

JOURNAL
OF THE
CEYLON BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
1917.

VOLUME XXVI.

No. 70.—Part III.

PAPER.

ANDREWS' EMBASSIES TO KANDY IN 1795 AND 1796.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The design of the Society is to institute and promote inquiries into the History, Religions, Languages, Literature, Arts, Sciences, and Social Condition of the present and former Inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Council Meeting : August 8, 1917 ..	111
Council Meeting : September 11, 1917 ..	113
“ Andrews’ Embassies to Kandy in 1795 and 1796,” Edited by J. P. LEWIS, C.M.G., C.C.S. (retired)	115

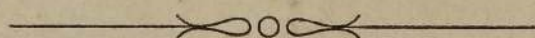
NOTES AND QUERIES.

“ Javanese Story about Ceylon,” by JOHN M. SENAVERATNE	156
“ Padmavati,” P. E. PIERIS, D. Litt., C.C.S.	157
“ Andrews’ Embassy, 1795 ,,	158
“ Note on the Ruins at Arankelé, N.W.P.,” by FREDERICK LEWIS	159

ERRATUM.

For “Andrew’s Embassies to Kandy” on the cover, in the table of contents, and at the head of each page in the last issue of the Journal (Vol. XXVI., No. 70, Part II.) read “Andrews’ Embassies to Kandy”.

JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
CEYLON BRANCH.



COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, August 8, 1917.

Present :

Sir Ponnambalam Arunáchalam, Kt., M.A.,
President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. B. Denham, B.A., C.C.S.
Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P.
Mr. W. F. Gunawardhana,
Mudaliyár.
Mr. C. W. Horsfall.

Mr. F. Lewis, F.L.S.
Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Christoffel
Obeyesekara.

Mr. H. W. Codrington, B.A., C.C.S. } Honorary
Mr. Gerard A. Joseph, C.C.S. } Secretaries.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of the last Council Meeting held on the 14th day of March, 1917.

2. Resolved,—That the following Gentlemen be elected Members of the Society :—

- (a) James de Abrew: recom- { Simon de Silva.
mended by { S. Vythenathan.
- (b) Lionel Stanisles William { D. R. Wijeyewardana.
Edgar de Fonseka: re- { W. H. Perera.
commended by

- (c) Julian Cecil MacCarthy { J. G. C. Mendis.
Heyzer: recommended by { H. M. Fernando.
- (d) Siriman de Silva Jayaratne, B.A., (Lond.): { F. D. Jayasinha.
recommended by { Gerard A. Joseph.
- (e) Nanda Hemachandra Jinasena: recommended by { W. F. Gunawardhana.
Simon de Silva.
- (f) John Henry Meedeniya: { Gerard A. Joseph.
recommended by { H. W. Codrington.
- (g) Oswald Christopher Tillekeratne: recommended by { S. C. Obeyesekera.
P. E. Pieris.
- (h) Richard Aloysius Wijaya-tunga: recommended by { Simon de Silva.
Emile M. J. Abeyesinha.
- (i) Nathaniel John Cooke { W. F. Gunawardhana.
Wijeyesekera: recommended by { A. M. Gunasekara.

3. Considered a proposal to issue the Journal quarterly.

Mr. H. W. Codrington gave reasons for issuing the Journal quarterly instead of yearly.

Mr. E. B. Denham proposed and Mr. W. A. de Silva seconded that the Journal be issued quarterly and that the "Notes and Queries" be incorporated therewith. This was unanimously agreed to.

4. Laid on the table list of defaulters.

Resolved,—That a final letter be sent to all Members except those whose names were struck off at the Meeting and those on war service, in arrears, stating that their names will be removed from the list of Members unless all arrears are paid forthwith.

5. Read a letter dated 26th June, 1917, from Dr. P. E. Pieris to the Colonial Secretary *re* Archæological Explorations.

It was decided that Dr. Pieris be formally thanked for the interest taken by him in this matter.

6. Read a letter dated 27th June, 1917, from Mr. C. Drieberg, suggesting the election of Colonel Legge as an Honorary Member for Life.

On a motion proposed by Mr. F. Lewis and seconded by Dr. A. Nell, Colonel Legge was nominated for election as an Honorary Member for Life for his valuable work on "the Birds of Ceylon."

7. Laid on the table a copy of D'Oyly's Diary edited by Mr. H. W. Codrington, B.A., C.C.S.

Resolved,—That the publication be sold at Rs. 5/- a copy.

8. Considered date and business for next General Meeting.

It was decided that this be left in the hands of the President and Secretaries.

9. Mr. Joseph moved that the Council do recommend that remarks on papers to be read be not entertained unless received two days before the Meeting at which the paper is to be read.

Resolved,—That the reading of remarks on papers be left to the discretion of the President and Secretaries.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Colombo Museum, September 11, 1917.

Present :

Sir Ponnambalam Arunáchalam, Kt., M.A.,
President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. F. Gunawardana, Muda-
liyár.

Mr. F. Lewis, F.L.S.

Dr. A. Nell, M.R.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Obeye-
sekara, Kt.

Mr. Gerard A. Joseph, C.C.S., Honorary Secretary.

Business.

1. Read and confirmed Minutes of the last Council Meeting held on the 8th August, 1917.

2. Resolved,—That the following Gentlemen be elected Members of the Society:—

(a) Albert Richard Bandara-
nayaka Perera: recom-
mended by { Simon de Silva.
W. F. Gunawardana.

(b) Lewis James Barnettson
Turner, C.C.S.: recom-
mended by { H. W. Codrington.
Gerard A. Joseph.

(c) Ratgama Dhiralankara
Thero: recommended by { K. Balasingham.
C. H. Z. Fernando.

3. Read letters dated 28th August, 1917, addressed to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary by Dr. P. E. Pieris, D. Litt., on Archæological Explorations in Jaffna, sent for the information of the Council of the Society.

4. Considered an offer by Mr. Peter de Abrew to present to the Society 833 volumes in German from the German Club.

Resolved,—That the Council thank Mr. de Abrew for his kind offer which they accept, but regret that owing to lack of storage room it is not possible to keep the books in the Society's Library at present. Dr. Nell, a member of the Council, undertook to keep the books on trust for the Society.

The Council thanked Dr. Nell for his kind offer.

5. Considered the question of Local Agency.

The Council considered the question of the sale of the publications of the Society for which Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson were the sole agents and decided that it is desirable to place them in the hands of other booksellers also and that Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson be requested to acquiesce in this arrangement.

DIARY OF AN EMBASSY FROM THE GOVERN-
MENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE TO THE COURT
OF CANDIA IN THE YEAR 1795.

(Continued from Journal No. 70, Part II., 2nd Quarter, 1917.)

30th September, 1795.

I returned about 7 O'clock in the Morning from the performance of my visit much fatigued and exhausted by the want of sleep and the various ceremonies I had gone thro during the preceding twenty four hours nor was I without serious apprehensions of sickness from remaining several hours in wet cloathes one great consolation however was being relieved from the daily attendance on the Letter—which had obliged me to go thro' mud and dirt three or four times a day to escort its noble visitors.

1st October, 1795.

The Deputies honored me with a visit about 4 O'clock in the Evening and after some trifling conversation informed me that the following propositions which I had requested them to make known to His Majesty had been delivered.

1st. That a lasting and permanent alliance should be established between the King of Candia and the Honble. East India Company that henceforward the Enemies of the one should be the enemies of the other.

2dly. That in order to secure the constant assistance of the Company some convenient situation should be ceded to them where they should be allowed to erect such Forts and Factories as might be found necessary.

3dly. That in order to strengthen the friendship and alliance proposed, the trade of the Island should henceforward be carried on with the English in preference to any other Nation.

That after perusing the above and affording the serious consideration which the subject required, his Majesty has thought proper to draw out the five following Articles which when acceded to by me he would then determine on the points which I had proposed.

TREATY of alliance and friendship proposed by Naulloo Cooralye Tishshye and Supprakaumuttoo Tishshye* on the part of the King of Candia to Robert Andrews Esqr. on the part of the Government of Fort St. George.

Art: 1st. The King of Candia and the Honble. Company shall henceforward continue in a firm and faithful alliance and friendship to each other so long as the Sun and Moon exist that is for ever.

Art: 2d. That henceforward neither the Honble. Company or any who may be under their Jurisdiction shall be a friend to those who may be the Enemies of the King of Candia.

Art: 3d. That hereafter the Honble. Company or any under their orders shall not admit of the Dutch by treaty or otherwise acquiring any footing on the Island of Ceylon but shall even repel by force any attempts which they may make to re-establish themselves on the Island.

Art: 4th. That henceforward it shall be incumbent on the Honble. Company to guard and protect the King Country and Religion of Ceylon against all its Enemies.

Art: 5th. That after a final arrangement of the treaty proposed and other subjects at present under discussion shall have taken place No fresh matter of public

*Kandyan names and titles Tamilized. Naulloo Cooralye=Four Korales; Supprakaumuttoo=Sabaragamuwa; Tishshye=Disáwa.

concern shall be undertaken or executed respecting the Island of Ceylon previous to its being made known at the Court of Candia and his Majesty's sanction being first had and obtained.

Finding by the third Article they still urged what I had so strenuously opposed I again attempted to convince them of the impropriety of my acquiescing that altho it was a matter I should be happy in seeing accomplished yet the Company must possess the most unequivocal proofs of the faithless and oppressive conduct of the Dutch before they could engage in so serious an undertaking I thought it necessary to signify that by thus delaying to conclude a Treaty intended for the Interests of both they were likely to incur the displeasure of the Company who if they got possession of the Dutch Settlements without having received any assistance from the King of Candia would be less anxious to cultivate his Alliance than at present when his services might greatly facilitate their operations finding that all argument was in vain I drew up the following Treaty as the only terms to which I could accede and begged his Majesty's determination might be obtained with as little delay as possible.

TREATY of Alliance and friendship proposed and agreed to by Robert Andrews Esqr. on the part of the Honble. Company and Naulloo Cooralye Tishshy and Supprakaumuttoo Tishshy on the part of the King of Candia.

Art: 1st. The King of Candia and the Honble. East India Company shall henceforward continue in firm alliance and friendship to each other so long as the Sun and moon exist that is for ever.

Art: 2d. That henceforward neither the Honble. Company or any who may be under their Jurisdiction shall be a friend to those who may be the Enemies of the King of Candia neither shall the King of Candia or any

under his Jurisdiction be a friend to those who may be the Enemies of the Honble. Company :

Art: 3d. That henceforward it shall be incumbent on the Honble. Company to guard and protect the King Country and religion of Ceylon against all its Enemies.

Art: 4th. That hereafter it is incumbent on the Honble. Company should the Dutch on any pretence wish to be re-established in their former possessions that not even a foot of such ground on the Island of Ceylon shall be given back until the permission of the King of Candia is first solicited and obtained.

Art: 5th. That in order to secure the constant protection and assistance of the Honble. Company by enabling them to keep a Force on the Island of Ceylon The King of Candia shall cede to the Honble. Company for ever some favorable situation to which the Dutch can have no right or title whereon the Honble. Company shall have full permission from the King of Candia to erect such Forts and Factories as shall appear necessary.

Art: 6th. That in order to cement and strengthen the Alliance and friendship proposed The King of Candia engages that the trade and commerce of the Island of Ceylon (particularly that of the Cinnamon) shall hereafter be carried on with the Honble. East India Company in preference to any other Nation under such conditions and regulations as shall hereafter be established by the contracting Parties.

Art: 7th. That after a final arrangement of the treaty proposed and other subjects at present under discussion shall have taken place no fresh Matter of public concern shall be undertaken or executed respecting the Island of Ceylon previous to its being made known at the Court of Candia and his Majesty's sanction being first had and obtained.

The above Treaty to be considered preliminary to a more comprehensive treaty of Alliance and Commerce

hereafter to be executed by the Government of Madras—after some further altercation the Deputies took leave about ten at night promising to lay the Treaty before Majesty but with very little prospect they assured me of obtaining acquiescence to the Terms proposed.

2d October, 1795.

Had no other visitors than Messengers from Court to enquire after my health and the treatment we in general experienced. These people however as coming from the King I was obliged to escort with the same pomp and parade as the first Ministers of his Court—could I have usefully employed those hours which his Majesty took up in considering on public business I should not have so much regretted an occasional respite but the fact is we are kept like state Prisoners, prevented from entering the town of Candia, our walks are confined to foot paths in the midst of Jungle and the Inhabitants are strictly enjoined not to hold any conversation either with Us or any one belonging to Us under pain of severe punishment, fine and imprisonment. Lieutenant Kingston and myself the Seapoys, public and private servants, with all our Coolies are I may in truth say confined within the limits of the Bungalo erected for our accommodation where if any trifling circumstances come to our knowledge 'tis by some few words which are occasionally picked up by our Servants from the attendance on the Deputies.

3d October, 1795.

The Deputies renewed their visit and their arguments against the Treaty as it then stood, that particularly the 4th Article if it was not inserted verbatim as at first proposed a consideration of all the rest was useless,—having however received a private intimation that the Treaty

would be acceded to as it then stood if I would but persevere in my opinion I rejected all their arguments which in fact amounted to nothing more than *it must be so* because it is *his Majesty's pleasure* I here informed them that I thought it necessary to ask that in the event of the Dutch being expelled the Island and not being permitted to return, in what manner would their possessions be disposed of this they considered as a Matter which could hereafter be easily adjusted I told them I thought it but fair that should the Dutch be prevented from returning the Company should be granted all such places as the Dutch had formerly any just claim to that the Company might then engage to make restitution of all inland situations which had been forcibly wrested from his Majesty this proposition I begged they would make known to the King and obtain his assent; Another circumstance I likewise thought it necessary to make known that altho' the stipulations and adjustment of the Treaty was submitted to their management yet that when all Matters were settled I expected his Majesty would affix his signature and Seal to the Preliminary Treaty which would hereafter be concluded upon by Government on a more extensive scale and under such modifications as might appear necessary. They informed me that being able to obtain only my signature at present that their names also were sufficient that when Government affixed their sign and seal to a permanent Treaty His Majesty might then affix his besides that no signature had been affixed to any Letters they had lately received from Government and but one Seal whereas on a former Embassy they had received a Letter under three different Seals and Lord Macartneys signature to the Letter not admitting of this as argument I begged his Majesty might be made acquainted with what I expected on the present occasion and that I should consider all further delay as an intended impediment to the performance of the Treaty.

4th October, 1795.

I had a short visit from the Deputies informing me that before the King could accede to the additional Article proposed it was necessary that the name of each Sea port which hereafter the English were to occupy should be inserted in the treaty. I told them that could not be admitted unless it was stipulated also what Villages we were to make restitution of which could not be effected until a minute investigation had taken place as to the legal claims of the Dutch. I also proposed that Copies of all treaties and agreements passed between the King of Candia and the Dutch should be instantly prepared and that two or three respectable people should be deputed to the Government of Madras with full powers to conclude a lasting and permanent Treaty.

5th October, 1795.

I received only a visit from some of the inferior people of the Court who after making the usual enquiries as to our state of health and the treatment we experienced took their leave.

6th October, 1795.

The Deputies made their appearance at the Bungalo about seven O'clock in the Evening and immediately entering on business informed me that his Majesty would appoint Embassadors who should accompany me to Madras where they should have full powers to make a final arrangement with Government but that before they left Candia it was necessary to stipulate in what Manner they should be received and what honors were to be paid them—to this I informed them that as the Company had been long accustomed to receive the Embassadors and Vakeels of Different Native Princes they might be assured that all necessary attention would be paid them: that their own public character as Embassadors from a great King entitled them to certain Compliments and honors

which would be gladly shewn them without any stipulations being previously made they then produced several Articles which they said must form a part of the definitive Treaty which they begged to read to me and if they met my approval hoped I would sign to them on a separate sheet of Paper as I had informed them that no fresh matter could be introduced into the preliminary Treaty. The principal Articles were his Majesty having permission to build Ships for his own use, that he should be allowed to trade with the different Settlements of the Company on his own account and that all his exports and imports should pass duty free and even without examination these points I informed them were of such importance that they could only be discussed and determined upon by Government that obtaining my previous opinion was of no use but that they certainly were at full liberty to make what propositions they thought proper which Government would always pay a proper attention to, we then came back to the former arguments as to the expulsion of the Dutch which Article I still persisted in rejecting and they as warmly opposed the idea of the Kings signature to the preliminary Treaty sensible I had no right to insist on his signature yet I still urged the necessity of it hoping that I would ultimately by relinquishing this claim get them to withdraw the 4th Article which appeared so very exceptionable after some further conversation the Deputies took their leave about midnight.

7th October, 1795.

Had no interview with the Deputies.

8th October, 1795.

Had a short visit from them to signify that on the 5th Article it must be inserted *a* favorable situation and not *some* favorable situation this being adjusted they informed me that his Majesty would accede to the Treaty

as it then stood and that I should receive his permission the next day for returning to Trincomala where it was requested I would remain until his Embassadors arrived in order that they might accompany me to the Presidency

9th October, 1795.

Having prepared Copies both in Malabar and English headed with his Majesty's titles I proceeded to the Palace in the Evening under all the pomp and parade which had been observed on the first introduction; after enquiries by his Majesty as to the health of the Governor of Madras the Admiral, General &c., &c., he informed me I had his permission for returning to Madras I was then made to receive as a mark of his favor and esteem a sword a Chain to wear around my neck and a ring with several other trifling Articles the whole might amount to 100 Pagodas Lieutenant Kingston had also presented to him some trifling presents the Interpreter and Writers were also made to share of his munificence by receiving each a gold chain and a ring value ten or fifteen pagodas; I was then informed that I had his Majesty's permission to retire but I beg'd he might be made acquainted with my wish to say a few words and obtain his signature to the treaties which were drawn out and ready for his perusal here I was told that having been directed to retire no fresh subject could be started and his Ministers and Courtiers immediately began to prostrate themselves and perform the prescribed ceremonies for taking leave after their first essay I still kept kneeling and signified my earnest desire to speak upon which one of the principal Ministers made enquiry into the cause of my not retiring which being informed of he assured me I should be soon permitted to return and say whatever I might think proper, at the same time attempting to raise me from my position finding that pushing the point any further at the moment would much derange the Court etiquette and perhaps

incur displeasure I confided in the Ministers assurance of returning however in that I was mistaken for no sooner were we arrived at the antichamber than he expressed his surprize at my supposing that the King would thus publicly talk on business or affix his signature to the treaties however that he would go and intimate my wishes and shew him the treaties in the mean time beg'd we would partake of some refreshments which had been prepared and that the Seapoys Palankeen Boys, Servants and Coolies might be permitted to accept of a mark of favor from Majesty accordingly each person was presented with a piece of Cloth coloured or plain in value about fifteen fanams each piece; while these donations were making the Ministers returned informing me that his Majesty could not sign to the treaty as it then stood but that some alterations would be made which I should receive in the course of the day and that all matters should be finally concluded upon in the evening we then parted it being about six O'clock in the Morning.

10th October, 1795.

We returned to the Bungalo about 9 o'clock having set up all night to very little purpose indeed our consolation however was the opportunity that was afforded of seeing the Town and the external appearance of the Palace which by no means indicated the pomp and magnificence we had found it to contain. The Palace was surrounded by a low Wall of brick or Stone and Chunam over which was seen the roofs of several scattered and detached buildings which composed the royal residence many of the walls thereof were of mud covered in with straw others with tile the Town extensive and its streets of great width but the houses on either side were in general irregular small buildings of mud and thatched very few covered in with tile or that even had a cleanly appearance about noon I was awoke and informed that the

Ministers had sent memorandums of the alterations to be made which were nothing but in the titles of the King: I immediately called up the Native Writers and making fresh Copies of the treaty both in Malabars and English sent them to the Palace informing the Ministers that if they now met with approbation I should be ready to attend in the Evening however I had no further intercourse with the Palace until one in the morning of the 11th when I was called up and desired to proceed to the Palace with as little delay as possible my acquiescence I found was not doubted as several of the principal people from Court had arrived to escort me accordingly after getting the Seapoys and people ready I set off and reached the Palace about three O'clock at the door of which I was met by the Prime Minister who led me to the Antichamber and informed me that all their endeavours to prevail on the King of Candia to sign the Preliminary Treaty had been ineffectual but that they as Prime Ministers would sign it after some conversation I at length assented to accept of their signature provided they promised to drop entirely the Article of Treaty which they still urged of not readmitting the Dutch on the Island should we be successful in expelling them to this proposition they would by no means accede and in vain did I state the inconsistency of inserting such an Article; so that about 7 O'clock I took my leave of the Ministers and in a determined manner informed them I should proceed to Trincomala the next day lamenting our negotiations had not been brought to a more happy conclusion.

11th October, 1795.

After resting a few hours and allowing the Native Interpreter and Writers some time to recover their fatigue each trip to the Palace obliging them to walk eight or nine Miles I began to make preparations for my departure which exactly produced the effect I expected

for I received a message from the Ministers signifying their assent to withdraw the obnoxious Article of Treaty of which they desired fresh Copies might be drawn out and that I would bring them to the Palace in the Evening for their signatures. Accordingly flattering myself that all differences were adjusted I gladly proceeded to the Palace about eight at night with the Treaty drawn out in English and Malabars and conceived that nothing was wanting but affixing the different signatures for bringing the business to a conclusion in this however I was mistaken for on an audience with the Ministers and reading over the Treaty to them several irregularities were pointed out as to the Titles of the King and their own, likewise in the style of the Malabars. I expressed much regret at their not having pointed out these inaccuracies before which might have been rectified prior to the fair Copies being drawn out they informed me that having had other material points to attend to these had been overlooked, but that the necessary alterations must be now made before they could sign to the Treaty, then entering into a tedious and uninteresting harangue as to how guarded we should be against tarnishing the lustre of his Majesty's Crown kept me till dawn of day at the Palace when they thought proper to present me two Elephants and begged I would leave Copies of the Treaty with them which they would put into proper form and send to me in the course of the day that fresh drafts might be made to which they would sign in the Evening I then took leave and got to the Bungalo about 8 O'clock in the morning.

12th October, 1795.

At noon agreeable to what had been determined on our parting I received rough drafts of the Treaty in the form to which they would accede upon examination of which I found that exclusive of setting forth the various titles of the King and themselves several alterations had

been made in the fourth and fifth articles of the Treaty the one of most consequence was "that should the Company pay more than other people for their Articles of Trade they were in that case to have the preference." As the Ministers had most pointedly agreed to the substance of the Treaty as I had already drawn it out I could not help expressing my astonishment at so glaring an attempt to recede from their former promise and assured them I considered it as an unquestionable token to break off all further negociation that unless the Articles were inserted as they before stood and the Treaty concluded and signed before twelve O'clock at night I should proceed to Trincomala the next Morning after a variety of Messages and trifling Argument unworthy the characters I considered myself treating with all matters were adjusted and I proceeded again to the Palace where the Treaty was signed and sealed but just within the time I had prescribed—several hours were afterwards taken up in discussing their future Embassy their mode of travelling the treatment they were to expect the honors to be paid them &c. and a promise exacted from me that I would return and deliver the Embassadors safe to his Majesty of Candia. After obtaining assurances that the necessary arrangements should be made for my Journey on the 14th I took a final leave of the Ministers and returned to the Bungalo about sun rise the 13th. During the night they took occasion to present a small Elephant to the Native Interpreter and a ring of small value to each of the native Writers in addition to the former Presents for the extra trouble they had undergone.

13th October, 1795.

I arrived at the Bungalo from the Palace about eight O'clock and after giving the necessary directions to prepare for our Journey the next day retired to rest not a little exhausted with having set up four nights successively and for the greatest part of the time not permitted

to sit down but obliged to stand from the circumstance of its being the *Kings business* we were conversing upon nor was I allowed to enjoy much rest in the day time from the earnest sollicitude of the Court to ascertain the daily state of my health and the care as to provisions which was taken of me, and as people of some note were detached to make these enquiries it behoved me to meet them some paces without the Bungalo and hand them in and return with them under the forms before described.

14th October, 1795.

Having made the necessary Arrangements we began our march towards Trincomala about 8 A:M: one of the Embassadors promising to overtake Us the next Morning the principal one did not propose leaving Candia for two or three days, and indeed I was not sorry at his delay for the scrupulous Attention which he exacts to his own dignity and forms would have made our Journey a very unpleasant one, and we had so long labored under the fatigue of Court etiquette that the respite which now presented itself afforded no small satisfaction, the weather continuing fine gave us a much better opportunity of viewing the beautiful Country described in our Journey up, near Horseputtoo—it wants but some handsome houses to give it all the appearance of some of the rich Downs in Berkshire or Hertfordshire—the dryness of the day also induced vast numbers of the Inhabitants both male and female to meet Us and gratify their curiosity which appeared very great as to our persons and every thing about Us on two or three occasions when my Palankeen was set down for the relief of the bearers the Inhabitants used to run up to it and altho I was setting therein would immediately push their heads into it and first look at me and then at the Palankeen with all the apparent astonishment expressed by a Country Clown at looking in to a Shew-box. The Inhabitants of the interior

part of the Country differ much from those nearer the Sea there is a great deal of the Chinese or the Malay in the appearance of numbers both as to colour and feature whereas those near shore and for the first fifty Miles inland have much more the appearance of Lubbies and the Malabars of the other Coast having their ears bored and distended to great length by heavy rings of Gold or base metal; the common people of the interior part of the Country are not allowed to wear any covering on their heads but the hair which they permitted to grow long is tied and parted in front much in the same manner as the Portuguese or half-cast women of the Coast none are allowed to shave or to wear any marks on their forehead, altho professing the Malabar religion—neither are they permitted shoes or slippers of any description within certain limits of Candia this restriction extends to all ranks.

The Government and management of the Country appears submitted entirely to the hands of the Ministers the Kingdom is divided into four Provinces which are superintended by Four Tishshys or Governors these people subdivide the Provinces into Districts I believe much at pleasure according to the number of Relations or favorites they may wish to serve. The Revenue arises to the Crown in the following manner. Each Tishy makes a certain present for his appointment and by turns are obliged to furnish gratis for the twelve month whatever quantity of Provisions may be required for the King his household and Troops according to returns given in at a stated period they are subject to furnish labourers and provisions for all extra public Services which may occasionally happen within the limits of their respective Provinces. The means which enable the Tishy to perform his engagements are as follows—He receives a Poll tax from each person of a certain Age and one tenth of the produce of their lands; but the Inhabitant has no stimulus for cultivating more ground than is sufficient to

maintain himself and family besides paying the taxes, if he goes beyond what is judged sufficient to answer the above purposes he is obliged to render an account of it to his Tishy who takes it at his own valuation—which is perhaps an extra portion of Salt or a few pieces of coarse Cloths if by chance an Inhabitant in travelling picks up an Elephants tooth or a precious stone 'tis at the risk of his life if he does not immediately render a public account of it and his reward seldom exceeds a little Sugar and Milk for either. Thus are the lower order of people in an actual state of Slavery and the trade carried on in the interior part of the Country is placed in the hands of a few people in power who barter with the Dutch or others for such Articles as their own limits do not afford them. They have no manufactures but a very coarse kind of Cloth little better than Dungaree and this but in small quantity. The King has no standing Army but a few hundred Men with some knowledge of discipline appointed about the Palace in the Town of Nagree as a body Guard these were different small Corps or Companys of Coffres, Malays, and Topasses Deserters from the Dutch and other European Settlements. On my different visits to the Palace I met about twenty Europeans some very young who informed me they were Dutch and French and had at different times deserted, they appeared unemployed and I was informed the King allowed them some stipend barely sufficient for their existence more as a Charity than considering them in his Service. There is no circulation of specie in the Dominions of the King of Candia all necessities are supplied and all commerce carried on by bartering one commodity for another.

On the Journey I only found a few huts erected here and there in such places as admitted of cultivation each hut had its little garden with fruit trees the Beetle and Pepper Vines twining thereto sufficient for the annual consumption of the proprietor. Returning the same road

as that by which we had proceeded to Candia nothing novel occurred worth recording We reached Trincomala on the 22d with the Ministers Nephew the other Ambassador not having overtaken Us. In consequence wrote the following Letter to Government

TO

THE RIGHT HONBLE. LORD HOBART,
President and Governor &c.,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

MY LORD

I have the honor to inform you that I this day returned from Candia accompanied by one of the Kings Embassadors the other I expect here in a day or two when I mean to take the first opportunity of proceeding to the Presidency with the Deputies from the Court of Candia should I be enabled to make the Coast before the setting in of the Rain 'twill I hope enable Government to make their future arrangements with the King of Candia so as to admit of his Ministers returning to Ceylon at the breaking up of the Monsoon and cooperating in the future measures to be pursued on the Island.

Was I not sensible that the Court of Candia are now gladly brought to embrace the Company's protection and anxious to shake off the yoke they have so long labored under with the Dutch I should have deemed it politic remaining at Candia until acquainted with your further pleasure, but I do not think that during my absence the Dutch will be able to impress them with a change of Sentiment and it was only under promise of accompanying the Embassadors and returning with them from Madras that they could be prevailed upon to undertake the Embassy. Orders have been issued by the King of Candia for Cattle being collected in different parts of his Dominions from whence they will be sent to such places as Colonel Stuart may hereafter direct a Vakeel from the King will be

stationed at Trincomala to receive the Colonels orders. A Diary of the different transactions during my Embassy and other circumstances considered worthy of note will be laid before your Lordship on my return to the Presidency which I hope will plead in excuse for my not entering into detail by Letter.

As Colonel Stuart has thought proper to order the Swift to be in readiness to carry the Embassadors to Madras I hope in two days to be able to embark with them.

I have the honor to be with respect

MY LORD

Your Lordship's most obedient

TRINCOMALA,

Humble Servant.

22d October 1795.

25th October, 1795.

Arrived the principal Ambassador his Interpreter and Suite who proposes paying his respects to Colonel Stuart and viewing the different Forts; on mentioning to him the arrangement which had been made for embarking at this place he positively declines it signifying his instructions were to proceed on to Jafnapatnam and from thence embark for the coast that should these the Orders of his Master not be complied with he should return to Candia.

26th October, 1795.

Agreeable to the wishes of the Embassadors I this morning attended them to Colonel Stuart who received them under a Salute from the Fort of fifteen Guns—after a few complimentary speeches having passed on both sides the Embassadors took their leave and by permission took a view of the Fortifications and other objects worthy attention to people bred up as they had been in the heart of a forest having little or no communication with the

world every thing appeared to them strange and novel. Upon stating to Colonel Stuart the objections which had been made on the part of the Embassadors to embarking for Madras at Trincomala and finding that Government had expressed their intention of employing me in an investigation of Revenue should the business of the Embassy permit it was agreed to acquiesce in the wishes of the Embassadors and proceed by land to Jafnapatnam and in consequence the necessary preparations were made for their Journey.

2d November, 1795.

The Embassadors and their Suite under the escort of Lieutenant Kingston and a Company of Seapoys proceeded on their Journey towards Jafnapatnam as they did not chuse to travel above twelve or thirteen miles in a day I Obtained their permission for preceding them and arrived at Jafnapatnam on the 8th Instant. The road for a great part of the way between Trincomala and Jafnapatnam is by the Sea shore the interior part is much intersected by inlets from the Sea and Rivers which discharge themselves from the Mountains the road leads thro a flat Country capable of a much greater extent of cultivation than is at present carried on.

12th November, 1795.

The Embassadors and their Suite arrived at Jafnapatnam where an house with every other accommodation was prepared for their reception and being anxious to proceed to Madras the necessary Orders were given for Vessels to be in readiness that we might avail ourselves of the Southerly wind which generally blows for two or three days about the end of the Month during our stay at Jafnapatnam which was till the 30th the Embassadors visited the Fort and other places worthy of observation.

30th November, 1795.

The Embassadors with their followers in number about one hundred embarked for the Coast, and with no inconvenience except that of Sea sickness arrived at Codiatory* on the 2d of Decr.† from whence wrote the following Letter to Mr. Secretary Webbe.

TO

JOSIAH WEBBE ESQR.

Secretary

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR

I have the pleasure to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honble. the Governor in Council that I embarked at Jafnapatnam accompanied by the King of Candia's Embassadors with a part of their suite on the 30th Ultimo and arrived at this place about four O'clock in the Evening of this date; a great part of the Embassadors baggage and a number of their followers embarked on board a Doney which has put in at Adriapatnam myself with the Embassadors came on a Sloop late the property of the Dutch Government at Jafnapatnam, I endeavoured to round Point Calimere but found the Current so strong against Us that it must have been a work of time to effect and my companions were too Sea sick not to plead most earnestly for being landed so soon as the opportunity offer'd whether the Embassadors will remain here or proceed to Nagore, there to wait the coming up of their followers I am yet to learn: I should have been happy was it in my power to have informed Government that Mr. Jervis had arrived at Jafnapatnam prior to my leaving the Station but altho' I had a Letter from him of

*Possibly an error for "Tonditturai," the port of Tondi. There may have been a mistake in reading the original MS.

†According to Jervis' Jaffna diary Andrews sailed for the coast from Jaffna as he was indisposed, on 30 Nov., but there is no hint of this here.

the 12th Ultimo signifying he was to leave Trincomala on the 16th yet there were Letters so late as the 22d which mentioned his not having left it at that period,* but having put off the Embassadors from time to time their importunities became very great which aided by a Southerly wind I could not withstand; yet I trust my time at Jafnapatnam will be found not misapplied, having brought the Fisheries the Sea and Land Customs the Chank and Chey rents again into regular collections and have also adopted such measures respecting the Moulloodive District and the Collections of Grain that Mr. Jervis will be soon able to effect the wishes of Government, in bringing the Revenues to a regular system of Collection until his arrival Captain Barbett has undertaken the current business which I have no doubt he will carry on to the approbation of Government.

I have the honor to be

SIR

CODIATORY

Your most obedt. Servt.

2d Decr. 1795.

4th December, 1795.

Having made the necessary preparations we proceeded on our Journey towards Madras and arrived at Nagore on the 7th here it was agreed to halt until some of their followers who had landed at Adriapatnam with their baggage should arrive.

13th December, 1795.

The Embassadors did not proceed on their Journey until this day and arrived at Cuddalore on the 19th from whence they proceeded to Pondicherry on the 22d and arrived at Madras on the 29th.

*John Jervis arrived at Jaffna on 3rd December and opened his "Cutchery" the same day as Assistant Resident and Collector of Revenue.

31st December, 1795.

Agreeable to the desire of the Right Honble. the Governor the Embassadors waited upon him and delivered the Letter entrusted to their care by the King of Candia expressing their happiness at the prospect of a lasting and permanent Treaty being established the Articles of which they begged Leave to submit to his consideration—the following is translate of the propositions made by the King of Candia—

A TREATY of PEACE FRIENDSHIP and Alliance entered into mutually by and between the Right Honble. Lord Hobart Governor of Madras and his Councils for affairs of the Honble. English Company (on one part) and Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama, Paria, Trevausel or the Court of the Sovereign of the Island of Ceylon and its Predaun Talavamar or Principal Ministers (on the other).

Article 1st. That Friendship between Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel* and the Honble. English Company shall take place mutually from this day to be subsisted perpetually as long as the Sun and Moon lasts and that no deviation or insincerity is entertained at any time whatsoever.

Article 2d. That neither the Honble. English Company or any of their Representatives nor Stree Lankaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel or any of the Dependants shall from this day make a Treaty of Friendship with the Enemies of their respective Power.

Article 3d. The Honble. English Company shall from this day guard against the attempts of whatsoever Enemies over Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel as well as over this Island and Puttaugama (Religion) and conquer them.

*“Sri Lankeswara Mauli Uttama Periya Tivu Vásal”. The last words are the Tamil rendering of Sri Mahá Wásala, “the Supreme Gate” as D'Oyly's Diary has it. Mauli=මෙමලි

Article 4th. The Honble. English Company is to erect Fort and Warehouses on such Place or Places which may be pointed out by Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel out of his gracious pleasure agreeable to their desire, for the purpose of Stationing their Troops for a constant Protection as well as for carrying on a Trade.

Article 5th. To promote the end intended by forming an harmony and Union and to put it under a strong footing a preference will be given to the Honble. English Company for the purpose of making a Trade in this Island and particularly in the Article of Cinnamon in future if it appears in the opinion of Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel that the prices that they will offer may be more advantageous than those of the Foreign Merchants.

Article 6th. Should we (meaning the Honble. English Company) wish to do any thing newly in this Island excepting what is herein publicly declared and agreed by the Parties, we shall make an application to the Court entitled Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel and obtain permission for so doing.

Article 7th. The Honble. English Company shall not either by fair or forcible means suffer the Dutch nation to have a possession of even so much as a Dust or an Inch of Land nor will they restore them to any of their former Settlements if a demand may be made by them.

Article 8th. The Honble. English Company shall not at any time commit any Erronious Interference whatsoever in this Country as well as in the Sea Ports excepting those that have been ceded to them by Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel with a view of an increase of their Friendship.

Article 9th. The Honble. English Company shall perform such Services in any part of the Country as may

be pointed out to them by Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel whenever he may be in need of

Article 10th. The Honble. English Company shall not examine the Ships, Vessels, Boats &c. in Number Ten, which are to be loaded with Goods necessary for the purpose of carrying on a Trade to and from the different Provinces on account of Stree Lankaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel neither will they collect any Customs upon them nor interrupt the same in any respect whatsoever.

Article 11th. The Honble. English Company shall make payment without any deviation either in Gold, Silver, fanams, Cash or in Piece Goods, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Lead, Magnet Swords fire Arms and other Articles in return for the Goods and Merchandizes which may be furnished to them both by Stree Lankaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel and by the Subjects of his Kingdom, should the owner express a desire to have them so.

Article 12th. The Honble. Companys Embassadors who may be entrusted every year with Letters together with the Articles and Vehicles by way of Tributary Present to Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel shall be introduced to the Presence and return after Permission may be had from Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel.

Article 13th. The Embassadors on the part of Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel shall be conducted by the Honble. English Company with every attention and be permitted to return with the same Compliments after having negociated with them on the occasion of their Embassy.

The Right Honble. Lord Hobart Governor and his Councils have in confirmation of the Articles of this Perpetual and everlasting Treaty to be Subsisted as long

as the Sun and Moon lasts hereunto set our hands and
affixed the Honble. Companys Seal at Madras

Dated 5th Arpasee,* Ratcha Year
in the EPOCHA of Sagabdum 1717.

Answering to the Christian Era
18th October 1795.

A True Translation as near as can be
from the Malabars,

ANNA SAWMY

Interpr.

3d January, 1796.

Having waited upon the Right Honble. the Governor
and received his Sentiments respecting the Articles of
Treaty as proposed by the King of Candia and his having
pointed out such parts as were objectionable I was
directed to proceed to the Embassadors but that prior to
entering upon the business of the Treaty I was to make
known to them the sentiments of the Bengal Government
as communicated to me by Letter under date the 1st
Instant and endeavor to obtain their acquiescence to the
system proposed.

TO ROBERT ANDREWS ESQR.

SIR

The Governor General in Council of Bengal
has directed that the following explanation on the part of
the Supreme Government should be made to the Ministers
of the King of Candia.

“Professing the greatest respect and veneration for
“his Majesty—the most cordial attachment to his Person,
“and friendly disposition towards his Government—and
“the highest sense of the confidence reposed in the
“Supreme Government, they feel it incumbent upon their

* ജപ്തം, Aippasi month = Oct. 14—Nov. 13.

“honor, reputation, and good faith, previous to entering
“into any Treaty with his Majesty’s Ministers, to state
“for their information, some considerations of importance
“which have occurred to the Supreme Government, and
“which they are persuaded will be well received in pro-
“portion to the sincerity with which they are made.”

“His Majesty has been already apprized of the
“motives which induced the Company to send Troops
“into Ceylon for the purpose of taking possession of the
“Dutch Settlements there, and the Government of Fort
“St. George in conformity to that regard which the Com-
“pany and the Supreme Government entertain for his
“Majesty, were happy to avail themselves of this
“opportunity to render the Friendship of the Company to
“his Majesty, and solicit his in return, with a proposal
“to cement the new connection by a formal treaty of
“amity and alliance.”

“But the anxiety of the Government of Fort St.
“George to effect this desirable measure had made Him
“overlook difficulties to the execution of it, which have
“occurred to the Supreme Government; and which they
“have directed should be stated to the Ministers fairly
“and explicitly.”

“The amity or disagreement between the English
“Company, and other European Nations settled in India,
“depends upon the connection between the British and
“those Nations in Europe; and the re-establishment of
“Peace there will necessarily produce it here. It is
“even possible, that, at this moment a pacification may
“have taken place, upon terms including the restoration
“of the possessions of which the Dutch have been deprived
“in India—and if this should be the case the Company
“may be restricted by the terms of pacification from
“giving that protection to his Majesty, against the Dutch
“and other Enemies, which the preliminary Treaty pro-
“mises, and of which the British Nation cannot at this

“time be informed. This is a predicament which would
 “equally involve his Majesty and the Company in Embar-
 “rassments; and the Statement of it will prove that the
 “Supreme Government are no less solicitous for the
 “Interests of his Majesty, than those of the Company and
 “although they are fully sensible of the advantages which
 “his Majesty proposes to grant them in Ceylon and the
 “Commercial benefits stipulated in the preliminary
 “Treaty, they cannot but hesitate to accept any advan-
 “tages, however great, under an engagement, the
 “performance of which may be incompatible with
 “Treaties entered into between the English and Dutch
 “Nations, and of which the distance from England pre-
 “cludes their knowlege.”

“The Supreme Government are persuaded his
 “Majesty’s Ministers will see the Embarrassment which
 “they have stated, in the same light which occurs to them-
 “selves; and will receive it as a proof of that Sincerity
 “which the Supreme Government profess, and of a regard
 “for that Good Faith, which the English observe in all
 “their engagements.”

“No Treaty can augment the Friendship which the
 “Company entertain for his Majesty—but if his Minis-
 “ters should think any necessary, in addition to the
 “assurances made to him by the Government of Fort St.
 “George, and now repeated by the Supreme Government,
 “authority is given to confirm them by a Specifick
 “Treaty.”

“The plain sense and candour of this exposition
 “ought to have due weight with the Ministers of the King
 “of Candia and the Supreme Government cannot suppose
 “that the Ministers will either be offended with it, or that
 “they will after due consideration require the execution
 “of the Guarantee obligation in the Preliminary Treaty.
 “But if the Ideas of the Supreme Board should be ill
 “founded—if the Ministers of the King of Candia should

“consider the explanation as evasive, and a pretence for
“giving up our Connection with him; and as such senti-
“ments might lead to indisposition and enmity on his
“part, the Supreme Government would agree to meet his
“wishes so far as this. That the third Article of the
“preliminary treaty should be confirmed, subject to the
“ratification or rejection of the Company within two
“Years from the date of the Treaty, upon the considera-
“tion prescribed in the Statute of reciprocal assistance
“from the King of Candia.”

You will of course conduct your negotiations with the
Ministers of the King of Candia in conformity to the
Instructions of the Supreme Government herewith Com-
municated.

WE ARE

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants
(Signed) Hobart

„ Edwd. Saunders

„ E. W. Fallofield.

FORT ST. GEORGE

1st January 1796

5th January, 1796.

From the above it will be observed the line of conduct
and language I had now to pursue was far different from
that which I had adopted towards them while at Candia
and such as would naturally surprize and chagrin them a
good deal when compared with the plan they delivered
in as the ground work of a permanent Treaty. I however
made known to them the instructions I had received which
they would by no means listen to and conceived the com-
munication as calculated to send them back to Candia
without establishing any connexion and altho' I con-
versed with them for some time could not lead them to
any cool discussion on the subject.

10th January, 1796.

Altho' I have had a daily communication with the Embassadors on the plans proposed by the Superior Government yet it was not until this day they could be brought to any deliberate arguments on the subject the following Letter addressed to Government will shew the result of our several meetings on the above point.

TO

THE RIGHT HONBLE. LORD HOBART,
President and Governor &c. in Council
FORT ST. GEORGE.

MY LORD

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter under date the 1st Instant in conformity to which have communicated the sentiments of the Supreme Government to the Candian Embassadors as to the immediate execution of any Treaty and with the sincerity directed to be observed made known the grounds on which the Superior Board conceived the King of Candia should be satisfied with the friendly assurances of the English Government without entering at present into any permanent Engagements. A language so very different from that which I had used to obtain their acquiescence to the Preliminary Treaty surprized them much and led them at first to conceive I had been hitherto acting without due authority, but having satisfied them on that point, I then made use of such arguments as suggested themselves for effecting the wishes of the Superior Board, but these the Embassadors were little inclined to listen to, for the first idea which struck them was that having under the specious pretence of Treaty lulled them into an inactive state and acquired that assistance of Provisions &c. as was necessary until our purposes were effected in the reduction of the Dutch Settlements we now threw off the mask and were indifferent as to their future conduct—

whereas had we originally avowed our indifference the times afforded them an opportunity which might again never occur for extricating themselves from the bondage of the Dutch they had so long labored under and recovering those territories which had been illegally withheld that altho by uniting themselves with the Dutch they could not have prevented the capture of their Settlements yet in the event of restitution at the end of the War as suggested by the Bengal Government they would secure to themselves far greater advantages than they were now taught to expect that in fact nothing at present was held out to them but a tacit acknowledgement of friendship which might be as readily withdrawn as it was now proffered.

I judged it here necessary to convince them how impossible it was for Government to act with the duplicity they seemed to suspect and that the proposition once made was solely with a view to obviate the difficulties which might hereafter arise should any Treaty be immediately concluded but in case they ultimately rejected the present plan I was ready to meet them on negotiation subject to the stipulations as stated by the Superior Board: Allowing them some time for reflection they acknowledged the impropriety of the hasty opinion they had at first formed, but concluded after various arguments by affirming that should the Treaty at present pending not be brought to a speedy conclusion they should consider themselves at liberty to return to Candia and inform his Majesty of what had passed who they should conceive fully justified in subsequently pursuing such steps as might appear most conducive to his Interests. Finding that nothing but negotiation for the conclusion of the Treaty would make the alarm subside which was now given I made known to them particularly the stipulations on which a Treaty could be concluded the point of affording reciprocal assistance is what they appear but faintly

to oppose but their objections are very strong to the ratification of the Treaty from Europe conceiving it places them nearly as far from their object as were they to adopt the neutral system at first suggested to them nevertheless they are so far satisfied as to agree in proceeding on business and I therefore trust that by argument and the further success of the British Troops on the Island of Ceylon they may be brought to conclude the Treaty so as to obtain the approbation of the Bengal Government; at the same time it may be a material point to consider how far a present suspension of the conclusive Treaty may operate to the deprivation of that assistance as to men and Provisions which might be expected from the Court of Candia and which are now so liberally supplied were not those points insisted upon which ultimately may fall far short of the advantages to be derived from the Candians at the present moment.

I have the honor to be with respect

My Lord

Your most obedient Humble Servant

FORT ST. GEORGE,

11th January 1796.

13th January, 1796.

Returned to the Embassadors informing them of the impossibility of Lord Hobarts acquiescence to their proposal respecting a restitution of such part of the Island of Ceylon as they should state as improperly held by the Dutch and that the Company should only retain such situations as the King of Candia might think proper to point out. They informed me no part of the Island was considered as the property of the Dutch, but that as Watchers they had been placed round the Island to protect and defend the Dominions of the King of Candia that the Dutch not having fulfilled their Engagements His Majesty was willing we should expel them and occupy

those situations which they had been originally stationed in for his defence. I begged them to consider that having declared War against the Dutch right of conquest entitled Us to hold those situations which the Dutch were dispossessed of without adverting to the means by which they had acquired them nevertheless I had no doubt within my own mind but that the Company would gladly if their situation was permanent on the Island give up many of the interior situations to his Majesty's management in order to restore the population and cultivation of the Country—but that the Company pledging themselves to protect his Dominions would find the necessity of occupying all situations on the Coast,—they were likewise to consider that by urging a point that never could be acceded to they were likely to lose all those advantages which had been proposed by their King, and acquiesced in by the Government that they ought to consider well the sacrifice they were about to make which after our capture of Columbo which it could not be in their power to prevent they would be placed in the same obscure, inactive situation they were in during the Dutch Government—however all argument was vain they conceived unless they could establish the point proposed, all other advantages were unworthy consideration lamented their want of success on the Embassy and begged that permission might be obtained for their return to Candia.

16th January, 1796.

Waited on the Embassadors informing them it was still the opinion of Government no promise could be made to restore any part of the Island taken from the Dutch, much less could they agree to the proposal of the Embassadors for holding only such places as the King of Candia might point out, but as the Embassadors represented many situations to have been forcibly taken from the

King of Candia by the Dutch the Company would investigate the matter at the conclusion of the War and make an adjustment thereof. To this the Embassadors set out with an opinion that their Master as sovereign of the Island had stationed the Dutch as Watchers or guardians of his Coast who having behaved ill, were permitted by him to be expelled by the English who hereafter might enjoy the same priviledges as had been originally granted to the Dutch and that to provide against any encroachment the following paragraph should be inserted in the Treaty —“The Honble. Company shall not at any time interfere “but in such places on the Island of Ceylon as the King of “Candia may cede to them with a view of an encrease of “their friendship” this demand was grounded on the principle before described, that of the King of Candia’s sovereignty over the whole Island—but this being inadmissible the following was proposed for their acquiescence. “The Honble. Company shall not at any “time interfere with any part of his Majesty’s present “possessions except such as shall hereafter be ceded “to them by the King of Candia with a view of an encrease “of their friendship.” This was by no means acceptable, and caused them to go thro’ the same strain of Argument before adopted.

20th January, 1796.

Altho’ I have frequently conversed with the Embassadors since the 16th yet are this (sic) positive in their refusal to admit the Article of Treaty as it then stood, the following Paragraph was therefore proposed for insertion —“But as the King of Candia represents many situations “to have been forcibly taken by the Dutch the Company “shall investigate the subject as soon as they have “captured their different possessions on the Island of “Ceylon and restore to the King of Candia at the conclusion of the War should they remain permanent possessors of the Dutch Settlements such interior

“situations as he may appear to have just claim to
“reserving to themselves however the entire possession
“and protection of the Coast with the Districts annexed
“thereto.” This tho not so objectionable as the former
Article was not what they could be brought to accede to,
in vain it was represented the necessity of holding all
situations on the Coast particularly during the War from
a conviction that the means were not in their power to
defend it against the attacks which any European power
might make against it nor could they be made to conceive
that by being permitted to use their own Vessels, to trade
in our Ports, duty free and to have an unlimited con-
nexion with the Merchants and subjects of other Nations
was enjoying all the benefits of the Sea Port with a pro-
tection for their trade superior to any they could possibly
establish for themselves—at length after arguing the
Matter with them some time they agreed to accept the
Article of Treaty if any one situation on the Coast could
be given them after the different Dutch Settlements
should be taken; but that the Treaty should have effect
after the Signature of both Parties not subject to the rati-
fication from Europe. As no Treaty could be concluded
on those terms I took my leave beging they would
reconsider the matter and not readily relinquish the many
advantages they were about to acquire by the Alliance
proposed.

23d January, 1796.

I waited on the Embassadors informing them that
Government could not acquiesce in the terms they pro-
posed that the following Treaty was submitted for their
consideration and, that the Right Honble. the Governor
conceived it so much calculated to promote the Interests
and welfare of the King of Candia and his subjects that he
had little doubt of their acceptance.

ARTICLES of Treaty and Alliance between the King
of Candia and his Majesty's Ministers on the one part and

the Right Honble. Lord Hobart Governor of Fort St. George and his Council subjects to the Honble. East India Company on the other part as follows—

Art: 1st. The King of Candia and the Honble. East India Company shall henceforward continue in firm Alliance and friendship to each other so long as the Sun and Moon exist that is for ever.

Art: 2d. That henceforward neither the Honble. Company or any who may be under their Jurisdiction shall be a friend to those who may be the Enemies of the King of Candia neither shall the King of Candia or any under his Jurisdiction be a friend to those who may be the Enemies of the Honble. Company.

Art: 3d. That henceforward it shall be incumbent on the Honble. Company to assist the King of Candia in the defence of his Country and religion called (Pootaugum)* against all Enemies and in like manner shall the King of Candia render his assistance to the Honble. Company against the attacks of their Enemies on the Island of Ceylon.

Art: 4th. That in order to secure the constant protection and assistance of the Honble. Company by enabling them to keep a force on the Island of Ceylon The King of Candia shall cede to the Honble. Company for ever a favorable situation to which the Dutch can have no right or title whereon the Honble. Company shall have full permission from the King of Candia to erect such Forts and Factories as shall appear necessary.

Art: 5th. That in order to cement and strengthen the Alliance and friendship proposed the King of Candia engages that the Trade and commerce of his Dominions particularly that of the Cinnamon shall hereafter be carried on with the Honble. English East India Company in preference to any other Nation.

* බුද්ධාගම Buddhágama = Buddhism.

Art: 6th. That for such Articles of trade as the King of Candia or his subjects may furnish the Honble. Company shall make payment in gold, Silver, fanams, Cash, piece Goods, Broad Cloth, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Lead, Flints, Swords, Fire Arms, and other Articles in such proportion of each as may be agreed upon, at the time of purchase—otherwise to be at liberty to dispose of their Goods to other markets.

Art: 7th. That the King of Candia shall have permission to employ Ships, Vessels, or Boats, together in number ten, for the purposes of trade, and that such Goods or Articles of Merchandize as may be laden thereon shall be exempt from Duty—The Ships, Vessels, or Boats, however subject to search and examination by such public officers as may stand appointed to the performance of that Duty at the different Sea Ports the English East India Company may possess and to which the above Vessels may resort any number of Vessels except those above stipulated for which His Majesty or his subjects may employ shall be liable to the same Duties and restrictions as those of any other Merchants trading under the protection of the Honble. English East India Company.

Art: 8th. The Honble. Company shall not at any time interfere with any part of the King of Candia's present possessions except such as shall hereafter be ceded to them by the King with a view of an encrease of their friendship; and moreover as the King of Candia represents many situations to have been forcible taken by the Dutch—the Company shall investigate the subject as soon as they have captured their different possessions on the Island of Ceylon and restore to the King of Candia at the conclusion of the War should they remain permanent possessors of the Dutch Settlements such interior situations as he may appear to have just claim to reserving to themselves however the entire possession and protection of the Coast with the Districts annexed thereto.

Art: 9th. That after a final arrangement of the present Treaty shall have taken place no fresh matter of public concern relative to the King of Candia or any part of the Island of Ceylon except such as has been or may be captured from the Dutch shall be undertaken or executed previous to its being made known to the Court of Candia and his Majesty's sanction being obtained and

Art: 10th. The Honble. Company shall at all times be ready to afford their friendly assistance to the King of Candia either on the Island of Ceylon or other Countries in procuring him such things as he may stand in need of which his own Dominions do not furnish.

Art: 11th. The Honble. Companys Embassadors who may be entrusted at any time with Letters or Articles of Present to Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel shall be introduced to the Presence and return after Permission shall be granted by Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel.

Art: 12th. The Embassadors on the part of Stree Lunkaswra Malauna Wootama Paria Terovausel shall be conducted by the Honble. English Company with every attention and permitted to return with the same Compliments after having negociated with them on the occasion of their Embassy.

Art: 13th. The Right Honble. Lord Hobart Governor and his Council have in confirmation of the Articles of this perpetual and everlasting Treaty hereunto set their hands and affixed the Honble. Company's Seal subject to their ratification or rejection within two Years from the date of this Treaty.

25th January, 1796.

I waited on the Embassadors requesting their sentiments on the Treaty which had been submitted for their

consideration they informed me many parts were objectionable and likewise they had some additions to propose, the paragraph stipulating reciprocal assistance was assented to, but the ratification from Europe could not be listened to, that besides not paying customs on the Merchandize or Goods for the King of Candia which might be laden on his Vessels, the Packages "should not be liable to search, neither Seals broke or Chests opened" nor should they consider themselves bound to furnish Cinnamon for the Company unless they offered more than others, that should it be otherwise they were at liberty to sell to whom they pleased, having frequently discussed this point before and explained to them on what terms the Cinnamon was expected and to which they had assented in the Preliminary Treaty I considered all further argument on the subject unnecessary, that as to the additional paragraphs Government should be acquainted therewith but that without their assenting to the ratification of the Treaty from Europe 'twould be needless any further discussion from this period until the 31st the Embassadors could not be brought to any terms in any degree conformable to the Treaty as drawn out but in order to induce their further consideration the following was proposed in addition to the 7th Article—"nor
"shall the different packages be open'd but an inventory
"delivered thereof by a person or persons duly authorized
"for that purpose by the King of Candia" still however a further struggle was made for a particular situation on the Coast and stated as particularly requisite to obviate the many inconveniences they had experienced from not having it in their power to obtain Salt equal to the consumption of the interior parts of the Country this however was considered as objectionable until the situation was ascertained as likewise how far such restitution might affect the principles on which Government were taught to act at length after going over very little more than a

repetition of argument before adopted accompanied with the same degree of sullen obstinacy where opposed in opinion 'twas agreed that a fresh Treaty should be drawn out and that the determination or opinion thereon should be the ultimate guide of their future conduct Here I strongly recommended their not advancing too hasty an opinion that exclusive of the many advantages they wou'd derive from the Treaty as it now stood many subsequent arrangements would take place equally if not more advantageous than any thing they were now so tenacious in accepting of, that the many points they thought proper to oppose could not be withdrawn and that it now rested with themselves whether upon mature deliberation they ought not to be accepted neither (sic) than rejected that as a guide I would follow them and explain, which I did on the ground as I conceived most conducive to acquire the ends proposed the principles and motives on which their acquiescence was warranted that many advantages as appear on the face of the Treaty were held out to them far beyond what they had enjoyed for a number of Years that to relinquish many material objects because they could not acquire in toto what had been dictated by their Master the King of Candia was acting unlike good politicians and contrary to the natural sense I knew them to possess that accepting of the Treaty as proposed placed him in a situation to come forward whenever he might Judge proper which (sic) such other claims as he might consider well founded that on the contrary should he reject the proffered friendship of the Company he would sink back into his former state of obscurity from which it might be impossible for him ever to rise; that so far from objecting to the ratification of the Treaty from Europe it ought to be considered as a material point for them to acquire as it not only made it more binding but established it on the most permanent basis.

2d February, 1796.

Having acquired the assent of the Right Honble. the Governor for the King of Candia's being put in possession of some situation on the Coast of the Island as soon as the different Dutch Settlements were taken the following paragraph was inserted in the 8th Article of Treaty "That notwithstanding the preceding Article so soon as the British East India Company become possessors of the Dutch Settlements on the Island of Ceylon they shall restore to the King of Candia a situation upon the Coast for the sole and express purpose of procuring an adequate supply of Salt and fish for the consumption of the people of his Country" this proving acceptable the following Treaty was drawn out and submitted for acquiescence otherwise as no further addition or alteration could take place, there was no alternative than their returning to Candia that altho' Government would regret not being able to attain so desirable an object as the Alliance and friendship of the King of Candia yet they had the satisfaction to consider that the terms proposed were such as tended in as a great a degree to the interests of His Majesty as they did to the Honble. Company. From this period until the 8th several discussions took place with an hope on the part of the Embassadors that the terms of the Treaty might be yet brought nearer to the original propositions from the Court of Candia but with no additional arguments on which to ground their opposition, and seeing that any longer delay could not be attended with any favorable effect on the contrary that the ultimate success of the British Troops and the public operations on the Island might render Government less anxious to form the Alliance at least on the present terms they assented to the Treaty as it now stands, in consequence fair Copies were prepared both in Malabars and English and this day Friday the 12th the Seal and signatures of Government were affixed thereto and accepted

of by the Embassadors to be interchanged by the King of Candia so soon as his Seal and signature could be affixed.

R. ANDREWS.

Endorsed:—

Diary of the Embassy from the
Government of Fort St. George
to the Court of Candia
in the year
1795.

(The Journal of the Embassy of 1796 will be contained in the next two quarterly issues of this publication.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

JAVANESE STORY ABOUT CEYLON.

BY JOHN M. SENAVERATNE.

Nobody in this country ever so much as suspected that it was a Ceylonese,—and he a near “descendant of Adam”—who first “colonised the coast of Java,” but so it seems was the case.

The authority for the statement is to be found in a “Translation of Extracts out of old Javanese manuscripts found in the coast of the Sultan of Mataram in the month of June 1812,” reference to which is made in the *Catalogue of Manuscripts (Mackenzie Collections) in European Languages belonging to the Library of the India Office*, compiled by Mr. C. O. Blagden and issued recently by the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

The Javanese MS., which is described as a curious jumble of myths, begins (p. 7):—

“Before the Heaven, the Earth, the Water and the ^{welkin or sky}_{cloud} were brought forth by Nature, at that time existed two Beings, called Rahie Boel Roeyot [=Ghaibu-’l-ghuyub] and Nachto Raib [=Nuktah (?). ghaib]; Both these invisible beings were together named Ayan Sabito [=A’yán thábitah]; their presence, abode and their figure are unknown to Posterity; they have notwithstanding existed in the ^{Period}_{time} of Alam Arwa [=’Alamu-’l-arwáh].

“After these two invisible beings the Creator of nature produced a third invisible Spirit called Roch

Hapie [=Ruh Idháfi?]. The Almighty God formed of the Spirit of this Roch Hapie a figure or model called Srie Wessie [=Sri Wêsi]; according as living souls were made; and this was done in the time of Alam Insal."

After a good deal more of this cosmogony, which is mainly Muhammadan in terminology, comes the story of Adam and his descendants, one of whom *Ratoe Brahama* [=Ratu Brahma] was "brought by a certain Alam daood from Zalam [=Ceylon] out of the Kingdom of Indostany in [to] the Country of Java at Medang Kamolan [=Mendang Kêmulan], for to Colonise this Coast" (p. 13).

PADMAVATI.

"It was about this time that a princess of Ceylon became the heroine of one of the most stirring tales of Indian history. Her name Padmavati has been transmitted with renown to posterity by tradition and the bards of Rajasthan. She was married to Ratan Sen, the over-lord of the Rajput confederacy, and Rana or Sovereign of Chittore, a prince held in reverence throughout India as the lineal descendant of the hero of the Ramayana."

This quotation is from Sir P. Arunachalam's *Sketches of Ceylon History*, p. 39. The writer continues to give a forcible and graphic account of the terrible *Johar* when in 1303 the Rájput women, headed by Padmávatí, threw themselves into the fire rather than fall into the hands of the hated Muhammadans. He has been followed by two other local students of history—see Obeyesekere's *Outlines of Ceylon History*, pp. 191—194, and Pieris, *Ceylon : The Portuguese Era*, vol. I., p. 20.

I am aware of no Sinhalese Chronicle where this incident is referred to, and I know of no local tradition

connecting Ceylon with the princely families of Rajputana in the fourteenth century. I however find it stated in Balfour's Cyclopædia of India that Padmani, which is the same as Padmāvatī, was the daughter of Hamir Sank, the Chauhan Raja of Chitor, and that she was married to Bhim-si, uncle of Lakum-si of Chitor, and protector of the kingdom during the latter's minority. In view of this it will be of great interest to know what authority there is for the statement that the princess in question was a native of Ceylon.

. P. E. P.

ANDREWS' EMBASSY, 1795.

The following additional note will be found of interest. Writing of the hewn stone pillar referred to at the foot of page 62 of Part II. of the Journal for 1917, and of the "large Yary which is at Cundaloy" mentioned on the following page, Mr. Forrest, late Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, says:—

"I spent a long time looking for the inscribed stone pillar referred to by Andrews, but could not find it. It has very possibly been utilized by the P.W.D. (The bridge on the road at the 19th mile seems to me to have been constructed out of the stone slabs which were washed down when the big bund was breached.)

"I found no trace of any wihāré or similar building. As for the deity who constructed the large tank at Cundaloy, the following information may be of use. Kantalai was built, according to the Mahawansa, by Aggabodhi II. . . . There is, however, a tradition among the Tamils that it was built by a queen called Adakasa-vunteri or Munmulai Tadakai. This queen was the daughter of Achoksunterayah (Asoka?) and was peculiar in being born with fully developed breasts.

This being considered unlucky, she was set afloat in an ark of gold and eventually washed up on the shore of Ceylon in the time of King Maminaiya Kaivaku (?), who adopted her. After his death she ruled Ceylon. About this time King Kulakkoddan (a Cholian prince) had arrived at Trincomalee and had started building the famous 'Temple of a Thousand Pillars'. The queen hearing of this, sent an army to demolish the temple, but was reconciled with Kulakkoddan on hearing of the magnificence of the building. Kulakkoddan asked for her assistance in building a tank, and she sent a gang of maimed giants, (the work being considered too insignificant for able-bodied ones!) who constructed Kantalai tank in five days. The queen subsequently married Kulakkoddan. Later, an improvement was made to the tank by constructing an additional bund on the north arm of the tank, and this was built by the queen's female attendants. This is the bund still known as the 'Women's Bund' (Penkal Kaḍḍu). I have extracted this from the 'Konaser Kalvedḍu' (the work of a poet called Kaviraja Varettiyan), which deals with the history of the great temple at Trincomalee."

NOTE ON THE RUINS AT ARANKELE¹, N.W.P.

Early in 1917 I was informed by Mr. J. M. Davies of the Land Settlement Department, that at no great distance from Hiripitiya there were some ruins of a remarkable character at a place called Arankele, to the northward, and not far from the mountain known as Doluwakanda.

As soon as I could find a suitable opportunity, I proceeded to the spot, and aided by what local information I could gather, I visited these ruins. I had the advantage of Dr. A. Nell's company, and together we made, as far as

time would permit, a fairly comprehensive study of the remains that we found within the jungle.

Leaving Hiripitiya Rest House, we proceeded for a distance of about two miles along the road that goes from this spot to Kumbukgeṭa, and then turning sharp to the right, we reached some fields, and an old settlement, where a villager undertook to lead us to the ruins we desired to see. We first reached a small but very picturesque tank, known (probably a modern name) as Pansalamulle Wewa.

This tank, though of no great extent, appears to have been constructed with very considerable care, as is evidenced by the large amount of cut-stone work round much of the bund, and at various points where the contour of the ground affords, short promontories that jut into the tank itself. In several places the stones are laid so as to resemble steps, such as to lead one to assume that they formed bathing ghats, the stones themselves measuring from 7' 2", to 10 ft. in length, by 14 to 15 inches wide, and 7½ inches thick. These were well dressed, and smooth.

Crossing the western limit of the tank, the path enters some secondary jungle, and after rising a short distance, one finds the first traces of ruins in the form of fragments of dressed stone. An exposed piece of slab rock indicates a rude outline of a frame-like oblong figure, that may possibly be a "praying stone," but this needs further investigation. Close to this, one comes to a flight of well-laid steps of cut-stone (see Fig. i.) that is balustraded on both sides with plain, but excellently cut stonework, at the ends of which are terminal stones, also free from ornamental carving. Above and beyond this stone staircase, one reaches the first of the "Árámas" as they are here called.

These are of very superior workmanship, and appear at first sight to be sunken altars, for the greater part

being made of beautifully cut stone (see Plate ii.) seated on solid rock, and surrounded by a "moat", that is also stone lined. At the eastern side, the central "altar" is approached by a slab, flanked with well cut stone—see figure—which spans the "moat". The central portion of the "altar" appears to have been filled up with soil, to the same level as the top of this curious building, and is now overgrown with weeds and low stunted plants, of which "Lantana" (*Lantana aculeata*, L.) and *Canna indica*, L., were conspicuous.

The following details of measurements of one of these Árámas may be mentioned.

Length 28' 2", width 22', height from bottom of moat to top of the dressed stone, 5' 7½". Width of moat 4 feet, except on the eastern side where it is 5 feet wide, and spanned as shown in the photograph.

The rock on which this strange structure stands is not flat by any means, and has been cut in order to receive the slabs of stone that form the inner "altar", leaving in this way quite a large space between two wave-crests of rock, over which the superstructure has been carried.

Figure ii. indicates at a glance not only the remarkable sharpness and smoothness in the cutting of the stones, but what is equally remarkable, the good state of preservation of the whole. This fact alone arouses the idea that this interesting work is not particularly ancient, though Mr. Parker's letter, which I append, reservedly indicates the 4th century A.D. It is very remarkable, however, that in 1,500 years so little damage has been done by the gradual and natural process of growth of plants, that invariably take possession of abandoned stonework.

Passing northward from this Áráma, or "Pavilion", as Mr. Parker calls it, we find the ground quickly falling on that side, so that the approach here is by a short

flight of stone steps, near which stands a well-cut pillar 6' 6" high by 8" x 8" section.

Retracing one's steps from the "Áráma" just described, one reaches a well built, stone-flagged road, that is constructed in a straight line for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, to the Makulgal-lena, or monastery, indicated in Figures No. iii. and iv. This road is called the Petmaga, and in the course of its way, it crosses by a stone bridge a stream, that in wet weather appears to be of considerable volume and rapidity.

Roughly, midway between the Áráma described, and the monastery, is an open circular space, occupied by a circle of stones. This circle is about 15 feet in diameter, and is made of a number of curved segments of stone, that now form a suitable spot for a halting ground.

From here onwards to the monastery, Nah trees (*Mesua ferrea*, L.) become plentiful, and are undoubtedly "escapes" from Ironwood trees introduced for the sake of their flowers, and grown in the immediate vicinity of the "Lena" itself.

Here again the sizes of these Ironwood trees are not so large as to warrant the assumption that they are of very great age, even taking for granted that the trees now living are the offspring of a parent plant.

I succeeded in finding two other plants that I have invariably found associated with ancient monastic dwellings, viz. the "Ensalu" (*Balsamodendrum candatum*, March.) and the "Kenda" (*Macaranga tomentosa*, Wight); the former being used as an incense, and the latter for the sake of the leaf, to eat food off. Though the Ensalu tree I saw was of considerable girth, I am not inclined to regard it as being of any very great age. At the monastery itself is a "Temple tree" (*Plumeria acutifolia*, Poir.), of no great size, and which I should imagine was of comparatively modern introduction. It is of interest however to note that the condition of the

stonework, and the monastic flora—if I may use this expression—indicate that these ruins are possibly modern, or relatively so.

The Makulgal-lena itself (see Plate iii.) consists of a large rock, forming a moderately large cave, with what appears to be an artificially flat courtyard in the front.

This courtyard terminates the Petmaga, and has a small gateway, flanked by two carved monolithic pillars (see sketch A) that stand, roughly, 2 feet high, with a base of $17'' \times 16\frac{1}{2}''$.

Like all the rest of the work here, the chief characteristics are plainness, and sharpness, of all the stone cutting. This appears to be an outstanding feature.

To the west of the courtyard stands the cave, that by additional stonework is divided into three compartments and a narrow outer verandah.

Drip-ledges ("Kataran") have been cut round the mouth of the cave, as indicated in Mr. Davies' artistic photograph, Plate No. iii. Additional thereto are also holes cut into the rock, evidently for a supplementary roof of wood. For the present, there is a verandah with a low cut-stone walling, with a single entrance into the middle room, the doorway being $6' 3'' \times 3'$. On either side of the central room, are two smaller rooms, separated by cut-stone partition walls; these again having a narrow doorway into each side room. The small rooms are lighted by narrow windows, each measuring $22'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, within a neatly cut, but severely plain stone framing, the outside measurements of which give $2' 6'' \times 1' 2''$. These windows were evidently capable of being bolted from within, and opened on an upper and lower pivot-hinge; altogether an excellent piece of fine workmanship. In one of the rooms, I was shown a small cavity in the stone, from which it is alleged that some gold had been removed, but this story may not be reliable. In the room to the right of the entrance, I found on removing some debris

from the floor, a curious drawing cut into the stone itself. The figure appeared to be that of a human being, with a conical, obliquely slanting head-dress. The eyebrows are very pronounced, but the eyes are wanting; the whole sketch is distinctly sphinx-like, and bold.

I found no other signs of ornamentation, carving, or lettering, either within, or under any of the drip ledges. Nor could I get any information respecting any other inscriptions in this locality, by which to estimate the period when these works were constructed.

In front of the cave, and to the side of it, are two oblong, curved slabs (see Fig. v.) measuring $6' 9'' \times 2' 10''$, with an approximate thickness of 13 inches. Each of these has, in relief, a raised cross, at the intersection of the limbs of which is a square mortice, of $6'' \times 6''$, carried down to a short distance (clearly shown in Plate v.) that may possibly have been intended for a doorway.

The perfection of the carving, severely plain though it is, indicates a very perfect knowledge of stone-cutting.

The Figure No. iv. indicates another slab resting on one side upon a large rock (beside the gateway to the courtyard) and propped by a stone pillar.

This slab carried some brickwork, giving bricks of about $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, that in turn appear to have fringed a "máluwa" of stone construction, but the stonework, in this instance, is not so perfect, or well laid, as elsewhere at this interesting spot.

I leave it to experts to assign a period for these very interesting works, that as far as I am able to judge, resemble the work described by Mr. Ridout, in his paper on Riṭigala (Vol. xii., No. 43,—1892), as in many particulars I found a strong similarity.

Arankelē may have been a later copy of the Riṭigala work, but a vague tradition associates this spot with the Maliya Déva Théro; that may, or may not, be worthy of acceptance.

The name is said to be from Eran=ran,=gold or golden, plus kalé, a goblet, thus making the whole to be "golden goblet,"—an article that is said to have been once preserved within the "lena," in the cavity referred to by me.

I append an extract of a letter I received from Mr. Parker, dated 8th Nov., 1917, which has special bearing on this spot. The only other reference I can find to these ruins being in a return of Architectural and Archæological remains published by Government in 1890. In this return I find "Arankele, in Tittaweligandahe Korale. Rámé with wonderful stoneworks, a rock cave with stone walls and roof, a square pond the four sides of which are supported [?] by carved stones, a tank with stone steps and two roads with stone steps to the tank as well as to the rock cave from the Rámé, and a great number of buildings and stoneworks." This remarkable description leaves much food for imagination, as well as material for orthographic reconstruction.

I am under a deep debt of obligation to Mr. Davies, for not only putting me in the way of finding and seeing these ruins, but also for his exquisite photograph which I reproduce as Plate iii.

To Dr. Nell my thanks are also due for his splendid series of photographs without which this note would be devoid of interest, or intelligible detail.

FREDERICK LEWIS.

*Extract of letter from Mr. H. Parker, dated 8th
Nov., 1917.*

I am interested in your account of Arankaele, which, as the villagers told you, I often visited. I was also taking some levels in that direction, and each day I spent the noon hour allowed to my men for meals, in exploring the place.

On other occasions (Sundays) I took a $\frac{1}{2}$ plate camera and photographed practically all the carved work I could find, and measured up and sketched everything.

The tradition regarding the place is that it dates from the time of Maha Sena, or his son Tittha Tissa (I forget which) and this is not unlikely as there are other traditions regarding these two in that part, and an inscription of the son not far away. The ruins with the cut-stone work which you mention were the residences of the superiors of this large monastic establishment, and are all built on the plan of the "Pavilions" so called, at Anuradhapura. There are several of these ruins at Arankaele—at least 6 or 7 I think, and there is a monastery with wihara with dagoba, &c., at one end of the Pet-maga.

I and villagers who accompanied me searched everywhere for some inscription which might contain a reference to the place, but we only found a few uninteresting letters near the stone-lined well.

There *may* be caves with inscriptions in the thick forest higher up the hill side, but I could obtain no information of them, nor any structures there with groups of pillars.

The first superior of the monastery is said to have been Máliya-deva, if I remember right.

If the traditions be correct the works generally belong to the 4th cent. A.D.

The word that you got [Rame] as the name of one of the ruins is quite correct, but contracted.

It should be *Aráma*, a form of monastic residence; and this is also the proper name of the "Pavilions" at Anuradhapura. The correct name of the place should be Aráma-kaele, the Arama jungle. I hoped that if an inscription could be found it would give the early name of this important monastery, of which we might then find mention in some of the historical works. Some large

reservoirs, bigger than village tanks, are said to have been constructed about the same time by one of the kings mentioned, that is, Maha-Sena or his son, but no inscriptions have been found at them."

(Signed) H. PARKER.

LIST OF PLATES.

- No. i. * Stone staircase leading to Áráma.
No. ii. * Áráma showing approach over "moat."
No. iii. † The Makulgal-lena.
No. iv. * Courtyard in front of the cave showing
 brickwork and stone gateway.
No. v. * Stone slab, ? doorway.

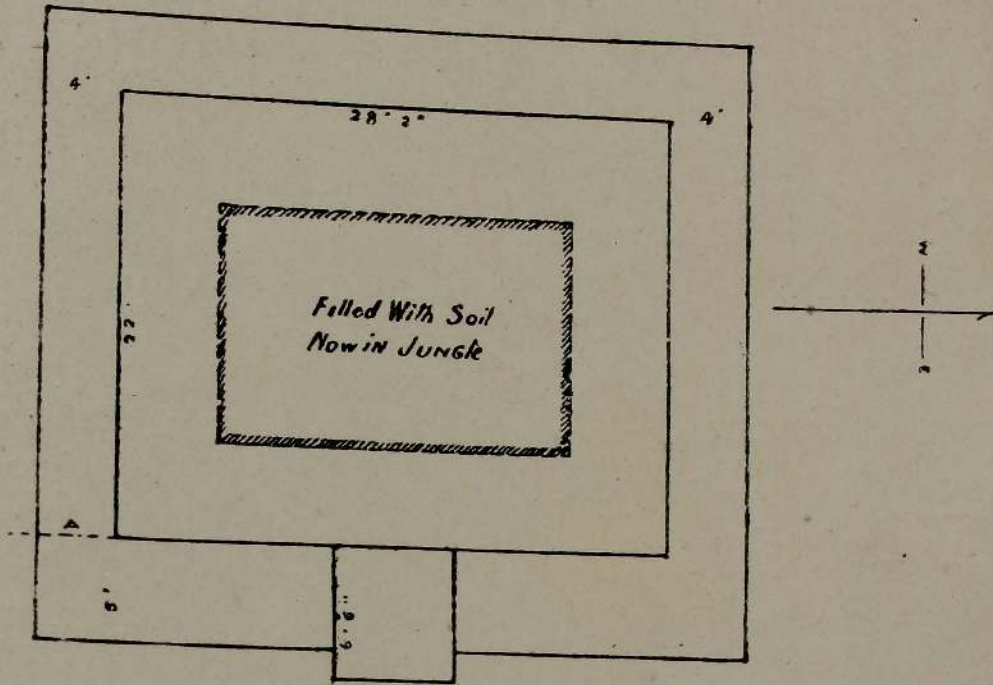
*Photos by Dr. A. Nell.

† Photo by J. M. Davies.

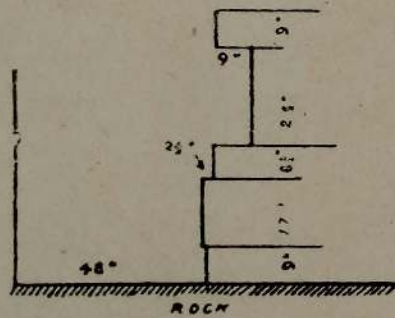
Sketches.

- No. 1 Plan and elevation of Áráma in Plate ii.
No. 2 Elevation (details) of Gate stone in Plate iv.
-

No. 1.

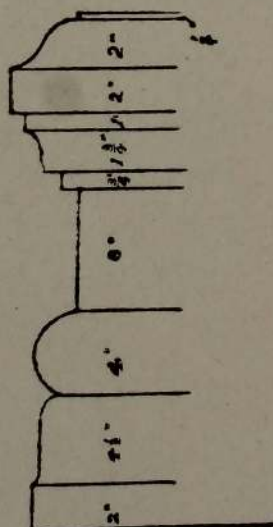


GROUND PLAN OF ARAMA.



ELEVATION AT POINT A
Corresponding to corner shown in Plate II.

No. 2.



A. ELEVATION OF GATE STONE:
that on the right in Plate IV.

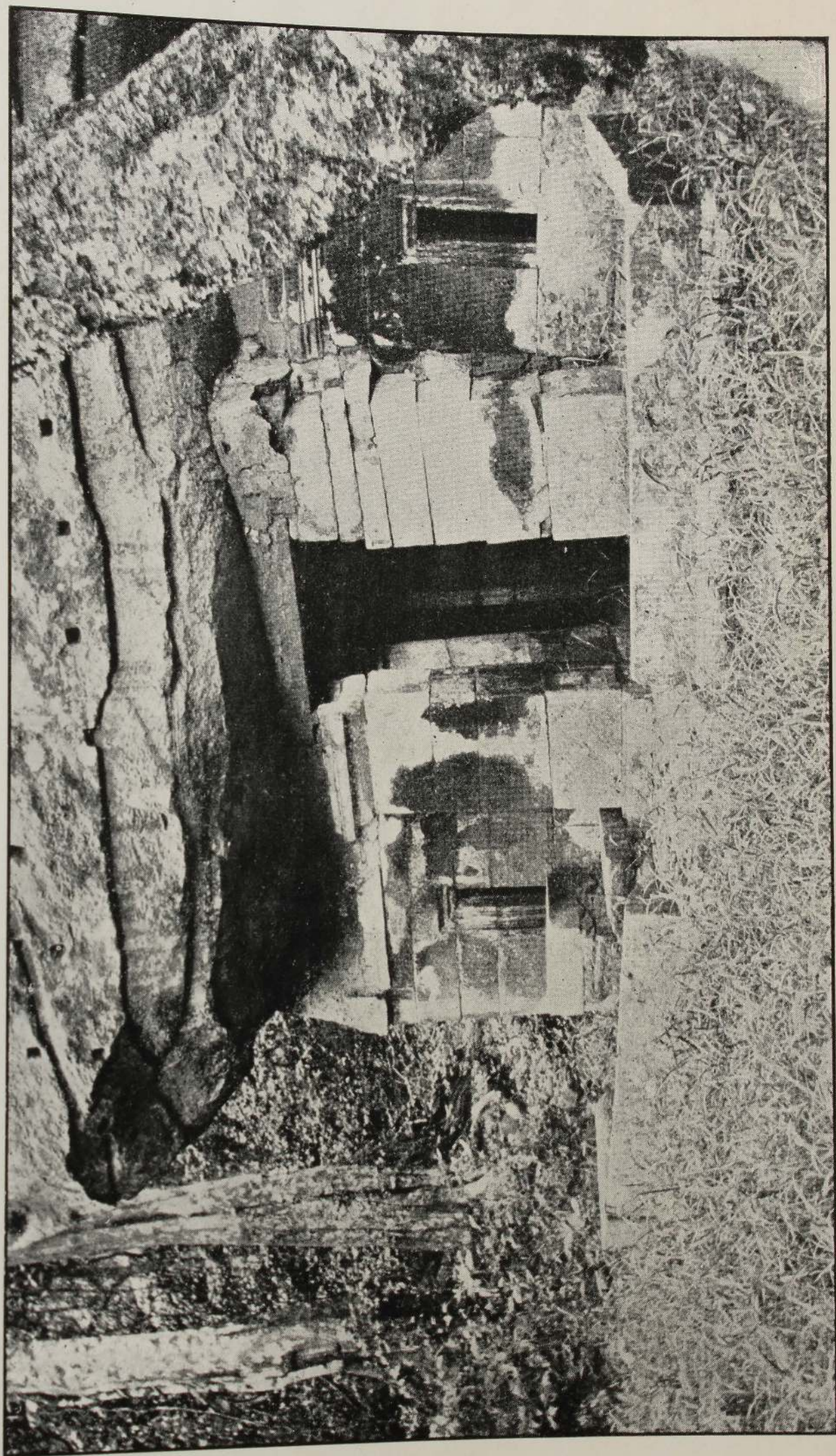


STONE STAIRCASE LEADING TO ÁRÁMA.



ÁRÁMA SHOWING APPROACH OVER "MOAT".

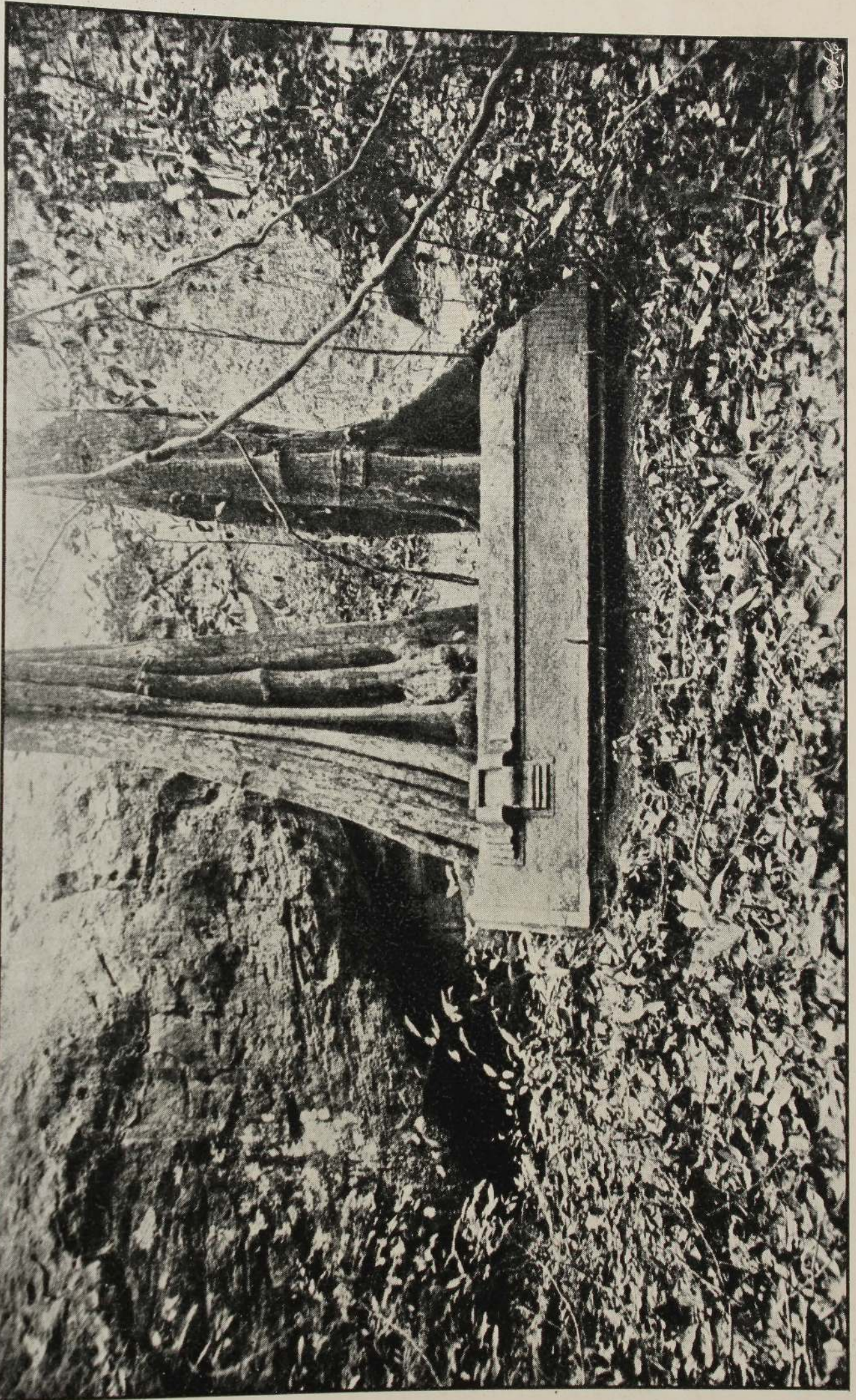
PLATE III.



THE MAKULGAL-LENA.



COURTYARD IN FRONT OF THE CAVE SHOWING BRICKWORK AND STONE GATEWAY.



STONE SLAB, ? DOORWAY.

