

The series of Instructions comprises the following :—

1. Instructions to the Governor.
2. Instructions to the Dessave of Colombo.
3. Instructions to the Chief of the Trade Department.
4. Instructions to the Master Attendant of the Shipping.
5. Instructions to the Chief Pay Officer.
6. Instructions to the Chief Storekeeper.
7. Instructions to the Treasurer of Colombo.
8. Instructions to the Chief Commissariat Officer.
9. Instructions to the Sub-Inspector of Public Works.
10. Instructions to the Superintendent of the Cinnamon Department.
11. Instructions to the Dessave of Matura.
12. Instructions to the Commandeur of Jaffnapatam.
13. Further instructions to the same.
14. Instructions to the Dessave of Jaffnapatam.

At the end of the Instructions is appended the Memoir left by Anthony Paviljoen, Commandeur of Jaffnapatam, for his successor, when relinquishing his post on September 1, 1665. It is an interesting document, being the earliest of the series of Jaffna Memoirs. In the identification and explanation of the local names of places, &c., occurring in this and the three "Instructions" relating to Jaffnapatam, I have had the benefit of valuable hints from the late Mr. R. W. Ievers, Government Agent of the Northern Province, who saw the translation as soon as it was made. I have made reference to this in the Notes. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis was kind enough to look over the proofs of this part and to make some further corrections in the names of places.

Being a manuscript of an early period, the record is written in somewhat antiquated Dutch. A noteworthy point to be observed in these writings is the frequent use of foreign words, especially Portuguese. There appears to have been neither a settled currency nor a proper scale of weights and measures. All this was very much changed in later times, when the Dutch Government was more firmly established.

R. G. ANTHONISZ.

Colombo, September 30, 1908.

INSTRUCTIONS
FROM
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COUNCIL
OF INDIA
TO
THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON,
TOUCHING THE GOVERNMENT OF THAT ISLAND,
1656-1665.

Points to be observed :

THAT the Island of Ceylon, which is to be regarded as a valuable jewel among the possessions of the Company, having been, by God's grace, rid of the Portuguese enemies, must now with God's further help be valiantly protected from all detriment.

That the peace of the Island depends upon a wise and judicious rule, according to the instructions hereinafter given.

That in order to circumvent all stratagems and wiles of the enemy, spies should be employed, as well outside as within the country, to keep a constant watch, and to prevent surprise by any unexpected event.

That in order to defend this Island with success, great attention should be paid to the military, and strict discipline should be exercised over the army. All strongholds should be garrisoned and supplied with at least a year's provision of rice and other food, and be largely furnished with ammunition.

That no cause of offence must be given to King Radja Sinha ; but rather even wrong at his hands suffered than any injury done to him.

That his movements must however be carefully watched, as the Kandyan King is by no means to be trusted, a fact of which the Company has had experience many a time to its great disadvantage.

That by such careful methods much profit may be expected from this Island, as well for the Company as for the Fatherland, by the importation of our own people into the Colony and by the promotion of the Reformed Christian Religion.

That the advantages would be not only the profits from the trade in cinnamon, areca-nuts, elephants, dues from lands, &c., but chiefly also the furtherance of agriculture, an economical administration, and the increase of the general revenue.

That about 50,000 lb. of cinnamon have to be collected yearly, the work being carried out under the direction of the Captain of the Cinnamon Department, and care taken to preserve the monopoly of the trade in this spice.

That the elephant hunt should be commenced in proper season, and a small number of good animals captured rather than a large number of bad ones, as this has been found the more profitable plan.

That the price of these animals should be fixed according to their sale out of the Island.

That some Special Commissioners should be appointed to the Head of the Areca-nut Department, persons of tried loyalty.

That the price of areca-nut should be fixed according to the market abroad. Last year it was 10 *laryns*.*

That this need not be done after King Radja Sinha opens the harbours at Codyar,† Batticaloa, and Calpentyn.

That great attention should be paid to these harbours, and the prices should be raised for the farming out of lands, hamlets, &c., as will be required in course of time.

That as the leases of lands expire next year, no leases should be renewed for less than eight or ten years. This is considered the most profitable course.

That leases should not be granted to Moors or heathen, but only to the most respectable of the Christians, in compliance with the strict orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

Neither should they be granted to any of the Company's servants of high quality, such as the Dessaves, Administrators, or those having special authority over the natives.

But leases are to be granted to the most respectable of the Burghers‡ and to those of the natives who may be considered capable of cultivating and improving the lands.

* A coin of Persian origin used by the Portuguese and the Dutch, five of which were equal to a rix-dollar. For a full description of it see Yule and Burnell's *Anglo-Indian Vocabulary*.

† The harbour of Trincomalee.

‡ *Burghers* here means those Europeans or European descendants who were not in the Company's service, but who were permitted under various conditions to dwell and carry on trades and occupations in the towns.

As also to those of the Company's servants who are likely to carry out the purposes of the Company in this respect in the best manner.

That in the deed is to be stipulated that in case the lands are neglected the leases will be withdrawn at their risk and granted to others.

That the Dessaves must therefore look after the lands, so that in the event of their being left uncultivated timely measures may be taken.

That agriculture should also be carried out by the Company itself, as there is no doubt of its being a source of profit.

That therefore any lands which may become vacant should be regarded as valuable treasures and gifts of Heaven, and utilized for the purposes of the Company.

That at present over 2,000 persons* are employed in the fields, and they must not be withdrawn from the work, in order that agriculture may be the speedier advanced.

That in compliance with the order of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India, liberty has been granted to these people. They do the work as subjects and not as slaves.

That in promoting this important work, first and foremost must be sown, in the lands within the jurisdiction of Colombo, the 1,000 ammunams of seed which the Dessave and the Overseers of the Korles have received.

In this way it will be possible next year to sow no less than 2,000 ammunams, considering the number of slaves and plough oxen employed, especially if the plough oxen from Manaar have arrived.

That lands should therefore on no account be granted as loans,† and still less as hereditary loans, in the Hima, Hewagan, and Halpitty Korles, but this need not apply to Raygam Korle.

That besides the cultivation of the Company's rice, care must be taken to sow as much *naetchery*‡ as possible, to serve as food for the slaves. They must be made to learn to provide for themselves, besides raising for the Company the 2,000 ammunams of paddy in the District of Colombo and the 1,000 ammunams in that of Galle.

That as much tobacco and cotton as possible should also be cultivated, as there is no scarcity of land, and these also must be regarded as products of great importance.

* These were for the most part imported slaves from the coast of India.

† Loans here means leases.

‡ *Nachcheri* is a fine grain like *kurakkan*.

That agriculture in general must be regarded as one of the principal means by which the objects of the Company in this Island are to be realized.

That is, not only to make this Island a source of revenue, but also to make it yield sufficient food for our maintenance.

That the proper conduct of this work will effect an economy, which must be observed in order to reduce the expenditure and raise the profits.

With a view to reduce expenses, it must first of all be seen that no salaries are raised above the present scale; also that only the most necessary fortifications are built, and that the army is not increased beyond the number of 2,000 men.

That the money and rice rations, which have been granted to the Lascareens until now, must be withdrawn from June this year, because the lands allotted to them will be sufficient to supply their needs.

That it must not be understood, however, that their rice rations are to be withheld whenever they are sent away from their stations on special expeditions for more than one month.

But no one is to receive more than one parra of rice for a month, as this would not be fair to our own men.

That economy should be practised, and a careful account kept of all daily expenses, such as the consumption of rice, arrack, oil for the lamps, &c.

That the expenses of ships passing through, and of the vessels of the Company, should be made with caution, because otherwise this will be too great a burden on the revenue of the Island.

That no fortifications of any importance are to be built except by special order of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India; unless, if it be considered necessary, at Chilaw, a work which Their Honours have approved.

That the fortifications now being built at Colombo and Galle should be completed as soon as possible, without, however, employing any more coolies or the 2,000 cultivators newly imported from Tanjore, except under the utmost necessity.

That if the cultivators are employed, they must be paid individually and according to the work done by each, as promised to them by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

That at present agriculture should be regarded as a matter of greater importance than the building of fortifications, now that Colombo has been brought to a fair condition for defence, especially as the building of fortifications causes expenditure, while agriculture yields profit.

That the army must, as stated before, be kept up at the strength of 2,000 Europeans, besides the trainbands* and the sailors employed on the different vessels in Ceylon. All these together number about 2,700 men. The strength of the regular army should be reduced when the trainbands increase in number in course of time.

The revenues of this Government, derived from the remunerative departments in Jaffnapatam, Manaar, Mallabaar, Tutucorin, and Galle, and from the trade in merchandise, from rents, &c., not only promise to equal the expenditure, but would most likely leave a considerable surplus. Colombo is rather backward, on account of the heavy expenses there and the building of the new fortifications. In order to make up for this there must be exported yearly from :

Mallabaar to Persia a quantity of pepper, which would promote the sale of merchandise in Mallabaar and thus increase the profits there.

That if we occupied Coilan† the trade could be considerably advanced. This is also the opinion of Their Honours in Batavia.

That an effort should be made in Mallabaar to always pay in merchandise instead of money, and to furnish yearly not less than 1,000 *lasts*‡ of pepper, but the price should not exceed that elsewhere by more than two stivers a pound.

In Tutucorin all chanks must be bought up and exported to Bengal either by our Burghers or by the ships of the Company.

That efforts must be made there to increase the trade in merchandise, and, in times of plentiful crops, to purchase rice, and thus enable us to dispense with supplies from far-off places.

That the pearl fishery should be proceeded with in a careful manner, and yearly 50 or 60 lb. of dust-pearls (lit.) collected for dispatch to the Fatherland. The purchase of large pearls should be deferred, pending further orders.

That efforts should be made to make the receipts and expenditure balance. This will be quite possible so long as the country remains in peace, for which we must pray to God.

That the profits should every year be increased as much as possible, because we cannot rely upon the balance always remaining stable. Blessings must come from above, and the good God sends both times of prosperity as well as adversity.

* Known as the Burgery, and composed of Europeans and European descendants not in the Company's service.

† A town in the south of India.

‡ A *last* was equal to about 50 English bushels. In weight a *last* was equal, according to *Valentyn* (vol. V., p. 56), to 3,000 Dutch pounds.

That having thus far spoken only of the advantages derived from exports and from the inland trade of this Island, our attention must now be directed especially to the subject of peopling this Colony with our own people.

That in order to maintain our footing in this Colony, the Burgher class must be strengthened as much as possible by our own people.*

Taking care as far as possible that those who now marry native women, for want of other, do educate their children well, so that in future their daughters may be married to Netherlanders, and that thus our race may degenerate as little as possible.

Whereby not only will the welfare of the Company be promoted, but also and especially the Reformed Christian Religion will be propagated to the honour of God; and this must be regarded as of greater import than everything else.

That none of the Burghers must be employed but those who are married and live a proper life, or at least are not of bad repute.

That these Burghers must be placed under wise leaders, be allowed to perform all honest occupations, and be given preference ever natives.

That no Government work must be entrusted to any Moors or heathen, so long as it can be done by our own people or by native Christians.

That if it be unavoidable to employ Moors or heathen, they must be so employed by Christian masters and be allowed on no account to have their own establishment.

That no Moors or heathen must likewise be allowed to have booths or shops for the sale of any wares of whatever description, but this privilege must be left to our own people.

That Moors and heathen coming with merchandise from outside and dealing wholesale should however be admitted, in order that trade may be encouraged.

That to the Burghers is granted free trade in this Island in any place without exception, and also in Mallabaar, in the Bay of Madura, and on the Coast of Coromandel as far as Orissa; but for their trading in Bengal, Wingurla, Peguw, Tannassery, Arracan, and Mallacca, orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India must be obtained;

* The Portuguese had left behind some of their race, more or less mixed, to whom the Dutch in the early years of their occupation gave the privileges of Burghership. As the number of Dutch Burghers increased, these dwindled away until the few remaining were merged with the Toepasses and went to form the rank and file of the *Burgery* or trainband.

because Their Honours have written on this matter to our Government.

That the Burghers must not only be helped in this way, but must also be liberally favoured with grants of lands, gradens, and houses, these being given to them as hereditary possessions.

That the Burghers must be employed wherever possible, so that even those who do not know any trade still may find means to earn an honest living.

That license must be granted to a few tavern keepers only, and these taxed at 6 rix-dollars per month. All ill-behaved persons and vagabonds are to be excluded and severely punished, as they deserve to be.

That in order to prevent any disturbance in the towns of Colombo, Galle, Jaffnapatam, and Manaar, strict attention should be devoted to the buying and selling of merchandise, especially victuals.

That the prices of all food stuffs, &c., such as rice, sea fish, vegetables, betel, and tobacco, must be fixed according to market value, and no monopoly granted in these.

That overseers should therefore be appointed to supervise the bazaars and markets and to be held responsible for what is going on there.

That the price of fresh meat and bacon should not be increased, and fish must be every day publicly sold wholesale before it is brought to the market.

That it is essential for the maintenance of the Colony, for the preservation of order, and to protect the good and punish the evil doers, that strict justice should always be administered.

That justice is the foundation of every good Government, and its administration must therefore be entrusted to the honestest and ablest persons that can be found.

That justice must be administered in accordance with the Statutes of Batavia,* as in force here, making no alterations therein. The practise of the other Courts, such as the Civil Court of the Towns, the Orphans' Chamber, &c., must be regulated accordingly. This is of great importance to the citizens.

That with a view to root out the impious and evil practices of the Portuguese, the customs of our Fatherland must be introduced.

That to this end must from time to time be transported from the country all Portuguese who vilify and despise our customs and religion.

* These consisted of a collection or digest of all existing *Plakaats*, Statutes, and Ordinances compiled by the Governor-General Joan Maetsuyker (a former Governor of Ceylon) when he was a resident member of the Council of India (*Raad Extraordinaire*) in 1642.

That all assistance possible should be rendered to the clergy in the performance of their functions ; but no clergyman must be allowed to concern himself with the affairs of any parish but his own. The clergy are under the protection of the magistracy of the towns.

That there is within the political jurisdiction of Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Manaar, and Tutucorin, each, a church, which is under the care of one or more of the clergymen.

That it must not be understood however that these churches belong to the Island, because the churches in Ceylon are all in the charge of His Excellency the Governor and the Government.

That the ministers must regularly visit the schools, being always accompanied by one of the *Scholarchen*.* The latter are under the authority of the Dessaves. In every parish there should be one person holding this dignity.

That peace will be best preserved by these means we have indicated, by which also good feeling will be promoted and affairs work together in good order, as, thanks to God, has been the case until now.

That it must be remembered that the prospects of this Colony would be greatly advanced by the employment of loyal individuals in the lower ranks of the service, such as soldiers, &c.

That should any of these be killed in war, their widows and orphans must be looked after.

That the orphanages for the poor should therefore be cared for as well as possible, and in course of time be endowed with some funds, as has been already done in Colombo and long ago in Galle.

That the Board of Deacons of the Church should administer these funds to the best of their power, and endeavour to increase the capital as much as possible.

That no alms should be given to any but people of our own race, viz., the widows, children, and other dependants who may be in need.

That the deacons should be placed in a position to properly fulfil their functions, in compliance with the orders from Batavia and the Fatherland; the clergy have no authority over them.

That the distribution of alms will be left to the judgment of the deacons. If necessary they are to communicate with the Consistory, and in important matters with His Excellency the Governor. Therefore honourable men should be appointed deacons.

* By *Scholarchen* was meant a Board of Education composed of three members, one of whom was the chief clergyman of the station.

That the Orphans' Chamber and the Board of Deacons should regularly, twice a year, render an account of their administration to a committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

That having thus far treated of general topics, we must now refer to some special subjects, beginning with the important town of—

Colombo.—This city, situated in the centre of the cinnamon lands, must be well guarded and protected. His Excellency the Governor has therefore been ordered to take up his residence within the city.

That with reference to the fortification of the town, the outer moat must be dug to a breadth of at least 10 feet. This moat must be completed before all the others.

That in the meantime the masons should be required to complete the masonry work on the inner side of Point Victoria,* not commencing any other work of the same kind until this is completed, because this is the chief point of defence of the town on that side.

That Point Victoria having been completed, the open space between the town and the Fort must be enclosed by a wall and a pier across the moat, according to the plans which have been prepared.

That after this the work at Point Kandy should be commenced. Radja Sinha* is to be enlarged in accordance with the plans, and both points are to be connected by a curtain.

That when this is done, the town will be sufficiently fortified on the Negombo side, and, with God's help, will be strong enough to withstand a powerful enemy.

That for the protection of the town and suburbs of Colombo forts should be built between the mouths of the rivers Cayomel† on the north and Alican† on the south. A military force of about 800 men will be required for these stations, according to the special estimate made of this work.

That the frontier stations of Malvane, Hangwella, and Anguratotta should be well fortified and, in the event of war, be supplied with field pieces.

That these stations must never be vacated on any account, but defended to the utmost, both for the protection of the lands, inhabitants, and cultivators and with a view to the safety of the town of Colombo. It will also tend to uphold the Company's authority, because Hangwella can be easily reached from Colombo in five hours and Anguratotta in four hours from Caliture.

* Old bastions on the north side of the Castle.

† Maha-oja.

‡ Bentota-ganga.

That the lands below and between Hangwella and Anguratotta must be looked upon as belonging to Colombo, and therefore should be cultivated and peopled by Tanjore slaves and by the citizens of the town.

That among the lands within the jurisdiction of Colombo must be regarded as of special importance the lands of Negombo, which constitute the best part of the cinnamon gardens in these Korles, of which it seems to be the principal station.

That the stations of Cayomel, Cortanduwa, Somapattin, and Tanculy to the south of and around the *ambalam* must not be vacated, but defended with a view to protect the arable lands.

That the weakness of the little fort here must be taken into account and, if necessary, it must soon be strengthened, as it is of special importance to the Company. To lose it would be a great disadvantage, because it is from here that the largest quantity and the best cinnamon is obtained—that for which so many battles have been fought.

That in the district northward of Negombo a constant eye should be kept on the mouth of the river, and matters kept always ready to secure it, if necessary, Chilauw being the limit of the cinnamon gardens.

That circuits should therefore be often made in the neighbourhood to make sure that no one takes possession of it.

That as soon as any foreign nation should appear there, we must ourselves take possession of it, in accordance with the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

But whether or not it will be possible to prevent the Kandyan King taking possession of it is rather a doubtful question. With regard to this we must wait for orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

That all endeavours should be made however to establish there a *Banksaal* in the interest of the Company, and also, above all things, the roads to Calpentyn and Manaar should be kept safe.

That if the King's people do not permit this, they must not be allowed to reside in Chilauw.

But rather be driven away by force of arms, in order to free ourselves from their artifices.

Because if they are not willing to grant to our people free use of the roads we need not expect any benefit from them, but rather have to fear that they will try to entice our enemies from outside to come there.

That all that has been said with regard to Chilauw would also apply to—

Calpentyn, where also we have a firm footing now. Efforts should be made to retain this.

That, in terms of a resolution, no foreigners are to be prevented from entering the harbour, so long as the King behaves in a peaceable manner and leaves to us the free use of the roads.

That great vigilance must be observed to prevent the exportation of cinnamon, and with this view all departing ships should be carefully examined.

That in the inspection of incoming vessels care must be taken that no Portuguese are conveyed or Portuguese letters found.

That in case any Portuguese or any of their letters are found on any such vessel, the vessel should be confiscated with all its cargo, &c., while the people should be put in chains and be made to labour on the public roads for some time.

That the same attention which is demanded by Chilauw and Calpentyn should also be paid to—

Aripo, which, being situated six miles southward of Mantotte, is of great importance in connection with the pearl fishery.

That the garrison stationed there must be kept on the same strength, in order to protect the roads.

That this station is also a great protection to the inhabitants of Mantotte and serves as a frontier station for the Island.

Manaar, situated towards the south, is a valuable frontier station and constitutes as it were the key to the district of Jaffnapatam.

That the garrison in the Fort must therefore never fall short of 60 soldiers.

But in the event of an enemy's arrival it must be strengthened to 150 men, merely for the defence of the Fort.

That the Fort must therefore be always furnished with sufficient provisions for at least a year, and be also abundantly supplied with ammunition.

Because when the Portuguese recover their strength they are very likely to attack this Island.

That besides the protection of the Island itself attention should be paid to its revenues, derived from the pearl fishery and from dye-roots, salt, and elephants, which the people of Mantotte, Moesilipatte, and other places have to deliver.

That the passage between the coast of Ceylon and the island of Manaar also yields a certain income, the collection of which must be looked after.

That there is, westward of Manaar, a second strait, which separates this island from the sandbanks of Adam's Bridge. A constant watch should be kept there also.

That the cultivation of cotton, rice, *naetchery*,* &c., must be promoted as much as possible, and therefore the sluices in the river of Moesilipatte must be kept in constant repair; because the use of these will conduce to improving the fertility of the soil.

That measures should be taken to bring about an increase in the population of the district of the Wannias, situated between Manaar and Ponneryn, which is at present scantily peopled.

That this object may be attained if some of the superfluous population of Jaffnapatam were diverted to the lands of Ponneryn. Orders must be issued in course of time with this object.

That some wells and tanks must be made in this district, as these would greatly improve the fertility of the soil, and tend to the relief of—

Jaffnapatam, which is thickly populated. On account of the fertility of the soil, the affection of the people for the place of their birth, and their long residence there, they cannot be easily moved, though the lands do not yield a sufficiency to provide for them all.

That ~~endeavours~~ must therefore be made to remedy the evil. The means thereto are however easier to be thought of than carried out, ~~on account~~ of the obstinacy of the people, who do not want to change their old customs and habits. We must not however despair, but persevere in our object.

That they must therefore be induced to turn their resources to better advantage and to improve their prospects.

And although the proceeds derived from the handicrafts of the people do not give promise of improving, on account of the peculiar notions, manners, and caste prejudices of these people, these occupations must not on that account be disregarded; but inducements must be held out to them to persevere in them.

That the proceeds resulting from the cultivation and laying out of land must be devoted to the planting of cotton, and especially to promoting the interests of the weavers and those dependent on them.

That the families of the weavers and designers, which now amount to 1,600 souls, must be increased by drafts from the Coromandel coast as well as from the local population.

That efforts must be made in course of time to arrive at an understanding with the inhabitants, and to see which of the different castes could be most easily induced to take up this occupation.

That a promise of greater freedom must be held out to the people of the higher castes who would be willing to take up this work and to settle down in the district of Ponneryn.

That it would be of great advantage to the Company and further the interests of the Island if matters could be arranged in this way.

But as we cannot realize our wishes all at once, we must try to get on with those who are now employed in the work, leaving the rest to time.

That Jaffnapatam must be looked upon as a place of great importance, and must therefore be well guarded in the interests of the Company.

Especially so because it is in the undisputed possession of the Company, and no one has any claims to urge to it. We are able therefore to rule with unlimited power there.

That the administration should however be a wise, friendly, and beneficent one, in which the evil doers should be punished and those of good repute protected, in accordance with our laws.

That justice must be administered among the Wannias with great prudence, because they are not under our supreme power so much as the people of Jaffnapatam, and are not accustomed to the same strict discipline.

But notwithstanding this the payment of the customary yearly land rents should be enforced without extension of time, as it is now done.

That no less than 250 soldiers must be reserved for the protection of Jaffnapatam. These with the garrison of 150 men in Manaar, Aripo, and Calpentyn will form a force of 400 men.

That out of these 40 or 50 must be stationed in the water fort Hammenhiel,* for the protection of the mouth of the bay, and to thus make this as it were the key to the large fort on the north side.

That with a view to prevent foul play in this same water fort must be stationed a trustworthy Dutch officer and none but German or Dutch soldiers.

That these soldiers must be instructed by good and zealous officers, who regard discipline in the army as of great importance, and who will be capable of keeping the men from committing mischievous pranks on the poor native soldiers.

That endeavours should be made in the course of time to garrison the large fort with only married soldiers, who could be quite comfortably lodged there.

That the dye roots which grow in these provinces should be looked upon as one of the chief sources of revenue. The price

* This is a fort built on a little island opposite Kayts.

* See note on p. 3.

of these must be regulated according to the market and the demand.

That the price of elephants should also be yearly regulated according to whether a larger or smaller number have been sold abroad.

That the jurisdiction of Jaffnapatam extends southwards to the northern boundary of Calpentyn and eastwards to the river and the bay of—

Trincomalee, situated on the east coast of Ceylon. This harbour is at present left open to King Radja Sinha.

But yet Trincomalee is a place of great importance in the event of this King making war with us.

In such a case Their Honours in Batavia have given strict orders for the place being at once occupied in order that the Kandyan King may be brought to reason.

That if this place be garrisoned the trade in areca-nuts would become more important than it is now.

That likewise in the event of it being considered necessary to occupy Trincomalee, possession must also be taken of the district and harbour of—

Batticaloa, as the Portuguese did, in order to make the Kandyan King learn wisdom sooner.

That the occupation of Batticaloa does not offer any prospects of advantage beyond an increase in the profits from the trade in areca-nut, in the same way as remarked with regard to Trincomalee.

That should the Kandyan King give us offence, and thereby oblige us to garrison Trincomalee and Batticaloa, we must not hesitate to take possession also of the—

Salt ponds between Batticaloa and the river of Waluwe, with a view to make King Radja Sinha feel all the calamities of war, and thus the sooner make him see what would really be to his own advantage.

In the event of war being declared we must also secure or destroy the salt which is found near Calpentyn, in order to cut off all supplies of salt for Kandy.

But in times of peace these places cannot only easily supply Kandy, but also the whole Island of Ceylon.

In Jaffnapatam and Manaar also is found a larger quantity of salt than is required for the inhabitants of those places.

No salt must therefore be imported from outside, according to the special *Plakaats* issued on this subject.* If we are in want of salt we must obtain it from the Waluwe, Jaffnapatam, Manaar, and Calpentyn. In this way the profits go to the Company and its subjects.

That the salt in Galle and Colombo must therefore be farmed out as soon as possible, in accordance with the resolutions

which have been passed and the special orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

That special attention must be paid to the lands and jurisdiction of the invaluable town of—

Galle, extending westwards as far as the river Waluwe, southwards to the river of Bentotte or Alican, and landwards to the stations of Catuna, Borlepanetotte, &c., including Dolasdas, Morua, Biligam, Galle, and half of the Walewitte Korles.

These are at present better populated than any other district in the Island of Ceylon, and must therefore be regarded as of great importance..

That these villagers should be ruled wisely and justly, in order that we may thus gain a firmer footing among them and advance the objects of the Company.

The Government should be administered on the good foundation laid by His Excellency the Governor-General Joan Maetsuyker, during his tenure of office as Superintendent over this Island.

His procedure was highly approved by the authorities, and the same procedure has been re-established for some years. It has been introduced wherever possible.

That the *faucebraay*,* which is now being constructed for the protection of this town and district, must be completed in terms of the resolutions made and according to the plans prepared, and is on no account to be differently constructed. The field fortifications of Catuna, Borlepanetotte, Mapulagam, and Pittigelle must also be garrisoned with trustworthy officers and soldiers.

That the number of the military to be stationed in the district of Galle must be kept up at 600 men, according to the special estimate made with regard thereto.

That the land registration, which has been commenced, must be carefully carried out by the commissioners appointed for this purpose by resolution.

That the number of Moors within the gravets has been limited, according to the order now received.

That the *Marales*† and *Decums*‡ must be strictly levied according to the instructions issued to the Dessaves.

* *Faussebraye*, the low rampart on the south side of the fort, which may still be seen.

† *Marale* was a due of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the estate of a deceased to which the lord of the land was entitled, on the ground that all lands were held from the Sovereign or lord of the land. The Company levied this tax on all heathen residing in the Matara District—only Christians being exempt. (*Valentyn*, vol. 5, p 10.)

‡ See *infra*, p. 52.

That the foregoing instructions being faithfully followed, the affairs of the whole Island ought to be administered on the basis of the orders now issued and designed for the instruction of each of the responsible officers of Colombo.

Which instructions are hereunder set forth with a view to their being better marked out in order to prevent misunderstanding.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Dessave appointed over the district and country within the jurisdiction of Colombo, extending from the Island of Calpentyn in the north to the River Alican in the south, in accordance with which the affairs therein are to be administered.

It has been a practice in the Island of Ceylon with the Portuguese from old times to place the Government of the low lands under *Dessaves*, a term which corresponds almost exactly with that of *Landdrost** in our language. And whereas it has transpired in the Council of Ceylon that the appointment of a special Dessave to rule over the country within the jurisdiction of Colombo is necessary, not only to control the military, but especially to administer the affairs of the natives and to promote agriculture, it has been unanimously agreed to appoint as first Dessave over the important District of Colombo the Captain Lieutenant Pierre du Pon, for whose guidance and that of his successors these instructions have been drawn up, which they are required to observe without variation so long as circumstances permit, and until His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India should otherwise ordain.

The jurisdiction of Colombo, under the subaltern command of the Dessave, commences southwards of the town, at a distance of a musket shot range south of the gate on the Galle side—opposite the place of execution. A pole or other mark might be set there. Northward it extends outside the gate on the Negombo side, from the end of the plain of the town, the Dessaves' house in Hulftsdorp, Wolvendaal, and from the limits of the plain represented on the map. From thence it stretches to the Four and Seven Korles, Putulauw, the Island of Calpentyn, and, in the mainland, up to the promontory of Coretieuw northward. It includes landward from Colombo the whole of the Hina, Hewagam, Halpitte, and Raygam Korles, beyond the Caliture river, the Pasdun and Wellalewitte Korle.

* A *landdrost* was a kind of sheriff of a province. The term *Dessave* was borrowed by the Portuguese from the Sinhalese.

terminating southward on the sea coast, at the Alican or Bentotte river, and landward, at present, at Pittigelle. It makes in a straight line from south to north along the sea coast no less than 25 German miles of 15 to a degree, and landward so much as we occupy at present and are able to cultivate, or as much farther as might be agreed upon with the Kandyan King in the course of time. Within this important jurisdiction the Dessave has authority to pursue, capture, and to deliver to the *Fiscaal* all thieves, murderers, and other criminals, until otherwise ordained by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

It is not necessary to describe in what manner the stations in this jurisdiction are at present disposed and garrisoned; because a memorandum of this has been handed to the Dessave, as also special orders as to which garrisons are not to be removed, reduced, or increased without special orders from His Excellency the Governor of the Island or other person authorized thereto.

Because nearly all the lands in this jurisdiction are depopulated, abandoned, and laid waste, we have no need to follow any old laws, customs, or practices of the Sinhalese in cultivating them, but may be guided by such regulations as may be made in the interests of the Company and for the welfare of the Island.

It will be of special importance, with a view to promote the interests of the Company and to bring about the improvement of these lands, that the Dessave should maintain good discipline in the army, among the native as well as the Dutch soldiers. Circuits should be frequently made round the garrisons at the various stations, in order to keep every one in their right place. The unruly should be punished—our own people according to our laws, but the Lascoreens according to their own customs, the privates by lashes of the sjambock,* and the headmen with fines, &c., as the case demands.

The Lascoreens at present under the command of the Dessave of Colombo number 774 men, namely:

172 from Pasdun Korle and Wellalewitte Korle.

389 from Raygam, Salpitty, and Hewagam Korles.

213 from the lands of Negombo.

All these are distributed under the command of such Headmen, *Apoehamys*, and *Aratchies* as the muster-rolls will show.

This number is not quite sufficient for the protection of the extensive District of Colombo, but we must at present get on with it; because in case of emergency a sufficient number of

* A Malay word. It was a whip made of hide; Sin. *Chambukkuwa*. The word in the form here used still exists in the Cape Dutch.

Lascoreens may be procured. The Company cannot just now afford to employ a larger number. Moreover, we have to colonize these lands with our own people, and, in times of war, to depend on them.

To all Lascoreens, except those whom we temporarily drew from Galle, lands have been granted for their maintenance, with a view to each individual providing for himself and his family, and thus relieving the Company of the burden of supplying them with rice rations, which is a very difficult matter. The Dessave should do all in his power to promote agriculture. He should also see that, so far as their duties with regard to their lands will allow, the cultivators are trained to defend themselves and their lands in times of war.

On account of the lands being sadly depopulated and ruined, as we have already stated, we have decided, in the interests of the Company, to cultivate and people these with the Company's bondsmen and slaves. By this means the abandoned and deserted lands will become our lawful property, and we will have supreme dominion there. We will now proceed to consider the regulations which have been made in regard to these lands.

The lands which we have to first cultivate lie principally in the five districts or korles beginning from Pittigalle, northward, with Pasdun and Wellalewitt Korle as far as Anguratotte or Narigelle. It is here that the least difficulty presents itself to the cultivation of the lands by our people. For success in our enterprise we must trust to time. The cultivation of all land north of the Caliture river, from Narigelle up to Gourbevele on the Colombo river, is also under consideration. This includes the largest part of Raygam Korle, the whole of Halpitty Korle, and the largest part of Hewagam Korle, and further, again, beyond the Colombo river, a large part of Hina Korle, which covers about 30 miles and contains beautiful arable lands, which are calculated to produce about 6,000 or 8,000 ammunams of seed. With the seed thus obtained the needs of Colombo may, in the course of time, be supplied.

Overseers have been appointed, one for every two Korles, in order that this work of cultivation may be carried out with care and diligence. The names are as follows : over the Raygam and Halpitty Korle, the Lieutenant Dessave Andre Verlose ; over Pasdun and Wellalewitt Korle, on this side of the river Alican, Salomon Silvester ; and over Hewagam and Hina Korle, Don Joan, Mudliyar of Colombo. The Dessave must see that these individuals perform their duty in such a manner as to advance agriculture in accordance with our plans.

For this purpose the Lieutenant Dessave and the Mudliyar of Colombo have been allowed male and female slaves

with their children, all being bondsmen of the Company, to be used as cultivators instead of coolies. Also buffaloes to be used as plough oxen, among which were female animals for purposes of breeding. The Dessave has to guard against these animals being used for any private work and not exclusively in the service of the Company. Any one discovered using them for other work will be punished with banishment or otherwise as the case demands.

With a view to secure to the Company as soon as possible advantage from the labour of these new subjects, the Dessave must see that they sow on the best lands first of all potatoes, and *natcheria* for their own maintenance. In this way the Company will be relieved of the necessity of giving them rice rations.

As an inducement to these slaves to submit to the rule of a mild and beneficent Government, we have promised them, in accordance with the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India, that all those who are well behaved and industrious, and also their wives, children, and relatives, will be granted their freedom at the end of a year. With a view the sooner to attain our object it is of special importance that these new subjects should not be lashed or treated harshly. They should on the other hand be treated with gentleness and kindness, so that they may forget their fatherland and settle down here.

If we are to hope for God's blessing on this undertaking, we must by degrees teach these poor ignorant people our religion, in accordance with the formula drawn up in the Mallabaar language by the clergymen of this Island, which has been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India. This is a special privilege which God has granted to the Company and this town.

With a view to prevent any of these slaves being exchanged or stolen the Dessave will have to cause the mark of the Company to be branded anew where it has become defaced. He is to keep a perfect list of every family, with the name and surname of each member, his caste, where he lives, and under whose authority. He is to send monthly to His Excellency the Governor the number of deaths and of new-born children, who are not to be marked.

To improve the lands and to make the roads passable at all times and places, for pedestrians as well as for horses, the labour of the slaves and the help of the Lascoreens should be utilized. The Dessave should see that all roads are cleared and strong bridges built over the streams and swamps. The elephants also and other destructive animals must be driven away. There is no doubt that a careful inspection of the lands

will prove that the waters of the marshes and fens, which now make many roads impassable, could be easily directed into the Paniture, Colombo, and Caliture rivers by means of canals. This would greatly improve the lands, and not only make the roads passable during the rainy season, but also make it easier to defend the lands in times of war. The Dessave must therefore pay great attention to this subject.

Another matter of great interest to the Company and this town is the necessity for planting a great many coconut trees. The timber for the building of three strong bridges should also be obtained by the first opportunity. One bridge is to be built over the river of Mutwal, one over that of Panture, and another over that of Negombo. The road which has been constructed to Negombo must be kept clear, as also those to Caliture, Paneture, Hangwelle, and Malvane. The road from Hangwelle to Narigebelle is a very important one and must be improved and kept in repair. The Dessave must further see that houses are built wherever it is necessary, and storehouses for seed, and good huts for the slaves. The storehouses should be well protected. Guards should be stationed at all passes and ferries, in order to prevent the escape of any of the Company's slaves. Should any slaves escape through negligence of the Dessave or Overseers, these officers should be required to make good their value. With a view to prevent theft as much as possible the Dessave should note down where the paddy is stored away and how much has been sown in each *patay** or field.

As good discipline demands that justice should be strictly administered, that the evil doers should be punished, and the well-behaved protected, the Dessave should see that justice is fairly meted out to the natives who have been allowed to dwell in Pasdun, Negombo, Raygam, Halpitty, Hewagam, and Hina Korle. The Overseers are to have no authority in this matter, but must consult the Dessave, who has the power to settle small disputes. But important matters should be referred to the *Landraad*, at present consisting of :

The Dessave Pierre Dupont; the Lieutenant Dessave Andre Verlose; the Captain of the Pasdun Korle; the Mudliyar of Colombo Don Jan de Coste; the Adigar of Matura Jasondea Mudliyar; the Chief Officer of Negombo (who would stand next to the Dessave if the Court is held at Negombo); the Mudliyar of Negombo.

This Court is empowered to settle disputes and questions about lands, to order fines, &c. But civil affairs involving

over 80 rix-dollars, and criminal cases, must be referred to Colombo.

As this Court cannot be always fully constituted in all places, the Dutch Commanders of the stations and the trustworthy *Apuhamies* may be permitted to take the place of those absent, under the condition however that the Dessave is there to preside over the Court.

It being considered necessary that the lands in Raygam, Halpitty, Hewagam, and Hina Korle should be maintained for the support of the town of Colombo, the Dessave is not to admit from the country any of the country people into our stations, without the special orders of His Excellency the Governor.

In order that the objects of the Company may be attained speedily the Dessave should at once commence the cultivation of the *Aldeas** and arable lands mentioned below on account of the Company. None of these fields are to be granted to any one; they are to remain the property of the Company.

These lands are :

In Raygam Korle : Ramoekene, Raygamme, Aloegamme, Mendagamme, and other small villages surrounding.

In Halpitty Korle : Halpitty, Wampu, Tumboville, Belantotte, Attely, and the lands belonging to it beyond Galkissen.

In Hewagam Korle : Werragoda, Gardepitty, Cottuville, Kittampana, Moleriauwe, Battalamoeta, Talangam (near Cota), Malabe, Koswatte, Poelenauwe, Gotte-touwe, Corretotte, and Hewagam.

In Hina Korle : Pelligore, Passegorre, Wannagoda, Kalana, Kahlia, Mahare, and, included therein, Kelingepatte, Hoene-pitty, Dampe, Mammittegamme, and Kalontoudauwe.

Among the advantages which the Company may derive as compensation for the great labour and care expended by it are principally the produce of the fields, the capture of elephants, the trade in areca-nuts, and the revenues of the villages, which sources of profit the Dessave should try to yearly increase. As soon as he can find time he must see that the canal near Cota is properly repaired, with a view to its being useful for the elephant hunt. He is also to see that the Company's elephants are well fed and cared for.

Not much is to be expected from the trade in areca-nuts in this district so long as the King's territory is shut out from us. Notwithstanding this a considerable quantity of areca-nuts may be collected in the Raygam Korle, as well as in Pasdun Korle and in the *Aldeas* of Caliture, Berberyen, Macoene, and Alican, in which places it is to be delivered by

* Sinhalese *pattiya*, a plot of ground where edible roots are planted, bed of yams, &c.—Clough's *Sin.-Eng. Dictionary*.

* Portuguese, villages.

the headmen of the villages from the lands they have on lease.

The revenue from the villages in Pasdun Korle does not very much exceed that of the four villages on the sea board mentioned above. There would be a prospect of increasing it if the inhabitants who have settled down at present in the Galle District would return to Raygam and Halpitty Korle. But for various reasons this does not appear to be desirable just yet. It is possible that the Kandyan King would regard them still as his subjects, and he might try to draw them away. Perhaps also, in his peculiar mood, he would accuse the Company of being unfair. It would therefore be better to colonize and cultivate these lands with our own people. In this way food could be provided for the inhabitants of Colombo, and we would be able to rule there according to our own judgment. This will be of greater advantage to the Company than if these lands were leased out according to the Sinhalese custom. A special resolution has been passed that no *Aldeas* are to be granted as private property to any but a few persons of quality, and to these only temporarily. This subject will be treated of later on.

It is a well known fact that we have to encounter great obstacles at the hands of the Moors, especially in the matter of promoting the Christian religion. The Dissave must therefore order the Moors who are now living in Alican, Berberyen, and Macoene to remove themselves beyond the gravets. The number of Moor families should not be increased in these places, not even by drafts from Galle. The Moors and their children must be trained to such customary labour as has been specified in the instructions for the Dissave of Galle. A copy of these instructions has been forwarded to the Dissave of Colombo, and a copy of his instructions has been forwarded to the Dissave of Galle.

The untrustworthy and deceitful character of the Sinhalese is a fact not unknown to any one who has had to deal with them. Great tact is required on the part of the Dissave to enable him to discover all their wiles and see that the Company is not cheated and swindled. He should be very active and be constantly on the alert. Spies must be sent all over the country to keep the Dissave informed of all that is going on. Any matter of importance must be reported at once to His Excellency the Governor, so that His Honour may be able to take prompt measures. Strict discipline must be preserved among the guards in the stations. The Dissave should inspect the frontier stations at least once a month, to prevent any irregularities on the part of the soldiers and all ill-treatment and robberies of the natives by them.

With a view to prevent the officers of the stations, who are under the command of the Dissave, from offering him bribes, it has been decided by the Council of Ceylon that to each of them, if they desire so, may be granted a piece of land in the neighbourhood of their stations. This will be done under such conditions as have been stated in the letters written on this subject. The Dissave has no right to grant lands to any one on his own authority, either as temporary or permanent possessions. Applications should be made to His Excellency the Governor only. He will consult with the Council, and, in compliance with their advice, dispose of these matters in the most suitable manner.

The Dissave should also see that prayers are said every morning and evening at outstations by a well-conducted corporal or cadet. These corporals or cadets must be exempted from sentry duty. They must also read three or four chapters from the Bible, or a portion of any other work on the Reformed Religion, on Sundays. The chief official should always be present to see that the services are properly conducted and to the honour of God. The reading should, if possible, be concluded with the singing of a few verses of the Psalms of David.

The Dissave must be careful to see that no Sinhalese, especially Chialias or coolies, who are bound to perform labour, are employed as Lascareens. He should always make inquiries to ascertain if any are so employed against the orders of His Excellency the Governor, and to see that they are made to perform their proper duties.

The Dissave must also see that the small number of fishers and the inhabitants who have removed to Galkisse, Morotten, Ratnalane, Paneture, &c., are not molested or ill-treated by passing soldiers.

This also applies to the people of the villages, in order that every one may take care of his family and cultivate his land in peace.

The Chialias from Ouderwane, whose term of service will soon expire, must be given employment as soon as possible near Mutwal, where they will be very useful. The Chialias, as well as other cinnamon-peelers, are under the command of the Captain of the Cinnamon Department, and the latter is under the authority of the Dissave, as laid down in his instructions.

The Dissave must also see that the inland trade in salt, clothes, tobacco, sugar, pepper, and other goods is not impeded in our Settlements, and do all in his power to promote commerce, and thus bring prosperity to the country.

Whenever the Governor sends the Captain to inspect the stations the Dessave is bound to show him due respect. But when the Captain-Lieutenant is sent the Dessave must maintain his dignity above him, as the head of the field army and the chief official at the outstations.

The Dessave must take particular care that the health of our soldiers is looked after in the best possible manner. They should never be allowed to sleep on the ground. Measures should also be taken to prevent their selling, exchanging, or spoiling their clothes, designedly or not. This is a matter of great importance, and affects the honour of our soldiers, the vigilance of the Dessave, and the welfare of the service.

The Dessave, when in town, has no authority over the army, but yet holds his rank in the Council of Ceylon above the Captain-Lieutenant, and has to regard and respect the Captain as the head of the army, to whom an account thereof is to be rendered next after the Governor.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of the Opperkoopman of Colombo, entrusted with the chief authority over the Trade Accounts and the control of the Commerce of the Island.*

As the prospects of the Company in Ceylon have, through God's blessing, been so far promoted that we are now able to administer its affairs according to our original plans for the advantage of the Company and the furtherance of trade, it is necessary that an able and skilful officer should be appointed to assist the Governor, and to carry out all objects connected with the chief administration of Colombo.

* The terms *Opperkoopman*, *Koopman*, &c., which occur here and elsewhere, require some explanation. They were used to denote the rank of an officer in the Civil Service of the East India Company. The various grades were as follows: *Opperkoopman*, *Koopman*, *Onderkoopman*, *Boekhouder*, *Assistent*, and *Aankweekeling*. *Opperkoopman*, which literally means upper merchant, was the highest grade. To this grade belonged the Governor, the *Commandeurs* of Jaffna and Galle, the Chief Administrator, and the principal Dessaves. To the other ranks belonged the various other posts of the service. In the present "Instructions" the terms *Opperkoopman* and *Koopman* are interchangeably applied to the same individual. His office was in later times designated *Hoofd-Administrateur*.

The *Koopman* of Colombo will be esteemed the second in seniority in the government of the town and fourth* in the Council of Ceylon, and as such he will be required to administer the affairs of the town of Colombo during the absence of the Governor, in accordance with the instructions given to him by the Governor.

The great extent of our dominions in the Island does not admit of the Governor paying as much attention to all details in the administration as should be required; but yet this is a duty that must not be neglected. All matters connected with trade are therefore put in the hands of the *Koopman* of Colombo, who is expected to do all in his power to promote commerce, which is the chief purpose of his appointment.

It is the duty of the *Koopman* to see that after receipt, transport, and payment of value of the goods the items agree with the trade accounts. These accounts, as well as the monthly expenses, must be duly entered, with such particulars as may be furnished by the Dispencer, Cashier, Warehousekeeper, &c. This is to be done in the same manner as heretofore, without alteration.

Although the trade accounts are to be kept by the *Opperkoopman*, the journal may be kept by a *Boekhouder* under his direct supervision. But he must himself transfer the items from the day book into the ledger with a view to greater accuracy and trustworthiness of the entries.

The Administrator has also to see that the Dispencer keeps a proper account of sales, out of which the items are entered monthly. A copy of this, as also of the Cashier's and Warehousekeeper's accounts and the salary lists, is to be yearly sent to Batavia.

The *Boekhouder* is to verify monthly the accounts of the Cashier, the Warehousekeeper, and the Paybook-keeper, which will save trouble to the Administrator.

A regular correspondence must be kept up with the departments in Jaffna, Galle, Mallabaar, and Tutucorin, with a view to prevent confusion and delay. The entries of these departments in relation to their accounts with Colombo should be forwarded to Colombo by every opportunity, and the same done from here. The *Boekhouders* are required to strictly obey this order.

The Administrator should take measures to prevent goods in his custody from being removed from the warehouses

* The Governor was the President of the Council, after him came the *Commandeurs* of Jaffna and Galle, according to seniority, and next the *Hoofd-Administrateur* (*Opperkoopman*). The *Commandeurs* being usually absent at their stations, the *Hoofd-Administrateur* had precedence over all the other members regularly present.

without orders signed by the Governor, or, in his absence, by himself.

The Administrator must on no account take upon himself the payment of sums of money to any one but the Cashier. Amounts to be remitted to the other departments will be paid by the Cashier, after receipt of an order signed by the Governor.

So also the Administrator must not take charge of any money except that which is sent from the departments in Batavia or Persia, and these parcels are to be stored up in the warehouses in the condition in which they are received.

The Administrator is to have no authority over the Cashier and the Warehousekeeper. These officers are under the immediate authority of the Governor; but he has the right to look over their accounts and watch their actions. The same applies to the Paybook-keeper. This regulation is made with a view to the due performance of their duties by the officers, according to their instructions.

But all officers appointed over the storehouses, as well as the supervisor of the arsenal, the iron magazine, and matters relating thereto, are placed under the orders of the Administrator.

The Master Attendant of the Shipping is also required to furnish an account of the goods under his care to the Administrator, whenever he should demand it. He has also to hand in yearly the stock books to be sent with the other accounts to Batavia.

The Overseers of the Company's slaves have also orders to send to the Administrator monthly a statement of the number of slaves, the number of deaths among them, and the number of new-born children. They must also furnish an account of the slaves, and of all tools used by them, whenever the Administrator should demand this of them, in order that he may be able to compare his trade accounts with the actual state of things, and thus avoid all suspicion of fraud.

The Administrator should take great care that the storehouses are kept in good repair, that the rice is preserved as far as possible from rats and other vermin, the piece-goods kept in a dry place, the provisions economically dealt with, and everything properly looked after.

And with a view to the Governor having a better eye over these matters, the Administrator must, whenever he finds that the expenditures, such as those in relation to payments, rations, fortifications, &c., are rather high, draw the attention of the Governor to the fact, so that His Honour may be able to take prompt measures for retrenchment.

Efforts should be made to increase the profits, so that the heavy expenditure in the Island may be met.

The Administrator should also see that a careful account is kept, in the form of a ledger, of all weapons and tools in the arsenal, and also that a proper list is made of all unpriced goods. Care should be taken that nothing is stolen, and that the weapons as well as the arsenal are kept in good order.

And as there are at present more than 2,000 slaves in the Island employed in agriculture, the Dessave is to give the Administrator an account of how much seed has been sown and how much is yet in store, so that matters may be properly adjusted.

These instructions, having been thus far drawn up for the guidance of the *Opperkoopman*, but an officer of that dignity not being at present available, two *Onderkooplieden* are to be employed, one to keep the journal, and the other to transfer the entries into the ledger, on the understanding that they unitedly hold the responsibility of an Administrator. They will receive for their services the rations, salary, and wine which a *Koopman* is entitled to draw, and do so until the post is filled by the appointment of an able *Opperkoopman* by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India or by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon. They are expected to carefully follow the instructions here set forth.

*INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of the Master Attendant of the Shipping.**

As it has pleased God to rid Ceylon of the Portuguese, and as the prospects of the Company have improved and navigation has been promoted by the increase of trade, the Council of Ceylon has decided to appoint a Master Attendant of the Shipping, who will not only have the supervision over the Company's yachts, frigates, and shallots, but will also especially see that the ships' materials and provisions, the ammunition, &c., are carefully looked after and, when necessary, supplied to passing ships.

The first duty of the Master Attendant is to compile a stock book, in which are to be entered all articles, even of the slightest importance, which are received or issued on account of the Company.

The Master Attendant is to furnish to the Controller of the Trade Department† a list of all articles received and forwarded belonging to his department, such as ships' materials,

* The word used in the original is "*Equipagimeester*."

† *Negotie Boekhouder*, literally, Trade Bookkeeper.

&c., so that it may always be known how much is in stock ~~and~~ how much wanting.

No goods are to be supplied to any of the vessels except when necessary, and no important issues are to be made without the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

All articles thus issued are to be entered in a separate book, with a note showing for the use of which vessel they were supplied, in order that at any moment an account can be called for, should there be a question of misappropriation.

Articles which are not under his control, such as rice, meat, bacon, arrack, wine, butter, &c., as well as muskets, cartridges, cotton goods, medicines, when required for the Company's ships, must be obtained by the Master Attendant by an order on His Excellency the Governor, or, in his absence, on his representative, the order containing a specification of the quantity required for each vessel. On receipt of this order His Excellency will sanction the issue of the articles by the *Oppekoopman* or the Dispenser.

And as economy is expected from the Master Attendant in the conduct of his department, he must see that every vessel is provided in accordance with the number of its crew and with the period it is expected to be on its voyage, and moderately but not too sparingly.

All timber arriving from outports, either Batavia or any other place, will be under the control of the Master Attendant. He is not to issue any more to the Superintendent of the Carpentry Department* than His Excellency the Governor will allow him by written order.

But the *Boekhouder* must be informed of the quantity of timber used for the repair of the Company's vessels, which is to be entered in the account against the equipment of each ship.

The rope and rigging which accumulate here or which may be left here by ships in charge of the Master Attendant, should be made into cordage for cables, &c., as the requirements of the Company may demand.

The Master Attendant will be required sometimes to undertake short trips in a small yacht for the inspection of places along the sea board and the harbours.

The Master Attendant should see that during the loading and unloading of ships the merchandise, provisions, and other articles are not damaged. He is not to have any dealings with the officers of the Trade Department, nor should he have any authority over them. He must pay due respect to the *Oppekoopman*, who is next in rank to the Governor. So long as no officer is appointed to the charge of the Trade

* *Baas der Scheeps Timmerlieden.*

Department, the *Boekhouders* are to be esteemed as under command of no one but the Governor.

The Constable* of the Garrison with his riflemen, the Superintendents of the Naval Yard, the Smiths' and the Coopers' Department with their men, will be under the command of the Master Attendant; but the Superintendents of the carpenters, masons, stone-cutters, and native smiths and their men will be under the junior Foreman.

The Master Attendant, who also carries the dignity of Constable Majoor,† has as such to enter in a book all guns, gun-carriages, gunpowder, bullets, and other ammunition of every description, in the same way as he is directed to do with the ships' materials.

The Constable Majoor must provide against any one entering the gunpowder magazines without his special orders. Great caution should be observed when opening the magazines. Not more than one should ever be opened at the same time. The floor of the magazine is to be covered all over with *gunny*,‡ up to the place where the gunpowder lies. No one is to enter with shoes, or with keys or such articles in his pocket. They who enter should have no article of steel or iron about them.

The Constable Majoor is to provide against any drunk or even slightly intoxicated riflemen entering the magazine. Twenty-four well-conducted riflemen should therefore be kept employed under his command for this work.

When the magazines are opened the Constable Majoor should notify the fact to the head of the army, who will order all entrances to be guarded by sentinels armed with short pikes, to prevent any one passing carrying inflammable matter.

And in order that everything should be conducted with great caution, no magazines, except those from which the ordinary supply is obtained, should be opened without the orders of His Excellency the Governor or his representative for the time being.

The Constable Majoor must make a careful note of the quantity of gunpowder in store in each magazine, and no one but himself, the Administrator of the Trade Accounts, and His Excellency the Governor must have knowledge of it.

And with a view to keep the gunpowder in stock always of good quality the pots should be emptied once a year,

* Much the same as chief gunner; also called "Constable Majoor."

† Chief gunner, the head of the Artillery. In later times these offices were separated.

‡ *Gunny*, or coarse canvas made of jute.

the powder dried and sorted, and carefully stored away again.

The Constable Majoor must also enter in his book the quantity of ammunition in store at the various stations of the forts, and specify which cannons are kept thereat.

The pieces of ordnance in the boats drawn up at the bastions must every evening be rowed near the bastions, in order to be prepared for unexpected attacks.

The ammunition magazines should be well provided with gun-sponges, sticks, chargers, rams, fire-pots, hand-grenades, &c., in proportion to the number of the pieces of ordnance in use.

As soon as these articles run out of stock, the Governor must be notified of the fact in order that a fresh supply may be got.

And with a view that the work may be conducted with the greater care, the Constable Majoor is allowed to employ, in addition to the twenty-four riflemen, two or three assistant constables as well as a man to prepare the shells and grenades, and twenty sailors besides.

The bastions Zeeburg, Victoria, and Middelburg must be guarded at night by an assistant constable and three or four riflemen. The other riflemen and sailors are to be distributed at the other bastions, especially at Sandenburg, Radja Sinha, Enkhuizen, Rotterdam, and Sodenburg.*

All the unmarried handicraftsmen are to appear every evening at the places appointed to them, where the roll is to be called by the Superintendent of the Carpenters or any one else who may be appointed in his stead by the Constable Majoor. Then the evening prayers are to be said by the Schoolmaster or the Catechist, and the persons who are absent should be punished according to the circumstances of the case.

The Constable Majoor should see that the pieces of ordnance and the various articles belonging to them are kept in good order, so that they may be always ready for defence. He must also see that the ammunition magazines are always well stocked, the gunpowder carefully secured, and that all his subordinates faithfully perform their duties.

If slaves should be required for the loading or unloading of the ships, the Constable Majoor must obtain the authority of the Governor for their employment, so that the work at the fortifications may not be delayed without his knowledge.

* These were the old bastions which existed at the time of the Dutch conquest of Colombo in 1656. The castle limits were afterwards reduced by the exclusion of the *Oude Stad*, i.e., the Pettah.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of the Chief Koopman of the Pay Department and his assistants, with regard to the manner in which they are to keep the accounts.*

As it has been discovered in the verification of the old accounts of the garrisons that the late chief of the Pay Department, Gerrit Dam, not only failed to carry out the instructions of the authorities with regard to the keeping of the accounts, but also proved negligent and untrustworthy to the great prejudice of the Company, therefore, to prevent a repetition of this, the present Chief (*Koopman*) is hereby required to strictly adhere to the instructions given to him, the doing of which will tend all the more to prove his zeal and faithfulness, both in the cause of the Company and that of the poor widows and orphans.

The journal is to be kept by the *Koopman* himself, and he is to employ as his assistant one of the ablest of the *Onderkooplieden* in the same department. The *Koopman* is to transfer every month all entries into the ledger, such as those of the provisions supplied to the Company's employees by the *Winkelier*,† the sale of properties of deceased persons, the salaries paid to persons who may have left, died, been degraded, or discharged. All entries should contain detailed particulars. No omissions should be made on any account, as these particulars are essential for a good journal.

In the journal of the past accounts, the names of those arriving here, with debts to the Company incurred elsewhere, are entered without mention of the place where the accounts were closed with a deficit. This is a serious mistake for which Mr. Gerrit Dam already referred to is responsible. The present *Koopman* is therefore strictly required not to omit any of these particulars.

The *Koopman* must also see that the monthly charges agree with the accounts of the *Winkelier*, as they have been summed up by him and furnished to the *Koopman*, which will prove that the accounts are correct when the salaries are debited in the books of sale.

With a view to prevent the *Koopman* entering names of unknown persons for disbursements or subsidies, all entries must be first verified at the Pay Office, and a written statement made that the persons referred to are known. In cases of negligence the *Winkelier* has to make good the loss. He must also guard against mistakes, because the names are often

* The title of his office was *Zoldy Boekhouder*, with the rank of *Koopman*. See note on p. 24.

† Storekeeper.

written very badly; instances of this kind have occurred, which caused considerable loss to the Company.

And, as the old accounts prove that many debtors have come here from other places, inquiry should be made as to the places where their debts were incurred and as to the vessel by which they arrived. The information thus obtained should be sent to His Excellency the Governor or to his representative, in order that the accounts may be sent to Batavia or to whatever place is concerned, as the Company cannot afford to suffer such losses. The best method for preventing in the future such practices on the part of dishonest people will be for the *Koopman*, on the departure of any debtors, to furnish the *Fiscaal*, at the time of embarkation, with a list of their names, for the information of the bookkeepers of the ships.

On the arrival of any vessel the *Koopman* is to go on board and require the bookkeepers or merchants of the vessel not only to furnish him with a list of the sums of money granted at the time of embarkation to the people who are to disembark, but also to hand in a duplicate copy of it to the *Fiscaal*, or whoever else may be there, to go over the muster-rolls, so that it may be known who are in debt. The amount is to be demanded by the *Fiscaal* of the place of departure or of arrival of the vessels.

We found, on our arrival from Ceylan, that several military persons, who had come from Batavia with the late General Hult of blessed memory as provisional officers, had their names entered in the pay-books as holding permanent offices. This was not only a source of loss to the Company, but was also directly opposed to the instructions of the authorities. The *Fiscaal* must address Mr. Dam on this matter, and the *Boekhouder* is responsible that such cases do not occur again. No one holding a provisional office is to receive a salary as permanent. If any allowance is made above the usual salary, a written order therefor should be issued by His Excellency the Governor or by his representative. On promotion from provisional to permanent offices, a written statement should be handed to the *Boekhouder*, who will then be held responsible if losses be caused through negligence of the rule.

It has also been found in the old accounts of the *Winkelier* that (doubtless under orders) sums have been paid on account of the Court, the *Fiscaal*, the Auctioneer, death-dues, &c., to persons who not only had no claim to them, but even were the debtors of the Company to a considerable amount; so that the Company was thus actually robbed. No other explanation is forthcoming than that these sums were paid through carelessness, without making sure whether the persons

were in debt or not. The *Boekhouder* is therefore strictly ordered not to make payments to any who are indebted to the Company. If, after this warning, a mistake of this kind be made again, either by the *Boekhouder* himself or by one of his assistants, it will be considered in the light of a fraud, and the *Boekhouder* will be required to refund the amount, whether the mistake was made by himself or by his assistants.

In Batavia and elsewhere the rule is observed that the pay bookkeepers or merchants are not to close the accounts relating to any individual before the closing of the books, for the purpose of sending them to the Fatherland, without the authority of the High Magistracy; but here Mr. Gerrit Dam (as his accounts prove) did this in the case of all who applied to him to do so. This is no longer allowed. The *Boekhouder* is not to open or close accounts with any one without a written authority from the Governor or his representative. We consider that it is the province of the Governor and not of the *Boekhouder* to decide these matters. When accounts are opened by order of the Governor the fact should be recorded in the ledger.

The old accounts prove that through the carelessness of the *Boekhouder* and the *Winkelier*, the subsidies and monthly stipends paid to many persons who have left have not been entered in the accounts delivered to them at their departure. This is a serious error, for which the officers mentioned are held responsible, and the amount of which they will have to refund. The *Koopman* of the Pay Department must provide against a repetition of these cases, and thus avoid personal loss.

On the death of any of the Company's soldiers, the *Boekhouder* must make an inventory of his property, in the presence of two members of the Court of Justice, after which all things of any importance must be sold publicly, or given to any persons to whom the deceased may have been indebted, in liquidation of such debts. Where this is inconvenient, through remoteness of the station where the death occurred, the *Boekhouder* may call upon the officers of the place to send the property on to him. This rule is to be strictly observed, and will tend to prevent suspicion against the *Boekhouder*.

We also find that the married soldiers in Ceylon regularly receive their monthly salaries, notwithstanding their being in debt to the Company, and that these debts are allowed to increase. This must also be prevented. The *Boekhouder* is therefore required to make a list of the names of all the married men whom the Company has to reimburse, and another of the names of those who are indebted to it, entering

therein the amounts and the rate of monthly salary. The heads of departments are required to pay off those to whom the Company is indebted, and to pay the soldiers who are in debt to the Company only half their wages, or even less than that, as the Governor may order, so that the accounts may be straightened. The *Boekhouder* is required in future to make such a list every three months.

And as we find that no accounts, entered and paid here, have been sent to Batavia in order to be noted and cancelled in the books there, and also to prevent their being fraudulently paid again in the Fatherland, the *Koopman* or *Boekhouder* must not only strike off these amounts (if any) in the books, with the date of such cancellation, but must also take care that these are monthly registered in a little book; so that there may thus be, besides the register, at least three sets of books. These will serve the purpose not only of furnishing the necessary information to Batavia, but also to the Fatherland. This is customary in Batavia, and we want the same practice followed here.

And although many accounts have been entered with security and many paid, we think it advisable that the *Boekhouder* should keep a memorandum of these, so that he may be able at any time not only to ascertain the names of the securities for the payment, but also to keep them in mind, so that such surety may not at any time leave without placing a substitute, or before it is proved that the Company will not be prejudiced thereby.

At the last mustering of the militia, here as well as in Galle, Negombo, Matura, and other stations, it was discovered that there are some individuals, stationed at advanced guards, who were dishonest enough to receive monthly double rations and subsidies, as well as clothes. They first drew in their own name, and again under some false name adopted for the purpose. This is not only dishonest but also causes great confusion in the accounts. The *Boekhouder* must therefore prepare, as soon as possible, a correct list of all the names in the books of persons who are known, and forward this to Galle, at his earliest convenience, so that the *Winkelier* there may know to whom he has to pay wages and subsidies and to furnish clothes and rations. The *Winkelier* must submit monthly a roll which will show how the garrison of the Fort of Galle is distributed. He is also to see that the names of all men arriving there by ships are entered in the muster-roll, and that his accounts are duly submitted. In default of doing so he will be prosecuted by the *Fiscaal*.*

* The *Fiscaal* was the Crown Prosecutor, Superintendent of Police, &c.

The *Boekhouder* must also make a correct muster-roll of the garrisons in Colombo, Galle, Caliture, and the stations surrounding these places. He ought occasionally to visit these places and call a muster, or send one of his assistants to do this, in order to find out if any transfers have taken place without his knowledge. No doubt these measures will prevent irregular practices, and be of advantage to the Company.

These are the points demanding the attentive observance of the *Koopman* or his successors, as well as the instructions previously given by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

And with a view to properly conducting these matters, full authority with regard to them is given to the *Koopman* of the Pay Department, in which he will receive the support of His Excellency the Governor.

The *Winkelier* is under his authority, and must personally compare his books with those of the *Koopman* whenever the latter requires him so to do. The books must be monthly balanced. Should the *Winkelier* neglect this duty His Excellency the Governor must be informed of it. The *Winkelier* must furnish the *Boekhouder* with particulars of whatever he may have provided persons departing from the Island with.

But the *Koopman* of the Trade Department may call upon the *Koopman* of the Pay Department and the *Winkelier* for a comparison and verification of the accounts appearing in their books with those of the Trade Department. This should be done every four months, and the *Fiscaal* of Colombo has a right to be present on such occasions if he desires so.

The *Koopman* of the Pay Department will have as his assistants two *Onderkooplieden*. The one is to keep the ledger, and the other the journal, with a view to the training of officers for this work, which is important in the interest of the Company and in that of the poor orphans and widows. Four other able assistants will be at his service for clerical work.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of the *Winkelier* or Chief Storekeeper of Colombo.

It is of great importance that new instructions should be given, which should be strictly carried out, pending further orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India, as the last accounts submitted by the *Winkelier*

of Galle and Colombo were not at all satisfactory, owing to the omission to state, in terms of the orders of the Council, what articles had been issued. This proved carelessness and neglect on the part of that officer, to the prejudice of the Company. These accounts did not agree with the accounts of the garrisons and of the Pay Department, and were found to have been incorrect for many years.

The *Winkelier* must, without fail, enter monthly in the journal all articles and cash received from the *Koopman* of the Pay Department and from the Cashier. He is expected to provide against theft of the cash and to preserve the articles from damage. He will be held responsible for any failure to comply with these instructions.

He is to draw up from the journal a ledger, with a specified account of the clothes and other articles, as required in proper bookkeeping. The balance should be made up every month to prove how much goods and cash have been left in his charge. Failure to comply with this rule will involve a fine of three months' salary.

The *Winkelier* has not the right to give out goods or cash belonging to the Company to any of the Company's servants or private persons, nor has he the right to grant subsidies. In the event of his doing so, he will be prosecuted by the *Fiscaal*, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor, besides being required to refund the amount involved. He must see that the daily issue of goods and cash, besides being entered in the journal, is also made to appear in a separate book, and he must not deliver any goods nor issue any cash without an order signed by the *Koopman* of the Pay Department. This will prevent mistakes and obviate any discrepancies between his books and those of the Pay Department. Should differences arise through an omission to observe this rule the *Winkelier* will be held responsible for them.

The accounts in this second book must be closed every month, and a correct note of it made in the journal. This was not done in Colombo and Galle until now, though it is done in India in all places where the administration is on a proper basis.

Between the 3rd and the 9th of every month the *Winkelier* must send to the *Koopman* of the Pay Department a copy, with his signature, of the accounts of the past month, and also furnish the *Koopman* of the Trade Department with a memorandum of all articles and cash issued during the same period. This will tend to keep the various books in agreement with each other.

Besides this memorandum of goods and cash the *Winkelier* must also furnish the *Oppekoopman* with a separate memorandum of all subsidies paid by him under orders to the garrison of this town and to those of outlying forts and stations, stating clearly how much has been paid to each corporal, painter, carpenter, smith, or other handicraftsman, or to the sailors who have been ordered to stay on land. A special list or roll is to be kept of these persons, in which must be entered their Christian and surname and their birthplace. Their quality or rank should also be specified on a separate page. In the case of the soldiers the entries must be made alphabetically, on account of their number. The *Winkelier* must also, before the 15th of every fourth month, enter these subsidies in his journal, adding the Christian and surname of each individual, and send a copy with his signature to the *Koopman* of the Pay Department, in order that he may charge the amount to the persons concerned.

Should the *Winkelier* be required to provide for the crew of any vessel on its arrival, he must keep a memorandum of the particulars in a separate book, showing clearly the name of the ship, &c., until he sends such an account to the *Oppekoopman* to be entered in the accounts against such vessel before its departure.

The *Winkelier* must have ready in February every year a double set of books to be sent to Batavia. We must have the rules observed in Batavia at present followed also here. Failure on the part of the *Winkelier* to comply with them will involve loss of office and salary. The store and cash books, as well as the books of trade and the pay books, are to be sent yearly to Batavia.

The *Winkelier* should demand receipt for all payments, as is usual in Batavia and most places in India, and as required long since by the authorities. These receipts must be annexed to the orders and carefully preserved, so that they may be produced in the event of any person denying having obtained the articles or cash. This will prevent suspicion and blame being attached to the *Winkelier*.

And with a view to these matters being properly carried out, the *Winkelier* should confer with the *Koopman* of the Pay Department for the purpose of comparison of the books whenever required to do so. On these occasions the *Fiscaal* shall by virtue of his office have the right to be present to see that the Company's interests are protected.

The *Winkelier* may not accept any orders but those signed personally by the Governor or by his substitute, not even if they are signed upon their order by the Secretary or any other person.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Treasurer of Colombo.

THE Treasurer of Colombo only shall have the custody of the Company's cash.* He shall pay all demands and receive all dues, without any person interfering with the functions of his office.

When a fresh amount of cash is required the Treasurer shall take his cash book (which must prove that his accounts have been balanced) to His Excellency the Governor or his substitute, and obtain from him a written order to draw the amount required from the Company's stores. He must without delay enter the amount in his books on the debit side of his accounts and leave the written order which he received with the Chief Commissariat Officer.

He is not to receive any sums without a written order and particulars as to the head under which the payment is made.

He is likewise not to make any payments, however small without a written order giving the particulars and the reason for the payment.

If it be found that the Treasurer had, either directly or indirectly, paid any sums without such authority, he will be summarily dismissed from office and sent to Batavia on the charge of fraud. He may point to this clause as his authority whenever called upon to break this rule.

The Treasurer must make no entries in any other than his cash book, in which he must enter all payments and receipts the moment they are made. The *Fiscaal* of Colombo is authorized to examine his books every two or three months communicating the fact to the Governor, and compare all orders with the books to see that all entries have been properly made or no sums paid without order.

Soon after the expiry of the month, the Treasurer must forward to the Governor an account of the receipts and expenditure for the past month, showing the balance in hand.

All cash received by the Treasurer from the Company's stores must be specified in his books, viz., the different kinds of coins he obtained must be shown, whether ducats, rix-dollars, crowns, Spanish reals, Portuguese coin, copper coin, or Dutch coin.

The Treasurer must take care that the Company's cash is well secured and locked up in his house; should anything be stolen he will have to refund the amount.

The Treasurer is required to take an oath that he will carry out these rules.

* All specie remained with the *Winkelier* or Storekeeper with other stores until it was drawn out for issue upon proper orders. It then went to form the funds in the custody of the Treasurer.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Chief Commissariat Officer of Colombo.

ON account of the good testimony we have received of the present Commissariat Officer, and the confidence we have in his fidelity and ability, we have entrusted to his custody all the provisions for this Fort, the quantity of which was found to agree with the trade accounts last February. He is expected to carefully carry out his charge, under the supervision of the Administrator. It is necessary, as well in the interest of the Company as in his own, that he should himself every evening inspect and lock up the warehouses, so that the Company may be saved loss and he may not run the risk of being charged with carelessness.

Should the magazines require repair, or anything else be wanting, the Commissariat Officer must apply to the Administrator, or, in his absence, to the Governor. Great care must be exercised to preserve the provisions from thieves and damage.

The keys of the warehouses must be deposited every evening in the house of the Administrator, from where the Commissariat Officer should obtain them when required.

He must also provide against fraud on the part of those appointed to assist him. Instances of fraud have occurred, and the persons have been punished. He should therefore exercise great care, in order to avoid suspicion and trouble.

Careful verification should be made of all provisions received, especially of the rice, specifying clearly from where and in what vessel it was brought, and in which magazine it is stored away, as also who has received it, requiring such person to sign his name for the receipt in a book kept for the purpose, as is customary in Batavia and elsewhere.

Likewise particulars relating to the delivery of rice from the warehouses should be carefully written down, with a view to it always being possible to prove how much rice was in the warehouses at certain times and when it was issued, which will serve to prove the ability of the Commissariat Officer. Every year on the closing of the books a correct copy of them is to be made, as is done now.

Owing to other important matters it has not yet been possible to build a large warehouse where all rice could be kept, so that until now it had to be stored in different places. No warehouse, except the one out of which the supplies are being drawn at the time, should be opened without the special orders of His Excellency the Governor. Some of the best rice is always to be put aside for the table of the Governor, so that no special warehouse need be opened on that account.

When one warehouse becomes empty the Commissariat Officer must examine the accounts of delivery and note down how much is missing. The oldest and worst quality of rice should always be issued first. The same rule must be observed with regard to the other provisions, such as meat, bacon, butter, oil, &c., in order that no spoilt provisions may have to be thrown away, and it may be always depended upon that the warehouses contain food stuffs of good quality.

The Commissariat Officer shall not on any account deliver articles from the warehouses to any one without the orders of the Governor or the Administrator. Should he act contrary to this rule he will not only have to refund the amount involved, but also be tried by the Council.

And as the meat and bacon now in store, which has been sent lately from Batavia, is of good quality and quite fresh, the Commissariat Officer must see that it is well looked after, and from time to time pickled again, if necessary, to preserve it from damage. The same is to be done with the Dutch and Bengal butter, &c. We consider these matters as within the province of that officer.

No supplies of meat, bacon, butter, brandy, &c., are to be received by him without a committee of two persons appointed by the Governor being present. These two persons must also sign for the receipt of the articles, and submit their report to the Governor and the Administrator in order that His Excellency may acknowledge the receipt of the articles to Batavia or whatever place the provisions were sent from, and the Administrator may enter it in his trade accounts.

Likewise the Commissariat Officer is not to ship any provisions before having shown them to the Captain of the ship or to the person who has to take delivery of the articles, who also must sign his name after receipt, in order to put an end to the complaints of fraud that are made, and with a view to punish the culprits in cases of dishonesty. Here also the officer is responsible for the carrying out of the rule, and will be required to make good any loss involved by breaking it.

The sale of rice, butter, oil, &c., is to be continued on the same basis as it was heretofore. We do not think that any alterations need be made on this head, because it would not be in the interest of the Company, and the old arrangements save the Commissariat Officer many a little trouble. Any one can obtain in small quantities what he requires from the Burghers who hold a license for the sale of such articles. With the lamp oil, wax, and some other articles not mentioned above, the officer should be economical, especially with the lamp oil, which on account of its being scarce is not to be sold, and also not to be issued otherwise than to the house of the Governor (as much

as His Excellency requires), to the stations and advanced guards of Colombo, to the pay and other offices as much as will be needed for work at night, and to the Court of Justice and the Political Council three cans a month, which quantity must be made to suffice for their purposes.

The Commissariat Officer must furnish the Administrator every month with an account of the articles consumed, and also compare with him the accounts of the provisions sold with the counterfoil kept thereof, with a view to avoid differences between it and the accounts of the Treasurer as well as the trade accounts.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of the Sub-Inspector of Public Works.

THESE instructions have been drawn up for the guidance of the Sub-Inspector of Public Works, whose appointment as Special Surveyor and Engineer is necessary on account of this town and fort having to be re-fortified by order of the authorities, and with a view to this important work being carefully carried out.

The Sub-Inspector must see that no fortification or any other work is commenced before the Chief Inspector has given instructions as to the manner of carrying it out.

The Superintendent of the Carpenters shall have no power to send any of his men to do any work or effect any repairs for himself or others. Nothing whatever, however trivial, is to be done without the knowledge of the Inspector.

All boards, beams, and other timber, except that which is in the custody of the Master Attendant of the Shipping, shall be in the charge of the Inspector. No timber shall be issued by the person having charge of the same under his supervision without an order in his own handwriting, in order that he may always know how much is in store, and to prevent frauds which lead to loss to the Company. Neither should other materials, even so much as a nail, be issued without a similar order, so that the use of anything for private purposes may be prevented. Persons requiring any materials may buy them from the Company.

The Overseer of the Company's slaves shall have no power to enter upon any work, or to detail slaves to do masonry work for private persons, nor shall he send any *chunam* or other material to them without the orders of His Excellency the Governor or of the Inspector. Should the Governor give such an order it must be carried out without delay, but the Inspector must be informed, in order that the employment of the

Company's slaves or the use of the Company's materials may not be diverted to private purposes without his knowledge.

The stone-cutters also are not to work at any building, gateway, &c., without the orders of the Inspector, with a view to secure that the works are effected according to the plans of His Excellency the Governor and of the Inspector. The latter is responsible for the observance of this rule.

The Inspector has the right to order the smiths to make shovels, axes, mattocks, hinges, locks, hooks, bolts, and other small articles required for the Company's service. His orders should be carried out without delay, in order that the work may not be retarded for want of materials; but work required to be done for the Shipbuilding Department must have the preference, as already stated in the instructions for the Master Attendant of the Shipping.

No axes, mattocks, shovels, choppers, or other tools are to be made, or any old ones repaired, without the approval of the Inspector.

The shipwrights are not allowed to do any work at private buildings either within or without the town except with the knowledge of the Inspector and on special order of His Excellency the Governor; not even if the Master Attendant of the Shipping should order them to do so. They must strictly obey the Inspector in this matter. No planks required for shipbuilding are to be obtained without a written order of the Inspector, so that it may be known what the articles have been used for.

All shipbuilding materials are in the custody of the Inspector, as this is also considered to come within the sphere of his duties.

And with a view to the work being carefully carried out, a correct statement of where the slaves and their overseers have been daily employed should be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

The Inspector has no power to order any work of importance to be done on his own account, but shall do so only with the special orders of the Governor.

But all repairs to buildings, as in the case of leaking roofs, defective locks, and bolts to warehouses, &c., he has the right to order to be done in the first instance, informing the Governor of any repairs of importance.

The Inspector is responsible to no one for an account of his conduct but to His Excellency the Governor. He must however show due regard to the Administrator or his substitute, on whose order he has to submit a report of his administration with regard to the slaves, timber, and all that is to be entered in the trade accounts.

The Master Attendant of the Shipping will keep his own account of the timber under his charge, and will be looked upon as the Superintendent of the Smiths. The Inspector and he should work harmoniously together and show each other mutual respect.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Captain of the Cinnamon Peelers or Superintendent of the Cinnamon Department.

THE principal qualifications required in the Superintendent of the Cinnamon Peelers (called formerly by the Portuguese Captain of the Mahabade) are, honesty, unselfishness, wisdom, and justice; because, if the cinnamon peelers are ruled according to the customs and usages of their country, their number will suffice, without hardship to them, for the collecting of the required quantity of cinnamon for the Company's warehouse.

It is a well known fact that these peelers, usually known under the name of *Chaliyas*, who compose, according to authorities, a separate nation (a matter of no importance to us), have to be ruled in a particular manner in order to make them perform the duties which they owe, according to their capacities, both individually and as a community.

The district in which the *Chaliyas* live is called "Mahabade," and includes the villages and hamlets Billitot, Cosgude, Accurte, Madampe, Raygamme, Lanedemoendere, Magale, and Dadale.

The *Roene Chaliyas*, which name means the "scattered peelers," are, as their name indicates, a dispersed people, descended from the *Chaliyas*. They live mostly in and around Mature, and also in some other places, but not in the villages of the Mahabade.

It is a peculiarity with this people that they are separated into classes of officers and subordinates for the purpose of dividing their services. Great tact is required on the part of the Captain to extort these duties from them. The various officers are:

First.—The *Vidanas*, who are next in rank to the Captain, and with whose assistance he has to carry out the principal functions of his office. They have authority over the *Chaliyas* in the Captain's absence. For the future four *Vidanas* are considered to be sufficient.

The first or Chief *Vidana* is the "Mahabade," who, next to the Captain, has chief authority over the *Chaliyas* in Billitot, Cosgude, Madampe, Dadale, Magale, and Lanedemoendere.

The second *Vidana* has authority over the *Chaliyas* in the lands surrounding Colombo and those living in the villages and

hamlets Tottebadde, Morregalle, Calnamodere, Calemaele, Chiduase, Pottepitty, Purvatte, Wascadoe, and in and around Negombo. He is called the "Hoelambade" Vidana.

The third is the Vidana of the so-called Roene Chaliyas, or scattered cinnamon peelers, living in the district of Mature.

The fourth is the Vidana of Raygamme, who has authority in the village of that name and resides there.

Next in rank to the Vidanas are the "*Durias*," distinguished as Chief *Durias* or *Madurias*, who act as substitutes for the Vidanas in their absence, and the Sub-*Durias*, who are employed as Superintendents whenever necessary.

The Captain is expected to treat the Vidanas and Durias in such a manner that our authority may neither be lessened by too much lenience shown, nor the kindly feeling existing at present be disturbed through a too strict and harsh discipline. Tact and discrimination are therefore required in that officer.

The number of Durias is to be reduced, and no more than this number is to be employed in future, as this is quite sufficient for the work that is to be done.

For we find that it is not in the interests of the Company to employ a larger number, when it is considered that each Chief Duria is allowed all the cinnamon his lands yield, the services of one cinnamon peeler, and the pay of a *Deccum Carria*.*

The Sub-Durias, besides being allowed to cultivate cinnamon in their gardens, receive the pay of a cinnamon peeler. Their number has been reduced only in those places where it could be done without rousing too much opposition.

The plan of reduction is as follows :

Employed at present.		To be reduced to—	
Chief Durias.	Sub-Durias.	Chief Durias.	Sub-Durias.

In the Village of Billitot.

4	..	20	..	2	..	6
---	----	----	----	---	----	---

Cosgude.

3	..	9	..	1	..	4
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Madampe.

3	..	5	..	1	..	2
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Dadale.

2	..	1	..	1	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

* *Deccumcareas* (or *lyfgeld betaalers*, according to Valentyn) were the payers of the *deccum*, a species of body tax.

Employed at present.		To be reduced to—	
Chief Durias.	Sub-Durias.	Chief Durias.	Sub-Durias.

Magale.

—	..	1	..	—	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Lanedemoendere.

2	..	—	..	1	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Raygamme.

2	..	3	..	1	..	2
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Colombo.

—	..	1	..	—	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Over the Roene Chaliyas.

3	..	6	..	2	..	3
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Negombo.

1	..	—	..	1	..	—
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Oudeware.

2	..	—	..	1	..	—
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Wascadoe.

—	..	1	..	—	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Pottepitty.

—	..	1	..	—	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Purvatte.

—	..	1	..	—	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Calnamodere.

1	..	1	..	1	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Calemaele.

1	..	1	..	1	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Morregalle.

—	..	1	..	—	..	1
---	----	---	----	---	----	---

In Accurle and Tottebadde are no cinnamon peelers, but there are two Chiefs over the *Deccum Carrias*.

—	..	2	..	—	..	2
24		54		13		29

It has been thought advisable to keep the number of Durias up to the present strength until their places in the respective

villages become vacant by death. The Captain must see that such places are not filled, so that in the course of time the number of Durias will be in keeping with the proposed reduction. The dismissal of such Durias as should misconduct themselves will also serve to bring about the reduction. Such persons are not to be appointed again in case of vacancies. The Captain has no power himself to dismiss or appoint them, but must do so only with the special authority of His Excellency the Governor.

It is the duty of the Vidanas and Durias to furnish the Captain with a correct list of all Chaliyas who are under their supervision—men, women, and children. Formerly a list of the men only was made, and the names of such youths as were considered by the Captain able to perform service, and the consequence was that the Durias withheld some of the names and made the people work for their private purposes. The Captain must therefore see that they render to him a complete list of every family, not only the men, but also the women and children, with particulars showing the lands and gardens they possess and the value of these, as also how much they will be able to pay as taxes.

The Chaliyas have not the right, like other natives of Ceylon, to sell or alienate the lands granted to them. Their heirs may inherit, but they may not sell. Many of the Chaliyas have become poor by doing so. The Company has the right to seize the property if this order is violated. The sale will be null and void, and both seller and purchaser will be severely punished. A note must be made of the amount of money a Chaliya possesses at the time of his entering the Company's service, and a watch kept on how much he spends, so that it may be easily discovered if he should sell his grant.

The *Handarias* or *Poethennes* are the children or descendants of the Durias, whose duty it is to perform such services as they are ordered to do by the Captain, the Vidana, or the Duria, and they are to take part in binding cinnamon. In time of need the Captain may call upon them to take up arms and accompany him in war, or to follow the officer in command for the protection of the cinnamon peelers; but they must be always exempted from carrying loads and never be used for cooly work. They have to pay yearly poll-taxes, according to their height, strength, and age. The maximum is four *laryns** a year. The number of this class this year amounted to 299.

The Aratchies of the cinnamon peelers hold the same position as other Sinhalese officers of war.

* See note on p. 2.

The children of the Lascoreens follow their fathers in times of war, but are only employed in carrying letters, doing errands, &c., and do not have to pay any tax.

The Captain must provide against such children of the Chaliyas as are bound to serve from being concealed and brought up privately by Lascoreens, because there is a disposition to endeavour to escape from service.

The Captain must keep a muster-roll of all Lascoreens among the Chaliyas, like in the case of all other castes, and note down carefully where they are stationed, because, as has been always the custom, they are all under the command of the Dessave. The Captain of the Mahabade has no power to remove any Lascoreens from their stations without the approval of the Dessave, or, in special cases, without orders of His Excellency the Governor. But the Lascoreens who are unemployed are under the command of the Captain, and must assist in the Cinnamon Department, especially those of Galle and Colombo, so also must the Aratchies. There are at present five Aratchies and about a hundred Lascoreens.

The *Deccum Carrias** correspond to and are treated as coolies, and have always been so regarded and employed. They do duty as canganies, messengers, and letter carriers, and are bound to serve in all ordinary, inferior, and servile occupations. Their movement from one place to another is not calculated to affect in the smallest manner the cinnamon industry; because, with the exception of a few of their number who are bound to perform special village duty, they will not be liable to payment of poll-tax. Their number is three hundred and seventy-nine.

---The *Corondahalias*, though last in rank among the Chaliyas are the real cinnamon peelers, and have to perform most labour. They must therefore be dealt with with great care. This class does not pay any taxes in money. When employing them the Captain and the Vidana must take into consideration their age, height, and state of health. The tax they pay is called *Engebades*, and consists of a certain quantity of cinnamon. The maximum is eleven *roben*† of 62 lb. a year, which is looked upon as their poll-tax. Besides this each individual is usually required to furnish on payment from one to twelve *roben*, because without this extra peeling the Company would not receive a sufficient quantity, as the number of Corondahalias is very small. They receive six *laryns* for each

* See note on p. 44.

† According to *Valentyn* (vol. V., page 56) the following table was in use in weighing and measuring cinnamon:—9 lb. = 1 markal; 62 lb. = 1 robbe; 12 robbe = 1 bahar (great); 480 lb. = 1 bahar (small).

bale of cinnamon of 600 lb., and during the peeling season they are provided with rice, salt, and fish, or, when more convenient, they receive extra pay in lieu of their food, provided they have delivered the quantity demanded as poll-tax. The Durias are responsible for the due collection of these taxes, and defaulters are to be punished.

The Corondahalias are under the command of special Durias, whose chief duty it is to see that every cinnamon peeler under his supervision delivers the exact quantity of cinnamon demanded from him. The number of Corondahalias is at present seven hundred and thirty-two.

In every *Aldea** is a clerk, who also has some cinnamon peelers under his command, but this is a disadvantage to the Company. It would therefore be much better if these clerks could be paid for their services in a different way. But considering the opposition which every change among these rough people is met with, the Captain is recommended to follow the old custom, pending further orders of His Excellency the Governor.

Having thus far described the duties of the Chaliyas, we will now pass on to the principal duty of the Captain with regard to the successful performance of his functions. It consists in the preparation of a correct description of every Chaliya family in a suitable roll, showing their class, name, condition, profession, office, duties, qualifications, domicile, village, hamlet, and dwelling house, taking great care that none are left out. Even should any have escaped from the Company's service before now, through favouritism or fraud, they must all be entered in the roll, because it would otherwise be prejudicial to the interests of the Company, considering that if one man is exempted now, all his descendants will be free from furnishing cinnamon to the Company in the future.

His Excellency the Governor will give orders when this compilation is to be made, and he will appoint a committee of two persons to assist the Captain in the work. One of these will be the Dessave of the district for the year the cinnamon is peeled. A great deal of fraud was formerly committed in connection with this work by persons' names being left out from the rolls and their services being misapplied for private purposes, thus putting an undue amount of work on those who were enlisted. We hope to prevent such practices in the future by the appointment of the committee referred to. All Chaliyas are to appear before them to be described in the roll, and the quantity of cinnamon which

each has to furnish will be fixed according to the requirements of the Company.

But these taxes must be exacted with discrimination, old and weak people and youths being taxed lighter than the others. Every year the roll should be altered by reducing or increasing the quantity according to the state of the people. Youths are taxed for the first time at the age of twelve, when they have to furnish for the first year one *robbe* of 62 lb. of cinnamon. This quantity is gradually increased, until the maximum of eleven *robbes* is reached. This is exacted only from healthy and strong men, the quantity being reduced again as they get old until the minimum of one *robbe* is reached. All cinnamon which they peel besides their dues should be paid for at the rate of six *laryns* for each bale of 600 lb. There is a difference in the weight of the bales of the Mahabade Chaliyas and those of the Roene Chaliyas, which is rather inconvenient. We would wish therefore that the Captain would endeavour to introduce the weight used by the Mahabade generally, if it could be done without raising opposition.

And in order that the Captain may be always able to take the actual number of Chaliyas under his command, it would be necessary for him, between the great and the small cinnamon harvests, to hold also twice a general mustering, with a view to striking off the names of the deceased and entering those of the new-born children. This will greatly simplify the work at the yearly compilation of the roll, and prevent mistakes.

The Captain should see that the coolies among the Chaliyas are not employed in other duties than those of the Mahabade. They are thus exempted because they work yearly for six months in the jungle, and should be employed in extra services only under special orders of His Excellency the Governor or the high authorities. Only those are excepted who have to perform village duties or are bound to render other services.

After completion of the list, which is to be ready in April, it is the Captain's duty to see that the Durias gather together all the cinnamon peelers in the place where the cinnamon harvest is to be held.

The great harvest lasts from the beginning of July till the end of September. This is the blossoming season of the cinnamon, when the bark is most easily removed. It is during this season that the Chaliyas have to deliver the quantity of cinnamon required from them as poll-tax; and they are only excused in cases of illness or other accident which might interfere with their rendering their due. In these cases they are allowed to fulfil their obligation, should their health permit it, during the small harvest, which is held in

* See note on p. 21.

January and February. The Captain must see that during this small harvest all arrears are paid up, and should anything be still due, the Durias must make good the deficit. They are not to be excused from this, except where it is proved beyond doubt that the person primarily liable was totally unable to render his due.

Although these two harvests are very convenient, we think that the cinnamon peelers would themselves prefer having only one harvest, from June till October, so that they may devote the other six months of the year entirely to the cultivation of their lands and to their trades, instead of having to suspend these occupations during January and February.

We understand that this could be easily done by a little judicious arrangement; but we do not give any definite orders to that effect, and rather leave the decision of the matter with His Excellency the Governor, who will make arrangements best suited to the circumstances of the case and the interests of the Company.

The cinnamon district extends from the river Chilao* on the north to the river Walewe on the south. There is no fear of a scarcity of cinnamon, as the scene of the harvest is changed yearly and the bushes in the respective localities have time to grow.

With a view to maintain our authority in the villages occupied by the cinnamon peelers during the harvest time, in the absence of the Captain and Vidanas, some trustworthy Durias should be placed in charge to see that our orders are carried out.

And although the trade in or transport of cinnamon has been prohibited by *plackaat*, the Captain must keep a careful watch over these transactions, and inform the authorities should he discover any violation of the law. He should also, if he come across anywhere any alembics for the distillation of cinnamon oil, destroy these and report the offenders to the authorities. Failure on the part of the Captain to comply with these orders will be considered a breach of duty.

During the cinnamon harvest the Captain and Durias must see that the cinnamon peeled is of good and fine quality and not coarse. This will be no disadvantage to the peelers, because the very coarse bark is not accepted in payment of their taxes.

With a view to maintain the tribe of cinnamon peelers, none but the supreme authorities shall have power to discharge any single Chaliya, much less larger numbers of them from the

tribe, as this is sure to lead to evil consequences. The Captain's serious attention is invited to this matter, and he is also recommended to keep a sharp look out that no children of the cinnamon peelers are given up by them to be brought up by the Durias, Ilandarias, or coolies; because this the Corondahalias have always tried to do, in order to free their children from the task of cinnamon peeling. With this object they often pawn or sell them to other free natives, having partly a dislike to the occupation itself and partly an aversion to remain in a tribe which they imagine is looked upon with contempt by others. The Captain must therefore keep a close watch that no one is raised to a class above that in which he is born or reduced to a station below it. Thus, the children of Durias must remain Ilandarias; those of coolies, coolies; and those of cinnamon peelers, cinnamon peelers; because it would otherwise tend to the prejudice of the Company.

If any of the cinnamon peelers should leave their villages and apply to one of the Mudliyors, Apuhamies, or Aratchies to be admitted as Lascoreens, these officers are not to receive them, but must send them back to the place they came from. This rule has not been properly observed, with the consequence that sixteen or seventeen of these cinnamon peelers have become Lascoreens. The Captain of the Cinnamon Department must report this matter to the supreme authorities, with a view to the Chaliyas being sent back and those who admitted them being punished. This will prevent in the future practises which are calculated in the course of time to lead to the extinction of the Mahabade. Should the Chaliyas try to escape from the harvest, the Captain must restrain them with assistance obtained from the chief of the field army.

It is desirable, with a view to increase the number of cinnamon peelers, to have the illegitimate children of the Durias, Lascoreens, Ilandarias, and Pottabendes, of which there are a considerable number, brought up as cinnamon peelers. This can not be done just yet, as it would cause great discontentment among that class of people, but a rule could be made to compel the parents of illegitimate children henceforth to bring them up as cinnamon peelers. This would induce the Chief Durias, Ilandarias, and Pottabendes to marry and thus avoid this servitude of their children. The Captain must not however take any steps in this matter without special orders of His Excellency the Governor, to whose judgment and good management this matter is recommended.

It would be a great relief to the Mahabade if the circumstances could be improved of the impoverished Chaliyas who have been obliged to sell their gardens, and are now employed

* Doduru-oya.

in other services both by the Company and by unknown private persons, so that they have been obliged to leave their birthplaces and live now with the whole of their families in other villages. The Captain should therefore cause such poor families to be traced out, and, through the authority of the Dessave of the district, be made to return to their birthplaces, to be placed in suitable positions according to their caste and circumstances. The Captain should then give instructions to the Dessave of each district as to the manner in which they are to be helped; because there is no scarcity of land to provide for their maintenance and raise them out of their impoverished state.

The Captain has supervision besides over the Cinnamon Department also over the collection of the yearly *Deccom* or poll-tax from those who become liable to pay this, so that the payment may be in proportion to the income of the individual. The amount is to be handed over to the Company's tax-receiver. The Captain must make a correct list or roll, in which must be mentioned in detail the name, age, qualifications, circumstances, property, and dwelling house of all who have made payment, and, assisted by the Committee, follow in this matter the same plan that was prescribed for the compilation of the general description mentioned before. This roll may serve as the basis for the taxes in future. The tax of the *Deccom*, which is first demanded at the age of eleven years and amounts then to three stivers or one-fourth laryn a year, is gradually increased till the maximum of four laryns or forty-eight stivers is reached, and at old age, and in case of weak health, is gradually reduced again to the minimum of three stivers. From the payment of this *Deccom* tax are exempted the cinnamon peelers themselves, those who are known under the name of Corondahalias, women of all ages, youths under the age of eleven, and the Lascoreens of the Chaliya caste. All others have to pay the tax, so that both the Captain and the Committee must provide against anyone's name being omitted, either by favouritism, intercession on the part of the Vidanas or Durias, or their own connivance. A list should also be made of the names of those who have been exempted by the Vidanas and Durias, in order that the matter may be properly conducted, and that it may be easily seen how much the Company receives as dues and how much it spends on benefits.

The Captain's authority with regard to punishments is limited. All offences and serious disputes among the Chaliyas must be referred for adjudication to the chief authorities of the nearest station. The Captain must give information of such cases to His Excellency the Governor, the Commandeur of

Galle, or to the Dessave of the district, after which the *Fiscaal* will attend to the matter.

Matters of small importance, which may be disposed of by fines, whacks with the fist on the back, or putting in shackles, and such like punishments after the manner of the Sinhalese, are left to be dealt with by the Captain, who however is recommended to exercise moderation and indulgence.

But the Vidanas, the Chief and the Sub-Durias, Canganes, Clerks, and Schoolmasters should not be thus punished for small offences, because we consider it improper that they should be exposed to the mockery and scorn of those over whom they have supervision. Their cases should be referred to the next authorities, who will punish them as circumstances demand.

If the Vidanas, Durias, or other officers be ordered to pay fines, as has often occurred, the Captain must receive the amount and make an entry of it. He is not to appropriate it himself or to dispose of it in any way. He must hand it over to the Secretary or Cashier as soon as he comes to Galle or Colombo. According to the old customs of the country it should be returned to the defaulter, whenever his conduct improves, or be otherwise forfeited for the benefit of the poor, the decision of which is left to His Excellency the Governor or the Commandeur of Galle.

The Captain is also responsible for the due collection of the areca-nut which the Chaliyas in the villages Cosgude, Billitot, Madampe, Dadale, Magale, and Lanedemoendere have yearly to furnish. In the first three villages the number of nuts per annum should be 32,000, in the other places 24,000. For the overplus the Company ought not to pay more than 48 stivers or 4 laryns the ammunam. The Superintendent of the Areca-nut Department should assist him to the best of his power, the matter being one really relating to his department. So that the whole quantity may be sent to Galle or wherever it be ordered otherwise before the month of May, because this article cannot be shipped after that season, and would cause much trouble and labour if kept here.

And as the work at the fortifications at Colombo and Galle is likely to be continued for some years, for which lime, coral, stone, and timber will be constantly required, the Captain must make such arrangements among his Chaliyas as to secure a sufficient quantity of stone and wood being ready for the lime kiln after the stormy weather is over, as may be ordered by His Excellency the Governor or the Commandeur of Galle. The Captain is strictly ordered to see that no coconut or other fruit trees are felled for the burning of lime, except where these are very old and no longer productive.

Formerly sufficient attention was not paid to this matter, with the consequence that many coconut gardens were entirely devastated of their trees. To make up for this loss the Captain should see that the fruits growing in the Company's gardens are planted to procure a stock of young trees. In the felling of timber the Captain has to consult the yearly list of requirements which will be handed to him.

*INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of the Dessave of Matura.
having authority over the lands of Galle* between the rivers
Alican and Walawe.*

THE office of Dessave, which has been always considered one of great importance both by the Sinhalese and the Portuguese, and also by our own people, was until a year ago maintained in a very satisfactory manner. Since then, owing to a laxity in the supervisor exercised over the men who held these offices, they did not hesitate to seek their own advantage by the most selfish and dishonest practices. Thus they not only fleeced the poor, but also left offenders unpunished, through fear of themselves being accused; and they caused general disobedience among the people and undermined the authority of this honourable office. Such conduct would no doubt have soon led to the most disastrous results, if timely measures had not been taken by the dismissal of the delinquent officials. In this way the post of Dessave of Matura has also become vacant. It is necessary, in order to restore it to its former honourable position, that it should be filled by an able person, of whose capacity and vigilance we could make sure, and who could be relied upon to follow the instructions hereafter given for the administration of that district.

In the first place the Dessave is expected to perform the duties of his office with more diligence and vigilance than his predecessor, who exhibited a shameful negligence, and having private views towards his own sordid gain. For this he has received his due punishment, and his case may serve as an example to his successors.

The jurisdiction of the Dessave of Matura begins on the east at the river Alican and extends at present to the river Walawe on the south, or so much further on the other side of

* I.e., lands outside the town limits. In later times the Superintendent of the Galle Korle had jurisdiction over these lands in Galle District, while the Dessave of Matura continued to exercise authority over the Matura lands only.

the river as may be agreed upon (with the King of Kandy?). The length along the sea coast is 25 miles, and the breadth varies from 8 to 16 miles, being bounded inland by the King's territory. It includes, beginning at Alican, a part of the Walewitté Korle, then eastward, the lands of the Galle Korle, and further on, Billigam, Morrua, and the Dolasdas Korles; but how these lands are situated it is not possible to state here without a long and needless description. The Dessave is therefore required to prepare in the course of time a correct map, which would enable him and his successors to obtain a better knowledge of the villages of the different Korles and their inhabitants. Besides having authority over the natives, a list of whose names with the place of their residence has already been made, the Dessave has also command over the Dutch militia, under the chief authority of the Commandeur of Galle. Further particulars with regard to this matter will be given later on. According to the custom of the country the Dessave has to issue all warrants against defaulters or offenders; but those individuals whose cases deserve severe punishment must, after due inquiry, be deported to Galle and delivered up to the *Fiscaal*, who will then deal with them as their case demands. Small offences, which do not require punishment heavier than the payment of fines, or where, after the Sinhalese custom, whacks on the back are given, or whipping is resorted to, are to be dealt with by the Dessave. In the same way important disputes among the natives should be referred to Galle, while the Dessave may decide the smaller matters.

With a view to establish a better administration, and in order that the people may feel confident that justice will be done to them in future, which we find daily to our regret was not done by the former officials, we have decided to re-establish the *Landraad*, which, like many other good institutions, has been allowed to fall into disuse out of pure negligence; and we propose to appoint as members thereof besides the Dessave Ferdinandus Alvares:

The Lieutenant Herman Wynantsz, at present Captain of the Galle Korle, or, in his absence, the officer next to him in authority over the field army;

Hans Jacob Boef, Ensign and Overseer of the Company's elephants in Matura. (Both these officers have much experience of the country and its customs);

The Captain of the Cinnamon Department, the present office holder being the Ensign Joan Bax;

Don Joan de Costa Radya Passa Mudliyar; and

The Adigar of Matura, Mr. Anthony Rabel.

In the absence of the two officers their places should be filled by the ablest and most prominent inhabitants of Matura.

To this number of officers must be added two of the most efficient native writers or Moetiars.

With the assistance of this Council the Dessave would be able to dispose of all civil disputes, keeping a careful record of all transactions with a view to it being possible afterwards to see how such matters had been dealt with, because the Sinhalese are in the habit of reviving their disputes whenever there is a change of Dessaves or of Governors. The Dessave is particularly recommended not to refuse audience to any one, however trifling and unimportant the disputes may be; because by so doing contempt would be brought upon the principles of the Government in creating the *Landraud*.

The Dessave should guard against being imposed upon by the interpreters, because it is the practice of the Sinhalese, and especially of those with unjust claims, to bribe the interpreters. Therefore it is necessary to make careful investigation on both sides before any decision is arrived at, especially in disputes between the rich and the poor, as the former do not scruple to bolster up their false claims by false evidence procured through their wealth and influence. Such oppression of the poor should not be allowed under our Government, and the investigation of all disputes will be the chief duty of the Dessave, who must not only provide himself with a trustworthy interpreter, but also endeavour in course of time to himself learn the Sinhalese language, as such a knowledge would help him greatly in this and all other departments of his work, and promote the interests of the Company as well as give him greater security in the discharge of his duties.

The armed force of native soldiers or Lascoreens (a muster-roll of whom will be handed to the Dessave), maintained for the defence of the lands mentioned above, consists at present of 1,592 men. They are distributed as follows :

625 in the Dolasdas Korle
58 in the Morrua Korle
313 in the Billigam Korle
520 in the Galle Korle
76 in the Walewitte Korle

Total, 1,592 men.

In the muster-roll is also specified the birthplace and the present residence of each man, the name of the Aratchy under whose command they are placed, and the means of their maintenance. Twice a year at least a general muster must take place to enable the withdrawal from the list of the names of those who have died and the supplying of their places by their

younger brothers or others, so that the army may be kept up at its present strength. This will at first be rather difficult, but recourse should not be had to the enrolment of coolies as soldiers or Lascoreens, as has been done since some time, much to the prejudice of the work in the villages. Most of the Lascoreens have been provided with lands, and the newly enrolled should also be granted lands as soon as possible, in order that the Company may be relieved of the rice rations. Great care must be bestowed on the work of cultivating the lands, which must be pushed on as much as possible. The Lascoreens should be allowed such time for the ploughing and sowing of their lands as the Company's service and other circumstances will permit. If their force is sufficiently strong, it may be well to relieve them of their duties at the stations every six months, their places being taken by others; so that no needless discontentment, likely to cause disobedience, be roused, and that each individual may have time to attend to his household affairs—a matter which would otherwise be impossible. As the Dessave cannot be present everywhere at the same time, and it is desirable that no change do take place in the customs of the land, the Captain of the Galle Korle (a district which has again been placed under the authority of the Dessave) has been appointed his assistant. The post is held at present by the Lieutenant Herman Wynantsz, who is under the authority of the Dessave, and must render to him reports of all that takes place. The Lieutenant has been appointed the deputy of the Dessave not only in all matters concerning the Dutch field army, but also in the land administration, whenever he is on the spot; but the Dessave will alone have the chief authority in Matura, as we do not think it advantageous either for the inhabitants or in the interests of the Company's service that there should be many rulers.

The cinnamon peelers have their own chief, who bears the title of Captain. From the time of the Portuguese up to the present they have been under the authority of this officer. They live for the most part in the villages Cosgude, Billitot, Madampe, Rygamme, Dadale, Morgale, Lanedemoendere, &c., and in the Galle Korle. A great number called the Roene Chaliyas also live scattered here and there in the Matura District. Besides their Captain they have Vidanas and Durias over them, each of these officers having a certain number of men under his command. The post of Captain is at present held by the Ensign Jan Bax. He will hand to the Dessave a list of all Chaliyas. No change is to be introduced in the government of these people. The Captain will be under the authority of the Dessave, like the Captain of the Galle Korle, and must inform him of all matters of importance with a view

to proper measures being taken to settle misunderstandings. The Vidanas and Durias are not permitted to convey any information of this kind to the Dessave direct. This is to be the duty of the Captain exclusively, with a view to uphold his authority over them.

And as the present Dessave has been entrusted with the subaltern command within the lands mentioned above, it will be his duty to see that every one in that district discharges his duties properly, and that the Company's sources of income are not neglected. They consist chiefly of the profits from the trade in cinnamon, areca-nuts, and elephants, and the revenues of the villages and other dues. These profits will go towards the reduction of the large debt which the Kandyan King owes, and will enable us to meet the heavy yearly expenditure of the Ceylon garrison. The interests of the Company should be well looked after, and its property not embezzled, as had been formerly done.

With a view to further this object the Dessave must see that the Captain of the Cinnamon Department, according to the orders of His Excellency the Governor, sends the Chaliyas under his authority to the forest in proper time, after a general specification is made of the quantity of cinnamon which each man is required to furnish. The great harvest is held in May or June, and the small harvest in December or January. He should not allow any one to get into arrears, as such arrears are seldom paid up and cause a great deal of trouble. The same rule applies to the *Dccum* or poll-tax, which should be duly collected.

The time for the elephant hunt, which is also of great importance, is from May till September or October, or so much longer as it would take the hunters to deliver the number of thirty *alias* and nine tuskars stipulated for. The hunters should also not be allowed to get into arrears, except in case of scarcity of elephants. The hunters are under the command of a Vidana, who is assisted by twelve other officers. Each of these has a certain number of people bound to do this work under his command. They divide themselves into four divisions, called by them *Betmets* (*betma*?). The special muster-roll of this department will show who are engaged in this work and how many animals they have to deliver.

They are richly rewarded for their services by having a sufficient number of villages granted for their maintenance, so that they have no reason for complaint.

The Dessave should take measures to prevent the profits from the trade in areca-nuts being lost to the Company by fraud, as happened formerly. The Sabandar Don Joan Da Costa has been specially commissioned to receive these. He

is required to keep an account, which must agree with that of the other officers, and be yearly submitted to the Commandeur or Administrateur of Galle.

It shall be the duty of the Dessave and the Sabandar to collect the taxes as prescribed in the new lists, and which the inhabitants have been accustomed to pay from olden times. The Dessave has no authority to lower or raise any one's dues nor to exempt any one from paying them. This is only within the province of His Excellency the Governor and his Council.

One-third of the value of the estate of every deceased heathen is to be remitted to the Company.* This tax should also, like the other revenues, be collected once a year and be duly accounted for. But as it has been found that several lands which had been granted or leased out to certain persons were quietly appropriated by the heirs at the death of the grantees, the Dessave should see that the land clerks, within whose department this matter lies, pay more attention to this subject. A prohibition should be issued all through the country against estates being taken possession of in this way, and the Majorals of the villages should forward notice of every death occurring in their villages within a certain period. Failure on their part to comply with this rule will involve punishment. This rule will not only be found useful in the collection of the *Marales*, but also in filling the places of the deceased, which is also very necessary and claims the attention of the Dessave.

Special statements or lists have been compiled, giving particulars of all revenues. A general list of all villages in the Provinces or Korles, with their inhabitants, has been furnished to the Dessave. Therein are mentioned the caste, circumstances, and property of each individual, and also the amount which each has to pay in taxes, as also who are exempted from payment. But as these lists have become imperfect in the course of time a new census of the people is under consideration. Against the name of each individual may be added the present value of his estate, so that each person may be charged accordingly. This would tend to the relief of many of the poorer people, while the dues of the rich would be raised to the proper amount. It has been found that the former Dessave was deceived in various ways with regard to the dues and services which ought to have been rendered, greatly to the prejudice of the Company. Care should be taken that illegitimate children are not surreptitiously kept from the Company's service. On the other hand, the taxes should not be levied too high nor any injustice done. We

* See note on p. 15.

consider it therefore necessary that the Dessave should be present at this new enumeration, as he would thereby gain much knowledge and experience.

After this work (which will take a considerable time) is completed the Dessave will not be allowed, on pain of dismissal and other penalty, to make the slightest change in the arrangements. If he should find room for alteration, arising from changes from the lapse of time, he must give information thereof to the Commandeur of Galle, who will with due regard to the relative importance of the matter either himself give instructions as to what is to be done or communicate on the subject with His Excellency the Governor.

The Dessave has likewise no authority to dismiss from their office any of the Mudliars, Apuhamies, Corales, Arachchies, Moetiaars, Clerks, &c. If they should commit any offence he must send the offender to the Governor at Colombo, after first communicating with the Commandeur of Galle, who is empowered to make further investigation and decide upon such punishment as the case demands.

We have found everywhere the saddest signs of the negligence of the former Dessave. Roads are overgrown with weeds, bridges broken down, ferries deprived of *thons*,* and resthouses or ambalams in many places gone to decay. The Dessave must take measures to gradually remedy this state of affairs, and the inhabitants of every village are obliged to maintain in repair what is included within their territory. If they be unable to do this, some help should be granted to them by the Dessave.

Various schools have been from time to time opened in the principal villages for the propagation of Christianity, to the glory of God and for the eternal salvation of the souls of these poor people, and also with a view to establish the Company's authority by destroying heathenism. This was especially so during the rule of His Excellency the late Governor Joan Maetsuyker, now Governor-General. Many children are being taught in these schools in their own language. Two *Scholarchen*† have been appointed as supervisors, who have to visit every school at least four times a year, and more often if possible. This work should be extended as far as possible, and His Excellency the Governor as well as the Commandeur of Galle must be informed of the steps taken. Children who are eligible might be recommended by the teachers. As the Dessave will chiefly reside in the Matura District and his

authority is far greater than that of the *Scholarchen*, he is expected to promote this work to the best of his power. One of the special duties required of him is that he should preserve a list with the names of all the pupils in each school.

As said before, precautions should be taken to prevent the people selling or mortgaging their lands without special permission; because it has been found that many instances have occurred of poor soldiers selling their dwellings under the persuasion of their creditors in order to pay their debts. Having once done so they are led to pawn themselves, their wives, and their children, and at last become slaves. Instances of this have often occurred, and the consequence has been that many villages have been deprived of their inhabitants and the lands are lying waste—a state of things which requires to be remedied and to be prevented in future. The Dessave must therefore see that no one, of whatever rank or position, shall buy or take in mortgage the last property of any individual required for his maintenance, on pain of the bargain being declared null and void and forfeiture of the amount advanced. Those who take individuals as pledges will be punished in the manner prescribed in the *plackaats* issued on this subject; and as it is most likely that many individuals are kept in bondage by these indirect means by the higher classes, the Dessave must make a careful investigation with a view to have them set free. This is a matter of great importance, as liberty is a man's most valuable possession.

Another abuse which has crept in is that of some of the Lascorreen headmen taking upon themselves to increase the number of soldiers in our service, by employing for this purpose men out of castes which are bound to render different services. This is with the object of using them for their private purposes. In this way not only the men themselves are drawn away from the villages, which thus lose the dues and services which they have to render, but the evil extends to all their descendants, because the old custom of the country is that none of the King's soldiers or their children are obliged to perform any service for private persons. How great the loss to the revenues has been will be apparent when it is considered that this has been going on for some time and is still continued. We consider the present strength of the army sufficient for the defence of the country. The Dessave must therefore personally hold a muster and prepare a special muster-roll, on the same lines as the old roll, and which is to be kept by the Governor's Secretary, so that no changes may be made without his knowledge or that of any one acting for him. Every headman of the Lascoreens should be provided with a list (signed by the Dessave) of the soldiers under his command,

* Ferry boats.

† See note on p. 8. The two *Scholarchen* mentioned are the two lay members of the Board.

which list must be verified as often as possible. By these means any change or increase in the number of soldiers will be prevented. If any person should transgress these orders, the Dessave must bring a charge against him and take the offender into custody without delay. He will then, after due investigation, be punished in such manner as the case demands.

We have been informed and have also ourselves discovered that even at present there are many coolies among the Lascoreens. We do not intend maintaining these as such, and they will, without further ceremony, be transferred to their former position. Great care will be taken to prevent their admission in future; as this would in the course of time prove prejudicial both to the villages and to the Company.

As there is usually wanted a great deal of timber for Colombo and Galle, the Dessave should see that yearly a large quantity is felled of such description as will be specified in the list thereof to be furnished to him. Without waiting for this he may get prepared yearly about 100 or 150 sawn planks of *Angelica*, *Jak*, and *Migas* trees, the length varying from 15 to 18 feet and the width from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. This should be done at such times as the villagers could be best spared from their fields, and the Dessave should not, as is now the custom, provide them with rice; because if the work is distributed over those villages in which wood is to be had in abundance, on account of the forests being close by, the inhabitants will be satisfied to perform their duties without this expense to the Company. As the Sinhalese are rather slow and lazy, the specification of work should be made some time in advance, in order that the timber may be transported in vessels to the places where it is wanted in proper season. Discrimination should be used to prevent any complaint, and this can be easily arranged for, as there are so many villages from which timber may be drawn.

The building of lime kilns will have to be proceeded with as long as the important work in Colombo is still in progress, the stone for which should be collected in proper time and transported to Matura in *thomys* at the same time as the wood. No coconut trees, except those no longer productive, must be felled for this work, and even of these as few as possible. Care must be taken that during this time the labourers are not molested. This could be easily arranged.

The Dessave must also see that all provisions, ammunition of war, &c., required for the field army in the Matura District is regularly sent there. He must provide against anything being issued that is not wanted, and also against waste. The Dessave should send a monthly account of these issues to the

Commandeur of Galle, with specification as to whom the articles were issued, which after verification will be entered in the books; and he must also, whenever required to do so, give an account of the receipt of these articles to the said Commandeur.

It is well known that till recently the unlawful and greedy accumulation of wealth was very prevalent. This has since been prohibited by *plackaats*. We would urge strict compliance with these *plackaats*, and insist on no offender being spared, but without any consideration delivered up to the *Fiscaal*. The Dessave is prohibited from trading with the people of the country, or from permitting others to do so on his behalf, either directly or indirectly, on pain of dismissal from his office and suffering further penalties. Many unlawful practices were introduced by means of such trade as we have indicated, which led to the impoverishment and misery of many people, even to such an extent that the Company had been obliged to come to their aid. The Dessave is therefore advised to set a good example, which will be sure to bring about a change and tend to the re-establishment of those of our good customs which have been neglected. He must look upon this as a matter of the greatest importance to the Company, and one also that will bring honour on himself.

And in order that the Dessave may not be obliged to appropriate any revenues for his necessary expenses or for the keeping up of his dignity, which was the excuse made by the former Dessaves, he will be allowed the yearly rent of the villages Maccavita, Catoene, Ondebeque, and Pittigelle, amounting to about 200 rix-dollars. This, besides his salary and perquisites, must suffice for all purposes. Of all other revenues including the fines which the people may be ordered to pay, he must keep a daily account, and render this to the Commandeur of Galle whenever required to do so.

As we have been ordered by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India to confine the dwellings of the Moors within certain limits, and not to allow them under any circumstances to trespass beyond the gravets or to trade with any one outside these, the Dessave must see that these orders are complied with. He must also proceed to compile a correct list of the names of all Moors within the different gravets, showing their means of maintenance. Special care should be taken that no Moors gain any authority over the Christians, as frequently happens at present. Only agriculture and navigation must be left open to them as occupations, and they are prohibited from engaging in all other trades within this country, either directly or indirectly.

And with a view to gradually exterminate this impudent class of people, Their Honours have prohibited any increase to their numbers from outside. The Dessave must see that those who arrive from elsewhere are made to return by the same vessel that brings them. Special care should be taken at the harbour at Billigam and other outstations that this rule is carried out. Any one remaining in the Island in spite of this order must be reported by the Dessave to his Commandeur, and by the latter to His Excellency the Governor, to be dealt with as the case may demand.

The Dessave must not permit the Moors to perform any religious rites, nor tolerate their priests either within or outside the gravets. He must guard against their entering the country from the outside, and deliver up for punishment any one who should be caught doing so contrary to orders, with a view to setting an example to others. The same rule also applies to all heathen *yogies* and beggars.

And as a resolution has been passed by the Council of India for levying the tax of the *Marales* on the Moors as well as the heathen, the Dessave and the native receiver must see that the Company is not robbed of these dues.

The above is a summary of the duties of the Dessave, to serve for his guidance in the administration of his district. Of many particulars and daily occurrences it has not been possible to treat, or to give any definite orders. The four Moetiars or clerks, who have a thorough knowledge of these matters, will be in a position to advise the Dessave. He must avail himself of their assistance until he becomes acquainted with the people and their circumstances. When he will be able to work independently of them will depend entirely upon his own efforts. This will give him greater certainty in the performance of his duties and tend to the benefit of the Company and many of the poor people. He should not rely upon these clerks too much in matters of importance, because they are Sinhalese, who, from the treacherous character of their race, will betray even their own father and mother if they see therein any profit for themselves.

The Dessave is directed to continue the maintenance of the field army on the same footing, as it has been brought to its present state with much difficulty. He is the Commander of it under the high authority of the Commandeur of Galle, and he should see that the officers of every rank do not again fall into any abuses, and that each of them honestly discharges his duties towards the men under his command. There should however not be too much familiarity between officers and men, as familiarity often breeds contempt, and this cannot but tend to the prejudice both of the officers and of the Company.

These instructions having been thus far addressed to the Dessave of Galle, it has since been considered necessary to add the following—

Appendix, because it has been found of the greatest importance that the Dessave should have more control over the Aratchies and other native headmen. The Dessave is hereby authorized to transfer or dismiss these headmen as he may see fit in the interests of the Company. But the higher headmen, such as the Adigars, Corales, Mudliyors, the Chief Apuhamies, and the Masters of the Betmas, are to be reported to the Commandeur of Galle, and will be dealt with according to the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

To the instructions for the Inspector of Public Works and the Master Attendant of the Shipping is to be added the following—

Appendix, with a view to prevent all needless disputes. It is hereby declared that all timber which is not on the wharf in the custody of the Master Attendant of the Shipping, but is stored away in the warehouses in the Fort, shall be in the charge of the Inspector of Public Works. The Master Attendant of the Shipping is hereby ordered to store away the timber in his charge in the arsenal. All timber outside the arsenal and the wharf is at the disposal and in the custody of the Inspector of Public Works, on the understanding however that if any carpentry work is done, either in connection with new or old houses, for which timber is used, which is in the charge of the Master Attendant of the Shipping, this must be done with the knowledge of the Inspector, to whom it must be delivered with an order from His Excellency the Governor. If the Master Attendant of the Shipping should want timber which is in the custody of the Inspector, he must likewise obtain an order from His Excellency the Governor. This will obviate the necessity of the Master Attendant of the Shipping having to concern himself with the building of houses and the Inspector of Public Works with having anything to do with the shipbuilding.

The Commandeurs of the Districts of Jaffna and Galle are hereby strictly enjoined to comply with these instructions to the best of their ability. And as the instructions for the Dessave of Jaffna require some modification to adapt them to the condition of his district, they must be duly revised and sent to His Excellency the Governor.

Besides observing the above rules, care must be taken to preserve the friendship with the Naik of Madura, which is of the greatest importance to this Island.

The friendship with the Lord Teuver should also be preserved, because he could be used as a set-off in case of ill-will on the part of the Naik.

The friendship with Ventapanyk should likewise be preserved, because we so often want the Canara rice from his country.

The merchant vessels which are at present in Malapa Malo must be sent home during the best season.

The communication with the Maldives must be carefully regulated, and efforts must be made to draw the trade in cowries to Ceylon.

The Parruas from Tutucorin should be more and more encouraged to serve our burghers in the capacity of sailors.

The mint in Ceylon is to be kept up on its present basis, and no Portuguese coins, such as peruse, reals, and pater-nosters, or any Indian coin, such as rupees, abaseys, pagodas, fannums, &c., are to be accepted without having been stamped with the Company's mark.

Care should be taken not to permit any other Spanish reals which do not bear the proper weight to become current, and none but good coin must be circulated in this Island, according to the orders of our authorities.

The wild cinnamon found in Mallabaar, which is now bought up by the English, must be claimed on behalf of the Honourable Company, in terms of the orders given to the Governor-General and the Council of India by the Chamber of XVII.

Two or three native vessels should be employed yearly to fetch the rice from Bengal and to bring pepper to Persia.

The map of Ceylon should be completed in the most careful manner, with all hills, roads, villages, marsh land, forests, &c., indicated in it, as required in a good map.

With a view to maintain the health of our men efforts should be made to keep them from intemperance.

To this end some kind of wholesome beer should be brewed from paddy or other nutritious grain, as is done in Paliacotta, license being given to the person who brews the best beer. This seems to be a necessary measure, because we find—God help us—that our men cannot be made to avoid drink.

In order to keep the men properly in clothes, their monthly wages must not be paid to them; but the officers must see that their clothes are made for them, as has been done for some years. Those who sell away their clothes and those who buy from them must be punished according to the *plakaats*.

All *plakaats* must be strictly complied with and all rules carefully observed, robbery and adultery being severely punished—a matter in the interest of both the Honourable Company and this Colony.

In order to enforce obedience to these orders, it is of the greatest importance that the conduct of the Governor of this

Island should be irreproachable; because he who has to command others must himself set the example, for otherwise his orders will be useless.

No repetition of these various matters is necessary, except that constant vigilance, diligence, courage, loyalty, and honesty are the principal means for the carrying out of the important purposes of the Company. May the Lord God graciously grant His blessing on these objects, to the honour of His Holy name, the extending of His Church, the welfare of the dear Fatherland and the Honourable East India Company. Amen.

Delivered to the Honourable Adriaan van der Meyden, Extraordinary Councillor of India, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon, in the yacht "Vleelandt," sailing out of the Bay of Galle this* day of June, 1661, and so done in the name of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India by their special and hereto authorized Commissioner.

(Signed) RYCKLOF VAN GOENS.

FURTHER Instructions for the Commandeur Anthony Pavilioen, issued after due deliberation by the Council of Ceylon by way of reply to the points raised by him, and also touching various other matters of interest to the Honourable Company, as an annexure to the "Considerations over the Island of Ceylon," delivered to His Excellency the Governor of this Island, to be followed by the said Commandeur pending further orders of His Excellency the Governor-General or the Council of India.

WITH regard to the first point—that of the disobedience of the Wannias to the Honourable Company, their quarrelling among themselves, and their refusal to obey orders and to pay their dues and land rents—the *Oayla*† Wannia, who is the wealthiest among them, ought to be humiliated as an example to others. It is unnecessary to relate here the means which have been employed during these few days of my (van Goens') presence here to make him appear before us, as he

* The date is given as 21 June, 1661, in Valentyn. See the preface note.

† *Oayla* = *kilakku*, eastern. The name survives in "Kilakku Mula" district.

excused himself in an ola report, pleading illness. His illness has been found however to be serious ; because, according to the report of the Mudliyar of Negombo, he appears to be smitten by God with leprosy. He has sent his uncle and requested that matters may be settled with him. This places us rather in a dilemma, because to keep this uncle here might frighten the man and induce him to leave our side and join the party opposing the Company, which would not serve our purpose. While, on the other hand, to let him go is also a matter to be reckoned with, because he thinks that after the death of his nephew he as heir will get possession of the province of Panangamo.* Considering that he has already transgressed in the matter, as already stated, of transporting some slaves, it would be best if Your Honour would, after my departure, re-examine the Wannias (who have been all heard in my presence), confronting them with each other, and persuade Poedenelle, Mapane, and Padungo Oediar, who, next to Cayla, are the chief Wannias, to oppose him. After this, leave to depart could be given to all of them except Cayla Wannia's uncle, who will have to remain for some time yet. Shortly after this the Dessave ought to be dispatched to the Wannia with a small force of soldiers to remain there a little while, as there is a chance that his presence would induce obedience. Much evil may be prevented in this way, and the Dessave could try with judgment and care to further our purpose, and also endeavour to dispel all suspicion in the mind of Cayla Wannia. We may see whether in this way we could not get him into our power, so that we may either punish or pardon him as may seem fit. The present policy of the Honourable Company does not permit, for various reasons, of its rights being enforced by harsh means. The principal reason is that our relations with the King of Kandy are just now in such a delicate way that the least matter might turn the scale while there is yet hope of our making peace with him. So we must use our best judgment in order to effect this object, and rather suffer some wrong and deprivation at his hands than think of revenge, especially as the honour of the Company is not menaced, and the power and the means will not be wanting to ~~resent~~ a serious affront in due time.

With regard to the robbers and thieves, who are estimated to number about 60, no other way seems open but to return them violence for violence. Your Honour must therefore publicly summon them, and if they do not appear, have them pursued and captured by the Lascoreens and soldiers. Should they make any attempt at resistance, Your Honour

* Panankamam.

has authority to order them to be shot down or have them otherwise destroyed, and their bodies hung on the trees in the forests. This summons must be proclaimed everywhere by paper and ola writings, in which a certain period must be specified and the penalty for non-appearance stated. In order to prevent the escape of these robbers to the Wannia, all the passes must be manned before the summons is issued. All who appear on this summons and cannot be legally convicted of robbery must be taught by Your Honour the consequence of their resistance to our authority by your using your political power to make them work in chains at the public works. This will also serve as an example to others. The *plaksat* must be strictly enforced against all those about whose guilt the judge is satisfied ; but all capital punishments must be first submitted for approval to His Excellency the Governor, as Your Honour has been reminded by the letter of 9th November last.

In the instructions issued to the Dessave he has been told how far, in addition to his power to discharge Mudliyars and the *Landraad*, he has authority to try all civil cases not involving more than 25 guilders. But all cases involving more than that, up to 100 guilders, must be brought before the Civil Court, which is to be established according to Your Honour's proposal in place of the *Landraad*. This Civil Court will consist of four of the Company's most trustworthy servants, to include the Dessave, who presides whenever present, one Burgher, two honest natives, two able clerks, and the Secretary. The members of this college must also do duty as *Weesmeesters* (officers for the registering and administering of orphans' estates), both for the natives as well as for the Netherlanders, until such time as special officers are appointed, which does not seem to be possible just now. The persons appointed to this first Court are :

Jacob van Rhede,
Hendrik Looman,
Hendrick Claesz,
Herman de Ruyter,
Wynant Moors,
Abraham Costerus.

The Commandeur must administer the oath to these persons in the form which has been specified for the purpose, so that the business may be conducted justly and honestly. Besides this they must also take the particular oath used in Batavia by the *Weesmeesters* and *Boedelmeesters* (commissioners appointed to administer encumbered estates). The Ordinance must be followed as closely as possible, alterations being introduced only where circumstances demand them.

We approve of the proposal to sell all small sowing fields and palmyra lands belonging to the Company. Your Honour is therefore authorized to sell all these publicly in presence of the Dessave and two Commissioners. All fields of four acres and more must remain in the possession of the Company, until further orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India. As soon as the lands are sold they must be taxed at a rate consistent with the customs of the country and with justice.

The fields and palmyra gardens, the leases of which have expired and which have been taxed too high in the Thombos, must be inspected by a commission composed of trustworthy persons, and the taxes reduced to a reasonable rate. Once a year all lands must be visited, and the taxes reduced or raised, as the case may deem necessary, by this means relieving the poor, in accordance with the views of the Council. The Commandeur should himself occasionally supervise this work.

Since, on account of the Wannias and the inhabitants of Manaar, the completion of the churches cannot be effected at the expense of the community, and as their non-completion would bring discredit and contempt on Christianity, the work must be pushed on rapidly. Your Honour must keep a special account of the expenditure towards this purpose; so that after completion of the work it may be ascertained whether the cost could not be met by the sale of an extra number of *alias*.* In this way this necessary work could be carried out without expense to the Company, and the financial matters might be settled with the department at Colombo.

The wages of the Lascareens are, according to Your Honour's proposal, raised to two guilders a month, on condition however that their present number of 250 men be reduced to 200, and that from each caste the best men are chosen, and that all *Carrias*† are rejected.

In addition to the above points, resolved upon by the Council on Your Honour's representation, it has been considered necessary in the interests of the Company to add the following instructions, which are to be strictly followed, pending further orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

Energetic measures must be adopted in *Ponnonny*‡ to promote agriculture, and special attention must be paid to the cultivation of cotton in the island of Manaar. The large tank§ in

* Elephants without tusks.

† Fishers.

‡ "Punaryn" division. The native name is Púnakari.

§ This, Mr. Levers thinks from the description, is probably intended for "The Giant's tank."

the centre of the province of Mantotte must be repaired, no matter at what labour and cost; because the profits in future will beyond doubt cover the expenditure. The hundred slaves who last arrived must be sent there, under the command of the *Koopman Vosch*, to be employed in repairing the tank and in the cultivation of cotton under his special supervision.

The Dessave is hereby required to use all his influence to obtain assistance for this work from the inhabitants of Mantotte. The sowing fields thus created, the boundary line of which is estimated to be about 112 miles, could be all irrigated by means of this tank, and they would yield a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the whole population of Jaffnapatam. The work should therefore be pushed on with all energy, and in order that the said *Koopman Vosch* may not lose interest in it, he may be presented with about 100 acres of land, as approved by Their Honours in Batavia, and he will also have such a share in the profits of the cotton to be planted as Their Honours may consider suitable to grant him and others who have diligently assisted in this work.

Your Honour may promise the slaves, mentioned above, their freedom, if they are willing to own these lands as the Company's subjects, rendering service. This may lead them to forget their fatherland,* but they must at the first be closely watched, as they are likely to try to make their escape to the land of their birth.

Besides looking after the agriculture in the four provinces of Mantotte and Manaar, it is also very important that the Dessave, during his residence in the Wann, should supervise the planting of cotton and tobacco, especially in Ponneryn. Efforts must be made to induce as many people as possible to come there from Timmeratie† during the rainy season, which Ignatio Ferras says will not be difficult if the Company would provide the seed and be satisfied with a small return. This may at first be done at the Company's expense in order to help these poor people.

A portion of the 300 coolies who are employed at present daily at various not very urgent works could be sent to the island of Amsterdam‡ to collect a large quantity of stone, because it has been decided to complete the purposed fastness. The others must as far as possible be employed in the improvement of tanks and in sinking wells, for which a great need exists here and elsewhere.

The churches and schools are under the supervision of the minister as well as of the Dessave Jacob van Rhee and the Captain-Lieutenant Barend Clebout, under the title of

* These were slaves brought over from the neighbouring coast of India.

† Tenmiradchi.

‡ The island of Karaitivu.

Scholarchen.* All that has been said with regard to this work in the Instructions for the Dessave must be strictly adhered to by Your Honour. In compliance with the instructions of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India the clergy must be assisted as much as possible in all branches of their work, especially the Rev. Baldeo,† who has had much opposition, and in spite of this has brought about great changes. It is by no means a matter of indifference what persons are employed as ministers, as past experience will show; because instances have been known of ministers living in great style, keeping beautiful palanquins and horses and a suite of 16 or 20 soldiers, and who did not hesitate to pose as lords in the villages and to get the poor mayorals to be caned if they thought they had not been properly entertained. The people were therefore better pleased to speed them away than to welcome them. As we now have by God's grace a better class of men, it is the duty of the magistracy to uphold their authority and to assist them in their work, so that they may not resign and leave us in the hands of others who would give the authorities much sorrow and trouble.

The clergyman of Manaar has to visit the Wanni four times a year. He has asked that he may be provided with coolies on these occasions either from here or from Manaar; but, after considering the matter, I think that it would be inconvenient to draw them from either place. As has been suggested by Your Honour, the Dessave could arrange for his being accompanied by the required number of coolies from one parish to the next, according to the practice in these provinces. If this plan cannot be carried out, some slaves must be obtained from Manaar until other arrangements are made.

No Tanjore or native slaves are to be removed from here, but endeavours should be made to collect together as many of them as possible. For those imported from outside one *pardauw*‡ is to be paid as duty, as is the custom in Colombo

* This was a Provincial Board of Education, which always consisted of three members—the clergyman as president and two members of the Government.

† Philippus Baldæus, the author of the well known account of Ceylon *Beschryving van't Eylant Ceylon*.

‡ A *pardão* was a coin used by the Portuguese in India, about the value of which there has been much controversy. According to Vieyra (*Port.-Eng. Dictionary*, edited by Dias do Canto) it was equal to only 2½d., while in their *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words* Yule and Burnell are disposed to identify it with the *pardão d'ouro*, which was probably the pagoda itself. According to this latter supposition the *pardão* would have been equal to about 7 shillings. We are however saved the labour of further inquiry into the matter, because the Dutch at this period gave the *pardão* a fixed value of their own, making it equal to 2½ guilders. See p. 79.

and Galle. The dues in arrear must be exacted without delay.

Your Honour must make it a strict rule that the large fort is always provided with ten *lasts** of salt, at least a hundred *lasts* of rice, fifty thousand pounds of gunpowder, and twenty thousand cartridges with bullets. In Manaar there should be in store never less than six *lasts* of salt, fifty *lasts* of rice, twenty thousand pounds of gunpowder, and eight thousand cartridges with bullets. In Hammenhiel‡ there must always be in store two *lasts* of salt, six *lasts* of rice, sixteen thousand pounds of gunpowder, and five thousand cartridges with bullets. All other provisions and ammunition of war must be kept in store in proportion, of which there is no need of entering into details. All that is required may be supplied from our stock here, where the invoices are to be made out in full, noting down specially those articles which were obtained from Batavia, as also all other articles which are marked out in the margin of the original invoice.

All stale meat and bacon, which is likely to spoil, must in future be sent down to Colombo to be supplied to ships or to be otherwise consumed, as this cannot be done here.

If the water reservoir in Manaar should remain in good condition, as we hope it will, Your Honour might order some of the large *Martavanas*† to be brought from there to Hammenhiel, to be built into the earthwork as proposed by His Honour the Commandeur. Inspection must be made to see if the cistern in Hammenhiel could not be repaired, and in the meantime 50 or 60 large *Martavanas* should be ordered from the Coast to be in readiness when wanted.

All ill-behaved officers of war, from sergeants to corporals, may be replaced by Your Honour by well conducted people from the troops now stationed here, sending the others down to Colombo; so also all drunken soldiers and riflemen, who will be sent from there to Batavia.

The Ensign Anselmy will not be permitted any longer to bear the title of Lieutenant, as his rank is not higher than that of Ensign.

* A *last* was equal to 9½ ammunams.

† This is the fort on the rock in the sea between Karaitivu and Velanai islands, and commands the entrance to Kaits harbour. See subsequent notes.

‡ Large pots of earthenware for holding water, named after Martaban in Pegu, where they were originally made. The word also occurs in Valentyn's *Oost-Indien*. Yule (*Anglo-Indian Glossary*) quotes the following from Hamilton's "New Account of East Indies," 1729: "Martavan was one of the most flourishing towns for trade in the East. . . . They make earthenware there still, and glaze them with lead oar. I have seen some jars made there that could contain two hogsheads of liquor."

And as we find that the few Burghers who have obtained their free citizenship here conduct themselves improperly, we think it best that all those who misconduct themselves should be taken into the Company's service again.* Pending further orders from Batavia, Your Honour must not grant freedom to any Burghers, but those of whom you are sure that they intend to occupy themselves in agriculture or navigation. No more than one tavern must be allowed here on any account, and from August next the keeper will have to pay 6 rix-dollars a month or abandon his inn.

Some accounts having been ordered to be settled here Your Honour must see that this is done, taking care that no payments are made in the case of persons who have remitted any sums to their friends in the Fatherland. A deduction of 8 per cent. must be made, and all payments must be made under sufficient security only. A special account of these items is to be kept by the bookkeeper. One copy must be kept here, one at Colombo, and another with a copy of the register sent from Colombo to Batavia.

It is needless to repeat here the remarks made on the subject of the trade accounts. We refer to the special minutes made with regard thereto, and herewith submitted to Your Honour, with annotations in the margin as to how the business will be carried on in future.

In the Instructions for the Dessave he has been ordered to prepare a good map. Your Honour must see that this is done as soon as possible. The services of a soldier who understands geometry and surveying have been placed at the disposal of the *Koopman Vosch* to assist him in this work.

Although the *Koopman Van Rhede* has been appointed Dessave and *Scholarch* over all the districts of Jaffnapatam, the island of Manaar is not included therein, but will be under the command of the *Koopman Vosch*, who has been also appointed *Scholarch* over the churches there.

The said *Koopman Van Rhede* has orders to remain in the Wanni with part of our troops as long as their health will allow, not only in order that he may become acquainted with the condition of the country and of its geographical situation, but also to bring the Wannias, especially those of Pannengamo, under our authority. As we have treated of this subject at length in the Council, there is no need of enlarging on it here, except to say that it will be best to gradually transport the

* Officers of the Company's civil and military service were sometimes upon their application discharged from their obligation to serve the Company and received Acts of Burghership, under which they were permitted to occupy themselves in trade or other occupations on their own account. They were then designated Burghers.

chief Wannias, and to appoint in their place persons from other provinces in these districts, as this would be to the interest of the Company.

The said Dessave must be instructed to see that as many coconut, jak, and mango trees as possible are planted, and Your Honour must see that the same is done around the town and fort, if possible up to the number of two or three hundred, as this would prove a great advantage to the natives, and can be easily done.

How the town and fort are situated opposite each other is shown in the map. No houses are to be built or large trees to be planted beyond the line of delimitation, as this would be a source of disadvantage in the defence of the fort, and is opposed to the practice of good fortification.

Your Honour must take possession of the garden of Andrade on behalf of the Company, and convert it into a permanent garden for the use of the Commandeurs. It is not to be sold at any time, and may therefore be laid out rather elaborately. The reasons why this garden is taken away from Andrade is the shameful way in which he allowed it to lie waste, and his bad behaviour. The Governor may grant him another piece of land in Caliture if necessary.

What lands and gardens have been granted to several of our people is shown in the map and in the title deeds issued. They must all be satisfied with these deeds; no permanent title deeds are to be issued to any, whoever they may be, except specially ordained afterwards by His Excellency the Governor and the Council of India.

But for the square plots of ground granted to Burghers, soldiers, and others as dwelling places, Your Honour is allowed to issue title deeds, signing them yourself after approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Council of India, and until other arrangements are made.

As the rents of the lands which have been taxed too high in the *Thombu** are to be reduced, according to the orders mentioned before, Your Honour must see that the rents of those lands which have been taxed too low are raised proportionately.

Your Honour must also see that attention is paid to the trade in fish, poultry, sheep, &c. No monopoly or unlawful gain

* From the Portuguese *Tombo*, ou *livro em que se tombão as terras*. It was a register of lands first introduced into Ceylon by the Portuguese, and continued by the Dutch during the whole period of their rule in the Island. It consisted of two parts: (1) the *Hoofd Thombo*, which gave the names of the proprietors and those who claimed under them, and (2) the *Land Thombo*, which contained the list of lands with their description and the conditions under which they were held.

is to be permitted in this direction, as it is a point that materially affects the prosperity of the Colony.

The Council has granted the request of the Jaffnapatam Pannuas* to restore to them their real estates. Orders have been given for the restitution of these to the former owners or to their surviving heirs, with the exception of those gardens which have been granted to others as hereditary loans, in which cases Your Honour must endeavour to make compensation with as small a loss to the Company as possible. Your Honour is hereby instructed to send to me in Coromandel, and also *via* Colombo to Batavia, a list of all real estates of the Company which have been sold, and another of all remaining sowing fields of two *morgen*† extent and more, and of the church gardens.

The clergyman Baldeo is allowed to draw from the Company's Treasury the sum of 2,000 rix-dollars, which amount is to be written off the capital sum in his name standing out at interest in Batavia, which matter can be settled at the same time.

In reviewing the law cases it has been found that some mistakes have been made. The most serious of these is that for criminal causes, and even in cases where capital punishment was inflicted only four persons sat in the jury. Yet the death sentence was pronounced! As this was apparently due to the want of qualified jurors, Your Honour must avail yourself of the officials at Manaar in cases of this kind. In order that in future these matters may be conducted properly, the following shall hereafter compose the Court of Jaffnapatam :

His Honour the Commandeur Anthony Pavilioen, Permanent President.

Jacob van Rhede, Koopman and Dessave.

Jorephaes Vosch (if present).

Barent Clebout, Captain-Lieutenant.

Hendrick Rooman, Koopman.

Jacob Schilman, Onderkoopman and Fiscaal.

Joost Bussing, Lieutenant (if present).

Willem van Dam, Counsellor and Secretary.

In the event of absence of any of these members they are to be substituted by :

Hendrick Claassen van Wel, Ensign and Overseer of the Slaves.

Herman Ruyter, Pay Bookkeeper, and one or two of the senior sergeants if necessary.

No sentence is to be pronounced without the unanimous vote of seven jurors. It has also been found that only one register is kept of the civil and criminal cases ; a separate register of each is to be kept in future.

As members of the Civil Council, Officers for the registering and administering of Orphans' Estates, and Commissaries of Marriage Causes have been appointed :

Barend Clebout.

Jacobus Schillemans.

Hendrick van Wel.

Abraham Casterus, Secretary.

The Court in Manaar will consist of :

His Honour the Commandeur Anthony Pavilioen (if present).

Jorephaes Vosch, Chief Official in ordinary.

Jacob van Rhede (if present).

Gerrit Welhouw, Lieutenant.

Abraham Anselmy, Ensign, Secretary.

No criminal causes or political matters are to be dealt with at Manaar unless the Commandeur be present. In his absence the offenders and all evidence and documents or other matters of importance are to be sent to the Court at Jaffnapatam.

Of the copper coin current here it was customary for ten *pitzens** to be given for a stiver, but in Colombo and Galle only eight are considered the equivalent. Your Honour must follow that rate of exchange, so that it may be the same all over the Island.

Herewith is submitted to Your Honour a copy of all Considerations and subjoined Instructions as given to His Excellency the Governor on my departure from Ceylon, which Your Honour is required to carefully read so as to enable you to conduct all matters accordingly, suiting the methods to the circumstances.

A copy of the Instructions for the Dessave is also submitted to Your Honour herewith, which Your Honour is to send at your earliest convenience to His Excellency the Governor of the Island, together with a copy of this document and the papers showing the Company's position, in order that His Excellency may see what instructions have been left here and that the Company's effects under your administration have been found correct. I would myself report creditably of you and your work to His Excellency the Governor-General, but

* Pannayo (?) = grass cutters.

† A morgen was equal to 2·11654 acres.

* It was probably a copper coin of very diminutive size and value.

that I am at present in the yacht "Vlieland," ready to sail from Point Pedro for Negapatam.

July 26th, 16....

By order of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India; by Your Honour's good friend,

(Signed) RYCKLOF VAN GOENS.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Dessave of the District of Jaffnapatam, the Islands and the District of the Wannni belonging thereto.

As it has been the practice in the Island of Ceylon from olden times for the low-lands and provinces to be governed according to the custom of the country by special Dessaves, it has been decided to appoint a Dessave for the District of Jaffnapatam as has been done in Colombo and Galle. An able, just, good-tempered, and qualified officer of the Company's service must be selected for this dignity, a man to whom in the absence of the Commandeur even the command of the station could be entrusted.

When the Dessave is chosen from among the Company's servants, his rank will be next to that of the Commandeur, and he will have authority, except in the forts, not only over the military, but also over the inhabitants of the four provinces, the Islands, and the large district of the Wannni, under the subaltern command of the Commandeur, whose directions must be followed in all matters of importance.

And in order that the Dessave may be able to maintain the dignity of his office, he is required to first and foremost acquire a knowledge of the customs and usages of the country and of the duties of the inhabitants towards the Company, so that the Company may not be defrauded, nor the inhabitants in any way prejudiced.

Shortly after the conquest of these lands it was deemed necessary to appoint for each province a Mudliyar, a Tax-collector, and a Clerk, but as His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India prefer that a Dessave should be appointed for the district, we have thought it best to do away with the office of Mudliyar in the four provinces. Raga Garia, Mudliyar in the service of the Company over the Islands, and Nitsinger and Don Joan d'Andrado, Mudliyars over the Madapallys, may be retained in their offices on account of the

vigilance shown by them in their work. The office of Clerk will also be discontinued.

The Dessave is to receive a copy of the Instructions of 1658, issued and approved of by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India, as also of the subsequent orders issued from time to time to the Commandeur, so that he may acquire a thorough knowledge of all matters connected with his work. As the *Landraad* will be abolished with the discontinuance of the office of Mudliyar, the Dessave will have power to give judgment in all civil cases where the amount involved is not more than 10 *pardauws** or 25 guilders, but in Jaffnapatam he must consult with one of the members of the Court and two of the oldest natives, and in Mantotte with the Adigar and two Patangatyns.† Disputes in remote places are to be settled after communication with two of the oldest inhabitants of such villages, on the understanding that the party not satisfied may appeal to the Commandeur if the amount involved is higher than 80 fanums. In all disputes above 25 guilders judgment is to be given by the Commandeur and the Court.

The Dessave must be aware of the cowardly yet cunning nature of the natives. Many of them are ill-natured and proud, despising those of lower caste than themselves. The poor must therefore be protected, a matter which is specially recommended to the attention of the Dessave. In giving judgment in civil cases he must see that no one is prejudiced, and he must endeavour generally to govern as justly and beneficially as possible, punishing evil doers without respect of persons. The Dessave has authority to summon before him all Mudliyars, Patangatyns, Majorals, Teljares, Chiefs of the Wannias, and others whenever necessary, and to punish the guilty with lashes or fines, the latter not exceeding.... *pardauws*. These fines are to be collected and funded, to be expended by the Commandeur and the Court once a year, either for the improvement of churches, for the help of poor natives, or as rewards to natives who have distinguished themselves.

As the Dutch and the native army are under the command of the Dessave he must see that all the approaches are well guarded, and he must employ faithful spies, both in the Wannni and in Kandy, so that he may know what is going on. Spies could be easily employed from among the many ox drivers who pass daily to and from Kandy. A force of two hundred Lascoorens must be stationed in Jaffnapatam. The Carreas‡ must

* See note on p. 72.

† This Portuguese title is still used under the form of *Paddenkaddi* and in the Sinhalese *Patabendi*. See note on p. 17 of my *Report on the Dutch Records*.

‡ The Carreas were the fishers.

return to the fishery, and the Aratchies and Lascoreens must be chosen from among the other castes, the Dessave having authority to employ or dismiss them. This would be easy, as the up-country people are getting more and more reconciled to our Government and are more trustworthy, especially the Madapallys and the Agampaddys.*

The Dessave must be always well informed of the condition of the lands, villages, and hamlets, and the number of inhabitants living therein, of which a register is to be kept.

He must further see that there is no encroachment upon the Company's lawful sovereignty, obtained by force of arms. As this duty is within the province of the Dessave, he is to reside for six months in the district that stretches from Trincomally to the southern point of the island of Calpentyu.

To this district belong also, besides the four provinces and the islands, the lands of the Wannu, which are divided into seven provinces, as also the provinces Ponneryn, Mantotte, and Setticolang.† The inhabitants of all these provinces are the subjects of the Company, though some distinction is observed with regard to the Wannias, on account of their living in a wild and remote district, and from whom therefore we never can exact the same obedience as from the others. Yet it is necessary in the interests of the Company that its authority there is upheld, because otherwise disputes would arise on the slightest provocation, and lead to the tributes getting into arrears, which it would be difficult to make the natives pay up afterwards. The Dessave must therefore go himself with a small but selected force to the Wannu, and remain there for most of the time from April till November. The healthiest places may be chosen for residence, but Pananende Coelan,‡ being the centre of the Wannu, is for this purpose the most preferable.

These six months should be availed of for acquiring a better knowledge of the condition of the lands, roads, marshes, and woods, of which a correct map is to be made. During that time also should be collected the tributes of the Company, consisting of elephants and a quantity of timber prepared for various purposes of fortification. There will be no difficulty in getting the timber, as there is an abundance of wood; the only thing is to see that it is ready before the rainy season commences, so that it may be sent down during the flood time

* Two castes occupying a position just after the Welalas. A full account of the castes will be found in Mr. Levers' *Manual of the North-Central Province*, chapter VI., and in Mr. Lewis's *Manual of the Wannu*, chapter VI.

† Cheddikulam.

‡ Panankamkulam.

of the rivers. As the Dessave cannot be in the Wannu during the whole of that period, a Dutch Lieutenant and an Adigar have been appointed as a *locum tenens* to him, to carry out his orders during his absence.

It will be necessary to build a small but strong fortification of fence sticks where the Dessave or his Lieutenant mostly resides, which will serve as a protection in case of sudden attack. It need not be dismantled on their departure, but may be left in the charge of a few Lascoreens.

The remotest provinces cannot be visited very often, and those near at hand need not be, as we can be easily informed of what is going on among the natives; but the islands must be visited three or four times a year.

The collection of the Company's revenues is the duty of the Tax Collectors, but the Dessave must furnish them with assistance whenever necessary, and also always make investigation with a view to prevent any fraud against the Company. On the discovery of any fraud he is to communicate the fact to the Commandeur.

The Dessave must also, in his quality of *Scholarch* over the 42 parishes in the four provinces of Jaffnapatam and the five inhabited islands along the coast of the Wannu, Mantotte, and Mousaly, endeavour, in consultation with the clergyman, to promote education by every effective means, so that God's blessing may rest on this country, 12,290 school children having been baptized. As these are matters which cannot be delayed, and as the Dessave would often be absent, it has been decided to appoint a second *Scholarch* to assist the ministers in their sacred office. Every six months the *Scholarchen* must submit to the Commandeur a report on the condition of the schools, in order that the progress of this work may be known.

All heathen and Muhammadan superstitions must be rooted out in this country as far as possible.

The Dessave is also instructed to see that all churches are completed as soon as possible, as this is a matter of the highest importance for the propagation of Christianity among the natives.

With a view to prevent misunderstandings, disputes, and confusion between the Clerical and Civil Departments, the *Scholarchen* will have no power, whether conjointly or individually, to bring about any changes in the management of the schools, nor to remove children from them, without the consent of the clergy, the intention being not to hinder the latter in their zeal, but much rather to assist them in their work with the aid of these officers—the sole object being to build up the Church on a good foundation to the honour of God.

The clergy having no power to appoint teachers or *Merinhos*, it would be unfair to dismiss any of those who are now employed without their knowledge and consent. As it is the clergy who usually have to deal with the difficulty of educating the children, it would be best if the clergymen and the *Scholarchen* would consult with each other. Should any question arise for which provision is not here made, the matter is to be referred to the Commandeur or to His Excellency the Governor of the Island. No disputes should be permitted between the clergy and the *Scholarchen*, as these tend to disturb the harmony which should prevail.

No new teachers or *Merinhos* are to be appointed without its being proved after proper inquiry that they are well conducted and of the orthodox faith. They are to be nominated by the *Scholarchen* and the clergyman, and to be appointed by the Commandeur, so that the dignity both of the Church and of the magistracy may be upheld.

The *Scholarchen* must see that, whenever the clergy come to preach, especially on Sundays, the people come regularly to church. One-third of the community is to be present, else a fine is to be paid of one or a half *tammekas** per head. These fines are to be collected by the *Scholarchen* or the clergy, or by a person appointed by them for this purpose. The amount is to be carefully collected and accounted for, and may be expended in gifts to children who make satisfactory progress in their lessons, or to some of the poor in the parish. The *Scholarchen* and the clergy are also authorized to cause the *Patoole*† to be read whenever this is rendered necessary, as it seems that the people frequently stay away without these strong means.

Point Pedro, July 26th, 1661.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

(Signed) RIJCKLOFF VAN GOENS.

After comparison, found to agree with the original.

15th September, 1663.

(Signed) M. HUYSMAN,
Secretary.

N.B.—The foregoing original Instructions for nearly all offices, and the copy of the further orders issued to the Commandeur and the Dessave of Jaffnapatam, are to serve for the

* A very small copper coin.

† Probably a muster-roll. from the Portuguese *patrolha*.

guidance of His Excellency the Governor of the Island, having been confirmed and approved of for this purpose by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India, as is proved by Their Honours' letters of July 25th and September 10th, 1662, annexed hereto by the Council of Jaffnapatam for the information of this Council.

In the Fort of Colombo, 16th November, 1663.

(Signed) M. HUYSMAN,
Secretary.

*INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of the Opperkoopman
Anthony Pavilioen, Commandeur, and the Council of the
District of Jaffnapatam with the adjacent Islands and the
Provinces of the Wann.*

As it has pleased God to bless the arms of the Company in the conquest of this country, and as the present circumstances do not permit of the detention of our forces here any longer, it is necessary that I should leave this with our army for the purpose of furthering the Company's important plans elsewhere. With a view to the Government here being carried on in accordance with the Company's wishes, it has been considered desirable to furnish Your Honours with the following Instructions, which each of you individually, and all conjointly, are expected to follow pending further orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

I will instruct Your Honours to the best of my powers, although a thorough knowledge of the country and its customs would be required. I will explain to you what the Company is able to spend in the Government of these acquired dominions and where their profits may be increased. With regard to the country and its customs, I will write down here what I have learned during my short residence here and what I have heard from other experienced persons. These Instructions are to be supplemented and improved upon in the course of time by Your Honours where they may be found wanting.

The particular jurisdiction of Jaffnapatam is confined to four important provinces and eight inhabited and five uninhabited islands, beginning with the chief province Welligampatte, in which the castle and the water castle are situated. This province forms properly the *Hamenhiel** or the northern-

* The shank bone of the ham, Ceylon being in shape like a ham. The fort opposite Kaits was given this name.

most point of the Island of Ceylon, stretching on the outer coast to Point Pedro and running along the inner coast east and west up to Colomboture, then following the line of the inner coast, having on the east Timmeratchie and on the outer coast from Point Pedro also eastward Warmoratchie, which two latter provinces separate themselves midland from the province Patchipally, which, like Welligampatte,* stretches from the outer coast to the inner coast of the Hamenhiel and terminates on the east at the bay and the commencement of the land of the Wannias and on the east of the province Timmeratchie† and Warmoratchie‡; these four provinces forming a territory which measures in circumference not less than 40 German miles. The populated islands, eight in number, named in order, are as follows: Carredive, re-named Amsterdam, lying close by the northernmost and only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait; Tamudive, re-named Leyden, lying right opposite to the castle, forming the mouth of the bay surrounding the water fort Hamenhiel on the north, and also the mouth of the large bay about Colomboture on the west; Pongeradive,§ re-named Middelburg; Nirendive,|| re-named Delft; Neynadive, now re-named Haarlem; Aneledive,¶ now re-named Rotterdam; all four lying to the west of Hamenhiel; and Rennedive,** being two islets lying to the south of Calmony, now re-named Hoorn and Enkhuyzen. The uninhabited islets are five in number, of which two are named Eulewedive†† and the Barren island, both lying between Amsterdam and Delft in the west; Paledive to the west of the point of Calmony; Coutsche and Caatchiadeve,‡‡ two little islets close by Hame-necoyl. Of these little islands no advantage is to be expected.

The most important of the inhabited islands are Amsterdam, Middelburg, Leyden, and Delft. They contain seven churches, with a population of about 5,000 persons. Amsterdam is the most prosperous and thickly populated of all, and the seed it yields is better than that anywhere else. These four provinces and thirteen islands were called the kingdom of Jaffnapatam, to which also belongs the district of the Wannias, called "The

* Walikamam.

† Tenmaradchi.

‡ Wadamaradchi.

§ Punkudutivu.

|| Neduntivu.

¶ Analaitivu.

** Iranaitivu, "The Brothers.

†† Elavutivu.

‡‡ This appears to be Kachchaitivu, and in this case Coutsche cannot be identified. There is an uninhabited island east of Delft called Katurativu.

Wanni."* This latter is a large district, conquered by the heathen kings of Jaffnapatam and made tributary by them, a position which has been maintained by the Portuguese. This district now forms part of the district of Jaffnapatam, and has been brought under our Government, though not yet with entire sovereignty, as will be explained hereafter. It commences with the province Cetticoulampatte,† 3 or 4 miles on the seacoast northward of Mantotte, continuing its circle to the point of Calmony, opposite Colomboture, where the bay commences which separates the Wanni from Jaffnapatam, running eastward across the country until it reaches the sea, forming there the outer or north-east coast of Ceylon, a pass separating Jaffnapatam from the Wanni; then stretching south-eastward to Trincoomaly, and westward through large woody lands again to Calpentyn, Mantotte, and Manaar. The provinces belonging to this large district, extending along and through the forests westward of Trincoomaly, are: Tinnemarwellepatte,‡ with about 50 villages, Carrecattemoilepatte,§ with about 100 villages, Moulewellipatte,|| with about 90, Melpatte,¶ with about 30, Cluregarepatte,** with about 70, and part of Chetticoulampatte, with about five villages. Next to this comes Mantotte, which belongs to another district. Then there are yet two provinces, Willipatte and Calmonie or Ponneripatte, in which are about 12 villages, ending on the east at the bay and on the west at the inner sea. These two provinces and part of Cetticoulampatte are, like Jaffnapatam, under the sovereignty of the Company. Ponneryn alone is able to yield as much as 1,000 *lasts* of rice a year, besides providing for the needs of its own population. The district of the Wanni contains six provinces with no less than 300 villages. This added to Cetticoulampatte, Ponneryn, and Melpatte, which like the four provinces and the islands belong to Jaffnapatam, form together a territory having in circumference about 80,000 German miles, which divides the southern part of the Island, as marked by a line from Trincoomaly to the southern end of Calpentyn from the rest. The circumference of the entire district of Jaffnapatam and the Wanni, without the islands, is more than 100,000

* As to the Vannians' territorial divisions, see note on page 16 of *The Manual of the Vanni*, by Mr. J. P. Lewis.

† Cheddikulam.

‡ Tennamaravadi, south of Paraiyan-ar.

§ Karikkaddumulai, now the Maritime pattu of Mullaittivu District.

|| Mulliyavalai.

¶ Mel pattu.

** It is difficult to identify this. Mr. Levers thinks: "It may be a mistake (on incorrect information) for Ulugalla Pattuwa in Nuwara-kalaviya, though very unlikely, that being king's territory."

†† Cheddikulam.

German miles. It was for more than 42 years ruled by a heathen king of the name of Siangery, who was descended from an old royal and sovereign house; his dominion and his descendants were rooted out and destroyed by the Portuguese, who installed themselves in their place and continued a sovereign and tyrannical rule such as the heathen had been accustomed to carry on, compiling Thombos of the names of their slavish subjects and of their lands, villages, hamlets, trees, and everything in general from which they could derive any profit. In this way the Portuguese ruled for about 97 years, continually increasing the taxes of their subjects after the practice of tyrants, thus keeping their subjects in poverty and bondage, so much so that the poll-tax, which in the time of the heathen kings amounted to 120,000 fannums a year, was raised by the Portuguese to 240,000 fannums. In this condition of affairs God has permitted us to conquer this country by force of arms, so that the Company has now full power to rule over it and to govern it without interference from any one, especially as there are now no royal descendants left. The legality of the possession of this country having been proved, we will now proceed to treat of the principles on which the Company proposes to govern this Island, commencing first of all with a general description of the condition of Ceylon, where we have now been carrying on a warfare for more than twenty years, accompanied with great bloodshed. Two motives which the Company had for doing this were: firstly, to drive away from it, at the request of the King of Kandy, our hereditary enemies, the Portuguese, and secondly, to be paid for our trouble and expense, according to the agreement with the king, with cinnamon or other articles or in money. It is well known how disadvantageous to the Company this war has been until now, although it is but imperfectly shown in our books. Their Honours, our supreme authorities at home, have been considering the question as to whether it would not be better to give up this Island rather than involve ourselves in the trouble not only of having to defend the country against our enemy, but also of having to wage a continual warfare against the unreliable king. This is a subject on which it is needless to enlarge here; it is sufficient to mention that the Company has received nothing for its trouble beyond a part of the promised cinnamon, which seems to be greatly in demand. As, however, it pleased God to give into our hands in the year 1656 the fortress of Colombo, and this year the sovereignty over the District of Jaffnapatam, it is possible that by proper management and faithful service the Company may thrive out of the profits from the sale of cinnamon, areca-nuts, and elephants, and the poll-tax from the subjects in Jaffnapatam.

Although cinnamon is the chief source of income, yet, after deduction of the expenses for freight, &c., the profits from it do not cover the heavy expenses of the large garrison; so that other resources must be found, or the Company will not be able to pay its debts.

All our endeavours must therefore be directed to an improvement of this state of affairs. The first and chief precaution will be not to incur any unnecessary expense. The most necessary expenditure is that of keeping up the garrison, the building and improving of fortifications, and other unavoidable expenses such as those incurred for ships, &c. These expenses must be limited to a fixed amount, both for the army as well as for the fortifications and towns. Once the country is restored to peace, the profits from lands, elephants, and areca-nuts will be fairly equal every year. This end must be sought, because peace is the only condition under which the Company will be able to call in arrears. In order to secure peace it is necessary to maintain friendship with the Kandyan king, and to rule the natives justly and beneficently.

What means have been employed to preserve peace with the Kandyan king may be seen from the copies of letters written to him forwarded to Your Honour, which letters, thanks to God, have had the effect so far to restrain him from disturbing us for more than nine months, while he might have done much harm; and he also treats and protects our people in Kandy better than ever before, which are good signs; although we cannot trust him too much, as his nature and principles are well known to all concerned in Ceylon. Care must be taken that he does not deceive us, for there is no doubt that he is much more to be feared in time of peace than during open warfare.

I have made every effort to establish here a benign and lasting Government, and have discoursed daily with the most intelligent of the natives to this purpose, as is well known to Your Honour. It has been decided to discontinue the harsh and cruel mode of government of the Portuguese as much as possible. The chief changes will be that many of the offices and courts, which were entirely filled by Portuguese, will in future be left to the highest castes among the natives, and that all civil disputes about private debts, &c., will be referred to a native court under a Dutch President with a Dutch and a native Secretary. The persons forming this court will be named hereafter. With a view to these matters being properly conducted, five Mudliars, four Receivers, and four Clerks have been appointed for Jaffnapatam, namely:

Over the Province Welligampatte and the Islands:
Ragia Garia, Mudliar to the Company over the Province and the Islands.

Werawilon Tonjan, Mudliyar to the Company over the Province.

Don Philippae, Receiver.

Gauweriel, Clerk or Secretary.

Over the Province Warmoratchie :

Canangray, Mudliyar to the Company over the Province.

Don Manuel Cheneratna, Mudliyar and Receiver.

Treware Wontoen Mapane, Clerk.

Over the Province Timmoratchie :

Consia Commare, Mudliyar to the Company over the Province.

Sewedegadelle, Mudliyar and Receiver.

Amblewane, Clerk.

Over the Province Patchelipally :

Chittouria, Mudliyar to the Company over the Province.

Don Gaspar, Receiver.

Ambeger, Clerk.

Over the Islands :

Joan Poendte, Receiver and Clerk.

Over the Portuguese low-lands, until each of these is annexed to its Province and entered in the Thombo :

Singegawela, Mudliyar to the Company.

Plandia, Clerk.

As a concession to the Maddapally and Agampady castes, and to prevent any displeasure on their part, it has been considered necessary to appoint a chief over them out of their own caste, for which post Manapoely Andrado, Mudliyar to the Company, has been selected ; a man who in my opinion is liked best by his people and is loyal to the Company.

These 16 persons have special orders to take up their residence here in the town, so as to be near at hand when wanted. Out of the Mudliyars and Receivers four are to be yearly selected as judges in civil questions where the amount involved does not exceed 100 fannums. The Mudliyars and the Receivers will have a monthly allowance of 10 fannums and one parra* of rice ; the Clerks 8 fannums and the same quantity of rice.

The duties of the Mudliyars over the provinces is to keep themselves informed of all that is going on in their provinces, and occasionally to make reports. All the work to be done there is to be ordered through them, so also whenever coolies or labourers are required, &c. The duty of the Receivers is to collect the revenues according to the Thombos, and to deliver these every three months on the orders of the Commandeur to the Cashier. The Clerks must at these times keep a record thereof, and see that their account agrees with that of the Book-

* Equal to 24 seers.

keeper of the Thombo. So long as the Company is properly served in this way there will be no need to employ any of our people for this purpose.

The lands of the Wannias, like those of Jaffnapatam, are under our sovereignty, but yet obedience cannot be exacted from the Wannias as from the others. The profits there are mostly made on elephants, but the needs in Jaffnapatam are very great, such as in respect of timber, wax, *cayen* (*kinen*, squared flint stones), firewood, &c. The Portuguese often had great trouble to enforce obedience, and never had them entirely under their authority, nor did they all appear when summoned before them. Thus the Cayla* Wannia did not present himself in Jaffnapatam for twelve or fourteen years. Discretion must be exercised in summoning them, and they must not be summoned except when really necessary. On the other hand it is of great importance that this caste (Wannias) should be made entirely subject to us. With a view to accustom them to this position, I made it a point, during my residence among them, to always keep a few of them by me—a course which it would be well for Your Honour to continue. Your Honour must see particularly that the Provincial Chiefs report all that transpires at the Kandyan Court. The Cayla Wannia will be best suited for this work, but regular spies, who have their wives and children in Welligampatte, should be also employed, so as to verify the reports of the Wannias. This would be a good safeguard to Your Honour against all conspiracies of the cunning king. With a view to acquire as soon as possible a better knowledge of the country and the circumstances of the people, it will be necessary for Your Honour to make a trip along the boundaries of this territory and to personally visit the villages of the Wannias ; and if there are any bushmen (*Boschloopers*) to bring order among them, because Your Honour will find that there are many people of a daring character under the Kandyan king on the boundaries of the Company's territory, among whom may be mentioned the Vedas. The Sabandaar Andrado Aratchie has often advised me to subdue and bring under our power Sumeratte Aratchie and some others, in order to extend our territory, but I not only consider such a step premature but also altogether unadvisable ; because it would very properly rouse the Kandyan king. Moreover, we now possess already more land than we are able to defend, and elephants could be captured in any number as we may want ; so that the best course would be to try and make friends with the neighbouring Vedas, Sumeratte

* Kilaka. His territory would be that described in note to page 16 of *The Maunal of the Vanni*. The divisions Kilakkumulai, North and South, still remain.

Aratchie, and others. Even if they do sometimes cultivate rice within our territory, it matters little if they do no harm in other ways, and I beg Your Honour to follow this advice rather than take the opposite course.

For the protection of this territory and the fortifications I leave with Your Honour 240 Dutch and 90 Sinhalese, as also 12 Carrias* from Jaffnapatam. These added to the 90 Maruas† and others at present in our service make a force of about 300 Lascareens, who must be distributed over the passes and may be transferred from one station to another as time and circumstances require, care being taken that the Sinhalese and the Carrias, being the most courageous, are chiefly employed at the passes and for purposes of war, while the natives (of Jaffnapatam) may be employed under the Mudliars and Receivers to run errands, &c. Don Andrado will be the person best suited to manage this part of the work.

It being considered advisable in the interests of the Company that Jaffnapatam with its dependencies should be placed under Coromandel, and that Manaar with its dependencies should be placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Governor of Ceylon, it will be necessary to point out the boundaries to Your Honour as they have been marked from olden times. The provinces Matotte, Mouselipatte, and part of Setticoulang belong to Manaar. Matotte commences in the north at the Salt river with the village Peringaly, stretching southward along the sea coast to the river Aripeture, where Mouselipatte commences with the village Aripa, stretching southward to the hills of Crandematte, situated near the bay, right opposite the island of Calpentyn, Matotte stretching across the country towards the north-east. Six provinces of Setticoulang belong to Manaar, six to Jaffnapatam, and five to the Wannu, the jurisdiction of each being clearly marked out. The rest of Mantotte and Mouselipatte stretches eastward, where the large forest forms the boundary. Mantotte has 64, Mouselipatte 14, and the part of Setticoulang 6 villages, making together 84 villages under the jurisdiction of Manaar. The rice fields of these villages are extensive and fertile, but the population is not sufficiently large to cultivate them.

Besides these provinces Mouselipatte, Mantotte, and the part of Setticoulang, the pearl banks also belong to Manaar. They stretch from the island of Calpentyn and Aripa, southward and northward between Manaar and Calpentyn along the sea coast of Mouselipatte. All the revenues of this district have been entered in the Portuguese Thombo for the guidance of Your

Honour, but the profits derived from the pearl banks, both in Manaar and Tutucorin, vary in proportion to the number of oysters caught and the number of divers employed. It is needless to state here the necessity for good supervision on both banks during the first time of diving; I will only state that it will be necessary for Your Honour to obtain all information possible as to the way in which this work has been carried out and how much advantage the Company may expect from it. As it is unlikely that His Excellency the Governor van der Meyden will find it convenient to be present at the fishery, and as the interests of the Company demand careful supervision, the Commandeur Pavilioen and the *Oppekoopman* Eduart Ooms have been appointed to the charge of this work. There is no doubt that these officers will exercise such care and vigilance as is required in the service of our lords and masters. The magistracy of Manaar has been instructed to carry out any of their orders.

The manner in which we commenced our government in this newly conquered district of Jaffnapatam, as well known to Your Honour, has been greatly approved of by the natives. The same methods must be continued; because it is a much wiser and safer plan to rule the inhabitants through their own kinsmen and chiefs than by inexperienced and sometimes incapable officers of the Company, who often look more to their own interests than to those of the Company. It must however be understood that the Company retains its supreme and unlimited power to make such alterations as circumstances demand; and for which purpose it is necessary to appoint as soon as possible a loyal, intelligent, and energetic Dessave over this district, whose permanent residence there would keep the country in peace and the inhabitants in obedience. As we have not succeeded up to this moment in finding a person sufficiently qualified and capable for such an office, Your Honour will for the time being have to be satisfied with the services of an Adigar. The counsel of Don Andrado should always be followed so far as it agrees with our own principles, but it must be noted that he is in my opinion too hard on the natives, although on the other hand the character of this people is such as to demand strong measures. They are by nature timid, timorous, and cringing, but also revengeful, cunning, and thievish, while at the same time they are intelligent and tractable. Yet with judgment and discrimination they may be easily ruled.

As justice forms the basis of a good Government, by which religion and political power are maintained, it is necessary that Your Honour should deal considerably with these inhabitants, but those who transgress Your Honour's reasonable orders

* See *ante*, pp. 70, 79.

† Maravars? See p. 82 of the *Manual of the Vanni*.

must be punished without consideration, yet not however without evidence and necessity; having regard at the same time to the caste of the offender. The Wellales or highest caste must be treated with more consideration than the others; these are also the most obedient. The Maddapalys and Agampallys are rather presumptuous and proud; they are variable in disposition; are hated by the others; and must be punished for even the smallest offence, so that they may be subdued as far as possible. From among their best chiefs a Mudliyar has been appointed over them, whose duty it is to give Your Honour account of all that relates to his caste. The Carrias must be employed for all work at sea, and some in the pearl fishery and in fishing. The Nalewas Chewias have been slaves from remote times; they are employed as water carriers, house servants, palanquin bearers, &c. The coolies and other castes who are bound to serve are scattered all over the country. Two or three thousand men could be easily got together out of this class for every kind of work; no less than two hundred must be continually employed for the breaking down of houses and the collection of stones required for our fortifications wherever Your Honour should order them to be built. With a view to keep this class in readiness to serve us, the other labouring castes must be employed in the cultivation of rice—a matter which is of the greatest interest to the Company. How justice is administered among them is well known to the Sabandaar, and these and other matters are left in Your Honour's hands.

From the enclosed extract MS., sent to me by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India on the 9th of August last, it will be apparent how Their Honours deprecate too much haste in the introduction of a new religion, because the inhabitants have now for so many years been taught by the Roman Catholic priests. But as we find that the people approve of our changes, and as out of every hundred persons scarcely one understands his religion thoroughly, we do not think the difficulties would be so very great. In fact we find that though every one, of every station in life, whether young or old, has some notion of religion, yet they are inclined to return to heathenism.

Some even went so far as to make special application to me for permission to return to their old idolatry and heathen superstition. Therefore our religion may be safely promoted without any change in the manner introduced among the children with success by the devout and zealous minister Philippus Baldeus Reede, as we find that the best foundation must be laid there. The grown up people must be instructed as far as possible. Do. Baldeus has proposed several points

on which he wants assistance; the most important of these are:

1. That the boys and girls should be made to attend school and be there received into Christianity—a practice which the Roman Catholics did not follow.

2. That as His Reverence has found that the catechism is quickly learned by the children, and therefore good results may be expected from teaching them, the parents must be made to send them to school, while efforts must be made to keep in the Church those children who have been baptized with the consent of their parents.

3. That in order to preserve the form and practice of Christianity, all efforts should be made to induce the people to come to church on Sundays to hear the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, some parts of the Catechism, &c., and that the Majorals and the Taljuers should appoint a *Merinhe* over each parish, who is to take down the names of those absent, for the purpose of being punished.

4. That the dilapidated churches may be repaired and rebuilt, and that the people of Copai may be punished for their wantonness in destroying the churches during the war.

5. That to every parish be allowed a Schoolmaster at the expense of the Company, and two to the large parishes of Point Pedro, Telipole, and Chiavatreuw, for the promotion of the work.

6. That no new teachings should be introduced but those which have been approved of by His Reverence, with advice of Councillor Rheede, and which have been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India.

7. That on the visits of the minister the members of the church (to whom notice of his arrival should be given) should appear before him.

8. That it is necessary to sometimes encourage the more diligent children by giving them a small prize, in which matter he requests instructions.

9. That the bad practice of giving the children in marriage against their wish should be prevented, as nothing but adultery can proceed therefrom.

10. That endeavours should be made to bring together the husbands and wives who separated from each other during the last war.

11. That the officials of the district should see that the abominable practice of devil dancing is rooted out, and that the Moors and Gentives should be prevented from drawing people under their influence.

There is no doubt that all these proposals are very reasonable, and Your Honour must assist in these matters as much as possible, especially with regard to points 2, 4, 6, and 11, when Your Honour must assert your authority. The observance of point 1 will cause some difficulty, because the natives think a great deal of their daughters, and the parents will not consent to their going to school after their eighth year. They may perhaps receive a little more instruction on the visits of the clergyman. Point 3 must be effected through kindness rather than enforced with harshness. Point 5 must be introduced with discrimination, and on the understanding that the teachers are paid out of the school fines and not by the Company. Point 7 may be introduced especially among the children, and among the grown up people when possible. Point 8 is very necessary, but the expenses must be paid by the communities concerned. To carry out point 9 it would be necessary for the children thus forced to marry against their wish to have access to the Commandeur, so that they may state their reasons for opposing the wishes of their parents. It would be well, therefore, if no one were allowed to marry until the banns had been published. On point 10 the Sabandaar Don Andrado will obtain all information possible, and enter it in his report. With regard to the question of the payment of teachers, repairs of churches, and the giving of small rewards to diligent pupils, the order has been made that these expenses should be paid out of the fines derived from the enforcement of the above rules. These must be collected in every parish by a trustworthy Majoral, and the amount disposed of every six months for such purposes by the Consistory, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor and his Council.

Your Honour must endeavour to carry out the Company's intentions with regard to the propagation of religion, so that the younger generation may form the foundation for God's Church, without the older people being forced against their wish, because our religion and God's Word clearly show that no one enters the Christian sheepfold except by the will of the Father, and then only those who are called. It is sufficient for us to teach the ignorant according to God's command, not for any worldly aim, but in obedience to His will.

As said above, a Council has been appointed which is to dispose of civil cases. It consists of the Dutch President and Secretary and four Mudliyors. For this year the persons appointed are :

The Onderkoopman and Fiscaal Jacob Schilman as President and Hendrik de Wit as Secretary, besides Carriangra, Mudliyar to the Company, and Werivilentoujon, Company's Mudliyar for Wellegampatte.

All civil cases below 100 fannums are to be disposed of by this court, but if the President should consider that the decisions are unjust (because these people are easily corrupted), he is to suspend the verdict and inform the Commandeur, who will then take the matter in hand. No case in which the amount involved is higher than 100 fannums should be entrusted to this court, but must be referred to the court at Jaffnapatam, which consists of the following persons :

His Honour Anthony Pavilioen, Permanent President during the absence of the Governor.

Jacob van Rhee, and, in his absence, Jorephaes Vosch.

Gerrit Wielouw.

Hendrik Rooman.

Jacob Schilman.

Petrus van Eyck.

Manoel d'Andrado.

Harmen Heesters, Secretary.

The Sabandaar must be consulted in all cases in which natives are concerned.

All matters concerning the Company will be referred to this court, which will administer justice to all ; capital punishments and others of a serious nature which admit of delay in the execution must however be first submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Coromandel. These are not to include punishments for murder, assassination, &c., in which the sentence must be carried out without delay according to our statutes, as such delay would be prejudicial to this country.

With a view to save Your Honour as much as possible from the danger of conspiracies and annoyance, all that remained of the Popish brood has been sent away from here, because according to our principles even the memory of the Portuguese must be rooted out. It has therefore been decided, with the approval of the clergy in Ceylon, that Portuguese will no longer be used as a language for preaching in, and that only for a time the catechism is to be taught in that language. This resolution must first be approved of by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India, as far as Galle and Colombo are concerned, but as regards Jaffnapatam this will not be necessary, because no one is left there who speaks the language except the slaves and some married women, who will be better instructed by catechising.

The Rev. Mr. Baldeus has undertaken to learn Mallabaar, so that he may by and by preach in that language. This will no doubt be of service in promoting the service of God.

We have found that all victuals have risen in price on account of the presence of the field army, because at that time

it was impossible to make the necessary regulations. But as the natives can give no reasons for their action in enhancing the prices, and it is only their greed which led them to it, while none of them had their properties, cattle, or lands damaged, things ought to have become cheaper on account of the removal of at least 4,000 persons who used to live in Jaffnapatam, in place of whom only 400 or 800 of our people came. Therefore it is very necessary that Your Honour should see that the market prices are reduced to the former rates, which is a matter of great importance for the prosperity of the Colony.

We also discovered that many inhabitants of Mantotte and Mouselipatte left their villages for the Wanny. These were made to return to their own villages before my departure from Manaar. Your Honour must not permit this to occur again, as it may result in the ruin of these lands. All therefore who leave their villages in this way without Your Honour's knowledge must, as an example to others, be severely punished, either by fines or corporal punishment, unless it is found that they departed on account of serious oppression on the part of any of our people, in which case the offenders must be punished. This matter is recommended to Your Honour's attention.

Having dealt thus far with our chief measures of Government, we will now proceed to speak of the profits which the Company may by proper management draw from Jaffnapatam and Manaar. To realize this object it is of the highest importance that rice, cotton, and tobacco should be cultivated.

For the cultivation of rice it will be necessary first and foremost to have all lands inspected, without regard to whether they are or are not at present cultivated; because there is no doubt that many fields have been left uncultivated owing to the laziness of the natives or to their ill-treatment by the Portuguese. As an inducement to the natives to cultivate these lands Your Honour is authorised to grant to them the use of these fields on condition that they will sell their rice or paddy to the Company at the rate which is paid here to the merchants who bring rice from Coromandel, as the Company is not prepared to pay higher rates for the present. The same must be done in the four provinces, the villages of Ponnerypatte, Welpatte, Setticoulang, and the islands. All rice fields which belonged to the Portuguese must be cultivated with the help of people of the castes that are bound to serve. As we have been obliged to kill most of the Portuguese cattle for the feeding of our troops during the siege of the castle, even to the number of 1,600, and as many more have died owing to a serious epidemic prevailing among them, this number must be replaced or even a larger number be obtained from Coromandel

as soon as possible. This and the cultivation of rice are matters of the highest importance to the Company.

It will be easy to find land for the cultivation of cotton as well as rice. The *Caile** Wannia has undertaken to deliver yearly a large quantity of cotton, a duty in which he must be continually assisted. This work must be promoted among the natives, and the promise held out to them that the cotton will be bought from them at a fair and reasonable price.

In the cultivation of tobacco still less difficulty will be found, because the people here could hardly do without it, and the tobacco which is imported is more expensive and of inferior quality to what they raise here.

I am recommending the cultivation of rice, cotton, and tobacco so strongly to Your Honour's attention in obedience to the special orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India. The principal reason is that the importation of rice and tobacco draws away the money from Jaffnapatam. The scarcity of rice and tobacco is only due to careless administration and to laziness on the part of the inhabitants, who live for only three months of the year on rice, for three months on roots, for three months on fruit, and for the remaining three months on the kernel of the coconut. This is the reason why they care so little about the raising of rice, and cultivate only just sufficient to provide for their needs. Indeed it would be a shame if only imported rice were consumed in Jaffnapatam, seeing that the Lord has provided us with such an abundance of land and a large number of people to cultivate it. This cultivation would be the means of preventing the scarcity of rice in the whole Island of Ceylon, a matter which is so often a source of trouble, while the profits will go to the benefit of the Company and its subjects. An abundant supply of rice would also assist to work out an important project of the Company, namely, to entice in the course of time as many weavers and dyers from the coast of Coromandel to come and settle here as would enable us gradually to withdraw our trade in this direction and thus become independent of the malignity of the Coromandel Governors.

It may seem to Your Honour that cultivation on such a large scale would at present be impossible, owing to the want of oxen, but every endeavour must be made, and the animals may be obtained from the Marruas, Tiriwenapatte, Negapatam, &c., where the price for them is only half a real each more than usual. Your Honour should see that the required number of animals is ordered yearly. It is certain that never so much rice as has already been sown in obedience to my orders

* Cf. " Kaila Pattu " of Nuwarakalaviya, and see *ante*, p. 67.

during this season was ever raised by the Portuguese, and there is no doubt that all the seed collected during this season and stored away will by no means be sufficient to sow all the fields, so that Your Honour must order a large quantity to be collected on the coast by the Ballales* in the four provinces. The Sabandaar Andrado has been entrusted with this work.

No cotton will grow in the low lands or in fields which are suitable for the cultivation of rice. The cultivation of cotton is a matter of less difficulty than that of rice. It must be done in the lands of the Wannias and in Manaar, where the best cotton grows. The quantity raised must be regulated according to the number of weavers and spinners, because there will be no want of cotton however the number of workmen increases, as the Chiefs of the Wannias have promised to provide us with as much cotton as may be required.

The cultivation of tobacco is a matter of still less difficulty; and since a resolution has been passed in Council to raise a duty of 30 per cent. on all imported tobacco, which will make that commodity so much dearer, the inhabitants will not fail to grow it themselves.

The cultivation of rice, cotton, and tobacco having been recommended to Your Honour's attention as the chief source of the revenue from Jaffnapatam, we will now state here the profits which have been already drawn from Jaffnapatam. These consist in :

1. The income derived from the lands entered in the Thombos, and the poll-tax.
2. The income from the tribute of elephants.
3. The income from tolls, leases, and duties.
4. The income from the sale of dye roots.
5. The income from the pearl banks.

To these revenues must be added those drawn from the villages and lands of the Portuguese which have not been entered in the Thombo, and the church properties.

The collection of the revenue from the lands described in the Thombo and the poll-tax does not give much trouble, because the duty is divided among the Mudliyors, and the amount due is clearly shown in the Thombo of the Portuguese. These must be collected by the Mudliyors every three or four months, and be deposited at the Treasury.

The profits from the tribute of elephants depend on the sale of the animals, because the tribute paid by the Wannias and others is no less than 80 animals yearly, while we could ourselves capture as many as would be required. Your Honour

must not accept any of these animals in lieu of other dues, except where it is mentioned in the Thombo, as this would have bad consequences. If the trade in elephants be extended, a kraal must be prepared in which the animals are to be easily and safely captured with the least harm and loss among them.

The revenues from tolls, leases, and duties used to amount to 10,500 reals of eight* during the time of the Portuguese. They have been mostly lost for this year owing to the war; but yet, in order to further the Company's interests, we have leased for the remaining months of August, September, October, November, and December, the following :

	Ra.
For the stamping of native cotton goods ..	300
Toll for the passes of Patchelepally ..	100
Duties on imports and exports ..	635
For stamping, except from Carredivo and Manaar ..	200
From imported rice ..	80
Toll for the pass at Cathiagi in Pounery ..	12
Arrack rent ..	80
Toll for the pass at Colomboture ..	50
	1,427

These rents, as already stated, amounted in the time of the Portuguese to about 10,000 rix-dollars of 10 fannums each. In this is included the tobacco rent, which alone amounts to 6,000 or 7,000 rix-dollars yearly. The inhabitants have complained against this tax, and have pleaded for its abolition, which has been done for this year with the advice of the Council. It would beyond doubt be well to re-introduce this, for which orders from Their Honours in Batavia must be awaited. Meanwhile it will be necessary to raise the duty on imported tobacco 30 per cent., and when the cultivation of tobacco in the Wanni has sufficiently progressed, there will be no difficulty for the Company to exact her revenues therefrom.

It would be well if His Excellency Governor Pith† could be present at the sale of this rent in January next year, with a view to make proper regulations with regard to them. If he be not able to do so, Your Honour must arrange matters to the best advantage of the Company, taking care that the profit

* A real of eight, called also a piece of eight, was probably equal to about 75 cents in our present currency. It was called a *pataca* in the local Portuguese, and by the Sinhalese *ridi paha* (five of silver), referring apparently to the five *lari* which went to make a *pataca*. See note on p. 2.

† Governor of Coromandel.

* "Ballales" or "Bellalas" mean Welales. The word is often found spelt *belales* in the Dutch Records.

on the elephants alone does not amount to less than 1,200 or 1,500 reals yearly, and that should the Company wish to export any it would not be obliged to pay for them. The revenue from the tobacco also ought to increase on account of the higher duty levied thereon.

The revenue derived from the dye products by the Company is also very considerable. As Your Honour knows, I have this year set apart the products from Manaar and Carrediva for the use of the Company. On the rest a profit of 200 rix-dollars (10 fannums each) has been made during eight months. The whole district of Jaffnapatam, Manaar, and the islands yields scarcely 350 *baar*.* Six reals a *baar* were expended in the plucking and digging in the islands and the four provinces, while in Manaar 15 reals were paid per *baar*, because it is of such good quality there and so much better than that obtained at Carrediva, where 5 reals a *baar* were paid. Carrediva and Manaar together yield about 180 *baar*, the rest of the supply is produced in the other places. The islands situated between Tuticorin and Ranunenecoy are also considered to belong to the Company, as also Calpentyn, because they lie in the bay which has been conquered by force of arms from the Portuguese, who claimed possession formerly. The dye products there must also be claimed and kept under our control. The produce will therefore amount at least to 350 *baar*. What is not used by the Company can be sold at a high rate and will give a considerable profit. During the time of dyeing the plucking must be well supervised, and the quantity given to the dyers for their work must be weighed. Due notice of the punishment to which those who dig the roots on their own account are liable must be given. An estimate should be made of the expenditure of dyeing, in order that we may know exactly how much the cloths cost, so that in making up the balance the profits on the dye products may be accounted for to the Company.

Bad reports are heard with regard to the pearl banks. The Commissioners must obtain all the information possible in order that measures may be taken to make the receipts cover the expenditure. As far as I know the number of vessels with divers is at present from 350 to 400 *Chiampan*s,† each having on board 8, 10, or 12 divers, and as many stones with which the divers sink. The income is affected by the number of stones used, because every stone is paid for by the men; the Moors pay 60 and the Christians only 30 fannums for each.

* This is probably the Malay word *bahar*, which was a measure of weight equal to 419 lb. avoirdupois, but a *baar* here was equal to 600 lb.

† Small boats used in the coastwise trade. The Headman of the fishery *pariahas* at Irantivu was called "The Champan."

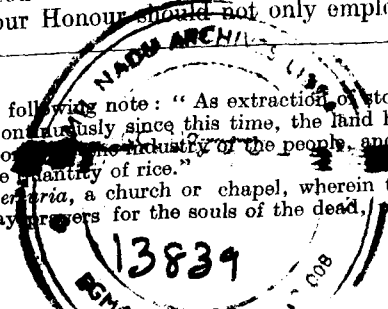
All the oysters are first buried in Aripo, Mousely, and Tuticorin, and after the flesh is decayed the shells are opened. The sale has been held until now in Aripo and Mouselypatte, and in Palliacyl in the province of Madura. It must also be carried on in Tuticorin, with a view if possible to enable the Company to have the preferent right of purchase, but this matter must be effected with discrimination. I do not see why a *Parrua** should pay less than a Moor for the use of the diving stones, although they are Christians, because the Portuguese made this rule to place the Moors at a disadvantage, the churches, priests, and bishops having been kept up by the *Parruas*. This ought not to be permitted under the Company's government, the more so because the *Parruas* behave worse towards us than the Moors. Your Honour must therefore pay special attention to this matter. I think that as a reward for good behaviour on the part of the *Parruas* a deduction of one real or 10 fannums on every stone would be quite sufficient, because surely the Moors would not come if they did not make any profit out of the business. The Moors thus paying the proper amount, the *Parruas* are paying too little, which matter should be adjusted, as the reasons which induced the Portuguese to make this deduction do not exist for us, the profits being thus equally divided. The Moors have often asked for a reduction, but Your Honour must on no account consent thereto, as it would be to the loss of the Company.

An estimate must soon be made of the Portuguese lands and church properties, and they must be entered in the Thombo in due time. The territory which I know to have belonged to the Portuguese is Ponnerypatte Melpatte, and the villages belonging thereto. All these lands are suitable for the cultivation of rice, as also most of the islands, except Carrediva.† Your Honour must take it to be a rule that all villages, lands, gardens, and fishing places have become the Company's property by right of war, and in the description of the lands no claims whatever should be acknowledged. No existing Thombo or list can therefore be used, but a special list should be prepared of all parishes, gardens, private Portuguese *Mercus*,‡ &c., which could afterwards be entered in the old general Thombo. It will be necessary that Your Honour should not only employ

* *Parawas*.

† Mr. Ievers has added the following note: "As extraction of stone from Karativu has gone on continuously since this time, the land has been levelled and soil formed of the industry of the people, and it now grows a very considerable quantity of rice."

‡ Probably the same as *Mercaria*, a church or chapel, wherein the *Mercuro*, a person hired to say prayers for the souls of the dead, performed his functions.



only the most faithful officers for this work, but also that you should personally supervise the work, because, in the first description, most fraud could be committed.

Keeping in view the great objects which the Company has in Jaffnapatam, Your Honour must make all endeavours possible to induce some weavers and dyers from the opposite coast to come and settle there and join those living there at present. It will be best to start the cultivation of rice, so that these people may not feel the advantage which their native land offers them in this respect. This is a matter considered by Governor Pith to be the most difficult to dispose of, but which I think to be least so. There is no doubt that we will soon be able to start the manufacture of *gunus* and other coarse cloths; doubtless not without difficulty, but no matter of importance can ever be brought about without trouble. As the intentions of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India are well known to Your Honour, I will only state here that you, without making any definite arrangements, must yet obtain all information with regard to the state of things in Jaffnapatam and the possibility of inducing people from outside to settle there, and how these people are to be fed. Having obtained this information Your Honour must write to His Excellency the Governor and the Council of India, expressing your opinion and giving your advice, but this could wait till I have an opportunity of visiting Jaffnapatam. Meanwhile His Excellency Governor Pith will also have gained more experience, so that we could all then together the better report to Batavia what we have learnt on this subject.

So also no alterations must be made in the fortifications; but, as I told Your Honour personally, it would be well if you discuss the matter with Governor Pith, to be able in due time to better report on them to Batavia; so that instructions may be given as to what alterations are to be made.

Among the sources of revenue is also the manufacture of cables and ropes for our ships; 60 or 70 ropes of 8 to 20 inches thick must be always kept in store, as these are made cheapest in Jaffnapatam and will come in useful in the course of time.

It is not unknown to Your Honour that there was a correspondence between Governor Pith and myself with regard to the valuation of gold. This matter has been discussed at length with Governor van der Meyden, who agrees with me that each pagoda ought to be valued at 90 stivers, which rate must be observed pending definite orders from His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India. Twenty

fannums are to be reckoned to one pagoda, each fannum being equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ stivers. But Your Honour will find that the pagodas cannot be always kept at this value; therefore all that is gained in fluctuation of exchange must be handed over to the Company as is done in Colombo. The *abassis** are to be valued at $9\frac{1}{2}$ fannums and in Dutch coin at 16 stivers.

A new census must also be prepared in the course of time of all the inhabitants, especially of the castes which are bound to do service, as this is one of the sources of income of the Company. Your Honour must always see that the Moor and Muhammadan subjects of the Company receive less favour than the Christians and heathen, and that they are never allowed to occupy positions of superiority over the Christians, but that they are rather opposed in every way, so as to prevent this objectionable community from spreading in our midst. Their priests must from time to time submit to Your Honour an account of the state of their community.

I have heard that there are many wild goats in the islands which have bezoar stones† in their bodies, a fair number of which could be yearly obtained, a matter which is recommended to Your Honour's attention.

In the island of Delft or Ilha d'vaca‡ a great many wild horses are found. About 50 or 60 of these must be tamed, with a view to form a regiment of mounted soldiers who could prevent freebooters from settling in the low lands there. Your Honour is no doubt aware how much afraid the *Gentives*§ are of horsemen. The same course might be pursued in regard to the army of the Kandyan king.

It has also been reported to me that, with regard to the straits between this and the mainland of India, the Portuguese were always desirous of introducing a rule that those who crossed the strait should return by the Strait of Manaar, by which the renters usually obtained 20 or 30 reals as toll. This is a matter to which Your Honour's attention is directed in the interest of the Company.

As it is impossible for me to make regulations with regard to everything; other matters are left to Your Honour's judgment,

* *Abassi*, money used in Asia, the value of which is a little more than a shilling.—*Vieyra*.

† The word *bezoar* is a corruption of the Persian *padzahr*, "pellens venenum," or *pazahr*. Its usual application was, and is, limited to certain hard concretions found in the bodies of animals, to which antidotal virtues were ascribed, and especially to one obtained from the stomach of a wild goat in the Persian province of Lar. See Yule and Burnell's *Anglo-Indian Glossary*.

‡ *Ilha das vacas*, island of cows (or cattle).

§ *Hindoos*.

in the hope that you will use all endeavours to further the interests of the Company in Jaffnapatam.

May God bestow His blessings on this object ! Amen.

This 31st of October, 1658, given on my departure from the island of Manaar.

Your Honour's faithful friend,
(Signed) RYCKLOF VAN GOENS.

Compared and found to agree with the principal journal of the said Rycklof van Goens, of the aforesaid date, confirmed by the Honourable the Chamber of XVII. by their despatch, as appears from the following extract :—

Extract from the general letter of the Chamber of XVII.
to the Governor-General and the Council of India,
7th of May, 1661.

Ceylon.

We have read with great satisfaction and carefully examined all the papers and letters sent to Your Honour from Ceylon, from which we more readily understand the great advantages which may be expected from this Island.

In the Instructions left by Governor van Goens on his departure from Jaffnapatam for the guidance of Commandeur Pavilioen, we have found that all matters concerning this province have been treated very carefully.

The above also has been compared and found to agree with the journal of His Excellency under the date mentioned, 30th December, 1661, where the extract mentioned has been inserted.

Given in the Castle of Colombo, 12th December, 1663.

(Signed) M. HUYSMAN,
Secretary.

As I, Anthony Pavilioen, have received letters from Batavia, dated July 21 and 22, by the yacht "Zierikzee," containing orders to make preparations for my departure to the coast of Coromandel and to formally give over this *Commandement* of Jaffnapatam, &c., to my successor, who is to be sent or nominated by His Excellency Rycklof van Goens, *Raad Ordinarius* of India, at present Governor of Ceylon, &c., I have thought it necessary to compile before leaving this Memoir, for the service of the Company and the convenience of my successor. Jaffnapatam, this 1st of September, 1665.

These are submitted to Your Honour along with the transfer of this Commandement of Jaffnapatam; all documents belonging to this office, such as the Instructions which have been given from time to time by His Excellency the Superintendent Rycklof van Goens with regard to the position of the Commandeur, the Dessave, and the Scholarchen; the letters received from Their Excellencies the Governors Laurens Pit, Adriaan van der Meyden, and Jacob Hustaart (containing several orders), as also the answers to these sent from here; and the books, *placaats*, resolutions, sentences, journals, accounts of trade and expenditure, land rent and poll-tax, &c. A perusal of these will give Your Honour an idea of the manner in which the prospects of the Company and the welfare of the inhabitants have been and must in future be promoted. It will not be necessary to further expand on this subject, but it would if possible be well for Your Honour to read these papers through hurriedly in a few days and note down the most important points, or Your Honour must take some weeks for a careful perusal; but the reading of all the documents is absolutely necessary.

As Your Honour has to start work at once, I will briefly state here those points which you will have to deal with first, thus fulfilling the orders received from our supreme authorities contained in the said Instructions, letters, books, resolutions, and other documents.

The territory under the sovereign power of the Company stretches from the north-east to the south-west from Trincomalee to Calpentyne (including the provinces of the Wann which lie between these). Further, all territory stretching towards the sea, including the island of Manaar and the islets round about the province of Jaffnapatam, forming together a large part of this splendid and famous Island of Ceylon. From the beginning orders have been given for the preparation of a good map of the land and the sea, but until now we have had no person able to carry out this work, the Dessave Mr. Vosch having always had other matters to attend to. As soon as a surveyor can be employed this work must be commenced.

Although the Company's dominions stretch straight through the conquered territory of Jaffnapatam as far as Trincomalee, yet obedience could be exacted only from the inhabitants living in the province of Tenemaravady* and beyond, the Company ruling on this side of the river Kalagraw† and the king on the other.

* Now the northern part of the Trincomalee revenue district, south of the river Pararyan aru at Kokkilai.

† Kala-oya.

The church on the island of Calpentyn (which has been strengthened) is guarded by a garrison of 24 men under the command of the Sergeant Jan Kusel. The church in Aripo is also guarded by 7 men under a corporal. Both these stations belong to the district of Manaar, where at present is a garrison of 78 Germans under the command of Captain Barent van Schuilenberg. There are also several small garrisons in the islands and at Mantotte, so that there are no more than 66 soldiers in the fortress.

The water fort at Hammenhiel* is garrisoned by 32 men under the Sergeant Lubbert Gillisz, and the new battery at Paritature (called Point Pedro) by 19 men under the Sergeant Abraham Senselmi. Within and outside this castle are employed in various capacities about 248 Europeans, 10 of whom are always employed to guard the outstations, and 28 on the small yachts "De Arend" and "De Lelie" and on the sloops "Adelaar" and "Zierikzee," so that there are usually about 210 in the large castle. The number of European servants of the Company amounts to 408. And besides these there are 18 Dutch free men.

This is the force with which these territories and strongholds have to be guarded, which force is to be increased by 200 men, as proposed by His Excellency Governor van Goens, if, as applied for by His Excellency, a number of people could be sent from Batavia.

The force of Lascoreens or native soldiers here consists of 165 men under 7 Arachchis or Chiefs, and in Manaar, Mantotte, Aripo, and Calpentyn of 109 men under 5 Arachchis, which force I do not however consider very strong, because they are mostly used as messengers and cannot be trusted in the event of war.

Your Honour will yourself have to inspect the fortress and outstations to obtain an idea of their strength and situation. How they are all provided with ammunition, cannons, guns, gunpowder and cartridges, provisions and other necessaries may be seen from the balance sheets and in the accounts at Manaar. All these valuable conquests must be kept well provided and in a position to defend themselves effectively and to maintain the honour of God and of the Fatherland in the event of attacks from any enemy, such as the English are at present,† and as others may become. Hammenhiel especially must be carefully guarded, none but Dutch being stationed there, and if necessary a capable Lieutenant or Ensign must be put in charge of it.

* The water fort at the entrance to Kaits harbour, now called in Tamil *Kodal Kollai*, Sea fort.

† This was the time of the first Dutch war of Cromwell's Protectorate.

The military discipline and exercise must be strictly observed, especially at present, in compliance with the orders from our superiors at Colombo. It is also necessary that proper punishment should be inflicted for crimes among the inhabitants, so that the well behaved among them may become friendly disposed towards our nation for the peace they will thus enjoy, and be the more willing in case of war to help us to the best of their power.

Having stated these facts with regard to our territory and strongholds here, the maintenance of which involves a great deal of expenditure, I will now proceed to comment on the advantages which are derived from them. The most important point in my opinion is that God's Holy Word is now preached in its true spirit, whereas fifty years ago the inhabitants were still heathen, and after that, during the time of the Portuguese, though instructed in the Christian religion, they were only taught to honour the Popes. How far the Reformed Religion has advanced during the seven years that we have been here only God, who trieth the heart and reins, can know, because, owing to their cowardice and obsequious nature it is hard to say whether the people submit in religious matters only to please their worldly rulers, or whether the Holy Ghost is really working in their hearts, or whether they are induced by both influences. We must be satisfied to leave this matter to the Supreme Being, Who in His mercy in Jesus Christ will work in due time through the Holy Ghost what is necessary for the honour of His name and the blessing of mankind, while it is in the meantime our duty to promote this object as much as is in our power, in compliance with the Instructions received. One of these is that the reverend brethren the clergy must be assisted in their high office by the political power; and that they must also be personally honoured and provided with all comforts and necessities which they have enjoyed until now, as shown in the Instructions and in the accounts of expenditure. They will thus be induced not to abate their zeal, but will more and more diligently promote this work. Care must be taken, however, according to the orders only lately received, that the prerogative of the political officers does not suffer thereby.

The churches must be kept well in repair, and the *Scholar-chen* must see that discipline is maintained among the children and attend to what further relates to their department. According to the Instructions on the subject of the teaching of the Dutch language to the native children (especially speaking and reading), teachers and books are expected from Colombo. If these matters are properly attended to, there is no doubt that God will bestow His blessing on the work and extend the Christian Church. There is at Manaar at present no clergyman. There are seven parishes in the island itself, besides one in the

fort, and six on the other side of the river in Moeselipatte, Mantotte, and in the Wanni, which lies on the other side of the inner sea. The care of these parishes used to be entrusted to the clergyman at Manaar. To these thirteen parishes belong about 9,000 people, including men, women, and children. They are visited three or four times a year by one of the clergymen from here, as we have three ministers for the 35 parishes of the province of Jaffnapatam and its dependent islets and the church in the fort; the members of these together number about 76,000. There are here and in Manaar also about 5,000 slaves from the coast, who are taught the prayers and catechism with a view to be baptized. I think that there would be about 10,000 infants who have not been entered in any school register. All these together number about 100,000 Christian people within the *Commandement** of Jaffnapatam. Besides these there must be at least 17,000 persons of all ages in the Wanni, who no longer go to church, and some 3,000 heathen and Moors with their wives and children here and in Manaar and Moeselipatte; so that I think that there are in all about 120,000 subjects of the Company.

In the school and church registers kept by the *Scholar-chen* on their visits to the different parishes, Your Honour may find more correctly set forth the number of Christians and how many school children there are among them. In the Thombo of the poll-tax you will find the number of heathen and Moors, who are mostly dyers, weavers, and *sittys*.†

The second advantage derived from the possession of this territory, which adds to the prosperity of the Fatherland and thus also is of profit to the Company, is the revenue derived from land rent and poll-tax according to the Thombos. These amounted this year to 17,032 rix-dollars and 8¼ fannums, as shown in the summary which I made thereof. Further revenues are derived from the farming out of tolls, which this year amounted to 4,671 rix-dollars, which amount is paid in quarterly instalments as customary and stipulated in the conditions of sale; in which Your Honour will also find full particulars relating to the income from the Company's sowing fields, which amounted this year to 1,257.3½ rix-dollars cash in the provinces and to 5,987 parras of *nely*‡ in the Wanni,

* The jurisdiction of the *Commandeur*. The Dutch territory in Ceylon was divided, for purposes of administration, into (1) the Headquarters at Colombo with the *Dissavony* of Colombo, (2) the Commandement of Jaffnapatam, and (3) the Commandement of Galle. Jaffna usually took precedence of Galle, but there were occasions when the Senior Commandeur was stationed at Galle.

† Chetties.

‡ Unhusked paddy.

Ponnelly, Weravil, and Ilpokarwe, as also along the high road to Manaar and the banks of the tanks. These are entered in the rolls kept for the purpose, and are known to the Receiver for the province of Welligamme, Don Philipu.

Another source of income is the gathering of dye roots,* which grow here in many places and are dug out under the supervision of the Moorish *Arachehi* Don Mannapoely Mudliyar.

The workmen here are paid 10 rix-dollars for 600 lb.; in the islets Amsterdam and Delft they are paid 6½ rix-dollars; in the islands Leyden and Middleburg and in Kabidarimore, Weravil, Welligam, Warmaeraatje, Ponnelly, and elsewhere 5 rix-dollars for a large *baar*,‡ or 600 lb.

Another important source of income is the sale of elephants. The books show that 68 of these animals were sold by public auction for 49,470 rix-dollars, while in Manaar (during my stay there last July) 6 were sold for 4,880 rix-dollars. From the Portuguese Thombo and the *Foraal*,§ as also from the summary mentioned above, it will be seen that some villages which had become rather impoverished made an agreement with the Portuguese for the delivery of a number of elephants for a limited amount, in reduction of their land rent and poll-tax. The number agreed upon was 29½ *alias* yearly (2 *alias* being considered the equivalent of one elephant). Besides this the Majorals or Chiefs, the tributaries of the provinces and of the villages in the Wanni, must deliver yearly 43 *alias* in return for the tenth share of the harvest which they collect.

Twenty or twenty-five animals could be captured yearly in the Company's kraals at Ponnelly, the smallest of which has been just constructed. The *Toepas*§ Enaes Faraz is usually employed in this work, for which he is found the most capable. The provincial contractors and the tributaries of the Wanni must first send the animals here, and then continue to feed and keep them for 8 or 10 days before they are taken charge of by the Company, in order that we may be sure that they are not ill. If the animals should die during that time the deliverer bears the loss; but when healthy animals are sold, the expenses incurred during this interval for keeping them are returned at the rate of 6½ rix-dollars for an elephant with tusks of 4 cubits or more long, and 5 rix-dollars for one with shorter tusks; while for the *alias* half this amount is paid. Besides this the deliverer receives one pound of gunpowder and one pound of

* "Choya" root.

† See note on p. 100.

‡ Portuguese *foral*, register.

§ This is a word of doubtful etymology: it is probably akin to *dubash*. The *toepasses* were a mixed race of Portuguese paternity whom the Dutch employed in the rank and file of the *Burgery*.

lead for each animal, to be used for the capture of others. For this purpose they have to shoot many deer, in order to make from the hides the strong nooses which are required. For the elephants captured in the kraals on account of the Company the same quantity of gunpowder and lead, or a little more or less, is given to the hunters, according to the work they have done. The elephant measure which we have here has been sent to us from Colombo, as also the branding iron with the Company's mark. These are herewith given in Your Honour's charge. All elephants are marked as soon as they are taken charge of, and again when they are sold, the two marks then

presenting this appearance :



When an elephant belong-

ing to the Company dies in the stall the piece of skin with the single mark, the end of the tail, and the trunk must be cut off, and these pieces must together be shown to the responsible person, and be buried or otherwise destroyed under his supervision. It is also necessary that once in one or two months a commissioner should examine all the Company's elephants in the different provinces that cannot be brought to the castle for inspection or sale because they are ill, with a view to prevent all fraud. There are at present only five in the stalls, one of which has a tusk, but no tail. This one is used for the taming of newly captured animals. Two or three more will have to be trained for this purpose, for which there are also three or four kept by the Wannias. The special supervision over the Company's elephants is entrusted to two chiefs of the Kornax* and to two others as their assistants, one from every province, all four of whom are very careful in their duties.

The tributaries of the Wannu are still in arrear with their tributes. I will here state what these are, and also the yearly due.

Kaila Wannia has to supply yearly for :—

Oerrgan ..	6 alias
Alenkelan† ..	3 ..
Pædoekælan† ..	2½ ..

Total .. 11½ alias

Arrears due at present, 14½ alias.

* These (coir neckeas) were the servants of the elephant tamers (Pannikkeas). It was their duty to bind and loosen the animals and to fetch water.—*Valentyn*.

† Alankulam.
‡ Putukulam.

Poedenelle Mapane has to supply for :—

Karkattamulle ..	4 alias
Karawatekeni ..	3 ..
Total ..	7 alias

He is in arrears 7½ alias.

Podunga Oedia* has to supply for :—

Mulpatto† ..	5 alias
Arrears due, 10 alias.	

Punipulle for :—

Wilankalan† ..	4½ alias
Arrears, 6½ alias.	

Tirkaila for :—

Karnawaalpattos ..	4 alias
(As stated, but there is no written agreement of this.)	
Arrears, 2 alias.	

Kunzie Tamby for :—

Pædoekudiripoll ..	3 alias
Arrears, 10½ alias.	

Sianmassa Oediaar for :—

Tinnemaravady ..	2 alias
Arrears, 2 alias.	

Podunga for :—

Moelivale¶ ..	4 alias
Arrears, 21 alias.	

(But he cannot deliver so many on account of the decadence of the villages.)

Don Gaspar and Don Joan Fernando have to supply yearly for :—

Parrindan** ..	2 alias
Arrears, ½ alias.	

In this account it is shown that the Wannias have altogether to deliver 43 alias, and that they are in arrear altogether 79½ alias.

In this account of the tributes are included both that of the first year 1658 and of the present year 1665. The Receiver for Patchelapally, Don Gaspar, also has a copy of this account.

* Udaiyar.
† Mel pattu.
‡ Vilankulam.
§ Karunaval pattu.
¶ Putukudiyiruppu.
¶ Mulleyavalai.
** Parantan in Karachchi.

The Wannia chiefs are people who have to be urged and sometimes even to be threatened either by the Dessave or by others to pay up their duties. But no stronger measures must be taken without special instructions from our authorities.

The revenue in Manaar consists mostly of that derived from the capture of elephants in the forests of Mantotte,* Moeseli-patte, &c. These are conducted chiefly by the Adigar Bartholomeus van der Hoeven. About 90 animals have to be captured yearly in order to get 20 alive here. With a view to this work being carried on more diligently, I gave orders when I was in Manaar that a present of 2 to 5 rix-dollars should be given to the hunters, besides the ordinary pay, for every good animal (making it a present, in order not to involve any obligations with regard to the price).

The digging out of dye roots in Manaar is also an important work. Special care must be taken that no unripe roots are dug out, and also that they are well dried before packing and are kept dry after being packed.

The Company also receives one-tenth of the harvest in Mantotte and the further dependencies, and further revenues are derived from coconut gardens, the farming out of tolls, poll-tax (which is yet levied according to the Portuguese Thombo and the more detailed enumeration by the late Mr. Van Rhee, as may be seen from the trade accounts), and the duty on areca-nut exported from Calpentyn.

The trade in merchandise in this Commandement is rather peculiar, the Company holding the monopoly in pepper, which is sold at the rate of 6 stivers a pound. Some profit is also made on the articles of clothing issued to the garrisons in advance of their monthly wages, 75 per cent. profit on the articles obtained from Batavia, and 50 per cent. on those from the coast.

Revenues are also derived from the pearl banks at Aripo. The prospects for next year are better than they have ever been since our possession. Next January the banks must be carefully inspected, and a good sloop must be made to sail coastwise with a view to keep away Moors and other thieves, or to otherwise capture them so that they may be punished as ruled in the *placaats* published this year on the subject. Should the experiments produce good results and a general pearl fishery be held, Your Honour will find information as to the way in which this work is to be conducted in the general Instructions and in the special description of these matters which was made when this work was first started. This in case His Excellency Governor van Goens does not come to superintend the work.

* Mantai or Mantota, Musali pattu.

The weaving and dyeing of cloth is also an important branch of business, which has been only lately introduced into this country by the Company. A great deal of money had to be laid out as advances to the poor weavers and dyers from the coast of Coromandel who settled here during the last famine. The balance in the books shows a debit of 5,820 $\cdot 4 \frac{2}{5}$ rix-dollars on the part of the dyers, who number 762 persons, including men, women, and children, and are divided into four communities. The weavers, who number 125 persons and are divided into three communities, owe still 2,873 $\cdot 4 \frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollars. In the debit against the weavers are not included any materials which they have in their possession, except a little yarn. No advances are given to them now, but when they bring a piece of rough cloth we supply them with a quantity of yarn and pay them money up to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the amount due to them, $\frac{1}{3}$ being withheld as a deduction of their arrears. In the debit against the dyers is included the price of 12 pieces of rough cloth and the materials for dyeing these, such as dye roots, alum, indigo, and a little wax, as also 50 rix-dollars cash for each piece. It is usual now to deduct $\frac{1}{8}$ of what is due to the dyers in order to make up the arrears. This comes to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the real wages, because the materials mentioned cost but little less than half the value of the finished cloth. On delivery of the finished cloth they receive the same number of rough pieces with the necessary materials and 50 rix-dollars for each piece, so as to keep the work continually going. In the invoice of the cloth exported and in other memoranda which are kept by the *Koopman* and the Administrator Mr. Marten Huysman, Your Honour will find the specification of prices and the explanation why they are fixed at those rates.

Your Honour will also find these particulars regarding the dyeing of red linen and of cotton yarn, of which two samples are herewith submitted for your inspection. At present the native dyer Manoel, from Anekotta, is engaged in the dyeing of two webs of rough *Moeris* and eight small packets of yarn, for which nothing has been advanced to him except the dye roots. When he delivers the goods he is to receive both his wages and the expenses incurred for materials, as well as new work to go on with. In following this system the work does not progress very fast, but it is done much better than when a large quantity of work is given to several persons together, as used to be done formerly, when the work was sometimes dreadfully spoilt. The work of the dyers must be frequently inspected during progress, and any mistakes should be pointed out to them, with threats sometimes when necessary.

The weavers must be carefully watched, because they will avail themselves of every opportunity to weave and sell other

cloth, or to change or sell the yarn supplied by the Company, besides not doing any work until the money thus obtained is spent.

Some of the Company's slaves have also been employed in weaving and dyeing. The promise of emancipation was held out to them if they would be diligent and were willing to adopt the Christian religion, but thus far they have not deported themselves in such a way as to deserve this privilege. Five of them were employed as dyers and six as weavers, but the two youngest of the dyers are now employed in the rearing of silkworms, so that only three dyers are left. These will soon finish another web of tapestry, the material for which, consisting of 240 webs of rough cloth, 96 lb. of wax, 240 lb. of dye roots, 18 lb. of alum, and 18 lb. of indigo, have been entered in the accounts, as also 90 lb. of yarn for the weaving of *dongrys*, which has only lately been issued to the six weavers. On delivery of the goods they are valued, and the balance made up.

Nothing has been done since the middle of February last with regard to the rearing of silkworms, but it is probable that the larvæ are still alive and will develop in due time. At least this is what the Bengal silkworm rearer assures us. He says that in Bengal this kind of worm from Curpoer, which spins white silk, yields silk only once a year, and he was much surprised to hear that here they did so at first six or eight times a year. He says that the smaller Kassimabazar worms, which yield yellow silk, generate so often as that in his country. Some of this kind are expected from Colombo, with which experiments must be made. Care must be taken that the silk is not damaged by maggots while being kept; the little that was last gathered is now given to Your Honour's charge. I think the place selected for the making of experiments, which has been planted with *toet-boompjes*,* will at present be large enough. There will be no want of space for cultivation of this food on a large scale when the enterprise appears to be profitable in future.

It would be well if Your Honour would cause some more experiments to be made with the loadstones found in the goats on the island of Delft. The horses found in the same island will also be of service. None of these must be removed from the island without special license. There are also some other sources of small profit, such as *thornbackskins*,† which I

* *Toet-boompje*, as the word indicates, was evidently a plant or shrub with leaves that created a constant reverberation with the wind. It must have served as food for the silkworm and also to protect the area in which the worm was reared. Mr. Levers thinks this was possibly the bo-tree.

† The word in the original is *rochevellen*, which may also mean some product of the rye plant (*rogge*).

ordered Don Diogoe, one of the chiefs of the fisher caste, to collect everywhere, and for which $1\frac{1}{2}$ rix-dollar a hundred is paid. Also pearl dust from Aripo, which is obtained in Manaar, and chanks found in the latter place. But it is not advisable to send the men to dive for these, on account of the risk of pearl robbery and of the slow sale of chanks in Bengal just now. Some profit is also derived from elephant tusks, ebony, wax, honey, indigo, black branch coral, tortoise shell, margosa oil, &c.; but these do not amount to much and are not of great importance. If the ebony in Calpentyn is thicker and better than that which is found here, the Company will claim it. Orders to that effect have been already issued from Colombo. The wax is mostly used here by the dyers in their work for the Company. Flint stones are mostly used for the vessels and fishing nets; the remaining are exported; also the super-abundant coconuts, jak, ponatu,* and palmyra wood. Nely (paddy), plough oxen, areca-nuts, coarse cloth, cotton, iron, steel, different kinds of dry stuffs, tobacco, &c., are imported here, as also *amphioen*,† which is sold however only in small quantities, otherwise the monopoly in it could be retained by the Company.

Having thus far treated of the defence of the territory, the maintenance of religion, and of the revenues of the Company, as the three most important matters for consideration, I will now proceed to speak of the various services which the natives owe their masters according to old custom, and of the civil laws at present observed here, as also of divers other matters which are to be carried out and of others to be omitted, all which are recommended to Your Honour's attention. I will mention these in the order in which they occur to my mind.

Of the Bellale and Madapally castes every free man must appear on one day of each month to perform service for the lord of the land. From the provinces Wellegamme, Warmoraatsje, Temoraatsje, and the islands 500 men come daily to work. One hundred and twenty of these work at Hammenhiel, being employed at the new coconut garden at *Oerature*, as also in the collection of lime and stones in the island of Amsterdam, for the new castle to be built there. Later on 150 men will be sent to Parriture for the building of a new battery and a redoubt by the sea shore. The other 230 men are employed here in various kinds of needful work, especially in the putting up of the new building for the gunpowder mill, the planting of young coconut trees, the watering of the Company's gardens and the *toetboompjes*‡ garden for the

* *Pináddu*, palmyra juice dried into a hard state.

† Opium (Port. *anfiao*).

‡ See p. 114, note.

silkworms, gathering of stones for repairs to the fortifications and for the lime kiln, both here and at Colombo. All other services must be rendered by the Nalewas* and the Pallas.† These are slaves of the inhabitants who do not live with their masters, but apart with their wives and children, and only have to serve them during the time of ploughing, harvest, &c. The new coast slaves live with their masters, and are clothed and fed by them, and are therefore not called upon to do any labour for the Company. The smiths and carpenters in the villages also come usually one day every month, and 15 of them come each day. The sawers, turners, cabinet makers, &c., are paid ½ fannum a day when their labour is required, because there are so few of them.

The potters have to furnish free of charge all pots required for the fortifications, and a number of them have to render service when bricks are to be made for any extra work, as at present for the building of the new gunpowder mill. For the tiles they are paid 3 fannums the thousand, and for the bricks for floors 2 fannums the thousand, two small stones being counted equal to one. The iron moulds have been provided by the Company.

Charcoal for the smith's forge is brought daily from the villages, a few people being exempted from other duties to do this.

The inhabitants of the province of Patchelepally do no cooly work here at the castle, but instead of that furnish every month 1,800 mats and every day 100 baskets for the carrying of earth, lime, &c.

All services by water have to be performed by the Carreas, the Pallavalyns, and other fisher castes. Moorish seamen may be also called upon to do this, and the *thonys* required must be lent for use both by these seamen and by the inhabitants. No vessels must be demanded from outsiders unless there is great necessity.

From the Wannu are obtained without any expense the native match-cord and all kinds of timber for beams, boards, musket locks, laths, lances, &c. But the best boards for gun carriages are obtained here in these provinces from old *margosa*‡ and *ilupur*§ trees. A large stock of these articles is in store, but there can never be too much of them.

In Ponneryn salt is found, but this year it has been spoilt by the rain. The salt required for the castle is supplied from

* Nalavars, men of the climber or toddy drawing caste.

† Pallar or Pallas, outdoor servants of the Vellales, as Koviya were their domestics.

‡ Tamil "vempu," Sinhalese "kohomba."

§ Tamil "iluppai," Sinhalese "mi."

what is formed in these provinces, about 100 *lasts* being always kept in store. This also is done without expense to the Company.

The Suvias* must bear palanquins and do menial work in the house of the Commandeur. They are the slaves of the former heathen kings of this country. They are also bound to bring good drinking water to the guard stations, the hospital, and the houses of the qualified officers. To the houses of the latter the fishers must also bring daily some fresh fish, and the Nallawas must furnish the Company with the required quantity of fuel and the grass for the horses. The Nallawas number 779 individuals, including women and children, as is shown in the register. As overseer over them has been appointed the Arachchi Francisco. All other castes who are bound to serve also have their special headmen to whom all orders are given.

A Civil Court has been established for the settling of civil disputes. The Dessave Mr. Vosch bears the title of President, but on account of his various other responsibilities he has no time to attend to these duties, which are performed by the *Koopman* Mr. Huysman under the title of Vice-President. Justice is administered to the Dutch according to the laws in force in the Fatherland and the Statutes of Batavia. The natives are governed according to the customs of the country if these are clear and reasonable, otherwise according to our laws. To this Civil Court has also been transferred the function of registering and administering orphans' estates. In this quality they bear the title of *Weesmeesters*.

Captain Barent Clebout is the President of the College of Commissioners for Marriage Causes, and is at the same time employed as Supervisor of Works.

Besides to the Civil Court mentioned above, the inhabitants have also access to the Dessave for the settlement of small disputes, both civil and otherwise, while the Commandeur also hears many cases whenever he sits for this purpose. In Manaar no criminal cases are tried, nor any political matters or civil disputes of any importance settled unless the Commandeur is present. But various civil disputes of little importance are decided there.

All *Markals*† and their subdivisions which are used as measures, and all *Biesen* or *Daatren* used in weighing, must bear the Company's stamp, which I herewith hand over to Your Honour. No others are to be used in the markets or elsewhere in the country.

* One of the parishes of Jaffna is named "Chiviyateru."

† A *marakkāl* was a special unit of dry measure; the word is used here in a general sense. For a full description see Lewis's *Manual of the Vanni*, p. 230.

No unnecessary work or building is to be taken in hand here, as the question of a change of headquarters is under consideration. The collection of materials at Hammenhiel must therefore be pushed on as quickly as possible, but the necessary repairs at the houses and fortifications here must not be neglected. There is but little more to be done at Hammenhiel, only here and there a little plastering and repair, and the completion of the roofs, so as to have everything watertight before the next rainy season. The most needed masonry work after that is the aforesaid gunpowder mill, so that it may be ready for use by next year. The sulphur has already been received from Batavia, and the saltpetre is expected next January or February from Bengal. For the burning of coals suitable wood is found here, and for the turning of the mill the buffaloes may be used, as these are best trained for ploughing.

The second needful masonry work carried on at present is the redoubt at Parriture, already referred to, which, with the care of the Dessave, will be also completed before the rain falls. The next work to be taken up is the restoration of the churches, some of which are badly in want of repair, but which owing to a scarcity of masons could not be attended to.

The most urgent work for the carpenters is the making of a number of new gun-carriages, so that there may be a double set of these for the ordnance at Hammenhiel, as also the required number of water cisterns for this fort. In the next place they must complete the flat ferry boat which has been constructed. This boat will be very useful for the conveyance of firewood for the lime-kiln, lime, &c., across these shallow waters. They also must make some more gun-carriages for this castle.

The smiths have sufficient work to provide the carpenters with the necessary tools. It was my intention to have a new draw-bridge built before the castle, with a small water mill on one side to keep the canals always full of sea water; and a miniature model has already been made; because, although the headquarters may be transferred, this castle will have to be used for some years yet while the new castle is being built. The court-yard on the north-east and north-west must be improved during the rainy season. The warehouses must be well kept in repair, as they are constantly being undermined by rats. The house of the Commandeur is also very old and shaky in many places, and will require a great deal of repair if no new castle is built.

Orders have been given that the trade accounts must now run on thirteen months, so that they may close in future on the last day of February. The same must be done with the pay-book and all other accounts, both here and in Manaar.

The chest with counted pagodas amounting to 50,000 guilders in value is being kept for Tutucorin pending further orders. From there are expected 8 or 10 parcels of rough linen, which is to be dyed here as a trial, with a view to obtain it from there in large quantities in future if found satisfactory, and if there be a ready sale. We may thus avoid drawing articles from elsewhere which may be had in Ceylon or its dependencies. Yarn for weaving is also expected from Tutucorin.

All dye roots from Manaar, which are fit for use here, are sent to the coast and to Negapatam when opportunity offers, if there is no special reason to send them elsewhere.

Orders have been given that as much palmyra wood and as many laths as can be spared here and conveniently shipped must be exported. Also that yearly 8 or 10 *lasts* of *tagare* seed for the Company's blue-dyeing must be sent to Tegenepatam, of which seed it will be possible to gather a sufficient quantity in January.

Orders have also been issued that all bills, the amount of which has been paid into the Company's bank at the coast, must be accepted here in payment of elephants.

Two or three thousand coconut plants are expected from Negapatam as soon as room can be found for them in one of the ships.

As soon as the wind is favourable as much palmyra wood (rafters and laths) as can be collected must be sent to Manaar, to be transported from there together with the salt that is made in the latter place to Colombo by the small-yachts which His Excellency Governor van Goens will send for this purpose. Two or three yachts or sloops at present at Manaar can be used for this purpose between Jaffnapatam and Manaar, so as not to incur expense by the use of other vessels. The "Lely" must be kept at Jaffnapatam only till October, and must then be sent to Colombo with the same crew and pieces of ordnance with which she arrived there from Mallabaar. The crew of this vessel, as well as of the "Arend" and "Zeilsloop," have been paid here, though their accounts were not settled yet at Mallabaar, because the men were so very badly off. The bills of those who return to Mallabaar must be sent there, and the correct accounts of those who remain in this Commandement asked for.

No military or seafaring men are to be given leave to depart without special orders, and none of the Company's servants are to be granted their discharge, nor any free people who are here at present (namely, Dutch or other Europeans) be allowed to leave the country without satisfactory guarantee that they will return within a limited time. The wages of soldiers and sailors may under the new regulations be raised by one or two

guilders, but not more. According to the orders of the Company their wages cannot be higher than 14 guilders per mensem. Corporals and others must wait for the settlement of their dues till the arrival of His Excellency, or till further orders are issued.

No death sentences may be executed without the confirmation of His Excellency the Governor. The process of the Criminal Prosecutor Gerrit Byl against the murderer Haris Mulder must therefore, with all connected matters, be referred to Colombo. So also must the civil suit of Jasintakota against the Pattangatyn Nalla Poerany, which has been tried and partly decided as to the further right to regulate the payment which the Pattangatyn has to make in terms of the order of Council; because this matter will be a question between the Honourable Company and the Portuguese Jasinto, who some time ago had left for St. Thome, leaving an attorney here to see that the amount was recovered and left in deposit with the Company's cashier.

The Portuguese and all those who are in alliance with them are according to orders no longer allowed to be here, and are treated just as if we were in open war with their nation.

The roll shows what pay the native clerks, interpreters, Lascarens, and other servants receive, also that of the foreign masons, carpenters, smiths, &c. The married men of the garrison receive monthly their full salary, except if they are in arrear with their dues, when they receive only half their pay. The others receive half their pay in money paid to them three times a year, two months' pay at a time; the other half is received by them in clothing. This would be so if they are up to date with their dues. Those who are in arrears only receive the necessary clothing and nothing else. If the widow of the Rev. Mr. Kaleto in Manaar is to receive half her boarding fee, fresh application must be made for it before next October.

There is here in the books an entry of 23 lasts and 2,946 lb. of rice, which was brought to Manaar by a Moorish vessel from Coromandel before my arrival here, either during the siege of Jaffnapatam or shortly after, the value of which was paid there and transmitted here per invoice, and since transferred to the office "Gelria," which was Jaffnapatam's municipal office at the time. It was also accounted from Manaar to the office at Galle. The value of this, amounting to 997.10 guilders, has since been brought to account again at the general counting house of Ceylon, and from there at Jaffnapatam. Having looked into the matter as closely as possible, I see no reason why we should have anything more to do with it. The new charge against Jaffnapatam has therefore been

provisionally debited to Manaar, as it is apparent that the difference must be sought between the accounts of the army and the books at the office in Galle. I submit two extracts of letters from Batavia and Colombo, as well as the reply of the Honourable Mr. Van Rhee.

Herewith is also handed to Your Honour the original acknowledgment of Kanagray Madatiyar for the sum of 600 rix-dollars received by him in cash from the Company. Out of this sum he is to pay his necessary expenses, as he has been sent to make restitution of the elephants which it was agreed should be returned to the late Nabab after the conclusion of the conquest of Jaffnapatam. He must give an account of this money on his return.

There is in the books a charge of 1,553 rix-dollars and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fannums against the boatswains Dola Gangena and Zojarapa of Bimelipatam. The Honourable Mr. Pit wrote from Palli-cotte on the 9th of June, 1663, that this item may as well be struck off the profit and loss account, as there is no chance that this man and his friend (who have been kept imprisoned by the Company for many months at Bimelipatam) will pay it. These are people who in the year 1661 were sent by the Company with rice to Galle. Owing to contrary winds they did not reach their destination, and the rice was therefore taken back to Orisa, where it was stored away. When the grain became very scarce there they sold a large quantity of it, and also received funds from the Company to defray the cost of a new equipment to be transported the next year. On their arrival here, in the year 1662, the Company having taken charge of the remainder of the rice and the vessel having been sold on the coast, Dola Gangena was sent back under custody. This amount of 1,553 rix-dollars and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fannums was still short, and there is no hope of recovering it. The item in question and that of the rice may, with the approval of His Excellency Governor van Goens, be struck off.

The *Krankbezoeker** Jan Jansz Verbeek arrived here by the yacht "Erasmus." He is still borne on the accounts at Batavia, where his wife still resides. If his work is satisfactory, it must be so reported to Colombo, with a view to have his account transferred and to prevent any one else being sent from Batavia.

Four good pearl divers with their tools and implements may be taken to Banda by one of the ships which pass here on their way along the coast to Galle and from there to Batavia

* A clergyman of inferior order. They were employed to assist the regular clergyman in preaching and visiting the congregation, but were not qualified to perform any of the higher functions of the ministry.

with a view to discover a bank. If asked to go no one will consent to do so, and should they hear of our plans they will all conceal themselves for a time. Four of them must therefore be secretly pointed out by the Patangatyn and be taken on board. Fair promises must be held out to them, and they may be told that they will be required to stay away one year only and will receive high wages. This must also be told to those who remain behind, with a view to prevent any general discontentment among them with regard to our action, which apparently would seem rather hard.

If the Lord Teuven, who is the vassal of the Naik of Madura in the Marrua provinces (the sea board of which is called the coast of Inchiado), should recall some six or seven Moorish families who had taken refuge here last year to save their lives during the war between this Teuven and his master the Naik, it would be well to allow these people opportunities for quietly clearing away, because they could not, as they themselves say, trust to his passport. If he does not summon them they will have to depart later on all the same, because the rule is that no permanent residence is granted here to Moors from outside; only those who have been here for many years are allowed to remain. The sanction of His Excellency to the increase of the poll-tax on the Moors is expected before long. Complimentary letters are sometimes exchanged with the Lord Teuven, who has always shown himself a good friend of our people, and the daily frequenting of his provinces by the inhabitants of Jaffnapatam is very profitable to them, because they obtain there their plough oxen, nely, &c.

The rest of the rice in husk which is brought here by sea comes from Tanjore and *Sinsjer*, and also from Baticaloa and Trincomalee. This will probably not be prevented by the king's people, nor even will the trade in oxen and arca-nuts between this and the Kandyan villages, although there is not much confidence between the king and the Company, their relations being rather strained. We hear so little about Radya Sinha that it would seem he had given up Jaffnapatam altogether. We must not however be deceived thereby, and be less on the alert to meet his cunning. When we ask our natives on their return from the Kandyan provinces whether there is any news, they pretend not to know anything, or they tell us lies. The Mayorals from the Wannu do the same when asked for information.

When the witnesses who bore evidence against Sampa of Jaffnapatam, who was captured at Tranguabar, are confronted with each other, the process against the accused must be revived, in terms of the letter from Colombo of the 8th of August, and our answer thereto of the 22nd.

The next crop of nely from the Company's own fields will have to be kept in the store-house instead of being sold, because the quantity now in store is becoming very stale. If there be more than required, the best plan would be to sell some of the oldest nely when the market prices are at their highest. The present rate is 3 fannums or 15 stivers the parra or 40 lb. The price of bread is 2 stivers the pound, and butter 15 stivers the markal of 3 kan-measures.

Three large hay-ricks have been piled up closely, to be brought in quickly in time of need for the 10,000 or 12,000 cattle which are now grazing about here, there being no meat or bacon in store. There is room enough in this castle to keep a great herd of cattle, which could be partly fed on the grass that grows here.

Next year (1666) the names of all those who died during the last three years must be taken off the Thombo of the poll-tax, and the names of such young men as have reached the required age must be entered, the rule being that this should be done every third year, and it is very necessary that it should be.

The *Sarasse Guber*,* stamped with the arms of Amsterdam, which was sent here as a sample from Batavia, was by error miscarried to the coast. I have given orders that it should be returned, because, in compliance with the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Council of India, all the dyeing must be done after that pattern. Meanwhile the dyers must follow the pattern I had taken from the sample cloth sent from Palliacatta to Tutucorin *via* this place, as it was very well made.

The tax collectors of the provinces are not paid by the Company, but receive one per cent. of the amount paid by the inhabitants, which is levied from the latter above the amount for which they are put down in the Thombo, both for the land rent and the poll-tax. Those who pay their taxes in elephants according to the contract have not to pay this. For this reason the one per cent. allowed to the Collectors in Warmoraatje does not amount to more than 25 rix-dollars and in Patchelapally only to 12 rix-dollars a year. Out of this they have to pay their *Pandarapullees*, that is, persons sent as bailiffs with the Mayorals of the villages to enforce payment of the taxes, or, in failure thereof, to seize the property of the debtor until payment is made according to the custom of the country. Don Manuel in Warmoraatje employs six and Don Gaspar in Patchelapally four *Pandarapullees*, so that in this way not only is no pay left for the Collectors, but they have even to lay out money themselves. As they ought to receive some reward,

* A species of cloth.

they themselves or the bailiffs will have to be paid by the Company. They have made requests to this effect several times, but I put them off until the arrival of His Excellency the Governor. He will no doubt grant them what is reasonable. The one per cent. in the other provinces, Wellegamme and Temmeraatje, amounts to a great deal more, which is the reason why the Collectors Don Filip and Don Filip Fernando have not complained. The Collector for the eight inhabited islands Amsterdam, Leyden, Middelburg, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Delft, Hoorn, and Enkhuizen has also not complained, although the taxes there amount to less even than those at Patchelapally, because he receives some other perquisites, such as for his assistance in the shipping of elephants for the merchants, &c.

The overseers of the Company's elephants also receive no salary, because the premium on every elephant, amounting to 9 fannums or $\frac{3}{4}$ rix-dollar, which the deliverers and purchasers pay to them according to custom, is divided among them, $\frac{2}{3}$ going to the two Chiefs Joan Sidambaren Pannika and Joan Edilmanner Singa Paniken, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the other two who are their assistants.

To the Mayors of the villages has been from olden times granted the use of some fields free from tithes, and the Patangatyns of the fishers and seamen receive one or two fannums from every *thony* coming in, according to whether they are large or small. This serves as payment for the services these men perform.

The Commanders of the cruising sloops before Paritature have orders to seize all native vessels which sail with English passports. The ships and their cargo, a proper inventory of which must be made, must be dealt with according to circumstances and to the importance of the owners or their masters to the Company.

Economy must be practised in compliance with the orders issued to us, not a penny being spent unnecessarily. We have endeavoured to keep the necessary expenses down to the same amount, and the surplus of profits over expenditure last year was 148,965.11.2 guilders.

To Mr. Jorephaas Vosch.

SIR,—WHEREAS it has pleased His Excellency the *Raad Ordinaris* and Governor, Ryckloff van Goens, to nominate Your Honour to the charge of this Commandement and all their dependencies, for the present under the title of *Opperhoofd* (Chief), according to the letters received from Galle by the yacht "de Vrede," dated the 1st of this month of September and received here on the 13th, and as Your Honour already has

an extensive knowledge of the condition of affairs here, having served the Company for such a long time as Dessave and second in authority, many subjects have been dwelt upon in my memoir which so far as Your Honour is concerned it was superfluous for me to do. As however there is no harm in my having mentioned these subjects in detail, and as His Excellency has ordered me to furnish these Instructions, I will leave what I have written unaltered, and only state here some changes which have taken place since then.

The sample cloth from Batavia, according to which the cloths here were to be dyed, was received from the coast a few days ago, and has been handed to the dyers with full instructions as to how the work is to be carried out.

The *Kranbezoeker* Erasmus has been appointed to the yacht "de Vrede," because another person in that quality, Abraham van Loofoeld, from Galle, has been sent here by the same vessel, who, with the advice of the Consistory, has been appointed to Manaar, while Molanus has been appointed here.

I think that the *sampan** from Madraspatnam, which was seized by the Company, could be sent with salt and palmyra wood or lime to Colombo by inland navigation when the wind is favourable. Perhaps the vessel could there be converted into a sloop, as it would be more useful for the Company's service as such.

The death sentence over Hans Mulder has already been executed, because His Excellency van Goens said, in his letter from Galle already referred to, that for such cases of murder his approbation was not necessary, but that crimes such as this committed by this man must be punished without delay, according to the law of God, which in the event of a repetition of such crimes (which we pray God in His mercy to prevent) can be more deliberately dealt with.

Notice has been received from Tutucorin, dated the 1st of this month, that a *tony* with a quantity of weaving yarn and alum is on its way here in compliance with a former order. The weaving of raw linen for the dyeing works has also been commenced here. The small vessel "de Lastdrager" is daily expected from Coromandel with raw linen, a quantity of cast iron bullets, and other articles.

The tributaries of the Wannu have delivered during this month in deduction of their arrears the following number of elephants :

Podungaan	..	1 alia	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	cubits high
Podunga Oediaar	..	1 do.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
Tirkaila	..	1 do.	4	do.

* Same as *chiampans*, p. 71.

