorde op stel te syn, de beantwoorde vraegpointen hebben veel middelen tot redres aengewesen, die met ernst moeten werden gemaintineert, ende voorts is d'hr^r gouverneur best bekent, wat boven de voorsch: pointen meer moet gepractiseert werden om den rys aende lascaryns totaliter aff te schaffen, gelyck het voorheen geweest is, en door den gouverneur (als hy dessave was) loffelyck uyt gevoert is, belovende mits desen aenden Oppercoopinan, en Dessave vander Molen een treffelyck honorarium, en sulex uyt den name van haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia, soo hy de saecke in twee jaren tydt daer toe

brengen can, soodanigh als het anno 67 en 68 geweest heeft, doe het lant van Mature boven haer eygen consumptie honderden lasten nely over-chot aende stadt Gale heeft overgegeven, en waer meede oock doe de stadt seer nabij heeft connen bestaan.

De stadt Gale selfs is nu Godt loff in seer heerlycke defentie van canon, en alle ammonitie van oorloge treffelyck versien, ende sal na 't abvolvoeren van t groote packhuys om het bouwen van de nieuwe kerck moeten gedigt werden, agtervolgens 't project inde caerte genoteert, ende vervolgens 't nieuwe Commandeurs huys ter plaatse daer 't voorige gestaen heeft, blyckende by de eant hoedanigh de meyninge zy de stadt van binnen op de hoogte, dwars over vnde laegte aff te snyden, en dit werck sal den tydt moeten aenbevolen blyven, en allengs met 's Comp's slaven 't gebreeckende opgebouwt, sonder daer voor gelt uyt te geven gelyck nu geschiet, de Punt de Star heeft d'E. Commandeur Bax wel begrepen, en mach soodanigh werden voltrocken, als 't overgesonden model aenwyst en nu den AEolus in deffentie staet, mach het Crabbegat hoe eer, hoe liever wel afgebrocken werden, alsoo het anders aende stryckinga soude hinderen, en schadelyck syn.

Den wech tuschen Gale, ende hooftstadt Colombo is nu gemackelyck en seer reysbaer opgemaect, en daer wel 2 a 3 uren gaens verkort, schynende niet te gebreecken als bruggen over de rivieren van Gindure, Caliture, en Paneture te slaaen, daer vryelyck wat werck in steeckt, en ingevolge den tydt nogh als wat bevoolen sal moeten blyven, de brugge over de Bentotse, off Alicanse revier, sal al haest weder wat moeten gerepareert werden, ende mach de (hand daer) van niet getrocken werden, synde een seer schoone brug, en een gedagtenisse vanden ouden, en goeden getrouwuen Commandeur Adriaen Roothaes Zal^r onder wiens bestel, en sorge deselve opgemaect is.

Nu komen wy tot de hooftstadt van't gouvernement Colombo en de grote landtstreecke daer aen gehoorende van Alican in't Zuyden tot Calpatyn in't noorden incluys, en in't oosten, ofte landewaert tot het hooge gebergte van Balane, welcke landen alleen, den soo langdurigen oorlogh gedragen, en soo groote verwoestingen geleeden hebben, dat men vryelyck magh oordeelen geen vyfde part vande voorige inwoonders daer in present te vinden syn, besonderlyck niet in die, off soodanige corles, die 't vuer des oorlogs naest geweest hebben, als namentlyck de schoone Hina, Hewagam, Reygam, Halpitte, Alicour, Pittigal, Diomede, en Girantelanpattoe, inde Halpitte, Hina, Hewagam, en Reygam corle (als aende stadt naest synde) begind het nu vryelyck weder te beeteren, en na hen voorige glans te gelycken, om nu dese arme menschen te doen welvaren, aengroeyen, en te meer aen ons te verbinden, soo hebben deselve nu al over de thien jaren vry geweest van alle schattinge, deccom, en selfs oock vande inkomsten vanden heer raeckende het gesay der nely, dogh het blyekt present dat het hoogh tydt wert alle dese landen, en volckeren accuratelyeken te doen beschryven, en daer van een nieuwe tombe te maecken, dit meyne sal alderbest connen geschieden door de majoraels, corales, en andere inlandse hoofden der corles, onder 't bewind van Dom Joan, en soodanige andere schryvers, als UE meynen de beste te wesen; ick noeme hier met voordagt Dom Joan, om hem tot trouwe te verpligten, als die boven alle andere (niemant uytgesondert) daer toe de bequaemste is, en die van seer veele, soo wel uyt d'onse, als uyt de inlanders eragtigh benyt wert en haer en boven den roep heeft dat hy meer landen besit dan 500 lascaryns hen onderhoud met hare araches soude bedragen, ende sulex alleen behalven de landen die hy van outs aende Gaelse kant besit, die oock al veel emportieren, alle het weleke sigh op dese beschryvinge sal moeten openbaren, he: placeaet daer aff sal alvooren inde corles, ende alle dorpen moeten voorgeleesen werden, ende de correctie 'tsyner tydt soo prompt werden g'executeert als sonder altratie geschieden can, want het eerste opgeven deser majoraels, en schryvers weet ick niet off al noodigh is ten eersten door UE gecommitteerd te laten nasien, want het gebreeckt UE aen geen beleyt, nogh ervarentheyt 'tslve door andere wegen te doen nasien, en om diegeene tevreden te stellen, die meynen mogten dat Dom Joans landen g'excuseert wierden, sal het nodigh wesen, dat het selve (alwaer 't door die hem meest suspecteerden) werde nagesien, want soo hy meer besit als noodigh is moet hy daervan niet alleen affstandt doen, maer oock satisfactie vande landen, die

hem niet geoorloft waren te besayen geven. UE is bekent dat doe ons die groote menigte menschen anno 1665 over den hals quamen, en uyt de bovenlanden gevlygt waren, dat wy een yder, niemant uytgesondert consent gaven soo veel te ploegen en te zayen als hy begeerde, om desen grooten hoop van 'sComp^s hals te houden, en onder dit pretext sal hy misschien vrylyck meede (als van groot vermogen synde en veel volck onder hem hebbende) meer tot hem getrocken hebben, als ons oyt ter kennisse gekomen is, immers het dorp Reygamme sal hy moeten affstaen, en nogh soodanigh landt meer als tot onderhoud der lascaryns sullen noodigh wesen, met de beschryvinge aende Gaelse kant sullen syn landen meede werden ondeckt, daer in sonder simulatie moet geprocedeert werden, dewyl den heer selffs geen danck aen hem can verdienien, van'tgeene hy boven desselffs kennisse en gifte besit, en is dienvolgens noodigh dat hy by d'E.Compe bekent staet wat hy heeft, gelyck de reedenen vereysschen, ende moet hem dan soo veel werden gelaten, als tot onderhout van syn familie noodigh is, en meer niet, oock niet minder, zynde een man wiens meriten niet alleen groot syn, maer wiens dienst d'E.Compe, en besonder UE (om alle secreten des landts, en de bovenlanders te ondecken) inde landtsaecken (en in de loose vonden, en schelmschucken der Zingaleesen) niet kan missen, ende dit sal eerst blycken als hem Godt de Heere eens wegh haelt, nu al 70 jaren naby out zynde, en van soo kloecken raedt, als onder de syne inde Zingaleese policie niet apparent is, oyt ymant weder sal te vinden syn. Dese generale beschryvingh soo wel aen dese als de Gaelse kant sal sonder uytstel dienen behartigt, als een saecke daeraen veel gelegen is, met dese beschryvinge wert gemeent dat aen dese kant nogh wel soo veel neyndes, en andere lascaryns geslagten sullen werden uytgevonden, om nogh 600 lascaryns te formeeren, en van levensmiddelen te besorgen, dat een goede saecke sal wesen soo het soodanigh wilde gelucken, gelyck egter vastelyck gelooove, en verhoope, en waer meede de bovenposten op haer tydt verlost, en de groote last vanden rys connen affgeschaft werden.

Het fort op Caliture leyt al vry vervallen, en sal UE dienen gedagtigh te wesen soo haest doenlyck het werck aldaer met nieuwe pallisaden te omheynen, en na het project op te maecken.

Vande buytenwagten kan niet anders werden geseyt, als te continueeren by de methode daer wy nu ons soo wel by bevinden, niet anders te wenschen zynde, dan dat de swarigheyt die daer aff gemaect is, wegh gebannen werde, om eenmael het werck ten principalen soodanigh op te nemen dat voor altoos onse groote moeyte, die wy door dese, en geene andere oppinien soo lange gehad hebben, mogt ophouden, en in plaets gestelt, in soo grooten, en verseeckerder rust, als wy van Godt mogten begeeren, en soo lange wy niet gerustelyck de 7 corles, en alle de lage landen tot Balane toe, ons mogen onderstellen (gelyck soo gemackelyck geschieden can) soo lange sullen wy nogh al in dese moeyten continueeren, doch ick hoope Godt de Heere ons eenmael die genade sal verleenen, en dat ick nu door cragt van reedenen magtigh sal werden haer Ed^{le} hier toe te disponeeren, om het kort, en goet te maecken, en dat wy haest sullen genieten soodanigen rust, die sooveel moeyten waerdigh geweest is, synde dit een der voornaemste reedenen myns presenten vertrecx, hoopende nogh soo tydigh te connen retourneeren, om den wegh van Calpatyn tot Tamblegamme te connen openen, gelyck van wederzyden door twee troupen alleen gerustelyck sal connen geschieden, soodnaigh met (UE) gesprocken is, 'tselve sal te syner tydt nogh nader werden overleyt, en meyne ick na het affleggen van dit werck sal bevonden werden, dat selffs desen wegh d'alergemackelyksten van't geeheel Eylandt, om te beschermen, en te verseeckeren, ende waermeede dan de goede dagen op Ceylon staen te volgen, Godt geve daer toe Zynen Zeegen, en genade.

Vande stadt Colombo selffs, en naest aen gelegen landeryen soude seer veel te seggen syn, en waer toe de kortheyt des tydts my geheel verhindert, dogh 'twelcke te beeter sal passen inde generale ordre die ick van haer Ed^{le} hoope te ontfangen, en meede te brengen.

De fortificatie der stadt Colombo is door het desseyen der vyanden om ons op Ceylon een voordeel aff te sien in soo goeden, en gewensten postuer van defentie geraeckt dat wy reedenen hebben Godt daerover te dancken, den arbeyd heeft door 't affschaffen der huerlingen, present soberen voortganck, niemant daer aen

arbeydende dan 'sComps slaven, en daer by het oock ~~sal~~ moeten verblyven, sonder om eenige consideratiē weder eenige huerlingen te gebruycen, dewyl de stadt, en casteel in treffelycke defentie synde, het overige den tydt moet bevoolen blyven, d'onderhanden synde packhuysen by de waterpoort, moeten nu agter malkanderen werden geabsolveert, soo wel die drie, welk onderhanden syn, als aen d'andere zyde daer tegenover en waer meede het dan ~~aen~~ geen goede packhuysen sal gebreecken, en oock het casteel wederzyts ~~aen't~~ water ~~sal~~ gesloten syn, de punt Amsterdam sal dan meede met eenen syn bescheyt krygen, als synde aen dese packhuysen vast, ende daer over commandeerende, het huy~~s~~ van den Administrateur komt met de wapencamer meede in dese punt volgens de caerte, ende mits de voor, en agter muren van het presente ryspackhuy~~s~~ daer toe sullen dienen, en UE nu van timmerhout wel versien is, ~~sal~~ dat noodige werck gesamentlyck dienen affgeleyt, eer men uyt die hoeck behoort te scheyden.

D'oude Secretarye kan niet langer staen, en sal sulex daerom de nieuwe, die present onderhanden is, van dit zaysoen dienen opgemaeckt, om alle ongelucken voor te komen, en sullen daerom alle de papieren der Secretarye inde binnenste sael van myn woonhuys soo lange connen verseeckert werden, tot dat de nieuwe Secretarye gemaeckt is.

Dewyl sonder groot gevaer inde presente kerck niet langer magh gepredickt werden, sullen UE de sael daer 't gebedt savonts geschiedt, tot een kerck ~~soo~~ lange moeten gebruycen tot dat het d'E.Comp: gelegen kont een ander kerck te maecken, ende sal dan alle het hout, plancken &a inde oude kerck ~~mogen~~ gesleept werden, om uyt de lugt te syn, middelerwyl sullen de busschieters allengs de clippen tot het voorwerk onder Victoria connen aenslepen, daer meede dan dat werck insgelycx sagjens sal voortgaen.

In de stadt beginnen de erven soo waerdigh te werden, dat myns oordeels geen meer mogen wegh gegeven, maer al dat nogh resteert, vereogt werden, om ~~soo~~ veel voordeel te soeken, als mogelyck zy.

Geen vermaeck kan het ons wesen dat de stadt Colombo van alle kanten ~~soo~~ vol gespuys gevonden wert, dat seeckerlyck deselve niet waerdigh syn inde omcinging van soo schoonen fortificatie, en muren der stadt besloten te wesen, en daer onder buyten alle twyffel schuylen seer veel die 'sComps dienstbaerheyt onthouden, off anders tot lascaryns condon gestelt werden, en daerom sullen de gestelde wyckmeesters andermael een accurate lyste van alle d'inwoonders der stadt moeten maecken, besonderlyck lettende de kinderen haer affkomste wel te beschryven, daer het present kragtigh op aengeleyt wert, om onder 't faveur van dese, en geenen te schuyen, en alsoo haer castos die dienstbaer syn in vryheyt te stellen, synde ick van expres advys die alle uyt te monsternen, en 'tharer platse en na hare castos te gebruycken, waer aen voor het welvaren van dit Eylandt, en om de consequentie seer veel gelegen leyt.

Vande Mooren is hier voorgesprocken, dogh boven dat dit boose volck met cragt tragt tot Colombo in te dringen soo wy niet toesien, soo herbergen wy al meede getal Chittys, Parruas, en andere van d'overkust, die al seer te twyffelen is, off het niet onse boose vyanden syn, dit volck dient meede een hooft uyt de hare te hebben, om ons altydt reeckenschap te geven van waer sy telekens overkomen, en om wat oorsaek, en dat altydt met de vaertuygen vertreken, die daer meede overkomen, sonder buyten expres consent ymant over te laten varen, en die alsoo sonder consent hier blyft, moet by de cop gevat werden, om inde kettingh aende gemeene werken soo lange te arbeyden tot het naeste zaysoen, om weder te vertreken off wel swaerder correctie soo het de saecke veryst, ende besonderlyck is ons al wat van dat volck Portugees spreecken meest suspect, uyt het laetste Portugeese Maccauws scheepjen was alhier een toepas blyven staen, die nu versonden is, wat die voor een guyt was, is UE bekent, en den fiscael schuldigh sulex aengesien te hebben.

Ick maecke staet op 3 a 4 schepen dit saysoen uyt het vaderlandt over te krygen, daer aff twee van de beste, en sterkeste na Bengale dienen gesonden, om met UE behoeft, ende salpeter tot ballast voor 't vaderlandt terugh te keeren, en na Amsterdam, en Middelburgh yder een gesonden te werden, schepende in yder 1000 packen canneel, voorts peper, eenige Tutucorynse ende

Nagapatnamse kleeden, als caetches, guinees, zalempoeris &a tot monster, om liet retour te verrycken sal van Cormandel, ende Bengale eenige goederen dienen g'eyscht, en daerover welligt haer Ed^{le} tot Batavia sullen ordre geven.

Onder de reedenen die ons dringen tot myn vertreck komt niet weynigh in consideratie het groot gebreck van bequame dienaren die capacx onder dit gouvernemant syn, want tenzy alhier nogh eenige jaren, met groote vlyt, neerstight, en besondere getrouwigheyt gearbeyd, en cragtelyck gebouwt wert op het fondament soodenigh de saecken nu begrepen, en in practycq syn, soo sal Ceylon niet alleen noyt floreeren, maer d'E.Comp: in sware becommeringe stellen, en gestadigh onderhouden, maer met wackerheyt, en couragie voortgaende, heeft d'E.Comp: van Ceylon alles te verwachten, wat van den hemel kan begeert werden, zynde 'tselve gegenwoordigh totaliter onder 'sComps souvreyen gebied, soo wy voortgaen niet gebreeckende dan de 7 corles, die in soo veel dagen alle 'sComps gebied met grooten ernst sullen aennemen, soo wy het werck opvatten, en om sulex te doen, sal ick alle debvoir doen tot Batavia eenige jonge borsten soo wel militairen, als die by de pen behooren, van haer Ed^{le} te obtineeren, en met het vertreck vand' Commandeur de Graeuwe, Capt Zegenaer, en andere die niet langer willen blyven, soude UE nogh al meer verlegen werden, soo wy geen andere weeten te vinden, en soodenige, en van soo grooten neerstigheyt, en ervarentheyt sullen beswaerlyk syn te bekomen, dogh moeten egter uyt de mindere werden aengequeeckt, d' apparte lyste sal haer Ed^{le} ons gebreck aenwysen.

Van comptant is UE nogh reedelyck versien, en soo de voorsz: 200000 ropyen uyt Zuratte, en 100000 gl: uyt 't patria behouden overkommen sal 't allom met de negotie dit gantsche jaer kunnen rontstaen, sullende d'arreecq, en kleeden 't supplement genoegh bestellen om niet verlegen, ofte terugh geset te syn.

Van rys, houtwerck, geschut, cogels, buscruyt, en allerhande ammonitie van oorloge is Ceylon gegenwoordigh treffelyck versien, voorts alle plaatzen (buyten Tutucoryn) in goede defentie, alle 'twelcke myn vertreck te geruster maeckt, en UE oock in goede gerustheyt stelt, maer de sorge voor den rys moet noyt ophouden, soo lange onsen landbouw niet verder gebragt is.

Onder 't gouVERNEMENT heeft UE nu 't jagt de Pyl, drie catten, en hoeckers, volgens apparte lyste op wat plaatzen die syn, en die lasten sullen de voordeelen van dit Eylandt moeten opbrengen, want met minder wast niet te stellen, en meer soude d'onkosten beswaren.

Soo d'E.Comp: de geviste goederen van 't Moorsch: schip komt te behouden, is d'Opperkoopman Huysman daer voor yts toegeleyt, daer aff met haer Ed^{le} oock sal confereeren.

Ende dewyl de schepen Europa, Cogge, 't Wapen van Middelburgh, Nieuwenhoven, en Voorsigtigheyt nogh dependeeren van d'overblyffsels der oorloge, soo sullen d'onkosten daer van, na 't vertreck derselve Ceylon niet behoven ten lasten te komen, maer appart op het Comptoorgenerael in een post werden affgeschreven, gelyc oock alle het aenwesende timmerhout inde boecken die nu weder gesloten, sal moeten vereffent werden, om te sien hoe ver het UE sal brengen, ende off dit jaer overwinst sal connen behaelt werden, geen hout sal der van Mallabaer meer behoeven, omdat het ons te geweldigh duer wert aengesmeert, ende wy Godt loff van Batticalo connen geholpen werden, daer ons 2 balcken van 30 a 40 voeten lanck niet meer costen als tot Couchyn een planck van 2 duym en 28 a 30 voeten lanck, dat geen kleyn verschil is.

Hiervoor staet aengehaelt dat den Franceen, en Engelsz: oorlogh d'E.Comp: komt te kosten twe en twintich tonnen gouts, waer meede soo ymant Ceylon alleen soude willen beswaren, soo souden soodenige vol passie en Ceylon ongeneugen syn, dewyl Cormandel en Mallabaer daer door geveyligt, de negotie verseeckert en de zee gedomineert is, tot seer groote reputacie van 'sComps staet, geen dingh meer te beklagen zynde dan dat ons de seven Engelsz: schepen ontkommen syn, en dan soude welligt wat meer voor d'E.Comp: overgeschooten hebben, de lasten des

oorlogs inde Ceylonse boecken bedragen als voorseyt ...	f 2200000
en d'onkosten in't generael ...	f 3000000

waer van de lasten des oorlogs affgetrocken resteert inde vier jaren 71, 72, 73, en 74, f 800000, maeckende f 200000 'sjaers, hoopende door UE klocke debvoiren is't niet in't geheel, ten minsten voor het meeste gedeelte, dit juer die sommen sullen geballanceert, off met de winsten overgehadt werden, Godt verleene daar toe syn Zeegen, ende UE de reputatie sulex verkregen te hebben.

Om over alle de verdere specialiteyten deses gouvernement in desen verhael te doen, waren wy nogh op verre na niet ten halven gekomen, selfs niet omtrent de stadt, en landen van Colombo, want wy souden nogh moeten spreken vande besondere sorge die over de wapencamer gantsch nootsneekelyck vereyst ende met hoe grooten sorgvuldigheyt het geweer onder de Zingalezen behoorde bezette syn, dat niemant aende oosteant des Eylandts tot schietgeweer gewent werde, dat soo veel slaven die nogh in't sieckenhuys, het kruythuys, en veel andere particuliere behoorde ingetrocken te werden, en besonderlyck dat de puerde stal onder goede, en nauwe toesigt werde gehouden, dogh dewyl UE van alle dese dingen wel geinformeert syn, ende nu dese vreedige tyden op vele sneeken andere reglementen vereysschen, als doe men inde verleden oorlogs tyden op alles soo geen ordre heeft connen houden, ende de tydt doe een ander aensien gaff, als nu, sullen wy dit alles UE goeden raet ende besondere trouwe tot den dienst der E.Comp: bevoolen laten.

Ick besluyte dese memorie, met beede tot Godt Almagtigh dat hy UE, ende dit schoone, ende onwaerdeerlycke Eylandt, met de comptoiren, steeden, en landen daer onder begrepen genadelyck gelieve aen te sien, ende te neinen onder syne H. Protexie, en dat het goede voornemen, waer meede wy in't resolveeren van myn vertreck na Batavia aengedaen syn, soodanigh magh gezeegent werden, als onse intentie, ende opregte meyninge deugdelyck geweest, ende voor den dienst der E.Comp: noodigh geoordeelt is, ick hebbe Ceylon voor 17 jaren gevonden soodanigh gestelt, dat men sonder groot getal soldaten Caliture aende strant niet dorste passeeren, de stadt Colombo vol ongeregeltheyt voor menschen, en beesten by nagt soo wel als by daeg open, en leveret het nu UE soo wel als de stadt Gale, ende andere sterckten des Eylandts, met gesloten porten, en grensels, 't landt in vrede, ende van buyten vyanden gesuyvert, de voornaemste posten beset, en dat nu soo wel binnen s'landts, als aende stranden, een yder voor vyanden onbesorgt is, meer had ick met myn getrouwue helpers gedaen, had het Godt gelieft, wiens wille de reeden van syn bestier is, waer meede dan eyndigende, wensche ick UE gesamentlyck, en yder besonder soo op Colombo, als de particuliere Commanderyen, ende Opperhoofdyen toe alle heyl, en zeegen vanden hemel, verblyvende na hertgrondige groete.

UE seer geaffectioneerd
Vrund
(get) Ryckloff van Goens

Colombo In't Casteel
ady 12^{en} April
Anno 1675.

APPENDIX A.

RESOLUTIE VAN DEN POLITICQUEN RAAD: VRYDAG 28N JUNY A° 1658.

By den veltheere en admirael deser armade, mitsgaders zynen besonderen Rade, overwogen zynde, de groote genade ende goedertierenheyt, die ons god almachtich op desen tocht soo mildelyck verleent heeft, hebbende niet alleen door syne godde-lyke hulpe het gantse eyland Ceylon voor onse principalen geconquesteert, maer oock het geheele pausdom ende haer afgoderyen daer van gesuyvert, verbanden ende wech gejaecht, blyckende claeerlyck dat hy onse vorige (hoewel onvolmaecte) gebeden, soo vaderlyck verhoort heeft, 'tweleck ons dan alle tot christelycke danckbaerheyt behoorde te verwecken, ende dewyl dat alleen de calveren onser lippen, door de geloove in christum het eenige danckoffer sy dat hem behaegt, soo hebben goet gedacht tegens aenstaende Woensdag, zynde den 10 deser, een speciaelen danckach uyt te schryvan om des voormiddachs Godes alderheylichsten naeme, in syn gemeente openbaerlyck te looven ende te dancken, ende des achtermiddachs met onse frisse ende manlycke militie de vereyschte vreuchde ende victorie teycken voor 't aensicht onser vyanden te bewysen, met verdre bede aan syne opperste gootheyt, onse aengetogen wapenen voortaen meer en meer te zegenen, en dewyl het geheele eyland Ceylon aen dese victorie verplicht is, soo wert noch een generalen danckdach over 't gantse eyland Ceylon by desen uytgesz: en bekent gemaect, met versoek aan onsen seer lieven ende getrouwien arbeyder in Christo alhier, als de verdere dienaren van Godes kercke op Ceylon, tegens den 7n Augusto aenstaende haer bereyt te maecken, om door haer godsalige predication, het ondanckbare en goddeloose volck tot waere danckbaerheyt ende boete aen te maenen, met verbot aen een yder, op de gem: 10n deser ende 7n Augusto aenstaende geen handwerck te doen, maer wert een yder vermaent zich naerstich tot gehoor van Godes woort te schicken, om zynen soo ryckelycken genooten zegen voortaen te behouden ter eere syns H. naems, dienst van Godes kerche ende t onser aller zielen zalicheydt. Aldus gedaen en geresolveert in Jaffenapatnam aly 28n Juny en bekent gemaect 7n July A° 1658. (Was get:) Ryckloff van Goens, J. Vanderlaen, Lucas vander Dusse; my present, Cornelis Valckenburg, Secretaris.

APPENDIX B.

ORIGINELE RESOLUTIE TEN REGLEMENT DER BURGERYE ENDE AMBACHTEN
GETROCKEN DEN 10 JUNY IN COLOMBO.*Dinghsdag 10 Juny A° 1659.*

In desen Rade gemediteert zynde over den welstandt ende aenwas van de Nederlandse ende inlandse Burgerye, waar toe tot noch sobere leevens middelen voor deselve te vinden geweest syn; ten principale (Godt betert) ontstaende uyt een ingewortelde traaghheit van d'onse, en dat de Mooren en Jentiven op dit Eylandt tot noch met de burgerlyke profyten doorgaen, om waar in na d'Ordre van d' E^{le} Heer Gouverneur Generael en Raden van India, op't beste doenlyk zynde redres te doen en met alle moogelyke middelen te versien is om de siekte van traaghheit te verwinnen by Admiral voorgestelt, dat men tot officieren over de Burgerye behoorde te sien, naar neerstige en vigilante personen, om d'andere voor te gaan, niet alleen in alle burgerlyke gepermitteerde neeringe, maar specialyk in den landtbouw, en eerlyken wandel, waar toe reedts gedisponeert was tot Capiteyn, den presenten Capiteyn vande Canneel George Blume, een man van beproefde naastigheyt en vigilante, ende die experientie en groundige ervarentheyt van dit Eylandt heeft, dewelke syn E. met communicatie en toestaan van de heere Gouverneur deses Eylandts, reede belooft hadde, zyn qualiteyt van Capiteyn van de Canneel voor een tydt te laaten behouden ende daarvoor meede syn gagie maantlyk te trecken, ter tydt hy door burgerlyke exercitie selfs sal kunnen erneeren, met wydere favourable toesegginge dat zo' hy hem na 'sComp: ooghwit wel schikte, en 't syner tydt d'E. Heer Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van India goedt vinden, een landdrost te stellen, dat men hem voor alle andere in favourable geheugnis soude houden, om daar meede met toestaan van haare gem: E^{le} gehonoreert te werden, ende dat men hem wyders naar 't vermoogen en de

gelegenheyt van d'E. Comp: sal behulpzaam weesen. Op welke belofte ende nootwendigheyt gelet synde, is eendrachtigh by den Raadt verstaan *gemaelten* Bloem, die sigh daartoe geneegen en bereyt toonde, met de honorable qualiteyt van Capiteyn te vereeren, mits voor syn gagie als Capiteyn als van de Cannet noch sal continueeren ende dat ampt waarnemen. Tot lieutenant werdt mit dezen meede gecontinueert Hans Steevens een persoon van eerlyken wandel en present ouderlingh van Godes kerke op Columbo en also' den presenten vaandrig een Comp: dienaar is, werdt goedt gevonden denselven tot meerder huyster en reputatie der burgerye af te schaffen, om een eerlyck naastigh burger weeder met die qualiteyt te honoreeren. Daartoe verkooren werdt Benjamyn Bellyn die van de burgers bemint is, ende daartoe van deselve begeert werdt, en le gimerkt den burgelyken raadt present van 3 burgers ende 5 dienaars van de Comp: be lient wert, is meede na de Batavische usantie verstaan de burgerlyke raadtkamer op vier burgers en drie dienaren (daeronder nochtans den president zal wesen) te stellen waartoe uyt de burgers tot Raden by de presente die alreede syn geordoneert gestelt werden Willem Thomasz en Mr. Cornelis van Muur, beyde personen van eerlyken wandel, waarteevens uyt de dienaars weeder zullen afgedankt werden den lieuten^t Marten Scholten ende Cassier Laurens Pyl; ende is wyder geordoneert dat sigh den Burgerlyken kryghsraadt sal hebeen te dragen en le navolgen de Batavische Ordonantie, doch dat alvooren deselve souden werden geformeert naar de geleegenheyt deser plaatse, om naar genoomen revisie by d'EE Heeren Superintendent en Gouverneur achtervolgt te werden.

Den boode der Scheepenen werdende amptsweegen vereyscht een vry man te weesen is ontseyt gagie noch kostgeldt van d'E. Comp: te genieten, naa't verschynen deeses loopenden maants, doch dat de kaamer uyt haare vervallen so veel als hy by d'E. Comp: genoot hem maantlyk sal betaalen kostgeldt uytgesloten.

Door dien oock verscheyde Compagnies dienaaren benevens de burgers sich met broodtbacken gemoeijt hebben, ende geen vaste reglementen laarover uytgegeven waaren, hebben haare Edle benevens den Raadt daarin willen versien, interdiceerende alle deselve Comp^s dienaaren van nu af voortaan geen broodt op de koop te backen, doch uyt eygen consideratie hun noch so veel tydts gunnende tot dat sy haare in voorraat hebbende Terwe sullen verbacken hebben, de backery volkommen en in't geheel toestaande de burgers alhier, met wel expres bedingh dat sy sullen gehouden syn haar broot wel gaar gebacken synde op't volgende gewicht te verkoopen, Namelyk

'T witste broodt acht oncen
't middel bruyn broodt twalf oncen
het bruyne brood met semelen gebacken sestien oncen

waar voor hun sal betaalt werden twee stuyvers 't broodt, welverstaande zo lange de Teruwe voor elf scheelingen de parra verkost werdt. Ende op dat in allen desen behoorlyke opsicht genoomen werde syn verkooren tot opsienders keur ende Gildemeesters, den lieuten^t Hans Steeven, ende Veendrigh Joost Zeegenaar, om in handen van den Secretaris ende voor den Raadt der scheepenen dezer Steede haaren Eedt te presteeren, volgende in allen deele de keure op Batavia daartoe gestelt, ende met den fiscaal als't vereyscht ronde te doen, wanneer die in gebreeke bevonden weesende vervallen zullen, in sodanigen boete als daartoe sal gestelt syn, sonder dat darrin geconniveert werde. De backers die speciale vergunningh tot backen hebben syn d'volgende neerlanders

Claes Jans de Kooningh
Joost Willems
Jan Pens de Jonge
Jan Duecum van Dulme

Adriaen Baek
Cornelis Firens
Angelot Pigelot
Nicolaas Bartels

en d' onderstaande swarte

Gonsalve d'Almeyde
Joanna de Guivar
Francisco de Silva
Anthonao de Soisa

Joanne Peniera
Anthonica de Sosa
Cosmo de la Faitai
Manuel Caldera

ende is den Capiteyn der burgerye George Bloem gelast navraage te doen wat soorte van luyden onder de inlandse Christenen sigh met backen moeyen, om die het onder deselve meriteeren te vergunnen ende andere te ontseggen, werdende in desen Raadt verstaan dat niemandt der inlandse Chistenen dese backers neeringh sal vermoogens zyn te handthaven, tenzy hy sigh als een vroom Christen op gewoonlyke tyden ter kerke laate vinden, om Godt in ons gelove te dienen.

De Kleermarkers deser Stadt als vrye burgers, hebbende den E^{de}le Superintendent request gepresenteerd tot maintenue haarer neeringhe, is daarover vast gestelt dat van nu af alle moorze synders sullen onvermoogens syn opene ofte geslotene winkels te houden ofte te beunhazen, maar so' sy geneegen waaren haare kost met de nadel te winnen sigh mosten onder een gepermitteeren meester begeeven, om aldaar loon als knegts te verdienien

Ende sullen de snyders voor een gemeen pack tot loon genieten ...	R ^{al}	$\frac{3}{4}$
oock wel na gelegenheyt	R ^{al} 1
voor een middelbaar pack kleeren	R ^{al} $1\frac{1}{4}$
ende voor een dat buyten gemeen opgemaakt is	R ^{al} 3
een vrouwe tabbart naar dat deselven is van 3 tot 5 R ^{al}		

De rest na gissingh van't bovenstaande in redelykheit naar de moeyt ende 't nayen vereyscht.

Opsienders ende Gildemeesters is scheepen geordoneert uyt hun te kiesen, een getal van vieren, ende daaruyt twee te authorizeeren. Toepasseen noch inlandse Christenen sullen geadmitteert werden voor dat se met yverigh kerkgaan hun hebben doen waardigh kennen, in't kleermakers gilt aangenomen te worden, 't welk eeven also' verstaan ward in de toelating der schoenmakers onder de vrye burgers, hebbende eenlyk de Hollandse burgers de vryheyt van winkls te openen. ende de inlandse anders niet als by blyklyke devotie van yverigen kerkgank moogende geen schoenmakers boven de anderhalve slechte realen voor een paar schoenen eyschen.

Op't veeslachten meede moetende in't noodige versien werden, is Paulus Wolfrom van Oostenryk als synde van syn ambacht een Meester slachter gekoosen, tot keur ende Schouwmeester van't vee sonder wiens voorgaande beschouwingh. geen vee sal moogen geslachtet werden, tot loon is hem vergunt te trekken voor een volwassen koebeest ses stuyvers, voor allerhande kleen vee als schapen verkens kalveren & twee stuyvers van't stuck.

Inlanders sullen tot het slachten niet werden toegelaaten voor blyklyk bewys van kerklyke frequentatie. Ende is verstaan dat gekoosen sal werden een plaats om voor eerst gebruykt te werden voor een halle ofte vleeschhuys, alwaar ende nergens anders sal moogen 't veesch verkost werden op verbeurte van't vleesch en boete, en sal men niet vermoogen 't vleysch dat daar verkost sal werden kleyner te kappen, ofte hacken, als een koebeest in vier quartieren, doch schapen verkens geyten ende an lere kleyn vee volkoomen geheel, met den afval suyver ende reyn derwaerts te brengen. Meede gelet synde op de nootsaaklyke aanteelingh van vee, is goedt gevonden te verbieden (sonder voorgaande consent) te slachten koebeesten, veersen, geyten, moedernschapen, seugen, ende al ander slachtvee tot der generatie bequaem synde.

Op de presentatie der scheepen noopende de ordonantie des eykmeesters is goedt gevonden dat hy hem reguleere naar de daarvan gemaakte ordonantie op Batavia ende dat den voorz: eykmeester voor't Collegie der Scheepen beedighd werde.

Tot Vendue Mr is geauthoriseert by deesen Raadt Hans Steevenz lieutent der burgerye. 'T loon en Reglement werdt hem by de batavische statuten aangewezen.

Zoo werdt tot meerdere welvaart der borgerye deser stadt op't nieuw ende wel serieuxelyk geinterdiceert ende verbooden aan alle Comps dienaaren van hooge ende nedrige qualiteyten, sigh voortaan volkoomelyk te onthouden van alle particuliere handelinghe in grove ofte fyne waren alwaar't ook rys, teruwe ende grove kleeden, directelyk ofte indirectelyk geene uytgesondert sonder oock te moogen onder de vyre luyden sorteeren ofte deelhebben, ongeprejuditieert de nootwendigheeden der huyshoudingh, &a, blyvende 'sComps dienaaren eenlyk vergunt de vyre luyden geldt op interest te geeven.

Insgelyks is goedt govenden dat van nu at gen Mooren eenige winkels moogen hebben, ofte goedt openlyk te koophouden, sulx niemandt als de vrye burgers gunnende ende aan d'inlandsche Christenen die op gewoonlyke tyden devotelyk te kerke koomende syn.

Alzo' is oock de vrye burgers toegestaan de vaart oover zee naer de Chormat-delse kust, ende tot Orixia tot naader ordre van d'EE^{le} Heeren Gouverneur General ende raaden van India. De permissie om op Bengale te navigeeren blyvende opgeschoven tot haarer EE^{le} antwoordt, also' dezelve daaromme versocht zyn. Ende sullen na desen geen Moorese vaartuygen tochten over zee onderneemen, sonder dat eenigh Nederlander uyt de borgery in deselve participant sy.

Over't vrouwen Tuchthuys syn versocht ende genomineerd de volgende opeinders, den heutent Hans Steevens, Joost Seegenaar, Veenwijk, de besorngter desselfs, de huysvrouw van den fiscal Montanier, de huysvrouw van Leenert Roos.

Tot landmeeter ende Rooymeester, is gestlet Adriaan de Lceuw, vryman en burger gemaakt, voor als noch zyn gagie en kostgeldt benouwende tot der tyat toewanner door syn ampts pratique hem de emolumenten toevloeyen.

Qnde wyl hier ter steede vereyscht werdt een gaeuw Notaris en procureur, om voor scheepenen als elders te dienen, hebben haare EE^{le} met den Raadt in bedenken genomen, om daartoe in consideratie te trecken den persoon van Theodorus Baukema, soldt, sigh seggende gepromoveert advocaat, is also den Capiteyn Petur Wasch om syn capaciteit ende wandel te ondersoeken last gegeven, om nader daarvan te disponeeren na uytval van't rapport.

Tot Nachtwaaken ofte Raatwachten is den Capiteyn Petur Wasch geordoneert, vier getronwde Nan de traaghote soldaten te kiesen haare gagie laaten gemitten sonder kostgeldt, ende twee buyten in de stadt, d'an lere twee binnen de nieuwe afsnydinghe, als vry synde de wacht doen hebben.

Door de noch gedurende crankheyt des Coopmans Gerrit Dam zyn by provisie in dezen Raade opgedragen, de guranisoen boeken van Ceylon aan den Coopman Abraham Carter, om die effen te stellen, waar't noodigh is van abuysen te verbetteren, ende wyders te doen wat te dier saake naar behooren vereyscht werdt, inemende de Heer Gouverneur van der Meyden aan hem Carter needen na middagh, voor de adsistenten ende andere supposten des soldy comptoirs te doen aanneemen ende authorizeeren.

Ende syn den Capiteyn en lieutenant der Burgerye door den E. H^r Admiral ter vrundlyksten versocht hun geleegen te laaten aan den goeden wandel ende leeuen der Burgerye, ende dat sy, door een deuchtsaamen voorgangh, in alle soberheyt ende eerbaarheyt deselve stichtelyk wilden aenleyden ende vermaanen 'twelk sy so te doen beloofden en op dat sigh elk een naer syne eygen sinnelijghet niet tot het tappen ende herbergh houden begeeve ende (dat) goede regel en maate daarin gehouden werde, heeft men in desen Rade goet gevonden vier personen in de stadt daartoe te licentieeren, ende behalven die alle andere 'tselve te verbielten te weeten, Hans Hendrix van Groenenveldt, Hans Sykes, Jan van Beveren, Christoffel Cornelissen, weesende die personen welke op 3en Juny ten lage der verpachtingh genomineert wieren.

Ende tot accommodatie der reysende luyden van qualiteyt als andere eerlyke inwoonlers is geconsenteert aan Willem Thomassen binnen de Nieuwe afsnydingh te houden stadts herberge, synde hem daartoe verleent een bequame platz om syn gasten wel en na behooren te onthalen siende sulks op onse besonderste intentie, om alle smockelkroegen volkomelyk af te snyden ende weeren.

En betrachtende het verder gerief der burgerye op dat deselve mochten van alle nootwendigheeden in so geringe quantieteyt als hun best te stade comende zy te accommoderen, is een burger gestelt, die wyn, booter, oly asyn, ende andere waaren meer te koop houtlen sal, ende verkoopen ten prysse als hem daartoe sal gestelt werden, uyt welker oorsaake voortaan uyt 's Comp^s maguasyn, geen mindere quantiteyt wyn als een halve legger 'tseffens sal moogen gehaalt werden, teruwe niet minder als een halve last, Rys, Pady ende sout niet weyniger als een last, &c.

Aldus gedaen vastgestelt ende goedtgevonden inde gefortificeerde stadt Columbo ten dage ende jaare als vooren. (get) Ryckloff van Goens, Adriaen van der Meyden, Petur Wasch, Jacob Borchorst, G. Blume, F. Montanier, Merek van Hans Stevensz, Lucas van Weerden, Secretaris.



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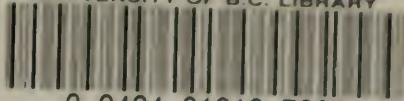
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