

The Merchts
pswaded to
Clear ye
Goe[d]ownes
of all ye [Eu]
rope Goods,
ex[c]ept
Bays and
[B]ransh
Corrall.

wormes and wett y^e Merchants would not admitt it into their former Contracts, but are now with much difficulty and pswation prevailed with to take them and y^e Rest of y^e goods, except y^e Bays and : 10 : Boxes of bransh Corrall w^{ch} they possitively Refuse the first for its quallity being of noe use in this Country, and the other for its dearness, not offering us its prime Cost, but we doubt not a Short tyme may dispose it better either to them or others.

[T]he Produce
not [to] be
brought in
[be]fore Sept
next.

The other goods being examined and found to be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{ds} damaged we could not prevaile to have Callicoos for them Sooner then September next for y^e Bengall Merch^t when they are to deliver to y^e Amount of Pag^s : 2328 : in y^e Severall sorts of Morees, Bettealees, and other fine goods, at their Present prices and to pay for our goods as followeth Viz^t.

Broad cloth fine att :	...	...	Pag ^s : 48 :	$\bar{p} \frac{1}{2}$:	peice
Ditto Ordinary	...	...	...	18	
Searges at	...	...	...	21	

The Merchts
profferr ye
Broad Cloth
& Corrall
at Consider-
able loss.

which they magnify for a great peece of Service to the Hon^{ble} Comp^a Since they shall be great loosers by them, no[t] proffering us y^e former broadcloth at : 4 : Pag^s y^e : $\frac{1}{2}$: p^s and y^e Corrall at : Pa : 10 : \bar{p} . maund Cheaper then we sold it for and we must needs confess they have by this some thing Repaired their late defect y^e price being very good Considering y^e ill Condition of y^e goods, w^{ch} we are extremly sattisfied to be rid of.

The p^ticulers and Prices of y^e Goods and y^e Merch^{ts} obligation is as ffolloweth Viz^t.

		Pags	fa	Ca	Pags	fa	Ca.
Broad Cloth Ord ^y :	106 :	halfe	P ^s				
at : 18 :	Pa :	$\bar{p} \frac{1}{2}$	P ^s	...	...	1908 :	
Serges ffine :	20 :	p ^s	att P :	21 :	$\bar{p}p$ ^s	..	420 :
						2328	—: —:

We Chinna Vincatadry and Comp^a do hereby ackno[w]ledge y^t we have Rec^d the aboues^d goods amountin[g] to Pag^s Two Thousand three Hundred twenty Eight which s^d Summe we do oblige ourselves our Heirs, Executours, Administratours or assignes to mak[e] good unto y^e Worp^l Elihu Yale Esq^r Chiefe &c^a Councell or to their Successours for Acco^t of the Hon^{ble} English East India Comp^a by the first day of Sep^t next ensueing y^e date hereof in Morees Bettealaes and other fine goods, at their present prices upon failure wherof we engage to forfitt y^e Summe of

Pag^e : 500 : to the Hon^{ble} Comp^a & undergooe w^t other Penaltys
y^e Worp^l Chiefe and Councell shall please to inflict upon us, In
Wittness wherof we have here unto set our hands this Nineteenth
day of December : 1684.

ELIHU YALE.
THO : LUCAS.
JOHN NICKS.
JOHN LITTLETON.
JOHN GRAY.

At a Consultation.

Present :

ELIHU YALE Esq^r Chiefe.
M^r THOMAS LUCAS. M^r JOHN NICKS.
M^r JOHN LITTLETON. M^r JOHN GRAY.

Munday 22.

The Chiefe Read y^e Journall of y^e Generall Books for y^e mo :
of August w^{ch} was past in Councell.

[Jo]urnall of
ye Genll
[Bo]oks Read
& past.
[Th]e Chiefe
lent ye
[Ho]nble
Compa P :
1000.

The Cash Chest was also examined by y^e Councell and the
Ballance being found to be no more then : P : 13 : at the Councells
Request and to serve y^e Hon^{ble} Comp^a the Chief lent them Pag^e
: 1000 : (w^{ch} he was promised to be Reimbursed y^e first mony y^t
came of y^e Hon^{ble} Comp^{as}) 700 : wherof was ordered to be p^d
M^r John Gray Paymaster and : 300 : to y^e Washers who greatly
Complaine for want therof.

ELIHU YALE.
THO : LUCAS.
JOHN NICKS.
JOHN LITTLETON.
JOHN GRAY.

SAMUEL OWEN Sec^y.

A Sloop Named y^e Speedwell M^r W^m Martin Master arrived
here from y^e Bay but in her way hither touching at Metchle-
pstam, brought a Generall from thence dated y^e : 19th : Instant,
advicing y^t they had Contracted for : 8000 : p^e Romalls and :
96 : Candy Sapan wood before y^e Receipt of y^e Worp^l Chiefe and
Councells orders.

[A] Sloop
arrived from
the Bay.

Received a Generall from Conimeer wth a Muster of new
Cloth, also advicing y^t Vittulapelly and Ambogee Pontulo grows
dayly more insolent y^t their Merch^{ts} were prevailed wth to Creditt
y^e Hon^{ble} Comp^a for : Pag^e : 20000 : at : 9 : p Cent, also some Goods

25.
[Ge]nll
frō Conimeer.

at y^e same Interest, but feared they Could not gett more yett would use their utmo[st] endeavours.

24.
The Sea
broak down
pt of ye
Battery
built by Sr
Wm Lang-
horne.

The Sea having for : 3 : or : 4 : days past come up very high y^e Battary built by S^r W^m Langhorne daly encroching and all endeavours of driving stakes &c^a having been used to prevent and stop it from Comeing further yett all proved ineffectuall for this day it und[ermin]ed and broak downe part therof y^e face to y^e Sea the Rest standing but in a daingerous Condition, but hoping y^e Sea may in a few days Retire 'tis thought fitt y^t its Repair be not begun upon till arrivall of y^e Presid^t and ⁹⁰ M^r ffowles y^e Engineer, y^t y^e Best way may be contrived for its future Preservation.

Thursday 25.
No Consul-
tation.

This being Christmas day y^e Councell did not meet to treat about any business.

26.
Ship Burneo
Mercht
Arrived.

The Ship Burneo Merchant arrived here out of Enno[re] River where she put in to secure her selfe from y^e Moonsoone.

27.
Genll to
Conimeer.
Genll to
Pettipolee.

A Generall to Conimeer to advice them to hasten the Invest-ment and use their utmost for y^e Procury of more goods on y^e Hon^{ble} Comp^{as} Credit either of their Merchants or others as also to Pettipolee to advice them to hasten theirs w^{ch} they advice was in a great backwardness, sent to y^e Councell pused wrote fair and forwarded.

Sloop Charles
arrived from
Enore lilver.

The Hon^{ble} Comp^{as} Sloop Charles arrived here from Enor[e] River, where she was put in to be secured from the Moonsoones and Repair.

28.
Genll from
Codaloor.

Rec^d a Generall from Codaloor dated the : 24th : Instant.

At a Consultation.

Present .

Munday 29.

ELIHU YALE Esq^r Chiefe.

M^r THOMAS LUCAS. M^r JOHN NICKS.

M^r JOHN LITTLETON. M^r JOHN GRAY.

Genll to
Madapollim.

Generall to Madapollam to Remynd them of haste[n]ing in their Investment and gett w^t mony or good[s] Procurable on y^e Hon^{ble} Comp^{as} Creditt read and past.

[S]loop Wil-
liam[or]dered
to Conimeer.

Ordered y^t Sloop William be dispatched for Conimeer wth Timbers to carry on their building as also necessarys to Codaloor

desired from thence with y^e Cash and Silver appoynted to each ffactory.

ELIHU YALE.
THO : LUCAS.
JOHN NICKS.
JOHN LITTLETON
JOHN GRAY.

SAMUEL OWEN Sec^y.

Received a Generall from Pettipolee dated y^e: 22^d: Instant 30.
advicing y^t y^e Governour there impeeded their business very much, [Ge]nll fr^o
because they had not presented him this year, but y^t they would Pettipolee.
still putt him off with fair words, and hoped to be in a good Ready-
ness to lade their goods when y^e Shipps should arrive to take them
in. As also two letters from M^r Shales to the Chiefe advicing of
97 M^r Wheelers miscarriages and M^r Wheelers Letter Hydercawne.

Christenings this Year	16
Marriages this Year	7
Burrialls this Year	22

List of
Persons in -
the Honble
Company's
Service.

A List of Persons in the Service of the Honble English East India Compa in Fort St George, Madraspatnam according to their Degrees by the Rules.		Arrivall in India.	Present Degree.	Pre[sent sal[ary]
1	William Gyfford Esqr Agent & Governour (his Lady in England) came out to Suc- ceed Streynsham Master Esqr Salary £200 p ^a Gratuity £100 p ^a . . .	July 3d 1681	1st Coun- cill.	30[o]
2	John Bigrig Bookkeeper came out 5th of Councill att £ 40 p ^a annum. . .	July 3d 1681	2d Coun- cill.	10[o]
8	Elihu Yale Warehouskeeper (married) came out a writer . . .	June 23th 1672	3d Coun- cill.	7[o]
4	John Nicks Customer & Mint master (married) came out an Apprentice . .	7 ber. 8th 1668	4th Coun- cill.	50
5	John Littleton Purser came out 6th in Councill . . .	July 17th 1682	5th Coun- cill.	40
6	John Stables Secy (his wife in England) Salary £20 Gratuity £10 p ^a . . .	July 4th 1681	Factor ...	30
7	Henry Alford (married) Assistant to the Warehouskeep . . .	July 4th 1681	Factor ...	20
8	Charles Moll (married) Assistant to y ^e Mint master . . .	9 ber p ^a mo 1683	Factor .	15
9	John Beavis under the Agent . . .	July 3d 1681	Writer	10
10	Samll Owen under the Secretary . . .	July 30th 1682	Writer ...	10
11	Grimston Luckin under the Warehous- keeper . . .	July 17th 1682	Writer ..	10
12	William Proby under the Accomptant . .	June 2d 1683	Writer	5
13	Francis Charlton under the Secretary .	9 ber p ^a mo 1683	Writer ..	5
14	Thomas Stubbs under the Warehous- keeper . . .	June 2d 1683	Writer .	5
15	Richard Elliott Chaplin . . .	June 28th 1679	Chaplin ..	100
16	John Heathfield Chirurgeon (married) .		Chirurgn.	36

[List] of
Freman [att]
[Fort] St
George.

A List of Freeman living att Fort St. George Madraspatam.

John Bridger married to an English w[o]man.
William Jearsey married to a Dut[ch] woman.
John Styleman married to an English woman.
John Stephenson married to an English woman.
John Callender married to a ^{es}Castez.
Charles Metcalfe married to a Castez.
John Afflack married to a Dutch woman.
Peter Large married to an English woman.

Endimion Griffith married to a Castez.

Phineas Bruster married a Castez.

Nathaniell Bonus married an English woman.

Ralph Goldsmith married an English woman.

Richard Monke married a ^{ss} Mustez.

Henry White.

Walter Elford.

Rob^t Mellish.

Thomas Trigga.

George Harrison married to a Mustez.

Nicholas Wesberry married to a Black.

Richard Ware married to a Mustez.

English women unmarried.

Ursula Oneal Widdow.

Catherine Scarlett.

Rebecca Hawkins Widdow.

[En]glish
women (un)
married.

To Cap^t Stephen Barber.

You are to receive Thomas Kirby & William Day aboard yo^r Sh[ip] as passengers for England & their necessarys, upon the Hon^{ble} Comp^a giving them the Accommodation of the great Cabbin.

The forme of
orders for
passengers
upon the
Compa Acctt

W. G.

J. B.

Fort S^t George the

J. N. E. Y.

12th Septe^r 1683.

J. L. T. L.

To Cap^t Stephen Barber.

You are to receive Peter Day aboard your Ship as a passeng[er] for England he paying for his passage.

The Forms of
orders for
passengers
that pay their
owne passage.

W. G.

J. B.

Fort S^t George

J. N. E. Y.

12th Sep^t 1683.

J. L. T. L.

To Cap^t John Daniell.

You are to receive Mr Nathaniell Neach & his Servant John Gillmore aboard your Ship as Passengers for England & their Necessary's, upon the Hon^{ble} Comp^{as} acc^t giving the former the accommodation of the great Cabbin.

Order to
Capt Daniell
for passen-
gers for
England.

W. G.

J. B.

Fort S^t George

J. N. E. Y.

p^{mo} October 1683.

J. L. T. L.

200 Whereas we the Subscribers Inhabitants of fort St George Madrasspatam in y^e East Indies His most Serene Majest^y of England Loyal and faithfull Serv^{ts} by whose gracious p^rmission and Royall Charter to the Hon^{ble} English East India Comp^y under whose protection and good Government we have long lived in Peace and Security and by their favourable unlimited Indulgence drove an unmolested Successfull trade, to most parts of India to y^e Contentment and Improvem^t and advantage of the afores^d Towne, and more p^rticulerly to the Port of Bantam and other places in y^t Kings Dominions and Government, by whose Invitation and Encouragem^t we have for many years undisturbedly traded thither untill y^e year: 1681: when y^e Dutch at Bantam made a most unnaturall and unreasonable warr, between the ffather and the Sone and upon pretended assistance to the Sone brought A fleet and Army against Bantam and in a Short tyme by their usuall treachurys were Possess^d of y^e Castle and towne, and Sackt and Plundered the Pla[ce] Spairing neither Inhabitants nor Straingers, Christians nor Infidalls, Neither English, ffrensh, Danes nor Portuque[z] Neither friends nor ffoes, but all in Some proportion, Contrary to Reason, Hospitality and y^e law of Nations were great Sufferers thereby, both in their Persons and Estates p^rticulerly we Your Inhabitants, as by the list Annexed hereto & y^e Many more which have not brought in their Petitions Severall being now absent which tho a Considerable loss yett is farr short of y^e Injurys we have Sustained thereby as also this towne in generall a quarter part of whome as Weav^{rs} & Painters, for many Years have been brought up and wholly depended upon making those Commoditys, as also y^e many Merchants y^t bought them for that trade, w^{ch} now y^e Dutch by their unjust Seazure of Bantam and unreasonable engrocing that trade and almost all the South Seas to themselves have forced these Poor People to cease their trades and want, or elce leave this towne and Reside at Pollyacatt, which many of them are forced for necessity to doe to labour there for a poor livelyhood at y^e Dutches oppressing Rates there being none elce to employ them, w^{ch} Redounds greatly to y^e loss and the Strength, Trade and Revenues of this Your Hon^{rs} Garrison and towne by impairing, and impoverishing the Inhabitants, and thereby a Generall Prejudice and dishonour to y^e English Nation, Wherefore we your Hon^{rs} Inhabitants most humbly appeale, and address our selves to your Hon^{rs} as our Patrons and Protectours for Redress of these our great agrevances, having often Required Sattisfaction from the

Generall of Batavia, but Could find no just^e there, and y^e your Hon^{rs} will pleas to Sollicite his most grations Maj^e in our behalves and fully Represent to his most wyse and Just consideration y^e great dishonour and Prejudice his Royall pson and Nation Suffers from y^e Insolence of the Dutch Nation, in these parts who as they have most Tirannically and fraudulently userped y^e greatest part of y^e India trade, so undoubtedly they designe to engroce y^e Rest and make our Nation engaged to them att unreasonable Rates for every thing this Country affords w^{ch} we must expect if his Majestys Royall Pleasure doth not prevent and Putt a Stop to these undue avaritious Proceedings which will Redound to his Majestys eternall Hon^r the Prosperity of your Hon^{rs} and y^e English Nation in Gen^l and an obliging p^e of Justice and favour to us y^e Inhabitants of Madrasspatam afores^d Dated in ffort S^t George Madrassp^a the : 4 . feb^{ry} : 16⁸³₈₄.

FORT ST. GEORGE: 16: APRILL 1684.

THE CONFESSION OF GEORGE WIHT, That being in the Garden of John y^e Dutchman, Dutton Called him on one side and asked him if he would goe on a good Voyage White answerd yess then Dutton told him that he should meet him again at St^e Thomas Poynt by twelve or one of the Clock the next day, White answered him that he should be on y^e in Guard, Dutton answered that he would call him which he accordingly did and White asked leave to goe off y^e Guard and when Dutton was going downe he overtooke him and Worly and Richardson, Dutton asked him againe if he would goe to which he answered he would, and going up upon St^e Thomas Poynt Dutton shewed him a Sloop and s^d that the Govern^r gave him leave to take y^e Sloop, but y^t he should keep it Seacret, and y^e Governour would winck att and give him a Pass when he had gott men enough, hearing this White said he was willing if y^e Governour would give him leave, Dutton ordered them to meet y^e Next day att y^e Hon^{ble} Comp^{as} Garden, about 10: of y^e Clock w^{ch} they did accordingly and from thence Removed to y^e Padrys Garden into a Small Choultry, and Dutton ordered his boy to fetch his book pen and Inck and Sugar and limes w^{ch} he brought accordingly, then Dutton took out a Paper, and Read it before them all wherein was Contayned that they should be true to one another, and to y^e King of England and that they should meddle with noe Christians, after this Dutton Plucked out his Sword and made them all Sware upon y^e Sword kissing the Poynt thereof that they should be true to one another then he would have them Signe to a p^s of Paper y^t he Read which they all did except Nichola Bantam who was not there, and y^e Pilot who s^d he belived it was a p^s of Rogery and would not doe [it] unless he saw y^e Pass, and Spoke to y^e Rest not to lett Dutton keep y^e Paper, and Dutton saying that any of y^m might keep it they delivered it to Worly to be kept, then Dutton asked them if they had a Pag^o amongst y^m and they asked him for what it was, he answered to pay for the Pass, they made answer that they had none, then Dutton answerd he would gett a Pag^o and would Immediately goe to y^e Garden to y^e Governour and take his leave and gett y^e Pass and order'd them to meet there, between Six and Seaven of the Clock att night w^{ch} they all did accordingly only Dutton, Richardson and Eyres and when 'twas past Eight of the Clock att Night Dutton and the Rest not Comeing y^e Pilott said y^t it was a p^s of Rogery and asked for y^e Paper, and Worly gave them y^e Paper and said Lett us tare it, and every

one took a p^e of it, and Chewed in their mouths, and every one went away, and y^e next day Sam^l Worly shewed him y^e Pass & gave it him to shew y^e Pilot and he kept it a whole day & shewed it to y^e Pilott at which he was not Contented, and said it was not Childrens play and advised White not to meddle therein, but y^e Same Day that they were appoynted to goe away, White and Johnson were going to ask y^e Govern^r leave to lay downe their Armes, and meeting Dutton told him y^t they were going to aske leave of y^e Governour, but he told them y^t he had gott leave for them all, this he will depose upon oath when thereunto Required.

GLARGIO WINT.

THE CONFESSION OF ARTHUR POUND, That one day when he went to y^e Garden in Comp^a with John Come[r] and John Woodgate to wash, he saw Dutton with Severa[l] others in y^e Garden, and when they Saw Arthur Pound and the other two they Removed to another Garden, and Sam^l Worly Called him to goe along with him to drink part of a ¹⁰¹ Bole of Punsh and told him by the way that Dutton had a Sloop, in the Road at w^{ch} pound asked what Sloop, Worly told him if he went to Dutton he would tell him and when he came there Dutton told him that he had a Sloop and that y^e Govern^r knew of it and gave him order to take: 10: or: 12: Men along with him and he would winck at it and would give also a Pass to be entertained at any Place y^t he should come at, to which Pound Replied y^t unless he saw y^e Pass he would not goe, Dutton told him he would have y^e Pass before night, and upon y^t all their Names were wrote downe in a p^e of Paper and all appoynted to be there att night, which after according to their appoyntment some of them mett, and finding y^t Dutton was not there, y^e Pilott said to Arthur Pound that he would be hanged if it were not a p^e of Rogery of Dutton to bring them all into trouble att w^{ch} Samuella Wo[r]ly took y^e Paper out of his Pockett where all their names were and tore it all to peices, but Dutton in y^e afternoone asked Dutton if he Could not Raise a Pag^e to pay for y^e Pass, Pound answered y^t there was noe Reason for that since y^e Govern^r gave him order for so many men, and that he would not Contribute thereto, whereatt Dutton said he would goe immediately to y^e Garden and gett a Pass from y^e Govern^r and at Night when they were Comeing home he mett Dutton with two Hatts upon his head, a great Coate, Sword by his side, and Lance in his hand, and Dutton told him that he had gott y^e Pass, and that it was in his Pocket

and Pound asked him why he stayed so long, he answered that he Could not gett y^e Governours hand before that tyme, and Dutton did then importune them to goe againe but Pound answered y^t he Could not Read a Pass in y^e Dark, and unless he Could see y^t he would not goe, and about two or three days after he saw y^e Pass being shewed it by Worly and there was y^e Comp^{ss} Seale to it and the Governour and Councells hands, this he will depose upon Oath when thereunto Required, Memorandum that they were all to have equall shairs only Cap^t Dutton two Shairs.

ARTHUR POUND.

THE CONFESSION OF CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON. That he going to y^e tank to wash M^r Dutton Called for him, and asked Saying old Man where are You a Going, he answerd to the tanck, Dutton then asked him if he would goe to Sea, he asked him for w^t wages, he answerd him that he Could not well tell unless he asked y^e Governour, then Johnson asked hi[m] how he Could have liberty of the Governour if he knew not for w^t wages, he was to Raise men, therefore Johnson went away to wash his Cloths, and Dutton comeing to him againe said you old floole, w^t need you to fear anything, 'Ile clear you all, and will gett a Pass from y^e Governour, & Dutton asked him if he would sett his hand to a Paper that he there then had, but Johnson would not Consent thereto untill he should see a Pass, and then went his way and Saw Dutton noe more to y^e truth whereof he will depose his Oath when therento Required.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

THE CONFESSION OF NICOLA BANTAM. That one day about : ten of y^e Clock, Dutton mett with him and asked him if he had gott any Service yett, he answered noe, then Dutton told him y^t he had a Ship and y^t he wanted : 10 : or : 12 : men, and about four days after about : 9 : of the Clock in y^e Morning he mett him againe between y^e ffort and the Portuguez Church, Bantam asked him if he had taken men enough yett or not, then he answered him he had no[t]gott his Pass yett but he should have it that Day, and then if he wanted any he would take him, and since that tyme he never spoak more with him, to y^e truth whereof he hath hereto sett his hand, and is Ready to give his oath when Required.

NICHOLA BANTAM.

THE CONFESSION OF MAXAMILLION COW. That as he went to y^e tanck to wash M^r Dutton passing by asked if he had gott any

Service or not, he Answered noe, then Dutton asked him if he would goe in his Sloop, he answered yes and asked Dutton where y^e Sloop was going, who answered that he could not tell him till y^e Evening or the Morning, then he should gett a Pass, and ordered Cow to come there againe on y^e Morrow, but he did not goe, then Dutton asked him what his name was which he told him and since that tyme he never spoake more with him, this he will depose upon oath when thereunto Required.

MAXAMILLION Cow.

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN JACOBSON. That he accidentally mett with M^r Dutton and Richardson in y^e Comp^{as} Old Garden, and they spok to him in Portuguez asking him if he would goe of a Voyage to which he answered yes, then Dutton asked where he lived in case he should have occation to send for him, he answered y^t he lived near y^e Gunners hous and some days after meeting with Richardson told him y^t Dutton sent for him to meet att y^e Garden about : 10: of y^e Clock y^e same Day, where going he found Dutton and some others there and asking Dutton if he sent for him he answered yes, then he asked him what y^e matter was, he bid him stay a little while and he would tell him, and soon after came his boy with a Baskett wherein were some bottles and a Booke & Dutton Caused a Bole of Punsh to be made and asked Jacobson if he would drink to which he answered noe, then Dutton asked if he would goe to Sea for good wages he asked in what Ship, Dutton answered in y^e Ketch y^t came from Mallacca and that y^e Governour had bought her and that he beleived that he was to be Commander of her, and Jacobson asked for what wages he s^d the halfe was for him and the Ship and the other to be divided amongst y^e men, att w^{ch} he laughed & bid y^e Rest have a care for this was some trick, and some of them said that they would goe to y^e Governour to gett his leave, to w^{ch} Dutton answered he would goe to y^e Govern^r & clear them all, then Dutton would have had Jacobson to have Signed a Paper y^t he would goe, to which he answered that when he saw y^e Pass from y^e Governour he would tell him what he would doe, so then he swore them all to Seacrecy, and then y^e s^d Jacobson went home and mett them about three of the Clock in the Choultry, and Dutton said (claping his hands on his brest) her's y^e Pass, and Dutton would have had him goe to see y^e Pass, but he would not & went his way home, and the next day there came George White and Samuel Worly to his House, but not finding him att home went away, and a little after y^e s^d White came and shewd

him y^e Pass, and told him y^t Dutton had sent him with it, to which he answered y^t Dutton might goe about his business with it, for he would have nothing to doe with him, this he will depose upon oath when thereunto Required.

JOHN JACOBSON.

THE CONFESSION OF SAMUEL WILLIAMS. That first he was ask[ed] by Samuel Worly if he would keep his Seacrets, whereupon he answered that he would, whereupon Worly told him that they were designed to susprize a Sloop in y^e Road, and y^t Dutton was to be Cap^t and Worly L^t if y^e Rest did like itt, and about 12: a Clock y^e same day they were appoynted to meet att a Garden next to y^e Comp^{as} Old Garden to sett their hands to a Paper, w^{ch} they all (excepting y^e Pilot, did, and about 7: a Clock at nig[ht] they were to meet at y^e Same Garden, to goe on board w^{ch} they did accordingly, except Cap^t Dutton and John Richardson, whereupon those y^t mett tore their names out of the Paper, Resolving not to goe, and Coming home mett wth Dutton wth a Lance in his hand Sword by his side and two hatts on his head about $\frac{3}{4}$: past eight at night, who pswaded them to turn back againe, and to goe on with the Designe, but they all Refused, and the next day meeting Richardson and Worly Severally they pswaded him to goe againe, on with the designe but he denyed it, and further that he saw y^e Pass in Worlys hand about a week agoe, and that John Coventry did in his owne house declare, y^t if he had notice of it Sooner or if they could deferr it longer he would goe along with them in Duttons stead, and that he could carry one to one house, another to another, and Raise mony upon his Creditt and Call for a bottle of Wine and drank a good health to y^e Designe and that Duttons Intention was to goe upon y^e 102 Mallabar Coast and other places, but not to meddle with any of the Comp^{as} or y^e English Nation, and this he will depose upon oath when thereunto Required.

SAM^{LL} WILLIAMS.

THE CONFESSION OF CHARLES KING. That first he was asked by Samuel Worly, if he would keep his Seacrets whereupon he answered that he would Treason or Murder excepted, whereupon he told him that Dutton and he wth three or four more were designed to Surprize a Sloop in the Road y^t came from Malacca, and then Worly appoynted him to meet on a Certaine day in a Garden where they were all Sworne under a Sword and appoynted to goe away the Same night Dutton promising to

procure a Pass under the Governour and Councells hand, and withall told him that the Governour and Councell would winck att it, and that they would take them to be Stouthearted fellows in so doing, and likewise told him y^t he could Counterfett all y^e Councells hands as also the Governours, and according to y^e appoyntment all mett, only Richardson and Dutton, and comeing home they mett Dutton and Richardson, and Dutton had a lance in his hand Sword by his side and two hatts on his head, and Dutton would have forced them to goe back againe, but they were Resolved not to goe nor to be any more Concerned in it, and severall tymes he spoak to them but they would by noe meanes be Concerned in it, and that their designe was to goe on y^e Mallabar Coast and to have made prize of any Vessell only what belonged to y^e King and Comp^a and after they had made two or three prizes to have gone to Batavia and there have sold y^e Vessell and this he will depose upon Oath when thereunto Required.

CHARLES KING.

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN RICHARDSON, That going to y^e House of office M^r Dutton being in one of the Pertitions and he in y^e other, Dutton called him and told him that he had something to say to him, and when he came he asked him if he understood w^t belonged to a Seaman and the Rigging of a Ship, to which he answered yes, then Dutton asked him if he were minded to goe to sea, he answered yes if he Could gett a Voyage, and some tyme after Dutton being in the ffort Spoake to Richardson to goe along wth him to S^t Thomas Poynt telling him he had Something to Say to him, and when they came there they mett wth Worly and George White and then Dutton shewed them a ¹⁰⁸ Cetch in y^e Road Saying that was it then Dutton appoynted them to goe the next day at noone to goe to y^e Comp^a Old Garden, and then Removed to y^e next Gard[en] to it, where they drank some Punsh, and while Richardson was making the Punsh Worly wrote downe y^e Names and Dutton Swor[e] y^m all upon a Sword y^e Pilott being both to take y^e Oath till he saw the pass from the Governour, Dutton promised to procure one and the Pilot was to keep the Paper till Dutton produced the Pass, and the same Night they appoynted a meeting to goe aboard, but Richardson would not goe because he understood y^e Pilot would not goe without y^e Pass, then Dutton the Same night came into Hawkins's house Severall tymes Richardson being there, Dutton was importuning him to goe, but he answered y^t he would not goe yett, and the next Day Dutton told him y^e Oath was broak, and that all things were off againe and that Richard-

son never heard any more of it this he will depose upon Oath when thereunto Required.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

THE CONFESSION OF SYMON EYRES, That meeting accidentally in the Garden wth M^r Dutton, while they were drinking a boale of Punsh Dutton told him y^t he had a Sloop in the Road at his disposall and that if he would Raise one Pa : to procure a Pass from y^e Governour, and told y^e s^d Eyres, that he had a designe to go on y^e Mallabar Coast but not to mollest any that belonged to the English, and asked the s^d Eyres to goe along wth him, telling him withall y^t the Governour would be very well Pleased att y^e Generosity of the business, and that Dutton likewise told him that there should not be one Doller Defrauded amon[gst] them, and severall other things which he cannot well Rem[em]ber, and that Dutton did twice or three tyimes ask him since if he would goe along with him if such a Designe should [be] againe taken in hand, to w^{ch} the s^d Eyres Replied that he would not meddle any more therein, nor had he ever a[n]y Reall Designe that way, and further that the same day y^t he mett accidentally in y^e Garden wth Dutton, Dutton appoynted them to meet againe att night and did likewise give out a word amongst them least there should be any other then of his Company y^e w^{ch} word was (Venture att all) but y^e s^d Eyres not liking the Designe did not meet according to his appoyntment, this he will depose upon Oath when thereunto Required.

SYMON EYRES.

CORRIGENDUM.

Note 73.—Not Langkawi, cf. Crawford's Malay dictionary *sub* Pulo-lada. Hamilton also has the island, in two of his maps, but as usual, the name is printed upside down in them.

NOTES.

¹ [page 3]. *Boolound* [Bulchand].—Bulchand Rai was the chief customs official of Hoogly. He daily “put upon” the English factors “affronts, insolencies, and abuses,” and is most bitterly spoken of by Hedges. “This morning (2^d December 1683) early, news was brought “me our grand enemie (that corrupt Villain), Bulchund, was Dead. He “fell sick in his tyrannicall progresse in these parts; forcing money from “all persons; and continued sick till he came to his owne house at Muxoo-“davad, where he dyed on ye 29th Ultimo.” [Diary, pp. 33, 140].

² [page 3]. *Read*.—Captain of the interloping vessel *William and John* mentioned at page 23 of Madras cons. No. II. His name appears on several occasions in Hedges’s Diary.

³ [page 4]. *Sumatra*.—cf. Hobson-Jobson s.v., pp. 656–658, in regard to the etymology of the name, which is considered to be the Sanskrit *samudra*, the sea.

⁴ [page 6]. *Parr*.—And on page 132 *supra*, “severall Parras and other “large boats in our River” In Forbes’s Hindustani dictionary, edit. 1857, page 197, there is a Dekhani word *parwā* [پاروا], defined as “a large boat; a ferry boat.” Again there are the old Anglo-Indian terms *porgo*, *purga*, used in N and E, Vol III, page 2, in Hedges [Diary, p 65], and in Hoogly letter to Fort St George, dated 6th February 1684–5 (1685), coupled in the last case with ‘bora’ (Hind *bhar*, a lighter); the Malay *prāu* or *prāhū*, turned by the translator of Pietro della Valle, in 1664, into *paroes* (plural), della Valle having himself written it *parò* in Italian; and lastly the Malayalam *pāru*. Concerning the *porgo* or *purga*, there is not much to show exactly what it was. The passage in N. and E. runs as follows . . . “the Captain (of the *Success*) reports that a *Porgo* laden with the Com-“pany’s Petre drove ashore in the Bay about Pepley”; while Hedges writes “The *Thomas* arrived with ye 28 Bales of Silk taken out of the *Purga*.” On page 63 of the Diary he calls the same craft a “boat.” The editor of N. and E. suggested that (the Portuguese) “*Peragua*, a fast sailing vessel, Clipper” might be the original of “*Porgo*” and Sir Henry Yule was disposed to accept this as a probable solution [Hobson-Jobson, p. 845]. The word was then new to him. Two years afterwards, [in some *errata* following his preface to Barlow’s edition of the Diary, p. xi], he regarded *purga* (and *porgo* and *purga* seem to be obviously the same word differently spelt) as “a local Balasore term for a small boat or canoe”

The Malay *prāu* is defined by Mr. Edward Grey, the editor of Pietro della Valle’s travels for the Hakl. Society, as “a kind of swift sailing-vessel,

"used in the Malayan archipelago and on the Malabar coast" [Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXXV, p. 201, footnote]. But Crawford, on the other hand, states that *prāṭi* is a general term for any vessel, but usually for small craft [Hobson-Jobson, p. 555, s.v. *pro*, *para*], and Sir Stamford Raffles [*ibid.*] says that "the Malays include every description of vessel" under it.

The *parr* and *parras* of the present volume, and the *Dekhāni parwā*, may, it is thought, be confidently connected with the Malay word. Sir Henry Yule, indeed, noted that *pro*, *para*, had "a double origin in European use," being at times taken from the Malayālam *pāru*, a boat, but at the time of these consultations there was little intercourse with people of the Western coast, and [Hobson-Jobson, p. 555] "date and locality" have to be considered in distinguishing the derivations. With Malacca, Java, and other parts of the archipelago, where *prāṭi* was in general use, there was in and after 1684 much and increasing intercourse, and the appearance of the word sooner or later in the Fort St. George consultations was therefore to be expected.

As to the *porgo* of N. and E., it may be observed that the editor's definition of *peragua* as a fast-sailing vessel seems to be generally confirmed by Portuguese dictionaries; it is somewhat unlikely that vessels built for speed should be employed to carry in one instance a cargo of salt-petre, in another, bales of muslin and silk, and this consideration throws some doubt on the suggested derivation. Sir Henry Yule, indeed, accepted it, but only in a brief note in the supplement to Hobson-Jobson [page 845]; it is probable that his later remarks on what was certainly the same word represented his final opinion. However that may be, there is no ground for connecting *porgo* *alias* *purga* with the *parr* in the text or with its plural on page 132.

⁵ [page 6]. *Burneo*.—From *Brunai* or *Burnai*, the name of a principality still existing, on the north-western side of the island [Hobson-Jobson, s.v., *Borneo*, p. 80]. Mr. Frederick Danvers [Report on I.O. records, Vol. I, part I, p. 100] states that there was little intercourse with Borneo between 1623 and the last decade of the seventeenth century.

⁶ [page 8]. *Laskare*. [Per. *lashkar*].—cf. Hobson-Jobson, s.v., p. 388. Here and on page 43 used in the sense of a sailor.

⁷ [page 8]. *Mrs. . . . Sayon*.—Widow of Vincent Sayon, accomptant at Masulipatam [Madras cons., No. I, p. 109].

⁸ [page 10]. 2,000 *Pagos* . . . formerly given out.—There is no record of the transaction, and it is possible that Masulipatam and Pettipolee are here confused. A grant of 2,000 pagodas was made to the latter factory on 20th September 1683 [Madras cons., No. II, p. 88].

⁹ [page 11]. *Serrepe*.—The same as *Sera*, between seventy and eighty miles to the north-west of Bangalore.

¹⁰ [page 11]. *A Mum Barrill of Bear*.—The capacity of a barrel varied according to the nature of the contents; how many gallons of mum (wheaten beer) went to the barrel is not known, but apparently not thirty-six, the measure of the beer-barrel. The butt, which held a hundred and eight gallons, seems to have been generally used for beer shipped to India in the seventeenth century [cf., for examples, N. and E., Vol. III, p. 28 and Madras cons., No. I, p. 39]; in the present instance a mum-barrel was used instead.

¹¹ [page 13]. *taking of Bantam*.—See note 68 in Madras consultations, No. II, page 139.

¹² [page 13]. *part ular and Generall Petitions*.—That is to say, private and public memorials.

¹³ [page 13]. *Turmeric*.—Probably obtained from the country in the neighbourhood of Gopalpur, which possesses a species of its own, differing in size, colour and flavour. The root was at this time used in Europe chiefly for dyeing purposes [cf. Enc: Brit., 9th edition, s.v., turmeric.]

¹⁴ [page 15]. *Limpacón*.—Hamilton writes . . . “*Quansi*, the Southermost “Province of China, . . . has 80 Leagues of a Sea-coast, and is bounded by “the *Limpacón* Islands . . .” [New Account, Edit. 1744, Vol. II, pp. 215, 216]. In the map facing the first chapter in his second volume, he gives the name of Limpaco to islands in the neighbourhood of Macao: one of these is certainly the principal island of the group [approximately in lat. 22° 15 N., long. 113° 55 E., according to a map in Pro. R. Geog. Soc., March 1880], now called Lantau. The variant spelling with a final n, as in the text, perhaps points to a Portuguese nasal sound; the name of the islands, whatever the origin and the form of corruption may have been, may be conjectured to have come through that language.

¹⁵ [page 15]. *The Tartars had taken Tyevan*.—The Tartar (or Tâtar, for, as Carlyle wrote, “into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman “History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars, of “fell Tartarean nature, to this day”) dynasty of Shun-che was firmly established at Pekin forty years before this date [Professor Douglas in the Enc: Brit., 9th Edition, *sub* China], but the reduction of the outlying provinces, and of the neighbouring islands, seems to have occupied more than half a century. At the time (1700–1704) of Hamilton’s visits, the inhabitants, for instance, of Kwang-se, the southernmost district, had not been brought to acknowledge the Tartar sovereign, and were bitterly hostile to the Chinese who had accepted his rule [New Account, Vol. II, p. 215]. The reduction of Formosa by the imperial forces is mentioned by the same writer in the following passage, but he misdates the event and gives a different and also, so far as the English factory is concerned, an incorrect,

account:—"... about the Year 1678, when all *Fokien* had submitted to "the *Tartars*, they (the English and the Dutch) were ordered to withdraw "their Factories from *Teywan*, a small Island close to the great one, on "which their Factories stood. The *English* obeyed, and removed over to "*Amoy*, but the *Dutch* received Supplies from *Batavia*, and endured a long "Siege, but were at last forced to submit, tho' they sold their Factory, and "many of their Mens Lives pretty dear, for the *Tartars* lost above 5000 "Men in reducing it. It is now wholly under the *Tartars*..." [New Account, Vol. II, p. 296].

The English factory was founded about 1672 [Danver's Report on the I.O. records, Vol. I, part I, p. 35] in the hope of establishing trade with Japan.

The allusion to a second island in the foregoing quotation from Hamilton is at first puzzling, as the company's settlement is generally said to have been at Tywan "in Formosa," and as most maps correctly place the town of Tywan or Taiwan on the main island. The Dutch factory bore the name of fort Zelandia; the remains of it are on the coast, and the "city of Taiwan" (*alias* Taiwan-fu) "is situated about three miles inland... and can" (or could, thirty-six years ago) "only be approached from the sea by means of a canal" [Commander G. A. C. Brooker, R.N., of H.M.S. *Inferable*, in the Nautical Magazine, November 1858].

The explanation consists in the geological fact that the whole island of Formosa is rapidly rising. "During the Dutch occupation... the capital "Taiwanfu was a port, and Fort Zelandia on an island far out at sea. The "extensive harbour and bay which then separated the two is now a level "plain of many miles in extent, and goods are landed with extreme difficulty, and passengers with great discomfort, at Anping, under the ruins "of the old fort. The harbour of Taiwanfu has quite disappeared" [M. Beazeley in *Proc. Royal Geog. Soc.*, January, 1885].

No allusion to this change is made in the article in the *Enc. Brit.*, and the short historical summary at the end of it appears to be incorrect in supposing that Formosa (*alias* Taiwan) passively took the Tartar yoke about 1682.

The map in Hamilton's 'New Account' (that facing chapter XXXIII in volume II) shows the 'Teywan' of the settlement as an island, but altogether misplaces its position; Hamilton's maps are useful in affording clues, but are drawn in a peculiarly vague and irritating way, as any one who has had to turn them in every direction to read the names can testify.

In conclusion it may be remarked that whatever the true name of the smaller island may have been, it cannot have been Tai-wan, which means "the great bay" and which then, as now, was probably given by the Chinese to Formosa itself: the transfer of the name to the site of the factory, the welfare of which was dependent on the trade of the larger island, was of course natural enough.

¹⁶ [page 17]. *as express in his letter*.—Apparently reference is made to the letter from Sanganna mentioned in the consultations of 29th December, 1683 [Madras cons., No. II, p. 122]; but the allusion is obscure. There seems to have been a breach of agreement on the part of Sanganna, who had repudiated his agent's action, but it was open to Gyfford to insist on the terms of the obligation signed on 9th January 1684 by that agent. The vague wording of the consultation was probably meant to hide the unbusiness-like arrangement of paying for goods before their quality had been ascertained by a comparison with the 'musters' at the fort. The violation of the contract, such as it was, is again referred to on pages 22, 23 *supra*.

¹⁷ [page 17]. *Ruccan*.—[modified Malay Rakhaing].—An instance of the uncorrupted form, which is also used in Nicolò Conti's travels as related by Poggio de' Bracciolini [Hakl. Soc., Vol. XXII, p. 10], and by Cesare de' Fedrici ['Viaggio, nell' India Orientale, et oltra l' India', Venetian edition of 1587, p. 149].

¹⁸ [page 17]. *Terufdar*—[Ar. taraf + Per. dâr].—An officer in charge of a division. In the Maratha system of administration, the tarafdâr is said by Grant Duff [Hist. of the Marattas, Edit. 1826, Vol. I, p. 233] to have been a revenue official, also designated the taluqdar. Here, it is probable that he exercised both military and civil duties, as in the consultations of 1683 [Madras cons., No. II, pp. 8, 36] the principal man of the district, which was under the Golconda government, is called the sharlascar (sar-i-lashkar), or captain of the army.

¹⁹ [page 22]. *Candy* [Tam. kandi].—A weight of some five hundred pounds.

²⁰ [page 24]. *Jaffnapatam*.—The occasional confusion in manuscripts between the Ceylon Jaffna or Jaffnapatam and the South Indian Teffnapatam (Tévanapattanam) has been mentioned in Madras Selections, 4th series, page 67 [Note No. 53]. The actual name of the Ceylon town is Yalpannam [Emerson Tennant's Ceylon, Vol. I., map facing p. 318 in edition 1860]; the termination patam was no doubt shaped as if from the Tamil pattanam, town.

²¹ [page 26]. *Tandell*—[Tel. tandelu].—Boatswain.—cf. Hobson-Jobson, s.v., tindal, p. 703.

²² [page 29]. *the Chief & second*.—The chief, George Ramsden: the second, it is not at first easy to identify. The reference to Brereton three lines below shows that he cannot be meant, although he appears in the list on page 103 of Madras consultations, No. II, as occupying the position of second in council. Clément du Jardin's exact status at Vizagapatam is nowhere described, but his rank was that of factor, and a comparison of the passage in the text with that in the consultations of 8th May [p. 39

supra], in which du Jardin was ordered to return to Vizagapatam "to prepare accounts with Mr. Ramsden", seems to prove that he was the "second" in question. His visit to Madras would not be inconsistent with the terms of the resolution on 24th March, as he must have crossed the instructions to stay at his post. [p 33 *supra*].

In a note (No. 41) in Madras consultations No. I [pp. 109, 110], the possibility that the name of Gingerly was at times applied, not only to the coast to the north of Coringa, but also to a particular place on that coast, was mentioned. The conclusion has now been formed that this was the case, and that Vizagapatam was the town so called. A factory was established there in 1668, but it is evident that this must have been closed at some time prior to the date of the earliest consultations extant; had there been factors there in or after April 1672, there would certainly have been some allusion to them, and the passing to and fro of correspondence with the council would have been recorded. There is, however, no mention of Vizagapatam in any of the three volumes of Notes and Extracts. It is absolutely certain, at any rate, that there was no settlement there in 1681, as only two subordinate factories (Metchlipatam and Madapollam) appear in the list on page 28 of Madras Selections, 4th series. On 1st August 1682, "the Comp^a having resolved to make some Investments . . . at Gingerly" it was resolved that Ramsden should proceed there as chief [Madras Cons. No. I, p 57]. Ramsden was then at Metchlepatam [p. 52 of same volume]. Thirteen days afterwards "a Genll"—that is to say, an official letter—was addressed to "Vizagapatam," [*idem*, p 61] this being the first extant record of correspondence with an established factory at that place. On 21st September, another general letter was read and passed [*idem*, p 71], and on 30th October, a third [*idem*, p 84]. Diary, consultations and cash accounts, from Vizagapatam were received on the same day. Thereafter letters to and from the factory are regularly recorded. The immediate sequence in time of the creation of a factory at Vizagapatam, with Ramsden at its head, upon the resolve to establish a settlement at Gingerly under the same servant of the company, renders, it is thought, the identity of Gingerly factory and Vizagapatam factory indisputable.

²³ [page 33] *Portuguese Padre's house*.—The restriction of the Portuguese padre to secular priests had ceased to exist before the date of the consultation, and the Italian use was followed.

²⁴ [page 34] *disigne to settle a factory at Syam*.—cf page 106 *supra*, and the note on Constant Faulcon *infra* [No. 77].

✓ ²⁵ [page 34]. *Seized the Fort*.—Captain Richard Keigwin commanded the garrison at the time. He seized on the persons of the deputy governor and other servants of the company in December, 1683, and proclaimed that he was holding Bombay for the King. Personal pique and political motives both actuated Keigwin, but he displayed much good sense and moderation

in conducting the government. Eventually, after lengthy negotiations, Sir Thomas Grantham [cf. note 53 *infra*] succeeded in inducing the mutineers to submit, on promise of a general and ample pardon; and the authority of the company was re-established in December, 1684.

✓²⁶ [page 36]. *Rid the Wooden horse*.—The horse was made of planks nailed together gable-wise, to stand for the back. Under these, four long legs were placed, and a conventional head and tail were added; the horse would at times measure ten feet at the shoulder, but its size varied. The offender used to have his hands secured behind his back, and, to keep him steady, muskets were, on occasions, tied to his legs. A passage in the consultations of 1686 proves that at Fort St. George it was the usual practice to fasten a weight to the heels of those riding the wooden horse.

²⁷ [page 37]. *Domingo de Porto*.—On page 68 *supra* the words "& Comp^a" are added to this individual's name. The Portuguese seem to have been anxious to re-establish a factory at St. Thomé, and a few years afterwards (1687) entered into negotiations for a lease, which were however frustrated by the government of Elihu Yale [cf. Talboys Wheeler's *Madras in the Olden time*, Edit. 1882, p. 94.]

²⁸ [page 38] *new Charter*.—The letters patent granted to the company on 9th August, 1683, conferred powers to "enter into any ship, vessel . . . and attach, arrest, take and seize all . . . ships, vessels, goods, wares and "merchandise whatsoever."

²⁹ [page 38] *order of Court*.—The resolution cancelled was one permitting servants of the company to obtain bills to enable them to dispose of their estates in India before returning to England [Court's letter to Fort St. George, 29th October 1680].

³⁰ [page 38] *Mr Brewster*.—cf page 153 *supra* in the list of freemen. His marriage to a country-born Portuguese and Catholic woman by a Portuguese "Clerigo" who after the ceremony "fled out of this jurisdiction to avoyd exemplar punishment", led to the alteration of the marriage laws so as freely to permit the union of "Protestant and Roman Catholick" [N. and E., Vol. III, p. 13].

³¹ [page 43] *Columbo* [Kolumbu, *pop.* Colombo].—The Dutch took possession of the Portuguese fort at Colombo in 1656, and established a very strict monopoly in the cultivation and sale of cinnamon; in the eighteenth century, they passed a law rendering any person liable to death who even peeled a single shrub [Robert B. M. Binning's *Journal*, Edit. 1857, Vol. I, pp. 24, 25].

³² [page 44]. *Coppy whereof follows this Consultation.*—Non est.

³³ [page 46]. *Sr John Wetwang.*—Was to have been, if present at the time, admiral of the combined squadron despatched with the intention, at first, of restoring the deposed sovereign of Bantam, then of compelling the Persian officials to satisfy the claims of the company to half customs-revenue at Gombroon. Wetwang's own squadron was however detained in consequence of the change of object, and the abortive expedition to the Persian Gulf was conducted by Sir Thomas Grantham.

³⁴ [page 46]. *John Gray.*—"A man of years & busines, & personally known to some of us" [Court's letter to Fort St. George, 19th October 1683]. Gray was afterwards appointed, as being a person learned in the civil laws, to be the presiding judge in the court of judicature established at Madras under the provisions of the letters patent granted to the company on 9th August, 1683 [Commission, 20th January 1685-86 (1686)]. He very soon incurred the displeasure of the directors. In January 1686-87 (1687), Sir John Bigg, then recorder of Portsmouth, was appointed judge advocate, and in the following September Gray was suspended *ab officio et beneficio*. "Mr Gray's fault", the court wrote, "contains many faults in it, because he "was so often admonished of his greedy covetous humor & truly foretold "by his master o' Gov^r y^t his riding so fast would certainly break his neck "or tyre his horse" [Court to Fort St. George, 28th September 1687]. Gray died at Madapollam in 1689 [Cons. 14th November, 1689] intestate.

³⁵ [page 46]. *Thomas Child.*—Perhaps related to the governor of the company, but in what degree has not been discovered. The letter from the court [31st May, 1683] which refers to his entertainment is silent on the point.

³⁶ [page 52]. *Mr. How set sail for Bengal*—He took with him the news of the dismissal of Hedges:—

"July 17.—I was advised by Mr How, Commander of ye Company's "little Shipp *Thomas* (newly returned from Fort St. George) that I was "Dismissed the Company's Service; Mr. Beard made Agent in my place; "& Agent Gyfford made President of ye Coast of Cormandell & Bay of "Bengal." [Diary, p. 152].

³⁷ [page 52] *Honble Compas Packet*—Containing the commission appointing William Gyfford "President & Governor of all the English East "India Company's affaires upon y^e Coast of Choromandel and in y^e Bay of "Bengala" [Commⁿ., 29th December, 1683], in place of agent and governor Hedges.

³⁸ [page 52]. *President and Govern^r*—Displacing the heading of 'Agent Governor and Council or 'Agent and Council' which had been in use for some thirty years. Fort St. George had once before this time been a presidency—

from 1st September 1652, the date of president Aaron Baker's arrival in the *Reebuck*, until the middle of 1655, when on a reduction of the staff it declined to the rank of an agency. It may be remarked here that the date 1652, given by Bruce, and afterwards accepted generally, as that of the first creation of the presidency, is incorrect.

³⁰ [page 54]. *Rubarb*.—The superiority of the Chinese rhubarb to the more western *rhu barbarum* was recognised before the middle of the eleventh century. Any attempts to establish a traffic in this product by way of India at the time of these consultations were certain to fail, as after 1653 the permission given to Russia to trade on the frontiers of China had the effect of attracting exports of rhubarb almost entirely to the Moscow route [cf. Enc: Brit., 9th edit., s.v. rhubarb].

³¹ [page 54]. *Pelongs*.—Sir George Birdwood regards this as the same as palampore, and as standing for "palang-posh or 'bed covers', hand painted" [Birdwood's report on I.O. records, 1890, pp. 40, 63]. Palang by itself means in Hindustani a bed or bedstead: the correctness of the derivation of palampore from the hybrid palang-posh (bed-covering or coverlet) has been questioned in Madras Selections, 4th series, [p. 71, note 104]; and if there is any force in the objections there raised, there is much more against the view that a Sanskrit word for a bed could come to be applied to the gay coverlet placed on that bed, and then by extension to a light robe for wear.

It seems not improbable that the immediate original of the word in the text may have been the Malayo-Javanese *pālang*, *pālāng*, to be found in Crawfurd, meaning dappled, striped. As regards the material, Birdwood's supposition that it was silk is proved to be correct by an entry in the I.O. records ["Prices of goods bought in Chyna," *per the Delight*] of 1682, in which allusion is made to the practice of dyeing the "silk" before it was woven.

³² [page 54]. *Damasks*.—Here, silks with patterns in gold threads or in colours. Owing to the fame of the looms of Damascus, "traders fastened the name of Damask upon every silken fabric richly wrought or curiously designed, no matter whether it came or not" from that city [Dr. Rock's Catalogue of textile fabrics, South Kensington Museum].

³³ [page 54]. *Flowers*.—Made out of rice-paper (the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*) at Pekin and elsewhere.

³⁴ [page 55]. *Gelongs*.—Seemingly some sort of silk. A connection is possible between the word in the text and *gilāng*, to be lustrous, a verb common [Crawfurd's Malay grammar and dictionary, 1852] to Malay and Javanese.

³⁵ [page 55]. *Taffeties*.—Through the Italian taffeta from the Persian *tafta*, twisted, in reference to the pattern worked into the cross-threads of the woven material.

" [page 55] *Gold flowered Loes*.—Perhaps a name invented for the occasion to describe some kind of silk stuff brought from the *Liu Kiu* islands. In favour of this, the following passage from Duarte Barbosa (cir. 1510) may be cited:—"Opposite this country of China there are many islands . . . from whence there come every year to Malacca three or four ships . . . They bring many very rich silk stuffs . . ." [Hakl. Soc. Vol. XXXV, p. 207]. Against it, is the fact that the second part of the name of the islands, in some such form as *quo*, seems to be generally, if not always, present when the group is spoken of by European writers of former days: it might therefore have been expected that any trade word for the silks would have been in some such form as *Loechoes*, rather than *Loes*. The name has not been discovered elsewhere as yet; it is not in some of old lists of Chinese goods in the India office records, bearing about the same date as these consultations. Nor does it seem to be in Birdwood (1890) or in the Draper's Dictionary.

" [page 59]. *Maldinaes* —[Sinh. *māla diva*] —The *Maldives cum Laccadives*. See Hobson-Jobson, s.v; Sir Henry Yule's article in the 9th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and Mr. Albert Gray's notes to François Pyrard [Hakl. Soc. Vols LXXVI, LXXX],—regarding the derivation of the name. That the 'divi' (some relative of the Sanskrit *dwipa*) stands for islands is certain, but various explanations have been given of the first part of the word. Bishop Caldwell's suggestion that the islands were those of *Mâlê*, the chief among them and the residence of the sovereign, just as *Mâlêbâr* was its continent, may be mentioned as one of the theories.

For a description of the group, "a compact kingdom," from early times, "with a well-designed constitution, a cabinet of ministers, a body of executive and judicial, religious and revenue officers, all in due subordination," a "description so strange and yet so particular" that it might seem to have come from "the hand of Swift or Defoe" (to quote from Mr. Albert Gray's introduction), François Pyrard, as edited for the Hakluyt Society, should be consulted. The principal trade of the islands from a very remote date was in cowries "Le bien des habitans consiste en coquillages, dont mesme les tresors de la Reine sont remplis . . . Les coquillages leur viennent lors que la mer est agitée, & lors qu'ils surnagent dessus l'eau: ils prennent des branches de Cocos, ils les jettent sur l'eau, & les coquilles s'y attachent:" so Sulaimân [as in the Abbé Renaudot's version, 1718, pp. 2, 3,], writing in the middle of the ninth century, and similarly Hamilton early in the eighteenth—"The *Couries* are caught by putting Branches of Cocoa-nut Trees with their Leaves on, into the Sea, and, in five or six Months the little Shell-fish sticks to those Leaves in Clusters, which they take off, and digging Pits in the Sand, put them in, and cover them up, and leave them two or three Years in the Pit, that the Fish may putrify, and then they take them out of the Pit, and barter them for Rice, Butter and Cloth, which Shipping bring from *Ballasore* in *Orissa* near *Bengal*, in which Countries *Couries* pass for Money from 2500 to 3000 for a Rupee . . ." [New Account, pp 349, 350].

With Bengal, the trade in cowries was always brisk. "In one year," wrote François Pyrard, "I have seen thirty or forty whole ships loaded with them without other cargo. All go to Bengal, for there only is a demand for a large quantity at high prices. The people of Bengal use them for ordinary money, . . . and . . . great lords have houses built expressly to store these shells, and treat them as part of their treasure." [Hakl. Soc. Vol. LXXVI, pp. 237-239]. The year before the date of these consultations, Hedges refers [Diary, p. 89] to the despatch of a ship to "ye Maldivas for Cowries, which has much countenanced Interlopers," and shortly afterwards he mentions [Diary, p. 95] two Surat ships in Balasore road, "from ye Maldivia Islands, with Cowries, &c." On his way home his vessel was driven close to the group, and, sailing "neer divers fine, green, pleasant Islands, full of Coco-nutt and other trees," he saw with his telescope "a Parcell of 15 or 16 houses upon a Sand, . . . which were Magazines for ye cowries" [Diary, pp. 189, 190, 192].

With Africa also there was much traffic in the shells, which passed as money on the Guinea coast and in the Congo and Benin States [cf. Abbé Renaudot's remarks in 'Anciennes Relations des Indes &c.', 1718, p. 129, and also—with reference to modern days—the Dutch narrative (1747) quoted by Mr. Albert Gray on pages 238, 239 of Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXVI, foot-notes]. Mr. Gray explains that the period of Dutch supremacy in Ceylon *even* the Maldives coincided with that at which the African slave trade was at its greatest height, and that "large quantities of cowries were exported 'viâ Ceylon to the European markets, to be thence employed in purchasing human beings on the Guinea coast'".

⁴⁷ [page 60] *flux*.—Probably, in the present instance, dysentery.

⁴⁸ [page 60] *Honr done them*—The court's letter of 31st May, 1683, contained no clause having special relation to the merchants, but began with an expression of satisfaction at "that true Zeal & Fidelity" with which the "great trust . . . reposed" in the council of Fort St. George was then discharged. Apparently this paragraph must have been translated to the merchants, but that great joy was shown by them on the receipt of such dimly reflected praise may be doubted: the passage is a typical one of the kind.

⁴⁹ [page 61]. *Nat Higginson*—Nathaniel Higginson was afterwards second in council at Fort St. George under Elihu Yale, and on Yale's removal from the governorship, president in his place, from 23rd October, 1692, to 7th July, 1698. His own supersession, unlike that of Elihu Yale, was voluntary: he "desired a Dismission from his . . . Station by reason of the opposition he met withall from some of his Councill, and the great weight of those important affairs that lay upon him, which were too heavy for him", and begged that he might be put in a lower station; he was accordingly placed as second in council, and remained in Madras until February 1699-1700 (1700) [Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXVIII, pp. xxiii, lxi]. A sketch of the principal events

during his tenure of office will be found in Talboys Wheeler [chaps XII, XIII, XIV]. He was evidently a favourite, as the court when appointing him to be second in council wrote as follows:—

“Let none of you think much or grudge at the speedy advancement of Mr. Higginson, we do not do it out of any partiality to him for he has no relations here to spake for him, nor ever had the ambition to think of any such a thing himself, neither have we done it out of any ill opinion or disrespect to any others now being of our Counsell, but sincerely as we apprehend for the publick good, knowing him to be a man of learning & competently well read in ancient histories of the Greeks and Latines, which with a good stock of naturall parts onely can render a man fit for government and politicall Science Martiall prudence & other requisites to rule over a great city, this we say with some experience of the world & knowledge of the Laws and Customes of Nations can onely qualify men for such a government, & for Treaties of peace or war or commerce with forreign Princes, its not being bred a boy in India, or staying long there and speaking the Language or understanding critically the Trade of the place, that is sufficient to fit a man for such a command as the 2d of Fort St. George is or may be in time tho’ all these qualifications are very good in their kind & essentially necessary to the well carrying on of the trade, and little other science was necessary formerly when we were in the State of mere trading Merchants . ” [Court’s letter to Fort St George, 28th September, 1687]. “The head of the man that wrote these . . . sentences,” observes Talboys Wheeler [Madras in the olden time, Edit. 1882, p 105], “was the head of a Statesman.” This is very just: but unfortunately the political genius and prescience of Sir Josia Child were not incompatible with a singular want of power in discerning the real capacity of others for high office. In the one instance where the choice of the court fell on a man of commanding personality and vigorous mind, he was in the minority of dissent: he considered the selection of Thomas Pitt as president at Fort St. George “the worst” action of the company [Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXVIII, p. xxxv]. He seemed to favour subservient men, ranging from the stupidly incompetent to the amiably mediocre: Higginson was a type of the latter class.

⁵⁰ [page 62] *John Pitts*—The spelling Pitts was as common as the better known form of Pitt. John, afterwards King’s consul, and president of the New Company at Masulipatam, was in the relationship of second cousin once removed to Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort St George. Much information about him will be found in Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXVIII, *passim*.

⁵¹ [page 62]. *James Wheeler*.—Wheeler arrived in India on 24th June 1675, became a factor in 1680, and was nominated as chief of Pettipolee in the year of the consultations [p. 103 *supra*]. In February 1685 the court appointed him first in council at Madapolam, but before their letter [dated 13th *idem*] arrived, he anticipated removal from the service by requesting his discharge [Cons., 21st May 1685], and was not permitted to

take up that office [Cons., 5th July 1686]. In March 1689 he was re-entered in his former degree at the instance of John Littleton. Subsequently he became one of the civil judges in the admiralty court [6th December 1692], and member of the Fort St. George council. On 28th August 1693 he met with his death in an extraordinary manner, being poisoned by the carelessness of the doctor and his assistant, who powdered pearl in a stone mortar in which arsenic had previously been beaten, and gave it to Wheeler in some potion [Cons., 30th August 1693; cf. Talboys Wheeler, p. 150]. Mrs. Wheeler was sister to Ralph Ord [Madras Selections, 4th series, p. 36].

⁵² [page 64]. *St. Hollena*.—"The Island of Saint Helena is so named, "because the Portugales discovered it uppon Saint Helens day, which is "the twentie one of May" [Linschoten in Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXI, p. 254]. The "Saint Helen" named was Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. The company took possession of the island, at the time deserted, in 1651, and a charter was granted to them by Charles II ten years afterwards. The Dutch twice seized the island, in 1665 and 1673, but on both occasions were expelled within a few months. A fresh royal charter was given to the company in the year last mentioned; and after that the court held the St. Helena in uninterrupted possession until 22d April 1834, continuing to administer it, for the crown, for another twelvemonth from that date. The history of the island is concisely related by Danvers in his Report on the I.O. records [Vol. I, part I, pp. 125-151, 1887].

⁵³ [page 64]. *Sr. Tho Grantham*.—A captain in the company's service who played a conspicuous part in peacefully terminating the mutiny of the Bombay garrison under Keigwin. His handling of the business is described by Sir Henry Yule as "firm but most patient and temperate." Pages clx-clxxxv of Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXV contain a short biography of Grantham.

⁵⁴ [page 66]. *Mallaia coast*. [Malay mālāyū].—In regard to the possible derivation of the word, see Hobson-Jobson, s.v. Malabar, a., p. 411, and Malay, p. 416.

⁵⁵ [page 67]. *Judge Advocate*.—The letters patent of 9th August, 1683, established a court of judicature, consisting of one person learned in the civil laws, and two merchants. John Gray [cf. note 34 *supra*] was the first judge to preside in the Madras court. The principal intention of the clause in the letters patent was to create admiralty judges who could deal summarily with interlopers.

⁵⁶ [page 72]. *Sillibar*.—On the western coast of Sumatra, "but four "Leagues to the Southeastward of Bencolon . . . has a fine convenient Har- "bour to shelter Shipping from all Dangers caused by Storms, but the fresh "Water is bad . . . it wants a River to bring Pepper from the inland Coun- "tries" [Hamilton's New Account, Edit. 1744, Vol. II, p. 117].

* [page 74]. *Country ship called the Quedah Merchant*.—A curious interest attaches itself to this vessel, as it led to the hanging of the famous pirate, William Kidd. He—or his men, for the captain pleaded that whenever the *Adventure* made a capture he was locked into his cabin beforehand—seized the *Quedah*, then running between Bengal and Surat, on the high seas some ten leagues off Cochin, on 30th January, 1698. She had in her hold, besides bullion, opium, sugar, raw silk, calicoes and muslins, and was supposed to be worth at least thirty thousand pounds sterling. It was on evidence that the sum of twenty thousand pounds was offered to Kidd as a ransom [State trials, Vol V, pp. 302, 314], which he refused to accept, calling it “a small Parcel of Money.” Leaving the *Adventure*, Kidd and part of his crew sailed in his prize for the West Indies. There he tried to put in at the island of St. Thomas, but was not allowed to anchor. He then left the *Quedah* in charge of the captain of a sloop which he fell in with near Hispaniola, and ventured to make his way to New York, in the hope that he might patch up terms with lord Bellamont—or Bellomont, to adopt the spelling of the patent of 1689 in preference to that of the later creation. Encouraged to repair to Boston, he was there required to tell the governor where the *Quedah* lay, and on his stout refusal to do so unless the bond of a friend of his was first discharged, he was sent to gaol. Thence, as the laws did not cover the crime of piracy, he was transported to England, where he was tried and executed in 1701. An interesting account of Kidd’s proceedings after the capture of the *Quedah* may be found in Harper’s Monthly Magazine for November 1894 [Vol LXXXIX, No 534]. “In his thick-witted, luckless way,” writes Mr Janvier in the article cited, “the captain was at the pains to provide a part of the evidence which subsequently helped to hang him by coming home in his principal capture the *Quidah* (*Quedah*) Merchant, a Moorish ship—but commanded by an Englishman—well laden with East India goods and treasure.” The charge of piracy against Kidd was not dropped, for political reasons, as Mr Janvier supposes; he was tried and convicted on some four or five counts of that charge, as well as for the murder of a mutinous sailor [State trials, p 338], and was sentenced to death for both capital crimes. Macaulay, whose accuracy is impugned in a partial article in the ‘Dictionary of National Biography’, accepts the evidence for the prosecution: Mr Janvier is, on the whole, disposed to take the other side. The matter is entirely one of opinion, and the question turns on the honesty of the witnesses: Kidd, after the verdict had been given, declared that they had perjured themselves, but to some it will seem that the view of the prosecution and of Macaulay was justified. The plea, whether it was true or not, that the *Quedah* was at the time of her capture under French colours and in possession of a French pass was hardly made good by Kidd: most juries in modern times would, it is thought, have accepted it as clearly proved that the commander was an Englishman, Wright by name, the owners Armenian merchants, and the ship—to use Mr. Janvier’s general term—a Moorish one.

* [page 74] *Hydra Cawne* [Haidar Khân].—Described as “the Governor of Pettipollée” in the diary of 31st July, 1683 [Madras coins, No. II,

p. 70]. The cowle to which reference is made was probably that relating to interlopers [*ibid.*].

⁸⁰ [page 75]. *Gobars*.—Presumably some kind of piece-goods although it is not included in any list of them. The derivation of the names of these fabrics is always a matter of some doubt: gobar may possibly come from the Persian gabar, and have been used of some material introduced into Western India by the Parsees. There is, according to Forbes, a Dekhani word gabbar [گبار], meaning rich, but not in the sense of quality; and there was a coin called a gubber, in the eighteenth century meaning a ducat, its name of doubtful derivation, but “probably” [Hobson-Jobson, s.v. gubber, p. 306], the same as “gabr . . . implying its being of *infidel* origin”: neither of these is likely to have any direct connection with the word in the text, although it may be of the same origin as the second.

⁸¹ [page 75]. *Gomitters*.—Possibly from Kumpta, a place about fifty miles south-east of the head of the Amba ghat, but if so, the manufacture had spread to Porto Novo and other places by the date of the consultations. The fabric and the derivation are both doubtful, and the same remark applies to muttaphoons six lines lower down. The Arabic derivative mutafanni seems to have been always used in the sense of perishable because worthless, not perishable because of delicate workmanship, and is therefore not likely to have been the original of the latter word.

⁸² [page 75]. *Tappies*.—Littré, s.v. tapis, gives a Portuguese form tapiz, from which the Anglo-Indian word may have been directly taken. As there is a “tapis de Perso” [*ibid.*], tappie serrass four lines lower down may mean silk of Shiraz, but the order of the two words in English is against this.

⁸³ [page 78]. *Madam Oneal*.—Probably the widow of “Lieutenant O’Neale” mentioned in N. and E., Vol. III, p. 32. cf. p. 153 *supra*.

⁸⁴ [page 79]. *Bilboes*.—From Bilboa or Bilbão [Skeat s.v.], the place where the fetters were first used.

⁸⁵ [page 87]. *Scrupilious*.—Scrupulous in the sense of cautious—cf. 3 King Henry VI iv, 7:—“Till then, ’tis wisdom to conceal our meaning. *Hast.* Away with scrupulous wit!”

⁸⁶ [page 88]. *a Small tax*.—“The Inhabitants of the towne making great complaints of the heavy Impositions laid upon them by Mr. Master for his requiring soe much money for their ground & houses ’tis thought fit “to gratify them by taking off that tax and to levie a small quit rent on them “as y^e Comp^{ts} expresse.” [Madras Selections, 4th series, p. 44]. “Some . . . “small grievances . . . concerning a tax being laid on the . . . small shops

"by Mr. Master, 'twas taken into consideration in asmuch as y^e owners thereof are very poor 'twas resolved that in some part they be alleviated "from y^e s^d tax" [ibid.]. Mr. Talboys Wheeler appositely quotes [Madras in the olden time, Edit. 1882, p. 73], with reference to the passage in the text, from a letter dictated by Sir Josia Child on 20th September, 1682, which in the original runs as follows:—

"Our meaning as to y^e Revenue of that town is, That one way or "other . . . it should be brought to defray at least the whole constant charge "of the Place, w^{ch} is essential to all Governments in y^e World, People "protected ought and do in all parts of y^e Universe in some way or other "defray the charge of their protection and p^rservaⁿ from Wrongs and "Violence."

Gyfford, however, was as ever slow to move; the orders of the court had to be reiterated, and but for Elihu Yale's temporary accession to the first place in council, it is probable that 1684 would have passed by without any attempt to replace the taxes so rashly taken off two years before. A mutiny against their reimposition is described in the consultations of 1685.

* [page 89]. *Committees*.—[Tel. kômati].—Persons belonging to trading castes.

* [page 89]. *brating the Tattoo*.—The derivation from Du tap + toe (shut), the tap is closed, is, says Skeat, "more like a bad jest than a sound etymology", but is abundantly confirmed [Skeat s v]. The tattoo was by beat of drum in garrisons and quarters.

* [page 89]. *Genll. Spillman*.—The 'governor-general' of Batavia; the second in council bore the designation of 'director general'. Hedges [Diary, p. 153] refers to the death of "Genl. Spilman & his Second of Council"; he gives the name of the new governor-general as Camploys: it was actually Camphuiss.

* [page 91]. *Rantackoes*.—Crawfurd [Malay Grammar and dictionary, 1852] gives rântākā, and rântākā, words common to Malay and Javanese, as the name of "a long swivel cannon of small calibre" and of "a kind of small brass ordnance." One of these is obviously the original—probably the immediate original—of the word in the text.

* [page 94]. *Ginghams*.—Derived [Skeat and Littré s v.] from Guin-gamp, the town where the fabrics were first made. Doubts are thrown on this derivation in Hobson-Jobson s v. The passage in the text tells against Yule's conjecture that the word came "from the archipelago," as exports of the article to its original home would not be likely.

* [page 95]. *Pagoda*. "Maderas . . . enjoys . . . one *Pagoda*, contained "in a square Stone-wall; wherein are a number of Chappels (if they may "be comprehended under that Classis, most of them resembling rather "Monuments for the Dead, than Places of Devotion for the Living) one for "every Tribe; not under one Roof, but distinctly separate, though

"altogether, they bear the name of one intire *Pagoda*. The Work is inimitably durable, the biggest closed up with Arches continually shut, as where is supposed to be hid their Mammon of Unrighteousness, (they burying their Estates here when they dye, by the Persuasion of their Priests, towards their *viaticum* for another State) admitting neither Light nor Air, more than what the Lamps, always burning, are by open Funnels above suffered to ventilate: By which Custom they seem to keep alive that Opinion of *Plato*, in such a Revolution to return into the World again, after their Transmigration, according to the Merits of their former living. Those of a minuter dimension were open, supported by slender straight and round Pillars, plain and uniform up to the top, where some Hieroglyphical Portraicture lends its assistance to the Roof, flat, with Stones laid along like Planks upon our Rafters. On the Walls of good Sculpture were obscene Images . . . The Floor is stoned, they (the images) are of no great altitude; stinking most egregiously of the Oyl they waste in their Lamps, and besmear their . . . Gods with: Their outsides show Workmanship and Cost enough, wrought round with monstrous Effigies; so that *oleum & operam perdere*, Pains and Cost to no purpose, may not improperly be applied to them. Their Gates are commonly the highest of the Work, the others concluding in shorter Piles." [New Account, p. 39]. So Fryer describes what is now called the 'pattanam kôvil,' or 'town temple,' near the flower bazaar in Black Town. This name covers two buildings, only parted by a brick and mud wall perhaps not more than a hundred years old at the outside. Round these, known separately as the Chennakêśava and Mallikêśvara shrines, runs a single "square stone-wall," the lower courses of which are composed of the granitic boulders used commonly in the Vijayanagar period of architecture. The "Chappels" of Fryer are of course the niches for idols: there are at the present day some six or seven in the south wall, and others thrown open; the process of constant repair has left little or nothing to give a clue to the original date of construction, but it may be conjectured that they are of the same age as the stone pillars on the roof of the mandapam, and therefore of the time of Krishna Râyar (1508-1530). A garbhagriham, or *sanctum sanctorum*, in each of the two shrines, containing an effigy of Siva and of Vishnu, corresponds to Fryer's "biggest (chapels) closed up with arches continually shut"; to a garbhagriham light and air are not, except in rare instances, admitted. On the roof of the open mandapas ("those of a minuter dimension") in front of the garbhagrihas, fishes and flowers are carved. The words following "obscene Images" in the 'New Account' show that "obscene" was used by Fryer in the common modern sense, but if he referred to the four-handed dvârapâlas, two of which guard the gate of the garbhagrihas, the epithet is not just.

References to the great "Gentue pagoda" will be found in Talboys Wheeler's 'Madras in the olden time' (Edit. 1882), pp. 145, 230, 264, 347, 589. [I am indebted to Pandit Natesa Sastryar for the substance of the greater portion of the preceding note, and for the identification of Fryer's pagoda, the same without doubt as that in the consultations, with the shrines described].

⁷¹ [page 97]. *Sr John Blackmore*.—Major Blackmore was appointed governor of St. Helena in 1677, and landed on 19th July 1678. In 1690 he was "killed by a fall from the pathway on Putty Hill" [Danvers' Report on I.O. records, Vol. I, part I, p. 135].

⁷² [page 100]. *Corps du Guard*.—For 'corps de garde' in its first sense of guard-room: not, as stated in N and E., Vol. III, page 34, in the other sense of guard. The phrase was often perverted into 'court of guard' [cf. N.E. Dictionary, *sub* 'Corps de garde' and 'Court of guard']. The guard-rooms in question faced west according to Fryer:—"opposite . . . one (gate) more stately fronts the High-Street; on both sides thereof is a "Court of Guard . . ." [New Account, p. 38]. The following passages from the consultations in N and E, Vol. I, pp. 57, 60, 82, and 91, may be cited in support of the interpretation given above:—"If any in the "Garrison shall resist or affront his Officer upon the Corps de Garde . . .". "These orders were taken off the Corps du Guard, and new Orders put up . . .". "Ordered that those orders put up by Sir William Langhorn in "y^e Corps du Guard be taken downe from thence and copied into the "Consultation booke . . .". ". . . creating any quarrells or disturbance "upon the Corps du Guard . . .".

⁷³ [page 101]. *Pallaledda*.—The first part of the word is obviously the Malay *pule*, island. In plate VI of Vol. XV of the Encyc. Brit., 9th edition, and in a map in A. R. Wallace's *Australasia* [Stanford, 1879, p. 299], the name of Laddas is given to a small group off the coast north of Queda, between an island in lat. 6° 15' N, long. 99° 45' E, approximately, called Langkawi in ordinary atlases such as the 'Royal,' and the Rat islands. The Pallaledda of the text must have been one of these Laddas, possibly Langkawi itself, as it is by position one of the group.

⁷⁴ [page 101]. *Quedah* [Port Quedah, Malay Kādāh].—In lower Siam. "The Town . . . stands on the Banks of a small navigable River, deep, "but narrow, about 50 Miles from the Sea" So wrote Hamilton [New Account, Vol. II, p. 71] of the place as he knew it in or about 1694. At that time elephants, tin, pepper, canes and dammer (resins), were the principal products.

⁷⁵ [page 101]. *Benjamin*. [Ar. lubān-al-jāwī].—The first two letters of lubān (incense) were dropped on the importation of the word into European languages, under the mistaken impression that they stood for an article, and the termination bān was then combined with jāwī (Java)—cf. N.E. Dictionary, s.v. The *Styrax benzoin* in Sumatra was the chief source of supply. [cf. Hobson-Jobson, s.v., p. 65.]

⁷⁶ [page 102]. *Bamboo upon the Confines of Chyna*.—[Burm. Bhamaw].—An old Shan town on the Tapeng river. According to the *Oriental Repository*, Vol. i, p. 111, an English factory was at one time established at

"Prammoo," and Sir Henry Yule supposed [Hobson-Jobson, p. 42] that this Bamô, not the town of the same name on the upper Irrawaddy river, must have been the site of it. There is, however, no mention of the settlement in Danvers' Report on the I.O. records (1887). But for Sir Henry Yule's conclusion that the factory (if there ever was one) was more likely to have been at the Tapeng town than at the Irrawaddy Bamô, the "Bammoo" of the text would have been identified with the latter, which may in the future be a great centre of trade. The Tapeng town appears as Mamo in recent maps.

" [page 106], *Constant faulcon*.—One of those European adventurers who have at times played an important,—and, after making every deduction for natural shortcomings, a most honourable—part in connection with an Oriental State. The *Biographie Universelle* [Edit. 1843-7, Vol. IV, s.n. Constance] and Alexander Hamilton's *New Account* [Edit. 1744, Vol. 2, pp. 170-175] contain notices of him. Hamilton is a detraction writer, and the biography in the French publication is avowedly based on an abusive life, (one written more than half a century after Faulcon's death) as well as on a favourable life, of this Greek. But few could read the notices without esteeming their subject. Faulcon was born in the island of Cephalonia about the middle of the seventeenth century. According to Hamilton, he shipped himself as steward on board an English ship bound for India, was carried to Siam, and finding himself ill-treated on board deserted and fled to a village at some distance from the port. There "he amused himself in learning the *Siam* Language. He being a sober, ingenious, and industrious Person, "soon made himself Master of the Language, and served as an Interpreter for "the *English* at Court, where he was remarkably taken Notice of, and got a "Post . . ." Other accounts say that he was befriended by a Siamese of high rank with whom he had become acquainted on the Malabar coast. He married a Siamese lady, whom Hamilton saw many years afterwards: she was then "much respected . . . for her Prudence and Humanity to Natives "and Strangers, when they came into Difficulties, or under the Weight of "Oppressions from the Officers of the Court or City"; and if the marriage took place early in her husband's career, those qualities of hers may have assisted in his advancement. Any how, he rose to be the prime minister in a very few years, and "behaved himself so well in that high Station, that "every thing belonging to the State of the Country prospered, so that *Siam* "became the richest and powerfulest Kingdom in that Part of the World." In 1683, the king sent an embassy to Louis XIV, and his representative also visited London where negociations about commerce with Siam were on foot. Louis was flattered by the Jesuits that if he sent a return embassy, the Siamese sovereign would embrace Christianity, and that his conversion might be followed by the turning of Tonquin, China, Cochinchina and Japan to the faith. A French ambassador accordingly sailed to Siam, carrying with him many curiosities, and among them, in Hamilton's words, "a very fine Mass-book, with beautiful Cuts of all the first Rate Saints in the *Romish* Kalender." The king, however, as the story runs was not at once prepared to banish the deities "that had been so long very kind to his Predecessors and

"himself." He "could not," he said, "turn his old Gods off, and take new ones in their Places that he did not so well know . . . he would oblige his Brother of *France* in any Thing but that." The conduct of *Faulcon* throughout the negotiations gratified *Louis*, who according to *Hamilton's* report "complimented" him "with the Order of Knighthood," and in a letter "wherein he recommended the *French* Affairs to his Care, particularly that of Religion, . . . stiled him loving Cousin and Counsellor."

There seems to be abundant evidence that *Faulcon's* policy, although at times hostile to English interests, was judicious and enlightened, and had he lived longer, the kingdom of *Siam* might have increased greatly in wealth and power. But a revolution broke out, headed by a Siamese soldier, of low origin but "daring Spirit," who had risen to command the army. The king was thrown into prison, where according to one account he died, according to another was barbarously murdered. "My Lord *Falcon*, for that was generally his Designation, had by his civil Department towards People of all Ranks and Degrees, so ingratiated himself, that he had a stronger Party by far, both in the City and Country, than the General; and besides, had all the Fleet at his Devotion. Many of my Lord's Friends dissuaded him from obeying the Summons [to attend a council of mandarins in the palace], but to raise the Forces of the City, and revenge the Death of the King, and many Officers of the Army that detested the Regicide would have come over to his Party, which at least was above 50000 strong, but being infatuate, he was deaf to all good Advice, and went to the Palace, where as [soon as he] had set his Foot, he was seized by the General's Guards, and beheaded, so the Usurper took the Sovereignty into his own Hands, and at that Instant was by *jure divino* made an infallible Favourite of Heaven, and the Sun, Moon, and Stars, had the Honour to be his near Relations.

"Had my Lord *Falcon* followed his Friends Advice, or had Courage answerable to his other good Qualities, he had certainly been honoured with the Diadem in *Siam*, and if he had introduced *Popery* in the Place of *Paganism*, he had been honoured with a Place in the Pope's Almanack, but his Pusillanimity made him unworthy of both."

Thus *Hamilton*: in a life of *Faulcon* by the Jesuit, *Pierre Joseph Dorléans*, 1692, "il est présenté presque comme un saint"; in another by *Boureau Deslandes*, 1756, "comme un ambitieux effréné." *Hamilton's* picture, based on a conversation with an Englishman who was secretary to *Faulcon* and who after his master's death lay three years in the stocks, is probably the most just.

"[page 108]. *fig Indico*.—Apparently the reference is to the particular form in which the dye was put up for use. Enquiries have been made by the authorities at Kew, and the result of them will be noted in a subsequent volume of the consultations.

⁷⁹ [page 111]. *fukceer*—[Ar. faqir].—Not, as said in Hobson-Jobson [*s.v.* *fakeer*, p. 265], “properly an indigent person,” but, in the religious sense, one who is poor in the sight of God. Applied to Musulman, and more recently to any, devotees. The generality of them are *bê-shar’*, without holy law, that is to say, free of any obligation to attend to the precepts of their faith, and, as remarked by Ja’far Sharif, “great debauchees” [Qanoon-i-Islam, edit. 1863, p. 196]. “Their Habit is the main thing that signalizes them more than their Virtue; they profess Poverty, but make all “things their own where they come . . .” [Fryer’s New Account, p. 95].

⁸⁰ [page 111]. *Noceda*—[Pers. *nâ-khudâ*].—Literally, ship-master.

⁸¹ [page 111]. *Crancee*—[Hind. *karânî*].—Clerk.

⁸² [page 119]. *Demctys*.—From *δέμιος*, woven with two threads, through Latin and possibly French. cf. Wedgewood, *s.v.*, 2nd edit, 1872. Similarly samite and drill, woven of six and three threads [*ἑξάμιος* and *trilix*].

⁸³ [page 119]. *Dyapers*.—Figured linen cloth. Derived [cf. Skeat, *s.v.*] from the Arabic *yashb*, through Greek, Latin, Old Italian and French.

⁸⁴ [page 119] *Romalls* —[Per. *rû + mâl*, face-rubber].—Here, probably, cotton handkerchiefs.

⁸⁵ [page 119]. *Collingapa*.—[Kalingapattanam, *pop.* Calingapatam].—A port in the (present) Ganjam district.

⁸⁶ [page 120]. *only touched att St. Jago*.—“Another Island of the same “Knot; whose interwoven barren Mountains are as impossibly exprest as “*Stonching* numbred” [Fryer’s New Account, p. 6]. The vessels of the company were at this time bound by charter-party not to put in anywhere else than at Santiago in the Cape Verde islands unless there was absolute necessity; and a wide berth used to be given to the Cape of Good Hope in consequence of the Dutch forts there [cf. Fryer, pp 5, 13].

⁸⁷ [page 124]. *Mr. ffitshughs*.—William Fitz Hugh, appointed by the court, to whom he had been recommended as “a person duly qualified as “a Merchant to serve the Company in India,” to Balasore as chief of the factory there, on 3d November 1682 [cf. Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXV, p. cxxxvii]. He came off to meet Hedges when the latter was in the Balasore road on his return voyage [Diary, p. 177].

⁸⁸ [page 129]. *his Excellency*.—In a previous note [Madras cons., II, p. 132 (33)] an individual described as “His Excellency Maha Raja” [p. 17 of same volume] was identified as Sambhoji, but the correctness of that view

was questioned in a postscript, and it was stated that the point would be discussed in the present volume. The consultation of 17th November [p 135 *supra*] seems to afford conclusive evidence that the reference in the text is to Hariji Raja, not to Sambhoji, and as a search made in the Madras record room, has brought to light instances [Cons., 8th July 1687, and 15th March 1687-88 (1688)] in which "Maharaja" is affixed to Hariji's name, it may now be regarded as certain that the note above mentioned, and the corresponding entries in the index of the volume in which it appears, should be corrected in this respect. And it follows from the present conclusion that, with possibly a single exception, there are no instances in which it need be supposed that the name of the Gingee subahdar has been miswritten for the title assumed by Sambhoji, or *vice versa*. The exception, if it is one, is of a singular kind, and is to be found in the consultation of 27th September 1689, extracted by Talboys Wheeler on page 114 of 'Madras in the olden time' [Edit. 1882]. The passage actually runs as follows:—"This evening was informed with the sad news of Harja Raja King of the Morattaes death, wch was confirmed by the Chief and Councell of Conimer in a letter from them, but gives us noe acc^t who is like to succeed." By Talboys Wheeler, however, the crucial words have been turned into "sad news of Haja Rajah's death (i.e. Sambajee) king of the Mahrattas but no account who is like to succeed" This conjectural explanation, combined with the misspelling of the subahdar's name, has caused untold trouble, as although the words in brackets have obviously the appearance of a gloss, it would hardly be supposed that they were not founded on some unquoted words, on some entry in the margin of the manuscript, or on the context itself. There is, however, no such foundation: the words "Harja Raja's death" are in the margin; and it is evident that the gloss rests on the phrase "King of the Morattaes." Now, this, it is true, is the precise designation given more than once to Rama Raja, Sambhoji's successor, in consultations of a few weeks later. The date of Sambhoji's execution is generally placed early in August 1689, and it is probable that authentic news of the event may not have reached Fort St. George until the end of the following month. Did the secretary of the day intend to record Sambhoji's death? If so, the presence of "Harja Raja" in the passage would still have to be explained, and the difficulty is not to be removed merely by supposing that "Harja" was written for "Maha". Hariji Raja's death ought, it would seem, to have been recorded, if not in the consultations of 27th September, then at any rate in one of the consultations about this date. Ten days before, instructions had been given to the council at Conimere to keep a present intended for him until it could be more safely forwarded, and until they heard "of his recovery." His death was then considered not improbable, for instructions followed to send the present, in that event, to his wife, or to his successor in the government, whichever might be most to the interest of the company [Letters from Fort St. George, Vol. III, p. 76, M.S.]. And that he did die is borne out by subsequent passages. Rama Raja, Sambhoji's half-brother and Hariji Raja's brother-in-law, arrived at Gingee some time, it would seem, in November 1689. The Maratha documents, indeed, on which Grant Duff relied [History, pp. 367

et seqq.], place this event a year later, but as on 23rd October 1689, Gyfford wrote to Rama Raja, referring to "the encouraging news of his visit to the Chengee Kingdom," as in the consultation of 14th November following there is an allusion to his reception, and as in a letter summarised in the consultation of 6th December the council of Conimere recount his proceedings "after his arrivall at Chengee Castell," there can be no doubt in the matter. If Hariji Raja had then been living, some mention of him, individually would almost certainly have been made, but there is none, while it is stated that Rama Raja "called his sister Harje Raja's wife to an account," and took "three lacks of Pag^a. from her": a passage which when read with the letter of 17th September seems clearly to point to the death of the chief subahdar. Hariji Raja, this much is clear, drops out of sight just about the time when his death was regarded as not unlikely and when the puzzling entry in the consultation of 27th September, 1689, was written. Did news of the two events, Sambhoji's execution and Hariji Raja's death, reach Fort St. George on the same day, and was there an unobserved combination of what should have formed two separate clauses? It does not seem possible. The solution perhaps lies in the fact that there was a double succession: Rama Raja succeeded Sambhoji as sovereign of the Maratha dynasty, and Hariji Raja in the supreme government of the Maratha subahs in the south, which he took charge of himself. And to the council of Fort St. George the change at Gingee was the all important one. Sambhoji's death, and Sambhoji's successor, in so far as he had nothing to do with the neighbouring subahs, did not concern them.

It may be said in conclusion that an examination of the several passages in which styles are employed shows that the practice, at any rate at Fort St. George, was to use the style of highness for a sovereign and that of excellency for a viceroy or other deputy [cf. for instances of the former N. and E., I, pp. 30, 33, and Madras cons., II, pp. 59, 60, where the style is coupled with the king of Golconda, and for instances of the latter, besides the passage in the text and that on p. 17 of Madras cons., II, N. and E., I, pp. 26, 27, where a nawab, or deputy ruler, is so described].

⁸⁰ [page 130] *dedication of ye Church*.—The church of S. Mary was dedicated on 28th October, 1680. cf. N. and E., Vol. III, p. 37.

⁸¹ [page 131]. *Maquas*.—[Tam. mukkuvar, (pl. of mukkuvan) + the s of the English plural].—In Hobson-Jobson [s.v. Mucoa, p. 454], this is defined as the "name applied to the fishermen of the western coast of 'the Peninsula near C. Comorin.'" Evidently, however, it was, as it is now, of much more general application. Orme, in the passage cited on the same page of Hobson-Jobson, employs it of boatmen at Karikal; an instance of its use at Fort St. David is given in the Supplement [p. 825] to Hobson-Jobson, and another taken from N. and E., Vol. I, p. 54, proves, with that in the text, and with others [Vol. I, p. 78; II, p. 3; III, 3, 37, 39, 40] in the series of N. and E., the extension of the word even as far north as Madras. Similarly, on the west coast, it was not confined to the extreme

south. It is of frequent occurrence in Pyrard [e.g., at p. 386, in the Hakluyt Society's edition (Vol. LXXVI) of his *Voyage*] in his descriptions of the inhabitants of Calicut and the neighbourhood; and it was also used by Ludewico di Varthema [as cited in Hobson-Jobson], and by Hamilton [New Account, Edit. 1744, Vol. I, p. 312], of Malabar fishermen.

⁹¹ [page 131]. *a very violent Tempest*.—Mr. Michie Smith, the government astronomer of Madras, has been so good as to write the following note in regard to the storm described :—

“This was evidently a very severe example of the kind of cyclone frequently experienced about this season, and the prognostication of ‘great Rains and Stormes’ for November would come true at least three years out of five. Madras itself was at a considerable distance from the centre, which crossed the coast to the north of Pulicat. The area of violent storm probably had a diameter of not more than 100 miles, but the area of heavy rain seems to have been greater. The general features of the storm were apparently not unlike those of the less severe cyclone of 9th November, 1886.”

⁹² [page 132]. *Parras*.—See note 4 *supra*.

⁹³ [page 133]. *Pattamar*.—[Konkani pathmār] A courier. In modern use, pattamar is applied only to the lateen-rigged vessels of the west coast of the peninsula, but according to Brown, the derivation in that case is different. [cf. Sir Henry Yule's footnote to Linschoten, Vol II, p. 165, Hakl. Soc., Vol LXXI, and the articles (of earlier date) in Hobson-Jobson, s.v. pattamar, pp. 520, 842].

⁹⁴ [page 136]. *Sappan wood*.—[Malayalam sappanga (red)].—Red-wood (*Caesalpinia sappan*). Burnell [note at p. 121 of Linschoten: Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXX] considered that the Portuguese took the word to the farther East; in Malay it appears as sāpāng, which is supposed to have been the immediate original of the trade name.

⁹⁵ [page 142]. *Musheer*.—[Ar. mushâhira].—Monthly pay.

⁹⁶ [page 150]. *Mr. fowles*.—Edward Fowle or Fowles was afterwards deputed to Sumatra to superintend the building of fortifications, and died at Bencoolen in 1685 [Madras consultns., 21st Decr. 1685].

⁹⁷ [page 151]. *Mr Wheelers miscarriages*.—Here, as on page 84, in the obsolete, or at any rate obsolescent, sense of acts of misconduct. These acts of Wheeler are given in detail in the consultations of the following year.

⁹⁸ [page 152.] *Castes* [Port. castiço] [page 153.] *Mustes* [Port. mestiço]. “The children of the Portingales both boyes and gyrls [which are] borne in India, are called Castisoos, and are in all things like [unto] the Portingales, onely somewhat differing

"in colour, for they draw towards a yealow colour: the children of those
 "Castisos are yealow, and altogether [like the] Mesticos, and the children
 "of Mesticos are of colour and fashion like the naturall borne Countreimen
 "or Decaniins of the countrie, so that the posteritie of the Portingales,
 "both men and women being in the third degré, doe séeme to be naturall
 "Indians, both in colour and fashion." So van Linschoten as translated
 by Phillip [Hakl. Society's edition, Vol. LXX of their series, p. 184].
 François Pyrard [Hakl. Soc., Vol. LXXVII, p. 38], and in recent days
 Teixeira Pinto, a Goanese official, write to the same effect:— "The most
 "esteemed [Portuguese] are those who have come from Portugal, and are
 "called 'Portuguese of Portugal'; next are those born in India of Portu-
 "guese father and mother, and called *Castiri* [miswriting or misprint for
 "castici, itself misused for castiços, of good birth], that is, of their caste
 "and blood; the least esteemed are the offspring of a Portuguese and an
 "Indian parent, called Metices, that is, Metifs, or mix-ed" [Pyrard de
 Laval at place cited above]. And—"the Portuguese, whether of Europe
 "or Brazil, are at Goa called indifferently *Frangues* or *Fringuns* or *Reiões*;
 "those born in India of pure Portuguese blood, *Castiços*, corresponding to
 "the *Creoles* of America; half-castes are *Mestiços*; children of native
 "Christians are *Canarins*; those of 'Gentile' or heathen parentage are
 "*Conkanos*" [ibid. in footnote].

A quotation from Macaulay may next be made:—

"In the New World the small caste of born Spaniards which had the
 "exclusive enjoyment of power and dignity was hated by Creoles and
 "Indians, Mestizos and Quadroons" [Hist. of England, chap. XXIII].
 With the expression "born Spaniards" in this extract, "Portuguese of
 Portugal" in Teixeira Pinto's remarks [*supra*] may be compared.

The note in Hobson-Jobson [s.v. Castees, p. 132] runs as follows: "The
 "Indo-Portuguese formed from *casta* the word *castiço*, which they used to
 "denote children born in India of Portuguese parents; much as *creole* was
 "used in the W. Indies."

In the N.E. Diet, however, [s.v. creole] Dr. Murray states that this sense
 of creole was an extension, and that the word originally meant "a person
 "born and naturalised in the country, but of European (usually Spanish or
 "French) or of African Negro race: the name having no connotation of
 "colour, and in its reference to origin being distinguished on the one hand
 "from born in Europe (or Africa) and on the other hand from aboriginal."

The course of the two words was opposite, as castice came by degrees to
 be applied to those with a strain of eastern blood in their veins, and creole
 to mean only a creole-white. One of the wives described on page 152 *supra*
 as a "Castez" is stated in the consultations of 22nd March 1679-80 (1680)
 to have been a Portuguese woman [N and E, Vol. III, p. 13], so that the
 word as used in the text may be regarded as bearing its primary meaning,
 not that in Valentijn [Hobson-Jobson, p. 132]

Judging from the quotations under 'castees' and 'mestees' in Hobson-
 Jobson, on pages 132, 774, and 462, 828, the former word, on acquiring a
 less honourable sense than that in which it was at first employed, ceased to

have any *raison d'être*: its fellow, mestice, was sufficient to describe any person of mixed blood, and castice soon died out, only two instances of its use after the seventeenth century, the latest in 1726, are quoted by Yule, while mestice was vital in India even in the present century, and survives to this day in the Philippines.

⁹⁹ [page 154]. *Honble Company's ground*.—Apparently the ground in question was the "parcell . . . called the Dear Yard," spoken of in the consultations of 29th December 1683 [Madras cons., No. II, p. 121].

¹⁰⁰ [page 155]. *Whereas we the . . . Inhabitants*—cf. page 13 *supra*, this being the petition addressed to the collective council of Fort St. George.

¹⁰¹ [page 158]. *Bols of Punsh*. [Pers panj, five]—The five ingredients which gave their name to "that enervating liquor," as Fryer [New Account, p. 157] calls it, were arrack, sugar, lime-juice, spice and water [Hobson-Jobson, s.v. Punch, p. 558]. The earliest certain instance of the use of the word in English bears date 1659 [cf. Notes and Queries, 8th S., VI, 8th Sept. 1894], and it is also to be found in combination with "houses" in an undated manuscript written from Fort St. George, which is catalogued at the India Office as belonging to 1645, but which judging from internal evidence relates to Sir William Langhorn's time, a quarter of a century later [O.C. 1683]. The word was in use, however, long before 1659, as it is mentioned by Dutch and French writers in the form, as it were, of bowl-punch [cf. quotations dated 1638 and 1653 on pages 559 and 846 of Hobson-Jobson]; and no doubt earlier instances in English will be discovered. Professor Skeat regards the generally accepted derivation as certainly correct [Notes and Queries, 8th S., VI, 25th August, 1894].

¹⁰² [page 161] *Mallabar coast*.—Here, as perhaps always when in conjunction with coast, Malabar is used in its primary sense of the western seaboard of the peninsula. The extension which gave the name to the Tamils and to the Tamil language of the south-eastern coast did not give it also to the land.

¹⁰³ [page 162]. *Cetch*.—[Turkish katq, skiff]—Any one-masted vessel was so called in the seventeenth century. The present use is different.

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[NOTE.—An asterisk preceding a word signifies that a note on the subject is to be found in Madras Selections, 4th Series, or in Madras Consultations, No. I and No. II, and the symbol † that there is a note in the present volume—Madras consultations, No. III.]

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