The tanadars were in charge of the provinces as well as the passes. They were assisted in the execution of their duties by the naiques who had a number of piaes under their jurisdiction. The pass of Panjim possessed 15 piaes. The pass of Ribandar on the other hand had 9 piaes who were under a naique. Dangim on the other hand had 3 naiques and 12 piaes. Naora was also having a similar number of naiques but only 10 piaes. Carbolim had 2 naiques and 14 piaes. As Benasterim was one of the most frequented passes, it was administered through 4 naiques as well as 32 piaes. These people were paid very well. The tanadar of the city of Goa for instance, received 100,000 reis per year. The captain of the Panjim castle got 50,000 reis. The captains of the Naroa castle and Passo Seco were entitled to 40,000 reis. Benasterim being witness to more traffic, its captain received 60,000 reis.

All the piaes as well as the naiques were regularly remunerated for the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to them. The tanadar who was in overall charge was endowed with the responsibility of the acquisition and the subsequent distribution of provisions or money among those working under him. An order was released by Afonso de Albuquerque according to which the tanadar of Panjim was given 20 Cambay cloths so that the same could be given to the piaes who were successful in a fight in the island.

24 April 1511. Parte 2- maço 26- document 80. Diogo Mendes de Vasconcelos was sent to give the tanadar 12 pieces of linen. These were to be granted as reward for those naiques who had fought against the Moors.
There are a number of references regarding the piaes who received cloths as remuneration. On one occasion, 40 Cambay cloths had been procured by them.

27 November 1511. Parte 2- maço - 29 - document 112. They also acknowledged the receipt of 10 Cambay cloths.

1512. Parte 2- maço 30- document 4. The need to reward the piaes appears to have been on the increase as there is a reference stating the release of 50 Cambay cloths by the factor.


20 January 1512. Parte 2- maço 30- document 79. Fights against the Moors appear to be a constant phenomenon especially during the early years as there is a further reference about the same. Those who were involved in this activity received a pano each.

7 February 1512. Parte 2- maço 30- document 146. On the other hand there have been instances when the factor was also directly involved in their payment. A message was dispatched by Pedro Mascarenhas to Francisco Corvinel the factor, to pay 697 piaes and 92 nalques who were serving in the various passes and tanadarias.
2 March 1513. Parte 2- maço 37- document 175.
Within the same month, the factor was again ordered to pay Duarte Lemos, the
tanadar in Panjim, for the works completed in the fort

17 March 1513. Parte 2- maço 37- document 235
In the following month, 681 piaes and 93 naiques who served in the
tanadarias and the island of Goa were remunerated by the factor.

13 April 1513. Parte 2- maço - 38 - document 42.
The 561 piaes and 68 naiques who had rendered their services in the islands
of Divar and Chorão were also given salaries for the same.

2 May 1513. Parte 2- maço 38- document 93
591 piaes and 91 naiques who were working in the island of Divar were
granted certain quantities of rice as provisions for maintenance by the factor.

11 August 1513. Parte 2- maço 4- document 29
There is also a particular reference of 5 naiques who were directly involved
with the tanadar Krishna. Each of them was given a cotton garment and the
31 piaes accompanying them procured cloths as their remuneration

6 October 1514. Parte 2- maço 52- document 37
At times the tanadars also had the responsibility of arranging for consignments
of rice etc. For instance, a message was dispatched by the factor of Goa
to the tanadar of Panjim ordering him to grant Francisco de Arays and
Francisco ares, the owners of 2 galeos, 56,000 pardaus worth of rice for
the maintenance of people on the ships.

Sources: AHU: Codice 500:Goa. ANTT, Mss. CC.
The chief sources of revenue for Goa during this century were:

1. Customs.
2. Betel leaves
3. Fruits and vegetables.
4. Spices.
5. Arrack.
6. Revenues from shops including
   b. Cotton cloths.
   c. Silk and sundry articles.
7. Goldsmiths.
8. Fishermen and milkmen.
9. Opium, etc.
10. Silk weavers.
11. Washermen.
12. Bread, milk etc.

The chief beneficiaries of the above were the Archbishop, the parishes and the ministers, the city hospital [1] the priests of the various Orders who procured regular benefits [2] the Vice reis and others who constituted a part of the Fazenda Real, the ouvidor of the city, the vedor da fazenda, the captains in the islands and the passes at Goa [3] and the forts of Rachol and Salsette. Special mention has to be made about the revenues derived
from betel. They were utilised in the payment of bishop and the clergy of Cochin. The proceeds of the cotton cloths were diverted regularly to three parishes in the city. These were the Nossa Senhora de Luz, Sancta Luzia and Sao Lazaro. The other parishes of Santa Luzia, Trindade, Sancta Cruz (Sao Domingos), were paid though the rents acquired from the temples of Bardes which also supplemented Sancta Barbora. Payments to some of the administrative heads are mentioned below.

The Viceroy in India as per provision was entitled to 7,339,450 reis per year. The secretary on the other hand procured 200,000 reis for the same period. The ouvidor in Goa received 100,000 reis. The vedor da fazenda of India was given 400,000 reis.

1. Instances regarding the release of money etc. to the priests are in Appendix no. IV.

2. Grants to the hospital are in Appendix no. V.

3. The various forms of remuneration for the tanadars, the naiques as well as the piaes are in Appendix. I.

Sources: AHU: Codice 500:Goa; Artur Matos, O Estado da India: Nos anos de 1581-89, Ponta Delgada, 1982; P.S.S.Pissurlencar, Regimentos das fortalezas da India, Panaji, 1951. Simão Botelho, Tombo da Estado da India in Rodrigo Felner (edtd.) subsídios para a historia da India Portuguesa, Lisbon, 1868.
APPENDIX - III

References in this context of gifts etc. are available in \textit{ANTT Mss. CC}.

1. Order for giving context of gifts etc., to Catarina and Domingo Menino, four \textit{panos} of \textit{cambaia}.


2. To one brahmin a silk cloth is to be given for he wants to marry a christian girl.

25 March, 1511, Parte 2 - maço 25 - document 243

3. Message to Diogo Mendes to give two \textit{canaring} who became christians each a \textit{pano}.


4. There are references for payment in kind in Cochin.


\textit{Panos} were given to Indians who converted even in Cananor.


5. Message from Affonso Albuquerque to the factor of Goa, Francisco Corvinel to give Leonor Machado who became a christian one piece of silk etc.

15 September 1512. Parte 2 - maço 34 - document 46.

6. The factor was ordered to grant a sum of 400 \textit{reis} to four women who became christians.

7. João Afonso and Antonio Diogo Naique were given four panos.

17 October 1514. Parte 2 - maço 52 - document 104.

8. Order of the Governor of Goa to the factor to give the Moors the mentioned for becoming christians.


9. Payment to be made to one man in the contest of conversion.


10. Order to the factor at Goa to give a Turk who accepted christianity all that he needed.


11. The factor at Goa was ordered to give João Fernando, 2,000 reis for converting to christianity and marrying,

30 November, 1514, Parte 2 - maço 121 - document

12. There is a reference regarding the official conversion of gentios in the city. AHU, Codices da India.
The State passed many regulations towards granting money and provision to the religious orders within the city. The factor was responsible for the execution of this activity.

1. A priest Frei Luis received 9,000 reis towards his maintenance for a period of six months from the factor.

2. The same priest who belonged to the fraternity of Sao Domingos acquired another instalment of a similar amount.

3. A message was transmitted by Nuno Mexia, the vedor da fazenda, to Miguel de Vale, the factor at Goa, to release 50,400 reis to the priests of S.Francisco in the city so that the amount could be utilized for the purchase of 3 pipas of olive oil and wine.

4. The acknowledgment of the Order for the receipt of 1 arroba and 1 mao of vermelhao towards the works and paintings in the monastery.

5. The factor was also permitted to make grants even beyond the purview of the city. Frei Domingos de Sousa, the vigario gerla of India, received silver for the creation of a sacrament from the factor.
   10 July 1514. Parte 2- maço 49- document 42.
Grants could be made even by other colonies. For instance, Brother Pedro, an inhabitant in the Franciscan convent in Goa, received a carpet from Gaspar Paes, the factor at Diu, which was valued at 40 pardaus.


Source: ANTT, Mss. CC.
APPENDIX

Orders were given to the factor at Goa to authorize the release of payments and commodities to the hospital: These details have been mentioned in ANTT Mss. CC.

1. The factor gave brother John four cotonias towards the hospital. Goa.

2. Antonio Coelho, the superintendent of the hospital received amongst other things, 206 francos.

3. The factor gave the superintendent of the hospital a sum of fifteen pardaus etc.

4. A letter was issued to the captain in which he was ordered to give thirty pardaus to the hospital.

5. An order was released to the factor to give Gil Fernandes, the superintendent, two hundred and forty three chicken for the sick.
   11 May 1512 - Parte 2 - maço 32 - document 164.

6. The factor was authorised to give Fernando Ames, the hospitaleiro among other things, four cotonias 19 July 1512. Parte 2 - maço 33 - document 55 - document 57.
7. Mestre Afonso, the superintendent of the hospital, received twenty cruzados from the factor, Francisco Corvinel towards expenditure incurred in the hospital.


8. On another occasion, Francisco Cornivel had been ordered to give Gil Fernandes, the superintendent, thirty pardaus.


9. Thirty pardaus were granted to meet the various costs of the hospital.


10. An order was released by Diogo mendes de Vasconcelos, the captain of Goa to Francisco Cornivel that Antonio Coelho, the superintendent at the hospital was to be given four pardaus for buying chicken for the sick.


11. Mestre Afonso superintendent and judge of the hospital received twenty cruzados.


12. These transactions were not limited only to the local factor. Chaul also supplied provisions for the hospital at Goa. A message of Afonso de Albuquerque ordered Rafael Nunes, the factor of Chaul, to buy chicks, goats, carneiras and other commodities of food as provisions for the hospital in Goa.


13. Afonso Pedro, the vedor of the hospital received an amount equivalent to twenty cruzados from the factor for the purchase of rice etc.

14. Afonso Pedro again received twenty cruzados towards a similar purpose.


15. There is mention of Afonso Pedro receiving another sum of ten cruzados.


16. Eight pardaus of gold were accepted by the hospital with which a hundred and twelve chicken were purchased for feeding the sick.


17. There is a mention of a release of twenty cruzados.


18. Payment of a minimum amount of two cruzados is mentioned.


19. Sixteen hundred réis were released towards the hospital.


20. An increased demand by the hospital can be visualized as twenty four hundred réis were released towards meeting its expenditure.


21. A payment of eight cruzados is stated.


22. There is mention of a release of twenty cruzados.

30 August 1513. Parte 2 - maço 41 - document 123.
23. Fifteen sheets of leadas and a hundred and fifteen cotonias were granted for the beds of the sick in the hospital.

31 August 1513. Parte 2 - maço 41 - document 122.

24. Two hundred cruzados were released.

2 September 1513. Parte 2 - maço 41 - document 137.

25. There is a further grant of an amount of twenty cruzados.


26. The release of ten cruzados.


27. Provisions in the form of a hundred chicken were donated towards feeding the sick in the hospital.


28. A second document also records the dispatch of another consignment of hundred chicken for feeding the sick in the hospital.


29. An allotment of twenty cruzados towards the hospital expenses is stated.


30. A statement regarding the release of twenty cruzados for the hospital was made by the superintendent.


31. A subsequent grant of thirty cruzados was made by the factor.


32. At times, even a minimum sum as in the case of seven cruzados was also released.

7 October 1513. Parte 2 - maço 42 - document 121.
33. Forty cruzados were subsequently given by the factor 15 October 1513. Parte 2 - maço 4 - document 174.

34. Twenty cruzados were granted to the superintendent. 23 October 1513. Parte 2 - maço 42 - document 227.

35. Various dispatches of ten cruzados by the factor on the following occasions. 17 November 1513. Parte 2 - maço 43 - document 21.


38. 28 December, 1515. Parte 2 - maço 43 - document 203.


40. 4 January 1514. Parte 2 - maço 44 - document 51.

41. Commodities that were given to the hospital included twenty matazes and four balas of cotton. 16 December 1514. Parte 2 - maço 45 - document 31.

42. Alvaro Pontaedo the superintendent of the hospital received fifty pieces of teadas for making sheets and pillow cases. 31 July 1514. Parte 2 - maço 49 - document 192.

43. Frei Andre, the superintendent received fifty four bespicas for the beds of the sick. 11 September 1515. Parte 2 - maço 60 - document 106.

44. A message was transmitted by the captain of Goa to the treasurer of the rights of horses according to which Lançarote Froes procured gold
pardaui to pay the boticario of the hospital where there are mezinhas.

3 August, 1524. Parte 2 - maço 117 - document 133.

45. An understanding that the boticario received from the factor, Miguel de Vale, 125.233 reis. of silver for the sick in the hospital of S. Francisco.

10 October 1524. Parte 2 - maço 119 - document 133.

46. João Rodrigues received from Miguel de Vale, 27,473 rs. for the medicines or the remedies and the sick of the feridos of the Armada.

1 April 1525. Parte 2 - maço 124 - document 173.
APPENDIX - VI

The estreibeiro of the horses received a number of commodities from the factor at Goa who was authorised to do so; these commodities among other things included graos, especies, mezinhas, jagra, cotonias for the maintenance of the horses.

1. The estreibeiro of the horses acknowledged a consignment of 5 candis of graos from the factor. 14 December 1510. Parte 2 - maço 24 - document 87.

2. 27 December 1510. Parte 2 - maço 24 - document 102.

3. The factor dispatched mesinhas for the protection of these horses. 9 March 1511. Parte 2 - maço 25 - document 228.

4. João Navarro, the estreibeiro of the horses received 6 handfuls of brown sugar from francisco corvinel, the factor at Goa.

   18 September 1511. Parte 2 - maço 28 - document 58

5. 40 cotton cloths were granted to the estreibeiro for the creation of blankets.


6. João Navarro was once again in receipt of 5 candis and 5 handfuls of graos as provisions for the horses.

   27 November 1511. Parte 2 - maço 29 - document 114

7. An order was given to the factor to grant João Lourenco, the estreibeiro,
a sum of 10 cruzados for the purchase of certain commodities.


8. João Lourenco is stated to have received 8 cruzados for the expenditure incurred in the purchase of necessary commodities.


9. Gaspar Fernandes, the manager of the King's stables, constantly received 3 pardaus and other commodities from the factor at Goa.


10. The factor was again ordered to give João Lourenco 12 cotton cloths for making blankets.


11. Blankets seem to have been in great demand since Paulo Cerreira received 10 cruzados specifically for buying blankets for the horses.


14. There has been a specific mention of payment by the factor to those men were involved in the weaving of blankets for the horses.


18. 28 April 1513. Parte 2 - maço 38 - document 80.

19. Money was also released towards meeting the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of horses.


23. Thirteen maos of graos were again as provisions for the horses.


25. A specific mention has been made of horses that came from Ormuz; Diogo Fernandes, the estribiêro of the king received from the factor, Francisco Corvinel, a sum of 20 pardaus and 13 teadas for the purchase of blankets towards protection of the same.


October 1513. Parte 2 - maço 42 - document 146.
APPENDIX - VII:

There are references to people being given provisions or money as remuneration for their various activities. These were officially released by the factor at Goa, Francisco Cornivel who was authorised to do so.

1. Money was released by the factor to meet the expenditure incurred by ten brahmins going to Salsette.

2. Afonso Albuquerque ordered Lorenço Moreno, the factor to give the messenger of the King of Garcopa ten panos of cambaia.

3. Provisions were arranged for the people on their way to Cambay
   25 September 1512. Parte 2 - maço 51 - document 120

4. Provisions were also made available for the maintenance of some people going to Calicut.

5. People who had to go toOrmuz received a part of a pano each
   16 October 1514. Parte 2 - maço 52 - document 79.

6. The factor also released money to the people accompanying the Naiks to Vijayanagar.
   13 August 1514. Parte 2 - maço 50 - document 148

7. One canarin and others going to Vijayanagar received one pano each.

8. Afonso de Albuquerque ordered Francisco Cornivel to grant the messenger from the Sheikh of Chaul, a thousand reis as payment for services.


9. The factor was again authorised to release the necessary quantities of rice and coconuts for those people who arrived from Cochin with an important letter.

24 October 1514. Parte 2 - maço 52 - document 145.

10. Afonso de Albuquerque ordered Francisco Cornivel to give the four atalhas who went with Malik Iyaz, sixty sacks of rice and eight cows to serve as food.

18 October 1514. Parte 2 - maço 52 - document 120.

11. Cristovão de Figuerido, the factor of the king who had to go to Vijayanagar, received forty pardaus in leaes etc. from the factor at Goa.