This Journal forms the continuation of the Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, of which Nos. 1-86 were published 1878-1922.
# CONTENTS Vol. V

## PART I—AUGUST 1927.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title page</th>
<th>i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers and Council, 1927</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings, Annual General Meeting, 1927</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Report for 1926</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Members for 1927</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules</td>
<td>xxxiii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Translated by M. J. Bremner. Introduction and Notes by C. O. Blagden.*
PART II—NOVEMBER 1927.

A List of Plants from Cameron's Highlands, Pahang, by M. R. Henderson, F. L. S. .................................................. 237

The Geology of Malacca, with a Geological Map and Special Reference to Laterite, by J. B. Scrivenor .................. 278

Notes on the Geology of Sarawak, by J. B. Scrivenor ........ 288

The Great Flood, 1926, by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.LITT. .......................................................... 295

The Origin of the Pawang and the Börpuar Ceremony, by Dato' Sedia Raja, Abdullah .............................................. 310

On a migration of Catopsisia pomona (F.), by the Rev. R. Cardon .......................................................... 314

Achin Piracy .......................................................................................................................... 316

Pair-Words in Malay, by Zaimul Abidin bin Ahmad .......................................................... 324

Tree Names—a few changes by F. W. Foxworthy .......................................................... 339

More Notes on Malay Magic, by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.LITT. (OXON.), M.C.S. .................................................. 342

A Note on Bornean Badgers (Mydaus) by C. Boden Kloss .......................................................... 348

A rare Bornean Squirrel, Glyphotes simus Thomas, by F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss .......................................................... 349

An Addition to the list of Bornean Birds; Numenius minutus Gould, by F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss .......................................................... 350

The Pied Cuckoo-Shrikes, by C. Boden Kloss .................................................................. 351

A List of Reptiles from Pulau Galang and other islands of the Rhio Archipelago, by F. N. Chasen and N. Smedley, .......................................................... 351

On the Development of the Dogfish Scyllium marmoratum Beun., and allied species, by N. Smedley, M.A. .................. 355

Random Notes on Current Malay Beliefs, by Haji Abdul Majid .......................................................... 360

Malayan Natural History Notes, by A. W. Hamilton .......................................................... 362

Elephant Terms in Perak, by J. I. Miller, M.C.S. .......................................................... 364

Two Murut Pantuns from the Dalit District Keningan, British North Borneo, by G. C. Woolley .......................................................... 366

Notices .......................................................................................................................... 369
PART III—DECEMBER 1927.

The Tale of Trong Pipit. Written down by Panglima Mudin bin Panglima Hassan of Kampong Batas Liku in the Parish of Aru, Perlis, for Mr. J. C. Pasqual.

Introductory Outline by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.LITT ... ... ... ... 373

Index ... ... ... ... ... at back of book

---

LIST OF PLATES—VOL. V.

PART II.

1. Fig. 1. Laterite at Tanjong Bras Basa replacing Phyllites.
   Fig. 2. Laterite formed over Aplite at Tanjong Dahan.

11. Fig. 1. Typical Laterite Quarry near Bukit Piatu.
   Fig. 2. A Malay House showing the use of Laterite blocks.

One topographical map, one geological map and two text figures.
Vol. V. Part I.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

August, 1927

SINGAPORE
Printed at The Methodist Publishing House, 1927
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title page</th>
<th>i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers and Council, 1927</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings, Annual General Meeting, 1927</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Report for 1926</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Members for 1927</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules</td>
<td>xxxiii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca: 1678, *Translated by M. J. Bremner. Introduction and Notes by C. O. Blagden* | 1 |
The Malayan Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society

Patron


Council for 1927

The Hon. Dr. R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.Litt. President,

Mr. A. W. Hamilton ... ... ... ... Vice-Presidents for the S. S.

Mr. C. E. Wurtzburg ... ... ... ... 

Mr. J. B. Scrivenor ... ... ... ... Vice-Presidents for the F. M. S.

Mr. I. H. N. Evans ... ... ... ... 

Mr. Norman Smedley ... ... ... ... Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. F. N. Chasen ... ... ... ... Hon. Secretary.

Dr. F. W. Foxworthy, Messrs. A. F. Richards, J. D. Hall, W. G. Stirling and C. Boden Kloss ... ... ... ... ... Councillors.
Proceedings

of the

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Society's room in the Raffles Museum, Singapore at 5 p.m. Friday, 25th February 1927.

The Hon. Mr. Hayes Marriott, C.M.G. in the chair.

1. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held 26th February 1926 were read and confirmed.

2. The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1926 were adopted.

3. The Officers and Council for the current year were elected (ante p. iii).

4. Sir W. George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Mr. H. C. Robinson were elected Honorary Members of the Society under the provisions of Rule 7.
Annual Report

of the
Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society

for 1926.

Membership. The effective membership of the Society at the end of the year stood at 662 as compared with 546 at the end of 1925. There were 15 Honorary Members, 3 Corresponding Members and 644 Ordinary Members.

Two hundred and twenty-seven new Members were elected in 1926. Hitherto the greatest addition was in 1921 when, during the Honorary Secretaryship of the late Major J. C. Moulton, O.B.E., 153 new Members joined the Society. The current increase is largely due to the recruiting energies of Messrs. A. W. Hamilton and C. E. Wurtzburg.

It will be noticed that the membership given above as effective is considerably less than the membership of 1925 plus the increase of 1926 (773). This is due to the operation of Rule 6: many candidates elected late in 1926 have not yet paid their subscriptions for that year and are, for the moment, deemed to be suspended. It is hoped that this state of affairs is merely temporary and that their dues will be shortly received from all new members.

The new members are:

Aarsoe, E.
Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad
Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad
Abdul Hamid bin Dato Kaya Kaya
Abdul Hamid bin Hussain
Abdul Malik bin Mohd. Yusof
Abdul Rahman bin Yassin
Abdul Rashid bin Pilus
Abdul Razak bin Haji Abdul Ghani
Ahamad bin Md. Isa
Ahmad bin Osman
Ahmad bin Yahya
Ambler, G.
Anderson, Capt. H. A.
Ariffin bin Mohd. Yussop
Atkin-Berry, H. C.
Augustine, J. F.
Bagnall, J.
Bain, V. L.
Baker, E. C.
Baker, J. S.
Barnard, B. H. F.
Barnes, A. H.
Barracough, F. C.
Barriere, P. H.
Beach, N. B.
Berry, Miss K. E.
Birtwistle, W.
Bishop, Mrs. A. L.
Bishop, R. O.
Blackburn, A. K.
Blair, R. W.
Bloomfield, C. W.
Booth, A.
Bower, W. M. L.
Breherton, E. H. S.
Bridges, D.
Brooks, A. C.
Buckle, Miss D. M.
Buckley, Miss M. C.
Burkinshaw, F.
Burton, W.
Cardon, R.
Cardwell, H. F.
Carver, G. S.
Chan Sze Onn
Charter, J. R. N.
Chelliah, D. D.
Clarke, G. C.
Clayton, R. J. B.
Coleman, C. G.
Collins, G. E. P.
Colman, E. E.
Commandant, Police Depot,
Kuala Lumpur.
Conservator of Forests, F.M.S.
Coope, A. E.
Cooper, R. H.
Cosgrave, A. K.
Cullin, S.
Dakers, C. H.
Davidson, J.
Davies, G. C.
Dolman, H. C.
Duff, R. W.
Dunn, E. R.
Edwards, W. A. D.
Eley, H. J.
England, A. R.
Ensor, J. D.
Farrar, R. G. B.
Flippance, F.
Flowerdew, A. H.
Forbes, G. D.
Ford, P. B.
Froda, A. H.
Gatfield, W. H.
George, J. R.
Goss, P. H.
Graeme, A. W. S.
Grant, E. G.
Greene, R. T. B.
Grice, N.
Gummer, W. A.
Hafeezuddin Sirajudin Moonshi
Haji Abdullah bin Abdul
Muttalib
Hamilton, W.
Hastings, W. G. W.
Hawkes, W. B.
Helps, A.
Henderson, A. M.
Heron, F. R.
Holl, E. S.
Howell, Mrs. E. F.
Howitt, C. R.
Hughes, R. W.
Hussain bin Hohamed Taib
Ince, H. M.
Jackson, A.
Jacobs, E. C. H.
James, R. K.
Jefferson, J. P.
Jefferson, J. W.
Jervoise, R. S.
Johnstone, Miss J. G.
Kamil Mohamed Ariff
Kassim bin Che Ismail
Keevil, J. J.
Keir, A.
Keith, H. G.
Khoo Keng Hooi
Khoo Sian Ewe
Kingsbury, A. N.
Kinneir, D.
Kuppusamy, V. D.
Lamin bin Kassim
Lancaster, A. P.
Lankamin bin Haji Muhammad Tahir
Layman, E. C. H.
Le Fevre, S.
Leonard, H. G. R.
Leuthold, W. H.
Lewis, D. T.
Lewis, N. B.
ANNUAL REPORT

Lias, E. T. M.
Lim Cheng Kung
Lim Eng Kah
Logan, S. S.
Macaskie, C. F. C.
Macaskell, D. C.
Macdonald, J.
Malay College, Kuala Kangsar
Marsden, H.
Matthews, I. I.
McCabe Reay, J.
McDonough, J.
McGregor, R. H.
Middlebrook, S. M.
Middlemas, N. A.
Milear, G. R. M.
Miles, C. V.
Millington, W. M.
Mills, J. V.
Moir, G. T.
Montgomery, A.
Morice, J.
Muhammad Eunos bin Abdul-lah
Mumford, E. W.
Mustaffa Albakri
Myddleton, H.
Neave, J. R.
Neil, W. H. E.
Nicholas, C. J. S.
Olive, V. G.
Omar bin Endut, Dato
Ong Teng Ngah
Orang Kaya Kaya-Stia Bejaya di Raja
Palmer, J. D.
Parry, B. B.
Patterson, Mrs. M. W.
Peall, G. T.
Penang Library
Penkelley, E. E.
Ponniah, H. V.
Preedy, B.
Proudfoot, D. Y.
Purdom, Miss N.
Quah Beng Kee
Rae, C.
Raja Petra bin Raja Mahmud
Raja Ya'acob bin Ja'afar
Rennie, A. C.
Rhodes, Hastings
Rigby, W. E.
Roberts, G.
Robertson, I. D.
Robinson, F.
Robinson, P. M.
Rogers, M. F.
Said Jan bin Said Asgar Ali
Sands, F. C.
Sanger-Davies, A. M.
Scott, Miss A. M.
Shannon, S. L.
Sheffield, J. N.
Simmons, J. W.
Skeen, D. T.
Skinner, C. F.
Sleep, A.
Smith, C.
Stephenson, Miss E. N.
Stevens, G. H.
Streets, A. C.
Strouts, E. A.
Sultan Idris Training College
Swindell, F. G.
Sworder, J. C.
Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain
Syed Hussain bin Syed Darus
Syed Omar bin Abdullah
Shahabudin
Tan Soo Bin
Tay, L. H.
Templeton, T. V.
Termansen, V.
Thomas, T. J.
Tidiman, S. T.
Tufo, M. V. del
Tunku Ahmad Lainalabidin
Tunku Kahar bin Yamtuuan Antah
Waddell, Miss M. C.
Walker, H. H.
Walshie, N. P.
Wan Haroon bin Wan Dain
Wan Ibrahim bin Wan Sallim
Wan Mohamed Ali bin Wan Omar
Weedon, W. C. M.
Wellington, A. R.
Wheatley, M.
Wheeler, L. R.
Wilcoxson, W. J.
Wilhelm, O.
Wilkinson, G.

Wilkinson, H.
William, Y. L.
Williams, A.
Winnington-Ingram, A. E.
Wilson, E. H.
Yahya bin Ahmad Effni

Council. Sir W. G. Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., retired and was succeeded as President by Mr. Hayes Marriott, C.M.G. while the latter was succeeded as Vice-President, S. S. by Dr. R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G.

General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting was held on 26th February at Singapore and was followed by a dinner in the Singapore Club at which the chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. H. Marriott, C.M.G.

Journal. Three Journals were printed forming Vol. IV which consists of 31 and 426 pages, 14 plates, 2 maps and 44 text figures; and contains 45 articles dealing with Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Palaeontology, Archaeology, History, Beliefs, Customs, Magic, Travel and Topography, Language, Malay Manuscripts, Ethnology and Anthropology, Reviews, etc.

At the end of the year the Society was in possession of a considerable amount of MSS. which had been accepted for publication. With the present large increase in membership, and consequently in funds, the Council hopes that it may be possible to produce a fourth part of the "Journal" annually, but this is contingent not only on the bulk of contributions but on the ability of the printers to provide a larger output. Several suggestions have been received that the Society should include in its publication articles more readable to the lay member than the majority of those printed. The Council is in sympathy with the desire, but the remedy lies in the hands of members themselves: the Council will be glad to publish suitable papers of a "popular" nature which are in accordance with the objects of the Society. But for "technical" contributions (which have a permanent value) the journals issued during many years would have been few and far between.

Finances. The financial position of the Society is very satisfactory and the Council is happy to announce that the Government of the Federated Malay States has continued its grant of $1,000 per annum for another three years from 1927. The amount received from subscriptions is double that of last year and that from sales of journals has greatly increased, though the returns for the year from sales of "British Malaya, 1824-1867" published in 1925, have not yet been fully brought to account.
The Life Members' reserve, invested in S.S. War Loan ($2,200) and S.S. and F.M.S. Victory Loan ($2,500) remained unchanged and paid interest of $245. It will shortly be necessary to transfer further funds to this reserve owing to increase in Life Members, of whom in 1926 alone there were nineteen.

C. Boden Kloss,
Hon. Secretary.
## Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending December 31st, 1926

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Petty cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1926 3,013.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for the year 1926 3,010.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.S. Government, for the year 1926 2,443.79</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F.M.S. Government, Dec. 31st 950.00</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Dinner Journals 279.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner accounts, 1926 141.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>Salaries</td>
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<td>Sunstris</td>
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<td>Dinner Account 500.00</td>
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<td>Balance at Bank 2,500.00</td>
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<td>Less cheque not brought to account on 31st December 10.00</td>
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<thead>
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<th>SUMS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>7,768.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>7,758.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>$11,564.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Members for 1927
(as on 1st January, 1927.)

†Life Members.

Honorary Members.

Year of Election.
1903.1923. ABBOTT, DR. W. L., North-east Maryland, U. S. A.
1921. BRANDSTETTER, PROF. DR. R., Luzern, Switzerland.
1903.1917. GALLOWAY, SIR D. J, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1906-7; President, 1908-13).
1904.1927. ROBINSON, H. C., 142 Dukes House, St. James Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1, London. (Vice-President, 1909, 1913, 1922-23; Council 1920).
1885. SATOW, SIR ERNEST M., Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, England.
1921. SNOUGH-HURGRONJE, PROF. DR. C., Leiden, Holland.
1921. VAN RONKEL, DR. P. H., Zoeterwondse Singel 44, Leiden, Holland.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corresponding Members.

1920. Laidlaw, Dr. F. F., Eastfield, Uffculme, Devon, England.
1920. Merrill, Dr. E. D., University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.

Ordinary Members.

1926. Aarsoe, E., Kretay Plantations, Kretay, Trengganu.
1921. †Abdul Azis, Ungku, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. Abdul Hamid bin Dato Kaya, Klang, Selangor.
1926. Abdul Hamid bin Hussain (Dato Lela Negara), Pasir Mas, Kelantan.
1918. Abdul Majid bin Haji Zainuddin, c/o H. B. M. Consul, Jeddah, Arabia.
1926. Abdul Rahman bin Yassin, 3, Jalan Chai, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. Abdul Razak bin Haji Abdul Ghani, Kampong Attap, Klang, Selangor.
1923. †Abdullah bin Jaafar, Dato, Tarom, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1916. Abraham, H. C., c/o Topographical Department, Taiping, Perak.
1907. †Adams, Sir A., K.B.E., Penang. (Vice-President, 1919).
1920. Adams, P. M., Kuching, Sarawak.
1917. Adams, R. H., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1909. 1927. †Adams, T. S., Taiping, Perak.
1919. †Adelborg, F., Pelepah Valley Rubber Estates, Kota Tinggi, Johore.
1925. Ahmad, H. H., Tungku, Istana Marble, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1923. Ahmad bin Andah, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. Ahmad bin Osmann, Ag. Asst. District Officer, Sepang, Selangor.
1926. Ahmad bin Yahya, 363, Serangoon Road, Singapore.
1921. Ahmad Jalaluddin, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1924. Alexander, J. A., 122, Lambert Road, Durban, South Africa.
1926. Ambler, G., Outram Road School, Singapore.
1921. **Andreini, Capt. E. V.,** Kuching, Sarawak.
1926. **Ariff, Dr. K. M.,** The New Dispensary, 217, Penang Road, Penang.
1908. **Arthur, J. S. W.,** Penang.
1926. **Atkin-Berry, H. C.,** Swan and Maclaren, Singapore.
1908. **†Ayer, C. F. C.,** Ipoh, Perak.
1926. **†Bagnall, J., c/o The Straits Trading Co.,** Singapore.
1926. **†Bailey, John, British Vice-Consulate, Nakawn Lampang, Siam.**
1926. **Bain, V. L.,** Forest Department, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1912. **Baker, A. C., c/o W. Evans Esq., Denecourt, Boyne Park, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, England.**
1921. **†Ball, H., Department of Education, Singapore.**
1925. **Banks, E.,** Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Sarawak.
1916. **Banks, H. H., Sanitary Board, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.**
1899. **†Banks, J. E., c/o The American Bridge Co., Cambridge, Pa., U.S.A.**
1920. **Barbour, Dr. T.,** Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.
1926. **Barnard, B. H. F.,** Forest Department, Taiping, Perak.
1921. **Barnes, J. R.,** Kuching, Sarawak.
1926. **Beach, N. B.,** Kinta Kellas, Batu Gajah, Perak.
1923. **†Beamish, C. N. B.,** Education Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. **Beard, H., c/o The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Miri, Sarawak.**
1923. **Becker, F. E.,** Wessington Estate, Rengam, Johore.
1925. **Bee, R. J., c/o F. M. S., Railways,** Kelantan.
1921. **Belgrave, W. N. C.,** Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1913. **Bell, V. G., Ag. Conservator of Forests, Kedah.**
LIST OF MEMBERS.

1924. Bird, R., District Officer, Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan.
1926. Birkinshaw, F., Agricultural Department, Taiping, Perak.
1926. Birtwistle, W. M., Fisheries Department, Singapore.
1926. Bishop, Mrs. A. L., Pearls Hill School, Singapore.
1908. †Bishop, Major G. F., R. A.
1926. Bishop, R. O., Agricultural Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. Black, Dr. K., Tan Tock Seng’s Hospital, Singapore.
1926. Blair, R. W., Institute of Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1884. Bland, R. N., C.M.G., 25, Earl’s Court Square, London, S.W. 5 (Council, 1898-1900; Vice-President, 1907-9).
1926. Bloomfield, C. W., Education Department, Alor Star, Kedah.
1925. Blythe, W. L.
1926. Booth, A., Sungei Senarut Estate, Batu Anam, Johore.
1926. †Boswell, A. B. S., Forest Department, Taiping, Perak.
1919. †Bourne, F. G., Singapore.
1926. Bower, W. M. L., Fort Road, Malacca.
1921. Boyd, R., Co-operative Societies Department, Penang.
1924. Boyd, R. M., c/o Mailison Stewart & Co., Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
1919. †Boyd, W. R., District Office, Krian, Perak.
1926. Bridges, Dr. D., Alor Star, Kedah.
1915. Brown, C. C., Kota Bharu, Kelantan, (Vice-President 1925).
1913. †Bryan, J. M., c/o The Borneo Co., Ltd., 28, Fenchurch Street, London.
1926. †Burton, W., Kuala Lumpur.
1913. †Caldecott, A., C.B.E., c/o Colonial Secretariat, Singapore.
1925. Calleynels, Dr. P. Van Stein, Kabai djahe, Medan, Sumatra.
1923. Campbell, J. W., Malacca.
1926. Cardon, Rev. Fr. R., Taiping, Perak.
1925. Carey, H. R., Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1924. Carr, C. E., Alor Gajah, Malacca.
1921. †Cavendish, A., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. Chan Sze Onn, 64, Market Street, Singapore.
1921. Chasen, F. N., Raffles Museum, Singapore. (Council, 1925; Hon. Secretary 1927—).
1926. Che Ahmad bin Md. Isa, District Office, Sungai Patani, Kedah.
1926. Che Ismail bin Haji Puteh, Asst. Supt. Monopolies and Customs, Kulim, South Kedah.
1926. Che Kassim bin Che Ismail, State Council Office, Alor Star, Kedah.
1924. †Cheeseman, H. R., Education Department, Penang.
1913. †CHOO KIA PENG, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1913. GUHLAN, RAJA, DI HILIR, THE HON., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1921. CLARK, H. T., Education Office, Singapore.
1926. †CLARKE, G. C., "Tilton," 14, Gallop Road, Singapore.
1923. CLARKSON, H. T., Raffles Hotel, Singapore.
1921. CLAYTON, G. E., Alor Star, Kedah.
1926. CLAYTON, R. J. B., The Residency, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1911. †CLAYTON, T. W., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1923. COBB, F., Raffles Institution, Singapore.
1922. COE, CAPT. T.P., M.C., Malayan Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. COLEMAN, C. G., High School, Malacca.
1923. COOKSON, W. S., Seldings Estate, Selama, Perak.
1926. COOPE, A. E., Kulim, Kedah.
1926. COOPER, R. H., The Eastern Smelting Co., Dato Kramat Road, Penang.
1920. COTTERILL, W. S., Miri, Sarawak.
1921. COULSON, N., District Office, Raub, Pahang.
1924. COVENTRY, MAJOR C. H., Fort Canning, Singapore.
1921. COWAP, J. C., Government Analyst's Office, Singapore.
1923. †COWGILL, J. V., Kemaman.
1921. CRANNA, GORDON, Y.M.C.A., Singapore.
1917. CRIGHTON, R., Klang, Selangor.
1921. CROCKER, H. B., Kuching, Sarawak.
1922. CROSS, A. B.,
1917. CUBITT, C. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. CULLEN, S., 13, Collyer Quay, Singapore.
1925. CULLIN, E. G., Public Works Department, Dindings.
1923. CURTIS, R. J. F., District Office, Nibong Tibal, Province Wellesley.
1926. DAKERS, C. H., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
1922. DALTON, H. G., Suber Rubber Estates, Ulu Sepatang P. O., Perak.
1923. DALTON, N. D., Gadek Estate, Tampin, F. M. S.
1910. †DALY, M. D., Alor Star, Kedah.
1924. DATO MUDA OKANG KAYA KAYA, Panglima Kinta, Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1918. †DAVID, P. A. F., Singapore.
1925. DAVIES, D. J., Sungei Purun Estate, Semenyih, Selangor.
1923. DAY, E. V. G., District Officer, Raub, Pahang.
1903. †DESHON, H. F.
1897. DICKSON, E. A., Batu Gajah, Perak.
1920. DODDS, Dr. H. B., General Hospital, Penang.
1926. †DOLMAN, H. C., Forest Office, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1923. †DOSCAS, A. E. COLMAN, Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. DRURY, CAPT. F., Bukit Zahara School, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1921. DRYBURGH, A. M., Kuala Krai, Kelantan.
1926. DUFF, DR. R. W., Taiping, Perak.
1910. DUNMAN, W., Grove Estate, Grove Road, Singapore.
1915. †DUSSECK, O. T., Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, Perak.
1922. EBBID, W. S., Segamat, Johore.
1922. ECKHARDT, H. C., Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. EDGAR, A. T., Suffolk Estate, Sitiawan, F. M. S.
1926. EDWARDES, MAJOR W. A. D., Baling, Kedah.
1921. ELDER, DR. E. A., British Dispensary, Singapore.
1926. ELEY, H. J., District Office, Jasim, Malacca.
1922. ELLES, B. W., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1924. ELSTER, C., Kuala Han Estate, Kelantan.
1913. ERMEIN, C., Kuching, Sarawak.
1923. †Eu Tong Sen, O.B.E., Sophia Road, Singapore.
1924. EVANS, I. H. N., Museum, Taiping, Perak. (Vice-President 1926-7).
1925. FAIRBURN, Hon. Mr. H., Stevens Road, Singapore.
1926. †FARRER, R. G. B., District Office, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.
1909. FARRER, R. J., Municipality, Singapore. (Council, 1925-1926).
1917. FINLAYSON, Dr. G. A., General Hospital, Singapore.
1919. †FINNIE, W., Mintlaw Station, Aberdeen, Scotland.
1925. FITZGERALD, Dr. R. D., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1924. FLEMING, E. D., Chinese Protectorate, Taiping, Perak.
1926. FORBES, G. D., Kinta Kellas Estate, Batu Gajah, Perak.
1926. FORD, P. B., 60, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1923. FOREST BOTANIST, THE, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U.P., India.
1921. FORRER, H. A., Supreme Court, Ipoh, Perak.
1918. †FOXWORTHY, Dr. F. W., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor. (Council, 1923, 1926-7).
1921. †FRASER, F. W., C.B.E., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1908-1927. †FREEMAN, D., 54, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. FRODA, A. H., Ipoh Club, Ipoh, Perak.
1910. †FROST, MEADOWS, Resident Councillor, Malacca.
1922. FULLER, J. C., Tapah, Perak.
1917. †GARNIER, Rev. KEPPLE, Penang.
1923. GATER, B. A. R., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. GATFIELD, W. H., Chinese Protectorate, Taiping, Perak.
1920. GEALE, Dr. W. J., Kuala Krai, Kelantan.
1926. †GEORGE, J. R., c/o The Chartered Bank, Singapore.
1917. †GERINI, Lt.-Col. G. C.
1903. GIBSON, W. S., Kuala Lumpur.
LIST OF MEMBERS. xix

1923. GILMOUR, A., Labour Office, Malacca.
1918. ^GLASS, DR. G. S., Municipal Offices, Penang.
1916. GOODMAN, A. M., Chinese Secretariat, Ipoh, Perak.
1926. GOSS, P. H., Revenue Surveys, Taiping, Perak.
1909. GOULDING, R. R., Survey Department, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1919. GOW, G. AUBREY, Lebong Tandai, Benkoeien, Sumatra.
1926. GRAEVE, A. W. S., Sentul, Selangor.
1924. GRAHAM, W. H., Malacca.
1926. GRANT, E. G., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1923. GREEN, DR. P. WITNES, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. GREENE, R. T. B., Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1924. GREIG, G. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. GRICE, N., Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1923. GRIEVE, C. J. K., Post Box No. 58, Klang, Selangor.
1921. GRIFFITHS, C. S., Kuching, Sarawak.
1911. GRIEST, D. H., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. GUBBINS, W. H. W., Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1925. GUNN, R. F., Education Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1916. GUPTA, SHIVA PRASAD, Naudansahu Street, Benares, India.
1923. HAINES, MAJOR O. B., S. O. S. Estate, Selama, Perak.
1923. HALFORD, SIDNEY, F. M. S. Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. HALL, A. C., Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation Ltd., Singapore.
1911. ^HALIFAX, F. J., Oakwood, Brampton, Cumberland, England.
1915. HAMILTON, A. W., Political Intelligence Bureau, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1922, 1925-7).
1926. HAMILTON, W., Penang Free School, Penang.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

1918. HAMPSHIRE, A. K. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1924. HAMZAH BIN ABDOULLAH, Temerloh, Pahang.
1923. HANCOCK, A. T., 22-2, Tanglin Road, Singapore.
1922. HANITSCH, P. H. V., Public Work Department, Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. HARDIE, J. A. H., Kuching, Sarawak.
1925. HARMER, F. E., Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
1922. HARRISON, C. W.,
1922. HARROWER, Dr. G., Medical College, Singapore.
1921. HART, Dr. H. H., 308, Locust Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.
1921. HASHIM, CAPT. N. M., Parit Buntar, Perak.
1926. HASTINGS, W. G. W., 56, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. HAWKES, CAPT. W. B., Batu Gajah, Perak.
1921. HAWKINS, G., Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. HAY, A. W., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
1919. HAY, M. C., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. HAYES, L. J., c/o Fraser & Co., Singapore.
1922. HELINGS, G. S., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. HELPS, A., Alor Star, Kedah.
1923. HEMNANT, G., Secretariat, Singapore.
1926. HENDERSON, CAPT. A. M., Sandala Estate, Sandakan, British North Borneo.
1925. HENDERSON, L., Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, Perak.
1917. HEREFORD, G. A., Penang.
1921. HESDINGTON, C., c/o Lyall & Evatt, Singapore.
1923. †HICKS, E. C., Education Department, Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. HILL, W. C., Singapore Oil Mills Ltd., Havelock Road, Singapore.
1922. HINDE, C. T., Mersing, Johore.
1923. †HODGSON, D. H., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. HOLDEN, M. R., c/o Education Department, Malacca.
1923. HOLLAND, A. D., Kapoewas Rubber Co., Ltd., Sungei Dekan, Pontianak, Borneo.
1922. HOLTTUM, R. E., c/o Botanic Gardens, Singapore. (Hon. Treasurer, 1923-6).
1921. HOOPS, Dr. A. L., Singapore.
1917. †Hose, Dr. Charles, Redleaf, Riddledown Road, Purley, Surrey, England.

1897. Hose, Hon. Mr. E. S., C.M.G., The Manor House, Normandy, Guildford, England. (Vice-President, 1923, 1925; President, 1924).


1923. Howl, Capt. F. W., Ipoh.


1907. Humphreys, H. E., Mr. J. L., C.B.E., Government House, Sandakan, British North Borneo. (Vice-President, 1922-5).

1922. Hunt, Capt. H. North, Asst. District Officer, Telok Anson, Perak.

1921. Hunter, Dr. P. S., Municipal Offices, Singapore.

1926. Hussain bin Mohd. Taib, Asst. District Officer, Temerloh, Pahang.


1926. Ince, H. M., Langkou, British North Borneo.

1926. Irvine, Capt. R., Telok Anson, Perak.

1921. Ismail bin Bachok, Dato, S.F.M.J., Johore Bahru, Johore.


1921. †Ivery, F. E., Alor Star, Kedah.


1918. †James, D., Goebilt, Sarawak.

1926. James, R. K., Straits Echo, Penang.


1918. Jansen, P. J., 6, Wilhelminalaan, Park de Kieviet, Wassenaar, Holland.

1924. Jantan Omar, Jesselton, British North Borneo.


1921. †Jermyn, L. A. S., Government English School, Batu Pahat, Johore.

1926. Jervoise, R. S., Batu Gajah, Perak.


1926. Johnstone, Miss J. G., c/o Inspector of Schools, Singapore.


1926. Kahar bin Yamtuan Antah, Tungku, Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan.


1921. †Kay-Moutat, Dr. J. R., Medical College, Singapore.

1926. Keevil, J. J., General Hospital, Singapore.


1926. Keith, H. G., Forest Department, Sandakan, British North Borneo.

1921. †Kellie, J., Dunbar Estate, Neram Tunggal P. O., Chegar Perah, Pahang.

1913. Kempe, J. E., Trengganu.

1922. †Ker, W. P. W., c/o Paterson Simons & Co., Ltd., Singapore.

1920. †Kerr, Dr. A. F. G., Bangkok, Siam.


1926. Khoo Sian Ewe, 24, Light Street, Penang.


1926. Kingsbury, Dr. A. N., Medical College, Singapore.

1926. Kinneir, Dr. D., Rim Estate, Jasim, Malacca.


1921. Kitching, T., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.


1922. Kraemer, Dr. H., Rampal 53, Malang, Java.


1926. Lamin bin Kassim, Officer in charge police district, Matang, Perak.

1926. Lankamin bin Haji Muhammad Tahir, Kuala Kerai, Kelantan.

1925. Lawes, G. H., Police Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

1923. †LEASE, F. E., Sapong Estate, Tenom, British North Borneo.
1921. †LEE, L. G., Labu Estate, British North Borneo.
1922. LEECH, R. F. V., Tapah, Perak.
1922. †LEGGATE, J., Prai, Province Wellesley.
1913. LEICESTER, Dr. W. S., Kuantan, Pahang.
1920. LENDRICK, J., 30 Norre Alle, Aarhus, Denmark.
1926. LEWIS, D. T., c/o Borneo Co., Ltd., Singapore.
1890. LEWIS, J. E. A., Harada 698, Kobe, Japan.
1926. LEWIS, Miss M. B., Government Girls' School, Penang.
1922. LEYNE, E. G., Sungei Purun Estate, Seminyih, Selangor.
1926. LIAS, E. T. M., Raffles Institution, Singapore.
1915. LIM CHENG LAW, 70, Beach Road, Penang.
1926. LIM ENG KAH, 6J, Old Pudu Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. LINEHAN, W., Pekan, Pahang.
1924. LOCK, J. T., c/o Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Cocos-Keeling Islands.
1926. LOGAN, S. S., Chartered Bank, Klang, Selangor.
1918. LOH KONG IMM, Sepang-Tanah Merah Estate, Sepang, Selangor.
1914. LORNE, J., Land Office, Singapore.
1922. LOWINGER, V. A., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1907. †LYONS, REV. E. S., c/o Methodist Publishing House, Manila, P. I.
1918. MACALISTER, Dr. G. H. K., Medical College, Singapore. (Council 1920; 1922-23).
1926. MACASKIE, C. F. C., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1926. MACASKILL, Dr. D. C., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. †MACBRYAN, G. T. M.,
1926. MACDONALD, J., Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. MACKIE, VIVIAN, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. MACKNESS, L. R., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. MACMILLAN, I. C., Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. MADGE, E. E., Box 197, Turkish Post Office, Galata, Constantinople.
1918. MADGE, RAYMOND, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1924. MAHMUD BIN MAT, District Office, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
1923. MAHMUD BIN MOHD. SHAH, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. MALAY COLLEGE, THE, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1921. MANCHESTER, H. L., Municipality, Singapore.
1922. MANN, G. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1907. †MARRINER, J. T., Kuantan, Pahang.
1902. MARRIOTT, HON. MR. H., C.M.G., Colonial Secretariat, Singapore. (Council, 1907-8, 1910-13, 1915-18; Vice-President, 1919, 1923, 1925-6).
1926. MARSDEN, H., Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. MARSH, W., Municipality, Singapore.
1925. †MARTIN, W. M. E., District Forest Officer, Tampin, F. M. S.
1923. MARTYN, C. D., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1926. MATTHEWS, J. J., Jelutong Division, Rembia Estate, Malacca.
1921. MAXWELL, C. N., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. MAY, P. W., Poste Restante, Singapore.
1920. McCABE, Dr. J. B., Kapoewas Rubber Estate, Soengei Dekan, Pontianak, Borneo.
1926. MCGREGOR, R. H., Chartered Bank, Taiping, Perak.
1923. MCKERRON, P. A. B., Kuala Trengganu.
1921. MCLEOD, D., King Edward's School, Taiping, Perak.
1914. MEAD, J. P., Kuching, Sarawak.
1924. MEADE, J. M., Telok Anson, Perak.
1926. MIDDLEBROOK, S. M., Chinese Protectorate, Pahang.
1926. †MILES, C. V., c/o Rodyk & Davidson, Singapore.
1926. MILLAR, G. R. M., Tranquerah, Malacca.
1920. MILLAR, G. W. R., P' t Dickson, Negri Sembilan.
1925. MILLER, G. S., c/o Mansfield & Co., Penang.
1921. †MILLER, J. I., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. MILLINGTON, W. M., Chairman Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. MILLS, COMMANDER J. F., R.N., I.S.O.,
1924. MILLS, L. L.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Milne, Charles</td>
<td>420 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Minto, George</td>
<td>British American Tobacco Co., Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Missionary Research Library</td>
<td>25 Madison Avenue, New York, U. S. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Mohamed Iñi Sultan Abdul Hamid Halimshah, Tungku Alor Star, Kedah</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>Mohamed Ismail Mérican bin Yafou Mérican Noordin, Legal Adviser's Office, Alor Star, Kedah</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>Mohamed Said, Capt., Haji Bukit Timbalan, Johore Bahru, Johore</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>Mohamed Salleh bin Ali, Dato, Johore Bahru, Johore</td>
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<td>Mohamed Sheriff bin Osman, Office of the Director of Lands, Alor Star, Kedah</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Mohamned Ameen Akbar, 4 Birch Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Moir, G. T., c/o Sarawak Oilfields Ltd., Miri, Sarawak</td>
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<td>1920</td>
<td>Monk, H. F., Penang</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Montgomery, A., Kota Bharu, Kelantan</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Moonshi, Dr. H. S., Moonshi Dispensary, 742 North Bridge Road, Singapore</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>Morgan, S., c/o Wilde &amp; Co., Ltd., 12 Market Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>*Morice, James, Kuantan, Pahang</td>
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<td>1920</td>
<td>*Morkill, A. G., District Office, Tampin, F. M. S.</td>
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<td>Morris, L. A. G., F. M. S. Police, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>1920</td>
<td>Morbray, G. A. de C., Asst. District Officer, Kuala Kangsar, Perak</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Muhammad Eunos bin Abdullah, Hon. Inche, 20A, Collyer Quay, Singapore</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Mumford, E. W., Pekan, Pahang</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>*Mundell, H. D., c/o Sisson &amp; Delay, Singapore</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>Murray, Rev. W., Gilstead Road, Singapore</td>
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<td>Mustaffa Albakri, Kuala Kangsar, Perak</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Myddelton, Hugh, The Residency, Tawao, British North Borneo</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>Nagle, Rev. J. S., 2732, N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Naidu, J. R., 142, Race Course Road, Singapore</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>Nash, G. H., Kuala Lipis, Pahang</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Neave, J. R., Assistant Adviser, Kota Tinggi, Johore</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Neil, W. H. E., Topographical Surveys, Taiping, Perak</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>Neilson, Major J. B., Education Department, Alor Star, Kedah</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Nicholas, Dr. C. J., General Hospital, Alor Star, Kedah</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF MEMBERS.

1926. Omar bin Endok, Dato, Segamat, Johore.
1916. Ong Boon Tat, 51, Robinson Road, Singapore.
1923. Opie, R. S., Box 140, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. Orang Kaya Kaya Siria Bejaya Di Raja, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1919. Park, Mungo, P. O., Delivery 19, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1908. +Parr, C. W. C., C.M.G. (Vice-President, 1919).
1926. Parry, B. B., P. O. Box 42, Miri, Sarawak.
1922. Pasqual, J. C., Perlis, Kedah.
1921. +Patterson, Major H. S., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. Patterson, Mrs. M. W., Raffles Girls' School, Singapore.
1921. Peach, Rev. P. L., 68, Larut Road, Penang.
1926. Peall, G. T., Raffles Institution, Singapore.
1921. Pedlow, J., Penang.
1922. Peel, W., C.M.G., Penang.
1926. Penang Library, Penang.
1920. Peters, E. V.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Pliper, Dr. G. F.</td>
<td>Kramat 61, Weltevreden, Java</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Plummer, W. P.</td>
<td>The Observatory, Bidston, Birkenhead, England</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>Pratt, Capt. E.</td>
<td>Butterworth, Province Wellesley</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Preedy, B.</td>
<td>Anderson School, Ipoh, Perak</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Purcell, V. W. W. S.</td>
<td>Chinese Protectorate, Penang</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Purdom, Miss N.</td>
<td>Education Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Pykett, Rev. G. F.</td>
<td>Principal, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Quah Beng Kee</td>
<td>15, China Street, Penang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Rae, Cecil</td>
<td>Ipoh, Perak</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Raja Omar bin Raja Ali</td>
<td>Court House, Ipoh, Perak</td>
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<td>Raja Petra bin Raja Mahmud</td>
<td>Kajang, Selangor</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Rambaut, A. E.</td>
<td>Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Rasmussen, H. C.</td>
<td>c/o East Asiatic Co., Singapore</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>Rattray, Dr. M. J.</td>
<td>c/o Europe Hotel, Singapore</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>Rayman, L.</td>
<td>Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>Reade, C. C.</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>Reay, Mr. Justice J.</td>
<td>Judge's House, Johore Bahru, Johore</td>
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<td>1924</td>
<td>Reed, J. G.</td>
<td>Klang, Selangor</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>Reid, Dr. Alfred</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Rennie, A. A.</td>
<td>Kuching, Sarawak</td>
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<td>Rex, Marcus</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>Rhodes, H.</td>
<td>c/o Logan &amp; Ross, Penang</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>Richards, A. F.</td>
<td>Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>(Council, 1923, 1926-7)</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>Ridout, F. G.</td>
<td>c/o Harbour Board, Singapore</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Rioby, W. E.</td>
<td>c/o The Chartered Bank, Singapore</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Ritchie, C.</td>
<td>Reko Hill, Kajang, Selangor</td>
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<td>1912</td>
<td>Robertson, J.</td>
<td>The Arcade, Singapore</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Robinson, F.</td>
<td>Alor Star, Kedah</td>
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<td>1911</td>
<td>Robinson, H.</td>
<td>c/o Swan &amp; Maclaren, Singapore</td>
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<td>(Council, 1916-1920; Vice-President, 1922-23)</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Robinson, P. M.</td>
<td>c/o Eastern Smelting Co., Ltd., Penang</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>Robson, J. M.</td>
<td>Malay Mail Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>Rogers, A.</td>
<td>Public Works Department, Bukit Merlajam, Province Wellesley</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Rogers, M. F.</td>
<td>Vimy Estate, Kandang, Kuang, Selangor</td>
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<td>Rooney, C. E.</td>
<td>Kota Bahru, Kelantan</td>
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<td>Ross, E. A.</td>
<td>Labour Office, Penang</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>Rowland, W. R.</td>
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1924. Samah bin Haji Ali, Pekan, Pahang.
1923. Sanmugam, S. V., Court Interpreter, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1919. †Santry, D., c/o Swan & Maclaren, Singapore.
1921. Schider, Dr. R., P. O. Box 12, Miri, Sarawak.
1926. Scott, Miss A. M., c/o Inspector of Schools, Singapore.
1910. Scott, R., Malacca.
1920. †Scott, Dr. Waugh, Sungai Siput, Perak.
1923. Sedia Raja Abdullah, Dato, The Undang of Rembau, c/o Kendong Station, Negri Sembilan.
1915. †See Tiong Wah, Balmoral Road, Singapore.
1922. Sehested, S., Chartered Bank, Penang.
1927. †Sells, H. C., General Post Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1924. Sime, F. D., Bukit Lintang Estate, Malacca.
1926. Simmons, J. W., Trengganu.
1921. Sircom, H. S., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. SKINNER, C. F., Beaufort, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1921. SKRINE, W. F., de V., Mukah, Sarawak.
1922. SMALL, A. S., c/o Treasury, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. SMART, Dr. A. G. H., Alor Star, Kedah.
1926. SMITH, C., Kuantan, Pahang.
1925. SMITH, Dr. E., Lane End, Putney Heath Lane, London, England.
1912. SMITH, Prof. Harrison W., c/o John W. Worthington, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
1924. SMITH, J. D. MAXWELL, Taiping, Perak.
1920. SOH YIEW JIN, 119, Devonshire Road, Singapore.
1910. SONG ONG SIANG, Hon. Mr., c/o Aitken & Ong Siang, Singapore.
1921. SOUTH, F. W., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. SPEERS, W. E., Alor Star, Kedah.
1925. SPROULE, Hon. Mr. JUSTICE P. J., Supreme Court, Singapore.
1925. STARK, W. J. K., Magistrate, Kuala Kubu, F. M. S.
1910. STEEDMAN, R. S., Rahman Hydraulic Tin, Intan, Perak.
1926. STEPHENSON, Miss E. M., Bukit Tangkah, Singapore.
1920. STEVENS, F. G., c/o Rodyk & Davidson, Singapore.
1926. STEVENS, G. H., c/o British American Tobacco Co. (Straits) Ltd., Keppel Road, Singapore.
1921. STOKE, G. B., c/o The Secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.
1921. STOWELL, De La M., Free School, Penang.
1926. STREET, A. C., 13, Palm Bungalow, Kuching, Sarawak.
1921. STUBINGTON, W. H., Bentong, Pahang.
1926. SULTAN IDRIS TRAINING COLLEGE, Tanjong Malim, Perak.
1922. SUMMERHAYES, R., c/o Swan & Maclaren, Singapore.
1921. SUTcliffe, H., Research Laboratory, Pataling, Selangor.
1912. SWAYNE, J. C., Rejang, Sarawak.
1926. Swindell, Ven. F. G., 9 Fort Canning Road, Singapore.
1923. Swooder, G. H., Taiping, Perak.
1926. Swooder, J. C., Pekan, Pahang.
1926. Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain, Ag. Land Officer, Yen, Kedah.
1922. Syed Mohamed Idid bin Ali Idid, Alor Star, Kedah.
1918. †Sykes, G. R., c/o Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
1925. Talalla, Benjamin, 12 Perak Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1908. Tan Cheng Lock, 39, Heeren Street, Malacca.
1926. †Tan Soo Bin, 9, Boat Quay, Singapore.
1926. Termansen, V., Kuala Han, Kelantan.
1926. Thomas, T. J., King Edward VII School, Taiping, Perak.
1920. Thomason, Hon. Mr. H. W., British Residency, Selangor.
1925. Thurston, J. B. H., Kota Tinggi Estate, Kota Tinggi, Johore, Bahru, Johore.
1927. Toyo Bunko, 26 Kami-Fujimayecho, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan.
1887. Van Beuningen van Helsdingen, Dr. R., 88, Balestier Road, Singapore. (Hon. Librarian, 1914-15, 1920).
1925. Venables, O. E., Brunei, Borneo.
1926. †Waddell, Miss M. C., Government Girls School, Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. Wade, F. W., Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. Walker, E. G., c/o United Engineers Ltd., Singapore.
1921. Walton, B. S., Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
1923. Wan Idris bin Ibrahim, Muar, Johore.
1922. Wan Yahya bin Wan Mohamed Taib, Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. Ward, D. J., 40-5, Grange Road, Singapore.
1926. Weedon, W. C. Moore, Asst Commissioner of Land, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1926. Wheeler, L. R., c/o Education Office, Malacca.
1923. Whitfield, L. D., Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1920. Wilkinson, R. J., C.M.G., Post Restante, Mitylene, Greece.
1926. Wilkinson, T. L., Gopeng Road, Batu Gajah, Perak.
1921. Willbourn, E. S., Batu Gajah, Perak.
1926. Williams, A., District Office, Balik Pulau, Penang.
1922. Williams, E. B., Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1921. Williams, E. T., Land Office, Penang.
1922. Williams, F. L., Chinese Protectorate, Ipoh, Perak.
1926. Wilson, E. H., Malacca.
1919. Wilson, F. K., Supreme Court, Singapore.
1910. Winkelmann, H.
1923. Winson, V. H., c/o Posts & Telegraphs, Malacca.


1918. Wolde, B., Kapar Estate, Kapar, Selangor.


1923. Woods, A. H., Egerton Road, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.


1905. †Worthington, A. F., Kota Bharu, Kelantan. (Vice-President, 1924).

1921. Wurtzburg, Major C. E., c/o Mansfield & Co., Singapore. (Council, 1924, 1926; Hon. Secretary, 1925; Vice-President, 1927).

1914. Wyley, A. J.


1923. †Yates, H. S., Boenoeit, Kisaran, Sumatra.


1920. †Yeowdall, Capt. J. C., Sitiawan, Perak.

1916. Young, E. S., Caixa 1805, Sao Paulo, Brazil, S. America.

1904. †Young, H. S., Rosemount, Tain, Rosshire, England.

1920. Zainal Abidin bin Ahmad, Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, Perak.
RULES
of
The Malayan Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society

I. Name and Objects.

1. The name of the Society shall be 'The Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.'

2. The objects of the Society shall be:
   (a) The increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning British Malaya and the neighbouring countries.
   (b) The publication of a Journal and of works and maps.
   (c) The acquisition of books, maps and manuscripts.

II. Membership.

3. Members shall be of three kinds—Ordinary, Corresponding and Honorary.

4. Candidates for ordinary membership shall be proposed and seconded by members and elected by a majority of the Council.

5. Ordinary members shall pay an annual subscription of $5 payable in advance on the first of January in each year.

   No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

   Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership by a payment of $30. Societies and Institutions are eligible for ordinary membership.

6. On or about the 30th of June in each year the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the Council a list of those members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid. Such members shall be deemed to be suspended from membership until their subscriptions have been paid, and in default of payment within two years shall be deemed to have resigned their membership*.

*Bye-Law, 1922. "Under Rule 6 Members who have failed to pay their subscription by the 30th June are suspended from membership until their subscriptions are paid. The issue of Journals published during that period of suspension cannot be guaranteed to members who have been so suspended."
7. Distinguished persons, and persons who have rendered notable service to the Society may on the recommendation of the Council be elected Honorary Members by a majority at a General meeting. Corresponding Members may, on the recommendation of two members of the Council, be elected by a majority of the Council, in recognition of services rendered to any scientific institution in British Malaya. They shall pay no subscription; they shall enjoy the privileges of members (except a vote at meetings and eligibility for office) and free receipt of the Society's publications.

III. Officers.

8. The Officers of the Society shall be:—
A President.
Vice-Presidents not exceeding six, ordinarily two each from (i) the Straits Settlements, (ii) the Federated Malay States and (iii) the Unfederated or other Protected States, although this allocation shall in no way be binding on the electors.
An Honorary Treasurer.
An Honorary Secretary.
Five Councillors.

These officers shall be elected for one year at the Annual General Meeting, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

9. Vacancies in the above offices occurring during any year shall be filled by a vote of the majority of the remaining officers.

IV. Council.

10. The Council of the Society shall be composed of the officers for the current year, and its duties and powers shall be:—
   (a) to administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.
   (b) to elect Ordinary and Corresponding Members and to recommend candidates for election as Honorary Members of the Society.
   (c) to obtain and select material for publication in the Journal and to supervise the printing and distribution of the Journal.
   (d) to authorise the publication of works and maps at the expense of the Society otherwise than in the Journal.
   (e) to select and purchase books, maps and manuscripts for the Library.
   (f) to accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.
   (g) to present to the Annual General Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a report of the proceedings and condition of the Society.
   (h) to make and enforce by-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society. Every such bye-law or regulation shall be published in the Journal.
11. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a quarter and oftener if necessary. Three officers shall form a quorum of the Council.

V. General Meetings.

12. One week's notice of all meetings shall be given and of the subjects to be discussed or dealt with.

13. At all meetings the Chairman shall in the case of an equality of votes be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own.

14. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in February in each year. Eleven members shall form a quorum.

15. (i) At the Annual General Meeting the Council shall present a report for the preceding year and the Treasurer shall render an account of the financial condition of the Society. Copies of such report and account shall be circulated to members with the notice calling the meeting.

(ii) Officers for the current year shall also be chosen.

16. The Council may summon a General Meeting at any time, and shall so summon one upon receipt by the Secretary of a written requisition signed by five ordinary members desiring to submit any special resolution to such meeting. Seven members shall form a quorum at any such meeting.

17. Visitors may be admitted to any meeting at the discretion of the Chairman but shall not be allowed to address the meeting except by invitation of the Chairman.

VI. Publications.

18. The Journal shall be published at least twice in each year, and oftener if material is available. It shall contain material approved by the Council. In the first number of each volume shall be published the Report of the Council, the account of the financial position of the Society, a list of members and the Rules.

19. Every member shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal, which shall be sent free by post. Copies may be presented by the Council to other Societies or to distinguished individuals, and the remaining copies shall be sold at such prices as the Council shall from time to time direct.

20. Twenty-five copies of each paper published in the Journal shall be placed at the disposal of the author.

VII. Amendments of Rules.

21. Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall submit them to a General Meeting duly summoned to consider them. If passed at such General Meeting they shall come into force upon confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting or at an Annual General Meeting.
Affiliation Privileges of Members.

Royal Asiatic Society. The Royal Asiatic Society has its headquarters at 74 Grosvenor Street, London, W., where it has a large library and collection of MSS. relating to oriental subjects and holds monthly meetings from November to June (inclusive) at which papers on such subjects are read.

2. By Rule 105 of this Society all the Members of Branch Societies are entitled when on furlough or otherwise temporarily resident within Great Britain and Ireland, to the use of the Library as Non-Resident Members and to attend the ordinary monthly meetings of the Society. This Society accordingly invites Members of Branch Societies temporarily resident in Great Britain or Ireland to avail themselves of these facilities and to make their home addresses known to the Society so that notice of the meetings may be sent to them.

3. Under Rule 84, the Council of the Society is able to accept contributions to its Journal from Members of Branch Societies, and other persons interested in Oriental Research, of original articles, short notes, etc., on matters connected with the languages, archaeology, history, beliefs and customs of any part of Asia.

4. By virtue of the aforementioned Rule 105 all Members of Branch Societies are entitled to apply for election to the Society without the formality of nomination. They should apply in writing to the Secretary, stating their names and addresses, and mentioning the Branch Society to which they belong. Election is by the Society upon the recommendation of the Council.

5. The subscription for Non-Resident Members of the Society is 30/- per annum. They receive the quarterly journal post free.

Asiatic Society of Bengal. Members of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, by a letter received in 1903, are accorded the privilege of admission to the monthly meetings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which are held usually at the Society's house, 1 Park Street, Calcutta.
Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca 1678.

Translated by M. J. BREMNER.
With an Introduction and Notes by
C. O. BLAGDEN, M.A., D. LITT.,
Reader in Malay, University of London.

Introduction.

This Report has been translated from a Dutch manuscript belonging to the library of the India Office, London, where I became acquainted with it while cataloguing a section of the manuscripts of that library. It formed part of a collection purchased in 1822 by the East India Company from the widow of Colonel Colin Mackenzie, having been presented to him in 1813 by Madame Caulier of Chilinching, near Batavia, from her family library. It has been described by me in some detail under No. 54 of the "Mackenzie Collection: Private" in the Catalogue of Manuscripts in European Languages belonging to the Library of the India Office (1916), Vol. I, Pt. 1.

Being struck by the interest and historical value of the document, I put on record in the catalogue my opinion that it was deserving of publication. It was, therefore, a great satisfaction to me when, some time later, the Committee for Malay Studies of the Federated Malay States asked me to undertake the translation of it. Pressure of work connected with my other duties made it impossible for me to do this task myself, but I was fortunate in securing for the purpose a qualified translator in the person of Miss M. J. Bremner, to whose care and assiduity I wish to pay here a tribute which is well deserved. As her translation progressed, we revised it jointly, checking it with the original text and discussing all the many difficulties involved in it. After Miss Bremner had had her translation typed, a number of outstanding problems still remained, which I have done my best to clear up by means of such help as I was able to obtain; and I must accept my full share of responsibility for the outcome, while recording that by far the greater part of the labour and the credit are to be put to Miss Bremner's account.

The manuscript was an extremely troublesome one to deal with, being in archaic language, handwriting and spelling, full of abbreviations, by no means free from errors, and in many places almost illegible. It is too much to hope that all the difficulties thereby occasioned have been completely overcome; but if faults
remain, as doubtless some must have done, it is not due to any
remissness on the part of the translator. The Indian Office
manuscript is not unique. Other copies of this report exist in
the Government Offices at Batavia and The Hague. In view of
that fact Miss Bremner, being determined to make her translation
as perfect as the circumstances permitted, made a special journey
to The Hague and collated her work with the copy there preserved,
thus clearing up some of the difficulties which she had encountered
when dealing with the India Office copy.

The report is a good specimen of the kind of documents which
it was the regular habit of Governors of Dutch settlements to pre-
pare for the information of their successors. There are many
such in the library of the India Office, but the others relate to
places, such as the East Coast of Southern India, which do not
directly concern the Committee for Malay Studies. The Malacca
Report is a very full one. It contains a comprehensive survey
not only of Malacca itself but of all the manifold Dutch activities
centered in that town. If one compares it with the Portuguese
account written by Barretto Resende about forty years earlier, the
English version of which only takes up about eight pages in No. 60
of the Journal of the Straits Branch of the R.A.S., 1911
or even with the much longer description in Francois Valentyn's
great work (translated in Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 22 of the same
Journal), one realizes what a mass of fresh material is contained
in Governor Bort's report. From it we get a clear view of the
principles of Dutch policy and the details of Dutch administration
in this part of the East. The meticulous care with which the
servants of a great trading company kept its accounts and endeavoured to increase its profits reminds one of the work of coral
insects painfully and persistently building up an atoll, and is
deserving of all praise. Whatever may have been the short-
comings of these trading officials, they certainly cannot have been
due to lack of general orders and departmental instructions, for
the report teems with such, and every little matter seems to have
been well weighed and considered.

As for the general lines of Dutch policy, we have again to
bear in mind that we are reading the records of a trading com-
pany. Unlike their Portuguese predecessors, the Dutch had no
religious feud with their Muhammadan neighbours. But they
had a great need of showing a good balance sheet to their Direc-
tors, and, in their view, which was perhaps a shortsighted one,
the quickest way to that end was by the application of a system
of strict monopoly in the trade of the more important articles of
commerce. The chief of these, among the imports to the Malay
Peninsula, were cotton piece goods, and, among the exports, tin.
It was, therefore, their aim to confine to themselves as much as
possible of the supply of piece goods from continental India to
the eastward, and likewise the control of the export of tin from the whole of the Peninsula. Besides this they endeavoured to take toll of all shipping passing through the Straits, and as far as in them lay they tried to compel it to call at Malacca. In pursuance of this policy, the Dutch East India Company imposed on the weak Malay States in their neighbourhood a number of contracts, some of which will be found in the report, whereby they acquired at the expense of these states specially favourable or exclusive trading privileges. When the Malay state, as sometimes happened, tried to evade its contractual obligations, the Dutch Company proceeded to exercise pressure by blockading its ports, or by other more or less drastic means.

For a power which was only in effective occupation of the town of Malacca, about half its present territory, and the Island of Dinding (Pangkor), to have attempted to carry out such a policy as this, may be deemed to have been a gross abuse and a defiance of all the principles of international law and common justice. And so no doubt it was. But the Dutch were acting quite in accordance with ancient precedent. The Portuguese before them had endeavoured to control all the trade that went through the Straits of Malacca, and so long as they kept the command of the seas in that part of the world they had practically succeeded in their endeavour. Again, in much earlier days, the same policy had been carried out by the great Sumatran State of Palembang, which from the 8th to the 13th century had possessed various outstations on both sides of the Straits. Living as it did largely on the tolls that it levied on international shipping, Palembang compelled merchant vessels to call at its ports by simple and drastic means, as recorded by Chao Ju-Kua (trans. Hirth and Rockhill, 1912, p. 62): "If a merchant ship passes by without entering, their boats go forth to make a combined attack, and all are ready to die (in the attempt). This is the reason why this country is a great shipping centre." The Dutch did virtually the same thing: and to that end they kept a constant patrol of ships up and down the Straits, did their best to divert all trade to Malacca, even at the expense of their friends and allies of Johor, blockaded Perak and Kedah to prevent their tin going elsewhere, and tried to do the same thing in somewhat gentler fashion even in the Siamese province of Ujong Salang (Juni Ceylon) and its neighbourhood.

As a matter of fact, the other East India Companies, even to a much later period, pursued a similar policy. They all aimed at keeping the trade of the East as much as possible in their own hands and the basis of their charters was monopoly, not merely as against Orientals and European foreigners but also as against their own fellow citizens, whom our East India Company styled "interlopers." In the case of Malacca the actual tolls levied were not in themselves exorbitant, either in the Portuguese period or,

19271 Royal Asiatic Society.
as a rule, in the time of the Dutch occupation. Some details under this head have been conveniently collected in a paper entitled *The Malay Peninsula and Europe in the Past* (being part of H. P. N. Muller's *Brintsch Malakka* abstracted by P. C. Hoynck van Papendrecht, in No. 67 of the above-mentioned *Journal*, p.63 seq.), which should be referred to throughout in connexion with many of the matters contained in Bort's report. But it is evident that the whole system was wrong in principle, unfair to other traders and doubly unfair to the neighbouring Malay States, who resented it but were unable effectually to resist it.

Thus the relations of the Dutch with the Malays of the Peninsula (other than those of Johor) were never quite cordial. An account of their difficulties with Perak and Kedah will be found in the report. With the Sumatran Malays the Dutch were less concerned. Their only depot or "factory" on that side of the Straits was at Indéragiri. In the rest of the East Coast of Sumatra they had at this period very little to say. It was necessary for them to keep on terms with Achin, which apparently still claimed some sort of suzerainty over Perak but was no longer the power it had been half a century before. Even with their near neighbours of Naning the Dutch of Malacca could not find a comfortable *modus vivendi*. The position there was somewhat anomalous. Alone of all the states of the Peninsula, Naning was definitely a vassal state under the Dutch, just as it had been under their predecessors the Portuguese. At the back of Naning lay its close connexions, the other little Menangkabau States, which were nominally under the suzerainty of Johor. But in Naning and these other Menangkabau States a new leaven was working: some sort of nationalist feeling had sprung up and there was a tendency at this time to establish a Menangkabau kingdom, such as later on took shape under the title of Negri Sembilan. On this point Bort's report gives us some interesting historical information supplementing what has already been recorded in *The Malay Peninsula*, etc., above cited, p.74. A pretender to this newfangled throne had made his appearance, with all the usual claims to invulnerability and other supernatural powers, and he became for a brief period a thorn in the side of the Government of Malacca. The Dutch had their "Naning War" just as we had one about 150 years later, in fact they had several, and they managed them just about as badly as we did ours. Incidentally the report gives us some insight into the political conditions of the rest of the Peninsula. Thus (on p.245 of the manuscript) Sungai Ujong and Kelang are classed as belonging to Johor, Perak is still, at any rate in theory, subject to Achin, and Kedah is styled a rebellious vassal of Siam.

The territory of Malacca along the coast and outside the boundaries of Naning was definitely under direct Dutch rule and

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
seems to have been effectively occupied. The report gives a good deal of interesting information about it. It appears that it contained a number of villages which still exist under the same names and also included many plantations belonging either to the Company or to private owners. It is noticeable that there was at this date a considerable Bugis element in some parts of the territory, an element of which no trace probably remains at the present time. Presumably it has been quite merged in the Malay race. But we have here an early indication of the importance which the Bugis were soon to assume in the Riau-Lingga archipelago, where they eventually practically controlled the State of Johor and from whence they founded the dynasty now reigning in Selangor.

Of the town and fort of Malacca, the centre of all the Dutch activities in the Straits, we get a pretty full description. There are detailed particulars of the fort, the civil and military establishments, and the population generally. In fact the report enables us to realize quite vividly what sort of a place Malacca must have been in the year 1678.

I should perhaps mention that some of the official documents embodied in the report have already been published in Dutch, as mentioned in my Catalogue, but the rest has never been printed. I have prefixed to the translation a fairly detailed Abstract of Contents and (avoiding footnotes for the most part(693,769),(865,812)) have appended an alphabetically arranged list of Notes on matters requiring explanation. This applies particularly to local proper names and Oriental words, as well as many technical terms which it seemed desirable to preserve in the forms given in the original text. In the translation the pagination of the India Office manuscript has been entered in parentheses and occasionally when the sense seemed to be doubtful or ambiguous, or for some other reason it appeared to be advisable, the actual words of the original have been quoted in italics and parentheses. A few explanations have been added in the text in square brackets, and when the Hague copy differed, the letters H. C. indicate the source of the reading. Besides this the text of the India Office manuscript has occasionally been departed from when there was an obvious copyist's error in it or when other versions (such as the Hague copy or existing printed documents) gave a better sense. The Regulations made between Charles II and the States General for the avoidance of disputes between the English and Dutch East India Companies have been checked with the Latin original (Public Record Office, State Papers Foreign, Treaties, No. 315) and a few trifling points of difference have been noted in square brackets. The only material one is the date, which in the Old Style then in use in England was 8 March 1674, corresponding to New Style 18 March 1675.

My sincere thanks are due to the Committee for Malay Studies of the Federated Malay States for commissioning me to

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
get the report translated, to the Secretary of State for India for sanctioning its translation and publication, to Mr. P. C. Hoynek van Papendrecht and other Dutch friends for assistance in resolving some obscurities in the Dutch text, and to Messrs. W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E., B. O. Cartwright, B.A., and H. H. Dodwell, M.A. (Professor of Indian History in the School of Oriental Studies), for valuable help in the explanation of many of the words entered in the Notes.

Abstract of Contents.

(Entries relative to documents embodied in the Report are in italics. The page numbers refer to the pagination of the India Office MS.)

Malacca, its situation, foundation, and facilities for trade ... 1, 2
The Portuguese discovery and conquest; improvement of the town and building of the fort 3, 4
The Dutch attack in 1606; First Dutch treaty with Johor (1606); the Dutch attack on Malacca fails 5-12
Second Dutch treaty with Johor (1606); foundation of Batavia (1619); Dutch siege of Malacca in 1640 and fall of the town in 1641 12-16
Former Dutch administrators of Malacca; annual commemoration of the Dutch conquest 17-20
The fort, defences, and arms 20-42
Military, civil, and marine establishments (including the outstations) 42-61
Statistics of the population and houses; Government servants and their houses; houses in the suburbs and villages 61-66
Petitions and Licenses for brick and tile making (1677); the Company's houses 66-74
The Burgher Guard of Company's servants and Christian inhabitants; Orders for the same (1677) 75-78
Territorial jurisdiction of Malacca; plantations and rice-fields 78-83
The aborigines (Orang Bânuá); Description of the same (1642) 83-90
 Territory of Naning; its relation with the Government of Malacca; Contract made with Naning (1641); troubles with Naning and Rembaud; conditions of peace made in 1646; Rescript of Batavia Government thereon (1646); Letter to Batavia Government thereon (1646); Resolution of Malacca Government

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca

on the same subject (1646); Proclamation against as to terms and Pardon for the Chief of Nanping (1646); further relations with Rembau and Nanping, rise of a Menangkabau pretender; Letter to Nanping (1677); Menangkabau attack on Malacca; Order to troops going up country on patrol (1675) ........................................... 90-131

Relations with Kedah unsatisfactory .................................................. 131

Ecclesiastical matters, position of Roman Catholics and Protestants at Malacca; Letter of Batavia Government thereon (1645); another Letter from the same Roman Catholic clergy (1646); Second Proclamation against the same (1666); Decree against the same (1666) .................................................. 132-154

Various classes of the population .......................................................... 154

The Council of Government .................................................................. 154-5

Guardians of orphans and administrators of estates of deceased Persons; commissioners for matrimonial matters; hospital inspectors, etc. .................................................. 155-8

The equipage master and his duties (with a list of vessels stationed or cruising); Orders for the equipage master (1665); Instructions for the same in his capacity of surveyor (1666); Instructions for the same in his capacity as gauger, 1666) .................................................. 158-180

The surgeon .......................................................................................... 180

The storekeeper and his duties: Memorandum for the storekeeper (1671) .................................................................................................................. 180-8

Scarcity of provisions: Government minute as to the issue of supplies (1677); new storehouse sanctioned .................................................................................. 188-192

Duties of the shahbandar and license master; Memorandum for the shahbandar and his deputies (1668) .................................................. 192-201

Custom duties and tolls .......................................................................... 201-3

Provisional agreement with the Portuguese thereon (1646) .............. 203-8

Farmed taxes and their yield .................................................................. 209-11

Tax on the sale of ships and their equipments; Proclamation reducing the same to 5% (1674) .................................................. 211-4

Bookkeeping and trade ......................................................................... 214-6

Payment of the garrison ....................................................................... 216-7

Administration of the estates of deceased persons; Charter regarding the same (1672) .................................................. 217-22

Other financial matters, e.g. assignments of pay; Order as to payment of salaries (1670); no credit to be given for goods sold; Extract from a letter from

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
C. O. Blagden: Introduction

Batavia to that effect; outstanding bad debts .......... 222–30
Merchandise dealt in by the Company exclusively: tin, pepper, opium, cloves, mace, nutmegs, and resin 230–1
Japanese copper; Indian cloths; List of prices current for piece goods (1659); restrictions on trade in the same; opium; gold; Report on gold found in Malacca (1670) .......... 231–8
Places from which trading ships came to Malacca; nature of the trade with various places; Order as to trade under the British flag (1677) .......... 238–45
Tin and the tin-producing countries .......... 245–7
Contracts with Kedah (1642), Ujong Salang (1643), Bangarij (1645), Achin (also on behalf of Perak) (1659), Kota Remah, Kebon and Gittij (1676) .......... 247–61
The tin of Sungai Ujong, Kelang, Kedah and Perak .......... 262–3
History of the Perak trade; Orders for the Dutch representatives there (n.d.) and for the sergeant in charge at Dinding island (1670) .......... 263–94
Trade with Kedah; Orders for the blockading force there (1670) .......... 294–300
Trade with Ujong Salang and Bangarij; Orders for the vessels proceeding to Ujong Salang (1670) .......... 300–20
Trade and Contract with Indiagiri (1664) .......... 320–6
Relations with Johor, Jambi, Bengkalis, Muar, Batu Pahat, Doli, and North-East Sumatra generally; Javanese traders there and elsewhere .......... 326–31
Particulars of ships cruising in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore; Orders for vessels cruising between Cape Rachado and Bengkalis (1668), Kesang and Cape Rachado (1668), at the Lirang river (1678), and near the Straits of Singapore (1667) .......... 331–44
Relations with the French, English, and Portuguese; Regulations agreed to between Charles II and the States General as to the English and Dutch East India Companies (1675) .......... 344–9
Recent Government orders as to the trade and financial matters, including an approved list of officials for Malacca .......... 349–57
Questions and decisions on matters of policy .......... 357–61
Statement of assets in cash and goods .......... 361–2
Recent events; conclusion .......... 363–7

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca

Report of Heer BALTHASAR BORT, Councillor-in-
Ordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town
and fort of Malacca together with the dependencies
thereof, left, on his departure thence to Batavia, to
his successor, Heer Jacob Jorisz Pits, Councillor Ex-
traordinary of India, for his use.

As an introduction, I note first that this Malacca is situated 2
degrees 20 minutes N. of the Equator on a plain along the sea-
shore on the west of the mainland of Asia about 30 miles from
Sincapura which provides the nearest passage for sailing along
the east coast of that same continent to Europe, if this route
could be discovered. (suo der tot soo verre passagie conde uigt-
vonden weren). By some ancient authors it was, with some
appearance of truth, held to be "Ophir rich in gold" and by
some also (2) called the Aurea Chersonesus. It was founded by
Siamese, Peguans, Bengalis and fishermen from neighbouring
islands, who went thither in boats on account of the good situation
of the Strait, about 11 miles from E. to W. between the island of
Sumatra (called by the ancients Tapatane) and Malacca, which
are situated opposite each other. They were attracted by the
fertility as well as by the beauty of the country and gradually
made it their meeting place and an open town. In course of
time, with the increase in numbers of the surrounding peoples, it
became a great city, the royal capital of the Moorish and Malay
nations and was visited by ships from the Spice Islands, the
Moluccas, Ambon and Banda situated to the S. and E., and also
by the Moors from the N., who took these same spices from here
to their own land and found means of forwarding them thence to
Europe. Malacca was at that time known already even to the
Chinese and visited by them.

Thus it became very well known and, when the (3) Portuguese
first discovered the East Indies in 1498, was in a very flourishing
condition. They visited it and found it convenient for their traf-
fic and commerce and for the domination of the southern part of
the Easte, consequently they established themselves there, at first as
merchants, but later they entrenched themselves secretly outside
the town. The Mohammedan king of the country however dis-
covered this, and, recognizing the disadvantage to himself, tried to
rid himself of them by an evil, crafty trick (which however failed)
on their arrival with 5 ships under the command of Jacob Lopes
Siquera in 1509. The Portuguese on their side strove very earnest-
ly for the conquest of the town, until, after some warlike exploits,
they got possession of it by finesse and force in the year 1511 on
the 10th of August under the leadership of Alphonso d'Alburkercke
[Afonso de Albuquerque], Viceroy of Portuguese India, and found
therein great treasure. The king, Mehemeth by name, fled with
most of his subjects to the aforesaid straits of Sincapure and estab-
lished his seat (sedem) there on the mainland by building a town
afterwards called (4) the kingdom of Johore.
The Portuguese made Malacca a chief place for the southern traffic of India and a strategic base (sedem bellium) for the conquests they aimed at, so that, being frequented by all the neighbouring peoples, it became in a few years an excellent trading town and, through the wielding of weapons, very formidable. It provided the crown of Portugal and the Portuguese traders with a constant flow of wealth and repute. In a short time, with its population of Portuguese burghers, Malays and various Indians, it became well built and cultivated and continually improved and grew. In early days a castle with a high tower was built on the foundations of the palace of the expelled king at the foot of the hill there is in Malacca, about 40 rods above sea level in height. The low ground along the sea—river—and land-sides they at first fenced about with palisades, afterwards they built a wall and bastions of solid, hard, well mortared stone, so that in the end it was a strong, spacious fortress on geometrical lines after the European fashion with the aforesaid hill in its midst.

(5) It was not quite finished when the Dutch East India Company’s admiral, Cornelis Matelief de Jonge, in the year 1606 appeared before Malacca with 11 ships and blockaded it with a force of 700 men in order, with the help of the people of Johor, to get possession of it. He had made an agreement with their king for that purpose, which I here insert on account of its remarkable character.

Agreement made between the Admiral Cornelis Matelief de Jonge in the name and on behalf of the High and Mighty States General of the United Netherlands of the one part and the Illustrious and powerful King of Johor on the other part this 17th day of May, 1606, on the ship Oranje lying in the Malacca roads.

(6) Firstly the said Admiral in the name as above at the request of the said King promises to help him to conquer the town of Malacca and take it out of the hands of the Portuguese, their common enemy, and each shall use his powers to the utmost to drive these same out and, this being with God’s help accomplished, the same walled town, as it now is within its walls and ramparts, shall be and remain for ever, without payment of any charges or acknowledgement of overlordship, in the free ownership of the States aforesaid, which the King aforesaid grants herewith as payment for the war; furthermore the whole territory shall remain subject to his Majesty, it being agreed that the States aforesaid or their Captain shall be allowed, if they propose to strengthen the town, to appropriate as much land for the said fortification as they shall think advisable.

The aforesaid States shall also have the right to get and cut wood in all the lands of the King (7) for the building of ships and for the needs of the town.
Moreover all subjects of the aforesaid States may unload their ships and wares, from whatever place they come, also hired ships, junks and praos (prauwen), in the aforesaid town without the King’s interference or the imposition of any toll, either on arrival or departure.

The King also shall not allow any Dutchman or [other] Europeans or their descendants to trade in any of his lands unless they have authority from the Governor of Malacca, and, if they have not the same, they shall be held to be enemies and treated as much.

On the other hand his Majesty shall people the suburb of Campo Clingh, which is now burnt down, and rule it without interference from the States and, if possible, take up his (8) residence there and fortify it, wherein the aforesaid States shall assist him with counsel.

His Majesty shall, after the conquest of the town, have all the guns found therein, the one half of which he shall have the right to take away at once and the other half he shall be found to leave in the town for its defence until it is provided for by the States.

One half of whatever merchandise, money, wares, etc., shall be found in the town shall fall to the subjects of the States aforesaid on this fleet and the other half to his Majesty aforesaid.

All merchandise not belonging to the subjects of the States aforesaid must be unloaded in the King’s territory in the suburb, whither the subjects of the States shall be at liberty to go and buy with others and to bring their purchases into the town.

(9) Further they shall, with all their strength and to the utmost of their power, assist and help each other to inflict all possible damage on the Portuguese and Spaniards, their common enemies; and, should either of the parties make war on any others than the Portuguese or Spaniards, the other party shall not be bound to help him except on the defensive.

Neither of the parties shall have the right to make peace with the King of Spain without the consent of both.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Should any man give offence in matters of religion, he shall be tried and punished by the government under whose jurisdiction he is; this to apply to both parties.

If any persons of the one or the other party have any complaint to make against the other as to debt or any other matter, the defendant shall be summoned before his own magistrates.

If any of the Dutch take refuge with the King of Johor by reason of (10) crime or for any other reason, or if any of the King's people flee to the Dutch, the parties shall be bound to hand over the runaway to his government.

Form of oath wherewith the foregoing articles were sworn to on each side:

We, Jan de Patuan and Rajah Sabrangh, kings of Johor, do hereby promise to maintain the above agreement in all its points and articles, without acting in any way contrary thereto, so help us God Almighty.

I, Cornelis Matelief de Jonge in the name of their Honours the States General of the United Netherlands do hereby promise to perform all the above articles in all their parts, without in any way acting contrary thereto, so help me God Almighty.

The two kings of Johor, who were brothers, came accordingly into the admiral's camp with their people, but gave (II) little help. Our forces hoped nevertheless to win the town, since it was already reduced to famine and much weakened by sickness and death, although the Captain General, Don Andrea Surtado de Mendonsa [Furtado de Mendosa], strove with great courage to hold the town. To that end and for the better defence of the fortress he had burnt and abandoned the suburbs both on the N. and S. sides, on the landing of our troops, who marched in and encamped there, especially in the northern suburb, which was the more important. In the month of August of the same year our forces had news of the coming of the Portuguese fleet from Goa and were obliged to break camp and raise the siege. This fleet consisted of 16 great galleons, 9 galleys, 1 caravel and 13 barges. Our force on the other hand was only 11 ships strong, manned by about 1200 troops, among them some sick and wounded. Nevertheless it sailed out to meet the Portuguese fleet and (12) encountered it near Cabo Rochado in a fierce fight, both sides losing ships and pursuing each other to Malacca, whence our fleet fled to Johor. There a second agreement was made in the Johor town of Batasauwer, Sept. 23, 1606, running as follows:
In the first place all the articles contained in the agreement between the parties dated May 17 of this year in the ship Oranje in the roads of Malacca are confirmed. But, since it has not pleased God Almighty that we should as yet have been able to conquer the town of Malacca, and therefore certain clauses on both sides cannot be maintained, as for instance the possession of the town by the States and of the suburb and territory in general by the king of Johor, the parties will postpone such to a further opportunity, which God shall be graciously pleased to give for the conquest of the same through the diligence of the States and of the king of Johor.

(13) And, since it is necessary for the furtherance of the commerce of their subjects in the East Indies that the States should have a secure and safe place for the collection and safe keeping of their goods, merchandise, ammunition, equipment, etc., also that they may have the right, when need arises, to bring craftsmen and their families from their own land, his Majesty the king of Johor shall give to the States or their captain such a place as they shall desire, either here on the mainland or on some island within the realm of his Majesty, as great or as small as the States or their captain shall think fit, that they may build their houses and dwellings there and possess it in place of Malacca.

Then also the States and their subjects shall be bound to fulfil the articles contained in the agreement made before Malacca; thus done in Batasauwer the day and year as above.

(14) Shortly afterwards Admiral Matelief departed with the fleet from Johor and returned therewith to Malacca and there in the roadstead attacked, defeated and destroyed some ships of the Portuguese armada; he then betook himself to Queda and made friends with the king of that place.

Among the neighbouring islands he found the main body of the aforenamed armada lying at anchor in a place very favourable for defence; nevertheless he attacked it, but being unable to do it any damage, he abandoned the attack and, having sent two ships to Aetchin and one to Cormandel, he departed with the other ships to Bantham and Jacatra and thence on to Amboina and Banda carrying to these places the glad tidings of the expulsion and destruction of the great Portuguese armada which had been equipped to drive the Dutch completely out of the East Indies and to punish the kings, princes and rulers who had traded and made alliance with them.

Meanwhile our Dutch town of Jacatra, now Batavia, having been acquired by arms (15) in 1619, the conquest of Malacca was no longer so ardently desired as before, but, when our power and resources in this land had increased, we began again to make plans to weaken the Portuguese and Spanish enemy in every direction.

[1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
and even to force them to abandon the East Indies, insomuch that in 1640, during the rule of the Governor-General Anthonio van Diemen of blessed, laudable memory, Malacca was besieged by sea and land. After the death of the commander Adriaen Anthonisz Coper, Malacca was taken by storm in the morning of Jan. 19, 1641 under the leadership of Minne Willemsz Caerteke, who had been appointed to the command, and of Sergeant Major Johannes Lamotius.

The Portuguese had been in possession of this town and fortress 127 [really 129] years and 5 months. Of about 20,000 men who were there before the siege scarcely 3,000 survived, the others having perished from hardship, hunger (16) and pestilence or in the fighting. On our side also of nearly 3,000 Dutch employed in and for the siege only about half remained alive. Not only was the fortress half destroyed by breaching and in other ways but the churches and houses also. After the victory many on both sides perished miserably owing to the stench from the unburied dead.

The people of Johor and the Manicabers of Naning and Rombouw were to some extent of service to us in the siege, but principally with a view to their own advantage, robbing and stealing especially from the slaves of the Portuguese, but also from the native Christians, who fled by reason of hunger and were ordered to leave the town.

All these facts I have gathered together from old writings to satisfy my own curiosity and to serve as a reminder for myself, not with the intent that it should be so for the Honourable Company or your Honour; however, in the hope that it will not be disagreeable to you. I make you a sharer therin and use the (17) matter as an introduction and beginning of the memoir I have been commanded by their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia to provide for your Honour and to leave here on my departure from Malacca.

This famous town and fort of Malacca, having by God's gracious blessing come into the possession of the United Netherlands in the way related above, has been governed successively by various high officials of that State, viz. Heer Jean van Twist, Heer Jeremias van Viliet, Heer Arnold de Vlamingh van Outshoorn, Heer Joan Thijssen, Heer Joan van Riebeeck, whom I relieved. I am of opinion that if, so long as the time that is coming does not demand change, your Honour continues to enforce the good orders, edicts and instructions issued by my predecessor as to administration, justice, and military matters, commerce and the prohibition of private trading, also the tolls and licenses and the cruising here in the Straits, instituted by the Portuguese for the maintenance of the rights of Malacca and now (18) devolved on us by right of conquest, also for the preservation of the Andragierij

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
and Pera trade, which are still included under that of Malacca, if, I repeat, your Honour enforces these, I believe it will redound to the well-being of this place, to peaceful government, the upholding of justice, the maintenance of laudable military discipline, progress in trade and continuance of the established tolls and rights, and finally to the benefit of the East India Company of the United Netherlands.

For the furtherance of this last it is our duty to strive to the utmost of our power, to use all imaginable means and the most eager vigilance, and may God the Lord be pleased to lend His good blessing during your Honour's rule.

The orders, edicts and instructions, in conformity with the successive commands of their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia, are registered in the books kept at the Secretary's office, where are also the letters received from (19) and sent to various places, together with extracts touching Malacca from the general dispatches of the Honourable Council of 17, our masters at home. The reading and recapitulation of these letters, whenever you give time to it, especially of those sent here by your Honours the High Government of India at Batavia and from here to their Honours aforesaid and also of the extracts mentioned, will undoubtedly increase the knowledge and experience already acquired by your Honour's many years' service to the Company, some of it here in Malacca and will be of great assistance to your Honour's wonted zeal and industry.

In commemoration of the fact that Malacca was won and came into the possession of the United Netherlands by the sword, an armed man with a sword in his fist, as well as the Company's general mark, was added to the arms of the town viz. a Chinese junk, because the Portuguese first conquered and made themselves masters of the place in the guise of Chinese traders.

(20) And, to keep that day in happy remembrance, it has been celebrated up to the present every year on the 19th. of Jan. In the morning at daybreak all the guns of the fort are fired and the soldiers standing on the walls discharge three volleys from their muskets. Then in the forenoon a sermon is preached in the church of St. Paul and special praise and thanks are given to God for the victory. When the sermon is over, the taxes imposed are publicly farm'd out to the highest bidder i.e. by auction in the Governor's house in the presence of the Governor himself and of the Council. In the afternoon, if there is nothing to prevent it, the burghers parade fully armed, the arms being lent for the occasion from the Company's armoury, and returned to it. This custom has been observed throughout the thirteen years of my rule and will, I hope, be followed by your Honour.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The bastions, points and angles or breastworks in the fort of Malacca (21) in existence in the time of the Portuguese and still in esse were re-named by us after the conquest as follows:

St. Domingo (for the most part destroyed by gunfire; the first to be stormed and the one through which the victors gained entrance to the town.) re-named Victoria

Madre Deos re-named Emelia.

Ongie Mille Virgines or 11000 Virgins re-named Henriet Louise

St. Iago re-named Wilhelmus

Hospital del Rey re-named Mauritius

Courassa re-named Fredrick Hendrick

Hospital del Povne re-named Ernestus Casimir

St. Domingo re-named Amsterdam.

In addition in 1660 a new point was made by Heer Joan Thijssen next to Fredrick Hendrick on the Ernestus side at the mouth of the river close to the bank, and named Middelburgh. It is only a half bastion, as is also the one re-named Ernestus; Amsterdam is an angle or breastwork; Victoria may well serve as a full bastion; Emelia is a great, for the most part, round bastion; Henriet Louise also constitutes a full (22) point; Wilhelmus is a small round bastion; Mauritius is an obtuse (plommen) angle, and Fredrick Hendrick a spacious, excellent bastion washed by the sea on the south east, as are also Mauritius and Wilhelmus. Ernestus, Amsterdam and Victoria lie along the river on the northwest. Proceeding thence, on the south of the fort, are land bastions, viz. Emelia and Henriet Louise.

Fredrick Hendrick, Ernestus and Emelia have spacious, convenient, vaulted cellars for gunpowder; moreover in time of need ammunition can be stored and kept dry under Victoria and Wilhelmus so as to have it ready to hand for use. Emilia and Henriet Louise are the only bastions provided with casemates.

In my time no change has been made in this scheme of fortification; I have only had the small point Victoria enlarged by a third and furnished with more guns, so that it is now considerably stronger and more defensible. This was very necessary, as was also the making of a passageway between the bastions Victoria and Emelia along (23) the breastwork, since there was formerly only a wooden structure which could not be traversed without risk. This passage-way was made by reducing the thickness of the breastwork, so that there is now a space of fully three feet from the breastwork and therefore convenient for passing along the same.
The fort has also a passage-way above on the walls at the side of the breastwork; it is very broad from the bastion Emelia to Wilhelmus, but thence it gets narrower.

Some wooden watchtowers were also rebuilt in my time in stone, and some guardhouses which were formerly roofed with adap [atap] I had tiled. The powder-cellar under the bastion Wilhelmus I had cleared of the soil with which it was filled and made fit again for its purpose.

Some new works also were made, e.g. two strong stone gates, one between the bastions Middelburgh and Ernestus on the river side and the other between the bastions Wilhelmus and Henriette Louijsje on the land side, both having their due (24) curvature. width and length and each great double doors with a wicket. They were made in 1669, because the gates in existence here when I came were old, bad and inadequate for this fine strong fort. The gate on the land side close to the bastion Wilhelmus I found blocked and the other on the river side, which consisted merely of a single door, had been much reduced in size and is now opened only in the morning to put out the refuse tubs and when the ships have to be unloaded and loaded. At the new gates there are stone stairs by which to mount to and come down from the upper wall and they have on both sides convenient stone guardhouses and cookhouses. Moreover I have had two more guardhouses made; one at the bastion Fredrick Hendrick and the other at Victoria, which had great need of them.

The great door of the gate of this fort on the river it was formerly the rule to open for none (25) except the Governor and his wife, after it had been closed, according to the usual custom, at 7 p.m., but the Captain Aernouwd Westdrop in 1672 had it opened for him, even when it was already late at night, without my previous knowledge. In consequence of this Sr. Francois Santvoort, who was at that time chief merchant here and second in rank, maintained that this ought to be done for him also. Strife having arisen between them as a result of this, an expedient was devised by me and the Council for removing it, and to that end we allowed that door and the bars of the drawbridge over the river to be opened for them until 9 p.m. and not later, provided their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia should not decree otherwise. But their Honours, on receipt of our letter concerning this matter, answered, in their dispatch of the 5th of May, 1672, that this occurrence of the opening of the great gate, etc. appeared very surprising to them; as to which their Honours said that the Governor would have done well, in virtue of his authority, to (26) enforce the old rule, which ought not to have given reasonable cause of offence to any, but, since by a resolution of the Council some change had already been made, it could stand, in order to avoid making alterations anew, howbeit subject to the condition that

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
henceforth none should attempt, especially in matters touching military authority, to introduce any innovation without the previous knowledge and consent of the Governor, on whose orders alone the great gate of the fort is to be opened after 9 o'clock in the evening. The gate now remains unclosed until that hour, but the land gate on the south side is shut at sundown and not opened after that time except by the Governor's express order, nor the aforesaid gate on the river after it has been shut, which usually happens at 9 p.m., if no persons of quality are without, who may wish to enter, or within, who may wish to go out.

A moat has also been dug here from the river to the seashore and a ravelin placed on the outer side of the bastion Victoria for the greater protection of the same and also to give command thence towards Emelia. The aforesaid moat 183½ rods long, 2-4 rods wide and 12 feet deep (Rhenish measure) including the square in front of the face of Victoria. This moat was begun in 1673 and completed in 1674, that is, when the French were in India with a fleet and, in conjunction with the English, were making fierce war on our State. At that time I had a fausse brâie also made and maintained on the inner side of the moat between the bastions Victoria and Emelia, so as to strengthen the wall which is weakest there and is not filled with earth inside. Behind this fausse brâie between the bastions towards the wall, there is a space of 24 feet forming a covered way from which and from the ravelin the moat can be defended over the fausse brâie, and the passage of the enemy can be obstructed with less danger. From the point Henriette Louise past the land gate to the bastion Wilhelmus there is also an earthen breastwork on the side of the moat.

(28) These works were approved and ordered by their Honours in Batavia before being undertaken, so that they must be maintained.

The moat has two stone sluices with small gates, the one on the river, the other on the sea-side, by means of which the water can be let in and out. Fresh and salt water fish come into and are preserved in it, yielding already some profit, although not much, from the annual farming, but it is evident that in time the profit will increase with the multiplication of the fish.

At the bastion Victoria there is a fausse porte giving access through the wall to the ravelin, fausse brâie, covered way and moat; it is at present always kept shut and need not be opened except in time of necessity. By reason of this moat the fort lies, as it were, on an island. Over it there are two drawbridges, one on the river, the other on the sea-side, opposite the stone gate between Henriette Louise and Wilhelmus aforesaid. By this latter drawbridge the southern suburb, and by the one over the river (close to its entrance near the other gate) (29) the northern suburb are joined to the

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
fort and have access to each other. These bridges, which also were made during my governorship, must be continually kept up, to the end that they do not fall into ruin and perish.

The fort of Malacca is now very strong, having seven strong bastions and two angles by the walls, all of stone, as close and hard as iron; on the land-side 19½, 22, 23, 25½ and 26½, and on sea-side 19½, 26½, and 29 feet high. Moreover the fort contains within the circumference of the walls 342 rods, and outside them 365½ rods, as was found by measurements made in the presence of Heer van Riebeeck and myself.

To wit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Innermost Polygon</th>
<th>Outermost Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fredrick Hendrick to Middelburgh</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middelburgh to Ernestus</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernestus to Amsterdam</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam to Victoria</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria to Emelia</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emelia to Henriette Louise</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henriette Louise to Wilhelmus</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelmus to Mauritius</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>43.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius to Fredrick Hendrick aforesnamed</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>64.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rods 342 395.6

Each rod reckoned at 12 feet, Rhenish measure.

(30) The inner angles of the polygons are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of the bastion Middelburgh</th>
<th>133 degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Mauritius</td>
<td>102½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Wilhelmus</td>
<td>117½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Emelia</td>
<td>126 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Victoria</td>
<td>87 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note Ernestus, Amsterdam, Fredrick Hendrick and Henriette Louise are laid altogether on a straight line, wherefore they contain no inner polygon angles. These bastions and breastworks or angles are all provided with guardhouses with the exception of Mauritius, Middelburgh, Ernestus and Amsterdam, there being no need for them to be made there; because what is required can be done by the garrison at the two gates of the fort, which are near by.

The bastions, as also the ravelin I have several times mentioned, have mounted on them at the present time 49 brass and 33 iron pieces, their height being as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Feet high to breastwork</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fredrick Hendrick</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pieces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilhelmus</td>
<td>29½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henriette Louise</td>
<td>22½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emelia</td>
<td>27½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>28½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravelin (one old mortar)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>22½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernestus</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middelburgh</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the wall between Fredrick Hendrick and Middelburgh</td>
<td>19½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(31) Being therewith so well provided that they could not be more conveniently placed.

Outside the bastion Middelburgh at the mouth of the river, where it is closed by a boom opposite the custom-house, there stand also 4 pieces of iron ordnance, between earthen embrasures, which fire horizontally seawards for the protection of the sands which there, between Fredrick Hendrick and Middelburgh, are increasing greatly in size. These 4 iron pieces, added to the 33 already specified, make 37, and so, with the 48 brass and one small mortar, there are altogether 86 pieces of ordnance to the fort. Moreover in 1677, at the time of the attack made by the Manicabers, who came suddenly and made open war on us, I was obliged to strengthen the defences in the northern suburb, called Banda Malacca, and at the guardhouse by the stone well (the best drinking water found) near the hill Bouquet China, called St. Francisco by the Portuguese. The following guns remain there still, (32) viz.:

On the small square wooden fort Delft on the river (32) bank fully a cannon shot from the fort on the spot where was formerly the hotel warehouse, 7 brass and 9 iron pieces.

At Bouquet China in the plank palisade round the guardhouse and the well provided with a breastwork, 8 brass pedreroses;

At the end of the same suburb by the remains of the wall of Taypa (it is beaten earth mixed with small hard stones) where is now an angle and, from the same towards the seashore, the wall has been repaired and provided with a parapet and, on the outer side, with palisades, 1 brass and 3 iron pieces;

At the same Taypa wall landwards in front of the Company's garden a small earthwork provided with palisades, 3 iron pieces;

About 39 rods from that point, there being no more remains of the wall but a large gap to the east of the town, the
narrow way is closed to the front by planks and a door and provided with 2 iron pieces to guard (33) the flat ground there; for without this defence it would have been easy for an enemy to break in at that point.

Thus in the northern suburb there are 8 brass and 17 iron guns with 8 brass pedreroes, making, with the guns of the fort,—altogether 111 pieces all placed on suitable carriages and emplacements, viz.

57 brass guns, including 1 mortar
54 iron guns and
8 pedreroes.

Of what sort this ordnance is, what weight of ball and gunpowder each gun fires, and with what quantity of round and long shot (stored under the guardhouse and the bastion Fredrick Hendrick, also under Wilhelms and near Ernestus) this fort is at present provided can be seen from the memoranda made thereon.

Besides the carriages and emplacements where the guns now actually stand, there is nothing in store owing to the lack of—quiate wood, although such store is very necessary to save us from getting into difficulties in time of need. May it please your Honour to keep this matter in mind and to have these things made when it is possible.

(34) List of the cannon both iron and brass of this town and fort of Malacca.

ON THE BASTION FREDRICK HENDRICK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Stone Shot</th>
<th>Iron Shot</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Brass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>German demi-cannon firing</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>culverin</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot; clocksgewijs &quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; doorgaande &quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>called &quot; The Dog &quot;</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>wide-mouthed</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; doorgaande &quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>field pieces</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Probably "bell-shaped."
† Perhaps this means that it had great power of penetration.

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ON THE SMALL SEA BASTION MAURITIUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone Shot</th>
<th>Iron Shot</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 culverin</td>
<td>firing</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 culverin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 pieces.

ON THE SEA BASTION WILHELMUS.

| 3 "doorgaande" | firing | 18 | 9 |
| 2 "clocksgewijs" | | 12 | 4 |
| 1 | | 4 | 3 |

6 pieces.

ON THE LAND BASTION HENRIETTE LOUISE.

| 2 wide-mouthed, | firing | 28 | 7 |
| in the casemate, | | | |
| 1 "clocksgewijs" | | 12 | 4 |
| | French | | |
| 1 demi-cannon | | 18 | 9 |
| 1 "clocksgewijs" | | 14 | 7 |
| | | 12 | 8 |

1

5 together 6

(35) ON THE LAND BASTION EMILIA.

| 2 wide-mouthed, | firing | 28 | 7 |
| in the casemate, | | | |
| 1 "clocksgewijs" | | 24 | |
| 1 demi-cannon | | 12 | 4 |
| | | 12 | 8 |
| 2 prince pieces, | | 6 | 4 |
| in the guardhouse, | | | |

5 together 11 pieces

ON THE LAND BASTION VICTORIA.

| 2 wide-mouthed | firing | 12 | 5 |
| 1 small mortar firing a | | | |
| grenade 15 lbs. "hoog"* | | | |

5 1/8

* Probably this indicates a high trajectory.

Journal Malayan Branch  [Vol. V,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>5½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 together 12 pieces.

**On the Land Angle Amsterdam.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"doorgaande" firing

**The Land Bastion Ernestus.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>5½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 together 6 pieces.

**On the River Bastion Middelburgh.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 pieces in all.

(36) **On the Wall Between Middelburgh and Fredrick Hendrick.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Shot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**On the Ravelin Outside Victoria.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Shot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 pieces in all.

**Amounting in Cannon on the Wall of the Fortress to:**

49 brass
33 iron

Together 82 pieces.

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Here follows the Distribution of the Pieces, both Brass and Iron, Placed on the Outer Works.

On the river side in the newly built, small quadrangular Wooden Fort with four Bastions, named Delft:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Brass</th>
<th>Stone Shot</th>
<th>Iron Shot</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>piece</td>
<td>firing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td>[illegible]</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 pieces together 16 pieces.

(37) On the Land Battery at the end of the Northern Suburb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pieces</th>
<th>firing</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 wide-mouthed</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pieces together 4 pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the hill Bouquet China.

8 pedreroses [no figures given]

On the Land Battery behind the Company's Garden.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pieces</th>
<th>firing</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 piece</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 piece</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pieces together.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of Bruggestraet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>piece</th>
<th>firing</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
AMOUNTING FOR THE PIECES OUTSIDE THIS FORTRESS ON THE OUTER WORKS TO:

8 brass
21 iron

Together 29 cannon and 8 pedreroses.

(38) The northern suburb, where the richest inhabitants and foreigners live, would be shut in and better secured against all chance of invasion if a redoubt were made on the seashore and another half way between it and the Delft fort, also, if between the same, an earthen wall led from the one to the other, made out of the earth from the moat which must be dug from the sea to the river bank outside the wall.

An Ignographia [iconographia] or groundplan of this fort and the northern suburb in its present State is handed over to your Honour herewith.

I have in the above account represented the fort of Malacca as very strong; some defects however exist in it, e.g. the face of the bastion Victoria can be flanked or commanded, on the riverside, neither from the walls nor from the nearest bastions. This ought to be remedied by advancing a small angle so far forward from the breastwork Amsterdam that the aforesaid face could be commanded thence. It was proposed to do this in my time, but the proposal has not been carried out up to the present, in order to avoid incurring still further charges. I mention it now merely that it may be kept in mind, for our forces, during the siege, were able to spy out the fact that these two (39) faces of Victoria could nowhere be commanded, and it was therefore at that point that they attacked the fortress, stormed and took it, because the faces or Gesichtlinien are the weakest parts of fortifications, since they lie nearest to the foe and cannot defend themselves, but must get their protection from the nearest flanks.

The face of the bastion Emilia has also a defect, for it also cannot well be flanked. This it should be possible to do by providing it with an angle. If these defects were remedied the fort should be more defensible and indeed almost impregnable, even if attacked by powerful enemies.

A garrison of five or six hundred soldiers, however, must be maintained; the defence must be very careful and, above all, there must be no lack of munitions of war, food and other necessaries. It is in this respect a great advantage that this place is so conveniently situated for commerce to the southern and northern parts of these regions and from them hither that it can be reached by sea almost throughout the year and also for the control of the Straits of Malacca (by maintaining some yachts and sloops there) (40) which are constantly navigated by men of many nations, and on which there is now no power that we need respect or fear,

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
since the power of Johor is much reduced, Aatchin is impotent and has no appearance of once more attaining any considerable power, and the kings of Pera and Queda are of small account; wherefore only European foes are to be feared in this place.

Within the fort, between the bastions Victoria and Ernestus there is a convenient arsenal, built in my time out of an old but strong bit of the Portuguese defences against the wall. It has a flat roof, where it should be possible to place guns for the defence of that part of the wall at need and to bombard the northern suburb. This arsenal is at the present time fittingly furnished with weapons, as appears by the memorandum:

Memorandum of the weapons, hereinafter mentioned, found in the arsenal or armoury here and on loan to certain persons, as found to exist on examination by Commissioners (41) in the month of September, viz.

66 pieces: Firelocks, to wit:
   62 in the armoury
   4 on loan
   10 useless.

20 do. Carabines, to wit:
   19 in the armoury
   1 on loan
   1 useless.

40 do. Pistols, to wit:
   33 in the armoury
   7 on loan
   2 useless.

479 do. Muskets, to wit:
   91 muskets barrels in the armoury
   74 on loan
   314 in the armoury
   140 useless muskets.

32 do. Half-pikes, to wit:
   19 in the armoury
   13 on loan.

153 do. Broadswords, to wit:
   21 in the armoury
   132 on loan
   25 useless.

236 do. Daggers and 56 useless.

21 do. Jackscrews in the armoury fit for use.

2 do. Blunderbusses in the armoury.
6 pieces: *Zeeppnesen* in the armoury.
21 do. Boarding axes.
19 do. Partisans.
20 do. Halberds.
5 do. Creeses.
410 do. Bandoliers, to wit:
368 in the armoury
42 on loan.
5 do. Drum bodies.
11 do. Carbine slings.
356 do. Pikes in the armoury.
426 do. Slings, to wit:
300 in the armoury
126 on loan

Received for the armoury from Batavia by the yacht 
*Nieuw Noortwijk.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Case L² A</th>
<th>In Case L² D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 Bandoliers</td>
<td>10 Skins of leather for clings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Drum vellums</td>
<td>1000 Charges of gunpowder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(42) In Case L² B</td>
<td>400 Firelock flints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Broadwords</td>
<td>In Cask No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 lbs. of iron wire</td>
<td>4 Drums not hitherto [illegible]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 double bundles of</td>
<td>100 Pikes with copper heads in 10 parcels of 10 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drum cord</td>
<td>100 Pikes with iron heads in 10 parcels of 10 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Pike staves in 5 parcels of 20 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Case L² C
6 bundles of slats for scabbards
100 Skins of red coast-leather
4 lbs. of gray yarn (*garen*) [probably an error for *garen*]
5 Skins of leather for slings.

Furthermore the soldiers here in garrison and on the yachts and sloops in the Straits are suitable fitted out and the powder-cellars are provided with 53,300 lbs. of gunpowder, mostly in glazed martaban jars.

The powder is now manufactured here in the powderrmill of 12 stamps, situated outside the fort about a musket shot from the bastion Victoria. It is turned by buffaloes and ought to furnish 13,000 lbs. a year.

---

* Literally "Soap Knives" but probably the name of some special kind of knife or cutting weapon.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
The military garrison, including officers, consists, at the present time, of 338 men belonging to 3 companies of infantry, each with a lieutenant, an ensign (43) and 5 sergeants, a captain being in command subject to the supreme control of the Governor. Some of the soldiers of each company are properly exercised in rank and file by the drill master, one week with muskets, the other with pikes, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays in public, both within the fort on the square in front of the Governor’s house and outside on the berm (barm)*. This is a practice which, as a matter of necessity, your Honour will do well to continue, when the weather is suitable.

Fourteen of these soldiers are cavalry under the command of the riding master, Jan Gordon, who takes them abroad daily, both morning and afternoon, into field and forest in order to catch the Manicaber kidnappers, who are now our open enemies. Their horses are stabled near the bastion Emilia. This troop must for the present be kept in use.

How the forces above mentioned are distributed and posted on the points and bastions and elsewhere, also the 32 soldiers (44) on the island of Dingding and on the yachts and sloops here in the Straits, can be seen from the following list:

**List of Malacca’s garrison of soldiers as found on the 31st, Aug. 1678, viz:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Within the fort in the mainguard at the river gate under:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain Govert du Lavay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Hendrick Temmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Lieutenant’s plantations                           | 2 |
In attendance on the Governor with a steward and coachman | 8 |

---

*A grassy plain outside the wall of the fort.*
Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca

AT THE LANDGATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(45) AT THE SEA BASTION FREDRICK HENDRICK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensign</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the house of the burgher Roelof Gerritsz

THE SMALL SEA BASTION MAURITIUS WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE AND GUARD HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

ON THE SEA BASTION WILHELMUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ON THE LAND BASTION HENRIETTE LOUISE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Johannes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeants</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the house of Hendrick de Backer

(46) ON THE LAND BASTION EMILIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Drummer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Soldiers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 33
At the house of Roelof Gerritsz ... ... 1

ON THE LAND BASTION VICTORIA.

Ensign ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Sergeants ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
Corporals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
Drummer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Soldiers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 31
    In the Captain's compound ... ... 1
    In the Ensign's compound ... ... 1

THE SMALL LAND BASTION AMSTERDAM WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE AND GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

THE LAND BASTION ERNESTUS WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE AND GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

THE RIVER BASTION NEW MIDDELBURGH ALSO WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE AND GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

THE ANGLE OLD MIDDELBURGH WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE AND GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

IN SLAVENBURGH.

Sergeant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Corporals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
Soldiers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 11
    In the Captain's compound ... ... 1
Overseer (Mandadoor) of the slaves ... ... 1

  17

Troops within the fort ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 277

(47) HERE FOLLOW THE TROOPS BOTH WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE NORTHERN SUBURB, VIZ.:

ON THE RIVERSIDE IN THE SMALL RECENTLY BUILT FORT WITH 4 BASTIONS CALLED DELFT

An ensign as commander ... ... ... ... ... 1
Ensign ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Sergeant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Corporals  
Drummer  
Soldiers  
Lent to Guiliam de Slachter  

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

AT THE HILL BOUQUET CHINA BY THE WATER WELL THERE:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

SICK IN HOSPITAL

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

HERE FOLLOW THE MILITARY POSTED BOTH ON THE ISLAND DINGHDINGH AND ON THE COMPANY'S SHIPS HERE IN THE STRAITS. AT DINGHDINGH

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(48) ON THE YACHT LAREN AND THE SLOOP DE CACAP IN THE BLOCKADE OFF PERA

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
On the yacht Muyerbergh

Soldiers ........................................ 2

On the yacht Malacca and the sloop Onrust in the river Pannagie

Corporal ........................................ 1
Soldiers .......................................... 7

8

On the yacht De Faam

Corporal ........................................ 1
Soldiers .......................................... 4

5

Total of the forces both within and without Malacca ........................................ 370

The drinking water for the garrison is fetched by the Company's slaves by boat from higher up the river. They used also to carry it up and deliver it to the bastions and guardhouses, but this is now done by the soldiers and gunners themselves. It would be well for your Honour to have this continued, so that the honourable Company may get more service from its slaves.

(49) The number of all other servants of the Company, administrators, preachers, merchants, clerks, handicraftsmen, gunners and boatmen amounts to 188, according to the muster-roll. No higher official posted here may go elsewhere to arrange his own affairs or for some special object except by forfeiting his pay until his return to his former or some other office. Moreover no natives, whether half castes, blacks or others, may be taken by the heads of offices and employed as clerks, unless your Honour's consent is first obtained.

The amount disbursed monthly on food and allowances with wine and rice rations to every man appointed to this district and serving here is in accordance with the general orders in force in all other governments in these parts, and may be seen in the specification thereof.

(50) Memorandum of the amount of victuals and pay together with the wine and rice rations distributed monthly in Malacca to the Company's servants, each according to his rank.

The following is all cash, free from any deductions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cash (Re.)</th>
<th>Stivers</th>
<th>Pots Wine</th>
<th>Pounds Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Merchant</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rea</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Pots</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preachers (each)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabandar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants, Equipage master,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Lieutenants, Head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon (each)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preacher’s Widow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Merchants, Bookkeepers,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants, Ensigns,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons, Riding Master,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors of the sick, Gunner,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foremen (each)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following draw 4 rea, 12 stivers minus 1 rea. (daar van 1 rea. op rekeningh).

Assistant, Sergeants, Junior
Surgeons, Overseers of
public works, Ships’ Clerks,
Master Cooper, Master
Builder’s Man, Gunpowder
Maker’s Journeymen (each) 4 12 ... ...
Bookbinder, Executioner (each) 4 12 ... 40

The following draw cash without deductions.
Midwife and Gunner’s Mate
(each) 4 ...

(51) Assistants, Boatswain,
Quarter-master, Provost
martial, Trumpeter, Sail-
maker, Master Turner,
Carpenter’s Journeymen,
Master Smiths, market
Overseer (besaarw.), Gaoler,
Life Guard, Cook,
Chamberlain, Gate-
keeper, Second Mate (each) 3 12 ...
Butler 3 12 4 ...
Schoolmasters 3 12 40 ...
Beadle and Sexton (each) 3 12 40 ...
Custom House Officer 3 12 40 ...

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The following draw cash without deductions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Junior Assistants, Hospital Orderlies</th>
<th>Re.</th>
<th>Cash Stivers</th>
<th>Pots Wine</th>
<th>Pounds Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Horse guards of His Honour the Governor draw 1 re. and 32 stivers, reckoning the re. at 64 stivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporals, Craftsmen, Gunners and Sailors (each)</th>
<th>Re.</th>
<th>Cash Stivers</th>
<th>Pots Wine</th>
<th>Pounds Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following, each of them, draw 1 re. 21 stivers per month, with deduction of 48 stivers or 3 re. reckoning the re. at 64 stivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soldiers Privates</th>
<th>Re.</th>
<th>Cash Stivers</th>
<th>Pots Wine</th>
<th>Pounds Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malay Writers, each 1 measure or 10 gantangs (gantings) draw 1 re. and 40 stivers per month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Fiscal’s servants each</th>
<th>Re.</th>
<th>Cash Stivers</th>
<th>Pots Wine</th>
<th>Pounds Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formerly the rice rations were issued to the garrison by the storekeeper on the roll of the land and sea forces given to him by the clerks, (52) but this plan did not give an honest result, so that orders were given by me that the roll must be given to the garrison bookkeeper for him to see if the number given tallied with the number of men here on land and must be certified by his signature whenever the rolls were brought to me for endorsement before the storekeeper might make any issue. This practice your Honour will do well to continue, as also the checking of the specification of the monthly consumption of food stuffs and of materials furnished respectively by the storekeeper and by the ships’ writer.

To the Andragerij factory are assigned 1 merchant, 1 bookkeeper, 1 assistant with 1 junior assistant, 1 interpreter, 2 junior surgeons and 19 sailors, 26 in all.

At the present time 59 men are before Pera, engaged in the blockade of that place and stationed on the island of Dingdingh, which the Honourable Company has in its possession, occupying a square wooden fort there provided with 9 pieces of iron ordnance. This island is about two miles long and fully half a mile wide; it has a harbour containing many fish and a convenient roadstead, also good fresh water in several sandy valleys as well as timber and firewood, greatly to the convenience of the before mentioned blockading force which is stationed (53) at the mouth of the great river of Pera, and lies about 4½ miles to the north of it.
Moreover there are also on the yachts and sloops now here in the Straits 226 men, said yachts and sloops consisting of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Lasts*</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muyerbergh, having on board</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20 iron, among them 2 brass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laaren</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'t Wape van Malacca</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faam</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8 brass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamant</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5,1 iron, 4 brass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoop</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantam</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloop De Cacap</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 brass and 4 pedreroes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloop De Schar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2 brass and 2 pedreroes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloop Onrust</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 brass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Dingb-dingb</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 brass pedreroes only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Troops 224. 69 guns and 10 pedreroes.

The yacht Muyerbergh has gone to Siam, but is due here on its return thence in November; de Faam is daily expected from Andragirij; Laren with the sloop de Cacap and the boat Dingb-dingb lies before Pera, (54) together with 't Wape van Malacca and the sloop Onrust in the river Pannage as a blockading force. Hoop and Bantam are employed in the Straits and Diamant with the sloop de Schar lies in the river here in the shipyard for repair. Most of the others are in need of the same.

For the repair of ships there is here, on the other side of the river by the bridge, a convenient shipyard provided with a shed (loods) and a house for the master carpenter. At present the necessary number of small craft belonging to the Company is kept there.

The number therefore of the Company's servants both in Malacca and outside amounts to 782 men according to the general muster-roll of them:

* A Last = 2 tons.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Muster-roll of Malacca and its dependencies, its strength in servants, administrators, merchants, clerks, soldiers, craftsmen, gunners and seamen, present there on the 31st of August and on the yachts and sloops in the Straits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His Honour the Governor with his Council and Secretary</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preachers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Merchants</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Assistants</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master of the Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior and Junior Surgeons, viz.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Surgeons</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Surgeons</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors of the sick</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunner with his Mate</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistants</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookbinder</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship's Writer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Public Works</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpeter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Beadle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provost Martial</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom House Officers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marker Overseer (Besarwachter)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaoler</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster and Sexton</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Orderly</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executioner</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmen with their masters, viz.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journeymen</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdermaker's Journeymen</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swordsmiths</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Carpenters</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship's Carpenters</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith's Mates</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blockmakers, including 1 wheelwright</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunners and Seamen including 1 boatswain, 2 quartermasters on the sampans, 1 cook in the hospital</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos. sick in hospital</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soldiers viz.:
   7 Chief Officers to wit:
      1 Lieutenant
      2 Second Lieutenants
      1 Ensign as commandant of the Delft fort.
      3 Ensigns
18 Underofficers
   15 Sergeants
      1 Riding master (Stallmeester)
      1 Garrison writer
      1 Gatekeeper
20 Corporals
   288 Privates including
   14 Cavalry
295 Orderlies
   1 Overseer (mandadoor)
   7 Privates in Hospital

On the island of Dingding and in the river before Pera on the yacht Laren, the sloop de Cacap and the boat Dingdingh.

59 Men, to wit:
   1 Junior Merchant acting as Superintendent (opperbooft)
   1 Skipper
   1 Bookkeeper (being a first assistant)
   2 Assistants
   1 Junior Assistant
   3 Second Mates
   2 Junior Surgeons
   8 Soldiers
   40 Seamen

At the Dutch factory of Andragirij.

26 Men, to wit:
   1 Superintendent (opperbooft)
   1 Bookkeeper (and second in rank)
   1 Assistant
   1 Junior Assistant
   1 Interpreter
   2 Junior Surgeons
   19 Seamen

The yacht Muyerbergh on a voyage to Siam manned as follows:

52 Men, to wit:
   1 Skipper
   1 Bookkeeper
   1 Mate
   1 Second Mate
The yacht 't Wape van Malacca engaged in the blockade of the river Pannagie.

27 Men, to wit:
1 Mate as skipper
1 Second Mate
1 Junior Surgeon
18 Seamen
6 Soldiers

(58) On the sloop Onrust lying in the above named river.
8 Men, to wit:
1 Mate
7 Seamen

On the small yacht De Faam on a voyage to Andragirij.
20 Men, to wit:
1 Skipper
1 Junior Assistant as bookkeeper
1 Temporary third Mate
5 Soldiers
12 Seamen

On the small yacht De Diamant in the Straits.
12 Men, to wit:
1 Second Mate as skipper
1 Junior Surgeon
10 Seamen

On the yacht De Hoop in the Straits.
25 Men, to wit:
1 Skipper
1 Mate
1 Chief Surgeon
22 Seamen

(59) On the small yacht Bantam in the Straits.
17 Men, to wit:
1 Skipper
1 Mate
1 Junior Surgeon
14 Seamen

On the sloop De Schar
8 Seamen

782
In addition the Honourable Company supports 39 of its slaves and 26 convicts employed on the public works and each drawing 40 lbs. of rice. The Company’s slaves receive also men ¼ and women 1/16 of a rea. monthly for salt, pepper and arrack. Both receive once a year, on the 1st of January 2 pieces of negro cloth.

Insolvent debtors are, on the demand of their creditors, also confined in Slavenburgh and are given an allowance of 1¼ lbs. of rice a day, if they work on the Company’s works, but not otherwise. They are allowed to leave, if their creditors (60) apply for their release, whether they have paid their debt or not.

All the slaves of the Honourable Company and the convicts are lodged within the fort in the strong old high stone castle erected, as before related, by the Portuguese for their security on the foundations of the place the Moorish kings had had there, with a strong square tower of 120 feet which had, however, been so much damaged by the guns during the siege that it was reduced to 50 feet in height. It is situated opposite the bastion Fredrick Hendrick. In the open space between them is the place of execution, where all death sentences are carried out. The castle is now usually called Slavenburgh and also De Misericorde. The sergeant stationed there, who has the oversight of the slaves and convicts, must report every morning to your Honour, as he has done to me, the number going outside to work and the number remaining within.

In the said Slavenburgh there is also a large blacksmith’s shop and a convenient loft for a dormitory for the workmen. This loft with the old armoury (61) nearby could be readily converted into a prison, with which Malacca is at present unprovided. The lodging of the slaves is also serviceable for that purpose.

A list was made a short time ago of the number of houses and their inhabitants both within and outside the town and fort and under its jurisdiction over the people of all nations who with their families have fixed their domicile there. The number was found to be 137 brick and 583 adap houses with 4884 persons, viz.

Houses inhabited by the following Occupants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Adap</th>
<th>Dutch Burghers</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Their Womenfolk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slaves (male)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Houses Brick Adap</th>
<th>Occupants</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 220</td>
<td>Portuguese half castes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and blacks</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Womenfolk</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slaves (male)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(female)</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(children)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(62)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 51</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Womenfolk</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slaves (male)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(female)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(children)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 32</td>
<td>Moors and Gentooes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Womenfolk</td>
<td>372*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slaves (male)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(female)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(children)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Malays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Womenfolk</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slaves (male)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(female)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(children)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>768</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Ms. has 327 which obviously should be 372, as it is in the copy at the Hague.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Occupants</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick Adap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugis</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their Womenfolk</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaves (male)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above named brick houses there are in the northern suburb 13 being built or rebuilt. It is very necessary that there should be more of these instead of adap dwellings, (63) and that the people should be encouraged and helped in the building of such.

The Company's servants, administrators, merchants, clerks, soldiers and preachers, their womenfolk and families occupy altogether 47 houses, viz.

Houses

14 of the Company's
33 belonging to their servants standing within the fort

Dutch Women
Their Children
" Slaves (male)
" " (female)
" " (children)

276

Half caste and black women
Their Children
" Slaves (male)
" " (female)
" " (children)

219

495

All these houses and their occupants are in such places and numbers as hereunder, viz.

Within the northern suburb

Brick Adap
128 182 houses

Outside the northern suburb along the seashore
1 39 houses

Within the southern suburb
2 88 houses

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
47 houses On the way to Boukit China
9 houses On the riverside
38 houses At Bongarij up the river
11 houses Panckelaran above aforesaid Bongarij
6 houses Houses of free persons situated within this fort.

The following houses standing at Tudon, Ringij, Passaal and Pangoor under the jurisdiction of Malacca and situated on the south side.

17 houses at Tudon
21 " " Ringij
34 " " Passaal
33 " " Pangoor

The following houses standing at Marlimou also situated on

The south side.

61 houses

137 583 houses standing and situated as specified and houses inside the fort belonging to the Honourable Company.

14 houses
1 house in the northern suburb by the Custom house at the mouth of the river inhabited by the shabandar
33 houses situated within the fort and belonging to the Company's servants.

Altogether 185 583

(65) Here follows the number of the inhabitants of the above named dwellings.

Outside the northern suburb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Wives &amp; Children</th>
<th>Slaves (m.)</th>
<th>(f.)</th>
<th>(ch.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese, half castes and blacks</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moors and Gentoos</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malays</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outside the northern suburb on the seashore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Wives &amp; Children</th>
<th>Slaves (m.)</th>
<th>(f.)</th>
<th>(ch.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dewtch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese, half castes and blacks</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malays</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within the southern suburb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese, half castes and blacks</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the way to Bouquet China</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese, half castes and blacks</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the riverside, towards Bongarij and Pancikelaran up the river, Portuguese, half castes and blacks</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malays</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants of Tudon, Ringij, Passaal and Pongoor under the jurisdiction of Malacca</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Tudon</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Ringij</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Passaal</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Pongoor</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants of Marlimou also situated on the south side</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malays</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugis</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1927) Royal Asiatic Society.
Men Wives & Children Slaves (m.) (f.) (ch.)

Widows

houses of the free burgheers within the fort of Malacca

<p>| Dutch Inhabitants of the dwellings, excluding the men, who being all Company's servants, are not placed here. [15] of these houses belong to the Hon. Company and 33 to its servants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 1127 | 1067 | 1083 | 584 | 632 | 391 |
| Dutch | 24 | 34 | 105 | 84 | 29 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natives</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>59</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1123</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All these people, as regards those in the neighbouring places, make a livelihood by trading, and here by fishing, agriculture and all other trade and traffic.

The Dutch burgheers Roelof Gerritz and Pieter Leendertsz Drus have each for a period of 10 years the privilege of making, the former bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles here, the latter Dutch and Chinese roofing tiles and flags or square flooring bricks, as shewn by our resolutions of the 13th Aug. and the 19th Nov. 1677.

Friday, Aug. 13, 1677, denmo Sr. Govert du Lavay.

The Dutch burgher Roelof Gerritz has shewn this morning in this Council how he had held hitherto the monopoly of burning and purveying bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles at a fixed price (67) and that now so many Moors and others are participating therein that it is impossible for him any longer to make a living, unless, as the Moors do, he greatly reduces the size of the moulds and uses materials of an inferior quality to that employed heretofore. This, however, he has no mind to, but would much rather beg that he be granted and allowed from now on, for a period of 8 to 10 successive years to have the monopoly of making and burning bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles and to have them made and burnt of such length, breadth and thickness as the old

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
moulds determine and to furnish the Honourable Company and our inhabitants with them at the following rates, viz. the bricks at 5 and the tiles at nine rea. the thousand, as is seen more fully by the petition here below.

To the Honourable Heer Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca and to the worthy Council.

Roelof Gerritsz, burgher in this place, gives notice with all due respect that he, the petitioner intends to erect a kiln for (68) the burning of bricks and Portuguese tiles, for which undertaking (as involving much labour) he, the petitioner will be unavoidably obliged to employ hired workmen, who often, when the work is fully under way and the necessary expenditure has been made, leave their master for trivial reasons and engage themselves to others, as experience has shewn more than once, from which action nothing but injury, damage and loss is to be expected. In order to guard against and prevent this danger, he, the petitioner very humbly prays your Honour's to be pleased to grant to him for a period of 8 to 10 years the privilege of the monopoly of baking said tiles and bricks, as also Portuguese roofing tiles, interdiciting and prohibiting to all Moors and others henceforth the making of the said tiles and bricks; he, the petitioner undertaking to carry on the said kiln with such diligence that the Honourable Company shall always be able to get a sufficient quantity of the former shape and at the old price, viz. the 1000 bricks at 5 and the 1000 tiles at 9 rea. Further that he may also supply the needs of the inhabitants, if not to the curtailment of the Honourable Company. Whereeto he, the petitioner awaits your Honour's favourable endorsement.

Which matter was deliberated upon and (69) it was found that the Moors and others, who now meddle with this trade, undersell and try to ruin each other, therefore, with best consideration, the petitioner's prayer is granted and for the period of 10 consecutive years he is permitted to have the monopoly of burning bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles, and of supplying them to the Honourable Company and our inhabitants at the aforesaid price with injunction to all and sundry who have heretofore gained a livelihood thereby to abandon it forthwith, unless they have first obtained from the said Roelof Gerritsz a specific warrant thereto, as this our resolution makes known to all whom it may concern in the memorandum given below.

Each and all are hereby informed that Roelof Gerritsz, free burgher of this town, having sought by a petition in Council the monopoly in the making and burning of tiles and bricks and also of Portuguese roofing tiles required both by the Company (70) and the inhabitants on condition that they must be made at the price

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
of 5 re., per 1000 bricks and 9 re., per 1000 Portuguese roofing tiles, moreover that they are of the due thickness and length in conformity with the existing mould, therefore we in our Council have for various reasons decided to grant and accord to the aforesaid Roelof Gerritsz the making and burning of bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles for the period of 10 consecutive years, each and all being hereby warned against meddling henceforth with the making or burning of these things without the express consent of the said Roelof Gerritsz, on pain of forfeiture of all the bricks and tiles made.

Thus made and resolved in the Council of Malacca, datum ut ante, Friday, 19th Nov. 1677.

Lastly, a certain petition was presented in the Council by the Dutch free burgher, (71) Pieter Leendertsz Drust and it was thereby made known that he, the petitioner, is desirous of burning all sorts of Dutch and Chinese roofing tiles and square flooring tiles for the use of the Honourable Company and the general inhabitants, if so be the privilege be granted for some time to him alone to the exclusion of all others, for otherwise, if granted for only a short and small time, it would not repay his expense and trouble, as he shews by the petition given below in the terms as follow:

To the Honourable Heer Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director, and to the Council, of the town and fort of Malacca with the dependencies of the same.

Pieter Leendertsz Drust with all due respect (72) gives notice that he, the petitioner is desirous of burning Dutch and Chinese tiles and flooring bricks here in Malacca for the use of the Honourable Company and of other inhabitants, and, since in due course, others (and those just the persons he intends to employ for that work), after gaining their knowledge, might undertake such work themselves whereby he, the petitioner would in such case be greatly prejudiced, he therefore prays herewith that your Honours will grant him, for such time as may please you, the monopoly of carrying on said manufacture with an injunction that no one be permitted to burn any Dutch tiles or flooring bricks and he, the petitioner, undertakes by his vigilance to supply the Honourable Company and others fully and sufficiently, etc.

(73) The petition having been attentively considered and it being deemed no more than just and right that anyone introducing some new art or invention (as is this of the manufacture of flooring bricks in Malacca), should enjoy some privileges as compensation for his necessary expenses and trouble, therefore it is unanimously decided to accede to the request made by the said Pieter Leendertsz Drust and to grant him for the period of 10 consecutive years the manufacture of Dutch and Chinese roofing tiles and square flooring.
bricks, with interdiction to all and sundry from henceforth of the undertaking of the same except with the express consent of the aforesaid Pieter Leendertsz Drust.

Thus made and resolved in the Council of Malacca, *datum ut supra*.

The above mentioned 14 brick houses roofed with tiles belonging to the Honourable Company are occupied by its higher officials, viz:

The Governor
The Chief Merchant and second in rank
Two Preachers
The Captain
The Fiscal
The Equipage master
The Head of the Pay office, being also a member of Council
The Secretary

(74) The Secretariat occupied by the chief clerk and his household and assistants
The Garrison Bookkeeper with his family and assistants, this house being at the same time the pay office.
The Cashier
The Surgery where the Head Surgeon lives

The License master.

Moreover the Honourable Company has also a brick house standing at the entrance of the northern suburb at the mouth of the river by the custom house; the shabandar lives in it.

The Governor’s house, from top to bottom, has been and still is usually very leaky in rainy and blustering weather, nevertheless we had the roof over the leads removed, because it made the house shake and tremble, whenever it was windy. The house therefore being roofed only with common tiles could not be kept waterproof. Some improvement in this matter has been made gradually, though not without trouble and expense, but not to the extent of its becoming perfect. With that object we have had 8000 glazed roofing tiles burned and put in store, costing 40 rei. per 1000, and amounting to 320 rei. in order to renew the tiling of the roof in the dry season, viz: the coming months of January and February, which your Honour can have done or use any such means as your Honour may decide upon.

(75) The servants of the Honourable Company and the Christian inhabitants used formerly to have only one ensign and one chief officer in this place, but in 1667 they were divided into two, each with an ensign and officers as follows:

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
Company's Servants
The Hon. Adriaan Lucasz:, Captain
Sr. Jacob Snickers, Lieutenant
Sr. Adriaan Wijlant, Ens'gn

Inhabitants
Jacob Sonman, Captain
Jan Beek, Lieutenant
Hendrik Moleman, Ensign.

The Company's servants are called to arms when necessity demands, but the inhabitants guard both the northern and southern suburbs especially at night. To meet any small expenses, each household contributes 3 stivers and the Moors altogether 20 rea. a month; the former is collected and accounted for by the burgher officers and the latter by the hon. Adriaan Lucasz; aforesaid. The burgher officers recently received a further order from us for their instruction, which is registered in the letter book under the date 19th Aug. 1677, to come every evening between 5 and 6, like the commandant of the fort Delft, to get the password from the Governor.

We, Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca with the dependencies thereof to all who shall see these presents or hear them read, give greeting and make known that it has come to our ears that among the burgher guard of the outer town proper order is not kept (76) and observed on that same watch and ward as our good intent had prescribed on this point, but is defied and disregarded by many. To such an extent in fact, that some, when it is their watch, venture to abandon it before the time and even finally to absent themselves, thus nullifying the ordinances issued for security, tranquillity, peace and the protection from all tumult and disturbance in all that is necessary to prevent the total ruin of the inhabitants, especially in these present times of war, when it is impossible to tell at what moment our present open enemies the Manicabers will fall upon us again; provision must also be made to prevent fire or any other disaster. Since we have very specially at heart the welfare of our subjects, therefore we, with the approval of the Council, have decided, for the reform of the abuses which in course of time have crept in, to order and decree that the officers and common soldiers shall, with due honour and respect, each in his office and rank, recognize and obey their captain, lieutenant and ensign, also all such sergeants and corporals as have been already appointed and recommended by us or may in future be appointed and not to show themselves refractory, on pain of punishment by the Army Council, if occasion (77) arise therefor. That all those who, in either the northern or the southern suburb, are assigned to the burgher guard and remain liable to the same, must, when it is their watch, at the proper time, viz. 9 o'clock in the evening, appear and be present before the house of their chiefs and answer to their
names on the roll, which shall then be called, on pain of a fine of a half re\textsuperscript{t}, the first, a re\textsuperscript{t}, the second, and any penalty that may be imposed the third time of coming after the roll call or too late. Any who, without obtaining leave or appointing another burgher in his stead, absents himself from his watch or abandons or quits the same before reveille is sounded in the morning shall, the first time, be fined two, the second, four pieces of eight, but the third, shall be subjected to a heavier punishment. They should moreover keep sober on their watch and, if their names are called for patrol or sentry duty, they must obey the order on pain of a fine of one piece of eight: Dutch offenders (\textit{pexérendè}) shall in all cases pay double fines. These fines are to be collected and received by the respective chief officers of the outer guard and the delinquents must pay the fines promptly and without gainsaying or dispute. Towards the end of the year these fines, collected in this way, shall be spent on a merry banquet of the burghers. Thus we consider the same to conduce to the maintenance of good order, the welfare of this colony and the service of the Honourable Company.

(78) Thus made, confirmed, published and posted this 19th August 1677. Signed Balthasar Bort.

Should your Honour wish to be able to ascertain each year the increase or decrease of population, the Christian inhabitants or their slaves are usually employed twice a year, in the dry season, in cutting down wood round about this town and fort, so as to secure a better outlook.

As to the jurisdiction of Malacca, it extends about 18 miles on the north side beyond the river Pannagie and Cabo Rochado to Callang, on the south side as far as Moar about 6 miles and inland up to the village of Rombouw. All these three places used to be under Johor and are still to some extent subject to it.

To the northward up to aforesaid river Pannagie and southwards as far as a place called Cassangh, situated near Moar above mentioned, and for 6 miles up the river on both sides there are gardens and orchards planted with various fruit trees, especially mangosteen, durian, and cashew. They are now mostly in the possession of inhabitants, but some, which are out of the way, still belong to the Honourable Company and at fruit harvest time are farmed out to such persons as apply for them, half of the fruit going to the profit of the Honourable Company.

The others are subject to a payment of 10%.

A list of these orchards (79) and gardens also has been made, as follows:

1927 \textit{Royal Asiatic Society}.
Gardens on the N. W. bank
The garden of Anthony Pinto and that of Domingos de Monte
The garden of Louis Cardoso Gaspar. de Costa
The garden Gaja Beram Cananga, the garden of De Monte
and that of Joan de Castilje, also Bale Panjang
The gardens of Anna Texera and St. Hieronimo Pequenino
The garden St. Hieronomus " Groot Bretang " Malij
" Cleen Bretang " Candam " Chim
" Agua de Loupa " Tanna Mera " Viringin
Gardens on the S. E. bank.
The garden Dou Sontagan " Cleen Pringij
" Songa Pouta " Tualan, Poelo, Matchap Bilimbin
" Pancalan Avoer " Pantjoor
On the N. side, along the seashore
The garden of Bras Pinto " Cliban Cleene Groote,
Battantiga, Condoor Tanna Meera, Pantjoor
Aijer Itam Songoe Baroe
On the S. side along the seashore
Cassangh
The garden Paritchina Doedjong Pongoor Passael Toedjong Marlimoen Ringij Tijer Touwer
The following gardens still belong to the Honourable Company and are granted in the fruiting season to the poor inhabitants, who have one half of the fruit for their own and hand over the other to the Honourable Company.

The garden Rumbia

The garden

Tumagan
" " Sabrangaja
" " Battantongal
" " Battabrandam
" " Morlaccapinda
" " Battoeampar
" " Groot Cabaca
" " Cleen Cabaco

The Honourable Company

The lands called Marlimoen, Ringij and Cassan on the south side have each a small stream running out into the sea and level fields. Black Christians of the Roman Catholic faith live there but mostly Malays and Bugis, earning a livelihood in the main from rice plantations.

Battantiga on the north side was recently left by the Malays, who dwelt there, on the coming of the enemy, the Manicabers, and abandoned to them, so that the rice cultivation there and elsewhere also was destroyed and since that time no special planting has been done. Moreover the inhabitants, especially the native Christians, Mohammedans and Gentoos are not much inclined thereto or industrious, although they are continually exorted to the necessary cultivation and the custom has been adopted of taking from them the land which they had got for nothing from the Honourable Company and giving it to others who were willing to sow it. On one occasion 1200 re² (82) were lent without interest by the Honourable Company to some men who seemed inclined to agriculture and fitted for it, but not to have the means for the necessary initial outlay. They were enabled by delivering their paddy or rice free of duty to the Honourable Company to pay off and discharge their debt. This was done in order to encourage these men and others to devote themselves with diligence to the cultivation of land (of which there is no lack here both suitable thereto and fertile), so that some day we may be able by this means to subsist on our own products. In 1668 I had a register made of all the rice plantations with the names of their owners and the quantity produced by each and found that in a year they did not provide more than 38010 gantangs, making, at 6 lbs a gantang 76 loads of 3000 lbs each.

Now since the Honourable Company for its own needs, for its soldiers, sailors and workpeople on land and on the yachts and sloops stationed here in the Straits, as also for its slaves and the
convicts employed on the public works, requires yearly 200 loads and has been supplied hitherto from Bengal or Siam, the fort must usually keep 600 loads in regular store. If the importation from Java should fail, since the supply from the country round is so small that the inhabitants could not by a long way be fed by it and would immediately have recourse to the Honourable Company, and be supplied on payment, may it therefore please your Honour to take care that the storehouses of the Honourable Company are always provided with a supply of good, sound (83) rice, so that, in case of unexpected accidents, there should be no danger of want. At the present time there are 470 loads in store.

In the forests of Malacca people called Bonuaes live a savage life, but are not of a cruel temper, making shift with poor food and raiment for themselves, their wives and children. They used in the time of fruit harvest to come here and even into the fort, but could not be persuaded to remain, although presents of rice and clothes were given to them. For some years past they have not been seen; it is said that they have retreated further into the interior, because the Manicabers were constantly trying to capture them, carry them off and keep them in bondage. They have a language of their own, not understood by other people.

One Jan Jansz Menie, who was shabandar here in 1642, was sent to them and wrote a description of their life, customs and appearance given here below.

Wild elephants have also been seen here in the forest. Attempts were formerly made to capture them, but they were abandoned, because, they were not successful.

Short description or résumé of the life, customs and appearance of the wild men living in the woods up the river in the neighbourhood of Malacca, with special reference to the time of fruit harvest.

Saturday, September 20, 1642.

(84) The collector, Jan Jansz Menie together with Capt. Alexander Mendes and the Malay writer Intje Cadeer has been commissioned by the honourable Governor and the Council to go with all speed to observe and enquire, if possible, into the appearance and condition of the savages now living in the forest up the Malacca river. Wherefore, to incline them to better friendship, 10 pieces of Javanese striped cloth and 6 poor assagais, some money, wine and strong arrack, 1 blowpipe, 1 creese and 24 gantangs of good rice have been given to him on behalf of the Honourable Company and also food for himself, his soldiers and boatmen.

Thus equipped he started at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and arrived [by hard rowing] that evening at the little chapel
of Agua de Loupa. Nothing had occurred during the voyage except that a crocodile seized a certain person, sitting in a prao fishing, by the knee, but did him little harm, since his leg was in the boat. He tarried at the place named until 4 o'clock in the morning and then at moonrise continued his journey and at 9 landed at Pankelan Nanningh. There he learnt from the Pongoelo of the place and head of the estate that the said savages had been there the day before, wherefore he forthwith sent the said Pongoelo and a senior black forester to find out if they were still in the neighbourhood.

In the meantime he had a meal made ready and, when it was eaten, at about 11 o'clock since he saw that no one came back and he did not wish to prolong his expedition, he set out to meet them. About 1000 paces further on he came upon a filthy, muddy path, made so by the heavy rain which had fallen shortly before, and met one of the two persons he had dispatched. This man reported that he had spoken to the savages in the wood and that they were gathering at a small shed a good distance away.

When, after an hour's march, he came close to the spot, he sent Mendes on and followed him at a gentle pace, until they at last found these wild men there.

Some of them had an assagai with a blowpipe in their hands and a quiver with darts at their sides. Their chiefs sat in the shed naked except that they had a small cloth round about the middle and a bit of linen in front drawn between the legs and fastened to the said cloth at the back to cover their privities; some had only bark fibre round their bodies. They carried their children on their backs in a band of the same material, with which they were firmly bound to the body of the father or mother. The children supported themselves on the hips and held fast with their arms to the shoulders, of the bearer.

Thereafter they went to sit in the aforesaid shed with the chiefs, 3 in number, Oeleballangh Jampe, Batin Sappe and Posapa by name. They said that they (86) had a higher chief living with the rest of the savages in the neighbourhood of the river of Cassangh without mixing with any other people. They sometimes separated into bands, one here and another there, so that, if they were all collected together, men, women and children, they would number about 3000, of whom only about 40 were here gathered. They had started from their place of abode fully 300 strong and all these and more could be got together within two days from the estates where they were scattered. These savages often go to visit the others on the further coast near Pahangh, even as far as Patania.

When we had spoken thus far with the savages, they asked us to be pleased not to take it amiss that it was their custom for strangers on coming among them to take on oath in token of not
wishing to do them harm or injury. This oath is taken in the following manner: they take a little water, put in some salt and then plunge a creese into it, speaking these words: "If it is our intent to do harm, then may the creese of itself hurt us." Then each drinks a little of the water twice.

This, which is held among them to be a very great oath, (87) they did not demand from us, but the collector, Menie, himself took some arrack, drank it and said: "If we have come to do you harm, may this arrack turn into poison and do us harm." This rite was performed by Captain Mendes, the Malay writer and each of the three chiefs of the savages also twice over.

Thereupon they entered into conversation with the savages and asked them to send someone to Malacca, offering to leave behind, as hostages for the envoys' return and good reception, Captain Alexander Mendes and the Pongoelo and his wife and following, but they would not agree to it, for they said they had become alarmed since some of the Manicabers had deceived them with fair words, surrounded them and carried off their wives and children. Wherefore now they trusted no one.

Meanwhile their womenfolk, clothed just like the men, arrived with the young children. They are usually well favoured; they wear their hair short, so as not to be held fast anywhere when they are running through the forest; they have high hips, which, I believe, is brought about in their youth, because the quite small children are not so; they are whitish yellow in colour, have a swaying (88) gait, almost as if they were dancing, and run at a trot, so that, before one can look round, they are out of sight. Their belief is in conformity with the nature God has given them, they know of no religion. Their language is very strange, but very agreeable among themselves.

These three chiefs could speak Malay, Battin Sappe much better than the others and he also showed himself much more civilized. They liked drinking strong arrack. They said that, if the collector Menie wished to visit them again and they were sojourning at the time in the same neighbourhood, they would go to the river side or to Panckelan Banir, even as far as Poulou, which is about 2 miles nearer than Panckelan Nanning.

He distributed to them some cloth, salt and rice, a creese, 6 assagais, 1 blowpipe and, to the children, some double stivers, which they hang round their necks.

Sometimes one finds bezoar stones in their possession; they get them from onkas and apes.

Their food consists of apes, wild yams, (oebisen) buffaloes, pigs and other wild animals all of which they first lure to them by their charms and then dispatch. The elephants they kill in the
following manner: one of them seizes the beast by the tail, sets his feet on the elephant's heels (back scheenen) and gives him various wounds in the body with an assagai. The elephant, feeling himself wounded, runs round and round in the hope of (89) injuring his antagonist, who, however remains immovable, so that the elephant cannot get rid of him. Meanwhile the others come up and stab and wound the beast with their assagais, until he falls to the ground. Sometimes these creatures in their pain uproot trees to use as weapons of offence against their enemies and occasionally succeed in doing them an injury.

Among these people one sometimes, with luck, finds eagle wood and calambac; resin can be had from them in great quantity, so that the Honourable Company could reap great profit from them, if they could be disposed and roused thereto. The greatest attention must be paid to this matter. With a view to this the collector Menie ordered the Pongoelo to remain among them 3 days longer and to try to persuade them to come and confer with us at certain fixed times.

They were very eager for clothes, rice, tobacco and silver rings. They liked drinking strong arrack, so that almost all of them got intoxicated. They hastened to fetch certain roots given to pregnant women, who cannot bring to birth, wood for fever (hout voor de coortse) and root fibres for inflammation and gave them to the collector Menie.

He took leave of them about 3 in the afternoon and got into the (90) prao. At nightfall he came to the before mentioned church, Agua de Loupa, and at 9 o'clock to the town gate of Malacca and forthwith made his report to the Governor.

The Honourable Company has not hitherto been able to make money by its estates and lands, because, in the early days, they were apportioned for cultivation and house-building to inhabitants, who from long continued occupation have become owners. Many of them have alienated the properties by sale or otherwise without paying anything to the Honourable Company. This custom still continues, for few of the inhabitants have means, most of them being poor, and they have been reduced to a still meaner and worse condition by the recent Manicaber war.

The chief village, Nanningh, is subject to Malacca together with the neighbouring villages and hamlets, Meleque, Perlingh, Inar Commoij, Cherenapoetoee, Bataampa and Sabangh about 6 miles up the river in the valleys there lying between the hills. They are inhabited by Manicabers and Malays, who were under Portuguese jurisdiction and after the conquest of Malacca made a covenant as vassals of the Netherlands and the Honourable Company, as agreed and determined in certain articles in the year 1641 on Aug. 15., as follows:

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
(91) *Articles and Conditions* agreed, concluded and determined between the Honourable Joan's Van Twist, Councillor extraordinary of India and Governor of the town and fort of Malacca, together with his Honour's Council for the one part and Toulella Palawan Captain and Radja Mera Perpatti Sowattan Maranga Matran Mara and Bansade Radje, elders of Nanningh and the surrounding villages for the other part:

In the first place the aforesaid Captain and elders in the name and on behalf of the whole community promise and swear to the illustrious High and Mighty States General of the Free, United Netherlands, to his Highness and his Grace Frederick Hendrick Prince of Orange, etc., to the Directors of the United East India Company in these parts, to the Honourable Governor General and Council of India, as also the Honourable Governor and his Council here in this town and to all commanders appointed over them, or in future to be appointed, to be faithful and true and each and all to the utmost of their ability in all due subjection, to behave to the State of the Netherlands as is their bounden duty as faithful vassals without undertaking anything either directly or indirectly against the said State, abrogating and annulling all contracts and covenants made before this time with the rulers appointed by the King of Spain or of Portugal.

2

And in case any of the people of Nanningh, Manicabers and Malays (92) contrary to the contents of this contract, should run away or be disobedient to the Governor and his officers, the aforesaid Raja and elders are bound on injunction by the Tommagon or fiscal to hand over the same to be punished by the said Governor and Council as he deserves.

3

In the event of a Manicaber inhabitant of Nanningh dying without leaving wife, children or lawful heirs, the Company, as was the custom in the time of the Portuguese, shall have half and the Captain of said Nanningh similarly the other part of the property left by the deceased and, if there are heirs (as aforesaid), the Company is to have a tenth, whereof the Captain shall have half.

4

If any Manicaber inhabitant of the said Nanningh kills another and takes to flight, the Honourable Company shall have all the goods of the same without exception, unless the delinquent left a wife and heir who retains half, as stated before in the case of death.

5

The aforesaid captains, elders and inhabitants of Nanningh both Manicabers and Malays remain bound to render to the general East India Company a tithe from the rice fields and of all
other fruits and for the betel and pepper plantations yearly such rents as have hitherto been customary according to their size on the decision of the valuer (93) of plantations (valiadoor des bortos) advised by the Commissioners of the Honourable Company and, in the event of the said inhabitants selling said plantations among themselves, they shall be bound to pay to the Company or its commissioners the tenth of the price in cash as has been hitherto customary.

6

Provided that at the time of the collection of the aforesaid tithe for the benefit of aforesaid Dutch East India Company the said Company shall be bound to issue of the aforesaid cultivators (gaarders) 200 gantangs ofnelly or unpounded rice for their maintenance and also a piece of linen cloth and one ditto of cashee (cassa) as recompense to the Captain of said Nanningh.

7

When the aforesaid nelly as well as the money for the plantations has been collected the Captain shall have the tithe of the aforesaid incomings both goods and money, as was the custom hitherto, the writer of the said Captain shall have 5 crusadoes and the valuer of said plantations and said nelly also 5 crusadoes for their sole fee and no more.

8

Any vessels coming with betel from Nanningh are bound to lie before the warehouse (banghsaal) and to pay as dues 100 in the 1000 of said betel leaves, also for each prao one crusado for the benefit of aforesaid Company, also for the servant of the Collector or Shahbandar 100 leaves out of each betel sack (hens, tobacco and milk in bamboos are excepted, these have been exempt from any dues).

9

Also that aforesaid Company or the collector be under obligation (94) always to keep a servant in the warehouse to supply the people coming with the aforesaid boats with pots, platters, waterpots, parangs (paraugb) to chop their wood, candles or lamps, also two meals, one schoupa (that is 1½ lbs.) of rice for each person, and also salt or fresh fish and vegetables in proportion; further provisioning being, in the case of long delay at the warehouse, at the charge of said persons.

10

And when any praos of the Company are present in Pankelan and the inhabitants of above mentioned Nanningh come down with their own boats (which they are otherwise not allowed to do), they are bound to pay to the Honourable Company or its collector 2 tangas (tanges) for each prao besides the dues of their goods as aforesaid.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
11

It is also granted to the inhabitants that said collector or his servants shall not have power to exact the betel dues before the price of said leaves has been fixed in the warehouse and the same have been sold in order to prevent loss of the same by damage to said leaves.

12

If any praos or baloons (baloiins) arrive at Panckelan Nanning (om leegh,)* the owners of goods are bound to deposit aforesaid goods in the house of the jure Pankelangh or inspector (visitateur) of the said boats until he has procured carriers from Nanning, the fee of aforesaid jure Panckelang, viz. 5 crusados a month, to be paid by the Honourable Company.

13

(95) If the inhabitants of Nanningh wish to depart from their dwelling place and go elsewhere, they must show said collector a permit in writing from the Captain and stamped with the seal of the Company, together with a fowl as a present from each person for the profit of the Honourable Company aforesaid.

14

Similarly if any Manicabers come from other places to dwell or travel in aforesaid Nanningh, they shall be obliged as heretofore, to pay per head one real of eight in specie to the General East India Company, and if he goes away without the consent of the collector or tommagon and without paying the poll tax, as above, he shall forfeit over and above that sum a fine of 10 reals to the aforesaid Company.

15

If any male or female slaves run away from Nanningh to Malacca to become Christians, the owners of such slaves shall have as compensation the just half of the price of said slaves according to the valuation set by the tommagon, fiscal, bailiff or collector, and no more.

16

But if any slaves of the Honourable Company or of the inhabitants of Malacca, whether Christians or Moors, flee to Nanningh or the surrounding places, the aforesaid captains and elders, together with all the inhabitants, without exception, of these places, shall be bound to detain the runaways and to bring them promptly to Malacca, in order to hand them over to their masters, (96) receiving therefor as a recognition and acknowledgment from said owners 5 crusados, and no more.

*The original here has in Panckelan van Nanning om leegh comande, which might naturally mean "arriving at Panckalang from Nanning", but can hardly do so in view of the jure panckalang being expected to procure carriers from Nanning. This must have been a case of vessels coming from downstream. The sense of om leegh is not clear.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
And in order that the purport of above article may be observed without violation, said heads promise and vow for themselves, as well as in the name of the whole community, to deliver within the space of one month to the Governor or his deputy all runaway Christian male or female slaves acquired both during the siege and afterwards and sold to the Manicabers, without concealing or holding back any of the same under any pretext or cloak whatsoever.

Provided that they receive as ransom for those whom they acquired during aforesaid siege their value according to the approved assessment of the Governor and his Council; in whose discretion it shall be to take possession of aforesaid slaves for said price or to allow their owners to retain them.

Nevertheless, if any free Malacca Christians wish to sojourn in said Nanningh and maintain themselves by agriculture or betel planting, permission shall be granted to them, on condition that they pay the taxes along with the other inhabitants, provided that such sojourn is voluntary and not due to overpersuasion or constraint on the part of any man.

Aforesaid elders, as above, promise to hand over to the commissioners of said Governor in Malacca within the time appointed (97) all the weapons, i.e. pikes, muskets, daggers, hangers, swords, also gunpowder, matches, ball and other ammunition, nothing being reserved or excepted, without retention or concealment, much less buying, selling or transporting elsewhere, of any of the same, on pain of loss of life and property.

Which penalty shall also be incurred and incontinently paid by all who, after the making of this present contract, shall sell any Christians, whether bond or free, to Moors or heathen, or try to withdraw or carry off the same from their masters, whether with their good will or by force, more particularly such as have such Christians circumcised or try forcibly to induce them thereto.

The aforesaid inhabitants of Nanningh shall not be permitted to trade or traffic with any foreign nation directly or indirectly, but are bound to bring their goods down the Malacca river only, without holding any other traffic or communication with aforesaid foreign traders along the river Pannagie on any pretext whatever on pain of forfeiting life and goods.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
And in order that the purport of the points and articles stated above may be followed and observed inevitably and in all particulars the aforesaid Touella Palawan is, by common consent, appointed and given power by the Governor and Council as chief and captain over said Nanningh and its territory, and Radja Mera Perpatty Souwatan Maranga Matta Mera and Bangsa Radja as elders and councillors with the same (98) Touella Palawan; without whose advice and approval nothing touching the government and administration of Nanning shall be discussed or decided, on pain of nullification and loss of office; wherefore blank notes stamped with the sign of the Honourable Company should not be allowed to be distributed by the clerk, Intje Cadaer (in M. S. Vadaer), for the writing of any orders or passes unless the same appears to be* by said common consent (*ten zijn den selve blijckene [v. l. deselvve blijken], van voors gemeen consent).

Thus done, resolved and agreed by the Governor and his Council together with the aforesaid Touella Palawan and the elders (except Radja Mera) and for greater security signed by both parties. Concluded in the town and fort of Malacca, this 15th Aug. 1641, and signed Joan van Twist, Anthonio Hurt, Gerard Herbers, J. Lamotius, Jan Verpoorten, Pieter Baack, Laurens Forsenburgh, Jan Jansz Menie, sabandar in the presence of me, Adriaan Hooftkamp, Secretary.

In many particulars they have not observed these articles, particularly the payment of the Company’s revenue from the paddy crops and from fines; nevertheless they shewed themselves tolerably obedient until 1644, when the Governor Jeremias van Vliet went therither in person on the 3rd Feb., having with him the captain, Laurens Forsenburgh, the sabandaar, Jan Jansz Menie, the fiscal, Gerrit Rijser and the secretary, Joan Truijtman with

- 60 Dutch soldiers
- 60 armed inhabitants of Malacca
- 40 blacks, among them 20 Caffers.

His intention was to compose the strife which was raging between some chiefs and the common people, to punish the ill doers, and to get out of their hands the black Christians, both free and bond, and the arms fallen into their possession during (99) the siege of Malacca. At first they made good payments, and agreed to everything the Governor demanded from them, but when their neighbours, the Rombouwers, had the same demands made of them, including the restitution of certain stolen goods and of the village Tampin inhabited by a resident of Malacca, one Alexander Mendos, to which they laid claim in virtue of a gift from the king of Johor, though they at first made good promises, they

*Or "unless they appear to him to be," if the first reading is adopted.
delayed performance of them. His Honour therefore sent Captain Forsenburgh and sabandaar Menie with 6 Dutch soldiers to them from Nanning to hasten the matter somewhat.

The men of Rombouw ambushed them on their journey thither, in the woods and they were all massacred, before the arrival of the force of 20 men dispatched to their help. These men also were instantly attacked by the Rombouwers from the woods and, after the loss of the sergeant, who commanded them, they were scattered. The Governor had gone to their support with all his remaining force, but was hard put to it to withstand the enemy and make good his escape when attacked during his retreat. In some that it was not without having come through great peril that, coming down the river with his men, he arrived once more in Malacca. He left his chest behind with 13000 to 14000 reals in it and it fell into the hands of the pursuers. Thirty men were murdered or fell in the fight with the men of Rombouw.

An attempt was made to take vengeance for this at once by making ready, on the day after the return of the Governor to Malacca, an expedition of 300 men under the command of the chief merchant, Jan Hermansz., but, after they had been summoned to arms and mustered, there arose a sudden alarm and outcry in the suburb that the Manicabers were coming to Malacca in great force, which, although false, caused great dejection and the expedition was put off to a better opportunity. It was not taken up again until the 8th Feb. 1645 under the command of the secretary, Joan Truijtm and Lieutenant Hans Cruger with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(100)</th>
<th>10 Dutch military officers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 armed men from the burgher company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80 inhabitants of Malacca armed as soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 Dutch sailors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 inhabitants of Malacca as carriers of the baggage and food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 slaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>350 men</td>
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Their task was to attack and exterminate the men not only of Rombouw but of Nanning also, because they had combined and united with the former since the aforesaid treachery and massacre, though the men of Nanning pretended that they had been persuaded and constrained thereto by their neighbours of Rombouw, these being stronger than themselves.

The result achieved by our troops was of no great importance, for they only burnt the houses of the nearest village, Melecque, and destroyed the orchards and paddy plantations. They were unable to follow up their first attempts, through lack of food and

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
by reason of the fatigue of our men. Moreover the enemy were gathering together and their number had already increased according to the report of our forces) to 2000 armed men.

Up to that time the enemy had suffered so little annoyance that they went on robbing and plundering every day both in the jungle and along the shore (strant), carrying off our inhabitants and their slaves and using them in their own service or selling them elsewhere. If they were not able to take alive, but had it in their power to kill, they did not refrain from doing so.

A stronger expedition was therefore undertaken on the last day of Feb. 1646 by the Governor Arnold de Vlamingh van Outshorn under the leadership of his second in command, the Honourable Valerio van Gistelen. It consisted of 570 men, viz.

(101) 290 whites
  190 inhabitants of Malacca
  90 slaves

570 men in all.

This army, after much fatigue and some skirmishes with the enemy, penetrated on the sixth day as far as the chief village, Nanning, burning the houses and laying waste the paddy plantations. They also felled about 700 to 800 coconut palms and pinang trees, with which they made a strong palisade and established themselves within it to allow our troops, which were very weary, to get some rest and to enable them to make a better defence against assaults of the enemy, if any should be attempted, and an estimate of the length of time their remaining supplies of food and ammunition would last. They found themselves so badly provided, especially with bullets, gunpowder and matches that they deemed it inadvisable to break further through the thick Rombouw jungle. They thought it better to turn back to Malacca after staying two days, so that they might not appear to be fleeing from the enemy through fear, but to be turning back satisfied, having arranged matters to their liking.

The damage already suffered by the enemy had, however, filled him with such dismay that he hoisted a flag of truce to get speech with us. His request was granted the more readily that we had already decided for the reasons given to turn back and we came to an agreement to the effect that our troops were to retire thence and that they (the enemy), after the lapse of five days, were to send their envoys to Malacca to make peace, as actually came to pass; the enemy having first restored to our troops in the camp three slaves they had stolen.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
On the 10th March our force arrived in Malacca. Not one man of ours had been killed by the enemy on this expedition, a few were wounded, but not severely, except one who afterwards died.

The aforesaid envoys appeared on the appointed day in Malacca, viz. 7 persons, among them only two (102) of good standing, Chilly Molucco, brother-in-law of Lella Maradji, chief in Rombouw, and Catip Itam Moeda, son-in-law of the shahbandar there. They brought letters with them and presents from the said Lella Maradja and the shahbandar and the elders in Rombouw. They had full powers, in writing, to conclude a lasting peace with the Governor and Council in Malacca. On their request five more persons of quality were added to the original two, and they then put forward the following demand:

Firstly, three persons of standing in Rombouw and the same in Nanning to be punished with death for the murder of Captain Laurens Forsenburgh and shahbandar Jan Meni; further also three of the common people for each of the others who were with the two named and were also killed.

Secondly, restitution of the stolen chest of Governor van Vliet with its contents or the value of the same, estimated at 2000 rea.

Thirdly, return of all the stolen persons.

Fourthly, payment of all the cost of the expeditions.

Fifthly and lastly, to make acknowledgment of their misdeeds and publicly to ask pardon, with a promise to do such or the like no more in future, but to deal with us, as also with the inhabitants of the villages subject to us, in all friendship and good faith, to repair to their abodes and do us due homage, as was customary in former times.

This demand, as touching the execution of their people, distressed (altereerde) them and they begged for pardon; they promised, if it were granted, to carry out all the rest, as far as (103) should be possible. It was decided to refer this matter to their Honours in Batavia, so they were told that pardon must be asked for there. An offer was made to allow them to go thither; if they were disinclined to do this, they must stay here to await of their Honours; this last they elected to do.

On June 4, 1646 their Honours’ rescript and order by letter of the 22nd May was brought here, the purport being as follows:—

The ensign Anthonij Kerckhoven has handed to us your Honour’s esteemed letter and enclosures of March 29, last, from which we have learnt with great satisfaction the success of the force equipped against the rebels of Nanning and Rombouw under 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
the command of the chief merchant, Valerius van Gistelen, and that, by the damage done to their houses and paddy and the destruction of them the same were brought to the point of earnestly begging for pardon for their rebellion and for the murder committed on Captain de Vries and shahbandar Jan Menie, and have offered to live henceforth under a valid contract in peace with us as obedient children and that the matter had advanced so far that twelve reputable persons had arrived in Malacca as envoys to remain there in safety till further orders from us and then to make a final decision.

We have read the detailed report of the conference already held by your Honour with them over the matter and his opinion as to how it should be handled and, among other things, have seen to our regret, what we long ago recognized as the truth, that the Governor van Vlieth was largely the cause of the aforesaid murder and of the rupture with those peoples by reason of his demands, accompanied by violent threats, for the completion on the next day (104) of what he had agreed with them should be done after three days, a demand they proved to be impossible of fulfilment; and also that this was the sole reason for their taking such a desperate resolution and continuing the war up to the present time.

We agree with the demand for heavy punishment therefor and that they deserve to be executed as an example for others, but, on the other hand, taking into consideration the fact that our officials have been to a great extent the cause and that they (the rebels) have now come to make submission, we feel that it would engender bitterness rather than reverence, together with the continuance of the war (which our superiors would be glad to see ended), and that by the shedding of a little blood the dead cannot be brought back to life; therefore we wish the matter had been settled by your Honour, whereby you would have acquired great respect and credit. However, since the case for certain reasons has been referred to us, we have decided, after deliberation, in order to come to a sure peace with these people, whereby the welfare of Malacca will be greatly increased, to write orders to your Honour to remit the death penalty in our name, provided that prompt restitution is made of the stolen goods and slaves, giving them strictly to understand that our consent would not have been given to this, if your Honour and the Council in Malacca had not so urgently interceded for them; endeavouring moreover to make such a valid contract with them under advantageous conditions as your Honour and the Council shall find to pertain to the greatest service of the Company and to the progress of Malacca. Stipulate also that they must make convenient roads from their villages to Malacca so as to have at all times fit and safe access from the one to the other; and see to it that on our side the terms are always rigidly.
adhered to, whereby we trust that, in time, great service and profit will be derived from the said and other surrounding peoples, (105) whereto all good usage and friendly treatment must be contributed by the government.

On receipt of this writing and in accordance with it the envoys were told that their Honours aforesaid remitted the punishment of death, which had been richly deserved, if they satisfied the other articles proposed. But they announced that they were not empowered to enter into a final contract without first acquainting their chiefs, Lella Maharadja and Radja Mera with our desires. They asked us therefore to write to them or send some of our people to them to settle everything. The latter we rejected, but the former we agreed to.

Thereupon various letters were exchanged between us. We insisted that they should either send proxies to make the contract or empower their envoys in Malacca to do so. They, on the other hand, insisted that we should send for that purpose our shahbandar and Malay writer to them, or, if we could not agree to that, release their envoys in accordance with the assurance given them that they should return unharmed, even if no agreement were reached, actually daring to assert that it was not they but we who had first asked for an armistice and peace. They persisted so obstinately in this demand that they gave us clearly to understand that they would never agree to our wishes even if we should, in defiance of our given word and written promise, illtreat the envoys.

The point was deliberated over again and again, and at long last it was decided by a majority of votes in the Council to send to them, in accordance with their persistent demand, the shahbandar, Abraham Steen, and the Malay writer, Intje Cadeer, with the addition of a sergeant and six soldiers and moreover (106) to release all their envoys. This came to pass and our people having set out on the 8th Sept. 1646 and returned on the 21., their Honours in Batavia were acquainted by letter with their success thus:

The matters between us and the Manicabers, which were still unsettled at the date of our last writing, have been fully arranged. Before we could reach this end with that people we were perforce obliged to send our shahbandar thither with their envoys. This was such a dangerous undertaking, that some members of the Council (the President being one of these), could not agree to it, nevertheless, in order to avoid all reproach, they had the agreement made (latende...dovereenstemming...plaats hebben), according to old custom in a critical council, as may your Honours be pleased to see registered in the minute book, under date Sept. 1st, the actual views expressed by each of the members of the Council. Now God be praised, all has turned out reasonably

[1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
well without mishap. The Compact, with our good intention, could not be brought about in as orderly a manner as we desired, owing to the uncivilized character of these people, in no respect more evident than in their aversion to much writing. Nevertheless they have agreed to all we have demanded from them, in the articles dispatched to your Honours per Den Haen, except the payment of the expenses both of the successive expeditions and of their stay here, and that for the reason (which is in fact a true one) that they are not able; also as regards the goods which were taken from Governor van Vlieth or the value thereof, together with the slaves whom they, from time to time, (107) have stolen from here. But they are to pay in three instalments within nine months, because one and another thereof is already lost and consumed and almost all the slaves have been sold at a small price here or there. They have meanwhile restored to us, as an earnest (bij provisie), 6 stolen slaves, 1 silver candlestick, 2 silver spoons, 8 silver trenchers (tellore; H. C. tahljoren), 1 Spanish cassock, 1 undergarment, 1 red satin doublet with gold buttons and a small silver plated handle (hengseltje)* mostly belonging to Governor van Vlieth.

Whereupon it ensued that Radja Mera with six of his councillors from Nanning appeared in Malacca in obedience to a summons and the following resolution was taken:


Whereas, according to our last letter, Radja Mera arrived here yesterday with six of his principal councillors in order to be present at the acceptance and confirmation of the provisional peace lately made with our shahbandar, Abraham Steen, it has been decided, on the motion of the President, to give audience to-morrow to said Radja Mera and his councillors or orang kayas, but to have them interrogated, before appearing before his Honour in the Council chamber by two commissioners from the Council as to their purpose in coming here, so as to keep those revolted peoples, on this opportunity, which has brought them once more under our government, in all humility and to that end to cause them, at the next meeting, to stand with uncovered (108) heads and make confession of the rebellion they have been guilty of, and then to read aloud the pardon before them all in Portuguese and Malay and to hand it over in the presence of the Chinese captain, Notchim, so that it may the sooner and better be spread abroad among this community. But, when the aforesaid has been carried out without cavil, it is also decreed, in order to shew our good intention and to make them grateful, to honour said Radja Mera with a black velvet cassock (caedjack) edged with gold

*It is not clear whether this is some independent object or part of the furnishings of the doublet (possibly a contrivance to hang it up by).
gallon (gallon) and each of his orang kayas with a garment and turban. The making ready of all these is laid upon the shahbandar.

They comported themselves in such a way that thereupon the pardon was read and handed over, its purport being as follows:

Pardon.

Whereas Radja Mera, chief of Nanning and the department villages and hamlets Melecspe, Perlm, [Perlin], Cammoy, Batouampa, Cherenepoete, Sabangh and Inar, being under the jurisdiction of this town of Malacca, has approached us, not only on several occasions by letters sent to us, but also in person with some of his chief councillors and has humbly begged forgiveness and pardon for himself and his subjects for their insolent rebellion against our State and especially for that he, for no valid reasons, maintained opposition to this fort and its good inhabitants until God Almighty was pleased to bless the weapons we justly took up, and whereas, (100) by our last expedition, we once more, on the 8th March of this year brought their land under our power and authority, therefore we, the President and Council of Malacca, having regard to their said humble petition, have been inclined to mercy, since no good whatever is done to our cause by shedding men's blood, in view of this and many other good reasons, on our express intercession, our Supreme Government in these parts, their Honours the Council of India have, in their last letter, pardoned the aforesaid penitent with his councillors and all the people subject to him and remitted the well-deserved death penalty. Herewith then we also, the President and Council aforesaid, on their further faithful promise to shew renewed obedience, have decided to grant this act of pardon for above named Radja Mera with all his councillors and the people under them and within the jurisdiction of our State of Malacca, both those living in above named villages and in Nanning; in the name and on behalf of the High Mighty States General, His Highness Frederick Hendrick by the grace of God Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau, etc., and the directors of the chartered East India Company of the United Netherlands together with the Honourable Council of India, our superior government of these eastern countries, residing in Batavia. We insert also hereby that henceforth we will think no more of past happenings and will regard and treat them henceforth altogether as our obedient vassals without doing the smallest harm or offence to their people or permitting such to be done, as has been in the past.

(110) In confirmation of which we have appended hereunder our customary sign manual together with the seal of said Company. Dated in the town and fort of Malacca the 15th Nov. 1646.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The men of Rombouw being once more accepted as friends and allies by the contract made with the shahbandar, Abraham Steen aforesaid, the agreement has been adhered to, but they failed to carry out their duty and promise in the further restitution of what they had stolen, for in 1647 they had paid to the junior merchant, Meydert Clinkert, who had been sent to them, only 81 r* weight of silver plate, 79 small gold buttons set with small diamonds, 38 gold buttons, 2 old bloodstained hats and 2 do. ragged pairs of breeches, 270 gantangs of paddy and 22 ½ reals in cash (contant). Moreover they were urged harshly by our people to further restitution and satisfaction, because they always excused themselves on the ground of inability, since there were no more slaves or goods in existence and they were incapable through poverty of giving money in their stead, being a people that will always lose their property rather than their lives. However the tithe of the paddy crop the people of Nanning allowed us to have, if we sent our people for it to their villages, but still no more than they chose, and that so small a quantity that the expenses incurred were greater than the proceeds (as was the case also with what said Clinkert dispatched), therefore our people afterwards were satisfied if they came in person here to Malacca every year to pay a definite amount in money. This amounted to from 28 to 30 or 35 re* less than the fees and presents which were made on these occasions to Radja Mera and the orang kayas (who usually brought a goat and a little betel or sirij with them as an offering), but was nevertheless (111) continued so long as they did not fail in their chief duty of obedience, and, if they complained of bad crops and dear rice, they were released also, on their petition, from the contribution, though scarcely worthy of the name, in view of its small amount. This happened in the years 1675, 1676 and 1677, when we contented ourselves with their coming down the Malacca river to the frontier daily bringing their betel leaf, fowls and sometimes also a little tin; they were at liberty to take back with them what they needed in rice, salt and cloth, as they did.

All these particulars I have collected from far and near, as it were, in order to get a knowledge of what happened between us and these people from the time of our conquest of Malacca onwards. We shall now describe what has occurred lately and what are the present conditions between us and them.

These Manicabers then, an idle, sluggish, lazy, faithless and perfidious race, have enjoyed the above mentioned peace with us since 1646 and to all appearance have prospered and multiplied and, having therefore waxed proud and arrogant, have united with the people of Songhoedjongh, subject to Johore, their nearest neighbours and have chosen a king for themselves from among the Manicaber princes of Sumatra. He declares himself a cousin of
the king of Johore, but is, in fact, a fugitive Mohammedan priest, who, according to rumour, was driven out, on account of his turbulence, by his own people in Sumatra and by Atchin, where he tried to secure support and adherents.

This man came to Nanningh and Rombouw by the river Pannagie with a single ship and without ceremony accompanied by only a few followers. (112) When raised to the rank of king, he succeeded in inducing his newly acquired subjects to make war on Malacca, but to keep their intention secret until their preparations were complete, in order to attack us entirely at unawares and unexpectedly.

To this end he wrote us a hypocritical letter, in which he gave himself a number of bombastic, high titles and honours, containing false complaints that his people were interfered with by our patrols in the Straits, when bringing their vessels to Malacca, in defiance of the old contracts; demanding that henceforth these contracts should be better observed. Notifying also that he was now established in Nanning and Rombouw and intended as a religious man to journey to Mecca.

We received this letter on the 11th March 1677, sent by him with seven persons, whom we caused to appear before us in the Council and in whose presence we had the letter read and afterwards translated. We had at that time no knowledge of his having been chosen king by the Manicabers and judged by the tenour of the letter that it had been written to the order of a presumptuous, insolent madman. Moreover, because the letter had no proper seal in the Malay or Manicaber manner and the black seal that was on it was very slovenly and ugly, we sent it back on the 16th March unanswered with the bearers, who had nothing to propose beyond the contents of the letter.

They were scarcely gone before we heard a rumour of the Manicaber expedition to Malacca with an army of 3770 men under (113) the command of this king, of whom it was reported that he was able to do great miracles; such as e.g. that he could poison the wind and make it blow wherever he willed in order to do men to death, bewitch cannon and firearms so that they could not be fired, harden his warriors to such a degree that they could not be wounded, much less killed by our troops, that he himself could change his shape three times a day and even make himself invisible, and other absurdities of the same sort. This, to some extent, intimidated the superstitious black Roman Catholics and other silly, credulous people. In consequence of these rumours, which daily increased, we began to make some defences in the northern suburb, which lay completely open, and sent a letter to the people of Nanningh running as follows:

Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca together with the 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Council there to Radja Mera and all the elders in Nanningh and also of the villages under their jurisdiction gives friendly greeting with good wishes for the prosperity of all.

Some days ago there came to us from Rombouve a letter written, as was affirmed in the opening words, by a Manicabers kinglet. On the receipt of this letter we showed some respect and honour both to it and to those who brought it, but, when the same letter was brought before us, opened and read, we detected at once from the high and exalted title the writer gave himself, as also from the mean, slovenly, (114) contemptible seal affixed thereto, that the sender of said letter must be considered a presumptuous, insolent madman, of whom we had never heard. In this persuasion we were afterwards further strengthened, when we learnt that he was a fugitive and runaway from the Manicaber country in Sumatra, in fact an impostor. We therefore deemed it unnecessary to answer the letter. We made the bearers acquainted with that decision and allowed them to depart therewith unmolested. We are sending said letter in its original form to your Honours herewith in order that your Honours may be able yourselves to judge of it and summon your Honours to come speedily hither in such numbers as your Honours may yourselves decide upon, so as to confer with us on certain matters touching the well being both of ourselves and of you. We are willing to suffer Radja Mera, on account of his great age, to be excused. Let us have the aforesaid letter back, that we may be able to send it in due time to the rightful Manicaber king. Your Honours may perchance have a letter from him some day to warn you to give neither heed nor hearing to this impostor, as we also hereby earnestly enjoin upon you.

Malacca 24th March 1677.

The bearers of this letter were some (M. S. een, probably for eenige) of our Malay inhabitants and three of the men from Nanning, who had shortly before come down with their betel leaf and had stayed behind, through the majority had already taken flight. On their voyage with the letter up the Malacca river, they were driven back by some Manicabers and were not suffered to carry it to Nanningh. They therefore returned without having accomplished their task (113) and without the three men of Nanning, who had separated themselves betimes from the others. It was, however a matter of much concern to us that the letter should be delivered, in order that we might know, from the receiving or failing to receive an answer thereto, the certainty or otherwise of war, and whether our vassals, the people of Nanning, had combined with the other Manicabers or not. We therefore induced the Moor, Ossenina Maharadja, who had shortly before come to us here with a letter and present from the king of
Johore, to go up the river to Nanning with the letter. He returned after only two days' absence on the 27th March, and reported that on his voyage he had met enemy troops at various places along the river, but that they allowed him to pass out of respect to the king of Johore, so that he had got to Nanning to Radja Mera. He, however, would not accept our letter except in the presence of the elected king, whom they call Radja Ebrahim.

This man listened to the reading of the letter and then publicly declared his intention of beginning and carrying out the resolution taken of making war on Malacca and indeed of conquering the town and fort within a few days. He persisted in this, although this Ossenina Maradja counselled him against it and told him of the defences we had already made and of the further works in which we were daily engaged, assuring him that he would not succeed in winning either the town or the fort even if he besieged it for several years, and that all he would accomplish would be to make a number of poor people still poorer by burning and destroying their houses and gardens outside the town; (116) moreover that the Dutch had anticipated him in this by having themselves already done it in the case of such as were in the way of an uninterrupted outlook, declaring that he had seen this with his own eyes.

When the Moor returned to us with these unexpected tidings and bringing in writing no answer at all to our letter, but, by word of mouth the assurance that the enemy in great numbers was advancing under various commanders, we had war proclaimed against them and forbade the sending of any supplies to them and all correspondence with them on pain of death. We busied ourselves very zealously with the completion of the works already begun and the addition of others necessary to the protection of the northern suburb. To hasten progress, we pressed into the service all the slaves of the Company's servants and of the inhabitants; so much the more since the dwellers in said suburb seemed to regard it as already lost and came every day into the fort in flight with their wives, children and property and especially, because the retention of the same was of great importance by reason of its being so closely built over with houses, both of brick and of wood, also because of the compounds and gardens planted with many fruit trees and sown with vegetables, where the enemy would have found good lodging and food and would have had the opportunity to distress the fort, being so near to it. We therefore had the chief approaches strengthened with all speed by the works before specified and provided them well with cannon for better resistance to assaults from the enemy. To prevent his breaking in, we closed the principal streets with barricades and planted guns there. Moreover, when we saw the enemy approaching, at about two musket shots (117) outside the northern suburb, we hastily threw
the buffaloes working at the powdermill, they also being employed there. When sitting on the river bank having a meal, they were suddenly attacked by the Manicabers; five of them escaped from the cruel hands of the enemy by taking to the river, but the others remained behind.

The number of the enemy dead and wounded was undoubtedly not small, but we cannot record with any certainty how many there were, as it has (121) not yet come to our knowledge.

This then is the result of the war treacherously made on us by these Manicabers, without the least cause, at a time when we were at peace with them.

At the beginning, in order to cut off all supplies from the enemy, we closed their river Pannagie, which is about four miles northwards from here, with palisades at a point two miles up and kept a garrison there and took good care that nothing was taken to them along the Malacca river. These two are the only ways they could use conveniently to provide themselves with necessaries. They should be convenient also some day for an attack by our people on them in their own villages, and, if possible, their complete extermination. This must assuredly be done some time (unless we are willing to be plagued in this way from time to time by the outrages, robberies and brigandage which they have in the past inflicted on our people and we have had to endure with no small loss), so that we may be able to live here in quiet and to keep our good inhabitants from harm. Otherwise they will probably take a dislike to the place and move away; moreover other people would not be attracted to come here to live, although this country must have a larger population, especially of industrious (122) Chinese, so that the necessary cultivation of the soil may be continued and other traffic and trade may be carried on, for the black Christians are all very inert, too idle and lazy to have any inclination thereto.

Of all this, or most of it, we have advised their Honours in Batavia on May 30 last by the fly boat, Yselsteyn arrived here from Bengal, intending to proceed forthwith to Batavia and have begged lor as speedy a reinforcement as possible of 150 soldiers, since the enemy had not then departed and we did not know when he would desist from his evil designs and abandon this town, and, in order to preserve it and keep it safe, we must rely mainly on our military garrison; especially if Johor also came against us, whereof there was a rumour that the Laxamana with 30 vessels, each manned by 100 troops, was coming hither. Their Honours wrote that the expedition to the enemy's own territory must be postponed until their Honours should be able to send us 600 soldiers, so that nothing should be begun the success of which was doubtful.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
This reinforcement of 150 soldiers we received on July 21 by the fly boat Soesdijk and it greatly relieved our anxiety. The dispatch of the further military force was at first to some extent promised, but in their Honours' later letters they announced that we must not expect it, since they could not spare so many soldiers for dispatch hither, (123) but that they still hoped that some day, at a more convenient season, it might be done; otherwise the enemy will grow more enterprising and bolder in their daily deeds of robbery and pillage, for the ordinary method of having the plain and jungle traversed by our horse and foot does not succeed in preventing them; not even if we kept a troop for a considerable time in the jungle.

This was apparent in 1673 when we issued an order to the officers of said troop to the following purport:

Order for Lieut. Hendrik Temmer together with Sergeant Hendrik Kenneke and the captain of the burgher force Jacob Sonneman advancing with a troop up the Malacca river to the jungle to catch the kidnappers who maintain themselves there.

Malacca has been plagued constantly, even when the Portuguese owned it, by the kidnappers who are certainly Malays, though they bear the name of Manicabers and Saletters. These men do not scruple to attack unawares and carry off both free men and slaves and then sell them elsewhere; if they cannot secure them alive, they kill them. These rascals have sometimes been hindered to some extent by the ordinary means used up to the present of having the jungle watched by our men, viz. two soldiers of the guard at Bouquet China and six blacks from the burgher guard, (124) and also of keeping eight men of the most trustworthy black inhabitants constantly armed with muskets and causing them to traverse the jungle every week. This has been so especially when now and then one or another of their people has been captured by our men and hanged without mercy, his carcass being exposed as carrion for the birds. Notwithstanding this, after remaining for a time in hiding, they appear once more without our soldiers, black inhabitants or even our Malays, who are over and over again sent out against them, being able to catch them; because they have many hiding places in the jungle. Wherefore it comes to pass that they suddenly fall upon our inhabitants and their slaves, who have their gardens along the river bank and cut wood in the jungle and fish on the seashore, instantly bind and carry them off, as has happened again recently.

It also happens that the men of Nanningh and Rombouw, who are Manicabers inhabiting the jungle and fields among the hills about six miles behind Malacca, have warned us in letters that one Asy Aboul Jabaaar has assembled many of these rogues for the purpose, not only of kidnapping men from round about this place, but also of doing us all possible damage, asserting that
they have been provoked thereto because one of their friends has been found dead not far from here. This was a (125) haji, who ran amock or played the raving madman, trying to kill everyone he could get hold of; wherefore he was killed in the rage of those whom he himself meant to kill.

These people of Nanningh and Rombouw, the former being Manicabers subject to Malacca and the latter to Johor, have been always suspected of being accessory to this kidnapping and sharing the guilt thereof. There are assuredly grounds for this belief, for they receive the kidnapped men, buy them for a small sum and then sell them again for higher prices, or, if we write to them on the subject, they refuse to restore the men except for a large sum, disguising this base profit under the pretext that they have sought out the thieves (dat zij de dieven opgesocht) and paid them that amount for the men, moreover that they are unable to withstand these villains, the men of Nanningh shifting the blame on those of Rombouw and these on the men of Nanningh. However we believe that they are in collusion and that we must put little trust in either; still before as yet undertaking anything against them, except keeping a close and careful watch on their doings and actions, we intend only to drive these kidnappers away or to destroy them.

To this end we have decided to maintain in the jungle for a whole month a troop consisting of 12 of the best soldiers of our garrison, 14 (126) of the black inhabitants, 8 Malays together with one surgeon, a baggage master, a carpenter and 14 slaves, 53 men, in the hope that, when these kidnappers learn that we are so much in earnest in our action against them, they will abandon the jungle of their own accord, or, even if they remain there still, that it will be possible for this troop under your careful leadership to find, discover and destroy them. Wherefore you must have the jungle traversed both by day and night, whenever the weather is suitable, in order to spy out the present whereabouts of these rascals, with this object sending the Malays in advance, as the ways are best known to them and they have a better knowledge than our people of how to penetrate the thick jungle, so as in their turn to surprise these robbers, provided that the necessary help and support are given them when it may be wanted.

However, in case these villains should be gathered together elsewhere in such strength that you would be obliged to approach them in full force, it would perhaps be necessary to divide the troops into four sections so as to be able to march in good order, that is: the Malays, as stated, as vanguard a short distance in advance, then the other three sections following closely on each other, dividing the soldiers and black inhabitants in such manner as, from the conditions of way and place, you may deem advisable.
and as you shall decide with the others, faithfully supporting each other when need arises so as to destroy the aforesaid (127) kidnappers. There is no need for you to bring back any prisoners, cut off their heads on the spot where you find them and hang the bodies by the legs to the trees to instil fear into any of their accomplices who may happen to behold the sight. All the heads cut off you may send to us from time to time to be exposed. Ten re for each head shall be distributed as a present for the benefit of the members of the troop. This we hope will encourage them to search out these rascals unweariedly and get their heads.

But, since it will not be possible for this troop to be on the move all the time, it will be necessary for you to choose some place as headquarters or rendezvous in which to establish yourself and at times to remain together and reassemble in after being separated and scattered. For this purpose we think the place called Agua de Loupa situated about four miles up the river, where there is a narrow tongue of land stretching into the middle of the river, would be not inconvenient; however, if you can find a better, you may choose it as permanent headquarters where the provisions, ammunition, utensils, etc., and the rest of the baggage must be collected and kept. You will, as a rule, leave the 14 slaves, who accompany you in the light praos in which you travel, on the boats (128) with a good guard and with them the baggage master Jeronimus Wilhelmus, and the carpenter, so that you can employ them as opportunity serves. You can see of what the said provisions, ammunitions of war, tools and other baggage consist from the list thereof made and delivered to you. The said baggage master shall have the oversight and render an account of the same. Take heed to do everything to the end that nothing is neglected, wasted or lost and that the residue is brought back here on your return.

The Lieut. Hendrick Temmer shall first, as its chief, conduct the troop up the river and bring it to the place which you with the others shall judge suitable and convenient as headquarters, and, when you have established the necessary order in everything there, you shall forthwith return to us to make a report, so that, should anything be lacking, we may furnish the same. In the absence of the lieutenant, the sergeant, Hendricq Kenneke shall be in command of our soldiers and the captain of the burgher force, Jacob Sonneman, of the black inhabitants and the Malays together with the hired slaves; but, if said Sonneman also on occasion has leave to come away, aforesaid sergeant shall have command over the whole troop during his absence.

In case you deem it necessary to erect something on the place chosen for a fixed rendezvous (129) to secure and protect it both from wild beasts and the wicked Manicabers, so as not to be surprised by them and taken at unawares, whether it be by an

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
earthenn wall or pagar all round the camp of the troop or by blocking the approaches to it with felled trees and brushwood, you may do it in the most convenient way, provided that not much time is spent on it, but that the business is speedily disposed of.

The enforcement of ordinary military usage in establishing and keeping a good watch and in first letting the troops, when tired with marching, have rest and refreshment before being led against the Manicabers to attack them, we deem it unnecessary to recommend to you in detail, since you have sufficient experience of other points connected therewith; and also know the stratagems and wiles of these rascals, which they use to entrap our men, digging pits, laying and setting cailtrops and gins and then enticing you thither. You must give careful heed and must keep watch to discover these tricks in time, when they employ one or other of which you have no experience.

(130) You are also well aware that your bounden duty demands in the highest degree that you take good care and use all circumspection, so that our inhabitants and their slaves who are in the gardens and elsewhere in the jungle do not suffer the least trouble or harm from this troop.

You must also leave unmolested all vessels belonging to our inhabitants passing daily up and down the river and all small prao's of the men of Nanning and of the Manicabers, provided that, if, on going on board, you find them furnished with more than the usual arms, from which you might judge that it was not advisable to allow them to pass in safety, you shall send such vessels and prao's, men and all, to us for examination and to be dealt with according to the result thereof.

You may inflict ordinary corporal punishment on our people when they deserve it, but all illdoers who merit more severe punishment you shall send hither.

This troop can be adequately supported for a full month on the provisions given, and is to remain in the jungle for that length of time, unless we give other orders later on, (131) in the hope that during that time the jungle and paths round about may by your skill and bravery be cleared of these rogues and robbers, Whereo may the Almighty be pleased to lend His aid and succour; we must pray to Him for this and also for His further blessing for the safe keeping, preservation and protection of yourself and of the people entrusted to you.

Malacca, the 23. March 1675, subscribed by your good friends and signed Balthasar Bort, Adriaen Lucasz, Jan van Es, Cornelis Verburgh, Pieter Noortman, Jan Bal and Abraham Burgers.

It should be possible to lead the aforesaid military force, after it has accomplished its task, to Nanning and Rombouw and thereafter to Queda to be used there, since the king of that place

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
for a long time past has richly deserved by his murders of our people and the withholding of a considerable sum of money to be forced by arms to give satisfaction. It has been impossible up to the present to move him thereto by gentle means, as we have told their honours aforesaid.

(132) No other religious service than of our reformed church may be celebrated publicly with concourse and assembling together of people within the jurisdiction of Malacca. The Romish community was formerly allowed this liberty by connivance, but in 1645 and 1646, when news reached this place of the treachery committed by them in Brazil, this privilege was wholly taken from them by order of their Honours, the High Government of India in Batavia given in two of their letters, dated 6 December 1645 and 22 May 1646 to Heer de Vlammingh van Outshoorn, an extract from which runs as follows:

First from the letter of Dec. 6.

It is commendable and a very good thing that the increase in numbers of the clergy and Roman Catholic priests has been resolutely checked, and that some have been ordered to retire to Macassar and elsewhere. These politic maxims must be enforced more and more, in order to clear the territory of Malacca of this mischievous crew, to the end that the Lusitanian and other inhabitants, without prejudice to our State, may remain exempt from plottings and should hereafter yield loyal obedience in accordance with the [oath] they have taken. But, since advocates of the Roman faith persist day after day in their deceitful and pernicious practices for the (133) rupture thereof, Governor van Vliet is on this point entirely in the right in apprehending, after a re-examination of the treaty, made between their king and our sovereign, we find that the 26th article quite clearly enjoins that the subjects (Nota) are, on land, to have simply freedom of conscience, in their private houses, and on their ships only the free exercise of their religion. We hear that their adherents are constantly striving to secure a wide extension of this to their advantage, based on the contents of this clause on the strength of the agreement made at Goa.

This is entirely reprehensible and, in fact, intolerable since, because the clergy in the Ceylon district have, by special contract only, had religious freedom in public granted to them, all deductions from this in favour of extension, no matter how subtle they may appear, must be rejected without hesitation and those who argue to the contrary must be repulsed in such a way that they lose all desire for further proposals.

Your regulation as to the desired elucidation shall expressly order that henceforth, without the least addition (advoy) of excepting clauses, the tenour of the treaty made shall be precisely followed, that is, no public preaching in the town is permitted to the

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
subjects of Malacca on severe penalties, but freedom of conscience shall be allowed only in private and without ministers and (134) assembling together. On the other hand on board ship on the appearance (paresse) of any priest the practice is permitted, but the priests must not be allowed to remain in loco longer than till the departure of the trading vessel in which they came. Care must be taken promptly to take precautions against any serious infractions and the officer must punish in exemplary fashion, by banishment or otherwise, as occasion may demand, with condign penalties the detected (opgevorste) disturbers of the subject population, in conformity with the proclamation issued or any future edict, so as to prevent the rooting of trouble in the hearts of men and even the smallest harm to the government of the state, which must be averted in every way.

From the letter of the 22nd of May.

And, since the Seventeen in their last missive recommend us to be very much on our guard against the Portuguese, who, though pretending to be our friends, are really enemies of the Company's State, to hold no communication with them, to trust no one and no longer to give passage to returning or coasting ships, therefore we have determined again to charge your Honour promptly to carry out our order already given concerning this matter per the fly boat *H. Maeslant* and further by these presents (135) to order Malacca to be cleared of all the half breeds and other Portuguese adherents, who refuse to reside there without the right to practise the Romish faith, and to allow each one to depart whither he pleases, so as to prevent all conceivable and inconceivable misdoings by that canaille, whereeto the priests will not neglect constantly to play their peculiar and appointed part. This your Honour must not permit any longer, you must make them depart by the vessels in which they come, as we have here roundly declared our intention in this matter to the Jesuit, Pedro Francisco. We have moreover, at his request, given him a note (apostile) to that effect and he is now going thither on *De Vos* to carry out his commission and then to sail to Goa with their ships. Your Honour has done very ill and contrary to orders in sending the three Jesuits hither per *De Vos*, you ought to have kept them till the arrival of their ships and made them depart with these, since they are more mischievous here than in Malacca. Two have gone to Macassar and the Frenchman remains here in order to go to Goa.

The plague is not so harmful as these wolves in their sheep's clothing.

(136) On which injunctions, orders per goyerno and commands, on 12. June 1646, the practice of the Romish faith was interdicted for the first time by the publication and posting of a
proclamation, and further such order was established, as is seen in
the said proclamation, which runs as follows:

Arnold de Vlamingh van Outshoorn, President of the town
and fort of Malacca with its dependencies, etc. Whereas we find
that the Portuguese priests, contrary to article 26 of the deed of
agreement made by their High Mightinesses, the States General
and the great and mighty king of Portugal, Don Joan IV, persist
in daily preaching in public, in celebrating mass and in practising
their superstitions as publicly as they would be able or allowed
to do in their own lands. Therefore divers priests who travel
from place to place frequently come here to establish themselves,
and remain to encourage the inhabitants in their blind zeal. There
have even been various cases in which aforesaid Romish priests
have come to dwell here as nothing but pests to our State, often
dissuading the community from its bounden duty towards its
magistrates. They behave as enemies and (137) traitors causing
nothing but annoyance and scandal to those of the true, reformed
religion.

In order to prevent these public or secret celebrations of their
religion, as also the sojourn here of the Portuguese clergy, and
wishing to provide against the mischief that might arise there-
from, therefore we with the advice of our Council have ordered
and decreed, and we do by these presents order and decree, that
from now onwards those of the clergy coming here from other
places may not remain here, much less perform any service or ex-
ercise of their religion on shore, but shall be obliged to depart by
the ships on which they arrived here.

Moreover, that the mass priests, monks, priests and clerks or
all others of whatever order they may be, who are now living
here, are hereby expressly charged to depart from the territory of
Malacca, and, within one month, come here, unless they will lay
aside their priestly habit, and clothe themselves like all other citi-
zens, and no longer celebrate the very smallest public practice of
their religion with the assembling of people together, all on pain
of banishment from our government and such further arbitrary
punishment as may be found suited to the exigencies of the case.

(138) Further, the better to prevent future public celebrations
by those of the Romish religion, we charge those who possess build-
ings, where hitherto said religious practices have been celebrated,
forthwith to pull them down or to alter them and make them into
dwelling houses, and henceforth to abstain from all assembling to-
gether for the practice of their religion or that such persons as
allow their houses to be used thereto, as also those who shall be
found in said houses, shall be liable to above mentioned penalty.

That this our order be duly observed and obeyed, we charge
and command our fiscal to publish and affix this proclamation

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
everywhere in divers languages and to have it published and affixed; to proceed against those who contravene it without any deceit or delay (verdraght), since we find this fitting for the profit of our State.

Thus published in the town and fort of Malacca, this 12th June 1646, signed Arnoldus de Vlamingh van Outshoorn.

(139) However the content of this proclamation was frequently transgressed by the Romish clergy and their adherents here in spite of their being our inhabitants and subjects, and they persisted therein, notwithstanding the infliction on them of the penalties decreed in the aforesaid proclamation. We in fact discovered that the priests continued to persuade our Romish inhabitants to bequeath their property or part of it by testamentary or other disposition to the churches and monasteries, which they have in Goa, their chief place in India, and elsewhere, and also to collect alms.

In order to provide against and remedy these and other abuses, detrimental to our good political rule, we, shortly after the beginning of our governorship, on the 15th January 1666, issued, published and affixed a fuller proclamation, as may be seen from the copy which follows:

Balthasar Bort, President, Commander of the town and fort of Malacca with its dependencies, on behalf of the Honourable Joan Maetsuycker, Governor General, and their Honours, the Council of India of the Dutch possessions in the East, to all, who shall see these presents or hear them read, greeting, to wit:

Whereas it is plain to us that our Roman Catholic inhabitants are not content (140) with freedom of conscience and the practice of their religion in their dwelling houses, which has up to the present been permitted them without hindrance, and, by reason of the evil instructions and influence (impressien) of the Portuguese priests living here, and especially at the instigation of one Don Fernandus Manuel, who came here in March of last year from Maccauw and has remained here ever since as an arrogant and defiant asserter of said Romish religion although now under orders to depart, have gone so far as, quite recently, to dare to erect, on their own authority, attap houses, one within this northern suburb beside the road to the bank shall and the other at Bongeri tricked out with pictures and other superstitious ornaments in form of a popish church, and in these said Portuguese priests have during the holy days just past not only preached but celebrated the idolatrous mass and their Romish worship publicly and without scruple before a great concourse of people.

Aforesaid Don Fernandus Manuel actually went so far as to offer active resistance to the officers of justice who, in accordance with the duty of their office, (141) disturbed the assembly, and
has used and is still constantly using such seditious language as tends to no other object than the traducing of our government here and the dissuasion of our good inhabitants from the just obedience which they are bound to show us, in every respect contrary to the tenor of all political ordinances, and especially of the proclamation issued here on June 12, 1646 against the public celebration of the Romish worship, and, since the celebration of said worship and all that appertains thereto can, as being very superstitious, for no conceivable reason be allowed without diminution of God's honour and reproach to our Christian religion here, but on the contrary, following the good example of various reformed churches in Europe as well as here in these countries both in Batavia and elsewhere, the public and secret propagation of this doctrine must be, not only promptly checked, but suitable measures must also be adopted to cut off the Portuguese ministers, who are usually very poor, from the means thereto henceforth, and to cure them of the desire to come and make their home so eagerly in future within the borders of our republic.

Moreover those who still secretly (142) remain here must, in accordance with the salutary order of our superiors, be removed with all speed from our midst, so as to prevent all offence and to hinder them betimes from their crafty wiles, getting our inhabitants entirely devoted to them, and in this way converting them from dutiful into rebellious and impoverished subjects, for they have great skill in charming the money out of the purses of these people under the pretext and with a fair but false show of religion. Thus they enrich themselves to the particular damage and disadvantage of our state, since they thereby render our inhabitants incapable of contributing anything to the necessities of the common cause, when occasion demands, for the defence of this town and fort against all open and secret foes, where to they are in duty and indeed by solemn oath bound to our state in accordance with all natural and civil laws for the protection of their own cause, the maintenance of wife and children together with possessions and goods.

Said Don Fennandus Manuel and the Romish priests seek to hoodwink them into believing the contrary to this, because forsooth (143) they are not of our religion, using thereto these and various other baseless arguments. Therefore we, for the prevention of all inconveniences that might result therefrom and for the maintenance of our rule and of the reformed Christian religion and from special regard for the common weal, with due care, pursuant to our Christian duty, wishing herein to provide, after ripe deliberation, with the concurrence of our Council, have ordained and decreed and do hereby ordain and decree:

Firstly, that none of the Portuguese priesthood from Goa, Macau or anywhere passing here, whether Jesuits, priests,
curates, monks, clerks or other professed clerical persons, of whatever order or condition they may be, shall be suffered to come ashore within our jurisdiction except with our express permit and special knowledge, much less, whether in ecclesiastical or civilian garb, settle here or stay in secret. They must, on the contrary, depart with the same ships they arrived in, on pain of a fine of 200 reé. Our inhabitants who are found to have brought ashore or lodged and entertained (defroyerent) the aforesaid priestly persons in their houses contrary to this (144) our order shall be liable to the same fine.

Also during their stay here in the roadstead they shall not be allowed to preach on shore, or celebrate mass or practise any other Romish superstition accompanied by the assembling of people together either in secret or openly, no matter how small the assembly may be. They must behave themselves quietly and peaceably in all modesty under the permit to land when obtained, similarly on pain of a fine of 200 reé. inflicted on everyone of our inhabitants for each occasion on which he has attended such a gathering, and of confiscation, in addition, of such houses and their lands where said conventicles or assemblies have been held.

Also they shall not be allowed to practise their said religion on board their several ships so long as they lie in the roads except solely for their own people of the ship's crew, and shall not entice thereto any of our inhabitants or suffer them to come on their ships with that purpose, on pain of the forfeiture of a similar fine of 200 reé. by the priests and of 25 reé. by our inhabitants.

(145) The members of aforesaid priesthood must above all take careful heed that no one either old or young here on shore or on board their ships comes to be baptized or joined in marriage, and in especial they must not rebaptize or remarry those who have already received the sacrament of baptism from our reformed ministers or have been married by them or by marriage commissioners, on pain of merciless corporal punishment in addition to confiscation of all their goods. This punishment shall be inflicted without connivance and enforced against all our subjects who have any part in transgressing this important point in any way. Moreover all marriages celebrated by the popish priesthood shall be deemed null and void and, in consequence, all such persons shall be deprived of the rights accorded to married people on the strength of the holy marriage tie.

Similarly also none of said priestly persons shall attempt to make any collection or ingathering here of money or goods or directly or indirectly to have one (146) made by his servants or anyone else for masses for the dead, popish churches, monasteries, colleges, convents or whatever else they may be called so as to rob our inhabitants by such sinister tricks of their property at the risk of punishment at discretion.
Also said inhabitants of ours in general and particular are by these presents expressly forbidden to hand over or to have handed over on their behalf by other persons any alms for said persons, no matter how small in amount, or to dispose of their possessions by will or in any other way to any of the said alleged members of the priesthood or for the benefit of the churches, colleges, convents, monasteries, etc. specified above or to transfer them from here to any Portuguese possessions and so to deprive their lawful ascendants or descendants thereof in that or some other improper manner on pain of confiscation of all possessions so disposed of or transferred and of a money fine of 100 ½, in addition. This and the fine before appointed to be applied one third for the informer, one third for the benefit of the poor of our Christian (147) reformed churches and the remaining third for the Company’s officials.

And to the end that we may be freed once for all from many vexations of daily occurrence by reason of the above mentioned Romish superstitions still grossly in vogue here, all such priests as continue to live surreptitiously in this republic, of whatever order or condition they may be, are, without exception, expressly warned, within a week from the publication of these presents, to discover themselves to us or else to depart from this territory and out of the jurisdiction thereof and never again to show themselves here or, if they fail to do this, and so are found here still after the lapse of the aforesaid appointed week, they shall be punished as disturbers and troublers of the common peace.

In order then that none may pretend ignorance hereof and that all the aforesaid points may the better be observed and maintained without infringement in their full force and according to their strict meaning, we charge and command our fiscal to have this proclamation published also in Portuguese and to have it posted up in the proper places (148) and also to proceed against the transgressors thereof, without respect of persons or any connivance whatever, in the most severe manner as an example to others, since we deem such action needful for the honour of God, the upholding of the true reformed Christian religion, the expulsion of the harmful Romish doctrine and especially the welfare of our state.

Thus done and decreed in the Council of Malacca this 15th Jan. 1666 and published and posted the 29th following of same.

Some improvement followed on this further proclamation, not however to the extent of our being able wholly to purge the territory of Malacca of Romish priests; they did not show themselves here openly, but remained in hiding; some even, in civilian garb, serving their religion and their ecclesiastical ceremonial,

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
especially mass, in remote places both in the jungle and elsewhere. This they still persist in, whenever they can discover a convenient time and occasion therefor.

More particularly these Romish subjects of ours contrive always to maintain here in secret a priestling to minister to them in sickness and death, for they imagine that, if they are obliged to do without a priest at such times, they are lost and will not go to heaven.

(149) This priestling has no difficulty in getting his maintenance from the people, and other priests, who come hither from elsewhere, both in Portuguese and Mohammedan ships, perceiving this, endeavour also to get a share by hiding at the time of the departure of the ships and remaining here, for they like to be where there is something to eat. This causes ill feeling among them, for it actually happened once that some of their faith reported to me that four of their priests were living here in secret, and, since it was too heavy a burden to support them all, they themselves asked that three might be sent away and that only one might be retained by them, but, in accordance with the order, all four had to depart.

However, we are never free from these troublesome persons, who, if caught, must be kept in custody and sent away at the first opportunity that occurs. Further they and their adherents must be punished according to the tenor of the proclamations, as I trust your Honour will do so long as no other order is received, for their Romish priests aim at impoverishing the black community adhering to their religion. These people are for the most part, so poor that some of them are supported by our church funds; which fact induced some of them, after the (150) publication of the aforesaid most recent proclamation, to bequeath money in their wills to our church.

The prohibition of the exercise of the Romish religion has notably reduced the population of this town, by reason of the departure of many Portuguese families and their dependents to other places. They have taken with them a good number of black fishermen and would have carried off the rest, if they had not been prevented.

Our ecclesiastical or church affairs here are at present served by two reverend preachers, by name Domine Hubertus Leijdecker of Zirick Zee and Bernardus Coopagroen of Amsterdam, both excellent and learned men of good life and peaceful conversation. The former has been here ever since the year 1672, the other arrived only last year.

They have associated with them, as elders, M. Govert du Lavay, Captain, and Jan Meeck, governor of the hospital; and, as deacons, Sr. Pieter van Halsdingen, junior merchant, Leendert
Kars, sergeant, and Hendrick Moleman, burgher, constituting a (151) regular Church Council. These officers are usually changed every year or two, on the nomination of the Church Council from the most estimable of the Company's servants of high rank and of the chief burghers after the Governor has been communicated with and his approval has been obtained. The second in command here must not serve as elder, this having been forbidden by their honours many years ago, when disputes arose here between the preachers.

The members of the church are at the present time 150 in number. The deacons provide for and maintain also the orphanage, built here in my time, situated on a convenient spot within the fort in a cultivated garden.

There are here also two churchwardens, who are chosen by the Governor and Council. They receive the fees for burials and use them for the necessary repairs of the churches. To increase their income and to meet the charges they have to bear, the graves were put up for sale in 1669, at a maximum of (de meeste op) 100 re., and a minimum of (ende minste) 25 re. This was approved by their Honours in Batavia, and at the same time they agreed that the transfer papers and deeds should be granted by the Governor, but up to the present no graves have been sold.

There are two churches here, namely one, St. Paul's, a church with a tower on high ground on the top of the hill, which the town possessed in the time of the Portuguese and has retained, and another, down below at the foot of the hill, in the south part of this fort. It was formerly a dwelling house and was turned into a church in my time and called the New Church. A sermon is preached there only once in the week, but in St. Paul's twice every Sunday and in the small outer-fort Delft once in the early morning. On Sundays in the lower church also service is held by a visitor of the sick called Steven Ferdinandus van Tavilien in Portuguese and a sermon is read and the psalms of David, some of which have been translated into said language, are sung. This service is attended by the natives of our religion, mostly half castes and black women married to Dutchmen. Formerly it was the custom (153) for our clergy to preach there also in Portuguese, in order to attract our Romish community the more to our religion, but they saw that they accomplished little or nothing by this means and the custom fell into disuse.

For the further service of the church there are here at present, including aforesaid Ferdinandus, four visitors of the sick and one beadle, who are all paid by the Honourable Company. Two of them and the beadle (who besides his wage of 20 receives in addition 5 re. a month from the church) keep public schools for the children, where they are taught, instructed and exercised.

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
The duty of a government, as a good defender of our true reformed religion and of its servants in what is necessary in this respect, is known to, and will doubtless be fulfilled by your Honour with wisdom, prudence and discretion. You will also have paid to the preachers their appointed yearly allowances, consisting in:

50 pots of Spanish wine
20 " of Dutch vinegar
50 lbs of meat and bacon
50 lbs of Dutch butter and
10 pots of olive oil.

This is the amount hitherto enjoyed by each from the Company's stores.

(154) The deacons have at the present time here under their control a capital of [17378] re₇. [46 stv.] mostly out at interest on deposit, they render an account of it every year and have it forwarded to the Governor. The community of the government which I am handing over to your Honour, consists, as before specified, of various sorts of persons, viz. Dutchburghers, black Christians, mostly Roman Catholics, Moors, Malays, Javanese and Bugis who adhere to the Mohammedan sect, further Chinese and Gentooos who cleave to heathenism. All these together make up the inhabitants or community here, and in addition the servants of the Honourable Company, consisting of troops, both soldiers and sailors, merchants, clerks, craftsmen and servants of the church. What is needed in order so to keep all these to their duty and obedience, that your Honour is honoured, respected and also beloved by them, is known to your Honour and there is therefore no need to enlarge upon it. Your Honour is provided with a Council where your Honour always presides and you are authorized with it to settle (definieeren) and carry into effect all matters pertaining to political and military affairs both criminal and civil. This Council consists of the servants of the Company of high standing who occupy the chief offices (115) and who at the present time are as follows:

The Hon. Adriaan Lucasz: chief merchant, second in command and administrator of trade.
Govert du Lavay, Captain of the forces.
Cornelis Verburgh, merchant and shabandar
Abraham Borgers, do. and fiscal
Steven Klaerbout, equipage master and
Jacob Snickers, merchant and head of the pay office.

The Council has as its secretary Jan van Assendelft who is also auctioneer. The merchant Adriaan van der Walle, at present
chief at Andrajirij is also counted as a member of the Council and attends its meetings whenever he is here, the seat above Sr. Snickers having been promised to him on his recent departure thither.

Besides this worthy Council there are here no other boards except of the guardians of the orphans and the commissioners for matrimonial matters, those in office at present being:

Guardians of the Orphans.
Abraham Borgers, above mentioned
Jacob Sonneman, Captain of the burghers
Adriaen Wylant, junior merchant
Arnoldus de Carpentier, do.
Pieter van Helsdingen, do. serving as secretary.

(156) There is at the present time under their control a capital of 41483 re's and they act in accordance with the orders given by their Honours in Batavia and embodied in their statutes. The guardians of the orphans here are also at the same time administrators of the estates of deceased inhabitants and incoming strangers and if anything of importance has to be done in such cases, they join with them the captain of the Chinese and the chief of the Moors.

Commissioners for matrimonial matters.
Cornelis Verburgh above mentioned
Peter van Helsdingen
Jan Roosdom, Lieutenant
Hendrick Moleman, burgher
Jan van Assendelft, Secretary

Governors of the hospital, which is situated in an inconvenient place in the fore part of the N. suburb opposite the fort, are at present Cornelis Verburgh aforementioned and Hendrick Temmer, first Lieutenant. The master who is at present Jan Meke is under their orders and applies to them for the supply of the hospital's weekly and monthly needs both in cash and (157) provisions by means of orders on the cashier and storekeeper (dispencier) which are then endorsed by them and brought to me for signature. The master renders an account thereof to the overseers as also of the sum of one stiver which is charged against the patients for each day of their stay in the hospital and is handed back to him by the shopkeeper (winckelier) on the order received from the Governor. The receipt of this money is then reported to the garrison bookkeeper, so that each person may be charged for his own in the account of his monthly pay and also that he may be credited with only half of his pay from the time of his entry into the hospital. The custom I found in use here and I have left it so, in order to deter those who betake themselves to hospital feigning illness without being really ill, so as the more easily to play the sluggard and to withdraw themselves from the

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Company's necessary service. Experience shews that, such conduct is fairly frequent, since few men are found among the soldiers and sailors who are ambitious to avoid disgrace. In view of all this, provision is made by the overseers and the master that before patients are admitted they must be examined by the surgeon (158) and also, when he judges that they have recovered, they do not allow them to remain longer but discharge them. For this purpose it is necessary that the overseers should go to the hospital occasionally and inspect it both to maintain discipline among those who are really ill and to administer the requisite civil punishment to the guilty.

The other remaining offices of consequence are usually held by junior merchants and they may not be promoted to any higher rank so long as they remain in them. They are served at present as follows:—

The office of cashier by Anthony Volgel [H. C.—Vogel].

" " " license master by Pieter van Helsdingen.

The office of shopkeeper by Adriaen Wylant.

" " " storekeeper provisionally by Hendrick Wacker.

" " " assistant garrison and pay-office-bookkeeper by Alexander van Lamswaerde.

" " " master of the trading warehouse by Jesaias Schulp.

The duty of these persons is not unknown to your Honours, nevertheless in what follows some notes shall be given thereon. The office of equipage master is at (159) present held, also provisionally, by the skipper Steven Claerbout. Moreover, the workmen of all crafts have their own special master and the equipage master is over these. He also controls at the same time the Company's public works and, if materials are needed for them, they are bought and provided by him. Further every month he exhibits a warrant signed by himself which the Governor endorses for payment from the treasury to whoever has made said delivery of goods. Wherefore he has authority as head not only over the equipping of the ships but also over the master craftsmen here on land, together with the journeymen, in order that he may keep said carpenter, gunners with their mates, smiths, bricklayers, cooper, turners and blockmakers, as also the boatswain with his sailors to their bounden service and duty, as also the Company's slaves and the criminals confined in the Slavenburgh together with the coolies or hirelings whenever they have to be employed, whereto your Honour will be pleased not to have recourse except under urgent necessity, (160) since the daily wage is, as a rule, high and there always occurs much messing and botching (no matter how careful the supervision) without its being possible to

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
discover any great advance in the daily tale of work. Nevertheless, every hired slave costs the Honourable Company 8 to 10 stivers a day, for their owners will not be satisfied with less, particularly if they perceive that the labour is needed. A short time ago, when we were obliged to hire, the coolies were first assembled in the Slavenburgh and were kept there until they were discharged; they had free rations during that time from the Company like the Company's slaves and 6 stivers of daily wage in addition, in which wise more service was got from them, but even so not as much as was right, wherefore we were glad that they were not needed for longer and that we could speedily send them off, as we in fact did.

At the beginning of our government here the equipage master was not only overseer of the works but also surveyor and assayer, and was provided with the necessary orders for his instruction and the regulation of his office registered in the letter book of (161) 1665, Oct. 31 and also of March 5, 1666, which I insert here: Order for Jan Joostenbal, equipage master and at the same time overseer of the Company's public works together with the master craftsmen and their journeymen and all other workmen as also the Company's slaves, according to which he must regulate his action.

It has been decided by us with the advice and approval of the Council to entrust and commit to you in addition to your present duties as equipage master the office of overseer of the Company's public works and workmen, since formerly in the days of the old governors, Heeren van Vliet and Jan Thijsz; one and the same person was employed as chief for this purpose except in the time of our predecessor Heer Joan van Riebeeck, recently departed to Batavia, who himself superintended every master workman and appointed them their work.

Therefore in order that you be acknowledged, respected and obeyed as chief, we have furnished you with a special commission pursuant to which you have to see to it that the master craftsmen, i.e., the carpenter, gunner, bricklayer, (162) smith, cooper, turner and blockmaker together with their journeymen as also the Company's slaves are kept to their bounden service and devoir, wherefore you shall obey and observe our following order.

First of all you shall see that the masters with the men under them (none but sick persons and invalids excepted) morning and evening at a set time, that is in the morning at beat of drum and in the evening at the ringing of the bell, come to prayers which shall at those times be said by a visitor of the sick in the Slavenburgh, and that you yourself shall be present on every occasion and shall cause the boatswain also to come with his sailors. All who willfully absent themselves shall be punished with 50 strokes of the cat, but the gunners stationed on the bastions and points shall be free from the obligation of appearing there, but must be present always at the prayers held among the soldiers at the points.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
On Sundays the masters with their men shall be bound to go
to church assiduously both morning and afternoon to listen de-
voutly to God's holy word there and to take good heed thereto.
(163) Those who wilfully neglect their duty you must similarly
punish with 50 strokes and you will greatly help them to attend
diligently if they see that you and the master craftsmen are good
examples to them therein, insomuch as they will expect this from
you and them. One of the master smiths shall each in turn night
by night remain in the smithy at present in the Slavenburgh and
shall have his sleeping place in the little room set apart therefor,
so as the better to keep the men in good order and to prevent all
irregularities.

You must also see to it that each master craftsmen takes his
men early in the morning, after prayers are over, to their appointed
place and work as also in the afternoon after dinner and that he
does not leave his place in the morning until 11 and in the after-
noon till 5 o'clock when the signal for leaving off work is given by
striking of the bell, meanwhile preventing anyone from idling but
seeing that all are kept steadily at work.

The number of the workmen, masters included, as rendered to
me, consists at present of the following persons:—

7 House carpenters
13 Blacksmiths, nailmakers, locksmiths and sword-smiths
  7 Bricklayers
  6 Coopers
  2 Blockmakers and
  1 Turner
In all 36 workpeople with their masters.
  9 ship's carpenters with
    under you as equipage master

29 sailors besides 1 chief
  Boatswain
7 Gunners distributed at the fortified points which is too
  small a number (164) and is to be increased to 22 so
  that a watch there may be kept at night and they may
  be employed on all necessary services by day.

In sum 81 men

You shall see to it that every craftsman and workman shews
all due respectful obedience to the master under whom he works
and promptly performs what he orders for the service of the Com-
pany.

Among said workpeople, especially those working in the
smithy, we understand that some are unfit and feeble, and have
done no work for a long time or have worked only occasionally, but nevertheless draw their monthly wage and allowance. To these you must give better heed and report them to us, so that the Company may be relieved of unprofitable wage drawers.

You must give leave to no one outside the Company’s service to have any private work done by the workpeople or slaves, not even out of work hours. Hereto you must give good heed and, if you discover that work is being done for private persons elsewhere, you must report to us, so that it may be prevented and the offenders punished.

The Company’s slaves are at present 185 in number, i.e. 167 men, 13 women and 5 children. There are usually 25-26 (165) of them reported sick. They are all in Slavenburgh where there is also a guard of 12 soldiers under the sergeant Cornelis Pietersz. Co [??sd] aan [??Codaan].

The slaves work each day as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the Company’s bakery</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the hospital</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the smithy and armoury</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the carpenters</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the stables</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Company’s garden</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the trade warehouses</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In our dwelling house &amp; the guard there</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the water prao (i.e. that fetches water)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the storekeeper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the head Surgeon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Slavenburgh with the surgeon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks in Slavenburgh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bellringer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Company’s cowshed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To fetch grass for the horses</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children do not work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the gang on the public works</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In sum as above 167 13 5

This arrangement can be continued for the present but for the change already made therein by us, i.e. that henceforth only 8 men and 1 woman slave shall be allowed to the bakery and not more than 6 to the hospital, none to the garden other than those now hired.

It is and shall be your duty both to see whether these (166) services can be carried out by a smaller number of slaves and also 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
whether those who stay in the Slavenburgh under a show of illness are playing the sluggard. You must report according to what you find to be the facts, so that in this matter the necessary order may be made accordingly and that, if possible, we may have more workers for the gang.

All slaves, both men and women, who, although counted as belonging each day to the gang, have been allotted here and there as shown above, shall, if occasion arises for something to be done quickly, whether the unloading or loading of ships or anything else, be united with the common gang and employed where they are needed, wherein you must at the same time not be negligent and need have regard to no one.

You must also see to it that the junior merchant in the Company's warehouses is always provided with some workpeople, even if he asks for more than the usual number of slaves, and that we are immediately informed of the same, since we order that you shall not permit any gang slaves to work for anyone without our knowledge and previous consent, in order that the public works may not be delayed.

The shahbandar also sometimes needs slaves for going to the arriving and departing vessels, in which case, if he happens to demand them, he too is to be accommodated.

Also the fiscal, (167) whenever he journeys to the ships or elsewhere in the discharge of the duties of his office, must be provided with sailors or slaves.

Criminals confined in the Slavenburgh for their misdeeds and persons put there by their creditors for debt are at present:

3 Dutchmen in chains
4 men
2 women
9 Moors
5 blacks
6 women

Together 29 who also must all be employed on the Company's public works, except the women banished there for adultery and prostitution, who shall be kept there shut up in a separate abode and no longer allowed out and employed with the Company's women slaves in fetching grass for the horses, which we understand was the former custom, but was abrogated by us, as soon as we had knowledge of it.

Three orang kayas from the Company's dependency, the village of Nanning are also confind in said Slavenburgh in separate quarters over whom good watch must be kept and a close guard always maintained before their lodging, so that they do not (168)
escape, for they are dangers and seditious men who cannot agree with their countrymen and must not go back to them, unless they have first been reconciled and have made their peace with the others.

Every morning you must come to us to get your orders as to the works and services on which the slave gang is to be employed, after you have given us the numbers of the same and of the invalids remaining in the Slavenburgh and, at the same time, making a report to us of all the happenings of the previous day in connexion with your office and of the state of the Company’s works of all kinds.

We have given the control of the arsenal or armoury to the captain of the garrison, Hadriaan Schimmelpenning van der Oij, as also over the Company’s stable, so that you need not concern yourself therewith, except that you shall draw orders for weapons and other necessaries wanted for the ships in the Straits on the master smith, who is also overseer of the armoury, so that after endorsement by us, the things required may be fetched thence. The master smith shall be bound to hand over such order to the said captain on each occasion.

The materials for use in the public works were formerly, in the time of my predecessor, Joan van Riebeeck, bought for the most part by the sergeant, Hendrick Jansz. Wacker, who has been employed as clerk of the works for the last 15 years. He supplied them on his Honour’s order (169) whenever they were needed and came once a month to his Honour to show him what had been issued during that time and for what purpose. Then an order was drawn on the Company’s cashier for all the same, and the payment was made to him, Hendrick Jansz. We propose to follow this practice for the present and to employ you for that purpose in place of said sergeant. This you must therefore fall in with and regulate your action in the purchase of said materials by the present prices stated below as furnished to us by said sergeant himself, with a recommendation however to ascertain whether they should not be available at a lower figure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quant.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jungle (bos)* beams</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>1 Re.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injate planks</td>
<td>each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long jungle (bos)* planks</td>
<td>the 100</td>
<td>12 Re.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barotten</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 Re.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafters</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadjanghs</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long lantees</td>
<td>the 1000</td>
<td>10 Re.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short lantees</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*I take bos to stand for bosch, “forest, jungle” but this is not certain.

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Nybooms [nibongs] each ½
Adap the 100 5/8
Roofing tiles the 1000 16
Fired brick from the burgher Roelof the 1000 5
Fired brick from the Chinese, which is better the 1000 8
Flooring bricks the 100 8
Lime the sifted cask ½
Charcoal for forging the basket ¼
Rattans the 100 bundles 6

(170) Woodwork has hitherto been supplied principally by Lieut. van Twist as farmer of the same, this may as well continue until further orders from us. At present 9 hired carpenters are employed, since there is work in hand, which had to be done quickly. These are to be dismissed on its completion, either in a body or in part, according as there shall be much or little to be done at the time. As to this you must give us information in each case, so that no unnecessary hired labour may be retained. Their daily wage is at present as follows:—

4 blacks at 24
3 " 18 stivers, light money
2 Chinese, 48

You must see to it that they are kept steadily at their work and do not waste their time, and when there happens to be nothing to be done to the ships, must make use of the ship's carpenters also, on the joinery of the public works, if necessary, and if they can be useful therein.

You shall not have the power to take into service any hirelings, either carpenters or other craftsmen, nor any coolies or slaves, nor to discharge those already taken on until you have proved the necessity therefor to us and have obtained our consent thereto.

Since Sergeant Hendrik Jansz. Wacker aforesaid has served here both as clerk and also in part as overseer of the public works for 15 years past, and has great experience of all matters concerning them, we have appointed him as your coadjutor and assistant, to continue to perform said office of clerk and to have also some oversight and command of the works, but all under your orders.

(171) Touching your office as equipage master, I have, for the present, no recommendation to make to you, except to apply yourself (dan de bant te bouden) [to your duties] and always to have necessary repairs done to the ships and sloops stationed in the Straits. They are at present:—
The yacht Blommendaal for Siam
The flute ('t fluijtie) 't Velthozen for Ligoor
The flute Zuijlen and
3 sloops (chaloupent) for the blockade of Peru
The galliot Hammenbiel for Oedjangh Salangh
The flute Ter Boede
The small hooker De Kemphaen
The yacht Alckmaar
The small yacht De Fortuyn and
A sloop
The galley Malacca and cruising on the opposite
A sloop De Goede Hoop coast of Sumatra
The frigate Cannanoor or here in the roadstead going
The lighter De Lastdrager to and fro for firewood.
Further the sampan (chiampau) and the small vessel here at
the wharf.

Everything, both food and other things, requisitioned by these
on arrival and departure, must be communicated by you to us in a
note, drawn on whoever has the duty of making the issue, for our
endorsement.

The unloading and loading of the incoming and outgoing
space, so that the cargo may be completed with other goods, espe-
December from the north out of Japan, and are destined with their
rich cargoes for India, you must see to having proceeded with at
the utmost speed, since the Honourable Company attaches the grea-
est importance thereto.

(172) You must give us information of ships passing here
from other parts on their way to Batavia that have some cargo
space, so that the cargo may be completed with other goods, espe-
cially resin, of which there is at present a great quantity in store
and we usually lack ship room to transport it to Batavia.

If there chance to be any craftsmen on said ships, you shall,
with our previous knowledge and consent, land them here, since we
have been often in sore need of such.

In conclusion I recommend you, in this charge laid upon you,
to show yourself faithful and vigilant and to have the interests of
the Honourable Company most at heart, on which we shall confi-
dently rely. We remain your good friends.

(Signed) Balthasar Bort, Michiel Curre, Hadriaen Schimmelpenninck van der Oij, Joannes Massis and Abraham den Back
(In the margin) Malacca, Oct. 31st 1665.

Instructions for the equipage master, Joan Joosten Bal, whereby he will have to regulate his action in his capacity of surveyor.

In view of the irregularities committed here in the past by our
inhabitants in the erection and building of their houses and lodges

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
(padacken) by willfully projecting beyond the due limits to the
great disfigurement of the streets within the northern and southern
suburbs respectively, therefore, in order to prevent all such irre-
regularities and any disputes which might arise between our (173)
inhabitants on account of their buildings, and in the desire also of
securing in future better order and alimient than has been hitherto
the case in the erection and building of said houses and lodges
(pedacken) and all else depending thereon, we have chosen you as
surveyor and give the under-mentioned points for your special in-
struction, so that said office may be discharged in accordance with
our intention.

Firstly. No one shall henceforth be allowed to put in hand
any building abutting on the property of another man unless you
have first been called in and have duly alined the foundations, even
if a house or lodge (pedack) had formerly stood on the same spot.

When the foundations have been laid according to the aline-
ment made, no one shall be allowed to proceed further with his
building until you have been summoned once more to see whether,
in the laying of the foundations the alinement has been duly follow-
ed; in both cases under penalty of 10 reals, to be levied on the work-
people, as well as of correcting or relaying all that you find has
been built or laid beyond the alinement.

Also whoever wishes to lay the foundations of his proposed
building deeper than those of his neighbour shall be bound first to
provide his neighbour's house with props or support it from out-
side in some other way, (174) so that, in your judgment, it is pro-
perly secured, on pain of punishment at discretion and compen-
sation for all his neighbour may happen to suffer therefrom.
And any men who damages his neighbour's roof, gutters or any
thing else by his building shall be obliged to have the same made
good promptly at his own cost.

Any man who wishes to build or repair a party wall must do
the same at his own charges, but, if his neighbour afterwards builds
against (aen) or on the same, he shall be bound to pay the half
of the cost of as much in height and width of the wall as he has
built against (aen) or on the top of, as assessed by the surveyor.

No one shall be allowed to put in windows or derive light
from another man's property nearer to the ground than 8 feet to
be measured inside the house in which they are put.

Builders and joiners who have undertaken a piece of work
shall not be at liberty to pass it on to someone else on penalty of a
fine of 25 reals. Also they shall not be allowed to abandon the
work undertaken until it is completed, unless the supply of materi-
als fails, in which case they shall be allowed to be idle at the ex-
pense of the owner, on condition that they are bound to give warn-
ing of the approaching failure at least three days beforehand.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
For the prevention of numerous disputes and quarrels, joiners and builders undertaking any piece of work (175) shall be bound, on pain of a fine of 6 reals, to have a written contract of the work and of the terms agreed on made at the secretary’s office.

To prevent as far as possible all danger of fire, builders or other persons shall not be allowed in future to make or set up any lime kilns except with your previous knowledge, and then only in such places as shall be granted to them, under the above named penalty.

Also no one shall have any woodyards or sawpits on the shore, nor shall place their wood, bricks, nypboomen, lantees or any other fencing wood except on the place to be appointed therefor, similarly on pain of a fine of 6 reals for every offence. But each person shall be at liberty to saw wood and to work it in the place where he intends to use it.

Similarly no one shall haul any vessels on land within these suburbs except at the place appointed thereto, under a fine of 6 reals.

Everyone shall henceforward be bound to make, in front of his doorstep, convenient gutters 1¾ feet wide and 1¾ feet deep, properly paved with brick in order that the streets may not be damaged and made impassable by the disorderly throwing out of water.

(176) Likewise no one shall come nearer to the public streets with his house or doorstep than shall be decreed on pain of a fine of 3 reals and, in addition, of the removal of the obstruction.

To all which matters you are charged to take good heed and have close regard, to the end that all may be done and promptly observed according to the real meaning of this our order.

If you are called in to survey any house or lands, your fee shall be ⅔ of a real for each square rod (quadraet roede) in the case of a house plot, but in the case of a garden or lands five shillings (vijf schellinge) per 100 square rods. If called for the inspection of foundations and so forth, you shall have one real a time.


Instructions for the equipage master, Jan Joosten Bal, to which in his quality of gauger he will have to conform.

As the ell-wands, measures and weights which are used in measuring and weighing all the wares and merchandise must of necessity be made of their due size and shape, (177) and honestly gauged, so that the merchants and our good inhabitants, in the
buying and selling of their goods, may not be cheated or defrauded, but may receive what is their due, therefore you shall, as gauger (to which office you were recently appointed), take good care that all those who have to make use in their trade of ell-wands, measures and weights are provided promptly therewith and, in order that the people may be served according to their need, you shall be bound, twice a year in the months of January and July, in the presence of the fiscal and of the chief officer of the black citizens of this northern suburb, Jacob Sonneman, in the house of said Sonneman, which is deemed the most convenient for the purpose, to hold a session for public gauging and to have notice thereof given to all on each occasion at least a week beforehand, by public beat of gong. Then the shopkeepers, innkeepers, brick and tile makers together with all those in general who in their business, as stated above, have to make use of measures, weights, ell-wands and moulds, must come to said house and have all their ell-wands, measures, weights and moulds stamped with such letter of the alphabet or other mark as (178) shall be necessary and shall pay 6 stivers for each. If anyone wishes to have any measures, ell-wands, weights or moulds stamped between whiles, he must first apply to us and must pay double fee therefor.

Pewterers must always make their pots and measures half a finger-breadth higher than they are guaged on pain of forfeiture of same.

Similarly brick and tile makers shall in future be bound to provide their moulds with copper band right round the edge for enclosing them (which they have hitherto failed to do), so that no one may be defrauded, under a penalty of 3 reals, and you must take heed to this.

Shopkeepers, brick and tile makers and others must all have their own weights, ell-wands and moulds and are not allowed to lend them to each other under a fine of 2 reals.

If you find that someone uses in his business or has in his house unstamped measures, weights, ell-wands or moulds, he shall be fined 6 reals for each the first time it is discovered, 12 the second and at discretion the third. Moreover, in addition, he shall not be allowed to do any business for three years.

Also, if it is reported to you that the shopkeepers here use no (179) ell-wands, but measure the wares they sell by guess according to their fancy, you are in such case specially charged to provide each and every one of said shopkeepers (with a view to the keeping of better order in this matter than hitherto and to the prevention of all abuses as far as possible) with an ell-wand made after the Batavian measure with a copper socket at the end for enclosing it and properly stamped, at their expense; which they shall be obliged to use at once in measuring their goods, on a penalty of 6 re. if they are found to have acted contrary to this.
And, so that this order may be well observed, you, as well as the fiscal and the commissioners, are charged to go the rounds at least twice in the year and visit all shops, inns, brick and tile kilns and others who do business with measurnig and weighing, as occasion requires.

The stamping fees, which are of little importance here, are, after the deduction of the expenses of the stamping, granted to you as a perquisite, but the fines which may be imposed in connexion with this matter shall be divided between you and the fiscal, half to each.


There is here within the fort a convenient surgeon's shop, served by the chief master surgeon, Willem Cornelisz. van Alsmeer. There is also senior surgeon in the hospital and 4 junior surgeons.

The storekeeper also was provided, on Aug. 1st 1671, with a written order for his information as to the receipt and issue of provisions, as also the distribution of victuals. This was registered in the letter book under the same date and is given below.

Memorandum for the storekeeper of this town of Malacca, being at this present time the junior merchant, Abraham Borgers, by which he shall regulate his action.

Since it is necessary that you should know your duty, and on what lines you have, in the main, to conduct yourself, and since no order has been made up to the present with reference thereto, this shall serve as such for you, in order to prevent all irregularities and abuses.

(181) Firstly then, when any ships from Batavia, Corman del, Bengal or other places come into these roads bringing provisions among other things, you must ask the chief trading merchant for an extract from the bill of lading and shall receive the same according thereto.

All grain, also salt, beans, kadjangh and everything else of that nature, before you have it stored in the magazine, must be properly measured again by the ordinary measure of 60 lbs, 50 of such just making a last (maet van 60 pont, de 50 efe een last maekhenda), in the presence of yourself or your assistant and, from the ship's crew, one of the signatories of the bill of lading, either the skipper, the purser or his assistant, so as to avoid all complaint, both as to delivery and receipt.

After receipt you shall make a report as to how far it corresponds with the bill of lading and what portions have been delivered short or over weight.
All other provisions, e.g. meat, bacon, butter, sugar, wax, also wine, rum, arack, oil, vinegar and other such things, as soon as they are brought ashore, shall first be carefully examined, the liquids being guaged and the dry goods weighed with Dutch weights and scales in the presence of two commissioners joined with you for this purpose at your request made to me.

(182) After an exact examination has been made by said commissioners of said provisions, they shall issue a certificate declaring plainly and definitely that everything has been found absolutely correct, without diminution or addition. This declaration must then be handed over to us to be used as necessary.

No hard (?) (harde?) victuals may be brought by you or by your orders from inhabitants or strangers except with our special knowledge and consent. Having obtained my order therefor, you must see to it that everything is well weighed and measured and stored in a convenient place.

All arack, both the strong and common kinds, bought from the Chinese and usually issued as rations to the ships, when it is brought into the Company’s storehouse, must be accepted only on approval by the tasters for the time being and, if found too bad by them, a report must be made to us, so that we may act as the exigency of the case demands.

For all provisions bought and received in good condition, you shall give a signed receipt expressly stating the quantity and quality, together with the agreed price, the whole sum and the purveyors thereof, (183) and on the back you shall make an order on the cashier which must be countersigned by us. By means of this order the purveyor must get his payment from the Company’s chest.

On the other hand you must not issue or give out any victuals or anything else from the Company’s store to persons or ships, sloops, praos, the Company’s hospital, Slavenburgh or to anyone else except with our express knowledge and under our signed order. Members of the Council, however you may accommodate with some provisions for the use of their households only, but no more, without our order, at the ordinary prices, viz.:

| Meat and bacon | at 6 stivers a lb. |
| Dutch butter   | at ⅔ reis a lb.   |
| Bengal butter  | at ⅛ reis a lb.    |
| The picol of white sugar | for 6 reis. |
| The can of Spanish wine | for ⅝ reis. |
| The picol of black sugar | for 3 reis. |
| The can of olive oil | for 1 reis. |

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
The can of Dutch vinegar for 10 stivers
The pot of cocoanut oil for 3 stivers
The can of brandy for 1 rea.
The one measure of salt for 3/6

(184) This may be done provided that a good record is kept of everything and payment demand monthly and made into the Company's treasury with a signed order from us.

You must not serve those who, besides the members of the Council, are allowed to purchase provisions from the Company's storehouse (on our signed order), until they have shown by the receipt from the cashier that payment has been made to the Company's chest.

But, as regards wine, candles and lamp oil supplied monthly to counting houses and other places, you may continue to issue them, until you get a fresh order from us, according to the ordinary usage, following and in conformity with the list that has been made and put at your disposal herewith for your instruction.

The soldiers and sailors here on shore, as also the Company's slaves, must have issued to each of them every month 40 lbs of rice, one measure of which must definitely be taken from the least durable rice. Their number will be brought to you every month by the clerk of the garrison and the sergeant of Slavenbury by signed order from us.

All ships and sloops, so long as they lie here in the roads, (185) enjoy every Saturday with our signed order the usual weekly supply, according to the number of those on board, viz.:

A ship with 60 to 70 men: 1 pig at 6 rea. and 1 rea. worth of green vegetables;
A ship with 50 to 55 men: 1 pig at 5 rea. and 1 rea. worth of green vegetables;
A ship with 40 to 45 men: 1 pig at 4 rea. and 1 rea. worth of green vegetables;
A ship with 30 to 35 men: 1 pig at 3 rea. and 1 rea. worth of green vegetables;
A ship with 15 to 25 men: 1 pig at 2 rea. and ½ rea. worth of green vegetables;

and all other ships with larger or smaller crews pro rata [sic]. You must go on this order and not exceed it, but take good heed that the pigs are not too small for their price and the vegetables are not charged at a higher than their purchase price.

If the ships have sick on board or are going on or returning from distant voyages, where they are likely to have or to have had few provisions, they must be somewhat more liberally provided, as opportunity occurs, but this must be done on our order or special command, by which you can regulate your action.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Since for the purchase of said provisions money is necessary, you have only to make an order on the cashier for the definite sum of 100, 150 or 200 re., which you find by experience to be needed for 2, 3 or 4 months for this purpose. On this, after it has been endorsed by us, you receive the cash from the Company's chest, and make a (186) new order, in the same way as before, when the first is found to have been exhausted.

The fruit or vegetables, which are fetched from the Company's garden, for provisioning the ships, you must charge just as if they were bought for cash, reporting the amount monthly by order signed by us, to the Company's chest, so that it may be possible to see clearly how much cash you have expended yearly.

Every month you must see to having ready in good time two detailed accounts, one to hand to me, and the other to the chief merchant, of all victuals, both ordinary and extraordinary, issued from the Company's store in the previous month and sold for cash, bearing in mind that, not in the chief merchant's, but only in the detailed account you give to me, there must always be, in addition, a statement at the foot of the provisions issued monthly to the ships, without any being omitted, as also of all that is left in the Company's store after deduction of what has been given out in the previous month, so that we may make use of this information at need.

On the other hand, however, it is not monthly but on each occasion when ships (187) or sloops, not assigned to Malacca, are on the point of departure for Batavia, Cormandel, Bengal or other places, that you must, in good time before their departure, render to said chief merchant a detailed account in writing of everything you have issued to said ships during their stay here, so that it may be entered in the expenses account and said ship's account may then be closed in your books.

But as to the yachts and sloops assigned to and under Malacca, as to wit both those employed in cruising in these Straits and those blockading Perä and Queda, as also in the voyages from Siam, Ligor, Oedjanghsalangh, Dilly and various other places, everything they have from the Company's store is entered in full with the day of the month in each ship's account. This is closed once a year, viz. on the last day of July, and the account book is put at the disposal of the chief trading merchant for him to have an expenses account made from it and the equipage and other accounts and to give or send its own account to each vessel to be entered betimes in the ship's books and to credit the trade books (which are then also closed) to that amount for the goods and provisions which the ships have had issued to them.

You may as well continue in the old way with the small books of the store, since they are very easy to (188) keep, for in making new books all balances and also provisions and cash received*

* Reading ontfangen, though the original looks like ongtangen.
afterwards are debited only to the Malacca office and moreover in
case of issue of goods and the closing of the books in contra, all
expenditures are again adjusted, so that the Malacca office is al-
ways debtor or creditor.

In conclusion, we recommend you always to have the Com-
pany's store kept clean and in good order and to take good care of
all provisions, so as to prevent their being neglected or wasted by
leakage or otherwise or misused or squandered or carried off with-
out leave by your subordinate. Herein we shall rely on you and
with an easy mind trust you to maintain these principles and so
continue. We remain your friend (signed) Balthasar Bort (in
the margin) Malacca, 1st Aug. 1671.

By reason of the recent Manicaber war, provisions, not only
pigs, fowls and ducks, but all kinds of vegetables, have become so
scarce and dear; that the ships when lying here in the roads have
had to do without the ordinary issues. However the breeding of
cattle and the sowing and planting of devastated orchards having
began again to improve, we hope that under your Honour's rule
there will be no lack, so that the necessary fresh provisions may
be issued to the ships' crews.

(189) In order to keep a close watch over the supplies and
fresh provisions issued to the ships and sloops, so that no fraud or
unfaithful dealings may be committed therein, the chief merchant
and second in command, the honourable Adriaen Lucasz: is charg-
ed to take good heed thereto; and, in making the expenses accounts,
to compare the same with the orders issued on the storekeeper and
others for supplies, which is to be seen in full in the resolution
passed thereon and included here.

Friday, 19th Nov. 1677.

The Governor, this morning after disposing of public judicial
affairs, caused to be read in the Council the missive of their Hon-
ours the High Government of India at Batavia, dated 19th Oct.
last together with an extract from the general resolution of the 10th
Aug. brought to us with several other enclosures on the 9th inst.
by the fly ships, Beemster, Wimmenum and Marchen, wherein
mention is made that the reasonable standard in the making and
drawing up, in some outstations, of the expenses accounts for the
ships touching there is exceeded, giving rise to a suspicion that
such heavy disbursements must take place without the previous
knowledge of the governors, directors, commanders or heads of
such places. This surmise is further increased by the complaints
of some skippers, who assert that they have had to sign for goods
they have never had and, if they (190) refuse, they are threatened
with being deprived (gelight) of their ships. Wherefore their
Honours, for the prevention of all such fraudulent and unfaithful
dealings, had decided and decreed by their resolution afore named,
to give orders everywhere to have issues made as sparingly and
economically as is in any wise practicable. Also that the
1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
governor, director, commander or superintendent (opperhooft) shall every time have to give an express written order therefor, so that, at the time of the departure of the ships, it may be examined and compared by their honours themselves, or by those to whom this task is entrusted on their behalf, with the expenses account, item by item (van post tot); that note is expressly taken of the valuation of the goods and whether they are entered in the account according to the ordinary current price.

Wherefore it was then decided and unanimously agreed by us in council assembled, in compliance with their Honours' aforesaid resolution, to recommend the accurate supervision of the aforesaid expenses accounts to the honourable Adriaan Lucasz, chief merchant and second in command in this government, since they had always been drawn up in the trading office and had been endorsed hitherto by the assignor (overdroger), provided that his Honour aforesaid himself examines the same in future and endorses them, before they are handed to the bookkeeper of the ships to be entered in the books.

(191) In order well and conveniently to keep safe and store the provisions, especially the rice, so as always to have enough in reserve and with a view to the likelihood that, with the lapse of time, there might be a lack of good warehouses, their Honours in Batavia last year agreed, at our request, and gave leave for the construction of a new storehouse within the fort between the bastions Victoria and Emelia, the size of which was planned by me and communicated to their Honours aforesaid. It is to be 12 rods in length and 3 in width with a flat roof. Only one wall need be built, since the wall between said bastions can serve as the second wall. A beginning has not yet been made of this storehouse, although there are already in store along the seashore here, 3000 red bricks, 22 inches long, 10 wide and 6 thick, fetched by the Javanese and paid for at 6 stivers apiece in heavy money. The everyday work and the lack of the slaves needed for this job have not allowed of it; moreover the woodwork for it must first come from Siam, and men skilled in the making of flat roofs, together with the best materials needed therefor from Cormandel, whence the same have been ordered by us; I hope they will soon reach your Honour. It should not, however, be necessary to wait for them, a beginning should be made with the building of the wall as (192) quickly as in any way possible, and thereafter the whole building should be finished in a strong and durable manner, there being great reason therefor, since there are now no other provision stores above ground here, within the fort, except under some dwelling houses, and these were already at the time of the Portuguese overthrow mostly old and dilapidated. Wherefore, in order not to fall on occasion into difficulties, this new store must be made there, the place being very convenient for the purpose, since it is near the guardhouse of the bastion Victoria, through the back.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
gate of which the provisions can be carried in and out since the boats and ships' boats, even the sampans, can come up the river as far as the said bastion. For the flooring of said storehouse 4000 rough, square ashlar-stones have also been sent for from Corman- del.

The office of license master was first instituted here in my time, for it was already to some extent necessary in order to give some relief to the shahbandar in his work, because the imports began to increase. Before this time only one assistant had been employed as first deputy for this purpose and, in order that no delay should be suffered owing to his lack of authority*, I issued for them both a full memorandum, of which their Honours in Batavia received a copy. It was (193) somewhat shortened and curtailed by them, and was returned in the year 1668 reading as follows:

Memorandum for the Shahbandar and deputies of the same sent to Malacca from Batavia.

1. The shahbandar or one of his subordinates must be in the custom-house every day except Sunday from seven to eleven in the morning, and from two to five in the afternoon.

2. If envoys (gesanten) arrive from abroad, he or one of his subordinates shall proceed forthwith to them, in order to inform himself of the same and of the cargo and to report to the Governor, so as to await instructions as to what official reception shall be given them;

3. Without defraying the charges of any at the Company's expense or remitting the duties except with the Governor's consent;

4. Letters of state arriving or being dispatched, he must see to having duly translated, and must sew up those for dispatch with white or yellow, according to the dignity of those to whom they are addressed.

5. As soon as any vessel not carrying envoys on board anchors at the Red Island ('t roode Eijland) or in the roads, the shahbandar or one of his subordinates aforesaid shall forthwith go to it to ascertain the cargo, the nachoda's name, the number of the crew and the place whence it comes, so as to prevent smuggling.

6. Small vessels, however, which come over the shallows, shall at first lie up inside by the customhouse to be registered as above.

(194) 7. The same procedure shall be followed in the case of departing vessels before they have their permits delivered.**

* The original has impotensie, which can hardly mean "physical inability" here.

** Or "before they have handed over their permits" (eer dat haer passedal sal hebben overhandigt)! But they would need permits in order to leave the port.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
8. And the deputies aforesaid shall, when any ship or vessel has arrived, forthwith inform the shahbandar of its arrival and he shall keep an exact record of the goods coming in and going out, each in a special memorandum book, and from this record he must make the assessment of the market price, so as to order and collect the dues, comparing the specification and accounts one with the other, so that he may deposit every month in the Company's chest the moneys in the shahbandar's keeping with an order signed, in the margin, by the shahbandar and his deputy and, at the foot, by the Governor.

9. If any difference in assessment occurs between the shahbandar and the license master, the advice of the chief merchant thereon shall be taken and followed.

10. A note from the memorandum book of all vessels arriving and departing shall be brought to the Governor every evening.

11. Also every week or month a summary of all [arrivals and departures] shall be furnished to the Secretary's office to be inserted in the day-book.

12. No strangers may be in the streets after sunset on pain of a fine of 12 r$, and the loss of their vessels.

(195) 13. On the same penalty no one shall carry crises within the jurisdiction of Malacca except the nachodas, who receive a memorandum to this effect and are warned thereof.

14. And according to the old custom the Javanese must take all arms to the shahbandar's house until their departure and only the nachoda may keep his cris.

15. In order that no losses may be suffered by the tolls, the nachodas shall, on their arrival, provide a surety for the same, or else, from their cargo, put the amount in pledge at the custom-house.

16. In the case of trusted inhabitants of Malacca, it is allowed to wait for about 2 or 3 weeks till their departure, but not with persons of insufficient means (insuffisante), except under surety.

17. No goods, except the Company's, shall pass the boom until after exhibition of the manifest, payment of the tolls and permission to pass in or out, on pain of forfeiture of the goods concealed and of the vessel as well, and punishment as the occasion demands.

18. Moreover no settlement or composition shall be made with reference to the above except in small matters and with the Governor's consent, and the composition shall then be divided into three parts, $ to the license master and the informer (aeubrenger) and the other $ to the Honourable Company.

(196) 19. Small disputes between foreigners may be dealt with by the shahbandar and license master, so as to prevent greater difficulties, but any of importance must be laid before the Governor and Council.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
20. As harbormaster also he must keep good order in the berthing of the vessels, so that it may always be possible to pass up and down the river.

21. Passes to Johor and to the coast of Java and those to Pera and beyond as far as Trangh must be signed by the shahbandar in the margin and by the Governor at the foot, but those for nearer places by the shahbandar only, both with clauses for the outward and return voyages; those who sail direct or by way of Batavia to Java, also Portuguese or Moors or others going to Bengal and beyond must provide themselves there [at their destinations] with passes for return.

22. To prevent robbing and plundering by the inhabitants and slaves, those who go out to fetch wood and stone, whether by sea or land, must provide themselves with a memorandum from the shahbandar, so that they may be recognized by the inspectors of the jungle and the cruisers at sea.

23. No passes to be granted to Baros or elsewhere on the west coast [of Sumatra] to persons from Jambij to Queda inclusive.

(197) The following is duty free, viz.

24. Peper imported, provided that it is all delivered to the Honourable Company, on pain of confiscation, but the people of Johor may take the tin, free of duty, from the places subject to that state to Johor.

Similarly

Tin and
Resin

Provided that they are first offered to the Company and that no rice is exported and that no Christian slaves are sold to Moors.

Rice
Paddy
Slaves and
Buffaloes

25. So also gold and silver, whether coined or not, diamonds, rubies and other stones, pearls, musk, civet, pedro porco [bezoar] and other valuables, provided that all are delivered to the Honourable Company; but, since that seldom happens, it is permitted freely to trade the same to any one except the Company's servants, simply paying 10% for importation.

The following pays 10% for import and 5% for export, whether bought by the Company or by others.

26. All kinds of Surat, Coromandel, Bengal and other cloths and piece goods, but four-footed cattle, peas, beans and wheat 5% on import.

27. Fruit from the Company's gardens north and south of the town, which are let, is to be sold by auction in the bazaar and half of the proceeds given to the Company, but on fruit from gardens belonging to private owners only 10%.

(198) 28. Slaves taken away to places belonging to the Company 5 riksdollars each, but to other regions, 10 r.; children half price.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
29. Iron and lead not bought by the Company 20% on export, otherwise 5%.

30. Reals and other hard coinage exported 10%, but copper and lead coins no duty.

31. Small wares from the neighbouring places on the coast, both to the north and south, such as fowls, eggs, fish, fruit, etc., also rattangh, cadjanh, cooking pots, sandalwood and eaglewod 10%, and, if thereafter exported, 5% like other goods, but, if the Company is the buyer, duty free. Rattangh and cadjanh must always be offered to the Company.

32. Moors and Portuguese from Cormandel and Bengal must have a tenth of their merchandise unloaded by the shahbandar and commissioners in their presence to be then turned into money by public sale, but the duty for wheat and butter must be paid in cash.

33. But, if any of the Moors remain at Malacca and export any of their aforesaid goods to Johor, no duty is to be levied at the time, but on their return 10% pro rata (na rato) of the goods exported, because they bring back gold for them in secret.

34. All subjects of Johor, nobles and common people have to pay export and import duties, but the nobles are mostly, with the consent of the Governor, excused by courtesy.

(199) 35. The shahbandar gets 10% of betel coming down the river from Nanningh for the entertainment of envoys, nachodas, etc., on departure and arrival.

36. So also the Nanning crop yielding yearly scarcely 30 rea. for the Company.

37. Over and above the aforesaid duty all strangers pay as poll tax ⅓ of a rea., and those who depart to Pera, Queda, Jonghsalangh, Aatchin, Jambij, Palimbangh, Batavia, Java and places beyond Johor and Calangh pay one rea. for a pass and, for anchorage dues, from one to four rea. according to the tonnage of the vessel.

38. For a pass to Johor, Bencalis, Seacq, Racan, Callangh, Andragirij and Campher ⅔ of a rea. and, for anchorage dues, ½ a rea.

39. For a pass to Rombouw, Songhoedjongh, Moar, Padangh and Riaformosa ⅔ of a rea.

40. Vessels going to aforesaid places without discharging cargo are duty free and pay only poll tax, pass and anchorage dues, but, if they discharge cargo, they are bound to pay full duty.

41. Goods having paid duty to the Company once at Batavia or elsewhere are free of import dues but not otherwise, unless they do not discharge cargo.
42. All foreigners who are not Christians and not resident in Malacca pay only export duty and pass money.

(200) 43. But, if they return, they must pay, in addition to the duty, 1/3 of a reis, poll tax and anchorage dues as aforesaid like the Christians who live here, but do not pay poll tax.

44. Portuguese [vessels] on their passage from Goa or Macau and other regions, whether king’s ships or belonging to private persons, pay as follows: small yachts 300 reis, medium sized 400 and large ships 500 for the outward and the same for the return passage, but, if they discharge their cargo, they pay 10% customs and no passage dues; if they trade only part of their cargo and take the rest on, they must pay the passage dues as well as the customs dues for the goods sold, but without paying dues for the resin they export, because they buy it from the Company.

45. All ships belonging to the king of Siam are free from all dues, wherever they are going or returning to.

46. The farmers of the fish and vegetable markets must always keep them clean and must put the benches, blocks etc. under cover every night.

47. Wine-sellers pay, besides 2 reis. per month to the farmer, 75 reis. for each wine cask, 50 for the community (voor ‘t gemeen) and 25 for the town, on pain of forfeiture of the wine and punishment at discretion.

48. All others are also subject to this penalty who have bought wine in their own name and handed it over to the wine-sellers.

(201) 49. But the town innkeeper shall pay only 40 reis. for the cask of wine; and of all said duties etc. due accounts and books shall be kept in forma according to old custom, as stands more fully noted in article 8.

Batavia in the Castle, 21st September, 1668. On the order of their Honours, signed Jan van Riebeeck, Secretary.

From this memorandum your Honour can see the services and duties of the shahbandar and license master together with their subordinates, as also what goods and merchandise pay for import and export; moreover what goods and merchandise are free. In this matter such alteration has since been made as I have noted in the margin* of articles 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 36, 44 and 47; rice and paddy, if not supplied to the Company now paying 5 riks-dollars for the load or 8 reis for the Malaccan coi‘jiangh, that is 1 reis. for the 100 gantangs, each of 6 lbs.; Malacca’s own crop is exempt therefrom, in order to give more encouragement to the people to plant.

* Not in the India office Copy.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
There is no lack of rice here, notwithstanding this charge, when Java, which is now disturbed, is at peace and gives others a share of its crop.

(202) Money is paid in place of the 10, at present only 5\% of what is imported, in order, by this reduction, to cause it to be less kept secret, it being possible easily to conceal the same when the declaration is made, as formerly was always wont to happen, but not so now.

The duty on Company's cloth is also reduced from 5 to 2\% in order to bring about larger sales of it and smaller of the Moorish cloth (which pays so much more).

The Porto Novas vessels used formerly, on departure, to pay 5\% for what they were exporting but, since it usually consisted entirely of gold, they paid nothing of it and so few goods of small value that the duty was altogether too poor, consequently there was later imposed on them on arrival a duty of 13\%, instead of 10, of their cloth of every kind, which afterwards is sold publicly, in the presence of the Governor and Council for what it will fetch, so that now they are free of duty on the goods they export. The proceeds of this cloth paid as duty used formerly to run to 48,0000 gld., but this sea traffic is not now so great, so that the proceeds are not so large, in fact they are reduced by half.

The trade of the Portuguese at Goa and Macau has sensibly declined, their cargoes thither (203) are very poor and they constantly importune us to reduce the passage—, or, as they call them, anchorage-dues. This request has frequently been granted, if they in fact showed us the smallness of their ships and of the cargo, so that they paid on these occasions only 150, 200, 250, 300, 350-450 re., once for the outward voyage and as much for the return passage. May it please your Honour also to act with discretion in this matter, so as to give these people no cause for complaint; moreover to see that nothing else than these passage dues is demanded from anyone and that because it was the custom here under their own rule that their passing ships trading paid all such anchorage dues and also on the strength of a provisional agreement made between the Viceroy Don Philippo Mascarenhas in Goa and the chief merchant Cornelis van Sanen in 1646 to the following effect:

Provisional agreement between his Excellency the Viceroy Don Philippo Mascarenhas and the very honourable and valiant Cornelis van Sanen, chief merchant and director of the United East India Company, at the factory of Wingurla, for the settlement of the questions propounded (204) by the Dutch with reference to the dues they claim in the fort of Malacca.

In the name of God amen. Be it known to all those, who shall see this contract of agreement and composition, that in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1646, on the 18th of April, in the courtyard of the fort of this town of Goa, in the presence of his Excellency Don Philippo Mascarenhas, Councillor of State of his
Majesty, Viceroy and Captain General of India and the very honourable and valiant Cornelis van Sanen, chief merchant, captain and director of the United East India Company, in the factory of Wingurla, with express commission from the Council of Batavia to make a provisional agreement on the questions propounded touching the dues claimed in the town and fort of Malacca, by said commission empowered thereto by letters sent to his Excellency the Viceroy their contents being as follows, word for word (van verbo ad verbum).

Conversations have been held about the tolls and dues of Malacca with his Honour and some merchants of Maccau, but no agreement has been reached, although quite equitable (205) proposals were made on our side, wherefore, if your Honour, for the prevention of unpleasantness, deems it necessary to come to some definite decision therein, you can treat with our chief merchant in Wingurla, Cornelis van Sanen, to whom we have given full powers therefor. Any decision come to with him we shall hold binding.

By virtue of the same commission and order, his Excellency the Viceroy conferred with the said commissioner on the matter, maintaining that, as a matter of right, the ships from this town passing by Malacca without unloading or selling goods there are not liable to any impost. To this his Honour answered that they were liable to said due or impost, as appears from the documents on both sides referring to the same, but, in order to avoid danger to the preservation of amity and the continuance of the good peace and reciprocal relations between the two nations, it is granted and agreed for the settlement of the same, until submission to the decision of our sovereigns, as follows:

Firstly, that this provisional agreement is made in the interests of peace and Secondly, shall not prejudice at any time the rights, sovereignty and possessions of his Serene Highness the king (206) of Portugal and of their High Mightinesses the States. All that which the Dutch have enjoyed or shall enjoy in the aforesaid fort [in pursuance of this agreement] is to be restored to the Portuguese, if the approval of our sovereigns is not given to the agreement that the ships of his Majesty or of the merchants of this town on their way to China or other places by the southward, or sailing direct to Malacca should only have to pay 6% of the goods which they actually sell there and the Dutch shall pay the same of the goods they sell in the places belonging to his Majesty.

In pursuance of the contract made in Batavia by the Council with the merchants of Maccau in the presence of the Rev. Father Fre Gonsalvo St. Josepho, each vessel, great or small, on its way to Maccau without unloading or selling goods in Malacca, shall pay for going and returning two schuften* of gold into the hands of the merchant of said fort as a deposit, not as tribute, until an answer is received from Europe.

* Perhaps meaning "ingots" of some recognized weight.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The ships of his Majesty shall be free and exempt from this contribution and shall not pay it nor any (207) portion of the goods forming the cargo of the ships of the same; they shall only be liable to examination under oath in order to discover whether they have any merchants' wares on board; in the event of such being found, the owners must pay 4½%, for going and coming, on what is in excess of one pinnace load. If they have only one pinnace load on board, they pay no more than the same two (schuijten ?scoops) of gold, also on deposit.

Small ships passing Malacca and not proceeding to China shall pay 4½%, even if they do not unload or sell any goods in said place and shall be allowed to carry out their voyage, trade and commerce without other obligation or impost and without vexation or opposition, but, on the contrary, with all help and assistance from the Dutch, whose ships shall receive the same favour from us.

The which established and firm agreement, as has been said, both have sworn to have proclaimed, to maintain and to preserve in its entirety and to have so preserved and fulfilled each by his subjects, until a decision is received from Europe, viz. his Excellency the Viceroy for himself and succeeding Viceroy and Governors and his Honour the Commissioner in the name of the Council of Batavia and their successors by virtue of the powers which I the Secretary declare to have seen, whereto I have bound them with public vow and oath overleaf on the holy Gospels, the Viceroy swearing on a missal and the aforesaid commissioner on the bible, before the witnesses signing below:

Don Philippo de Mascarenhas; Cornelis van Sanen; Secretary Deuwartj de Figuredo de Mello; Fre Gonsalvo de St. Josepho; Francisco de Meio de Castro, Providoor Moor dos Contos; Antionio de Soisa Coitingo, Capitayn Moor de Noort; Jan van Teijlingen, chief merchant; Anthonij Oudermeulen, chant; Jacob Roscam and Leendert Jansz., both junior merchants in the service of the general company present ut supra.

However, much disputing and cavilling arose at once over this agreement, so that it came to nothing.

From the Moors coming to trade at Queda 10% is also taken, if we go there to exact it.

(209) In addition to the aforesaid tolls and dues, there are here certain other impost which are farmed out annually (as heretofore touched upon) on the anniversary of the conquest of Malacca, viz. the 14th Jan. Their latest yield was 4735 ree. to the Company's profit, to wit:

The sale of cloth and provisions, the farmer taking 2 ree.

a month for the Moorish cloth sold in shops, but only 1 for the Company's cloths, similarly those who sit or
move about in the street selling them, pay 1 reè.; the same sum of 1 reè. is paid monthly by those who sell provisions. Last farmed out at: 750 reè.

The sale of fish, vegetables and other wares in both the markets, the farmer taking 3/4 of a reè. monthly from the stallholders 520

Rice market. The sellers pay 3/4 of a reè. per month 55

The timber brought from the jungle paying 10% 115

The distilling of arrack and innkeepers, the former paying 24 and the latter 2 reè. per month, now farmed for four years, yields yearly 800

Salt and freshwater fish paying 1 in 10 870

Slaughtering cattle, 1 reè. for each big beast, and for small beasts a tenth of the value 175

Weighing money paying a percentage of 10% 600

(210) The Company's garden, farmed for 3 years, yielding in the year 80

The drawbridge over the river, 3/8 of a reè. being paid for each mast of a vessel passing through 70

The poll tax on the Chinese, each paying 3/4 of a reè. per month 400

The assaying of measures and weights 50

The fishing in the moat on the landside of the fort, no one but the farmer having the power to give leave for fishing there 50

The betel or sirij crop within Malacca, the farmer drawing 3/4 of a reè. for every 100 poles where it grows 200

Amounting yearly to reè. 4735

The farming of above mentioned sirij has been begun only this year for 200 reè., as stated. It should, in course of time be worth more, for the planting here (de plantation) in Malacca of those much esteemed green leaves, which are chewed with pinanh, has already sensibly increased since the cessation of the import from Nanningh, from which place, as being now an enemy country, these things may not be brought here, whereby the Honourable Company stands to lose the duty placed thereon, which brought in on the last occasion 730 reè. (211) In time our own crop will produce as much. Moreover it comes to pass that our inhabitants here are so much the better kept to work and the money derived therefrom remains in their hands, instead of, as formerly, being drawn by the traders of Nanningh and carried off to their country, which also seems to have made them somewhat wanton and luxurious. For which reason and in order not to cause the decay of our own sirij plantations, it is a matter for great consideration, should peace be made with these people, whether we ought to allow the import and sale of their sirij in this place. The inhabitants and strangers are, moreover, by now quite accustomed to that of our own growing, and are as eager for it, as they formerly were for that of Nanningh.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
It was hitherto the custom for 10% of the capital sum to be paid when ships, junks, sloops or boats were sold, whereof, in the above memorandum for the shahbandar, no mention has been made, perhaps because it seldom happened, but in 1674 their Honours in Batavia reduced the due to the 20th or 5% and sent a printed proclamation of the change. By this our custom here is now also regulated, it reads as follows:

Joan Maatsuyker, Governor General and the Council of India on behalf of the United (212) Dutch Company, to all those who see these presents or hear them read, greeting. We make it known that it has been found, after careful consideration, that with regard to the ships, junks and other vessels, of which, in the event of sale, a tenth has hitherto had to be paid according to orders, such sum has not, after the sale, been received, as the custom and practice of our country enjoin. This results in a sensible reduction of the just dues of the government, therefore, to prevent such things in future, it is agreed and decided that henceforth every time that any ship, junk, sloop or other vessel is sold, alienated, transferred or exchanged, there must be paid to the receiver the due 20th of the price or value without distinction as to the manner in which the transaction may be carried out, except only the first sale made by the builder before the ship or other vessel makes its first voyage.

The due on the ships, junks and other vessels shall be reckoned from the whole of the purchase money without any deduction for the guns, anchors, cordage, sails, masts, yards or any other necessary equipment or apparatus belonging or pertaining to the ship to the cooking utensils inclusive, unless (213) the same being sold apart from the ships, are too old and unsuitable to be used on other ships, in which case they shall be exempt from this impost. As to the guns, masts, sails, anchors, cordage and further equipment belonging to the ship, not only shall the aforementioned due be paid when the same are sold together with the ship, but also if they are sold or alienated separately and not with the ships.

The aforesaid due must be paid here, not only when the vessels are sold here in Batavia, but also elsewhere without distinction of place or person, and permission for the sale must first be obtained, if the persons to whom the sale is to be made belong to either foreign or interdicted nations. Nevertheless, if the sale is made in some other place that is under the government of the Company and said due is paid there and the claim of the Company satisfied, then it shall be sufficient for the seller to give notice and adequate proof of the same. And, in order that herein there may be no fraud or failure, the skippers, or such other persons as may have made the sale, shall, within four weeks after their return to Batavia, (214) be bound to declare to the receiver or license master where, to whom, and at what price the same have been sold with due particulars of all that can serve thereto, which particulars the sellers shall be bound to confirm by oath, if such is demanded by the proper person. All this on pain of a double impost to be

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,*
paid by any who shall be found to have failed to perform what is prescribed above. The owners of the ships shall not allow them to begin any voyage or to depart from Batavia before it is proved that the aforesaid due has been paid. The due aforesaid must be paid, not only if the ship is sold as a whole, but also for every part that is sold and however many times this may happen.

The community here must not be burdened with more imposts than aforesaid for the present, especially so long as the poverty of their condition does not change for the better.

In the trading office here good order is maintained by the chief merchant, Adriaan Lucasz: aforesaid mentioned, and the books are kept by himself; the daybook in such wise that complaints (215) have never been made. These same trade books, with those of the garrison, treasury, store and storekeeper's books are all closed here on the 31st of July and, with the trade books of Andragierj and Pera, as also the ships' books with their adjuncts and an inventory of all goods not assessed, acknowledged or entered in the trade books, are sent to Batavia in Sept. or Oct., according as they are ready in good time, and opportunity offers for sending them.

The general custom in the matter of trade and everything connected therewith is observed here also, consequently nothing is issued by the administrator of trade from the warehouses or by the storekeeper from the provision stores to anyone, unless he first proves to them by means of a receipt from the cashier that the latter has received payment for the Honourable Company, which receipt said cashier hands to persons who come to him with orders signed by the Governor stating the sum of money they must pay for their purchases. The cashier also has no power to make any payment to anyone for merchandise and goods delivered to the Honourable Company except by express order from the Governor. But, since it has proved troublesome to the chief trading merchant and the storekeeper not to issue to this one and that trifles for their own use, (216) permission for this is given to them for the convenience of the people; and, so as not to take such small sums daily to the treasury, they are allowed to receive them themselves and, at the end of the month, to set them all on one memorandum, which is then signed by the Governor, and the money is paid in to the treasury.

Nowadays no sale of cloth or anything else is made by the shop keeper, but only issues to the Company's servants against deductions from their pay to such amount, both in goods and money, as he is charged to by order from the Governor and not otherwise.

The garrison here has twice a year, to wit every six months, "good months," as they call them, but they change them into bad months, since most of the men pass them in debauch. Four, three- two or even only one month's pay is then issued to them, according as their current account stands in their favour or against them.

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
whereof a roll is made by the garrison bookkeeper and note taken of how much each has assigned to his relatives at home. On this roll entries are made of the issues and reduced payments to the end that our masters at home may be able to pay the sum assigned. This is the express order of their Honours given over and over again. However the debts of some of them owing at home to “soul-sellers” (zievercoopers*), as they are called here, are so great, that, in order to pay these debts, no (217) pay or subsidy ought to be handed to them, but, this is impossible, if they are not to be driven to want or even insubordination, half pay therefore, or occasionally rather more, is issued to them. By this means I have several times cleared the garrison of debt, however it has got into debt again on the arrival of new people, especially soldiers, 19837, 4, 3 according to the balance of the last garrison books.

This interval of six months between payments appears to be somewhat too long for the needy soldiers, artizans, gunners and sailors, wherefore they have greatly importuned me to give them some assistance during the time between the two payments. This request it was sometimes impossible, by reason of their necessitous condition, to refuse. I should therefore advise your Honour, in order to be rid, as far as possible, of this vexation, to make issues of pay to the whole garrison four times, instead of twice a year. The married men of inferior rank, who have not assigned any of their pay to people at home, receive their pay monthly, half in cash and half in goods.

The head of the paymaster’s office or else the garrison bookkeeper is also the administrator of the estates, of Company’s servants who die here, in accordance with the charter granted by their High Mightinesses the States General to the Honourable Company in the year 1672, which runs as follows:

(218) The States General of the United Netherlands to all who shall see these presents or hear them read greeting. We make known that we have seen and read a certain petition presented to us by or on behalf of the honourable directors of the chartered East India Company of these lands praying for a grant of the right of appointment of administrators of the estates of their servants dying there without leaving children, widow or heirs in those parts. Which petition being noted and it being taken into account that the aforesaid practice has already been exercised [in India] with success for 50 years and more, therefore we, finding ourselves inclined to the petition of the aforesaid directors of the said East India Company, have granted and do grant to it, by these presents, power in India without distinction to appoint administrators of the estates of their servants dying there, if they leave in India aforesaid no children, widow or heirs, and provided

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*Men who fit out seamen on credit at exorbitant prices.
that they themselves have appointed no one living in India aforesaid as executor of their testamentary disposition or administrator of their estate and goods. Therefore that said Company shall, once for all, have to command and charge their servants in India aforesaid, in such cases, always to choose one of the most capable, (219) satisfactory (sufficamste in Ms., but suffisasntste in Plakabook) and trustworthy persons who can be found in the place where their aforesaid servant happens to die or this estate has to be administered. That further the aforesaid administrator shall be qualified and authorized to have the estate of the aforesaid servants of the aforesaid Company settled, to arrange his affairs, to institute, to watch over and to carry on, both as plaintiff and defendant, actions by or against the fiscal or other individuals and moreover generally to do everything the heirs, if present, could or would have power to do. That further the aforesaid administrators shall be bound to pay over to the said Company in India aforesaid, with all possible speed, the residue of said estate placed under their administration, so that the same may be remitted hither and, in course of time, handed over to the rightful heirs or those who may be entitled thereto.

That neither the aforesaid heirs nor anyone else, whoever he may be, anywhere not in India aforesaid, shall be allowed to dispute or oppose in any way, at law or otherwise, anything done or executed by the said administrators in India.

(220) That it shall nevertheless be open to the aforesaid heirs or other interested persons not living in India, when they learn of the death of one of the said Company's servants in India, whose heirs they are or claim to be or in whose estate they are otherwise interested, to commission and appoint a person to settle and administer the estate or inheritance of the aforesaid deceased in India, in so much and so far as it has not been already settled in India by the administrators aforesaid by order of the said Company.

And that, if the aforesaid person to be commissioned by the aforesaid heirs or other persons interested in the aforesaid estate presents himself in India to settle and administer the said estate, and, in fact, proceeds thither for that purpose, the function of the aforesaid administrator appointed by the said Company shall cease and determine, but, nevertheless, everything already done and executed by aforesaid administrator appointed by aforesaid Company shall remain in full force and validity.

That it shall further also be open to said heirs or other persons interested in the aforesaid estate to demand from the aforesaid administrators appointed by the said Company in India, or to have demanded by any whom they may decide to commission thereto in India aforesaid, (221) an account, documents and the residue of his administration and to require compensation for any

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
loss they may have suffered through his action and neglect. However, said heirs or others interested in the aforesaid estate may not demand, or cause to be demanded in any way, such account, documents and residue from said administrator on his coming here [to Holland] or elsewhere out of India.

And that the above injunctions may be fully observed and maintained, we summon and invite the States of the Provinces, i.e., Gelderlant, and the county of Zutphen, Hollant and Westvrieslant, Zeelant, Utrecht, Vrieslant, Overijssel and the town of Groeningen and surrounding districts, and further charge and command all admirals, colonels, lieutenants, vice-admirals, governors and commanders of towns and places, all masters of the horse and captains on sea and land, together with all officers, magistrates and inhabitants of the aforesaid United Netherlands to regulate their action accordingly without doing, or suffering to be done, anything contrary thereto, for we have deemed such regulations to be to the greatest service of the country and to the advancement of the well-being of its good inhabitants. Given under our paraph (paraphure) and signature at the Hague on the 26th Nov, 1671 and attested (geparapheert) G. Hoolck, below, by order of their High Mightinesses, the States General and signed Gaspar Fagel. At the foot: Compared and found to agree. Batavia, in the castle, 3rd Nov. 1672. Signed F. Reuvencamp, E. Clercq.

(222) All testaments, codicils or other last wills of deceased are taken by the administrator to the Council, to be approved or rejected there according to circumstances, before he may have any payments made to the heirs and legatees. Moreover no closed credit accounts may be recorded in the current accounts of these people in order to make any payments therefrom here, as on occasion has formerly happened in Holland (Patria), such having to be sent thither and consent obtained there for their payment. With reference to which and other matters relating to the duty and function of the chief of the pay office and the garrison bookkeeper for their information and action accordingly, the same are furnished with a written order from Batavia, as follows:

In order, as far as possible, to prevent improper disbursements of monthly pay to or for the Company's servants in these countries and the loss often suffered by said Company in consequence, it has been decided in the Council of India, after mature consideration on the matter, to make the orders which follow, to be obeyed and observed both here and throughout India.

Firstly, there shall not henceforth be entered or paid any closed accounts of persons who have assigned some months' pay to the homeland, whereon disbursements may have been made there, except only in the case of payment of the necessary funeral expenses of deceased persons. Similarly, no decrees (appoictementen) or judgments (223) obtained against servants of the Company shall henceforth be paid here, in this country, unless authority has
been obtained from the Directors at home. Also no closed accounts shall be entered or paid, if the books containing them have gone to Holland (na 't vaderlant), except of those who have been free [of obligation] and have made no assignments of pay to Holland (in 't vaderlant).

Further, it is decreed that the accounts of those persons who have been lent to burghers or freemen shall, from the time of their being lent, be written off and stopped, until they once more enter into [the Company's] service. In order that it may always be possible to investigate and know where such people go, a separate memorandum book shall henceforth be kept of the same, to which their names shall be transferred without pay, with, in addition, the names of the persons to whom they have been lent and, if any of them returns to the Company’s service, this also shall be entered in the same with a note where his account will be found in future. As to the others, who do not return to the Company’s service within the year, the persons to whom said memo. book shall have been entrusted, must yearly, when the books are closed, apply to the persons into whose service such people have entered and ask for definite information whether they are still with them or not and, if not, if they have died or where they have gone; and must make clear notes in said memo. book from year to year for the use of those concerned.

The same course shall be pursued in the case of any imprisoned* for any offence together with those who have only a debit account or happen, in some other way, to lose their account. (224) And as to the debit accounts each and every one whom it may concern is, by these presents, expressly warned to make no disbursements on the same, except only such as the persons are in absolute need of; on pain of the loss the Company suffers thereby being put to their charge. And the bookkeepers shall also be bound, so far as in them lies, to see to it that such persons may as soon as possible recover their forfeited accounts, whether by summoning them from the places where they have been or by sending the money thither, if it can be done without loss to the Company. In this case the debt payments may not be handed over to the debtors, in order that they may not retain the money and so make the confusion still greater: it must be sent to those to whom it is due, so that the balance may be charged therewith against their actual pay.

And, since some confusion is often apt to arise in the accounts of the crews, if ships are lost, therefore, in order, as far as possible, to prevent this, it is decided to command that henceforth, when any Company's ship is lost, a memorandum shall, on receipt of the news, be made from the muster-roll of the ship specifying the persons who

*Inde Keten gaan, literally “go into chains.”

Prisoners were allowed out in chain gangs.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
were lost with the wreck or were saved; also to what ship the survivors have been transferred and lent, so that they may be traced.

To which end, in other places also whence ships are dispatched and mustered the (225) muster-rolls are to be taken ashore to the proper office and kept there, as is done here, so that, in the case of such accidents, they can be used. These books and memoranda shall be sent yearly to Holland (na bet vaderlant) with the factory and pay-books for the use of those concerned.

Moreover in disbursements of pay to Company's servants who have bespoken or assigned some months' pay to Holland (in 't vaderlant) care must be taken that they retain at least as many months' pay as they have assigned elsewhere, so much the more because our Directors have frequently been under the necessity of making the payments themselves before the books arrived and it could be seen whether that amount remained on the credit side of the account or not.

Therefore the bookkeepers must also be warned* if there is specie in what is left by the deceased, which is handed over to the Company, to pay it in, on the valuation ruling here, viz. 60 stivers to the real, but to note at the same time that the heirs at home (in 't vaderlant) can claim no more than reals of 50 stivers apiece, as is done there. Batavia in the Castle, 23rd May 1670, signed Joan Maatsuycker, N. Verburgh, L. Pith, P. A. Overwater, Pieter van Hoorn and Joan Riebeeck, Secretary.

Below: Compared and found to agree, Batavia in the Castle, 12th Feb. 1673 signed F. Reuvecamp.

(226) Monthly pay made over in Holland by Company's servants to their friends there, especially any allowance assigned to their wives, must not be cancelled here in the books under their account, for, when this was done here in the books of 1672 and 1673 at the request of one Michiel Bloxburgh, who had assigned four months' pay yearly to his wife, the Directors of the Hoorn Chamber wrote, with reference thereto, in a missive of Dec. 18th 1674 to their Honours at Batavia that they could not approve, since, according to a resolution of the Seventeen, they were bound, on presentation of their marriage certificates, to give vouchers to the women whose husbands had gone to India without assigning monthly pay to them and to make annual payments to them on these vouchers. Such cancellation was therefore also forbidden by their aforesaid Honours at Batavia, but I should consider it not unlawful, if these persons prove that their wives or friends are dead.

In addition to the care of the garrison books the chief of the pay office must also see to the yearly dispatch to Batavia of a list in due form of all the Company's higher officials stationed here in Malacca and dependencies.

* Or "have in mind." The original expression is verlaagd zijn.

Journal Malayan Branch | Vol. V,
The Honourable Company carries on its trade here without giving credit, since it usually suffers loss thereby and our masters at home (in t' patria) have, under this head, some time past, made complaint in their letters to their Honours at Batavia in the following terms:

(227) We have heard with much vexation that some of our officers so rashly give credit for the goods of the Company. This must be forbidden to all on pain of heavy punishment, the Company's capital being too valuable to be parted with except on good security, wherefore the merchandise of the Company must not be sold and delivered except for ready money.

Your Honour will do well to conform to this good order of their Honours; you will, however, sometimes find that certain cloths and piece goods, as also other merchandise, if there is no demand for them, must be sold to satisfactory persons, either by public auction or privately, the day after a resolution to that effect has been passed in the Council, in order to dispose of them, since they would otherwise remain on our hands. This was done in my time, though very seldom, and payment was always made.

In the trade books here there is current still an old debt of £135.15.1, of which the Company can expect no payment and, as to which, by order of their Honours in Batavia in 1673, the names and debts are entered in the books, enclosed within lines, merely as a record, as follows below:

Note. 1673 on the 18th of April the following outstanding bad debts are cancelled, by order of their Honours in Batavia, since there is not the least appearance of any part of them coming in and they (228) are brought within the line merely as a record, namely:

Jan Sau, a Chinese deceased here without any estate ........................................... £319. 7. 12
La Cotta de Musia do.............................................................. 526.19. 6
Thomas Ferera de Fonsequa do.................................. 146. 6. 2
Don Pedro de Mendos do.............................................. 186. 3
Nachoda Gantij deceased as above ........................................ 7. 13
Abdul Waijet, king's weigher (weger) deceased as above ........ 38.17.12
The king in Raccan—(is green bevragen af)* .............................................. 191. 2
The Queda office, abandoned years ago, from which nothing is to be looked for .......................................................... 180. 8. 6

*Perhaps this means that enquiries regarding this debt have led to no practical result.

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
Old unknown deceased persons at Oedjang Salang: 1300.17.3
Omon Chieuw Packdie, regent at Bangarij (bandarij) 240.11
Mon Schieuw, late regent at same 479.8
Met Schieuw Opras mother 31.9
Commelat 199.15
Mompet, alias Lele Moor 286.17.8

The Oedjang Salang entered debts amount to 2538.17.11

Sum of bad debts 4135.15.1

The king and nobles in Pera owe 130,606.12.4, the amount still remaining for them to pay of the 5,000 ree. [error for 50,000 (more precisely 44,000); see p. 257 of Ms.] imposed on them by contract in 1659 to pay on account of the despoiling of the Company's factory and murder of its servants in Pera, which took place there in 1651. Whenever they deliver tin to the Honourable Company for 31¾ ree. per bhaar, 1¾ ree. are written off this debt, but they seldom do this.

Similarly the king of Queda owes 55784.8.8 on account of money extorted for the release of the commissioner Joan Treujman and attendants whom he held prisoners in 1652.

(229) Also a sum of 4500 was issued last year to Oprac Sinorat, chief of the Moors in Siam, for the use of his ship and people departed to Mocha, whereof a bond has been made for repayment to the Company by the nachoda of the ship, Mién Backer by name, on his return here in Malacca or by Sinorat himself in Siam. Similar accommodation has already been made several times on orders received from their Honours in Batavia in favour of the king of Siam and payment has always been promptly made. This your Honour will now be pleased to see to.

There are current still in the books 7814.15.10, the amount of the new expenditure in the recent Manicabber war, in order to have it met by the community by freewill offerings of moneys asked for by us from them. Up to the present, however only 578 ree. have been raised and handed to the lieutenant of the burghers, Sr. Jan Beeck, to pay for further expenditure which had to be made and is still necessary now and then on behalf of the burgher guard, especially the building of a spacious new guardhouse in the northern suburb on the seashore by the earthen wall there provided with palisades. For which purpose the money is not paid except with the knowledge and approval of the other burgher officers on an order signed by the Governor, and Sr. Beecq keeps a good account of it. It will be necessary to solicit similar freewill (230)
offerings annually and any considerable contributions must be paid into the Company's chest towards settling the aforesaid account of the cost of the recent war.

The merchandise and goods dealt in here by the Honourable Company alone are tin, pepper, opium, cloves, mace, nutmegs and resin: no one is allowed to buy these things from any but the Honourable Company itself, this being prohibited by various proclamations which must be maintained to the letter. For tin the Honourable Company pays here in Malacca 40 rea. and for pepper 12 the bhaer of 375 lbs to the purveyors thereof, but in the case of pepper ¼ rea. is deducted and made good to the Company for dust and impurities. The Company does not allow the tin to be sold to any of the foreign merchants. It has to be sent in the Company's ships at the end of the year to the coast of India, viz. Comandel, Bengale, Ceylon, Couthin, Wingurla, Suratta and Persia, so apportioned as their Honours in Batavia happen to order. Any surplus is sent with the tin from Siam and Ligor to their Honours in Batavia for the use in whole or in part of the homeland. Pepper has so far been allowed to be sold to anyone at 18 rea. the bhaer, if he exports it to Maccaw, the coast of China and Manilah, but not otherwise. On this condition cloves also may be sold at 150rea., the picol, (231) but they must not be taken to the coast of India even if the buyer is willing to pay the ordinary price of 180rea. the picol. There is no demand here for mace and nutmegs, nor is there any in opium, since the Javanese come here very little on account of the troubles in their country. In resin neither import nor demand is as great as was hoped for at the beginning; it is bought up and collected at 2 rea. the bhaer of 375 lbs. by the Chinese captain Si Sia and he is reimbursed by the Honourable Company at an advance of ½ a rea. for his trouble and the storage of the same in his own warehouses. The Company transfers it to others, principally Portuguese and Moors proceeding to the coast of India, for 3 rea. the bhaer, that is 100% profit. This is done on an order from the Governor, without which, and unless Si Sia proves that the money has been paid into the Company's chest, he may not deliver even the smallest amount to anyone. This resin used formerly to be produced in large quantities by the jungle of Malacca and the neighbouring places, but it has to come now mostly from Palimbang, where it is bought on the spot for the Company and sent to Batavia, so that the import here is very small and what does come in is imported by the Company for its own use and paid for according to its value at 2, 2½ to 3 rea. the bhaer.

Japanese finally refined bar copper comes here in such large quantities that, after the demand for the coast of (232) India is satisfied, there is a surplus to stock and send to Batavia. Permission has recently been given to sell some of it to the Portuguese and Moors, coming from the Manilahs and proceeding to Comandel, Souratta or elsewhere, at 24 rea. of 8 in specie the picol of 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
125 lbs, since coinage in good estimation is usually demanded for the purchase of tin and their Honours in Batavia cannot provide us with as much as we need. For this reason copper was sold to persons of the nationalities named at aforesaid price in 1677 to their Honours' satisfaction and it should be possible every year, if the merchandise is reserved and kept for the Company only; at present everyone is at liberty to bring it here from Batavia and sell it to the Portuguese and Moors, who then go to them to buy and pass over to the Honourable Company.

There is nowadays little or no demand for the Company’s cloths and piece goods, so that recently we have not asked for any, since the Company’s warehouses were well provided, as they still are. The cloths are all at fixed prices in agreement with those ruling in Batavia, as can be seen from the detailed list made of them.

(233) Price of the Chormandel, Bengal and Sourat cloths specified below, current on the 1st Aug. 1659, set by the late Governor, Joan Thijss: and the Council in Malacca.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cormandel cloths</th>
<th>Average cost</th>
<th>Present price</th>
<th>Advance %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea cloths</td>
<td>$129.15</td>
<td>80 or $240</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Moories</td>
<td>592.15</td>
<td>360 or 1,080</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleached</td>
<td>705.3.3</td>
<td>360 or 1,080</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samadra</td>
<td>448.12.4</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungarees (dongrijs)</td>
<td>200.15</td>
<td>120 or 360</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw yarn</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro’s cloths</td>
<td>185.7.9</td>
<td>96 or 288</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modophons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leiij de Couthin</td>
<td>996.16</td>
<td>480 or 1,440</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celas leiij de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couthin</td>
<td>907.8.5</td>
<td>480 or 1,440</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarassa leiij de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couthin</td>
<td>686.7</td>
<td>512 or 1,536</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicker wandys</td>
<td>440.17.2</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papeles borre</td>
<td>157.10</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape ramrat</td>
<td>1,145.18</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salalous</td>
<td>/226.14.14</td>
<td>r.192 or 1376</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godschie giutchie</td>
<td>501.5</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleached bethilles</td>
<td>368.11.9</td>
<td>200 or 600</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape, grandes</td>
<td>383.6.10</td>
<td>256 or 768</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown blue bethilles</td>
<td>352.10.13</td>
<td>220 or 660</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committers</td>
<td>383.16.2</td>
<td>320 or 960</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape quitchils</td>
<td>288.18.6</td>
<td>192 or 576</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue boelongs</td>
<td>134.10</td>
<td>80 or 240</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drogams maleteje</td>
<td></td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape Chindos from</td>
<td>240.9</td>
<td>288 or 864</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the coast</td>
<td>363.1</td>
<td>256 or 768</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caimgoelongs</td>
<td>400.10</td>
<td>288 or 864</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cormandel cloths</th>
<th>Average cost</th>
<th>Present price</th>
<th>Advance %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton stockings</td>
<td>233.4.2</td>
<td>125 or 375</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(linne cousen)</em></td>
<td>149.9</td>
<td>93 or 281.5</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirts</td>
<td>355.17.1</td>
<td>288 or 864</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape Sarassas</td>
<td>(234) Poelongh gobars</td>
<td>374.7</td>
<td>256 or 768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red salampoores</td>
<td>522.3</td>
<td>320 or 960</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarassa maleije</td>
<td>1,032.6.6</td>
<td>640 or 1,920</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordel chindos</td>
<td>375.14.11</td>
<td>288 or 864</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramboutijs</td>
<td>376.10.7</td>
<td>288 or 864</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown blue cangans</td>
<td>583.13</td>
<td>304 or 912</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailcloth</td>
<td>83.10</td>
<td>60 or 180</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gingans from the coast</td>
<td>340.18</td>
<td>240 or 720</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleached salempoores</td>
<td>325.0.4</td>
<td>176 or 528</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Percallen</td>
<td>432.8.14</td>
<td>384 or 1,152</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleached</td>
<td>377.6.15</td>
<td>384 or 1,152</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarassa gobars</td>
<td>438.4.4</td>
<td>320 or 960</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petas maleije</td>
<td>1,190.5.9</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red bethilles</td>
<td>528.8.9</td>
<td>320 or 960</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw bethilles</td>
<td>284.7.8</td>
<td>200 or 600</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethilles d'oirnial</td>
<td>1,505.15</td>
<td>600 or 1,800</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiavonijts</td>
<td>333.10</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilts (deecckens)</td>
<td>[no figures given]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bengal Piece Goods.**

| Fotas or negro's cloth             | 169.15.9 r.1.129 | 360 | 114 |
| Ouglijse [Hooghly]                 | 352.10          | 240 or 720 | 121 |
| Garras                             | 174.3           | [no figures given] |         |
| Bengal cassa                       | 745.6.14        | 400 or 1,200 | 60 |
| Surat cloths                       |                |         |      |
| Caricams                           | 494.14.5        | 300 or 900 | 81 |
| White narrow baftas                | 794.1.2         | 48 the corge or 144 | 30 |
| Red                                | 565.5.14        | 288 or 864 | 52 |
| Black                              | 303.6.11        | 288 or 864 | 184 |
| Black broad                        | 311.1.4         | 256 or 768  | 146 |
| Beeutas                            | 408.12.6        | [no figures given] |      |
| (235) Black baftas broochia        | 1,535.15.4      | 960 or 2,880 | 87 |
| Red                                | 1,719.14.8      | 960 or 2,880 | 67 |
| White                              | 1,565.15.5      | 960 or 2,880 | 83 |
| Cannakijns                         | 437.7.4 r.160   | 480 | 9 |
| Narrow Surat chits                 | 434.7.1         | 192 or 576  | 32 |
| Chintz                             | 302.18.8        | 192 or 576  | 90 |
| Broad Surat                        | 115.14.14       | 80 or 290   | 36 |
| Cotton (Gecalloeneerde)            | 4,597.16.12     | 3,000 or 9,000 | 96 |

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The kinds which are still to some extent in demand are mostly bleached Guinea cloth and brown blue salemooorees, the former sold at 80 reis. and the other at 50 reis. the corge or 20 pieces and also given in exchange at this price to the purveyors of tin and pepper, if payment is made half in cloth and half in cash; it is principally strangers, seldom the inhabitants, who are induced to agree to this, and, since at present little pepper is brought here, though it used to come in great quantities from Palimbangh, and the import of tin by strangers is also small, so that all transactions are carried out by payment from the Company's chest, this practice must be continued, in order to retain the money here in Malacca, because the small coinage is not exported, but the large coinage is, for the Portuguese, Moors and Chinese are eager to get it and give 10 to 15% on the exchange, as also for the real of 8 in specie. These coins are regarded as an article of merchandise for the Malays and are sent to their tin districts in payment for the mineral, as happens here also sometimes at a price of (236) 33, 34 or 35 reis, the bhaar. Payment is made on the Governor's order by the chief trading merchant who has charge of the money.

No Moorish cloths may be exported from here to Jambij, Palimbangh or Batavia, nor may any passes be granted to our inhabitants or to strangers direct to Bantam. Our burghers are now forbidden to voyage to Palimbangh, nor is the export of opium allowed from here to Batavia, where it is bought by the Honourable Company itself. No voyage to Andragier is permitted, because the Honourable Company has a factory there and would like to monopolize the trade of that place, especially in the gold found there, but this is prevented by the strangers from other parts.

Here in Malacca, on the seashore of both the northern and southern suburbs, gold was formerly sought and found in small nuggets and in dust of high alloy, but, after it was farmed out to the Gentoo goldsmiths who were more skilled therein, both shores yielded no more than 180 reis. a year and so had no money value and it was no longer farmed. Since then everyone has been at liberty to look and keep it for himself, which is still done, but mostly by poor folk, on the northern side, without, it is thought, anything of value being found. As to gold-seeking your Honour will get full information and a clear idea from the extract from our letter to their Honours, the supreme Government of India in Batavia, written on 24th March 1670, to the following purport:

(237) Touching the gold previously mentioned, about which our chiefs write, because some occurs in the neighbourhood of Malacca or comes thence, it will be necessary to make full enquiries as to that matter and to weigh well whether it might be worth the trouble and expense to have some further search made by experts, although it is well known that the same was undertaken long ago. Some dust and also small nuggets have sometimes been found by the farmers at the northern suburb of Malacca within range of the guns of
the fort along the shore [at a place] about 100 rods in length, where the muddy ground is rather stony and rocky and where there are orchards planted mostly with coconuts and pinang [areca palms]. The farmers at first paid 90 to 100 r., a year to the Honourable Company for their rights, but at the last the payment was reduced to 50 r., so that the farm was no longer worth anything. Gold digging at the southern suburb of Malacca along the shore, where it is all sandy and muddy, was carried out by a Gentoo goldsmith with our permission in 1660, but also came to nothing. Gold is, however, still searched for sometimes by poor folk on the shore at aforesaid northern suburb and occasionally found, though in very small quantity, mostly at low water after it has rained heavily for several days in succession. It has, for this reason, been supposed that the gold is forced out of the soil (238) down to the shore or from below to the surface, but hitherto no veins or mines of gold have been found here, in and round about Malacca. Should the same be revealed at some future time, we will be very careful of (mesnageren) the knowledge and send your Honours secret notice thereof. We shall then be able to judge whether it is worth while to incur some trouble and expense. We are at present unable to see that any advantage would be derived therefrom.

Malacca is visited by both Company's and native ships and vessels from the under mentioned places, viz.

To the Southward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To the Southward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>Rio Formosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantam</td>
<td>Paddangh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The whole of the Java coast</td>
<td>Moor [Moar]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palimhangh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jambij</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andragierij</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the North-westward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To the North-westward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The island of Lada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedjangh Salang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangarij</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannassarij</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arracan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormandel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couthchin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suratta 2nd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(239) Further from the whole of the island of Sumarta on the east of Aatchin the furthest cape up to Bengalis, which lies immediately opposite to Malacca.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
To the North-eastward (sic: Om de Noort oost),
Johor, destroyed in 1673 by the Jambinese
The islands of Boelongh and Bintangh
Pahangh, where the king of Johor now holds his court
Borneo and places situated on that island, such as:
Banjerassingh and
Succadana
Manilha
Patanij
Ligoor
Siam
Cambodia
Quinam
Maccau
China and
Japan

This traffic of course occasions trade among the people in food,
clothing and other necessaries (maeintimentos), but little in mer-
chandise, since the Company's and most native ships come here
only to provide themselves with necessaries and then proceed to
other places with their cargo (without unloading it here), except
those whose custom it is (that is Company's ships) to bring to
Malacca what is requisitioned, such as:

From Batavia: Cash, merchandise, provisions, equipment,
artisan's tools and other necessaries.

From Cormandel: A yacht's cargo of cloth to the amount of
about 1½ tons [150,000 guilders], for which purpose one
yacht used to be reserved and was sent hither every year,
(240) but latterly this has not been done, because (as was
hereinbefore set out) we were, and still are, provided
with a stock of cloth, for which there is no demand.

From Bengal: Rice, a little cloth, opium (amphioen), light
cordage, sail thread and seine nets.

From Souratta: A little cloth, wheat and soap.

From Persia: Wines, rosewater, carpets (alcatifs) and fruit
(tafel fuitjen).

From Siam: Rice, coconut oil, woodwork, capock [tree
cotton], and some food.

From Japan: Porcelain and some food.

From all these places we have annually requisitioned what we
lacked, which your Honour will be pleased to do also: above all to
ask for slaves from elsewhere, for they are much needed here for
the Honourable Company. We have written several times on this
subject to Ceylon and recently to Couthchin also, but, so far, have
received none.
The ships from Japan, which usually arrive here each year at the end of November or the beginning of December, must always be dispatched as quickly as possible to their destinations, the coast of India and Ceylon, together with, in addition, such ships as their Honours in Batavia are in the habit of ordering hither about that time and of attaching to them from the Straits here, so as to sail away in company with the Japanese ships and to divide among them the large capital these bring with them, consisting nowadays mostly of gold coubanghs [kobangs] and finely refined bar copper, further camphor, lacquer work, porcelain and some food.

(241) It seldom happens that a junk or other vessel from Japan or the China coast comes here. This year one from the former place did arrive, the nachoda of which sails from Quinam, whither he returned. The Chinese living here would be willing to send ships to Japan, as those at Batavia do, but hitherto this has not been allowed. The voyage to China, however, although not further than from Canton to Chincheeuw has been permitted. To the latter place the captain of the Chinese here sent a sloop last year and returned with more loss than profit, for the pepper taken there had to be sold dirt cheap, though it is now, no doubt, worth more at Canton, but the most advantageous cargo to bring back from there, viz. spelter is now at an uncommonly low price here. It was sold here a short time ago by the Portuguese coming with it from Maccau at 73½ re. the picol, which is ⅓ less than it used formerly to be worth.

The junks from Japan and China are not allowed to pass by Malacca [without calling], whereto your Honour will be pleased to attend as a matter of importance.

The traffic by the Portuguese and Moors from Porto Novo and other places on the Coromandel coast with Malacca for trade purposes has been suffered hitherto, because it is argued that, so long as we do not prevent their coming to places in our neighbourhood, it is better to permit them to enter our own harbours, so as not to lose the dues, as we should, if they were refused admission and (242) consequently frequented the places neighbouring on us so much the more and we should see that everywhere, both there and here, would be filled with Moorish cloth and should therefore be aware of no better or greater demand for Company's cloths, but probably of a decreased traffic with neighbouring peoples, who now come here to buy these Moorish cloths and thereby increase the trade and dues. If we refused to admit these traders, the others would, for the most part, stay away too and would go to the places where these Moors would then be, as, for instance, Queda, Aatchin, Oedfangh Salangh and Tannassarij, whither the traffic of the people surrounding us, namely Malays and Javanese, is already far too great. They are chiefly attracted thither by the cheap cloth they can buy there, but, since everything must be ordered according to and brought into harmony with

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
present times, we must do, not what we wish, but what we can, taking into consideration that, even if we were to prevent the Moors from sailing to said places and several others, the Honourable Company would all the same not attain its object, since the English, Portuguese, French and Danes, principally the first named, would in time of peace frequent the said places so much the more, whereas, since the Moors are there, they mostly stay away, knowing that, as regards the trade in cloth in competition with them, they, like (243), ourselves, have no chance. This has been clearly proved at Aatchin to the English, who stopped their trade in that place so long as we allowed the Moors to traffic there, but, as soon as we kept the Moors away, they came (according to their old usage) to fish in our troubled waters, insisting on admission yonder, although we maintained a blockade of the harbour and, failing in that, contrived by protests against loss and injury done to them, to make capital and get profit out of it in England. This blockade was kept up at Aatchin in 1656, 1657, 1658, and 1659 and reduced that kingdom to such straits for cloth that much gold was sent secretly to Malacca and spent there on cloth; attempts were even made to buy it on our ships, 160 re\(\text{e}\) being paid for a bale of Company's common Guinea cloth. Wherefore the commanders of the blockading force were moved to demand a good quantity of cloth from Malacca, but it was decided not to send it on the ground that we were at war with Aatchin and that no traffic is permissible with an enemy.

Although the real aim of the blockade was to compel Aatchin, by depriving it of the extensive importation of Moorish cloths, to buy from the Honourable Company, nevertheless in 1660 the traffic of the Moors in Aatchin was once more allowed and the place became after the old fashion so full of cloth (244) that one has seen a bale of Guinea cloth as good as the Company's sold for 48-50 re\(\text{e}\), and even taken to Malacca, where it usually yields 80 re\(\text{e}\).

Whereby it also happens that the Moors, being prevented by us from trafficking, they load the ships of said European nation or take some members of that nation into service on their own ships and fly their flag; these men then proclaim themselves the owners of the ship and of the whole cargo, a trick they have made trial of several times before Queda. Against this device there is as yet nothing else to be done than to follow the latest order of their Honours in Batavia given in their letter of 19th Oct. of last year, reading as follows:

But if Moorish ships from Suratta or elsewhere should come to the places where tin is to be had without certificates from the Honourable Company and flying the English flag and with some men of that nation in the crew, so that these may affirm that they are the owners of the said ships and of the cargoes, our blockading forces round about these places must bear themselves with all discretion, as our previous orders ordain, so that no trouble may

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,*
be made thereby for our Government in Europe, as would happen, if they acted otherwise; which action we have to avoid here at least as carefully now as at any time.

(245) The traffic of private individuals not in the service of the English Company, as also of the Moors, from Suratta to Siam by way of this place has greatly increased during the last few years. They call here usually with their ships and, if they can sell anything, do so, the sales consisting chiefly of wheat, a little cloth and calico. This has hitherto been allowed, provided the customary dues are paid, that is 5% of the wheat and 10% of the other goods. These English at Cormandel voyage also thence to Siam especially, calling here also en passant. They are now beginning to bring rice thence to sell here, which is much to our advantage, so long as it is not being imported from Java.

As was touched on above, the merchandise of the Honourable Company, the purchase of which is made here, consists mostly of tin which is found in certain places to the North of Malacca, viz.:

- Songhoedjongh belonging to Johor
- Calangh
- Pera subject to the kingdom of Aatchin
- Queda rebellious vassal of Siam
- Trangh
- Oedjan Salangh under Siam
- Bangarij

In addition new tin mines were discovered four years ago on the east coast of Sumatra, a free people subject to no man's overlordship being masters of them. The way to them is along the river Siaka. The heads of these tin mines, who are Malays, first came before us here in Malacca in 1676 and voluntarily bound themselves in writing (in their own hand and by their own (246) wish) to consign all the tin found in their homes, called Cotta Rana, Cabon and Gittij wholly to the Honourable Company either in Malacca or on the river Siaka, at the price of 40 reals the bhaer of 375 lbs. They also promised to induce their neighbours, the chiefs of Tonda, with their dependencies to do the same. A good beginning was made at first of the delivery of this tin, and it still continues, but not in such quantity as formerly, partly because, the people there being at strife with each other, there is not so much of the mineral mined, and partly because the Johor shahbandar, stationed at the mouth of the river Siaka as officer over the Malays living there, does his best to detain the tin coming down and to compel the people to sell it to him. It is then exported to Rioou on the island of Bintangh (where the Johor Laksamana has his abode). This detention of the tin must not be suffered by your Honour, if the people wish to deliver it to the Company; you must compel said shahbandar to release the same. He did so on one occasion on the demand of our envoys sent thither. It is thought that when the people in these places live in peace and quiet, it ought to be possible to get from these tin mines 400 bhaers a year,

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
which the Honourable Company ought not to allow to be filched from it; all the more since the owners thereof had recourse to us here in Malacca and got from us men expert in the mining and smelting of tin. This was also one of the motives (247) for their preferring the Honourable Company in this transaction to others; also at their request they were provided by us with a Company’s flag (princerlag) for their use.

The people of Pera and Queda have undertaken to deliver a half, and the people of Bangarij the whole of the tin found in their land to the Honourable Company, but at Oedjang Salangh I find that no preference over others has been granted to us. The contracts made with the kings, princes and regents of the places named have seldom been carried out by them and some are somewhat antiquated and now no longer in use according to their contents, since the Honourable Company has been compelled by violence and damage suffered there to abandon the factories it had in those places and to retain only a blockading force before Pera and a residence on the neighbouring island of Dindingh, whereby the Honourable Company gets the benefit of the latest made contract and draws about 1,200 bhaers of tin yearly thence, since Aatchin now demands little tin yonder.

Queda furnishes nowadays more of that mineral than formerly, production being increased to about 1,000 bhaers annually traded to the English and Moors there and what is found in Trangh is taken to Queda.

Oedjangh Salangh and Bangarij are very rich in tin, but it is now exported principally to Tannassarij, which is much frequented by the Moors. These then are the tin districts in which the Honourable Company has trading privileges according to the contracts given below:

**Contract with Queda.**

Agreement and contract made by Jan Hermansz., chief merchant and director of these tin (248) districts, on behalf of the Directorate of the Dutch East India Company in the kingdom of Queda, on the authority of the honourable Heer Anthonio van Diemen [Diemen], Governor General of the Orient together with the honourable Heer Joan van Twist, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca, given in his honourable letter to His Majesty dated 18th June 1642 empowering us thereto, of the one part and His Highness, the king of Queda, Boule Lada and several other lordships of the other part to be for ever and inviolable, this 15th [? 11th] July 1642 in Queda.

Firstly, the king shall allow the just half of all tin found in Queda (or coming into Queda from abroad) to be consigned to the Dutch East India Company or the servants of the same and that at 7 taels 13 maces per bhaer, each tael reckoned as 4r*, and the mace as $\frac{1}{4}r$*, said taels and maces together making 31$\frac{1}{2}$r* in inferior Queda coinage. The people, however, who bring the tin for sale to

*Journal Malayan Branch* | Vol. V,
the Dutch are offered their choice of demanding cloth at a reasonable price or said Queda coinage without making other evasions as to Spanish re., or any other claims.

Further, the king shall not have it in his power to export any tin in his own yachts, praoos or otherwise (much less in those of any other nation), before the chief merchant or other Company's servant appointed to this office has gone on board with an agent of the king and has weighed the quantity (249) and taken it in full to the suburb Poupen. Said Company's ships or yachts and other vessels before they take any tin away from here are equally subject to this condition. The above named agents appointed to this office shall, as soon as the yachts, ships or praoos have gone down stream and they have come up, go to the king or Orang Kaya Besaar at the First opportunity, each with his memorandum, having previously kept a running account of the export, (alvoren bijzonder een contrabook van 't uitgevoerde continuëelijck te samen welhouden) and report the amount of the tin exported to the king or orang kaya, so that, if it is found that more has been exported or assigned to the king, or to the king's order or otherwise, than to the Dutch, the king shall be bound, within 5 or 6 days, to deliver the amount of the shortage in our warehouses or in the tin exported, for the price and on the condition stated above.

The king shall have the right to give permission for ships from Bengal, Souratta and other places, if they produce passes from the chiefs of the Dutch Company's servants of those places, to trade in Queda, but, if their pass is held on condition that they first touch at Malacca and they have not yet been there but call here first, in that case the merchant of the Dutch Company, with an agent of the king commissioned by said king and the Governor General shall refuse them entrance to the river and shall direct them to Malacca to ask for a pass from the governor there; then further, on their (250) return and the production of the same, shall grant them leave to trade and not otherwise. For which examination of passes credit (gelooft) * shall be given to the merchant of said above named Company. Signed Jan Harmensz; [Hermansen]. In the margin: After comparison with the original, which the king has had written in Malay and confirmed with his usual mark, this is found to agree. Dated as above, signed Jan Harmansz. [Hermansen].

Contract with Oedjangh Salang.

Agreement or contract between the honourable Anthonio van Diemen, Governor General of the State of the United Netherlands in the East Indies, of the one part and Ouboang In Sachon Cierij Joan Phalowan, governor of the island Oedjangh Salang of the other part, made with the said Phalowan by order of the Honourable Jeremias van Vliet, governor of the town and fort of Malacca

*This may be for verloof, "leave, permission," to examine the passes.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
with the dependencies thereof, by us, Jan Hermansz., chief merchant and head of these tin districts. Which contract shall be inviolable and binding, reservation being made of the claims on account of the great massacre of Dutchmen carried out and committed by the predecessor of the honourable Phalowan.

Firstly, the governor of Oedjangh Salangh shall be bound to allow a perfectly free sale of the merchandise brought here by the Dutch, no matter (251) where it comes from or of what it consists, without his Honour’s selecting the best, imposing dues, obstructing the sale or burdening it with monopolies (as has happened in the past), and shall permit the purchase and resale of tin and other native merchandise.

The merchants and common folk shall not be removed from the Company’s houses by open or secret means and proclamations (as has been customary in the past), on the contrary, if the Company’s residents meet with any injustice (which God forbid), they are to have a helping hand offered to them; for the preservation of the Company’s property, by the governor or, in his absence, by the nearest councillor, without burdening them with exorbitant customs, but always holding them in due esteem, and giving help with all speed on all reasonable demands.

The governor aforesaid shall have a proclamation made to the natives and inhabitants, whatever their nationality, who trade with the Company’s residents (since great frauds have been committed in the forms of the tin and the regulations have not been observed), that the tin shall henceforth be delivered to the Company’s servants stationed here and weighed with the balance and appointed weights ordered by the governor aforesaid; in the presence of the Comolaet and other orang Kayas, stamped with his honourable siap, so that all fraud and disputes, which would otherwise result, may be prevented as far as possible.

(252) These regulations being made, the captain and head of these Dutch tin factories, in response to the urgent demand of the governor and chief nobles, has set a definite price on the different kinds of cloth, as stands herewith, according to which the governor and his subjects, together with the Company’s resident shall regulate their action, as may be seen below, viz.:

A Sarassa leij de Couthin at 7 bits to the king and 9 to the common people; a sallempoeries 7, 9; a piece of Guinea cloth 12, 16; a piece of blue bethilles 6½, 8; a piece of ramboutjins 15, 18; a piece of ardius 3½, 4½; a baftias 4, 5; a piece of white bethilles 8, 10; a piece of madaphon 4, 5; a cain goelongh 4, 5; a piece of red bethilles 8, 11; a piece of white mouris 6½, 8½; a piece of sail-cloth 2½, 3; a piece of negro cloth 3, 4; and a Sarassa malejte 11, 13, one bits being counted as 17 stivers, it being understood that the king’s share is not to amount to more than 9-10 bhaers of tin with each ship’s arrival, wherewith he must be content.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
If any of the Company's servants or subjects (which God forbid) shall so offend against the governor or the nobles of this government that his act deserves exemplary punishment, the governor shall nevertheless not have power to inflict the same, but shall deliver the delinquent with the evidence into the hands of the Company's resident and, if the resident is himself implicated, shall report it in a memorial, at the first arrival of our ships, so that the governor of Malacca may then order him to be punished as the case demands (253) or to be taken to the fort and handed over to justice.

The governor shall not be allowed to give leave to trade to any merchants from Queda, Perach, Java, Cormandel, Bengale or other adjacent places, unless they have first shown their permits to the Company's resident here, have called at Malacca, paid their dues there and obtained free conduct and that in accordance with old Malacca right.

In conclusion, the governor promises herewith to observe the rules touched on above to the full, according to their intent and to cause them to be observed. Which provisional contract is confirmed and ratified on both sides in witness to its truth, in the presence of the Comolaet, Oomonath and several other orang kayas with their usual signature on the 18th March 1643, signed Jan Harmansz. together with the governor's ordinary mark on the siap.

Contract with Bangarij.

I, Oomoehang Scheij Boerij Sysa Con Schauw Moeangh in Bangarij, have agreed the articles here following with the chief merchant, Davidt Walravens sent by order of the honourable Governor General, Anthonio van Diemen and the honourable Jeremias van Vliet, governor in the town of Malacca, to inspect the tin districts and the factories situated there, to wit:

(254) Firstly, I, Oomoehang Scheij Boerij Sasakon promise to deliver annually to the resident stationed here in the interest of the Dutch East India Company and to him only all the tin found and mined here.

Secondly, if vessels from foreign parts arrive here, I promise to acquaint the resident of the same and to forbid my inhabitants (as also merchants living here) to buy any cloth from these ships and, if they [the ships] have brought any necessaries (mainsmentos) and sold the same, accepting tin in exchange for them, they shall be bound to deliver said tin to the Company on condition that they are paid for it at the price current in the country with cloth or money which may happen to be at the time in the Company's factory.

Thirdly, no inhabitants of this place shall be allowed to export tin from here under any pretext whatsoever, on the following penalty: for the first offence forfeiture of half of the tin; for the second, forfeiture of all the tin; and for the third, forfeiture of the 1927 Royal Asiatic Society.
tin, the prao and all the offender's goods and the reduction to slavery of the offender himself; this confiscation to be one half for the king and the other half for the Company.

Fourthly, I promise to assist the Company's people at all times, (t sij int goede ofte guade [mouson] and in all things; to procure workers for them at a reasonable wage to transport tin or cloth.

Fifthly, I promise to conform within my realm to the large tin mould of Oedjangh Salang on the arrival of the first cargo of cloth here.

(255) Sixthly, I shall enjoin and command that all merchants and inhabitants, who buy any cloth from the resident here, shall pay for it at the actual time of the purchase without any attempt at evasion and, if the resident makes a complaint to me there anent, I shall compel the satisfaction of the Company's claim by law.

Seventhly, I will protect and defend (bevrijaaen) the Company's servants stationed here and the factory, as if it were my own house, against all who might try to bring any trouble on the same.

Eighthly, if it should happen (which God forbid) that any Dutch stationed here should transgress by the murder or wounding of any or by rape or robbery, I shall not have the power to execute justice on the same, but must wait for the superintendent's annual coming and deliver the criminal into his hands.

All the above articles I have agreed with my Council of my own free will, without being constrained thereto in any wise and promise to carry them out and adhere to them in all points, in witness whereof I have marked the same with my own mark. 1st Jan. 1645 in the Negrij Concloeij in Bangarij.

Contract with Aatchin and Pera.

In the year after the birth of our prophet Mahomet 1070, on the day Salassa [Tuesday], the 6th of the month Maharam [Sept. 23. 1659] the Capade moeda lilla attended by the boedjanghs Cay allula and dendany brought out the (256) suassa seal and, in the name of God on command from Her Majesty, comes with an order from Her Majesty to calij malical adul, orang kaya maradja Siri maradja, orang kaya laxamana. Sirij pardana mantri, orang cacaya Sierij paducca tuan orangh cacaya radja bintara, orangh cacaya Sirij paducca magat orangh cacaya Sirij maradja lilla, orangh caija radja oedana lilla orangh caija paducca Sirij nara, orangh caija maradja Sirij indra orangh caija radja macotta, orangh caija Sirij paducca radja bintara moeda, radja lilla wanghai, paducca maha mantri, Sirij ratna-pardana, with all the oelebalanghs and all other officers of the royal court. I have made this peace between the Atchinese and the Dutch, so as not again in the future to come to strife. Thus the Governor

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
General, Joan Maatsuizcker, has, through Sittria Sibidi, Indra Sittia, Sirij Nara Wanghsa, the commander Jacob Keyser and the commander, Balthasar Bort made the following demands:

Touching the affairs of Pera, if the bandara Paduca Sirij maradjia be not recalled but is forgiven by Her Majesty for all his faults and allowed to remain bandara in Pera, then the commanders Jacob Keyser and Balthasar Bort will also petition the Governor General to forgive his offences and to permit him to continue there in Pera, but the shahbandar (being now mentri in Pera) shall be summoned to Aatchin (257) and handed over to us to be judged.

Her Majesty also grants 50 bhars of tin in compensation for the goods of the Company stolen in Pera, which the commander Balthasar Bort shall receive there; also that the price of tin in Pera shall not be higher than 30 r. until the goods of the Company, amounting still to 44,000 r., shall be paid for. When all this debt is cleared, the price shall once more be set at what it was formerly, viz. 31¼ r. Moreover no other traders shall come to Pera to deal in tin, but all traffic therein shall be divided between the Aatchinese and the Dutch, each taking just half. If any vessel is dispatched with tin, whether by Aatchinese or Dutch, an Aatchinese and a Dutchman shall always examine it, so that on neither side too much or too little, but by each just the half, is exported.

As to dues the right shall remain such as has been customary hitherto without change.

All of this Her Majesty agrees to in its entirety according to the Governor General’s demands.

Further, concerning the affairs of the west coast, Her Majesty, on the demand of the [Governor] General, agrees that at Priaman, Bandaer Galipha that is Tico and Sillida, all the property of the Honourable Company seized at the three above named places shall be restored to the commander, Jacob Keyser, and, as to whatever is short of the 49,518½ r., Her Majesty agrees that pepper bought there (258) from the community shall be paid for at 1 r. less the bhaer until the Company has recovered its property aforesaid, when this practice shall cease.

On the request of the [Governor] General, Joan Maatsuyker, to Her Majesty, it is also agreed that no foreign merchants shall trade at aforesaid places except Aatchinese and Dutch only and, if any foreign merchants should happen to come to aforesaid places to trade, the Company shall have the right to remove them thence, either amicably or by force, whereby the peace with Aatchin shall not be broken in the smallest degree.

Demand is also made that 1,200 bhaers of pepper yearly shall be duty free for all time, which we grant also, as was granted in the year 1048. Likewise that riksdollars (rijxdaadders), in a case of lack of Spanish r., shall, as far as possible, be accepted, provided that the same are good and not alloyed with copper, this demand

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
we accede to. Also that a dwelling house may be erected in Aatchin on the ground the commander Dirck Schou [ten?] formerly demanded in the year 1666, as also [one] in the country of Pera close to the river bank.

Also if the Dutch in Pera, Tico, Priaman and Sillida happen to come to blows with the inhabitants over some dispute, the Sultan[s] and the Panglimas on the west coast shall have power to settle it, if the offence is small, but, if (259) the matter is too difficult, they have not the right to exercise jurisdiction, but must arrest the ill-doers and send them to Aatchin, where Her Majesty shall judge the same equitably; the Dutch, however, they shall send to Malacca or else Batavia to be punished there by the [Governor] General according to their deserts.

All foreign merchants from the west, viz. from Suratta, Dabul, Masulipatnam, Jaffanapatnam, Carapatam, Bengale, Clings, English, Danes from the Maldives, Mallebaer, Conanoor, Arracan and Pegu shall be allowed to trade here in Aatchin. All merchants from the east, viz. those from Johor, Patanjij, Andragierij, Jambij, Javanese, Siamese, Cambodians and Macassarts shall not be allowed to trade in any of the above named places, but only here in Aatchin.

All which articles of agreement have been confirmed on the day Allahat [Sunday], the 10th of the month Maharam at Her Majesty’s banquet (gastmael) in the presence of the commanders, Jacob Keijser and Balthasar Bort, also the English captain, William Courtis, with all joy and gladness in Her Majesty’s garden, called Lalla Lalleij. Herewith, therefore, all above articles are settled irrevocably, and shall endure as long as the world, now the Dutch have come to a settlement as far as Her Majesty, Lilla Lahij Filaham is concerned and the English also, amen.

Finding, among other things in the above treaty, that the Chinese were named among other peoples who must not voyage except to (260) Aatchin and that this had been inserted without our having been even consulted or having heard of it, we declared that the Honourable Company did not and never will allow the Chinese from China to voyage direct to Aatchin. When we pointed this out, the radja and the interpreter, Abdul Latief said this was well known to the officers of state, since no vessel had ever come here from China, therefore only those Chinese were meant who live in Batavia, Malacca, Johor and Patanjij. On this condition we then agreed to accept said treaty.

Contract with the places, Cotta Rana, Cabon and Gittij.

Within the town and fort of Malacca on the 11th Jan. 1676 in the shahbandar’s house, we, orang caija radja Lella, orang caija Sultan Bagagar and orangh caija Magat maradjia, all chiefs of the places Cotta Rana, Cabon and Gittij situated on the east coast of Sumatra, have made this contract following with the honour-
able Governor, Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India and governor and director of the town and fort of Malacca, and his Honour's Council that all the tin which is found in Cotta [Rana], Cobon [Cabon] and Gittij shall be sold and delivered at 40 ree. (261) per bhaer solely to the Dutch East India Company at Malacca or to persons coming to Siaka on their behalf and to no others, because we have already acquired so much honour and favour in the delivery of the tin first mined by us.

We will also try to induce the chiefs of Tandon with its dependencies to conform to this same contract and will not omit to make known there our good reception. In order that no fraud [be perpetrated] in the transport of the tin, so that it may be delivered wholly to the Company, and that none of it can or shall be sold to others on the road, we shall send with all the vessels having tin in their cargo a memorandum of the quantity they carry of the same to the shahbandar of Malacca, who shall send us a receipt in return. We will punish according to the fault committed those who sell the tin to others and do not take it to Malacca.

It is also granted to us that our vessels shall have the right to sail from and to Malacca with a flag of the Honourable Company and that twice a year, when coming with tin belonging to our chiefs, they shall be excused from all dues.

In witness of this, the Governor and all of us, the chiefs, have signed this contract [in duplicate], whereof the one signed by us remains here in Malacca and the other we shall take with us to our own country.

Malacca, the 25th of the month Saual, 1670 [†1086], being in our reckoning of time the 14th [†12th] Jan. 1676.

(262) Up to the present no contracts have been entered into with the people of Songhoedjongh and Calangh aforesaid. These two places produce yearly about 400 bhaers, whereof Malacca gets a very small share, since most of it is taken to Aatchin and Bengalis, also to Pahang and Riouw. The last is now beginning to come to an end, the people there [i.e. in Sungai Ujong and Kelangs] being Manicabers who, since the conquest of Johor by the Jambinese and the flight of the king thence to Pahang, have not rendered their due obedience to that Kingdom and do so still less now, being suspected to siding with the rebellious people of Nanning and Rombouw. The tin comes from Songhoedjongh by the Pannage, but its transport is being prevented at present by our blockade. It ought to be possible in this way to prevent the transport from Calangh also, if we could come to an agreement with the king of Johor on this matter.

Their honours would be glad to see the trade in tin set going once more for the Honourable Company at Oedjhang Salangh and Bangarij, it is not however to be done by maintaining a blockade 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
there, but by an annual dispatch of ships thither or by establishing factories there, whereof your honour should be able to make proof sometime when a good opportunity offers.

The Company here has not yet been able to settle its differences with the Radja of Queda, since he will not send plenipotentiaries either hither or to Batavia to settle (definieren) the matter, (263) as we have always insisted. It should nevertheless be possible, in my opinion, to conclude a peace and trading contract with him soon, if the Honourable Company were to write off the money it claims on good grounds from him.

The Pera people treat us very fairly, but the blockade there must not be given up or the Honourable Company will once more be deprived of tin. Our people there regulate their action by the following memorandum:

Order for the Superintendent (opperboofjt) and the council in Pera, according to which they shall act in the service of the Dutch East India Company in the administration of the trade and the carrying on of the blockade there.

From the year 1639 the Honourable Company traded peaceably in Pera by virtue of the contract made with Aatchin, the suzerain of Pera, sometimes on land and sometimes at the mouth of the river, according as was judged best for the getting of the largest quantity of tin, until in 1651 the factory was overpowered by the people of Pera and the Company’s residents murdered. Thereupon we were involved in war with them but in 1655 after a reconciliation the factory was re-established.

Shortly after, however, by reason of the (264) failure of the people of Pera to maintain our agents in their rights, it was again abandoned and we continued at war with them till 1659, when a contract was once more entered into with Aatchin of the nature shown by the copies [given] and thereupon residence was taken up again in Pera, but from time to time we had plain evidence that the Aatchinese were depriving us more and more of the tin, paying no heed to the conditions agreed on, so it was again given up in 1663 by orders received from Batavia. From that time onward we have maintained our rights secured by the most recent contract aforesaid at the mouth of the Pera river and have dealt with the people of Pera according to the same, as beseems traders in all friendly sincerity. This is still done and should be continued until further orders, notwithstanding that the expenses are thereby somewhat greater than they were when we held with 10 to 12 men, the residency up river in Pera, for, in compensation, the tin is now brought to us in greater quantity and thereby the unavoidable expenditure is made in some measure more tolerable. By this manner of trade, to which the people of Pera are accustomed, there have been established and given on various matters, both in order to bring about an increase in trade and to obviate all hindrances and also to enable our people to live in peace and
security, various well devised orders in successive letters written to our people before Pera. Blunders might easily be made in carrying out these orders, since they are scattered far and wide and can consequently be found, when (265) necessary, only with difficulty and loss of time, we have therefore collected all said orders together and made a résumé of them arranging them according to their character, as under. All which must be observed and conformed to in future as a general fixed order, so long as no other orders are given.

Formerly, in accordance with the aforesaid latest contract, $31\frac{1}{4}$ $r^a$. were paid in Pera for the bhaer of tin, whereof 30 $r^a$. were given to the owners and $1\frac{3}{4}$ $r^a$. were written off the debt of the king and nobles of the land to the Honourable Company. Afterwards, so as to secure a great quantity of tin, permission was given to pay $35$ $r^a$. per bhaer in piece goods or cash to the people of Pera bringing tin down the river for sale to the Company. Good quality must be offered at this price, otherwise a bargain must be made for less. Payment in piece goods rather than cash should always be preferred.

No hindrance must be put in the way of vessels laden with tin which come down the river on their way to Malacca, on the contrary they must actually be counselled and encouraged thereto, so as to increase the traffic with Malacca, and they must be promised in addition a good reception there. In accordance with ordinary custom, of the amount of tin each ship contains so much pro rata [sic] must be (266) unloaded from it as shall be judged likely to deprive them of a reason for visiting any other places and to cause them to sail straight to Malacca, where the tin unloaded shall be paid for at 40 reals the bhaer, on presentation of the orders signed by the Superintendent (opperboof), and given to the owners. Moreover it must be definitely stated on the passes how much tin there still remains on each ship, a careful examination being made in friendly wise for this purpose, so that the whole amount may be demanded for the Honourable Company and each may be deprived of the chance of allowing private persons to have any share of it.

If the king and the most powerful nobles, when sending some vessel to Malacca, wish to leave all the tin in its cargo in Pera, you may agree to this and give an assignment (assignatie) for it, so that payment may be secured in Malacca.

But no assignment may be given for demand of payment in Malacca to anyone, of whatsoever rank or condition he be, for tin that has not been received, but only (267) for the quantity which has been previously delivered for the Company.

Also we expressly forbid under a heavy penalty the passing of any such assignments to fictitious names for tin traded for by you yourself in Pera for cash or piece goods at 30 to 35 $r^a$. the

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
bhaer, so as to get the Malacca price for it and so to trade with the Company's money and cotton as an individual for one's own benefit.

Vessels going to and belonging to Aatchin or any places under its suzerainty, such as Assahan, Tanjongh, etc. must have half their cargo of tin taken out, but not so (exactly) that you come to blows over two or three bhaers and it must be paid for at 30 r$. the bhaer in cash (contant). If the owners can be persuaded to deliver the whole amount to the Honourable Company, one half can be paid to them in cloth goods and the other in cash (contant) at 35 r$, the bhaer.

The tin traded for at 30 r$, you must (268) enter separately, both in the invoice book and in your trade books, so as to credit the account of the king and nobles of Pera, which still stands at f130606.12.4 on the debit side in the trade books here in Malacca, with 1¼ reals for each bhaer.

But discretion must be shown in dealing with the tin exported from Pera actually for the queen of Aatchin and only a part of it taken out after a suitable agreement has been come to with her ministers, for it is said that only 40 bhaers yearly ought to belong to Her Majesty from the country of Pera as an acknowledgment of her suzerainty. The quantity in one year does not usually amount to more; if the rulers of Pera make an earnest petition on this matter, it may be allowed to pass without anything being taken from the ship, so that we may not make ourselves hated.

No vessels belonging to foreign nations, not dependencies of Aatchin, may export tin to Aatchin, but must deliver it all to the Honourable Company at 30 r$, the bhaer and must submit to examination for that purpose. The same holds good of persons wishing to voyage from Pera to Queda or Bencalis, they also must deliver all their tin to the Honourable Company (269) at 30 reals the bhaer. However, if the payment is in piece goods, the tin from these vessels may be paid for at 35 r$, so as to get more custom for the cloth; whereto all diligence must be applied.

You may give passes to all such vessels as have satisfied the Honourable Company's claim to the tin (as aforesaid), but the people of Pera must, before their passes are put at their disposal, give proof with the siap of the dato bandhara that they are honest folk and not fugitives. The Javanese and other vessels coming merely to trade in Pera provided with passes from Malacca must not have their passes taken away from them, but only endorsed as having been produced and (270) the holders must then return hither, no other passes must be given to them by you.

As to all vessels of Aatchin or of peoples subject to that kingdom, although they are provided with no pass, you must not put the least obstacle in the way of their voyage up the river, but, after speaking (verspreken) the people, enquiring about their cargo;
you must use them courteously and let them at once proceed un-
molested.

The Moorish ships which we may on occasion allow to go
(largeeren) to Pera for the purpose of buying elephants and ex-
porting them to Bengale or Cormandel, as we did last year in the
case of the yacht Chaffarie of the Nabob Mamet Aminchan, are
bound to pay the Company's dues, 10% of the elephants purchased,
just as if said animals were brought here and then exported; they
are bound also to deliver all their tin to the Honourable Company.
Here to you must give careful heed, assessing the cost of the ele-
phants here and demanding the dues, taking over all the tin (with-
out releasing any), granting passes (passerende) and (271) put-
ting at the disposal of the owners of the mineral an assignment
to enable them to demand payment for it at 40 reis, the bhaer of
375 lbs., either here in Malacca, or in Bengal or Cormandel, also
writing with each ship to the Company’s servants in the places,
which are its destination, a short note giving the number of the
exported elephants, their cost and the dues paid thereon, together
with the quantity of tin delivered.

But you shall not allow other ships and vessels, having no
passes issued by us, in Pera, but shall direct them to Malacca to
ask for passes and you are authorized to take some goods from
Malay or Javanese vessels, which have cargoes of consequence, to
be held in pawn as security, in this way hindering them from going
to other places, especially if they have come from the North and
have passed by Malacca, without calling there.

The people of Queda itself must be refused entrance to Pera,
even if they have a pass from our blockading force there, this pass
you have to take away and send to us, allowing within the block-
ade only natives of that state with their passes issued by us
(met d’onse haer vryeleijide) (272) as have nothing but provisions
in their vessels or bring some tin to sell to you or to bring them-
selves to Malacca, otherwise none.

The people of Pera voyaging to Queda and Bencais may, on
their return, bring only rice, wax, iron and other similar trifling
(geringe) necessaries, without any quantity of piece goods or
calicoes which are brought here from Malacca and Aatchin in
more than sufficient quantity for them.

Company’s cloths have hitherto usually been sold in Pera at
the following prices, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price (rounded to nearest 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 piece of white salempoeris</td>
<td>10-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea cloth</td>
<td>18-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown blue salempoeris</td>
<td>-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white betilhes</td>
<td>10-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue betilhes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarassa maleije</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapie Sarassa</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bafta brootchia</td>
<td>30, 25 to 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
However, you will not be able to tie them (273) down to this rate, but will have power to waive so much of it as by exact enquiry you learn is done up river in Pera by others, following thus merchants' usage, but taking care that said piece goods and calicoes are not dealt with at a lower rate than they are worth here in Malacca, reckoning the tin that is taken for them at 35 reals per bhaer.

The tin which is given in pawn and is paid for here in Malacca at 40 reals the bhaer is almost always smelted into bars (baten) easy to handle: so that no allowance must be made for loss in smelting. Such deduction is necessary only in the case of trade tin and then only for what has been actually smelted from small pieces into ingots1 easy to handle2 and [it should be estimated] at 1%, at which we are of opinion you will be safe from loss. When receiving the tin you must be careful to see that it is not mixed with lead or fraudulently adulterated with earth or stone.

(274) Credit dealings have been definitely forbidden for a long time past by our masters on account of the great loss occasionally suffered therefrom. We therefore recommend you also to avoid the same as far as is in any way feasible. However, if the king and the great nobles sometimes make written request (as is their custom) through their servants for piece goods and calicoes, you may, in order to do them no discourtesy, agree, provided, that is, that the quantity is not too great, and afterwards make civil demand for payment.

At every opportunity we must be advised not only of the state of things and of events in Pera but also of the amount of tin in store, so that we may regulate our action accordingly and you may have it when necessary fetched away (en Ul. deselve des noodigh vinden te laten afhalen).

You must not occupy a larger area yonder on shore than necessity demands and must not risk much tin there, so that we may not be surprised by rascals and robbed of the tin. (275) Be careful to have the tin in stock sent to us by all ships and jooops coming to Malacca by way of Pera, if they have room or are convenient for this purpose, when the tin amounts to 20, 30 or more bharas.

However all the tin you ship away must be weighed in the Dutch scales, which can be done without loss to you, in such wise that it does not fall short in the weighing, otherwise the Superintendent (oppenhooft) of Pera (for the Honourable Company cannot suffer thereby) shall be bound to make good the shortage.

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1 The first letter of this word lost in the original; the rest of it reads eugen.
2 The original has handelhaare, which may possibly mean "merchantable."

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
it being understood that if the pieces are delivered otherwise, i.e. short, the signatories of the bill of lading must answer and be liable for any pieces missing.

All expenses, wherein you must aim as much as possible at economy and incur none not absolutely necessary, you shall (as has been done in the past) debit to the tin. (276) whenever any is sent to Malacca, for it is only fair that the trade should bear the expenses incurred in getting it. Remember also to record in the ships' books, as is customary, the ship's expenses, charging the yacht therewith.

Of the tin exported to Malacca on the one hand and to Aatchin and the countries dependent on that kingdom on the other, you must keep proper record, so that at all times, when required, the quantity on each account can be shown.

The grant made formerly to Sirij Paduucca Tuan, governor of the foreigners in Aatchin, of the right to export 30 bhrs of tin yearly from Pera without handing any of it over to us, became invalid on the death of said orangh caya, so that you have now to pay no regard to it.

(277) Any tin supplied to you at 30 reals the bhaer by the nachodas of Aatchin vessels during their stay in Pera, so that they may in return transport a like quantity afterwards to Aatchin (as has been done habitually by many in the past), you shall accept on that condition and allow said nachodas to depart unhindered with the like quantity without committing any fraud, so as not to incur the heavy penalty attaching thereto.

Tin smuggled in any ships shall, when discovered, be taken out of them, but the owners shall all the same be paid for it at 30 reals the bhaer, if they are men of Pera or Aatchin, but they must be warned not to do it again, on pain of being more hardly dealt with. A notification of each case must be made to the rulers in Pera. If foreigners attempt such smuggling, the tin shall be taken from their ships and confiscated, in whole or in part according to circumstances, to the benefit of the Honourable Company, the discoverers of the smuggling being given a modest present therefrom, so as to encourage them again to keep a sharp look out on other occasions.

The Honourable Company pays no duties in Pera on imported merchandise and wares, but, on exported tin which is bought at 30 reals, the bhaer and at no higher price, we are subject to a duty of 2 reals 24 stivers per bhaer, and, in addition, on (278) each goerah's cargo, which may be reckoned at 100 bhaers, to 3 reals 45 stivers for steelyard hire (daats loon), mast, and anchorage money. Fulfilment of which obligation must be continued and his dues must be sent annually to the king in cash or piece goods without reduction of the amount due to His Majesty in any degree, so as to give him no reasons for complaint against us.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The Civill [Seville] (Civiliaanse) reals of eight in specie, which, like the Mexican, are not desired in Pera, although they are good silver and heavy, and moreover are current like other reals here in Malacca, as elsewhere under the Company's rule, for 24 heavy double stivers, you must try to recommend the people of Pera to accept in payment for their tin and, if the provincial dollars (provintie daadders) could also be introduced and given currency yonder, it would be a very desirable thing; you must try to get the people of Pera to listen to this and in time to bring it to pass, which should bring you much honour.

You must diligently endeavour to prevent private individuals from getting even the smallest part of the tin, since it is obligatory on you and on everyone above all things to abstain therefrom, so as to avoid loss and ruin to yourselves.

The favour of the king and all the ruling nobles of Pera, and among them especially the Dato Bandhara, you must try to gain by courteous and friendly behaviour for the furtherance of the Company's service and in order to secure a great quantity (279) of tin. You must treat the people well and give them no cause for complaint by reason of arrogant speech, as to which the people of Pera are very sensitive. You may, with this end in view, give said rulers small presents, as circumstances may require and as may be to our advantage, without running to excess or going beyond what is moderate, entering in the accounts what you have actually given in presents, if you can prove it (niet* in reecq. brexingende als 't geen doen blijken kunt warelijk hebt verboonden).

In the past some complaints have been made against us of not dealing quite fairly yonder when using the steelyard, on taking delivery of the tin. In order to avoid that scandal in future, the king and the Dato Bandhara recently promised to appoint a trust-worthly Pera weigher for the Company and to order him to take up continuous residence near or on the Company's yacht at the mouth of the river. When he comes, you shall be helpful to said weigher and accommodate and treat him courteously, allowing him to weigh on the steelyard all the tin that comes, so that neither one nor the other party comes short, otherwise he must be answerable and liable therefor.

Last year the English brought their piece goods and calicoes from Queda in a sloop and sold them in Pera taking tin (280) to export in exchange to an amount, according to rumour of about 200 bhaars. In the month of August last they were again in Pera with a ship coming from Suratta by way of Aatchin and Queda (having the said sloop again with them), but, on the resolution of the king and nobles, they were warned off and consequently compelled to depart thence bootless and ashamed, so that we may hope that they will not return to Pera or, if they do, that they will again be warned off by the people of Pera. However, in case

*Or met.
English, French or Danes should, contrary to our confident expectation and the efforts you would then make (en Ul. als dan te doen e ijver) in the future happen to get permission to trade yonder, then you must write news of it to us at the earliest opportunity. In the meanwhile you must not use any rough measures against said Europeans to hinder their trade and to make them depart thence, but must leave them in peace and quiet, though holding no communication with them; or, at any rate, as little as is compatible with good breeding. They too, on their side, must not oppose us, if we compel the people of Pera to maintain the said contract, since they will have broken it in admitting said Europeans.

For instance, you must try to prevent the people of Pera from going on board English and French [ships], not allowing them to take any tin on board or to fetch piece goods from them; at first merely forbidding the same, but, if the (281) people of Pera dare to persist in doing it, use such forcible means (without, however, venturing on anything reckless or hazardous) as may be to your hand, taking from them all the tin and piece goods found in their praos and not restoring them until these Europeans are warned off and have departed. You must take care above all that our people do not trade with them, prohibiting this on pain of severe punishment. So long as said Europeans are yonder, no tin must be released for Aatchin, nor must any vessels from Aatchin be allowed to proceed up river to Pera. You must always give us detailed information of all matters touching these things.

You must also make secret enquiries whether said Europeans have brought with them goods belonging to Moors subject to Malacca's dues and rights, which they thus unjustly filch from the Company. In such case you should explain this to them and see that the Moors with their goods are withdrawn. You may give them permission to come here with the goods and trade in them, if they are willing to submit to the payment of the customary dues.

You must not keep a larger force than 50 men for the blockade, in addition to those who are at present stationed in the house on the island of Dingding, if there is no more work to be done than there is at this time.

(282) You shall have the order recently issued by the fiscal, Jacob Martensz. Schagen to the authorities on said Dingding conformed to on all points, keeping the people there from infringing it and taking careful note of their good and bad behaviour.

If English, French, Danish, Portuguese or other Europeans lie in the harbour of Dingding or are in the river of Pera, you must give diligent heed to prevent any malicious or discontented persons from contriving to hide on their ships and so get away.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
You must not deprive our ships passing Pera of their equipment and, if you take anything of which you have need from them, you must give a payment order for it, as is fitting. But, in order commonly to be provided with so much the more willing servants, you shall be empowered to give the equivalent sum in exchange for a signed order to such members of all our ships, yachts and sloops, without exception, happening merely to pass yonder, whether they come from here, Batavia or elsewhere and have other destinations or are on their way from other places hither, as happen to finish their time in Pera and have no desire to sign on again or to stay there any longer. But this must be done on the understanding that said ships are commanded by skippers; in the case of any special persons (283) of higher degree being on board, permission must be asked with due respect of them and no action taken in this matter without their consent, in accordance with the letter of authorization on this point issued 16th July 1667 to the superintendent of Pera to this end.

Company's servants, however, who have served their time and are desirous of continuing still longer or who during their time of service are found suitable for and are appointed to some office, shall send us a request in due form for renewed engagement to the Company with increase of pay or to be in such wise improved as the general ordinance indicates.

The carpenters attached to you in the blockading force must be employed continuously and, if there is urgent work to be done, must work at the sloops and small vessels as well as the yacht to the end that they do good service and that said servants really earn the high wages they get.

Company's piece goods and calicoes yonder with the blockading force, you must have examined and aired at least every fortnight in fine weather, so that they may not get musty, spotted or damp or be damaged by ants. Loss occurring through neglect of this shall otherwise be put to your account.

When asking for the cash, piece goods, food, ship's equipment, medicines and other material needed by the Pera blockading force, you shall apply to us here in Malacca by a regular requisition, response to which you have to expect, when opportunity (284) serves, to such extent as we judge useful and as can be spared from our stores. On receipt of any cash, merchandise or other goods, you shall examine, count or weigh them in the presence of the persons bringing them or of two credible witnesses, and shall, on every occasion, report to us in writing on the result and form thereof, so that we may make use of it to have compensation or payment made by those through whose negligence anything shall have been delivered damaged or short and, in order that we may convince them, you can send us also an attestation, signed by the persons who were present at the delivery of the goods.

Journal Malayan Branch | Vol. V,
Those persons, who allow any of the passing ships to escape us, must be sent hither to be made to suffer here their well merited punishment. But those members of the force stationed under you yonder in the blockade, who happen to commit any fault or offence under civil law, you yourself may judge in accordance with the general ordinance, the heaviest sentence in your power being keel hauling so as to deter others from similar evil courses. Delinquents guilty of more criminal offences you shall send under arrest to us to receive sentence here as the facts of the case demand.

You shall maintain a correspondence with the blockading forces of Queda and Oedjang Salangh, sending letters at every opportunity, wherein you record everything that has happened to you, as they also have orders to do with you; since it is frequently necessary in the interests of the Company that the one should be informed of the condition and (285) actions of the other, so that they may make use of this knowledge the more surely in similar or other circumstances.

By distributing the sloops and vessels you have at your disposal to lie on watch by night in the river of Pera, you must, as far as possible, contrive to prevent any vessels from going out or coming into the same by stealth and so defrauding the Honourable Company of its lawful rights.

At all spring tides or whenever there is no necessary work to be done, you must examine the rivers of Barnam, Larot, Dindling and Borrewas together with the streams and creeks in the surrounding districts by means of the sloops, if you have any at your disposal for the purpose, and sometimes have a little cruising done at the Sambilangs.

In the case of vessels met with, which are not exempt (ouwrij) or unprovided with a pass, you shall put none of our people in danger, but shall seize the nachoda, or two others of the principal persons, and all the tin they have in the ship and then have the vessels brought to the Pera blockading force, charging our people to take good care of the persons seized and to give not the least opportunity of doing them harm, dealing with the said vessel as stated above.

Our cruisers may certainly employ arms to secure control of the Saletters, who are usually armed and have no goods or cargo of importance, (286) if they offer resistance and it is consequently impracticable by gentler methods. Preference should, however, be given to the latter over the sternest measures and all unnecessary bloodshed should be avoided. You shall then, when occasion serves send these pirates to us under arrest to be put in chains or otherwise dealt with as the case may demand.

You must take careful heed to the prevention of all abuses and attacks on honest men in mistake for bad ones (geen goede voor quade luijden aan te tasten). You must give to all the
people of Pera going out daily to fish or to drag for krang or oysters a free pass note to show to our cruisers, if they meet any.

In the issue of provisions you must maintain the requisite order according to the general ordinance, and must see to preventing the arrack from being drunk up at once on the sloops, as is customary yonder, but that each man is given daily his ordinary ration, so as to prevent all dissoluteness and needless waste of provisions. You yourself setting a good example in sobriety and numerous other virtues. You must keep memorandum books of the consumption of all food, drink, ship's and other necessaries, so that you can, when required, give an account of everything. Good care must always be taken of the barrels also and none must be neglected, but all kept in good condition. At every opportunity you must remember to send as many to us as can be spared yonder, so that it may be possible, as necessity arises, to re-provision the blockading force so much the more conveniently.

(287) You must close the trade books on the last day of June and at the first opportunity after that day send them hither, so that they may be duly entered in the trade books of Malacca. The ships' books must also be here every year in good time, so that they can be sent to Batavia and thence to Holland (naa 't vaderland).

If circumstances arise as to which no special order is given here, such action shall be taken as you shall judge to be demanded by the interest of the Honourable Company, after you have weighed everything well with the Council, which shall consist of the superintendent (opperbooft), the skipper and the bookkeeper together with all such persons in addition as the general ordinance names.

In conclusion we recommend you always to be on your guard and in an attitude of defence, keeping both large and small firearms ready for use, so as not to be surprised unprepared by our open enemies or false friends, whom, if they have committed an act of hostility against you, you are not bound to respect, but, in such case, may certainly (according to nature's law) resist force by force.

Relying on all of which injunctions, I commend you and the Company's interests entrusted to you to God's beneficent protection.

Order for Caspar Wensel of Calis in Saxony, sergeant in the service of the Dutch East India Company and also superintendent (opperbooft) appointed over the island of Dingding, and those who may be stationed there hereafter, according to which they have, in general, to regulate their action.

The highly esteemed (boog gedagte) Honourable Company has not only had an eye on said island of Dingding, which has never yet been held by any of the neighbouring (der bande)
peoples nor been counted as part of their territory, (288) but has for a period of over 20 years almost continuously had its servants there, especially members of the Pera blockading force, who did carpentry and other services and in consequence it has of necessity been occupied by our people from that time, onwards, although only to partially. This occupation it is now decided to make complete and therefore to that end to have a house built, so that other Europeans, and especially the English, should not be beforehand with us in taking it and drawing the same island into their sphere and service. The house is now finished and has been made solid and strong by the work put into it (according to the model given to us by the Governor Balthasar Bort and the Council of Malacca). You shall therefore take up your abode there and take special heed to carry out the following points of order, carefully to maintain and duly to fulfil them.

In the first place you shall allow all people of nations with whom we are at peace, both Europeans, viz., English, French and Danes, and also Indian peoples to draw water on said island, to cut fire- and other light wood, as also to provide and refresh themselves from the hardships of the sea at their convenience and pleasure without causing any of them in so doing the least annoyance or hindrance, or suffering such to be done to them by your people, no matter what show of justice there might be for it. You must, however, take care that very large and heavy trees suitable for the making of ships’ masts, and also redwood trees, are cut and carried away as little as possible on said island by any of said people, (289) excusing your refusal with all politeness by affirming the superior need of the Honourable Company itself.

But if any of said people have lost any of their masts, yards, etc., through storms or otherwise and have no others to set up in their place, you shall, in such a case of need, have it in your power to grant them permission to provide themselves with the necessary masts, yards and other things of the kind, so as to be able duly to complete their voyage.

But you must try to accustom said people, one as much as another, to do or carry out nothing on said Dingding, unless they have first asked for and got your consent thereto, so that you may always know who is on or at the said island and then you can, to some extent, regulate their action according as those people are more or less trustworthy.

All Malay, Javanese or other vessels belonging to Indians, which approach or pass Dingding in the channel in great numbers, must be hailed or signalled to with one or two musketshots, so that the nachodos or chiefs may come ashore to you with their praos. You must then ask them whence they come and whither they are going, demanding their passes in a friendly way. If they possess and show them, you must let them go their way unhindered.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
If, as does happen, it is believed that vessels, especially those belonging to inhabitants of Queda, are returning empty from Pera, and make an attempt to load with tin between the Pera river and the island of Dingding, especially in an inlet (inham) on a piece of flat ground called Heckeren and inhabited by various men of Pera, (290) in order to export it to places to the North, then you shall be authorized, when they come to Dingding, to have them examined in a perfectly amicable way, even if they have passes, and to do this, especially in the case of such as are going to Queda, and appear to some extent to have a cargo; any tin found in them you may land, directing the owners to the Pera blockading force for payment. But you understand, this must be done only if no evident danger is to be seen or suspected in the detention and examination and in the removal of the tin, otherwise such vessels had better be left alone and an endeavour made, before the departure of the same, by some means or other to inform the chief of the Pera blockading force.

The vessels which have no pass and intend to voyage further than Pera, you must have brought to anchor at Dingding and made to lie there, especially if they are large and have a cargo, the nachodas being ordered to go with their own prao and men to the Pera river (which, with the tide, is only 3 hours' hard rowing away) and fetch safe conduct passes from the Dutch chief on the yacht lying in the blockade. He will no doubt give you orders as to what you are to do or leave alone.

You must, above all, take good care that the people of Pera or any other people with whom we are at peace, or at any rate not openly at war, are not treated rudely, insolently or vexatiously by you or the common soldiers under you, (291) much less that any act of open enmity in word or deed is committed, so as not to disturb the people's minds or give them any reason or cause for aversion to you.

Still you must, on occasion, in kindly and honourable terms, defend the Company's right and just claims and try, as regards the foreigners passing by, to make yourself agreeable and, at the same time, with all courtesy, to do the duty now imposed on you and any that shall be ordered in the future.

Nevertheless you must also, by a constant good watch by night as much as by day and the maintenance of your arms in readiness, see to being always on guard and ready for all open enemies and false friends, so as to make defence and to oppose force with force against any who attack and treat you as enemies, trusting no foreigner over much, but considering that you have to deal with Malays, some of whom are bad and malignant and are actually very desirous of depriving Christians of their lives and property, as various grievous examples have given clear evidence.

In order to prevent all conceivable and inconceivable mishaps, you shall allow no one to go or voyage elsewhere except duly
armed and provided with a gun (of which the natives are very much afraid) and each with a stout broad sword. Moreover you must, if any of your men are away from the house in another bay, be mindful always to have some men armed as above in the prao while the others (292) fish or carry out any other task assigned to them.

As interpreter with the Malays and other peoples, you can employ the sailor Diego from Bengal, who is fairly well acquainted with the language and has been expressly assigned to you for that purpose.

Besides aforesaid sailor and yourself, there are 13 persons under your orders, to wit:

1 Corporal
10 Soldiers and
2 Slaves of the Company, one being a joiner.

You must live with them as befits honest folk, preventing all strife, disputes, wrangling and fighting, but making each man fulfil what is necessary and has been laid upon him.

Above all you must not neglect divine worship, but have the usual prayers said morning and evening. On Sunday you must also have a sermon read and then God the Lord will graciously preserve and bless you all.

On weekdays, when there is no more necessary work to be done, you must try to make the flat piece of ground, on which said house is built, larger and larger. You must also plant and sow it with all sorts of fruit trees and also vegetables, for which purpose you shall be provided with garden seeds from Malacca, as opportunity offers. Which fruit and vegetables must be used for the food and maintenance in health of yourself and our men in the Pera blockading force together with the passing ships, but especially for men who are sickly.

The flag on the staff in front of said level ground (293) you must fly only on Sunday and not on weekdays except when ships or vessels are sighted; at nightfall, and during the day also when it rains, it must be brought in, so that said flag may last the longer.

There are in the house for your use the following necessaries:

2 small boxes of assorted nails
6 iron shod spades
6 pickaxes
12 axes
2 crowbars
12 cane baskets
1 prao
1 seine net
300 musket balls
100 lbs. of gunpowder and
4 bundles of matches.
You must above all take good care that there is no neglect of these things, nor needless squandering of the provisions. Other necessaries which you will need or receive, you shall be provided with by the chief of the Pera blockading force. He is at present the junior merchant, Sr. Adriaan van der Walle; you are under his command and must consequently be obedient to him and pay him due honour and respect; you must also carry out the orders he shall in the future think good to give you in addition to those of this memorandum against all irregularities and evil courses, which cannot now be known but with experience will manifest themselves.

Relying hereupon and on what has been briefly cited above, we commend you all to God’s holy protection (294) and remain your friend (Signed) Jacob Martensz. Schaagen. (In the margin) Dingdingh, in the yacht De Meyboom, 21st Oct. 1670.

A blockade must also be maintained before Queda at times when yachts and sloops suitable for the purpose can be spared, to show the king of that place, so long as he continues to refuse satisfaction to the Company, that we do not give up our claim, and also to keep off all Portuguese and Moorish ships, if they wish to enter the port, and to make any, who may have come there before the arrival of our blockading force, pay Malacca’s dues (that is 10%) on the cargoes brought by them, also to remove half the tin they are exporting, provided you pay for it at the Malacca price of 40 re\(^2\), the bhaar of 375 lbs., further to prevent all native vessels from entering or leaving the Queda river and to confiscate such as you can overtake, especially those laden with tin.

Last year a Moorish ship is said to have appeared before Queda from Souratta and to have departed again with a large quantity of tin early in the month of November as reported to us by the equipage master, Claarbout, whom we had sent thither to make the examination there. In reference to this matter a letter should be written to the Director, Sibrant Abbema in Suratta to ask if this Moor (who succeeded by his speedy departure in defrauding the Honourable Company of its due) could be persuaded to payment, especially if he should ask for the Company’s pass either for Queda or elsewhere hereabouts, by refusing it, unless he binds himself to the payment of said dues. In this way their Honours succeeded very circumspectly in 1677 in dealing with one Mamet Selbij, a Turkish merchant in Suratta, (295) whose ship returned safely also from Queda without having paid any dues. Afterwards, when he wanted a pass for the same ship to Siam by this route, it was granted to him under a promise to have the further claim of the Company here in Malacca paid by the nachoda of the said ship, who actually did this by a payment of 1000 re\(^2\).

The Queda blockading force has usually been provided by us with the following:

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Order for the commanders of the ships and sloops employed in the blockade of the river Queda whereby they shall regulate their action.

In view of the fact that the king of Queda and his nobles are still in default and have not paid the Honourable Company a notable sum of money, amounting according to the books of £55784.8.8, which it claims from them and that there are just reasons for resenting and avenging the massacre perpetrated in 1659 on nine Dutch seamen on the river Queda, having moreover good cause to maintain the contract made with them in 1642, whereby they are bound to deliver to the Honourable Company half of the tin found in their country and brought thither from abroad at 31½ reś. the bhaar, which contract has never been carried out by them, therefore we are compelled to continue the blockade there, in which you shall conform to the order given to you in the following.

The chief object of this blockade is the prevention of most of the trade and traffic of foreigners in Queda by refusing them entrance and access to the river, but on the contrary keeping them away, especially the Portuguese and Moorish ships, so as to cut them [i.e. the King and nobles of Queda] off from a large part of the prosperity and revenue which they would (296) enjoy from said traffic, and thereby to force them to come to the resolution to give satisfaction to the Honourable Company.

When any Portuguese or Moorish ships arrive, even if the same should be provided with passes from our officials in Cormandel, Bengalee and Suratta (since they usually come from those places), you shall not allow them to enter the Queda river, but must keep them outside and not suffer them to land any goods or to receive any from the shore for the purpose of trade or war, even if they are willing to pay Malacca's dues to you there. Instead they must depart thence either to Aatchin or Tanassery. This, however, we should not like to see, but would rather they came hither, whereto you are to exhort them and to promise that, when they have been here and paid toll, they shall not be refused a pass to aforesaid place on condition of delivering to you a certain quantity of tin from there, for which payment shall be made to them at 40 reś. the bhaar.

Since we have maintained and are maintaining only a blockade at Queda without attempting anything more by means of open warfare, therefore, in accordance with the latest treaty concluded between the sovereigns on both sides in Europe, we must not keep the English out of Queda, but must allow them to go out of and into the river undisturbed. They are, however, in conformity with said treaty subject to examination, which you shall propose to them with discretion and in fact carry out (so as to maintain the custom).

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
It is not their practice to carry any contraband goods thither, but they do bring merchandise belonging to the Moors as freight, which ought to be subject to the Malacca toll, if we knew it for certain, but they will never own to it, so that we cannot find it out; all the same you may (297) learn of it by a side wind and ask them if they have any Moorish goods on board, and must note down their answer and the names of the ships and their captains together with the nature of their cargoes, whence they come and by whom they have been equipped, all of which information you must then write in detail (pertinent) to us at the first opportunity that offers.

All native vessels which are not provided with our passes, you must also keep outside Queda, except those coming from the North, viz. from Aetchin, Oedjangh Salang and Trang, which are still allowed to voyage to Queda (without being obliged to go to Malacca first) and have the right to take piece goods and other merchandise there, but never any tin. All vessels must therefore be closely but politely and not rashly examined and, if any tin is found in them, you shall remove the whole of it and give the owners a bill to enable them to demand payment for it here, which shall then be made. If, however, they are disposed themselves to come hither at once with their own vessel, you are to remove only half and to allow them to retain the other half, on the understanding that you give them a receipt for what you have taken and do not in the smallest degree wrong them in their persons or goods nor treat them rudely.

You shall warn any vessels touching there from Pera to depart with their cargo, but any tin found in them you must remove, keeping a good record of the amount both of the pieces and of the weight together with the name of the owner to whom you shall also give an acknowledgment of receipt, so that he may ask payment here from us.

The force blockading Pera is now enjoined to grant no passes to Queda and you must not provide the Queda people with passes to voyage to Pera, as being disadvantageous to the Honourable Company at this conjuncture.

You must remove about a third of the tin in their cargo from vessels coming from Queda, even if they (298) hold passes from us and wish to come hither and must give for it a bill on us to be discharged here at 40 reis, the bhaar of 375 lbs.

If Moors or other people bring you tin of the country, you are also authorized to accept it, the purchase to be completed either here as above or yonder by yourself, if you have the money, but you must not pay more than 35 reals of eight in specie for the bhaer of the stated weight. You cannot get too much at this price.

You shall allow the Queda fishermen to go about their business unhindered and free and to go in and out of the river daily, trying to accustom them to come to you for a pass, as happens
before Pera, so as to make it possible to distinguish their vessels from those of the Saletterors or pirates roving there and thereby to prevent their being attacked if encountered by our ships. In return for this liberty they must occasionally bring necessary provisions on board to you, so as the better to keep our men in health. You are to buy these from them, treating them civilly. You must make them understand this and, at the same time, make it clear that, if they neglect to do it, you, on your side, will not suffer their fishing, but will put obstacles in the way. However, you must not do this lightly, since it is rather hateful to do damage to poor harmless fisherfolk.

On land also you shall undertake no hostilities and shall allow none of our people to go ashore, so that they may not be surprised and killed by the Malays. At sea and in the river the practice of hostility or enmity towards the Queda and other native vessels must be avoided in future as in the past and no offensive, but merely defensive, action must be taken against the same when meeting, boarding (aandoen) and examining vessels. You must abstain from the commission of the first hostile act, but must all the same be always so much on your guard that they do not harm you, even if they intended to do so. If you are (299) first attacked by them, you may not only resist, but may overcome them, as is permitted under the laws of war.

If the king of Queda or the nobles of the country attempt to send a ship to Cormandel, as has certainly happened in the past, you must effectively stop it even by force of arms; and see that you not only prevent it, but also employ and set means in action to get the same into your power, sending it then with crew, goods and everything hither, so as to derive from it payment of the notable sum of money which the Honourable Company claims with justice from the king (as heretofore indicated).

If vessels wish to board you now as in the past with a white flag and to bring a message from the king or nobles, you must allow them to come and go unhindered and must treat the crew in a friendly way and receive them well; all the same you must not trust them too far and must see to it that you are carefully on your guard and in an attitude of defence against their rascally and treacherous wiles. You must make a note of their message and of whatever else you learn from them and, when opportunity serves, send us a report thereof. If they happen to make any proposals for the settlement of the Company’s claim, you shall tell them that the Governor and Council of Malacca have now received orders from their Honours the Supreme Government of India in Batavia to come to an agreement with the king concerning this matter and, if his Highness is disposed to send envoys with full powers for that purpose alone, give them to understand that we, on our side, will contribute everything that is just and right to the arrival at a treaty and agreement, so as to renew and re-establish the old friendship between Queda and us.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Four sailors ran away from the yacht *Geldria* in 1669 when it was blockading Queda; they are said to be living in Queda by permission of the king. (300) You must never cease trying to get them back and making enquiry as to their doings yonder. It is reported that three of them have already died, but we have no assurance of this.

The blockading force must be kept yonder almost the whole year, so long as we get no satisfaction, wherefore, so as to have no lack of drinking water and firewood, they must be looked for betimes in the Botting and other islands, so that these necessaries may always be fetched thence. If, on such occasions, any durable ship's timber and other wood for building praos is found in the forests, see to getting a goodly provision of it to send to us one time or another or to bring with you yourself.

For the protection of aforesaid drawers of water and Hewers of wood some men must always be employed, otherwise they run the risk of being suddenly attacked and slain by the Malays, as has happened several times in former days.

In conclusion I recommend you to take this our order well to heart and to fulfil it and put it in action with circumspection according to circumstances; relying on which we wish you a good result in all your dispositions and God's blessing. We remain your friends (signed Balthasar Bort, H. Schenkenbergh, H. S. van der Oy, A. Lucase, Nicolaas Muller, Jan Joosten Bal, and Jacob M. Schagen, Secretary. (In the margin) Malacca. 16th July 1670.

A trading expedition was sent by us to Oedjang Salang and Bangarij for the first time in 1670 and was continued up to 1672, bearing some fruit, whereby the Honourable Company secured a tolerable amount of tin. This reasonable beginning should have led to good results, (301) if we had been able to go on with it, but their Honours in Batavia could not approve, principally by reason of the perverse report from our officers in Siam, who in their letters to their Honours aforesaid depicted our procedure very ill, relying on the complaints constantly made to them by the Siamese nobles, who always fobbed off our people with *traes* (*patiende d'one, telkeus met traes*), that is, letters addressed to the governors of those places admonishing them to favour us in trade, but their real contents were always unknown to us, for they were written in the Siamese language and never translated for us.

The Honourable Company cannot continue in the trade there, if the Malays and Javanese go thither to trade and, instead of delivering the tin to the Honourable Company, transport it to Aatchin, Queda and Tannasseri. The same is true if the Moors and Siamese from Tannasseri frequent Oedjang Salang and Bangarij in such large numbers and get possession of all the tin. With this end in view they force the governors and inhabitants to accept
their piece goods and merchandise in exchange for tin, being with
this object provided with letters from the Siamese king and nobles,
which are obeyed better than those we have so far secured.

On our repeated complaints against the governor, Opra Peth
as an enemy of the Honourable Company and a great favourer
of the Malays trading there and as inciting them against us trea-
cherously to overpower the Company's sloops, as happened to two,
the crews being cruelly murdered, he was indeed recalled from
Oedjang Salang to Siam and retained there, but two Moors were
sent in his place to govern that island and Bangarij also. These
men persuaded our residents in Siam that they would favour us
in trade and help us to a great deal of tin. This, however, is not
now to be expected (302) from them, for, after entering on their
government last year, they did not retain it long, since one day
when both were at Oedjang Salang in the house of one of them,
it was set on fire and they were killed by a mob composed chiefly of
Malays from Queda who usually support themselves there by rob-
bery and theft and would be glad to be masters of the country
themselves, having already many of their creatures living there,
who conspired with them and the Aatchinese, lying there with
their vessels, against said Moorish governors, because they, as
the story goes, were unwilling to allow the export of tin to any
other place then Tannassertij. In furtherance of which, I believe,
the Moors in Siam (who have a share in the government there
and are urging the king to adopt their religion) have, by the
expenditure of a great deal of money, brought it about that the
king passed over his own countrymen, contrary to old custom
and appointed these two Moors as governor of these lands of
his, but to their misfortune, whereby others of that nation will
lose any desire to incline in that direction. Perhaps this will
not be bad for the Honourable Company, if it some day once more
takes up trade there. However you must not come to this before,
and only when, you have information how this massacre is re-
garded by the Siamese king and what is done in punishment of it.
for, however good that prince's intentions may be towards the
Honourable Company, we cannot trade safely in these lands of
his except under arms, so long as we have not his protection
against these Malay foreigners, of which there has been hitherto
complete lack, apparently because these lands are too far away and
he knows that his own people are not good warriors.

The first order issued by us to that place reads as follows:

(303) Memorandum and order for the Captain Gerrit
Pieterse van Wesel and other commanders of the
yacht Stokvis and the frigate Malacca, together with
the sloops Angelier and Dolphijn setting out for Oed-
jang Salang.

The island of Oedjang Salang, situated about 96 miles to the
north of Malacca close to the mainland and about 56 miles
from Aatchin, which places lie opposite to each other respec-
tively N. E and S. W., and Bangarij, situated on the mainland, near said island, have always been famous as places very rich in tin and were therefore visited very often by the Company's ships, even before the conquest of the town of Malacca. After the conquest the dispatch of ships thither and to the other tin districts, i.e. Pera, Queda and Trang, from Batavia, was continued for some years, but then all those places, as being situated near to Malacca, were included under its government, which consequently established all sorts of factories, took up residence and made favourable contracts, which, however, were never effectively carried out and maintained. If a disposition was nevertheless shown to enjoy the benefit promised by those contracts by the use of rough measures, they had not sometimes the best result. A sad example of this was seen, for instance, at said Oedjang Salang: the Company's factory there was attacked and set on fire and its servants, who could not escape, were cruelly put to death and murdered by some Malays, who wished to go to Tannasserij with two vessels, one of which had had 50 and the other 26 pieces of tin removed from it for which the owners had been paid. This was the first cause and the second followed it, viz. that the barque Bernam on guard in the river Lepon tried to prevent the departure of four Malay priests with their followers on their appearance at the mouth of this river with two vessels, because they refused to allow their vessels to be examined. Some shots were fired after it and one of said priests was hit, whereupon they went to said barque, overpowered it and killed all the crew which was on board. (304)

Previous to this, however, some Malays with their sampans had come on board under a pretence of friendship as fishermen and these, on the agreed signal from said priests, immediately fell upon our men. Having accomplished this by villainous craft, they then came by night to attack the factory. Our people were only seven in number and the enemy was fully 60 strong, nevertheless they could not, in face of the resistance offered, make themselves masters of it as quickly as they wished, so they set it on fire and our men were obliged to flee from it. Those who could not escape were massacred by these murderers as stated. The same fate befell a free burgher, Hendrik van Uls by name and his crew who lay in the river Bouquet with a vessel, which was also overpowered by them and taken away with about 60 bhaars of tin.

All this happened on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th April 1658 and that with the previous knowledge and consent of the governor of Oedjang Salang, called Opra Peth, who was still there. In this massacre 17 Dutch and 4 blacks lost their lives without cause and the Honourable Company suffered a loss of property amounting to £324.7.3 through the destruction of the factory and seizure of said barque and all its effects in these parts. It retained only £82.13.7, mostly at Bangarij, where the Company's residence was undisturbed.
Up to the present not the smallest vengeance has been taken
nor punishment inflicted for this great murder and damage, nor has
any satisfaction been given, wherefore the governors in that state
have been encouraged and have become more insolent and petulant
and have treated our people with so much the less esteem and re-
gard. They have even taken the whole of the trade from us and
handed it over to other foreigners coming from abroad (contrary
to the old contracts made with the Honourable Company).

For this reason the factory was removed thence in 1660 and
since then trading expeditions have been sent thither four times, so
that the trade in tin there may not be entirely abandoned, to wit:

(305) In 1661 the 3rd February, the yacht Amsterdam
under the command of the assistant Hendrik Grypecove with a
cargo of:

\[ \text{f6763. 6. 1} \]

In 1663 on the 30th April, the galliot De Ganges
under the command of the assistant Adriaan van der
Walle

\[ \text{f7709.12. 0} \]

In 1664 on the 19th February the same galliot and
said van der Walle

\[ \text{f9260. 2.14} \]

In 1665 on the 10th June the galliot Hammerbriel
under the junior merchant Johannes Sacharias

\[ \text{f7817. 4. 6} \]

These expeditions have turned out, for the most part, fruitless,
since but little trade was done, the only tin come thence being as
follows:

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<th></th>
<th>bhar</th>
<th>lbs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received for the outstanding debts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the first expedition</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the second</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a certain Moor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the third</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the fourth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For other people</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed from a Javanese vessel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altogether Bhaars</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>201</td>
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The cause of this small trade has usually been ascribed to the
ill will of the aforesaid governor, Opra Peth, who demanded imme-
diate payment in full of the dues on the cargo taken thither (even if
(306) it was not disposed of) and in addition the piece goods and
other merchandise before they were exchanged for tin with the in-
habitants. In fact he paid slight respect or regard to the tra secured
by the honourable commissioner, Pieter de Bitter, from his Siamese
Majesty as to free trading, so that, since it was evident that
the Honourable Company could not for this reason do any great

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
trade there, no further expeditions were sent thither after that. The place was however visited by our inhabitants and also by the foreigners trading here, especially the Javanese and Malays, but, when we became aware that, instead of coming here with the tin they traded there, they went with it to Aatchin, contrary to the purport of the passes granted to them by us and that traffic by all sorts of natives thither was increasing more and more and that even a small Moorish ship from Masulipatnam had arrived there, moreover learning too that quite 600 bhaers of tin were being exported thence annually by these natives without any regard to Malacca, since nevertheless its domination and jurisdiction in this strait have always extended to said island, therefore their Honours the Supreme Government in Batavia were moved to resolve and determine to admit no Moorish, Portuguese, Javanese or Malay vessels or ships from that place, unless (according to the hitherto observed custom) they had touched at Malacca, paid the usual dues and obtained a pass permitting them to voyage yonder. It was moreover approved by their Honours and orders were sent to us that an endeavour should be made to bring the old contracts once more into use there, though not all (307) at once, but with moderation, gradually and by degrees.

Three originals of these contracts are here in the Secretariat, viz.: Two dated 18th March and 23rd Oct. 1643 made with Oedjang Salang and one of 1st Jan. of the year 1645 with Bangarij, wherefrom it is seen among other things how the Honourable Company is privileged in the tin trade there, especially in Bangarij, and that that mineral may not even be exported elsewhere but must all be delivered to the Honourable Company, and none may be admitted to the trade there except those who have received licenses and passes therefor from us. This custom has for some years past fallen wholly into disuse and the country has thereby become full of all sorts of foreigners who, like pedlars with their packs, go from house to house with piece goods and other wares offering them for sale. Wherefore the Honourable Company cannot make a living, if it has a residence and factory there, for no one comes to look at or enquire about our merchandise, still less can the Honourable Company hold its own there in trade, because, besides the tax of 7½% of the imported goods (exported goods are exempt from tax), considerable presents have to be made every time on the arrival of new cargoes not only to the governor at Oedjang Salang but also to the governor at Bangarij and the other great men of the place. Moreover the piece goods have to be given to them at a lower price than to the common people and, worst of all, no trade can be done there except on credit and on trust, the people there being so idle and lazy that they mine no more tin than the amount necessary to pay for the goods they have already received before delivering the tin.

(308) When all this became clear to us on abstracting and re-reading the letters, reports, contracts and other papers from
those districts, that have from time to time arrived in Malacca, it
was judged in the interest of the Honourable Company inadvisable
to take up a permanent residence there again as yet and to make
expeditions thither in the former way for purposes of trade since
(as related above) they turned out almost fruitless and the outlay
was in vain, seeing that the governors there are determined neither
to allow us to do business on such terms nor to keep out of the
country the foreign traders who come there in large numbers with-
out passes from us. Whereto careful attention having been given
by us, after ripe deliberation, it was approved and resolved to send
out some yachts and sloops to cruise about there and blockade the
place, the vessels having been sent to us here from Batavia for that
purpose, viz. the yacht De Stokvis with the sloops Angelier and
Dolphiën, well manned by sailors and soldiers; and we hope that it
will be possible, by this means, to attain and accomplish our object
and good intent. Since a good, suitable, prudent, experienced and
skilful commander is needed and these qualities should be possessed
by the skipper Gerrit Pietersz, van Wesel, as is declared and be-
lieved of him, therefore the control and command of this exped-
tion is given and entrusted to him, wherefore he shall be acknow-
ledged, respected and obeyed by the men appointed to said exped-
tion in everything which he orders in the service of the Honourable
Company and, so that he himself may be the better able to pursue
its interests, the following shall serve him and his appointed council
as instructions:

(309) When sailing thither you shall try to look out for and
speak all native ships and vessels met with and encountered, asking
their commanders whence they come and whither they are voyag-
ing. If they have come from the south and have passed by Malac-
ca without calling there, you shall dissuade them from completing
their voyage and direct them back to Malacca. If they accept
your advice, you shall trouble them no further, but let them depart,
though with a warning that, if you meet them a second time and
they cannot show written proof of having been to Malacca, you
will confiscate their ship or vessel with the goods in it. You must
not take this step [yourself], but shall in such a case send the vessel
under arrest to us in the most convenient way under escort of one
of your boats, either yacht or sloop; this is to be understood as
applying only to such ships as are large and contain cargo of im-
portance. You shall not look out for small vessels, praus or boats
if you meet any, take no notice of them, but let them go their way
(without speaking them).

Ships coming from the north southwards you have only to
warn that, if they wish to go beyond Malacca, they must touch
there. This must be said with special emphasis to the masters of
Portuguese and Moorish ships and they must at the same time be
informed that it is useless to go to Pera or Queda, since they would
be kept out by our blockade there, but if that is their only destina-
1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
tion, they must have been to Malacca, paid their dues and received a definite license therefor and have been provided with a pass according to the ancient custom.

If you suspect tin in the vessels plying between Queda and Oedjang Salang and, on examination of the ships, you find tin there, you must remove it all, no matter how little it may be, and pay the owners 35 reals of eight in specie for each baer of 375 lbs, or else give them an order on (310) us for the receipt of 40 reals here, if they prefer to have this. You must do this only in the case of vessels unprovided with our passes. From those that have passes, you need only remove about a third of their cargo of tin, giving a receipt for it, so that they may not proceed with the remaining tin to any other place than Malacca, where they shall receive 40 reals a baer for the tin they carry and also for what has been removed, this you must give them courteously to understand.

On your arrival before Oedjang Salang (which you have to touch at at 7° 30′) you shall proceed all together, so as to inspire greater awe and respect, to the safest and most secure roadstead there is; this was formerly a pedrero shot from the river Boquet behind a small island. There you must stay for two or three days to see whether anyone from the shore or elsewhere wishes to come on board. If this happens, you must treat the people courteously and use them well, at the same time informing them that you have come there not to show enmity but friendship to each and all, if they give you no reason for the contrary. Allow them the first time to depart without making any further explanations.

Meanwhile make an exact and keen examination as to what kind of foreign ships and vessels are already there. Whether anyone comes on board or not, you shall at once prevent all vessels, which have no passes from us, from entering or approaching aforesaid river Boquet and direct them to go back whence they came, unless they wish to come to Malacca, for which purpose you shall give them a pass to voyage hither.

After the lapse of two or three days, it will be necessary to visit the river Lepon also, by which the Malays mostly go in and out and (311) further to patrol Papera, the channel between the island of Oedjang Salang and the mainland, so as to compel vessels met with there, which have no passes, to go away again.

During your stay there, if any Portuguese or Moorish ships should put in, you must notify the masters of same in a friendly way of Malacca's ancient jurisdiction and right, as expressed above, and in accordance therewith you must direct them to Malacca to get passes, in no wise suffering them to do trade in Oedjang Salang or Bangarij; with that object preventing them from landing their goods or taking tin on board.

English, French or Danish ships, however, which you may encounter, whether at sea, yonder in the harbours or happening to land near you, you must leave undisturbed and put no obstacles
in the way of their voyage or trade on shore, since reciprocal agreements and engagements have been made with those nations not to hinder each other in trade.

You shall take measures, either by friendly admonition, persuasive arguments or threats, but nothing more, to cause any Portuguese or Moorish ships you find on your arrival in harbour in this place to depart, and, if they agree to go, you shall let them go their way, first removing half of the tin they may have traded for there and paying for it at 30 reals of eight in specie for every bhaer of 375 lbs. If they have not yet done any trade there, you shall not permit them to do any, and, if they refuse to listen to admonition to return to the place from which they came or to go to Malacca, but obstinately continue to lie there, you shall take care, the first time, only to cut them off from traffic and communication with the people on shore, but make it (312) so wearisome for them, that they will be compelled to depart.

If you find Javanese vessels there without our passes, as also Malay vessels under which are included those from Aatchin, Dillij, Queda, Pera and Johor, you shall not treat them roughly for the first voyage, but inform them that they need not be afraid that any harm will be done to them by you, that they may conclude the business they have begun without anxiety, and, on their departure, come fearlessly to you, when you shall remove half of the tin in their ships and give to the owners thereof a receipt, so that they may come here with the rest of the tin and be paid for it at 40 reals the bhaer. In the case of persons who may be disinclined to come hither, but wish to return to their own country, you shall allow them to do so, but shall remove the whole of the tin and not pay them more per bhaer than 30 reals, with which they will have to be content.

You shall not allow the inhabitants of the country to send away their vessels to other places with tin, but, if they wish to go to Malacca with it, you are authorized to give them passes for this purpose provided they unload a third of the tin to ensure their not going to any other places.

If they cannot bring themselves to do that, you shall take over the whole of the cargo of tin and similarly give them 30 reals per bhaer in payment and then allow them forthwith to go their way.

The river Tintelij is frequented by the people of Tanasserij and, because that country, as also Oedjang Salang and Bangarij, is a dependency of the kingdom of Siam and we are at present good friends and at peace with his Majesty, because also the Honourable Company has a factory and residence established there, this people must for the present be somewhat favoured and their doings winked at. (313) They frequent said river in the month of November and depart in the February or March following. You shall allow them to frequent said river and other places
undisturbed, provided that on their departure you remove half of the tin in their cargo and pay 30 r. per bhaer for it, whereof you can advise and warn them on their arrival. If they are inclined before their departure to furnish as much tin as the half of the quantity they export would be likely to amount to, you shall agree and grant this and consent that they at the same time export the whole of the tin procured with the money received for what was removed.

To all vessels provided with our passes found there on your arrival or coming afterwards you shall show favour and good will in the business they have to do and give any reasonable help, if they ask for what is necessary thereto. You may protect them from any who may seek to wrong them, provided that you take on their departure for this place a third part of their tin on the same plan as we have described above, in the case of ships met with under way.

If tin is brought on board for sale from shore, you shall buy it from the people and may give 30 r. per bhaer. You cannot get too much at that price and must therefore urge each and all to furnish tin and see to persuading them to bring it to you every day, if the Company's object is to be attained, for this expedition is made solely for the purpose of procuring tin and not to commit any hostilities yonder.

Tin is delivered there in ingots which are called in the language of the country tondijs and bits. These the Honourable Company has hitherto considered equivalent, the former to 17½ and the latter to 4½ lbs. Dutch and has reckoned 20 tondijs or 80 bits to the bhaer, making according to this computation not more than 350 lbs. However we have been informed that the said ingots of tin are somewhat heavier and consequently a bhaer might amount to 370 or 375 lbs. To this matter you must give careful heed and we recommend you to see that the Honourable Company does not (314) come short.

In that place people do not go to market with money but with tin, the weight of which must be calculated on the price of a bhaer, which has hitherto been 23 r. of eight in specie.

Formerly a fixed price was also set on certain piece goods and calicoes at which they had to be sold to the governor and the commonalty of the country. These prices are shown by the contract of 1643, the 13th March, to have been at that time as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>To the governor</th>
<th>To the commonalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Sarassa leij de Couthchin</td>
<td>7 bits of tin</td>
<td>9 bits of tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Salempeerjs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piece of Guinea cloth</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piece of blue bethille</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piece of ramboutijn</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,*
A piece of beeutas 4 " " 5 " "
A piece of white bethille 8 " " 10 " "
A piece of madaphon 4 " " 5 " "
A piece of red bethille 8 " " 11 " "
A piece of white moeri 6½ " " 8½ " "
A piece of sail cloth (zeijldoek) 2½ " " 3 " "
A piece of negro cloth 3 " " 4 " "
A piece of Sarassa maleije 11 " " 13 " "

However each time a ship came in with cargo the governor might not have more piece goods at above price than the value of 9 to 10 bhaers and in those days the bits of tin was reckoned at the value of 17 stivers, when the bhaer as stated above stands at about 23 reals at 60 stivers each. Orders were however given to aforesaid our expeditions to pay 28 to 30 r., per bhaer and, if even at that price no tin was to be had, the price current to the foreigners there might be given. This you also are authorized to do, if you secure trade.

So as to enable you to pay for the tin which you (315) remove from the vessels and buy, you will be given 4000 r. of eight in specie and in addition as merchandise:

8 bals or 160 pieces of Guinea cloth
2 or 200 pieces of bleached bethilles at 32 asta
2 or 160 pieces of blue salempoers
2 or 160 pieces of bleached salempoers
4 or 800 pieces of photassen or negro cloth
1 or 800 pieces of tape Sarassa telpocan
1 or 240 pieces of tape Chindos from the coast
1 or 800 pieces of Surat tape Chindos
1 or 240 pieces of gordel Chindos
1 or 200 pieces of Sarassa leij de Couthchin
1 or 250 pieces of red caricams
2 or 160 pieces of sailcloth
100 pieces of madaphon and 100 pieces of Chelas leij de Couthchin
100 pieces of silk patholen at 4 asta the piece
4000 lbs. of iron and 40 peculs of pepper.

The bookkeeper Cornelis Braats shall keep books in due form and have the management of this cash and merchandise amounting according to the invoice to 22637.8.13; but under the superior control of the skipper, Gerrit Pieterse aforesaid, and, although these two are responsible for the barter of piece goods for tin and for the valuation of that mineral at 30 reals the bhaer, nevertheless you must take good care that a profit is made thereon of 75, 80-90%, or as much more as you can get by bargaining. The sheet and pig iron has hitherto usually been exchanged at 1½ bhaer for 1 bhaer of tin and in small quantities weight for weight and bhaer of pepper for a bhaer of tin, which rate you also must try to secure now.

1927 Royal Asiatic Society.
At the time of the removal of the office, the outstanding debts amounted to 3094.4.4 according to the trade books kept by S. Jacob Jorisz. Pits, who was then Superintendent there, viz.:

Unknown and deceased persons 1856. 3.12
Monschieuw, late governor of Bangarij (316) for 564 bits of tin 479. 8.
Meetschieuw, the Opra's mother for 37 " " 31. 9.
Commelaat for 235 " " 199.15.
Omonschieuw Pak, the governor of Bangarij for 283 " " 240.11.
Mompet, alias Lebemoor for 337½ " " 286.17. 8

Total Bits 1456½ 3094. 4. 4

Said Mompet in 1661 delivered here in Malacca in part payment of his debt 20 lbs. of tin whereby there is placed to his credit 178.11.12

Remainder 12915.12. 8

However in the current trade books of Malacca the office in Oedjang Salang has only a debit account for outstanding debts 2628.17.11. It is not likely that you will be able to collect any of this, but all the same I have noted it here, so that it may not be forgotten.

On the mainland between Papera and Bangarij there is a mound of heavy black sand almost exactly like the heaps from tin pits and mines in other places, but the inhabitants of the country have not hitherto known how to have it smelted and so obtain tin from it. It is believed that this might be done, if some means could be discovered for smelting it. You shall see to bringing us a fair amount of the same sand, so that it may be tested.

You must first of all have search made for places where good drinking water and firewood can be got in safety, so that at all times (317) you may be able to provide yourself therewith. As reported to us, the same is to be had on the small island mentioned above by the river Boquet and also at Oedjang Salang and on the mainland in some bays there, whereof you can have a chart made, when opportunity serves, and send it to us.

So as to keep your men in health, you must not forget the need of fresh food and must procure it from the country, taking care to induce the Chinese and other people living there to bring the same to you, provided that you duly pay them for it.

The south west and north east monsoons prevail there, the former begins in May and lasts till September, when the other commences and makes the good weather there, wherefore it should be possible to remain until the 30th of April. So long as you stay

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
yonder, we shall not fail to assist you constantly with what you need, for we consider it of the first importance that a constant patrol must be kept up yonder on the look out for native ships, so as to keep them away from that place, employing the afore-mentioned yacht De Stokvis with the sloops Angelier and Dolfijn for this purpose. We shall send in addition the frigate Malacca to Oedjiang Salang, which you shall send back to us in the month of October, with the tin you may have obtained by the other ships and with full reports of your experiences and dispositions, giving orders to the frigate to visit the blockading forces before Pera and Qeda in passing, on the chance of their being tin there to take on board and bring here.

Said four vessels are manned, armed and victualled as follows:

De Stokvis 30 men, 6 pieces of ordnance and 10 months' provisions

The frigate Malacca 26 men, 6 pieces of ordnance and 4 months' provisions

D'Angelier 16 men, 12 pieces of ordnance and 6 months' provisions

Dolfijn 12 men, 6 pieces of ordnance and 6 months' provisions

Total 84 men, 30 pieces of ordnance.

(38) Included in aforesaid number of men are 15 soldiers with a serjeant and corporal who must take care always to keep their arms clean and ready. A big rowing prao is now going also from here to be employed before Oedjiang Salang in fetching drinking water and firewood and in other services.

Or men must be strictly forbidden on pain of heavy punishment, then stopping and examining vessels and removing the tin from them, to do harm to or to defraud the people in either their persons or their property. This it is also very seriously enjoined on ye all to prevent, above all guarding against being the first to commit an act of hostility or enmity, but using force only in resisting force and seeing that you are all always on your guard and an attitude of defence, so as not to be overcome by a surprise attack. You must remember that the Indians, especially the Males and Javanese, are treacherous and hare-brained people who are very ready to play the desperado.

In order to prove to each and all that you have come there, not as enemies but as friends, solely to uphold Malacca's ancient jurisdiction and right together with the privilege as to the tin trade in Edjiang Salang and Bangarij acquired by the contracts cited above, you will have a written declaration thereof given to you, which we have had translated into Malay and have had six copies...
made of it, which you will cause all and sundry to read and handle, especially the inhabitants of the country and the Tanas-serij traders.

Two interpreters, Philippe de Costa and Bartholomaeus accompany you, who are well known in Oedjang Salang and Bangarij and are expert in the Siamese, Malay and Moorish languages; you can employ them where the service of the Honourable Company demands and keep them to their duty.

(319) You must take constant and good care of the barrels which become empty, so that they may not be neglected nor broken to pieces and used for other unnecessary purposes, but kept intact and preserved to be sent to us at the proper time. You must allow no infringement of this order, for otherwise we should by reason thereof be likely to fall into difficulties in revictualling you.

The command of the yachts and sloops mentioned above and of the men on board them is given to the skipper Gerrit Pietersz. van Wesel (as stated at the beginning), the following being at present joined with him as council:

Steven Claarbout, skipper on the frigate Malacca,

Cornelis Braats, bookkeeper on De Stokvis,

Pieter Smitsen, bookkeeper on aforsaid frigate,

which persons shall on all occasions be called together by said skipper, Gerrit Pietersz. and such resolutions shall be taken as they shall deem to accord best with the interests of the Honourable Company and this our order. If a consultation has to be held on matters of justice and right, mates also shall be called into council and such others as the general order mentions, according to the contents of which you shall regulate your action in delivering judgments and imposing penalties on the delinquents and criminals and in executing the sentence, with the exception of such crimes as ought to be punished with death, which you must not decide yonder, you must send all such criminals under arrest to us.

Further, keep always good order among the men and take care of the provisions, so that they may duly last out. Relying upon which we wish you all God’s blessing and success in this commission (320) laid upon and entrusted to you.

Malacca, 9th Aug. 1670.

The Honourable Company, as touched on above, allows none of its subjects to trade to Andragierij, because it now has a factory there with 26 servants under the command of the merchant and Superintendent, Adriaan van der Walle, also named above. They trade there mostly in Cormandel and a little in Surat piece goods, the kind of goods in demand being now solely Guinea cloth and blue and white betelals, which do not yield a smaller profit on the average than 34% [? 75%], if gold is reckoned as 19 r., the theijl or 1 2/3 r. in weight, and pepper at 16 r., the bhaer of 488
lbs., as is now done in exchange for piece goods, exchange being in fact the only method in use owing to the fact that there is little or no circulation of money yonder, although the Honourable Company is in the habit of sending 1000 rএ. of eight in specie thither every year for the payment of duties and damages (guastos). Formerly gold was not subject to dues, but later it was agreed to give one rএ. from each theijl in weight. This regulation is still in force. Similarly two rএ. for one bhaer of pepper; these terms apply to the Honourable Company only, but the trade in gold it has in common with others, though it is of most importance to it: so much the more because a higher price is paid yonder for pepper than here or in Batavia and spice is not much grown there, so that orders have constantly been given for the purchase of gold rather than pepper. Formerly trade in piece goods to the amount of about 100,000 guilders (een tonne goots) was done each year but the people of Andragierij cannot furnish us with any trade when the Manicabers of the hills do not come down with their gold and (321) pepper. They sometimes fall out with the hill-men and then the trade comes to a standstill, as happened, the year before last, when the Manicaber King of Quantum made open war on Andragierij and tried to make himself master of it, but failed so that he had to flee. On his return to his own country, he sued for peace and, as we understand, obtained it, whereby trade was once more set going to some extent. All the Andragierij gold and also all bought here may certainly be sent to Batavia, if it can get there by about the middle of July, so as to be sent to Cormandel with the last convoy to Cormandel, which goes then. Otherwise it must be kept until the end of the year, when a dispatch is made to Cormandel from here, to be taken thither with the Japanese gold. The office at Andragierij has been under the control of Malacca since the year 1667 and the Honourable Company has the following contract with the king there.

In the name of God, amen, this document is confirmed and made from sincere friendship by the Sultan Agamath Sach Nasrodi, bardaulath in the town of Andragierij through the commissioners of the two brothers (Jang de Pertuang), Orang caija Laxamana, Orang caija Siamer Wangsa, Orang caija Paduca Sirij Deuwa, and Radja Deuwa of the one part and the Dutch with the commissioners and ambassador from the Governor General, Joan Maatsuijker in Batavia, Jan van Weesenhage of the other part.

(322) 1. That the Dutch in Andragierij shall live under the oversight and protection of the two brothers Jang de Pertuang and shall be protected against all annoyance from those who might cause them any annoyance or harm.

2. First of all it is decreed that the Dutch in Andragierij shall be allowed to trade with all who are disposed thereto both great and small.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
3. It is decreed that if anyone wishes to buy piece goods, no matter who he may be, great or small, he shall be bound to pay a sufficient price for them and according to the market without making any trouble for the Dutch thereover.

4. Moreover that the Dutch shall not be compelled to give credit to any except of their own free will without any trouble being made for them thereover.

5. It is also decreed that all the pepper in Andragierij may be bought by the Dutch and no others whether English, to whom not one grain of it shall be given or sold by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers or other merchants than to the Dutch aforesaid, but if any wish to buy Andragierij pepper, they shall be obliged to take it to Batavia or Malacca; the Dutch must not oppose this, but in such a case pepper, to the amount of 10 to 12 picols to a vessel shall be taken out of the ships by the merchant of the factory to be paid for at Batavia or Malacca according to the market price of Andragierij. And, if the remaining pepper is not taken to Batavia or Malacca, the amount withheld shall be forfeited or, should the vessel be wrecked, then said pepper shall be either restored or paid for. However, if anyone (323) attempts to buy his pepper in some other way without the knowledge of the shahbandar, and the Dutch know of it, they shall make it known to the two brothers Jang de Pertuang, when said pepper shall be forfeited.

6. It is also decreed that if any Dutch, Chinese, blacks or slaves take refuge with the two brothers Jang de Pertuang or with any other great men, either by reason of debt or of some misdeed, such persons shall be restored to the Dutch by the two brothers Jang de Pertuang and, if any subjects of Andragierij take refuge with the Dutch, the Dutch shall in like manner restore them to Jang de Pertuang the two brothers.

7. Above all if any slaves of the Dutch run away, the person who brings them back again shall be given 2½ maas; if the slave is possessed of any property amounting to 1 teiql or 16 maas, it shall be forfeited, but anything he may have above 16 maas shall be restored to the Dutch. In like manner runaway slaves of Andragierij who have been acquired by the Dutch shall be paid for but this applies to runaways from Batavia or Malacca who arrive here from those places, but not to those who are caught on the way from Batavia or Malacca to Andragierij; these are to be the property of the captor whether Dutch or of Andragierij and forfeit to him.

8. Moreover all subjects under the rule of the Honourable Company who may come to Andragierij shall be under the jurisdiction of the superintendent (opperhoofd) and of no other, but if they do not obey the superintendent and he makes complaint to Jang de Pertuang the two brothers, he shall be assisted by them.
9. Moreover, if the Dutch wish to dwell here in Andragierij permanently, Jang de Pertuang the two brothers, (324) shall give them a license for the construction of warehouses and dwellings built of wood and roofed with tiles and surrounded with a bamboo pagger: [fence] and grant them a suitable site for this purpose, close to the river and far away from other houses because the Dutch are afraid of fire.

10. Moreover, the two brothers Jang de Pertuang undertake to appoint an honourable and suitable person to receive the gold, who shall have as pay from the Honourable Company one bouson or $\frac{7}{8}$ of a maas for each teijl and he shall be surety for the quality of the gold and, if it is discovered that it is alloyed or debased with copper or lead, said receiver shall not only be punished with death but in addition all his property shall be confiscated and handed over to the Honourable Company.

11. Moreover if the Dutch overpower or destroy any vessels belonging to Andragierij and murder the crew and seize their goods, the Governor General shall do justice therefor, even to the death penalty, if the crew is killed, and have restitution made of the property, that is missing, from the ship that has been guilty of the crime. The people of Andragierij shall do in like manner.

12. Moreover if Jang de Pertuang the two brothers desire to send any vessel to Siam, Cambodia, Pattani or Borneo, the Superintendent of the factory shall grant them a pass therefor, but if they wish to proceed further, they shall get a pass from Batavia or Malacca.

13. Moreover if the Dutch do amiss by assaulting any women and they give the alarm and the husband, father or brother discovers them making any such attempt, in such case, the offender may be killed by any one of these and he shall not be tried for it, much less if the offender was caught in the act and so struck down; but, if the woman is spared, she shall be executed by the verdict of Jang de Pertuang the two brothers as this is the custom of Andragierij.

(325) 14. Further if any women by day or by night either nobles, persons of state, free or slaves seek out the Dutch and are caught in the factory, no punishment shall be inflicted but the factory shall be wholly free therefrom.

15. Moreover if any slaves belonging to Andragierij run away from their masters and take refuge in the factory and their masters when making enquiry of the Dutch about them are put off by denial, if they afterwards are discovered there, the person detaining said slave, male or female, shall be made to pay double price for his person provided that the slave shall then remain with the man paying the price: but, if not, if the slave was bought for 2 taijl, he can be paid for with the like sum, which is the law

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
of the two brothers Jang de Pertuang. In like manner the people of Andragierij shall be bound to pay to the Dutch.

16. Moreover if a yacht comes into the river here, it shall pay 500 reals on its cargo for dues and 5 teijl or 80 re\textsuperscript{a} for rouba rouba and ounis ounissan, that is one piece of each kind of cloth; and on a ship 1000 re\textsuperscript{a} [in dues], 10 teijl or 160 re\textsuperscript{a} for rouba rouba and ounis ounissan and similarly, one piece of each kind, and those payments shall release the Dutch from all other dues and this shall be paid when the ship or yacht is fully laden, but, if it has not a full cargo, an agreement must be come to as to payments by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers and the merchant and assistant of the factory.

17. Further all small matters and questions stated in this document shall be settled by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers and the merchant and assistant of the factory and, if they are settled by money payments, they shall (326) be executed by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers and the merchant and assistant of the factory. But other punishments, as putting in irons or in the stocks or in chains the two brothers Jang de Pertuang shall hand over to the merchant and assistant of the factory for execution there.

Made in the country Andragierij the 27th October 1664 (having on the vacant space at the foot) the seal of the king in black, and below, the signature Jan van Weesenhage and in the margin in red sealing wax the seal of said Wessenhage in place of the Company’s seal.

The people of Johore claim that the Honourable Company is greatly indebted to them on the ground of their having to some extent helped in the conquest of Malacca, wherefore they occasionally bear themselves very proudly and imagine that no demand of theirs ought to be refused, however, so as not to get involved with them in any disagreement or estrangement, we have indulged them as far as has been possible or expedient, especially in exempting the vessels of the king and nobles from dues when they come to this place to trade or pass on their way elsewhere. However their greed has carried them so far that they ventured to declare that the vessels and goods of the Moors and others trading in Malacca and Johor were their property, in return for a present which they received from the same people. This we resisted (when we became aware of it) by making them pay Malacca’s dues (327) and we consider that it is necessary for you to pursue the same course, so that the same may not, by being once allowed, become a custom and an ordinary practice.

Johor as previously indicated, was destroyed by the Jambinese in 1673 and the king with all his subjects went to settle in Pahang, a place belonging to his kingdom situated on the mainland 36 miles to the north of the Straits of Singapore. There he died at a great age without leaving children and his
cousin succeeded him in the same place. He is said to be busy getting Johor once more inhabited and even to fix upon it as his capital. This new king has announced the death of the other in a letter, which the laxamana (living on the island Bintang which is well populated) has also done; he is an old man of great authority. We answered both these letters on the 9th of February last and have promised at a convenient time, to send a person of quality to the king to congratulate him personally and to renew and confirm the alliance, peace and friendship always maintained between Johor and Malacca. This has up to the present been put off, but must now be carried out by your Honour at the first favourable opportunity and at the same time his Majesty must be informed of my departure to Batavia and of your Honour's arrival as Governor here. This should be written also, when opportunity offers, to all neighbouring kings and princes especially those of Pera and Andragierij.

No written treaties made with Johor since the conquest of Malacca are found in the secretariat here, there is only a contract as to the escape of slaves of either party, who must be released (328) provided that payment is made of half their value calculated at 20 rea, which is seldom done. The enmity between Johor and Jambij still goes on; it arose in the first place from a broken marriage between the young king of Johor and the daughter of the king of Jambij. On this account Johor still keeps many warships in readiness, on the designs of which a close watch must be kept, so as not to be surprised by them here, for the Johorites are not well disposed to Malacca and must rather be regarded as false friends. However, all enmity must be avoided, as far as possible, especially now we are at war with the Manicabers, so as to give them no cause for going to the assistance of these latter.

Bencalis which is, as before mentioned, a dependency of Johor, lies on an island about a mile from Sumatra and is a mere fishing village. The people there have a shahbandar as chief over them who looks after the affairs of the king of Johor. Although it is only a fishing village, it is much frequented by Malays, Javanese and Moors who foregather there for trading purposes from the Javanese coast, Palimbang, Jambij, Andragierij, Aatchin, Queda, Pera, Calang, Johor, Pahang, Pattani, Cambodia, Cochin China. The Manicabers who live in Sumatra also appear there in large numbers, and get a great deal of salt and rice, and also fish which is caught there mostly at certain times of the year by the Saletters, a Malay tribe of very uncivilised people, who live with their wives and children in their vessels among the islands roving hither and thither. This fish, as well as its fine roe, is dried and salted and the natives are very keen after it. (329) The roe is used by us and the Portuguese as a good side dish, for instance with wild boar. They are caught and salted down by these same Saletters at special times when they are in the
water in large numbers and are swimming from one island to another, greatly to the convenience of the Christian inhabitants here, who buy the fish there at a low price and bring it here, as also said boars' fat (het smeer van de verkens), not only for their own use but also to sell again here. Our garrison here spends money on it, so as to get food cheap, which we also were recently compelled to do for the Honourable Company, because there was no meat or bacon here and issued it for the victualling of the ships. Each Siamese pot, holding on an average 30 lbs., costs 1 rd. in addition to the pot and the salt furnished by the Company itself; this salt pork keeps for about six months. This great traffic and trade at Bengalis plainly prospered at the expense and to the injury of Malacca, so I made provision against it during my governorship by introducing the old customary right of this Reformed town and fort not allowing any vessels to harbour there unless provided with the Company's passes. Those actually belonging to men of Johor and voyaging only to Bengalis are allowed there without passes, as also the Manicabers who live in Sumatra and come from the rivers Siaka, Campar and Raccan, except those laden with tin. It would be inconvenient for these situated so close to Bengalis, if they did not wish to go further than that place, to come here first to fetch a pass; but all vessels of any importance making for Bengalis from other places, even if provided with Company's passes, must first come to Malacca and pay their dues there, and then permission is given them to voyage thither. In order to carry this out, we have kept sloops cruising to the south and north of Bengalis to cut ships off from approach thither and to bring them here. By this means the extraordinarily great traffic to that fishing village has been greatly reduced and Malacca's revenue much increased. This practice must be continued provided the roadstead and river of Bengalis are left inviolate by the seizure of (330) vessels that have escaped our cruisers.

Moar and Rio Formosa, both having convenient rivers, the former 6 and the latter 11 miles to the south of Malacca and, as mentioned above, also subject to Johor, are fertile lands whence our inhabitants derive great advantage in supplies of paddy, rice, small cattle [pigs and goats] and fruit, daily voyages there and back being made on both sides. Since the Jambinese overthrew Johor by surprise and the king after his flight became apprehensive about these possessions of his, he placed them under the protection of Malacca and their Honours in Batavia have granted our request to be allowed to take them over and, if the Jambinese are disposed to hostilities yonder, to keep them away by force, if friendly means do not avail. But hitherto they have not come in any strength and have been there with only a few vessels and although they had formerly done some pillaging at the mouth of the river and on the shore, they forthwith went off again to avoid being caught by our forces.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Dillij, Tanjong, Raccan and Pannaeij situated on the East coast of Sumatra are also places from which Malacca derives advantage through the import of rice, paddy and wax. They are constantly in need of salt, which the Javanese who come therewith from their own country to Malacca, supply to them in sufficient quantity and if they demand to go thither have passes granted to them. When they have done their business there, they return here and then go back to Java.

These same Javanese voyage also with passes from us to Pera, Oedjang Salang and Bangarij, whither they also take salt, sugar, onions, leeks and various small wares [pedlar's wares], which they barter for tin to be delivered to the Honourable Company for 40 re[^1], the bhaer, as is done at Pera out of respect for our blockade there, but not at Oedjang Salang and Bangarij aforesaid, whence they sometimes go to Aatchin and Tanassirij with their tin instead of coming here. There they sell it to the Moors and are paid by them in piece goods, wherewith they betake themselves to their own country going by way of the West of Sumatra through the Sunda Straits so as to avoid Malacca from fear of being overtaken by our cruisers and fined for not carrying out the conditions of their passes. In order to prevent such action we have enjoined them to deposit in the hands of the shahbandar before their departure to those places, some money, viz. 40-50 re[^1], which is restored to them on their return, but if they do not return, is forfeited to the Company. This practice must be continued, since the Javanese are suitable persons to collect (331) that mineral in the tin districts where they traverse the whole country with their wares like a pedlar with his pack.

In order to prevent ships and vessels from passing Malacca without first calling there and paying the customary dues, the Straits must be constantly occupied and patrolled by yachts and sloops, the number of which and of those for use before Pera and Queda together with those sent to Andragierij and Siam, Cordemandel and Bengale has been taken by us in 1675 at, in sum, 4 yachts, 7 sloops and 4 rowing boats manned by 295 men in all. The following plan was sent to their Honours in Batavia which should still be persisted in so much the more as the closing of the river Panagie has since then been undertaken by reason of the war with the Manicabers.

Plan of the yachts and sloops with their size and ratings which in times of peace are needed and should be maintained in the straits of Malacca and in the blockade of Pera and Queda on the lowest and most economical footing possible, to wit:—

In order to maintain a constant patrol to the South and North of Malacca, on the coast of Sumatra and round about Bencalis and elsewhere on the look out for foreign vessels, so that they do not pass Malacca without having first touched there and paid the customary dues:

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
4 sloops of 6-12 tons and 4 rowing boats manned in all by 50 men.

For patrolling during the Southern monsoon in the months of May, June and July on the look out for Portuguese ships, as liable also to Malacca's tolls, coming from Goa, Cormandel and Bencale and on their way to Maccauaw and Manilla, as also, during the northern monsoon, for patrolling on the look out for Portuguese ships going from those places and Siam to Goa, Cormandel and Bencale and to many other places on the coast during the months of November, December and January:

2 yachts fully armed, one of 120-130 (332) and the other of 60-70 tons, the two manned by 120 men.

These yachts should also be dispatched once a year before the end of the northern monsoon to Cormandel and to Bencale to help in the transport of those places of the cargoes from Japan, and the tin and pepper from here and also to bring back to Malacca thence at the due time, viz. in the month of May, the merchandise and necessaries which we requisition yearly thence.

The same can also serve to take the necessary cargoes to the factory at Andragieritj and to bring back pepper and gold thence. If need arises, they could also be employed to go to Batavia and also for fetching firewood and coral rock to set up limekilns of which we are in constant need here.

To keep up a continuous blockade before Pera, as is necessary in order to prevent the export of tin to places other than Malacca and to secure trade in it there for ourselves:

1 armed yacht of 50-60 tons and 2 sloops, for the manning of which and for the protection of the Company's residence on the island of Dingding situated before Pera there would be needed 60 men.

To maintain a blockade before Queda for keeping away from that place Moorish ships unprovided with the Company's passes and, if they, as also the Portuguese, do come there, to make them pay Malacca's dues:

1 armed yacht of 70-80 tons and a sloop provided with 65 men.

The same must be sent thither twice every year, viz. in the southern and northern monsoons. Each time on their return they can be employed with the others in the Straits.

The orders maintained at the present time in the Straits and along the southern and northern shore and now also given to the blockading force before the river Panagie are shown in the following:

(333) Order for our cruisers in the Straits between Cabo Rochado and the islands of Maria and Pittij, together with the passage to Rio Galere of Bencalis.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
For the maintenance of Malacca's rights, which are necessary and have always been in force, the Straits here are patrolled and blockaded, both in the southern and northern monsoons in order that all ships and vessels desiring to traverse the same may not pass by without first touching there and paying the usual dues to provide for the great expenses which the Honourable Company incurs by keeping these Straits safe. However, the Honourable Company is sometimes not provided with the number of ships, yachts and vessels required therefor, wherefore the patrol has been subject to many changes with regard both to the ships and to the persons employed thereon and in consequence we have frequently been obliged to make use of the means (however small they might be) at our disposal, so as not to let aforesaid patrol fall into disuse, but as far as possible to keep it up, whereto then it is necessary that the commanders employed on the same should know what regulations to follow, therefore this our order given below shall serve thereto till further orders.

Firstly this patrol, consisting of 1 yacht and 3 sloops must be constantly maintained in the Straits (the same shall be duly blockaded), especially towards the time of the change of the monsoon, i.e. the months of April and October. The yacht shall be stationed at sea cruising to and fro between Cabo Rochado and the islands of Pittij but staying mostly at Poelo Pittij, because vessels which have no passes, frequently try to get through close under that island. The first sloop shall sojourn within the straits of Rio Galere, the second inside the Cape of Tandjong Jahatij which is the passage to Bencalis and the third within and to the north of the Johor passage, so called because the Johor vessels pass that way in great numbers, between the islands Tandjong Pantjor and Tandjong Parpar Serattas. Through this channel and the Brouwer strait there is much traffic to Bencalis.

You must allow no native vessels, even those coming with passes from Batavia, to pass unless they show you that they have touched here at Malacca. In the case of those alleging that they intend to proceed hither, if they are vessels of importance, especially Javanese or Aatchinese ships, you shall convey them as far as the roadstead; but in the case of those that have already passed by Malacca, whether they hold a pass from Batavia or the Company's residents in Japara, Palimbang, Jambij, Andragierij, Siam and Cambodia or not, you shall bring them up under arrest to be dealt with here according to their deserts. In the seizure and conveying of all such and other vessels, you shall take on board your own ship the nachoda or two others of the chief men taking care not to endanger the lives of any of our people in any Javanese, Malay or other ships, so that they may not be murdered by those reckless and proud people, as has happened in the past.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The only vessels that may sail by Malacca, even if they cannot show any passes, are those of Johor voyaging to Bencalis, Siaca, Camphar and Racan, since these are dependencies of that kingdom, but you must admonish them earnestly to provide themselves therewith in Malacca in future.

The roadstead of Bencalis shall be left inviolate and no vessels in it shall be attacked much less carried off by you, but the sloops may occasionally run in there to see and ascertain what vessels are lying there, but they must not board them for examination.

The Saletters or pirates who are always in this channel, of whom those from Queda are by no means the fewest in number, you shall, when you fall in with them, if you are certain they are pirates, take care to master and then bring hither. If vessels belonging to our inhabitants with cargo of importance on board beg for convoy hither from you from fear of attack by the Saletters, you shall grant their request and give the escort, but, when you come within sight of the roadstead, you must repair once more to your appointed place of patrol.

The captains or commanders of Portuguese and Moorish ships, yachts or vessels fallen in with by you must (as our good friends at the present time) be warned very courteously not to pass Malacca without calling there, and, in order to prevent this the yacht or patrol at Cabo Rochado shall sail with them to the roadstead, or, if they have already passed by Malacca, shall compel them to turn back thither (if it is more powerful and the master of them).

The English, who are fallen in with, must be spoken and asked quite amicably the name of their captain and of the ship, whence they come and whither they are going, as also their cargo and its amount; and further must, by fair words, be persuaded to come to the roadstead here, assurance being given them of a good reception, honour and friendship. An attempt must be made to dissuade them from passing by Malacca, but, if they will not listen and so do not touch here, but insist on pursuing their voyage without turning aside, you shall allow them to do so without hindrance and shall merely accompany them as far as across the roadstead and then leave them, when you shall land and report your meeting with them to us.

You are to remain on your appointed stations as long as your supplies last, because we can always summon you by one ship or another, if your earlier return hither is necessary.

When the time its provisions will last is nearly up, the yacht shall load up the empty space with firewood got at Cabo Rochado or Poelo Pittij and bring the same to us here.

The commanders shall keep good order among their men and not allow them to treat the natives on the vessels met with and other people with discourtesy, much less to damage their property.
allowing each and all who prove that they have touched here to go their way undisturbed.

The people of Maccassar have broken the peace with the Honourable Company; therefore you must attack at sight (335) all vessels manned by such or belonging to that place, if you see you have a good chance against them. If you prevail, you must bring them here under arrest with their cargo untouched, to be duly dealt with here.

So that no vessel of any importance nor any men of Macassar get past you without having first come on board your ship and proved that they are our friends and have touched here, you shall have all vessels you fall in with spoken and if any, whether Malays, Javanese or our own inhabitants, try to pass you without speaking or hailing you, you shall have one or two blank shots fired over the vessel as a signal to come to you. If it does not heed nor come to anchor, you are authorized to fire on it with live shot and so compel it thereto, especially if you perceive that they are large vessels.

As concerns small vessels, which are open and undecked, or praos, you may let them pass unmolested without forcing them to come to you.

The men, whether one, two or three in number, whom you remove from the ships for security to the yacht, or still more to the sloops, to bring hither together with their vessels, you must have well guarded; not even the smallest chance must be given them of doing you harm or taking advantage of you; for those people are wholly untrustworthy and make nothing of killing our men, if they see any opportunity of doing it; as was proved to our regret, when a Malay, taken recently from a vessel into De Potfisch killed one and seriously wounded two of our men and then sprang overboard, loosed the keel of said sloop and got away with it, thereby escaping with his vessel laden with tin, to the disgrace of our men and the disrepute of the Honourable Company; wherefore in future better care must be taken. Relying thereupon we commend you to God's holy care.

Malacca, the 21st Nov. 1668. Subscribed: your friends (signed)

Balthazar Bort, Johannes Massis, Hadriaan Schimmelpenning van der Oij, Abraham den Bak, Adrian Lucasz, Nicolaas Muller and Jan Joosten Bal.

Order for our patrol along the south and north coast of Malacca from Cassang to Cabo Rochado, whereby they must regulate their action.

Whereas we find that the channel here is becoming more and more the haunt of rascals and thieves who, when they meet those who are too strong for them, represent themselves, under one false pretence or another, as honest folk, but, for all that, when they have the chance either on (336) land in the orchards or at sea by
night and in the dark, not only thievishly rob our inhabitants of their property, but also (which is still worse) villainously murder them and so deprive them with their worldly goods of their precious lives to the great grief of their wives and children, whom they often have here, as has occurred several times in the past, and again not long ago at Boacas (situated about three miles to the south from here). Now recently on the 23rd August it has happened again that one of our fishermen's praos was attacked close by here by wicked men of this kind without any reason by a fraudulent trick and two men in the prao were so badly hurt that one died of his wounds a few hours later; therefore, being sensible of this injury done to our inhabitants, as a protection for them and all other people constantly voyaging to and fro here for their business and trade or otherwise in the pursuit of their calling, and to clear these Straits, as far as possible, of such rascals, who otherwise (without such provision being made) would make it very unsafe, we have decided to have always patrolled by one or two sloops, according to circumstances, the Straits about and along the shore appertaining to the territory of Malacca, that is (according to its extent and as it is reckoned) southwards to Cassang and northwards to Cabo Rochado. So that said patrol may know on what rules to act and what it has to do, the following articles shall serve thereto as an order.

Firstly, said sloop or sloops shall constantly cruise up and down between said Cassang and Cabo Rochado and always keep round about and close to the shore or where the praos of our inhabitants mostly lie or other vessels pass, that is, if the sloop or sloops can be kept there without great risk when strong winds are blowing from Sumatra or elsewhere.

All passing praos and vessels, whether they belong to our inhabitants or to strangers, must be hailed in all friendliness and the character of the same inspected. The people here round about and near or coming from any other places and having cargo on board with which they wish to sail here, must not be detained, much less rudely treated, but only admonished with fair words to pursue their voyage hither without deviating from their course. If said patrolling vessels are rendered suspicious in the case of any such persons by their speech or otherwise that they might perhaps in the end choose another harbour than this, then such vessel or prao, whether one or more, shall be convoyed to this roadstead.

All Malay, Javanese and other like vessels appearing to come from Malacca and to wish to go to other parts, if they are not provided with passes from us, must be stopped and brought hither in the most convenient way. (337) If, however, they produce passes, they shall then be allowed to go their way unmolested.

But the Moors, Malays and other such peoples, whether inhabitants of Malacca or strangers, who hereabouts and thereabouts fetch wood, stone or other necessities with their praos or vessels,
are, on each occasion, provided by the saabandar here with a permit for that purpose and, on their producing it, when met with, they must be allowed to go on with their work in peace. Any not provided with such a permit shall be arrested with their praos or vessels and brought hither, without injury however to their persons or goods. The black inhabitants here, as others of the Portuguese race, when they sail out to sea to visit their plantations or for other purposes are also given a certificate by the shabandar valid for a whole month, but no longer, which said patrol must demand from them and examine and, if any are not provided with one or if it is more than a month old, such persons must be warned, the former that they must in future provide themselves with one, and the latter that they must fetch a new one and see to getting it or else that in future they will be arrested and complaint made to us.

Our said patrol shall allow our fishermen well known by their praos and fishing tackle to go their way and shall give them help when needed.

All praos and vessels which are manned by Saletters, Malays, Javanese, Manicabers or other such people and are met with by any islands or channels, creeks, rivers or streams (spruïten) without a pass and provided only with arms, but without goods or cargo, shall be brought hither under arrest, but without any harm being done to the persons or property of the people in them, for those rascals, of whom previous mention has been made, almost always voyage thus on the look out for an opportunity of practising their knaveries. If such suspects are unwilling to come hither and take to flight (as they commonly do), they must be pursued and an attempt must be made, at first by firing over their vessel, to force them to return, but, if they pay no heed, and do not turn back, then they may be fired at with live shot until they come to our sloop or sloops and surrender, for the very fact of flight then makes them suspect. They must then, as aforesaid, be brought here.

Said patrol must also be careful that no persons on the passing praos or vessels with cargo on board provided with permits suffer the smallest harm or loss at the hands of our men, but are always well and civilly treated. Those, however, who, in spite of this, should be the first to commit an act of hostility, ought to have no consideration, but must, in such case, be forcibly withstood.

(338) Everything stated above we recommend all those who shall be employed in future on the patrol hereabouts and along the shore to apprehend well and to have in due regard, so that no abuses may be committed. The action to be taken in all other matters can be further discovered in the orders given once for all to the patrol on the east coast of Sumatra, with which each sloop is provided, whereto further reference must therefore be made (daar ons dan wijders aan gedraagen).

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Malacca, the 19th Sept. 1668. Your friends (signed) Balthazar Bort, Johannes Massis, Hadriaan Schimmelpenning van der Oij, Abraham den Bak, Adriaan Lucasz, and Jan Joosten Bal.

Order for those employed on the blockade of the enemy Manicaber river, Pannagie, i.e. the commanders of the yacht Diamant and the sloop Onrust.

The only damage we have hitherto been able and still are able to inflict on our enemies, the Manicabers of Nanning and Rombouw and also of Songoejdjong and neighbouring places has been the blockade of the river Pannagie about four miles from here, which must be kept up, since they would otherwise, if it were left open, be able to secure the importation of provisions by it, from all of which we must cut them off, so as, if possible, to reduce them to want, famine and distress, until we shall be able to fall upon them with armed forces and destroy them root and branch. Wherefore you must always stay in the said river, allowing no vessels to pass in or out by the barricade of palisades we have already had made about two miles from the mouth of said river. All vessels you can capture, you shall treat as enemy vessels (except those belonging to our inhabitants who are busy there fetching wood from the jungle and doing other duties, these men you must protect against our enemies), all such enemy vessels you have thus got into your power you shall send, with their cargoes and crews under arrest to us. If, however, the crews are too numerous for you to spare the lives of all except at risk to your own, then so many of them may be dispatched and killed as shall be necessary.

You must see to it that you are constantly on your guard and in an attitude of defence, always keeping all your guns, both large and small, and your muskets quite ready, so that, if you are yourselves attacked by the enemy, you may be able not only to resist but also to get the better of him, wherefore you must show unflinching courage and bravery, thereby gaining honour and promoting your advancement.

Nevertheless you must not go past the said barricade nor land to do damage to the enemy, unless you have received beforehand our express order, for the enemy might be too powerful for you there.

If they come to you with a flag of truce, you shall confer with them, and send them to us, but be very careful that they do not deceive you under a show of friendship and play you some evil trick, which they commonly do, if they see a chance and opportunity thereto.

When you are in need of provisions, let us know by the sloop, we will then provide them. The sloop must also be sent when you have need to send a letter to us.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
Malacca, 14th Feb. 1678 (Subscribed). Your good friends (signed), Balthasar Bort, Adriaan Lucasz., Govert du Lavay, Cornelis Verburgh, Abraham Burgers and Jacob Snickers.

The strait of Sincapura and thereabouts by the point of Barbaquet used formerly also to be patrolled by Company's ships with the object of overpowering the junks and vessels of the Koxinga Chinese [Cokchinse Chinesen], who are still our enemies, on their passage to Johor and, since, as before stated, the destroyed town of Johor has been again taken possession of and repopulated by the king, it might happen that these enemies of ours might undertake the voyage thither again. If your Honour becomes aware of this, then two or three light yachts must be sent in the northern monsoon to said Barbaquet, situated to windward of the river Johor, to watch for and to seize the same. All other junks from China, Japan and Manilhas must be kept away from Johor and brought to Malacca to trade there and to deprive Johor of that traffic.

Our instructions, given in 1667 for the patrol in those parts run as follows—

Instructions for the commanders of the ships and sloops which are sent to the Strait of Sincapura to cruise there round about the point of Barbaquet against the enemy Chinese junks.

The junks and vessels manned by Koxinga Chinese [Cokchinse Chinesen] from Formosa, Taipanco, the coast of China, Aynam, Tonquin, Quinam, Cambodia, Siam, Pattani, Manilla and elsewhere not provided with passes and safe conducts from our officers, (340) which you may meet and fall in with, you shall regard as enemies and try to overpower either by arms or by any other skilful means, in such wise as shall be best adapted to the occasion, avoiding all killing in cold blood, but, if they actively resist, they must not be spared and no more must be left alive after they are overpowered than you can master. You must prevent all plundering so long as you have not got the enemy completely into your power and even then you must not allow the crew to do more than common plundering of things sewn up (daer de naalt door gegaan is); you must prevent their opening any chests, cases, canisters (canassers) and other closed articles, much less the hold, in order to lay hands on the cargo. So as the better to prevent this, immediately after the victory you shall nail up and seal the hatches so that they may come here in that state, or else at a convenient opportunity be opened yonder by you and everything duly inventoried and handed over on your return here.

But all junks and vessels belonging, not to the jurisdiction of the Koxinga Chinese (Cokbinders), but of our friends the Tartars, when you meet them whether you have passes or not, you shall try to persuade amicably or by friendliness to come here.
and, if they agree, you shall accompany under pretext of escorting them and see them contentedly depart from the coast of Johor. When they are considerable distance away, you shall admonish them to sail on to Malacca, or even come with them yourself, according to what weather and circumstances make advisable and you decide, telling and assuring them first and all the time that they will be allowed good trade there and that favour will be shown them. But, if they, notwithstanding, obstinately refuse to go to Malacca and fully intend to go to Johor, you shall not prevent it by force and shall allow them to go their way without doing the least harm to their persons or depriving them of their goods, which you are earnestly charged to prevent.

So as to be able to recognize and distinguish between the Tartars and the Koxinga Chinese [Koxcingse Chinesen], you will have to mark this fact, viz., that the Chinese who have yielded themselves to the rule of the Tartars, as a sign of this, wear their hair shaved or cut short up to the crown of the head, where the whole of it is kept in a long plait or in an unplaited trees hanging down to the back or fastened up in the Tartar fashion. Very often they wear Tartar caps of plaited rush or straw adorned at the top with a tail of red horsehair or silk. (341) The Koxinga Chinese [Koxchines Chinesen] have thick, long hair fastened up at the back, but, to escape recognition, they now sometimes show themselves shorn Tartar fashion, but they do this only at the moment they catch sight of our ships. Of this we had an example in the Eijitan junks caught by our patrol in the neighborhood of said Barbacuet in 1662 and you must keep it in mind and take good heed so that they do not deceive you.

Chinese who wear their hair long but live in Batavia, Malacca, Palembang and Jambi, Tonquin, Cambodha, Siam and Pattanij, if they can produce passes, when met with in their junks and vessels, you must allow to pass unmolested whether they wish to go to Johor or Malacca, but, if they have no passes, you must arrest them and send them hither, treating them, however, not as enemies but as friends and taking good care that the people on board are not injured in their persons or deprived of their property. If they are on their way here for trade, they also (like the Chinese under Tartar rule aforesaid) shall be allowed to proceed and not be treated as enemies.

You shall endeavour merely to speak all Javanese and Malay vessels you see yonder and allow them then to proceed unmolested and treat them as friends, whether provided with passes or not or whether they wish to go to Johor or come from there.

Portuguese ships and vessels from Maccau, Cambodha or elsewhere appearing yonder on their way to Goa or other places, since we are at present at peace with that nation, you shall merely admonish not to sail past Malacca without touching there to pay the customary passage money. You are not empowered to aban-
don your station in order to accompany them. Even if they are
determined to go to Johor, you shall put no hindrance in their way,
but you may advise against it and in favour of sailing to Malacca
as a better trading place, where they will be well treated and re-
ceived.

You shall be on guard against the English, with whom we are
now at war, as open enemies of our country and shall see to being
always ready for battle, if you meet them; if you see a chance of
beating them, try to do it. If, under God's blessing, you succeed,
you must allow no plundering, but must send the ship, crew and
goods under arrest here to Malacca; if, however, they are (342)
too strong for you, you must take care to evade them in the most
seemly way.

We are at present at war with the people of Macassar also,
and if you meet with any yonder, you shall take care to overpower
them too, but use discretion and be on your guard against their
desperate amok attacks, so that you may come to no harm either
before or after the capture. According to report six Macassar
vessels are lying at Johor [up the river], where you must not
molest them, but, if they depart and you see them at your station
Barbaquet, you shall attack them as enemies, dealing with them if
defeated as prescribed above in the case of other enemies.

A junk belonging to Siam made its appearance in the Johor
river on the 10th Dec. last; if you happen to meet with it on its
departure thence and it can produce a pass from our superintendent
in Siam, and even if it has no pass, if it can prove to you con-
clusively that it belongs to Siam and is manned with Chinese
living there and with Siamese, you must allow it to pass unmolested.
But, if you find that it is a Koxinga (Coksins) inter-
loper, you shall bring it here under arrest.

It may happen that some of the people of Johor may come to
you to ask questions and spy on you, in which case you are to tell
them quite frankly for what purpose you have been sent, but point
out that you leave the Johor river and harbour alone and do not
interfere there; for that reason you shall watch for and attack our
enemies the Koxinga Chinese (Cokchinsie Chinese) at sea and
must treat them [the Johorites] in a friendly and courteous way.

They have at present many vessels fitted out for war and were
recently engaged in fighting with the Jambinese, with whom they
are at strife. If they come to urge you to join with them or to give
them any assistance, you must courteously refuse, giving as your
excuse that you are not empowered thereto, have no orders and
must not trouble yourself with their dispute either on one side or
the other, but must remain neutral. Nevertheless keep well on
your guard against them and give them no opportunity of doing
you any harm, if they have any evil intentions. We are, however,
unwilling to credit them with such, since they are the Company's old and faithful allies. You must therefore not be the first to give offence, but must show them all friendship.

(343) During your sojourn before Barbaquet, you shall cut against the time of your leaving that place as much timber and crooked wood (crombout) as you can store of such kinds as the note given to you by our equipage master indicates, so as to come hither with your hold filled therewith.

For the purchase of provisions when you get the chance, we give you 50 Spanish reals and 6 p. of Guinea cloth, of which you have to give good account on your return.

In conclusion we recommend you in all cases to deliberate well and consult duly with the others, joining with yourself for this purpose such persons as the general orders indicate; to administer justice according to the content of the same in all civil cases; to keep good order among the men under your charge, to see that they have their ordinary rations and to prevent all excess in strong drink. On your return here you must make us a good and honest report of everything.

The above gives the content of the latest instructions given on the 9th Jan. last to our patrol ships when departing for above mentioned Barbaquet. There has been very little change and addition made up to the present and the commanders, viz. Dirk Vandervel, the captain, and Jan de Looper, the bookkeeper, who have now been sent thither with the yacht Alkmaer and the sloop De Goede Hoop shall regulate their action by and adapt themselves completely to these instructions, following them all as promptly as shall be in any way feasible and practicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sailors</th>
<th>Soldiers</th>
<th>Guns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkmaer aforesaid has on board</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Goede Hoop</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Together</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They are both provisioned for three months. We reckon that you will be able to hold out till the 30th April, however you are authorized to leave your station and come hither on the 15th of that month.

You shall instruct the mate Steven Claarbout, whom we have appointed as commander to the sloop De Goede Hoop to make soundings in all directions of the reef which extends seawards from (344) Barbaquet and to have the same marked on a large scale chart with the neighbouring coastline, islands, rocks and so on, as far as it may be possible to do so conveniently.

In conclusion we wish you success on this your voyage and a safe passage there and back, (Subscribed) Your good friends (Signed), Balthasar Bort, Joannes Massis, Hadriaan Schimmel-
penningh van der Oij, Abraham Denbak, Adriaan Lucasz; Nicolaas Muller and Jan Joosten Bal. (In the margin) Malacca, 26th Jan. 1667.

I judge the previously specified naval force to be sufficient for the patrolling and blockading of the Straits here and also for the necessary dispatches of ships for the furtherance of trade and such purposes in a time of peace with the European nations, and, although the Malacca garrison is somewhat weak, it can make use of this naval force in case of necessity. When, however, there is war with these peoples, we ought to have a somewhat more formidable force here in the Straits for both offensive and defensive purposes.

At present our State is still at war with France, but the shipping of that country coming to these lands is not so numerous as to cause us alarm and they have never yet come into the Straits here.

We may hope to remain at peace with the English and Portuguese, however, if we should go to war with them again, they would not fail to navigate these Straits, if they realized that we were not strong enough to do them harm, in which case a stronger naval force must be maintained here.

A recueil of the proceedings of the Commission of our directors to England, containing the most important of the transactions in and during their mission in 1674 and 1675, I attach hereto for your Honour, to be read and preserved by you and handed over to future governors, as enjoined by the order of their Honours in Batavia issued to me in 1676. You will see from this document that the said commissioners could not come to an agreement with those of the English Company about the making of new trading regulations in these Indies after much debating and disputing (345) over the right to blockade and close certain places, also of the private, exclusive and separate contracts as to the purchase of all or certain sorts of wares produced by a country to the exclusion of other [nations].

They decided therefore not to make any commercial contract, but that both Companies should continue their trade in peace and quiet without doing each other any harm or injury or defrauding each other of their rights or dues, both sides having to regulate their action according to the marine treaty recently concluded by his Majesty and the States General.

Regulations agreed to between the King of England, Charles II, and the High and Mighty States General touching the English and Dutch East India Companies.

Whereas by the ninth article of the treaty concluded by the most illustrious and powerful Prince and Lord, Charles II, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and the High and Mighty States General 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
of the United Provinces of the Netherlands at Westminster on the
ninth of February (old style) in the year of our Lord 1674 [Old
Style 1673], it was agreed among other things that Commissioners
to be appointed by both parties should meet in this city of London
for the purpose of deliberating and agreeing upon articles to stand
firm and endure for the satisfaction and security of the subjects of
both parties whereby a just and reasonable regulation of the
trade in the East Indies might be established in which assembly
of the Commissioners however nothing certain could be fixed and
determined but since it is unquestionable that it is in the highest
degree to the advantage both of public peace and of private (346)
interests that the closest friendship and the most eager desire to
embrace each other with reciprocal goodwill should flourish be-
tween the Companies of English on the one side and Dutch on the
other trading in the East Indies it has this day been resolved and
agreed between us the Commissioners named below of His Majesty
aforesaid and of the said States General in virtue of the full
powers conferred on us respectively thereto that both the Com-
panies shall bear themselves peaceably and friendly towards each
other also that each shall further the honour and advantage of the
other and foster and preserve everywhere a faithful and friendly
neighbourliness according to the treaties between His Majesty
aforesaid and the said States General already made or to be made
at any future time and that His Majesty of the one part and the
States General of the other will enjoin this earnestly on each Com-
pany respectively and will strictly demand its observance from
each but should any dispute arise between above named Com-
panies (which it is hoped will not happen) or if any loss injury or
violence should be inflicted or should be alleged to have been in-
flicted by the one Company or by any persons under the jurisdic-
tion of either of the Companies upon the other in this case be it
forbidden that the one Company should have recourse to violence
or any hostile acts of any sort or kind against the other such dis-
putes shall however in no wise be subject to the vexations of the
law court or the examinations of a legal process but the matter
itself shall be brought before His Majesty aforesaid in person in
the case where the Dutch Company is aggrieved and before the
States General above named where the English Company is ag-
aggrieved but if right and justice be deferred and delayed beyond six
months after such complaint (347) has been lodged and the ag-
aggrieved but if right and justice be deferred and delayed beyond six
whole matter shall ipso facto devolve in virtue of these presents
upon eight Commissioners to be nominated by the two parties four
of whom shall be appointed by His Majesty in the name of the
English and four by the States General in the name of the Dutch
which Commissioners shall meet together within three months of
the expiration of the time set for the interposition of a decision of
His Majesty on the one hand or of the States General on the
other and whatever it may be that said Commissioners or a majo-
rity of them shall deem right to be decided judged or determined that shall by virtue of these presents have the force and effect of a judgment and final settlement without any appeal reduction petition or other relief whatsoever ordinary or extraordinary and His Majesty for his part and the States General aforesaid for theirs undertake and engage by mutual obligation that they will in all sincerity see to it that such judgment decision or determination is carried out in all its details and duly put into execution.

It has also been agreed that London shall be appointed as the first meeting place for such Commissioners and if other Commissioners should be needed for the settlement of new complaints they shall meet at the Hague on that occasion and in this way the two places shall successively alternate but if it should happen that the Commissioners or a majority of them do not agree on a decision which must be finally produced by them within three months counting from the date of the first meeting then the Commissioners themselves shall choose an arbitrator or referee for themselves within (348) the space of one month after the expiration of said three months to settle and finally determine all points left undecided by them and everything that such arbitrator or referee shall propound shall take the place for each party of a final judgment and transaction.

And His Majesty and the States General aforesaid promise for themselves and respectively undertake that they will cause the judgment and decision of the arbitrator or referee whatever it may be to be carried out in full and effectively executed that if neither such Commissioners nor a majority of the same agree and decide upon an arbitrator or referee within one month after the expiration of the time in which they ought to have disposed of the dispute or if the properly appointed referee himself has not given his decision on the points left undecided within six months after such appointment the final determination of the matter shall in such cases be in the hands of His Majesty and the States General aforesaid and whatever shall be decreed or determined shall be exactly and fully executed.

Lastly it is agreed and concluded that the present clause and each and everything contained in it shall as soon as possible be ratified and confirmed and that the ratifications thereof shall be reciprocally and duly exchanged by the parties within two months from the date of these presents and within one month after such exchange of ratifications it shall be deposited in proper (349) and authentic form with both the Governor of the English Company trading throughout the East Indies on the one hand and with the Directors of the Dutch Company trading throughout the East Indies of the other part to the end that it may be observed and carried out in every particular by them and by all others living respectively within their jurisdictions and under their power. In witness and confirmation of each and all of which we the Com-

[1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
missioners of His Majesty above named and of the aforesaid States General by virtue of the sufficient power given to us for that purpose have signed our names to these presents and have sealed them with our seals.


All the above was already written down in readiness before your Honour’s arrival here in person on the 30-31 Aug. last by the yacht Nieuw Noortwijk and the small yachts Banham and De Hoop bringing to us from their Honours the Governor General Rijklof van Goens and the Council of India their letter of the 12th of the month of Aug., containing among other matters some new orders. I shall in the following set them down briefly for your Honour’s guidance, warning you that, if anything stated above does not agree therewith, this their Honours’ order must be preferred and carried into effect.

By their letter of the first of June last their Honours have given orders to Governor Jaques Caulier and the Council at Cormandel to grant no passes to any Moors for their sea-going ships and, (350) if they nevertheless venture to come hither without being provided therewith, their ships and cargoes are to be seized here and retained, the holds closed and sealed, the keys there together with their oars and sails are to be kept on shore and their Honours are first to be informed thereof and their decision as to disposal thereof awaited. However, if passes have been wrung from our officers at Cormandel by the Moorish regents or if they have secured themselves by getting English or Danish safe conducts they must be suffered for that reason, but in that case they are liable immediately on their arrival to the payment of 20% on import and export.

Moreover the burghers and inhabitants of Malacca shall not go to the undermentioned places except with Company’s piece goods bought and paid for, which they must prove by a note from the head merchant and the cashier, viz.: Johor Siaka Queda
Pahan Rio Formosa Pera and
Assahan Moar Oedjang Salanagh.
Campar Calanagh

(351) Voyaging is prohibited also to Andragierij, Palimbangh, Jambij and other places to the eastward thereof, especially the coast of Java and Banjermassingh, similarly to Aatchin, but the voyage direct to Batavia without touching at any other places is allowed on the conditions and under such penalty as shall be stated in the passes. Before their departure the owners and skip-

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
pers and also the crews shall be informed that the office at Andragierij has been separated from Malacca and placed under Batavia again by their Honours, whence the ship De Batavise Coopman should be sent shortly with such wares, provisions and other necessaries as our people at Andragierij have demanded. Their Honours will then also make their dispositions as to the services there, and the improvements asked for by the bookkeeper and second in command, Pieter-de Jongh.

At Oedjang Salang and Bangarij their Honours would fain see us in a position to get sole control of all the tin found there, to the exclusion of all others, but, since those lands belong to the Siamese king, who also appoints the chief ruler there and consequently this privilege cannot be obtained except from his Majesty in Siam, we wrote in our letter to the Company’s chief the honourable Dirk de Jong and the Council, sent thither on Sept. 10th by the yacht Muijerberg, as to this matter and recommended that this privilege of exclusive trade should be asked for from his Majesty and also exemption from dues for the Company’s merchandise taken thither and exported thence. We wrote to them also that, should his Majesty grant this request in whole or in part, presents should be made to him, in moderation, above all that he should be rather seriously urged to exclude (352) other Europeans, as English, French, Danes and Portuguese, also Moors, Aatchinese and men of Queda together with Malay and Javanese arriving there without Company’s passes. It would, however, be inadvisable to press this too hard against the people of Tannasserij, if his Majesty is seen to be disinclined, since they are his own subjects and should be able to share the tin trade with us. It does not seem that the Honourable Company would ever be able to carry on a profitable trade there without this privilege, even if a blockade, similar to that begun in 1670 vonder were again undertaken there for a year or two.

We have also recommended that binding and valid orders as to the privileges secured touching this matter should be issued by his Majesty to the regents of Oedjang Salong and Bangarij and sent to you translated, so that you also may know their contents. The result of these recommendations you will learn on the return of said Muijerberg; by the same ship you will get the woodwork, coconut oil and some other stores which we requisitioned in our letter of 17th June last, and wrote by said Muijerberg; to have sent in preference to the 200 loads of rice asked for.

All the pepper brought here and bought, their Honours desire in future to be retained for the Honourable Company and dispatched to their Honours until further orders.

Their Honours have requisitioned 30 loads of wheat from here, but the burghers have not at present so much in their possession, contrary to the report made to their Honours, so your Honour must be pleased to bear in mind, since the same must in

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
future be secured, to buy it up at a reasonable price and send it to their Honours, provided it is good, sound and worth the money. (353) It should be possible to spare a certain amount of the 24 loads with which the Company’s storehouse is provided, but it is mostly spoiled, so that their Honours ought not to be served with it.

Their Honours have consented to have silver ducatoons and gold Japanese coebangs accepted here in the Company’s treasury and issued therefrom, the former at 12 shillings (Schellingen) and the latter at 10 reës, a piece. This has already been made public by proclamation and by placards; at the same time warning has been given to take care that the same are of the due alloy and weight, since it has been found at Batavia that coins have been struck by Chinese or other rascals, which were faulty in both these respects.

No second in command may henceforth be deprived of his office and sent to Batavia before and until their Honours have been acquainted with the reason and their decision has been received, unless he has been convicted of serious crime or of infidelity and private trade, in which case their Honours will await his arrival with the evidence and documents referring to the charge against him.

The skipper Barent Visser came hither with your Honour to undertake the office of equipage master, which he has already entered upon; he is at the same time overseer of the Company’s works and workmen, as was skipper Steven Claerbout aforementioned, who is now on the point of departing to Batavia with me by the yacht Nieuw Noordwijk.

So. Jacob Snickers has now been promoted to and confirmed in the office of chief merchant by their Honours with a salary of 60 guilders a month and will, as head of the pay office, have to keep the day-book thereof.

(354) Their Honours have been pleased to appoint Adriaan Wijland as storekeeper and in his place as shopkeeper Pieter van Heisdingen, whose office as license master is transferred to Jesias Schaap, all of them persons already mentioned, whom your Honour must, in fulfilment of their Honours’ orders, be pleased to induct into their respective offices, causing them to transfer to each other the Company’s property under their administration, and choosing as warehouse master, in place of said So. Schaap, such person as your Honour shall judge fit.

Their Honours maintain and judge that all things can be fitly managed here and the service of the Honourable Company in all departments performed by the following persons:

1 Governor,
1 Chief Merchant, who must himself keep the books,
1 Captain of the Garrison,
1 Merchant and Shahbandar,

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
1 Merchant and Fiscal,  
1 Equipage master,  
1 Merchant, the head (hoofit) of the pay office who must keep  
the daybook himself,  
1 Merchant, the Superintendent (opperhoofit) of Pera, all  
members of the Council, including the last named when  
here, together with  
1 Junior Merchant as Secretary.  

In the Secretariat.  
In addition to aforesaid junior merchant and secretary,  
1 First Assistant as confidential clerk, together with  
5 Assistants.  

(355) In the Trading Office.  
1. Junior Merchant and Warehouse master, who must be the  
deputy of the chief merchant,  
1 First Assistant and  
Another Assistant.  

In the Pay Office.  
In addition to the chief of the same  
1. Deputy, who should be a bookkeeper in rank and  
5 Assistants, among whom must not be included any tem-  
porary or young assistants.  

In the Excise or Custom-house.  
In addition to the shahbandar,  
1 Junior Merchant as exciseman, the one not being in com-
mand of the other, but both on an equality and under  
the direct orders of the Governor.  

The Treasury.  
1 Junior Merchant as cashier  

The Equipage Yard.  
In addition to the Equipage Master  
1 Writer  

The Provision Store or Issuing Warehouse.  
1 Junior Merchant as storekeeper and  
1 Junior Merchant as shopkeeper.  

(356) The Office at Pera.  
1 Merchant as Superintendent (hoofit)  
1 Junior Merchant as deputy for the Superintendent  
1 First Assistant  
1 Assistant as bookkeeper of the yacht stationed there.  

In Permanent Command of the Military.  
In addition to the Captain  
1 Lieutenant and  
2 Ensigns.  

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Their Honours have given orders to send all above this number to Batavia as soon as they can be spared, which your Honour must be pleased to do. The present excess in number is 8 writers (pennisten), to wit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the Secretariat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Customhouse</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the Shopkeeper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the Cashier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the Storekeeper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the blockade before Pera</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In the Malacca consignment of tin received from the returning fleet in 1676 at the Amsterdam offices of the Company, after an assay was taken of one block of tin weighing 53 lbs. it was found to be 13 aas too light throughout, each aas one gi: in the hundred, making /13 to the 100 lbs. This block of tin No. 3, together with another, No. 2, was sent back to Batavia by the ship Ternate in 1677 and brought here with your Honour to demonstrate the fraud and falsification practised in said tin and to have a strict investigation made to discover by whom and in what way it (357) was done, so that in future the tin received may be carefully examined and only genuine tin may be accepted. This is the first time that the tin has been found at home to be thus falsified, not only the block in question but various others as well and that by the other offices of the Company in addition to the Amsterdam office. As to this many complaints have been made which caused much annoyance and loss and the tin light be brought into disrepute if this practice were continued, so that both our lords and masters at home and their Honours at Batavia must earnestly recommend and enjoin that this be put right. These two blocks of tin have therefore been examined by us with attention and are thought to be mixed with lead; this is a practice of the Malays at Bencalis, where we are now informed that lead is brought from Cambodia. This must be prevented by careful examination on delivery and we have already given orders to this effect to the chief trading merchant and his deputies and the same must further be issued by your Honour to Pera and other places where there is trade in tin.

With reference to some matters touched on by their Honours in the aforesaid letter and also some, of which no mention is made, some questions and considerations have occurred to us both in and out of the Council, viz.:

I

What action should be taken concerning the passage of the Moors through the Straits here, on the way to places other than Malacca, without Company’s passes.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
II

Whether those provided merely with passes or other safe conducts from the English, Danes or Portuguese should be allowed to trade here in Malacca.

(358) III

Whether the export of the Moorish piece goods still in the possession of our inhabitants should be allowed to the permitted places, as also trade in such piece goods as might be brought here by the Moors who have passes which they have extorted from us.

IV

Whether anyone wishing to voyage to the permitted places without Company’s or Moorish piece goods, but with other goods, such as salt, rice, iron pans and porcelain ware, should be allowed to do so.

V

Whether pepper, which the people of Palembang are allowed to export to Ajachin and elsewhere to the amount of 1000 picols, should be accepted, if they, although holding Company’s passes for that purpose, nevertheless call here and are disposed to deliver their pepper to the Honourable Company provided they get the price ruling at Batavia.

VI

Whether copper and spelter should all be bought in for the Honourable Company and others should be forbidden to buy it, as your Honour has testified to being now done at Batavia.

VII

Whether the memorandum for the shahbandar and his deputies, sent from Batavia in 1668 by the Supreme Government there and inserted above, should, after being read in the Council, be altered, because these words have been added in their Honours’ letter touching the shahbandar and license master: “The one not being in command of the other, but both on an equality and under the direct orders of the Governor.”

VIII

Whether the temporary and young assistants at present doing their service here should be dismissed, because in their Honours’ missive it is expressly stated that (359) among assistants appointed to the pay office there shall be included no temporary or young assistants.

What discussions, arguments and decisions have been carried on and taken on these 8 questions propounded is known to your Honour, resulting as follows:

I. That the passage of the Moors to places other than Malacca without Company’s passes ought not to be allowed, but that their ships, when met with here in the Straits by our patrol,
should be brought to Malacca and kept there under arrest until
information thereof has been sent to the Supreme Government at
Batavia and their Honours' orders shall have been received.

II. That ships provided merely with passes or other safe
conducts from the English, Danes or Portuguese and coming to
Malacca to trade ought not to be allowed to do so, for there would
never be any lack of passes from these people, if it became known
that we respected such passes and the Honourable Company
would be brought into contempt and these other nations would be
highly esteemed; we are not bound to permit these [English, Danes
and Portuguese] themselves to trade here, if it would be to our
disadvantage, much less then such persons as may come to us
merely provided with passes from them.

III. That the Moorish piece goods still in the possession of
our inhabitants, as also such piece goods as are brought here
by Moors holding passes extorted from us, may be exported to the
permitted places provided they pay 10%.

IV. That anyone wishing to go to the same places with goods
other than Company's or Moorish piece goods shall be allowed to
do so.

V. That the Palimbang pepper shall be accepted at the
Batavia price of 5 reis, the picol of 125 lbs. each, provided that,
according to the usual custom, ⅔ real is deducted for dust, be-
cause the Honourable Company is now in need of it, and also in
order to deprive the Moors of it, from (360) whom the Palimbang
people would get all the piece goods they needed and take them
to their country.

Nachoda Wiera Watchiama, on the 31st Aug. last arrived
here with a vessel from Palembang provided with a pass from
Sr. Joannes Schilhoorn, our Superintendent (oppenboolf)
there, dated the 8th of the same month, granting him leave
to voyage to Aatchin with his cargo of pepper; however in
passing he touched here of his own accord and offered to
deliver his pepper here to the Honourable Company provided
he received the Batavia price of 5 reis, which is 1 reis more than
has hitherto been paid. After deliberation in the Council, it was
decided to accept this offer, the payment being made one half in
cash and the other in Company's piece goods, wherewith he was
content on condition that he might spend the money on Moorish
piece goods and export them to Palimbang, otherwise he intended
to go on to Aatchin with his pepper. On our further consideration
of the matter it was remembered and noted that the export of
Moorish piece goods from this place to Palimbang is forbidden,
but, if we refused permission, then the Honourable Company
would lose the pepper and the Moors at Aatchin would get the
advantage of it and it would be taken to Cormandel, Bengale,
Suratta or Persia and in exchange for it, for the return voyage to
Palimbang, a sufficient amount of Moorish piece goods would be

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
available. He was therefore granted leave to purchase the same
here and export it on condition that he paid 10%. When he was
informed of this and at the same time told that Company’s piece
goods were duty free, he preferred the Company’s to the Moorish
and spent his money on them. He delivered 724½ píclos of
pepper which were shipped on board the yacht *Noordwijck* to
be taken to Batavia.

VI. That all copper and spelter brought here for sale should
be taken for the Honourable Company and that the purchase
should be forbidden to others, which is the practice introduced at
Batavia.

(361) VII. That the before mentioned memorandum for
the shahbandar and his deputies shall remain intact until their
Honours at Batavia, on reviewing it, are pleased to make such
change and correction therein as shall be advisable, the authority
of the shahbandar and license master remaining meanwhile as it
is at present.

VIII. That the temporary and young assistants here at pre-
sent shall be retained on the ground that the Honourable Company
derives better and more service from them than from some per-
manent assistants, who moreover earn larger salaries than the
others.

I have with all possible speed made over and transferred to
your Honour all the property of the Company here, consisting of
its effects in cash, gold, merchandise, ammunition and instruments
of war, provisions, equipage, goods, materials, tools and apparatus,
together with all papers, books, letters and documents pertaining
to the government and direction of Malacca, clearly set forth in
the transfer and registers made thereof and handed to your Ho-
nour.

When the trade books were closed on July 31st last, I included
in the account of the general estimated effects, the outstanding
debts both in Malacca and Pera and Andragierij amounting to
f842595.13.4. The chief assets still existing here at present con-
sist of the following, to wit:

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52989.4 reis. cash (contant in paiement)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>reals of eight in specie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>teijls in Ligor coinage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115½</td>
<td>teijls, by weight, of gold dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294043</td>
<td>lbs. of tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5035</td>
<td>lbs. of cloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>bales of various kinds of piece goods, viz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>bales of bleached Guinea cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>bales of brown blue salempoers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Perhaps this means "cash in good coin"; or, conceivably, in coins
smaller than the real of eight.

1927 | *Royal Asiatic Society.*
3  bales of bleached salempooris
11  bales of fine bleached moeris
  2  bales of sailcloth
  1  bail of tape leij de Couthin
  6  bales of tape chindos from the coast
  1  bale of Sarassa leij de Couthin
  1  bale of Sarassa gobars
 17  bales of black narrow baftas
  1  bale of half narrow baftas
  6  bales of wide black baftas
  1  bale of drogam gingham (gingan)
  1  bale of silk chindos de 4 asta
  1  bale of silk chindos de 5 asta
  4  bales of committers
  3  bales of caijm goelongs
  5  bales of tape grandos
  4  bales of tape quitchil
  5  bales of negros cloths
190479  lbs. of assorted iron
  1608  lbs. of steel
  14472  lbs. of lead
1529½  reals weight of silver work
   26  pieces of various kinds of carpets (alcatifs)
  110  ells of satin (tatoijn)
   64  ells of camlet (greijnen)
  430  ells of various kinds of cloth
   7  pieces of chergies
   1  piece of perpetuano (perpetuaan)
  15  pieces of Bengal taffeta
  30  pieces of Persian velvets
  59  pieces of Persian brocades (brocados)
  218  pairs of coarse and fine cotton stockings
  17  pieces of Bengal cassa
  89  pieces of coarse and fine hats
 6517  pieces of porcelain, various
 1005  lbs. of red and yellow sheet copper
  160  lbs. of cinnamon
  210  lbs. of nutmegs

(363) After making which transfer, being on the point of departure to Batavia to become a member of the Supreme Government of India there by order of our lords and masters at home, I have introduced and made known to you as governor and director here the ministers [i.e. Government servants], subjects and inhabitants in the customary way and have also had the commission for that purpose given to you by their Honours the Governor General and Council of India publicly read to them and they have all undertaken to acknowledge, respect and obey your Honour as such on the oath by which they are each and all bound to the Honourable Company.
Just when I thought herewith to make an end, the so long expected yacht, *De Faam* returned from Andragierij on Sept. 18th, bringing with it 850 taijls weight of gold and 17652 lbs. of pepper, costing according to the invoice 52836.9.1 including the value of 4880 lbs. of pepper left behind at Andragierij, because the yacht could not take it in, to be sent on later without being taken into account.

The trade books of Andragierij, closed on the 30th of June last with a clear profit beyond all expenses of 9566.13.9. could not be entered in the completed trade books here in Malacca, closed according to annual custom on the 31st of July, because they arrived too late, so this must be done in the books of the current year.

The merchant and Superintendent (*opperhoof*) there, Sr. Adriaan van de Walle died yonder on the 11th of May and the administration therefore fell to the bookkeeper Pieter de Jong and the assistant Anthonij Groeneweegen, who inform us in their letter dated Aug. 31st that peace has been maintained with the kings of Andragierij and Quantam and thereby (364) the trade, which had long been at a standstill, has been set going again. On receipt of the news of the death of the Superintendent Sr. Adriaan van der Walle aforesaid, taking into consideration the fact that their Honours at Batavia could not have had any knowledge thereof at the date of their dispatch of a ship thither and consequently that no orders can have been sent by them as to this matter and moreover cannot now be sent until the end of the northern monsoon next March or April and we dare not, without uneasiness, trust the administration and control there to said Pieter de Jong, who, though he has very great ability and dexterity therein, sometimes misuses the same owing to drunkenness, therefore we, after deliberation with the others in Council thereupon, decided to send the Secretary, Jan van Assendelf, thither in place of the Superintendent with the title of temporary merchant, in order to keep the office at Andragierij in good order and duly to advance trade there. He set out thither with the yacht *De Hoop* on the 14th inst., provided with a written order to this effect and letters to said Pieter de Jong and Anthonij Groeneweegen and also to the king of Andragierij and the shahbandar, as your Honour knows, which are preserved in the Secretariat.

As, in consequence of this, the office of secretary has become vacant, the head clerk, Laurentius Schulerus, has been chosen and appointed thereto, since he has the necessary ability therefor and is of good behaviour. Your Honour will be pleased in due course to grant him a clever youth as head clerk.

(365) Two Moorish ships have meanwhile arrived here, one from Paleacatte on the 19th Sept., named *Brugge*, or in the Moorish tongue, *Ilbaïj* (? *Ilhalj*), with a pass from Governor
Caulier dated July 5th last. The cargo consists, according to the manifest, of:

- 70 parcels and 7 cases with various piece goods
- 8 loads of rice
- 12 picols of steel
- ½ load of salt
- A parcel of earthenware cooking pots

This same ship had left here on the 27th Feb. 1677 after getting a pass from us, valid only for a voyage to Aatchin and no further, but according to the declaration of the Dutch pilot on board, Claas Stolkyvelt, it did not direct its course thither but to Porto Novo, which place however could not be reached, so it went to Paleacatta and thus infringed the conditions of our pass. On the arrival of this ship, since we did not know on what grounds said Heer Caulier had granted the same a free conduct hither, contrary to the orders of their Honours the Supreme Government of India at Batavia sent to him and the council at Cormandel on June 1st last, as stated above, therefore said ship was put in arrest with intent to await the decision of their said Honours with regard to it or whatever else should seem advisable, if information touching this matter should reach us from said Heer Caulier. This did happen on the appearance (paresse) of the yacht Schieland from Cormandel on the 25th Sept., for we found from the copy of a letter of 29th July written by said (366) Heer Caulier and council to their Honours at Batavia, that, on payment to the Honourable Company at Paleacatta of 100 pagodas for infringing the aforesaid pass granted by us, a free conduct was given to said ship before the arrival of aforesaid order of their Honours at Batavia and was not afterwards withdrawn from fear of lessening respect for the Company. This therefore moved us also to release this ship from arrest and to allow it to trade on this voyage.

The other ship arrived from Porto Novo on Sept. 23rd, bringing with it a pass from said Heer Caulier dated 14th June, when their Honours' order not to grant any passes cannot have been received, wherefore this ship was also allowed to trade. The cargo consists, according to the manifest, in:

- 240 parcels of various coarse cloths
- 2½ coijangs of rice
- 20 bladders of lamp oil
- 15 picols of tamarinds (tamarijn)

These ships must, according to the new order of their Honours at Batavia, pay 20% for entrance and clearance of their cargoes, which the nachodas have already been told and a protest has been lodged by them against it, on the ground that, since they were not warned of it on their departure for this place, they ought to be liable only to the former 13%. 
The crews of these ships say that three more Moorish ships are to come hither this season (367) as well as five to Aatchin and two to Queda, all from Porto Novo aforesaid.

Wherewith I conclude and wish your Honour in all your doings for the service and advantage of the Honourable Company and the welfare of your Honour's person and family the generous and good blessing of God Almighty and remain

Your Honour's friend to command

(signed) BALTHASAR BORT
(in the margin)
In the town and fort of Malacca, 6th Oct. 1678.

Notes.

Aatchin, Aetchin, Atchin, Achin, Acheen (properly Acheh, the nasal final being due to the influence of a Portuguese peculiarity), a state taking in the NW. corner of Sumatra, but formerly supreme over a considerable part of the East and West coasts of the island besides claiming suzerainty over Perak.

Aatchinese: the people of the above mentioned state.

adap: Malay atap, "roof" and particularly a roof of palm-leaf thatch, hence also the pieces of thatching used for such a roof. An atap (commonly "attap") house is one that is usually constructed of very perishable materials (wood, plaited bamboo, or even bark) and covered with such a thatched roof.

Aetchin see Aatchin.

Agua de Loupa: a point on the Malacca river, seemingly about halfway between Malacca town and Alor Gajah. There was a chapel there. The name looks like a corruption of Guadalupe, the name of a mountain range in Spain.

Aijer Itam: Malay ayer hitam, "black water," a small river and hamlet about 14 miles roughly NW. of Malacca town and near the seashore.

Aijer Tawar: Malay ayer tawar, "fresh water," a small river about 14 miles roughly ESE. of Malacca town and near the seashore.

Ainam: probably the island of Hainan off the S. Coast of China, but possibly Annam (Anam), an ancient Kingdom on the E. Coast of Indo-China.

alcatif: Arabic al-qatif, "carpet with long pile." These might be of silk (either Persian or Indian), or cotton (from Ahmadabad, Agra, etc.)

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Andragerij, Andragierij: Indragiri (from the Sanskrit Indragiri, "hill of Indra"), a river and territory on the East Coast of Sumatra, a few miles South of the Equator.

Arrack: Arabic ‘araq, "distilled spirits, arrack." The word has been adopted into Malay in the same sense.

Arabias: etymology not ascertained; explained as "a species of dyed cloathing." They were made in Gujarat from stout calicoes woven in Northern India and shipped from Surat to Java and elsewhere. Apparently in the process of preparation they were dyed and beaten.

Arracan: Arakan (properly Rakhaing), the West coast of Burma from the Chittagong border of Bengal to Cape Negrais; formerly an independent kingdom.

Assahan: Asahan, a river and state in Eastern Sumatra about lat. 3° N.

Ashta: Malay basta, "a cubit" (from Sanskrit basta, same sense, defined as from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, therefore about half a yard).

Atap see adap.

Atchin see Aatchin.

Attap see adap.

Bafta, bafta broothchia, baftas, baftas broothchia, baftas, beftas, beeftas: Persian bafta, "woven." Ordinary calico woven all over Gujarat, the word being also applied to similar Sind fabrics; made in pieces, 14-15 yards long, in two widths, narrow about 26 inches, broad about a yard; sold by the piece or by the corge (20 pieces); unbleached, bleached, or dyed in the piece; exported to most parts of Asia and for a time to Europe. About 1680 the Dutch were getting similar calico woven on the East Coast of India. Some, of somewhat superior texture, were made in the town of Broach (Baroch) in Gujarat. The price varied with the fineness of the yarns, the island markets took large quantities of the coarser grades. It was one of the great Indian staples, lighter in weight than the ordinary "Coast" calicoes from the East (or Coromandel) Coast of S. India.

Bale Panjang: Malay balai panjang, "long hall," a mukim or village about 2 miles NW. of Malacca town.

Baloiin, baloon: Marathi balyame, a species of rowing boat.

Bandaer Galipha: presumably Malay (from Persian and Arabic) bandar khalifah, "the Caliph’s port," and apparently identical with Tico (which see). There is, however, also a Bandar Khalifah on the E. Coast of Sumatra, between Delhi and Batu Bara.
bandara Paduca Sirij Maradjia: Malay Bêndabara Paduka Séri Maharaja, title of a high (usually the highest) minister of state (see paduca and Sirij). Dato bandhara, Malay Dato' Bêndabara, is a short form of the same.

Bangarij: a place on the mainland not far from Ujong Salang (Junk Ceylon) island. Presumably it is the Bangri (properly Bâng Khîl) which some maps place some distance N. of Papra (properly Pàk Phrah) Strait.

banghsaal, bankshall: Bengali bangkshál, "harbourmaster's office" (probably from a Sanskrit compound meaning "trade-hall"). The Malay bangsai, "warehouse, shed," seems to come from this source.

Bângsa Radja, Bangsade Radje: Malay titles of Sanskrit etymology, presumably for Bangsadiraja.

Banjermassingh: Banjarmasin, a territory (formerly a state) in SE. Borneo.

bankshall see banghsaal.

Bansade Radje see Bangsa Radja.

Bantam, Bantham: Bantam (properly Bantên), a territory (formerly a state in the extreme W. of Java.

Barbaquet: Bérbukit, Mêrbukit, Malay bêrbukit, "hilly," a point on the SE. promontory of Johor not far from Pulau Têkong and near the entrance to the estuary of the Johor river.

Barnam: Bêrnam, a river on the W. coast of the Peninsula forming the boundary between the states of Perak and Sêlangor, about lat. 3° 51' N. at its mouth.

Baros: Barus, a place of the W. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. 3° N., best known for its exportation of the true camphor (Malay kapor Barus).

Barotten: Dutch plural of Portuguese barrote, "rafter, beam."

Bataampa, Batouampa, Battoeampar: Malay batu hampar, "flat spread out stone, bedrock "; the first two represent the name of a hamlet in Naning territory, about 19 miles N. by W. from Malacca town; the third a place where the Dutch Company had an estate (and therefore, presumably, in its own territory of Malacca).

Batasaouwer: Malay batu sawar, "fish-weir rock," a former residence in Johor of the Sultans of that state.

Batin Sape, Battin Sape: Malay batin, a title and subordinate office, sapi, "ox." (The last part was the man's name, he being a minor chief among the aborigines or orang bênuu, of Malacca territory).

Batouampa see Bataampa.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Battabrandam: Malay *batu bērōndam*, "submerged stone," a mukim or village about 4 miles N. of Malacca town.

Battantiga: Malay *batang tiga*, "three trunks (or streams)," a stream and hamlet on the seashore, 5 miles WNW. from Malacca town.

Battantongal: Malay *batang tunggal*, "solitary trunk," a place where the Dutch Company had an estate, unidentified.

Battin *see* Batin.

Battoeampar *see* Bataampa.

beutas *see* bahta.

beftas *see* bafta.

Bencalis: Bengkalis, an island lying about lat. 1° 30' N., due S. of Malacca and close to Sumatra, from which it is separated by Brouwer (otherwise Brewer) Strait. The chief place on it bears the same name as the island.

Bengaale, Bengale: Bengal.

beteelas, bethilles, Bettilles d'oirnael: Portuguese *betilha*, "veil," applied to the muslins from the Eastern Deccan (Golconda, roughly the Hyderabad State of to-day), exported mainly from Masulipatam, either unbleached, bleached, dyed or with printed patterns, to various places including the Malayan region (but not in large quantities, being rather superior goods). *Oirnael* probably represents the district and town Warangal in Hyderabad, as the form *oringal* is also found. Some *betilhas* also came from Surat and Bombay, others from Bengal.

bhaar, bhaer, bhar: Arabic *babār*, from Sanskrit *bhāra*, "a load." From the latter comes Malay *babara*, and the various forms used in the Dutch text are used in the Malay sense of a unit of weight normally equivalent to 3 pikuls (see pecul). Nowadays the Malay *babara* is standardized at 400 lbs. avdp. The Dutch reckoned it at 375 of their pounds, in certain cases; but for tin at Ujong Salang at 350 and for pepper at Indēragiri at 488.

bidoors: Malay *bidor*, a slab of tin, nowadays weighing about 2½ lbs. avdp; the Dutch reckoned it at 3 of their pounds.

Bilimbin: Malay *bēlimbing*, "ridged lengthwise," and also the name of several species of fruits. (In the latter sense it probably owes its origin to Southern India, as in several Dravidian languages the word occurs under forms like *bilimbi*, *vilimbi*, etc.) Hence the name of a mukim or village in Malacca territory, about 9 miles nearly due N. of Malacca town.

Bintang, Bintangh: Bentan (commonly Bintang), an island off the SE. end of the Malay Peninsula, for some time the seat of the Johor Sultans, about lat. 1° N.
bits: a small slab or ingot of tin used as currency at Junk Ceylon, 80 being reckoned as making up a babara (see bhaar). It would, therefore, be about 5 lbs. avdp. if we took the babara at the modern standardized value. Apparently it weighed normally between 4½ and 4¾ Dutch lbs. The name is almost certainly the same as that of the viss of Burma, which now weighs 3.652 lbs. avdp. (almost 3 lbs. 10½ oz.); Portuguese sources give intermediate forms such as biça, the ultimate source being the Tamil visai.

Boacras: Malay buah kâras, "hard fruit," a kind of nut; name of a place in Malacca territory described as being 3 Dutch miles S. of Malacca town (therefore about 12 of our miles about E. of the same, as our text habitually speaks of E. as S., and W. as N., in relation to Malacca topography).

boedjangs: Achinese bujang, "page, squire" (the same word as the Malay bujang, "unmarried, divorced, or widowed person of either sex").

Boelongh: Bulang, an island off the S. end of the Malay Peninsula, S. of Singapore in lat. 1° N.

boelongs: Malay bulang, "to wrap, wrapper, and in particular a kerchief."

Bongarie, Bongerij: Malay bunga raya, literally "big flower" but actually the cultivated hibiscus (especially the red kind); name of a suburb of Malacca town towards the N., but E. of the river.

Bonting: properly Bunting, Malay bunting, "pregnant," a small island being the northernmost of a little group known as the Bunting islands, off the coast of Kedah, W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 5° 52' N.

Bonuaes: Malay orang bônu, "people of the country," one of the numerous Malay appellations for the so-called aborigines or uncivilized tribes of the Malay Peninsula, particularly applied to those of the South.

Boquet, Bouquet: Phuket (commonly Puket, Pucket), a place and a small river on the island of Ujong Salang (Junk Ceylon).

Borrewas: Malay bôruas, a certain shrub (Premna cordifolia); name of a small river in the N. part of the Dindings, about lat. 4° 30' N., and also of a village on its upper reaches in Perak territory. The district was a little state about the end of the 15th century and its name is recorded in Malay history.

Boucquet China, Boukit China, Bouquet China: Malay bukit China, "Chinese hill, hill of the Chinese"; name of a hill just N.E. of Malacca town, connected in Malay history with Chinese settlers of the 15th century and now containing many Chinese graves.

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
Bouquet see Boquet.
brootchia see bafta.
Brouwer Strait: the strait separating Bēngkalis (and other islands) from the E. coast of Sumatra (see Bencalis).
Bruggestraat: "bridge street," a street in one of the suburbs of Malacca town.
Bugis: the natives of part of the SW. peninsula of the island of Celebes, a race of great seafarers and traders.
Cabo Rochado: this Portuguese name apparently means "cloven (rachado) headland," Cape Rachado, a promontory on the coast of Sungai Ujong (see Songhoedjongh), on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 2° 25' N. Its Malay name is Tanjong Tuan, "the master's cape."
Cabon: Kébon, a place in the region of the Tapong river, in the NW. part of Siak, which is a state of the E. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. 1° N.
oadjanghs: Malay kajang, a number of strips of palm leaf tacked together and used asawnings for carts, boats, etc.
Caffers: African negroes, probably slaves. The word is the Arabic kāfir, "unbeliever, non-Muslim."
cajm goelongs, cajm goelongs, cain goelongh: Malay kain, "cloth," gulorg, "to roll, a roll." These are mentioned among the piece-goods from the E. Coast of S. India, but their precise nature has not been ascertained, save that Satow's Voyage of John Saris (p. 217) speaks of "Java girdles alias Caine Goolong."
calambac: Malay kēlēmbak, a fragrant wood, stated by Hervey to be the heart of the kēmboja tree (frangipani, Plumbiera acutifolia), but identified doubtfully by Wilkinson with Radix rhei.
Calang, Calangh, Callang, Callangh: Kēlang (commonly Klang), a river and town in the State of Selangor, W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 3° N.
calij malical adul: Kali Malik-al-'ādil, "the Kadzi of the Just King," Arabic title of an Achinese dignitary, originally the Chief Justice of Achin proper; but the office soon developed into an hereditary secular chieftainship. (The peculiar Arabic sound inadequately represented by dż and really a velarized variety of the th in the English the becomes l in several Indonesian languages).
Callang, Callangh see Calang.
Cammoij, Cammoy: Kamoi, a hamlet in Naning territory about 20 miles NNW. of Malacca town.
Campar, Camphar, Campher: Kampar, a river and territory on the E. Coast of Sumatra, SE. of Siak, about lat. 1° N.
Campo Clingh: Malay *kampung Keling*, "the Tamil quarter," in this case, of the town of Malacca, situated on the W. bank of the river.

Cananga: Malay *kènanga*, a name borne by various trees and shrubs, particularly a tree with scented green flowers (*Cananga odorata*); a place NW., and not far distant, from Malacca town.

Candam: Malay *kandang*, "cattle pen"; name of a hamlet about 4 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

cangans: some kind of cotton goods from the E. Coast of S. India, but their nature is unknown, unless (as seems possible) the name is a mere variant of cennakins, below.

cennakins: small, cheap pieces of calico (usually coarse), dyed blue, or occasionally black. They were made up in Gujarat and Sind from various calicoes, shipped from Surat, and distributed very widely (*e.g.* to Java, Sumatra, Macassar, Siam, etc.). The name probably represents Marathi *kbandaki*, Konkani *kbanki*, "a piece," modified by the usual Portuguese final nasal (as in Achin for Acheh, etc.).

Capade moeda lilla: title of an Achinese dignitary. The last two words are doubtless *muda*, "young," and *lila* (Sanskrit), "charming," etc. The first word has not been traced.

Capitain Moor de Noort: title of a Portuguese official at Goa, presumably meaning Captain Major of the North (*capitam mor do norte*).

capock: Javanese *kapok*, "tree cotton," used for stuffing mattresses, etc. The Malay name is *kabu-kabu* or *kékabu*.

caricams: some kind of piece goods from Surat, no particulars being available about them except that some of them were dyed red.

cashee, cassa: Arabic *khâssa*, "special," a fine kind of muslin, from Bengal.

Cassan, Cassang, Cassangh: Kêsang, a river about 20 miles E. of Malacca town and now forming the E. boundary of Malacca territory; also the region alongside the same and a *mukim* or village higher up the river, NE. of Malacca town.

Catip Itam Moeda: Arabic *khâtib*, "preacher in a mosque,;" Malay *bitam*, "black," *muda*, "young"; title and name of a man.

Cay allulla: this title may be wrongly divided, it is possible that the first part may be *kaya* (as to which see orang cacaya). The rest is unexplained.

1927) *Royal Asiatic Society*. 
Celas-leij de Couthin, Chelas leij de Couthin: probably Konkani chēl (from Sanskrit caila), "cloth"; the Malay cbele is almost certainly the same word. According to one account celas (or chelas) were a kind of coloured cotton cloth, not so bright as chintz; but the name seems also to have been applied to thin white muslins. The rest of the name probably means "in the style of Cochin" (see Couthin), the leij representing Portuguese lei, "law." (It can hardly be the Malay bēlai, lai).

Chelas see Celas.

Cherenapoetoe, Cherenepoete: Malay chērana puteh, "white tray (or bowl)"; name of a hamlet in the mukim of Taboh Naning close to the boundary of Rėmbau and about 23 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

Chergies: probably the same word as "serge," and therefore of woollen material and perhaps of European origin. The word is found in the Dagb Register of Batavia (1680) p. 759, sergies de lourde, received from Holland, (1681) p. 37, cher- gie d'Londre, sent to Ternate, which entries seem to confirm this explanation, lourde being presumably a mistake for Londre (London).

Chiampan, sampan: Malay sampan, "boat," of various sorts and sizes. The etymology has been much disputed, some imagining it to be Chinese ("three planks"), which seems improbable. Recently a still more unlikely American origin has been suggested for the word.

Chiavoniijs: uncoloured piece goods from the E. Coast of S. India. Hobson-Jobson gives chavonis.

Chim: Cheng, or Ching, a mukim or village about 5 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

Chincheeuw: Chang-chau not far from Amoy in the Chinese province of Fuhkien. This was the chief port of the province for foreign trade in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Chindos: possibly a fabric coloured chintz-fashion, so that the name might be regarded as a variant form of chintz (the Hindustani form of which is chint). But I am disposed to conjecture that we have here a modification, with a Portuguese termination, of the same word as the Malay chindai, "bright patterns in cloth," which (it has been suggested) may be derived from Sindhi, "of Sind." It is to be noted that some "silk chindos" came from Surat, which is consistent with such an explanation. On the other hand, chindai itself might be a variant of the same Indian word from which we have made chintz; perhaps this might be due to its passing through some South Indian language, e.g. Tamil or Telugu, and some chindos came from the E. Coast of S. India.
chits: Marathi \textit{chit}, from Sanskrit \textit{chitra}, "variegated, speckled."
The Portuguese and Malay forms are \textit{chita}. These are
printed or spotted cotton cloths, our \textit{chintz} (which is appar-
etly a plural based on the Hindustani form \textit{chint}). The
best came from the E. Coast of S. India.

Chormandel, Cormandel: originally Cholamandalam, the region
ruled by the ancient Chola dynasty, round about Negapatam,
but extended to the E. Coast of S. India generally. A mis-
take in spelling and a confusion between the Portuguese and
Dutch values of \textit{cb} gave rise to the form Coromandel.

Civiliaanse reals: dollars of Seville. Various corruptions of the
expression are found, of which one (Civil) has been put into
the translation as an English representative of the Dutch
form.

Cleen Bretang: Dutch \textit{kleen}, "little," Malay \textit{bértam}, a kind of
palm (\textit{Cubéissona tristis}), and hence the name of a river about
4 miles NW. of Malacca town and of two estates (the other
being Groot Bretang) near its banks, and in modern times of
a \textit{mukim} and village of Bértam on its E. side.

Cleen Cabaco: for \textit{cleen} cf. the preceding note. The last half of
the name has not been identified (a connexion with the Port-
guese \textit{cabaça}, \textit{caboço}, "gourd," seems just possible), nor
has the locality of this estate been determined.

Cleen Pringij: for \textit{cleen} cf. Cleen Bertang. The second half is
presumably \textit{Pinggitt} (commonly \textit{Pringgit}) a \textit{mukim} or vil-
lage 2 miles N. of Malacca town, of which "little \textit{Pinggit}" probably formed part.

Cliban Cleene: Malay \textit{Kèlèbang Kèchil}, "little Kèlebang" (com-
monly \textit{Klebang}), a \textit{mukim} or village 2 miles WNW. of
Malacca town and bordering on its W. (by the Dutch author
styled "northern") suburb.

Cliban Groote: Dutch \textit{groot}, "big," Malay \textit{Kèlebang Bèsar},
"great Kèlebang," a \textit{mukim} or village bordering on the pre-
ceding and about a mile further from Malacca town.

Clings: Malay \textit{Kélèng} (commonly \textit{Kling}), "Tamil." No doubt
the name originally denoted the Telugus of Kalinga, the N.
part of the Madras Presidency on the E. Coast of India
Northern Circars), but in the 17th century, as now, it was
mainly applicable to the Tamil people of the S. part of that
coast, from about Madras downwards, and of N. Ceylon.

Coast, Coast of India: \textit{i.e.} the East Coast of S. India or Coro-
mandel Coast (see Chormandel).

cœbangs, coubanghs: Japanese \textit{kobang}, an old gold coin, usually
weighing 222 grains troy.

1927] \textit{Royal Asiatic Society}.
Coetchin China: Cochinchina. But the name, now tending to be confined to the extreme SE. of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, formerly applied rather to the main part of the E. coast of the same.

coijang, coijangh: Malay koyan, a large unit of capacity, viz. 800 gantangs (the gantang being 271.65 cubic inches or nearly 1¼ gallons in modern times, but varying somewhat locally); also a large unit of weight, the leading Malay variety being one of 40 pikuls (see pecul), which by modern standards would be 5333½ lbs. avdp. but in former times also varied.

Cokchinders, Cokchinese Chinese, Coksins, Kokchinese Chinese, Koxinga Chinese: adherents of the pirate Koxinga and his successors, whose ephemeral kingdom based on Formosa (which Koxinga took from the Dutch) lasted from 1662 to 1683. They were largely partisans of the former Ming dynasty and were at war with the new Manchu dynasty (in the text called "Tartars"), which was at peace with the Dutch. At various times during the period with which our text is concerned they held Amoy and other portions of the province of Fuhkien, but on a very precarious tenure, against the troops of the Manchu government.

committed: some kind of cotton goods from the E. Coast of S. India. The word is perhaps derived from könati, the name of a trading caste in those parts.

Commooij see Cammoy.

Conanoor: Cannanore, a place in N. Malabar, on the W. Coast of S. India, lat. 11° 52' N.

Conoor: Malay kundor, "the wax gourd," name of a hamlet about 8 miles WNW. of Malacca town.

Cormandel see Chormandel.

Cotta Rana: Kota Renah, a place near Kébon (see Cabon). In Sumatra the word kota, "fort" (Malay from Sanskrit) often means no more than a stockaded village.

coubanghs see coebanghs.

Coutchin: Cochin, a town and territory in Malabar, on the W. Coast of S. India, lat. 9° 58' N.

cris: Malay kéris, "dagger," the weapon commonly known as "creese" (and other variant spellings).

crusado: Portuguese cruzado, a coin "stamped with a cross." There was a gold cruzado, the value of which has been variously stated as 30/- and 9/9 (English money). About the middle of the 16th century there was in Malacca a silver cruzado worth 5 tangas or 360 reis, say 3/- (English money). (Journal Asiatique, Juillet-Décembre 1920, p. 87). By 1805 there was a "new cruzado" (cruzádo novo) worth 2/8 and
two-fifths of a penny, and also an "old cruzado" (crúzadovelha) worth 2/3 (English money). Probably the ones mentioned in the text were the silver ones, worth 5 tanguas.

daats: steel-yard for weighing. The Dutch name seems to be an abbreviation of its Malay name daching.

Dabul: formerly an important port situated on the N. bank of the river Anjanwel in lat. 17° 34' N. on the Konkan coast, W. Coast of S. India.

dato bandhara see bandara.

demto: Latin dempto, "removed, taken away," in the text it means absent from a meeting of the council.

Dillij, Dilly: Déli, a port and territory a little S. of lat. 4° N. on the E. Coast of N. Sumatra.

Dinding, Dindingh, Dingding, Dingding: the island known as Pulau Pangkor, which forms part politically of the territory now commonly called the Dindings, somewhat N. of lat. 4° N., W. Coast of Malay Peninsula.

Doedjong: Malay duyong, "dugong": name of a river and mukim or village about 3 miles E. of Malacca town.

Dou Sontagan: name of a plantation somewhere near the E. bank of the Malacca river. Probably it stands for Dusun Tagan (or Tahan?), as the Malay dusun means "orchard."

drogam gigan: a certain kind of piece goods; the first part is probably Javanese dragóm, "purple, dark brown," for the second see gigans. In these trade terms the order of the words is variable, owing no doubt to foreign influence. and no reliance can be placed on it.

drogams maleije: drogams of a kind preferred by Malays.

ducatoon: Italian ducatone, Dutch dukaton; the coin referred to in the text was apparently the silver ducatoon, as it was to be current at 12 Dutch shillings (making 72 stivers or about 6/6 English money). In 1727 the dukaton was valued in Europe at 63 stivers only, about 5/8 English money, or a little more, but under 6/-.

dungaree: Marathi dongri, dongari, "a coarse and inferior kind of cotton cloth," apparently deriving its name (dongari, "a little hill") from dongari killa, Fort St. George, Bombay.

Eijtan: possibly this represents He-tan (Haitan or Chu Shan) island, off the E. Coast of China, somewhat N. of lat. 25° N. and not very far S. from Fuchau (Foochow).

f: written in the MS. as a long slanting line (like the old-fashioned long s) with a short line meeting it on the right about the middle. I presume this is an abbreviation of florin. Three of them went to the dollar (real of eight). See gl:.

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fiscal: the Crown advocate, a sort of Attorney-General, taking his title from the *fiscus* or Treasury.

fisher's island: evidently Pulau Upeh (meaning in Malay "palm flower-sheath island"), which is 3 miles W. of Malacca town.

flute: Dutch *fluyt*, "a fly-boat."

Fotás, photassen: Persian *futat* (also in Arabic, but of doubtful origin, by some alleged to be Indian, and possibly therefore the Hindustani *phûlâ*, "variegated"), "a kind of striped Indian cloth from which trousers are made; a sash, a bandage; a wrapper for the body," (also Persian *fûta*, "a cloth which they wrap round the middle when going to bathe"—which is probably the same word in spite of the slight difference in spelling). Commercially, the word meant a long strip of cloth worn either as a turban or round the waist; it might be wool, cotton, or silk, and with or without gold or silver thread. In Dutch commerce it appears to refer to muslin from Bengal. The "photassen or negro cloth" would apply to a cheap grade.

Gaja Beram: Malay *gajab berang*, "furious elephant"; name of a hamlet on the outskirts of Malacca town, on the NW.

galliot: Dutch *galioot*, from Portuguese *galeota*, "a light vessel."

gantangs, gantings: Malay *gantang*, a measure of capacity nearly equivalent to 1¼ gallons. But it seems to have varied locally to some extent.

garras, gerras: Hindustani *gärba*, "unbleached fabrics, which constitute a large proportion of the clothing of the poor"; also used for shrouds and for wrapping up parcels. They came from Bengal.

Gentoo: Portuguese *gentio*, "heathen," hence specifically used (as in our text) in the sense of "Hindu" (as opposed to Muhammadan or Christian); and still more specifically, in S. India, as denoting the Telugus and their language.

gerras see garras.

gingans, gingham: the origin of the name is in dispute (either from the French town of Guingamp or Javanese *ginggang*, Malay *genggang*, a kind of striped cloth. Probably the first etymology is the right one). They came mainly from Bengal, but also from Gujarat, under the same name, which suggests that it was a foreign one to India at any rate. Some were plain, others flowered, speckled, or striped; and though originally the fabric seems to have been a plain calico, which could be printed, it appears that the name also covered goods with woven patterns (whether in coloured yarns or not is not clear).

Gittij: a place, not identified, in the neighbourhood of Kébon (see Cabon).
gil., geldrs, gls.: guilders, Dutch gulden, worth 20 stivers, about 1/9½ English money. For the more usual abbreviation see f. Three guilders were taken to equal the real of eight or dollar (see r$).

Goa: the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India and the East, situated somewhat N. of lat. 15° N., in the S. Konkan, W. Coast of S. India.

gobars: Malay gēbar, "sheet, counterpane of coarse white cloth"; but also of other material (see sarassa gobars).

godscie giutchie: some kind of piece-goods from the E. Coast of S. India, unexplained.

goerab: Arabic ghurāb, "raven; a kind of galley," with two or three masts.

gordel chindos: Dutch gordel, "girdle"; no doubt waistbands of variegated pattern, printed or painted (see chindos).

Groot Bretang: Dutch groot, "big" (and see Cleen Bretang).

Groot Cabaca: see the preceding and also Cleen Cabaco.

guinea cloth: almost certainly the same as what the English traders called "long-cloth," which was one of the four great staple export calicos of the E. Coast of S. India, the others being moorees, percalles and salemores. It was a stout calico, 37½ by 1½ yards being the standard size, and was sold unbleached or bleached, more rarely dyed or printed. It apparently owed its name to the trade opened up by the Portuguese between S. India and the Guinea Coast of W. Africa. Later on the Dutch took it up. (See also negro cloth).

Hoorn Chamber: Hoorn is a small town in Holland and was one of a limited number of towns which possessed a local Chamber of the Dutch East India Company.

Inar: Ina (in the local pronunciation), a hamlet on the Malacca-Tampin border, close to the Tampin Railway Station and situated about 17 miles (by road about 24 miles) nearly due N. of Malacca town.

India, Indians: these words have a somewhat more extensive meaning in Dutch than in English, including as they do the Dutch East Indies and their inhabitants, Malay, Javanese, etc.

Injate planks: perhaps the Malay nyatoh, a valuable timber tree, Payena costata. (But see also quiate wood, which last however is not indigenous in the Malay Peninsula, as Injate appears to have been).

Intje Cadaer, Intje Cadeer: title and name of a Malay, Enche' Kadir (i.e. Abdulkadir).

Jacatra: Jakarta, Java, believed to be a corruption of Jayakarta, the name of the place where in 1619 the Dutch founded their new capital Batavia, in W. Java.
Jaffnapatnam: commonly Jafnapatam, Jaffna, a place in the extreme N. of Ceylon, a little S. of lat. 10° N.

Jambij: Jambi, a river and territory on the E. Coast of Sumatra, between Indéragiri and Palembang, its mouth being in about lat. 1° S.

Jambinese: the inhabitants of the foregoing territory or state.

Jan de Patuan, Jang de Pertuang: Malay yang di-pértuan, literally "(he) who is acknowledged as lord," the usual denomination for the supreme ruler of a Malay state. In the Indéragiri contract, where mention is made of two brothers Jang de Pertuang acting on behalf of the titular supreme ruler, it may be doubted whether the Dutch version was not a mistranslation of an original reading "two brothers of the Yang-di-pértuan."

Japara: a port on the N. Coast of Java, about long. 111° E.

Johoor, Johor, Johore: Johor or Johore, the southernmost State of the Malay Peninsula, which however in the latter part of the 17th century included a larger territory than it does now.

Jonghualang, Oedjan Salangh, Oedjang Salang, Oedjang Salangh, Oedjang Salang: Ujong Salang, commonly Junk Ceylon, an island off the W. Coast of Lower Siam (the long isthmus which leads down to the Malay Peninsula) in about lat. 8° N. The name is Malay, from ujong, bujong, "point," and salang, which has various meanings but in the present case is probably only a corruption of the Siamese name for the island, viz. Chhalang, with the variant Thalang.

jure Panckelang, jure panckelangh: Malay juru, used in such combinations as this in the sense of "expert, person in charge," pangkalan, "quay, etc., from which people embark on boats or other vessels."

kadjangh: Malay kachang, a generic term including various kinds of beans, peas, and also in particular pea-nuts.

Kokchinese Chinese see Cokchinders.

Koxinga Chinese see Cokchinders.

krang: Malay kərang, an edible shell-fish, Arca.

Lada (island of), Poule Lada: Malay pulau, "island," lada "pepper," a small island forming part of the Lankawi group off the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lat. 6° 12' N. and in the 17th century belonging to the state of Kôdah (see Queda).

Laksamana, Laxamana: Malay Laksamana, a title roughly equivalent to Admiral, to which certain administrative and court duties on shore were also attached.

lantees: Malay lantai, "laths or strips of bamboo or wood such as are used for Malay houses in the country."

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Larot, Larut, a river on the coast of Perak, W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about 4° 45' N.

last: a Dutch unit of weight and ship measurement generally stated to equal two tons or 4000 pounds.

Laxamana see Laksamana.

Lella Maradij, Lella Maradja, Lella Maharaja: Malay Lela Maharaja, a title (both words being of Sanskrit origin).

Ligoor, Ligor, Ligor, the Malay name of Nakhon Sri Dhammarat, a Siamese town and territory (formerly a vassal state), the town being near the E. Coast of the isthmus leading to the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 8° 30' N.

Lilla Lahij Filalham: Arabic ḏillu-lḥab fi-l-ʿālam, "shadow of God in the world," a common title of Muslim sovereigns and in this particular case of the Achinese Queen Tājū-l-ʿālam Sāfīatu-d-dīn, A.D. 1641-75.

Lusitanian: Portuguese.

maas, mace: Malay mas (from Sanskrit masba, "a kind of bean (Phaseolus radiatus), a small unit of weight"), a fraction (usually one-sixteenth, in some places one-tenth) of a tabil (see tael).

Macassar, Macassar: Macassar, a port on the W. Coast of S. Celebes, a little to the S. of lat. 5° S.

Maccawu, Macao, a Portuguese settlement on the S. Coast of China, about lat. 22° N.

mace see maas.

madaphon, modophons leij de Coutchin: a check-pattern cotton cloth, made chiefly in Gujarat and shipped to Java and Sumatra. Those mentioned in the Report came (at any rate in part) from the E. Coast of S. India, and leij de Coutchin (as to which see Celas) seems to imply that they were of a kind preferred at Cochín, which is on the W. Coast of S. India. The name (now Madapollam, from Mādhavālapālem, a place on the Southern Delta branch of the Godavari, lat. 16° 26' N., E. Coast of S. India) is nowadays still in use but is applied to a cotton cloth intermediate between calico and muslin, plain white.

Maharam: Muharram, the first month of the Muslim lunar year. mainctimentos: Portuguese mantimento, "provisions."

Malij: presumably Malim, a village about 4 miles NW. of Malacca town.

Mallebaer: Malabar, the W. Coast of S. India. The modern District of the name extends from lat. 12° 18' to 10° 15' N. but probably the name formerly applied right down to Cape Comorin, about lat. 8° N.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Manicaber, Manicabers: natives of Menangkabau in the W. part of Central Sumatra and their descendants in the part of the Malay Peninsula that lies to the N. of Malacca, where many of them had effected settlements long before the end of the 16th century.

Manilha, Manilhas: Manila, commonly Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, a little S. of lat. 15° N. But it looks as if the word, especially in its plural form, were used to cover the Philippines generally.

Maria see Pittij.

Marlimoen, Marlimou: Malay mérlimau, a kind of wild orange, a mukim or village in Malacca territory on the sea-coast about 12 miles ESE. of Malacca town.

Martaban jars: jars of glazed pottery, and often of large size, made in lower Burma and formerly, for many centuries, shipped from Martaban, an old port near Moulmein, about lat. 16° 30' N.

Masulipatnam: commonly Masulipatam, a port on the E. Coast of S. India, a little to the N. of lat. 16° N.

Matchap: Machap, a mukim or village in Malacca territory about 13 miles NNE. of Malacca town.

Meetschiew, Met Schiauw: possibly Me Chao (which is, however nowadays an expression for the mother of a prince, and not for the mother of a Phra such as the Opra mentioned in the text).

Mehemeth: Mahmud, the last Malay Sultan of Malacca, from whom he fled when it was conquered by the Portuguese.

Meleque, Melecse: Melekék, a mukim or village in Nanjing territory, situated about 15 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

mentri: Malay mântiri (Sanskrit mantri), "minister of state."

mile: the dictionary estimates the Dutch mile as about three times the length of the English one; but in the text, so far as can be inferred from the distances given in round numbers, it appears to be about four English miles.

Moar, Moor: Muar, a river and territory bordering on Malacca territory to the Eastward and at its nearest point about 17 miles E. of Malacca town.

modophons see madaphon.

moeri, moeris, moories, mouriis: one of the four great staple calicoes of the Coromandel Coast (E. Coast of S. India). It was finer and dearer than Guinea cloth (or long-cloth), in size 9 by 1 yards, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, and was widely distributed in Asiatic markets, but not in great quantities, being probably too dear. The quality varied with the fineness of the yarn, and the finer grades ranked with percalles
(see percallen) and were presents for minor kings. Malay has the word (murit), but the ultimate derivation is uncertain.

Mompet: the first part of this seems to be Mom (a Siamese title nowadays borne by the wives of princes, but it does not appear that Mompet was a woman). The second part may be the Siamese word for "diamond."

Monschiew, Omonschiew: probably Momchao, a Siamese title nowadays born by grandchfitren of the king.

Moor see Moar.

Moor, Moors, Moorish: these terms, properly applicable to certain natives of N. Africa, were applied by Portuguese, and their Dutch and English successors, to the Muhammadans of Asia, especially of India, but not always to the exclusion of the Muslims of the Eastern Archipelago.

Morlacca pinda: Malaka Pindah (literally, "Malacca removed"), the name of an affluent of the Malacca river and hence of a muhim or village on its banks situated about 11 miles N. of Malacca town.

mopris see moeri.

mum: a species of beer, originally brewed at Brunswick. There is an interesting note on this in Anderson's English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century, pp. 407-420.

Nabob Mamet Aminchan: presumably Nawab Muhammad Amin Khan.

nachoda: Malay nakhoda (from Persian), Asiatic skipper (particularly of a vessel coming from W. Asia).

Naning, Nanning, Nanningh: Malay naning, a large species of wasp, the name of a territory lying to the N. of Malacca which under the Portuguese, Dutch and British was a vassal state until 1832 when it was conquered and brought under direct British administration.

Negrij: Malay nēgori (from Sanskrit nagari), "country, district, town."

negro cloth, negros cloths: Indian cotton goods, small in size and cheap, perhaps the same as what the English records call "Guinea stuffs." They were in various patterns, some striped and some checked, usually blue and white, and usually made in Gujarat.

nelly: Tamil nēlu, "rice in the husk, paddy."

tyboom, tyboomen: Malay nibong, a species of palm used in house building (oncospērma ligularia).

oeibisen: Dutch double plural of Malay ubi, "tuber, yam."

Oedjan (and Oedjang) Salang (and Salangh and Salong) see Jongsalanq.
oelabalangh, oeleballangh: Malay hulabalang, Achinese ulé-balang, a title, originally implying military functions, but often (especially in Achin) extended to territorial and other chiefs.

Omoehang Scheij Boerij Sasakon, Omoehang Scheij Boerij Sywa Con Schauw Moehangh: possibly the first and last part are the Siamese muang, “town, province,” the second seems to be Saiburi, which is however also the Siamese name for Kédañ (buri meaning “town”); Schauw presumably represents the title Chao (see Monschiew). The rest of the title is unexplained. For the initial O see Opra.

Omon Chieu Pakdie: see Monschiew. Pakdie represents a Siamese word meaning a faithful servant entrusted with some job or other and is a common Siamese name.

Omonrath: a Siamese title, possibly for Mom Rajawangse (a title nowadays borne by the children of Momchaos; see Monschiew). As to the initial O see Opra.

Omonschiew see Monschiew.

onkas: Malay ungka, a small anthropoid ape, gibbon.

Ophir: the identification of Solomon’s Ophir with the Malay Peninsula goes back to Josephus, but is decidedly improbable.

Opra, Opra Peth: originally Ok Phra, now simply Phra, a Siamese rank of nobility. Peth is probably a variant of Pet (see Mompet). The prefix Ok became reduced to O and was eventually dropped.

orang cacaya, orang caija, orang caya, orang kaya, orang caija, orangh caya: Malay orang kaya (also kaya-kaya, abbreviated kékaya), literally “rich man,” a title of ministers of state, vassal or tributary chiefs, court officials, etc.

orang kaya bessar; the same as the last with the addition of Malay bésar, “great.”

Ouoboang In Sachon Cierij Joan Phalowan: conceivably the first word of this Siamese title may be a corruption of the Omoehang above. The last two words are clearly the Malay title (from Persian) Johan Pahlawan, “champion of the world.” Cierij is probably the Sanskrit śri, an honorific and auspicious prefix.

ounis ounissan: Malay unusan, “dues,” apparently especially in connection with the sale of goods. (It is not quite clear whether the spelling ought not to be bunusan, from bunus, “unsheathing,” the connection in meaning being obscure).

padacken, pedack, pedacken: Malay pédaça, a sort of lodge.

Padangh, Paddangh: Malay padang, “plain,” the name of a district on the W. Coast of Johor, Malay Peninsula.
paduca: Malay *paduka*, an ingredient in many titles (originating from Sanskrit *pāduka*, "slippers, shoes," and referring to the exalted position of the titulary, whose slippers were treated as higher than the head of the humble supplicant addressing him).

pagar, pagger: Malay *pagar*, "fence."

pagodas: the pagoda (of which the etymology is still in doubt) was a money of S. India, with a value varying in different places. At Pulicat it appears that the Dutch in their trading counted it as 105 stivers but valued it at 112 in paying their servants.

Pahang, Pahang, Pahangk: Pahang, the largest State in the Malay Peninsula, situated on the E. Coast, with its ancient capital about 3°30' N. lat.

Paleacatta, Paleacatte: Pulicat, a port about 25 miles N. of Madras in lat. 13°25' N., the first settlement of the Dutch in S. India.

Palimbang, Palimbangh: Palembang, a town and territory in the E. of S. Sumatra, about lat. 3° S.

Panag, Pannage, Pannagie: Pênaieh, or Pênaïs, another name for the Linggi river which forms part of the boundary of Malacca territory to the NW. and is about 21 miles NW. of Malacca town.

Pancalan Avoer: Malav *pangkalan*, "starting point, quay," etc., *aur*, "bamboo," the name of a place in Malacca territory where there was in 1678 a certain plantation.

Pancelern Banir: see the preceding word; the second part is the Malay *banir*, "hutress-root." A place-name in Malacca territory, unidentified.

Pancelern Nanning, Pancelern (Nanning): see Pancalan and Nanning. A point on the Malacca river within Nanning territory and about 12 miles N. by W. of Malacca town, near the Alor Gajah railway station.

Pancelaran: Pangkalan Rama, a village less than a mile N. of Malacca town. (See Panchalan Avoer).

Panglima: an Achinese title of certain chiefs subordinate to the Sultan. The word occurs also in Malay as *paklima* or *pênglima*, with an originally military connotation.

Panggor, Pongoor: Malay *punggor*, "a dead tree-trunk," a small river and hamlet about 4 or 5 miles ESE. of Malacca town.

Pancelern see Panckelern Nanning.

Panmaij: Panai, a river in E. Sumatra which enters the Straits of Malacca about lat. 2°30' N.

Panmaij, Panmaig see Panagiie.

[1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
Pantjoor: Malay *pancebor,* "flowing of water through a conduit," a hill in Malacca territory about 14 miles N. of Malacca town.

Papeles borre: some kind of piece-goods from the E. Coast of S India, unexplained.

Papera: Pak Phrah (commonly Papra) Strait, to the N. of Junk Ceylon (Ujong Salang) island and separating it from the mainland.

parang, parangh: Malay *parang,* "a woodcutter's large knife (for lopping and chopping)."

paraphure: paraph, a flourish or special design formerly used to confirm signatures, especially on diplomatic documents.

paresse: "to appear," in the sense of to arrive. This may come from the Portuguese verb *apparecer,* which can bear that meaning.


Passaal, Passael: Malay *pasal,* a certain tree (*Ardisia odontophylla,* name of a small river and hamlet about 7 miles ESE of Malacca town.

Patamia, Patani, Pattani, Pattani: Patani, formerly a Malay State now a Siamese province, and also the name of a particular district within it, on the E. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 6° 50' N.

patholen: Portuguese *patola,* Malay *petola* (both from Malayalam *pattuda,* "a cloth of silk, or silk and cotton mixed, used for skirts, etc.

Pattani, Pattanj see Patania.

pecul, picol: Malay *pikul,* a unit of weight of 100 katis, nowadays standardized at 133½ lbs. avdp. but formerly variable in different places.

pederio: Portuguese *pedreiro,* "a small piece of ordnance, mostly used in ships, to fire stones, etc.; it was managed by a swivel.

pedro porco: bezoar stone, from Portuguese *pedra de porco,* "pig stone" (also called *pedra de porco espinho,* "porcupine stone").

per gouvendo: Portuguese *por governa,* "for the Government."

Pera, Perach: Malay *perah,* "silver," the name of the largest of the Malay States of the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula and of a river (from which the state takes its name) whose mouth is in about lat. 4° N.

percalen: percalles were the best of the four staple calicoes of the Coromandel Coast (E. Coast of S. India). Their size was 8 yards by 1 yard. They were sold unbleached, bleached, or dyed (frequently red, with chay-root), and also much used.
for printing. They became very popular in Europe (the French \textit{percale}, "glazed or shining calico" indicates the nature of the stuff) but were not much handled in Asiatic markets, probably because they were too dear.

Perlingh, Perlm (which is a copyist's error for Perlin); Perling, a hamlet in Nanning territory, about 16 miles NNW. from Malacca town.

Perpatti Sowattan, perpatty Souwatan: part of the title of one of the Nanning chiefs, evidently imitated from the legendary Menangkabau lawgiver and chief Perpateh Sabatang of olden days in Sumatra.

perpetuano: Portuguese \textit{perpetuana}, "a sort of serge." The stuff in question was a kind of European woollen cloth, the name probably originally Italian.

petas Maleije: perhaps Malay \textit{pita} (from Portuguese \textit{fita}), "ribbon." The second part of the name means that they were of a kind saleable in Malay markets.

photassen see Fotas.

picol see pecul.

piece of eight see r.

pinang, pinank: Malaya \textit{pinang}, "the areca (commonly called betel) palm and its nut." (Betel is really the name of the vine (Malay \textit{sireh}) of which the leaf is used in conjunction with this nut).

Pitij, Poelo Pittij: the name looks as if it represented a Malay original \textit{pulau pétai}. This and the island of Maria must have been on the Sumatra side of the Straits and I conjecture they may be Pulau Médang and Pulau Rupat (lat. 2° N.), this being the narrowest part of the Straits near Malacca.

Poelo, Poulou: Malay \textit{pulau}, "island," a hamlet about 6-7 miles due N. from Malacca town.

Poelo Pittij see Pittij.

Poelongh gobars: some kind of coverlets (see gobars). The first part of the name has not been traced.

Pongoelo: Malay Penghulu, "head man," the title of a Malay head of a village or small district.

Pongoor see Pangoor.

Porto Novo, Porto Novas: the first of these names (meaning either "New Port" or "New Oporto") was a Portuguese foundation on the E. Coast of S. India in lat. 11° 30'. The second is the Dutch adjective formed from it.

Poule Lada see Lada.

Poulou see Poelo.

prao, prauw: Malay \textit{pérabu}, "ship, boat."

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Priamun: Priamun, a port on the W. Coast of Sumatra, situated about lat. 0° 40' S.

pro fisco: literally "for the treasury," but perhaps in certain cases it may indicate payment of a bonus to the fiscal.

Provido Mor dos Contos: Portuguese provedor mor dos contos, "chief commissary of the exchequer."

provinte daalder: several provinces of the United Netherlands had their own coinage.

Quantam: Kuantan, the proper name of the Indragiri river (see Andragerij) and hence of an inland territory along its banks.

Queda, Quedah: Kedah, a State on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, of which the modern capital lies in about lat. 6° 7' N. on the river that gives its name to the State.

Quiate wood: probably teak (Malay Kayu jati). But "quiate" (= Kiati) must come from some other Indonesian language than Malay.

Quinam: Quinhon, or Kwi-nhon, a port on the E. Coast of Indo-China, about lat. 14° N.

r$, r8., of eight, real, real of eight, re$.; these all denote the (Spanish) dollar, also called "piece of eight." The r$., rijdaalder, riksdollar, rixdollar, was a dollar of the Holy Roman Empire (or one of its States) and of somewhat variable value, usually worth less than the Spanish dollar.

Racan, Raccan: Récan, a river and territory on the E. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. 2° N.

Radja Deuwa: Malay raja, "prince," dewa, "divinity" (both words from the Sanskrit), title of a chief or minister of state.

Radja Ebrahim: Raja Ibrahim ("Abraham").

radja lilla wargesa: Raja Lela Wangsa, a title. The last part is from Sanskrit vamsa, "descent, race." (See Capade moeda lilla).

Radja Mera: Raja Mera, a title borne for many generations by the Chief (Penghulu) of Naning. It is noticeable, however, that in the 1641 Treaty with the Dutch the bearer of this title is not the principal personage among the Naning chiefs named as contracting parties. The then Chief (or Captain) being styled Toulella Palawan.

Rajah Sahran: from Malay sabrang, "on the other side (of the river)." The prince who was commonly known by this title was a brother of the Sultan of Johor reigning in 1606 and subsequently inspired the composition of the well-known Malay classic, the Sèjarah Melayu.
ramboutijn, ramboutyn: Malay rambuti, "a cloth of hairy texture." It was a very minor article of trade. The name evidently comes from Malay rambut, "hair of the head," but the final vowel is probably the Arabic or Persian adjectival termination, for the Malay suffix -i only makes verbs. Castanheda says that rambutis were of cotton and made in Bengal; but he may be mistaken.

rattang: Malay rotan, "rattan."

rd*, see r*.

real, real of eight, re*: see r*.

Riaformosa, Rio Formosa: Portuguese rio formoso, "beautiful river," the river of Batu Pahat, Johor, situated on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula about lat. 1° 48' N.

rijsdaalder see r*.

riksdollar see r*.

Ringij: a small stream about 14 miles ESE. from Malacca town. Though the name on the map is given as Rengk, it is more probably Rengit, which is the name of a small insect.

Rio Formosa: see Riaformosa.

Rio Galere: presumably this is Selat Rupat, the strait between Pulau Rupat and Sumatra (about lat. 2 N.). See Pittij.

Riouw. Riau, commonly Rhio, the capital, in modern times, of the island of Bentan (see Bintang). Its proper name is Tanjong Pinang. The name Riau is also used for the whole island and for the group of islands of which it is the chief one.

riksdollar see r*.

Rombouw: Rambau, a small state to the N. of Naning, founded by Menangkabau settlers from Sumatra and for a considerable period under the nominal suzerainty of Johor. Now a part of the Negri Sembilan.

Rombouwers: inhabitants of the aforementioned state.

rouba rouver: Malay ruba-ruba, "dues," especially harbour dues.

Rumbia: Malay rumbia, "the sago-palm," name of a mukim or village in Malacca territory about 9 miles NNW. from Malacca town.

sabandaar, sabandar, sabander, shahbandar: Malay shahbandar, from the Persian, literally "chief of the port." The title denotes a port officer concerned with the collection of dues, jurisdiction over the harbour and its shipping, and formerly over foreign traders, etc.

Sabangh: Sébang, a village in Naning territory. The name survives in two mukims, Padang Sébang, about 15 miles N. of Malacca town, and Pulau Sébang, about 2 miles further N.
Sabrangaja: Sabērang Gajah, a place in Malacca territory about 10 miles nearly due N. of Malacca town, to the westward of the river Malacca, or else a place of the same name about 7 miles NW. of Malacca town. The name seems to indicate the existence, formerly, of a ford used by elephants (Malay gajah). See Radja Sabrang.

Salalous: some kind of piece-goods from the E. Coast of S. India. The form *sallallo* is also found (and these were “blue and black”), but the word may be the same as the Telugu *sātū*, “cloth.” A similar word in Hindustani denotes Turkey-red cloth.

*Salampois, salempois, salempoeris, salempoeris*: salempores, the fourth staple calico of the Coromandel Coast (E. Coast of S. India). Ordinary salempores were of the same grade as “Guinea cloth” but fine salempores cost nearly as much as moorees (see moeris). They were sold in pieces 16 yards long by over a yard wide, unbleached or bleached, sometimes dyed, perhaps occasionally printed. They were sold in moderate quantities in Asiatic markets and for a time exported very largely to Europe. The name means “weaver-town,” but the town in question has not been identified, and the name may have been corrupted into this form so as to give it an obvious meaning.

*Saletters, Zaletters*: from the Malay *sōlat*, “strait.” The name (in various spellings) was applied very early in the 16th century by the Portuguese to the sea-gypsies (Malay *orang laut*), who wandered in their boats up and down the Straits of Malacca and only made more or less temporary settlements on shore.

*Salempoeris* see salempoeris.

*Samadra moeris*: see moeris. Perhaps Samadra represents Sumatra, not as a place of manufacture but as mart for these piece goods.

*Sambilangs*: Malay *pulau sēmbilan*, “the nine islands,” a group of small islands off the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula opposite the mouth of the Perak river and about 15 miles distant from it, about lat. 4° N.

*Sampan* see champian.

*Sarassa gobars, Sarassa leij* (or *ley*) de Couthin, Sarassa maleije (or maleys): Malay *sērasah*, a word of doubtful origin but probably from Persian. This was a flowered chintz, printed on one or both sides, often with gold and silver thread, from the E. Coast of S. India, used for women’s skirts, coverings, and veils, etc., also coverlets (see Celas, Gobars). Maleije means that these particular ones were suited for sale in Malay markets.

*Schelling*, see shilling.
Schoupa: Malay chupak, a measure of capacity; four make one gantang (see gantangs).

Seacq, siaka: a river, State, and its capital, in the E. Coast region of Sumatra, the capital being about lat. 0° 30' N

shahbandar see sabandaar.

shilling: the Dutch schelling was about half the value of the English one, being 6 stivers, about sixpence halfpenny.

Siaka see Seacq.

siap: Malay chhap, "seal" (usually blackened and pressed on the document certified) from Hindustani chhpāp.

Sillida: Salida, a place on the W. Coast of Sumatra, somewhat to the S. of Padang (which last is about lat. 1° S.).

Sincapura, Sincapure: Malay Singapura (from the Sanskrit, meaning "lion city"), Singapore.

sirij: Malay sirih, "betel" (see pinang).

Sirij: in titles, Malay sēri (Sanskrit śrī), an auspicious honorific. So Sirij Deua (Dewa), see Radja Deua; Sirij Paducca Tuan (see paducca).

Sittoria: a title, probably identical with Malay chētria (from Sanskrit kṣatricā, a member of the warrior caste).

Slavenburgh: literally "slaves' castle."

Songa Pouta: Malay sungai, "river," putat, generic name of certain plants (barringtonia), name of a small tributary of the Malacca river and the land near its banks, about 4 miles NNW. from Malacca town.

Songhoedjongh, Songoedjong: Sungai Ujong, one of the States of the Négeri Sembilan with a coastline on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula about lat. 2° 30' N. The modern form of the name is due to false etymology, from the older form represented in the above Dutch spelling, which can be traced through intermediate forms to an original Sang Huyang Hujung, "holy cape," mentioned in the Nāgara Krētāgama, a Javanese poem of the middle of the 14th century.

Songoe Baroe: Malay sungai, "river," baru, the name of certain plants (e.g. Hibiscus tiliaeus), name of a river about 18 miles to the NW. of Malacca town and of four mukims or villages through which it passes.

Sourat, Souratta, Suratta: Surat, an ancient commercial town, at one time the most important in India, situated on the Tapti river in lat. 21° 12' N., a few miles inland from the W. Coast of S. India.

ss: see sz;

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St. Hieronimo Pequenino, St. Hieronimus; St. Jeronimo, about 2-3 miles N. of Malacca town. The first name means "small St. Jerome."

stiver: Dutch stuiver, a coin worth slightly over a penny.
suassa: Malay suasa, "gold alloyed with some other metal, usually copper or bronze."

Succadana: Sukadana, a port on the W. Coast of Borneo, about lat. 1° 12′ S.

Sultan Agamath Sach Nasrodin bardaulath: Sultan Ahmad Shah Nasruddin bęrdaulat. The last word is a Malay adjective connoting majesty, and the like, derived from the Arabic daulat, "good fortune, wealth; power," etc.

Sultans: this title (used in modern times of most of the Malay rulers in the Peninsula) is applied in the treaty with Achin to the vassal rulers of subordinate states under Achinese supremacy, which at that time extended much further to the S. on both sides of Sumatra than it did in modern times. Locally these chiefs bore various titles.

Suratta see Sourat.

sz; ss: this termination (= essen) at the end of proper names represents an abbreviation of zoon, "son," forming patronymic names like our Johnson, Thomson, etc.

tael, taijl, tayl, teijl, teyl, theijl: Malay tabil, primarily a unit of weight and then usually one-sixteenth of a kati (and therefore nowadays standardized at one ounce and a third advp.), but the kati itself was variable and in some places and for special purposes contained 20 tabils; secondly, a unit of value, e.g. as measured in gold dust or tin.

Taijoan: Taiwan: a port on the W. Coast of the island of Formosa, about lat. 23° N.; the name was also applied to the island as a whole.

Tampin: a village and territory just beyond the N. frontier of Nanning territory about 19 miles N. (by a little W.) from Malacca town.

Tannasserij, Tanassery, Tanassirij, Tannassarij, Tannasserij: Tenasserim, a town in S. Burma, about lat. 12° N., also the whole extent on of S. Burma from about 17° to 10° N. The origin of the name is in doubt, but the final m is merely the sign of the usual Portuguese nasalization, not an original part of the word.

Tandon, Tonda: evidently a place in Sumatra somewhere near Kebon (see Cabon), but not identified.

tanga, tange: a coin, see crusado.

Tanjong, Tanjongh: a place in E. Sumatra, probably Tanjong Balai, the capital of Asahan, lying on the river of that name a few miles upstream from its mouth, about lat. 3° N.
Tanjong Jahatij: Tanjong Jati, the W. point of the island of Bengkalis (see Bencalis) at the W. entrance to Brouwer (or Brewer) Strait.

Tanjong Pantjor: Tanjong Panchor, evidently Pulau Panchor (otherwise called Pulau Rangsang) an island near the E. entrance of Brouwer Strait, about lat. 1° N.

Tanjong Parpar Serattas: this would seem to be Pulau Rantau (or P. Têbing Tinggi) S. of the preceding.

Tanna Mera: Malay tanah merah, "red earth," (1) a place near the Malacca river, about 8 miles N. of Malacca town, (2) a place near the seashore about 9 miles WNW. of the same town.

Tannasarij, TannasseriJ, see TanasseriJ.

tape chindos, tape grandes, tape grandos, tape lej de Couthchin, tape quitchin, tape ramrat, tape sarassa, tape sarassa teipocan: Malay tapeb, Javanese tapib, "skirt worn by women" (equivalent to the Malay sarong, except that this is also used of men), Portuguese grande, "big," Malay kechil, "small," and see Chindos, Cetas, and Sarassa. Ramrat and teipocan are unexplained.

Taprobane: this is undoubtedly Ceylon (in Ptolemy), but the erroneous conjecture that it was meant for Sumatra has often been made, even in modern times.

Tartars: the Manchus, who conquered China in the 17th century.

Taypa: a suburb of Malacca town, unidentified.

teijl, teyl, theijl see tael.

Tico: Tiko, Tiku, a port on the W. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. 0° 20' S.

Toedjong, Tudon: Têdong, a small river, and also a mukim or village about 11 miles ESE. from Malacca town.

Tommagon: Malay têmêngjong, "title of a high minister of state."

Tonda see Tandon.

Tonquin: Tonquin or Tongking, the most northern part of the E. Coast of Indo-China, formerly an independent kingdom.

Toulella Palawan: To' Lela Pahlawan; To' is an abbreviation of Malay dato', "chief; for Lela see Capade; Pahlawan is from the Persian, meaning "champion."

tra, traes: Malay têra, "a royal seal," and hence royal letters purporting to convey favours or privileges.

Trang, Tranhg: Trang, a town on the W. Coast of Lower Siam, about lat. 7° 20' N.
Tualan: Malay *tualan*, "a large tree on which wild bees make their nest," name of a place in Malacca territory about 7 miles N. by E. of Malacca town.

Tudon, see Toedjong.

Tumagan: a place in Malacca territory where the Dutch E. I. Co. had an estate, unidentified.

Veringin: Malay *beringin*, name of a tree (*Ficus benjamina*), a village and *mukim* in Malacca territory about 10 miles N. of Malacca town.

Wicker wandijs: some kind of piece goods, presumably from Vikravandi, a place in the South Arcot District, S. India, about long. 79° 34' E., lat. 12° 2' N.

Wingurla: Vengurla, a place in S. Konkan, W. Coast of S. India, in lat. 15° 52' N.

Zaletters see Saleters.
Journey to the Malay Peninsula
by
Royal Asiatic Society

[Signature]
CONTENTS.

A List of Plants from Cameron's Highlands, Pahang, by M. R. Henderson, F. L. S. .. .. .. .. .. 237

The Geology of Malacca, with a Geological Map and Special Reference to Laterite, by J. B. Scrivenor .. 278

Notes on the Geology of Sarawak, by J. B. Scrivenor .. 288

The Great Flood, 1926, by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.LITT. 295

The Origin of the Pawang and the Bērpuar Ceremony, by Dato' Sédia Raja, Abdullah .. .. .. .. .. 310

On a migration of Catopsilia pomona (F.), by the Rev. R. Cardon .. .. .. .. .. .. 314

Achin Piracy .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 316

Pair-Words in Malay, by Zainul' Abidin bin Ahmad .. 324

Tree Names—a few changes by F. W. Foxworthy .. 339

More Notes on Malay Magic, by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.LITT. (OXON.), M.C.S. .. .. .. .. .. 342

A Note on Bornean Badgers (Mydaus) by C. Boden Kloss 348

A rare Bornean Squirrel, Glyphotes simus Thomas, by F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss .. .. .. .. .. 349

An Addition to the list of Bornean Birds: Numenius minutus Gould, by F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss 350

The Pied Cuckoo-Shrikes, by C. Boden Kloss .. .. .. .. .. 351

A List of Reptiles from Pulau Galang and other islands of the Rhio Archipelago, by F. N. Chasen and N. Smedley, 351

On the Development of the Dogfish Scyllium marmoratum Beun., and allied species, by N. Smedley, M.A. .. 355

Random Notes on Current Malay Beliefs, by Haji Abdul Majid .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 360

Malayan Natural History Notes, by A. W. Hamilton .. 362

Elephant Terms in Perak, by J. I. Miller, M.C.S. .. 364

Two Murat Pantuns from the Dalit District Keningan, British North Borneo, by G. C. Woolley .. 366

Notices .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 369
A List of Plants from Cameron’s Highlands, Pahang.

By M. R. Henderson, F.L.S.

The area known as Cameron’s Highlands lies at the head-waters of the Bertam River in Pahang, and is of interest at the present time owing to its possibilities of development as a hill station.

In 1890, Leonard Wray, Curator of the Perak State Museum, in the course of an exploration of the mountains east of Tapah, crossed Cameron’s Highlands and presumably collected plants there (Jour. Str. Br. Roy. As. Soc., 21, p. 123).

In 1908 Ridley accompanied Robinson and Kloss on an expedition to this area, and the results of his collections are published in the Journal of the F. M. S. Museums, Vol. IV (1909), No. 1, p. 1.

Ridley appears not to have reached what is now known as Cameron’s Highlands, but to have camped at or near a spot on the Bertam river known as Lubok Tamang, which was until recently the site of one of the halting camps on the track to the Highlands. He calls the district Telom and the river the Telom river, but this is a mistake, for the Telom river lies farther to the north-east and joins the Bertam river a considerable distance eastwards to form the Jelai. Ridley collected largely round Lubok Tamang and as far as Gunong Berembun, and obtained many novelties, and in the introduction to his paper discusses shortly the occurrence of the Himalayan element in the flora. (See also Henderson, Singapore Naturalist, No. 5, p. 95, “A Note on the Flora of Cameron’s Highlands”.

In June, 1923, the writer collected at Lubok Tamang and on the Highlands, spending about a week in each locality. In January, 1924, he spent a month on the Highlands engaged chiefly in meteorological work, but time for a considerable amount of collecting was found.

In November, 1925, he accompanied Messrs. Whitty and Hodgson of the Forest Department, S. S. and F. M. S., who were sent thither on a survey of the forests of the area. Unfortunately, owing to very wet weather, work had to be abandoned after a fortnight, and the collections were disappointing, especially in the matter of orchids, which are extremely numerous in the area. A large collection of living orchids was taken back to Singapore, but few of them survived the change of climate long enough to come into flower.

The results of the three visits are summarised in the following pages.
Mr. S. G. G. Kelliher, Meteorological Officer, F. M. S., has kindly supplied the following extracts from the meteorological observations taken at the Tanah Rata station during the years 1924-1926.

**RAINFALL:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Wettest month</th>
<th>Driest month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>114.49 ins.</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2918 mms.)</td>
<td>20.07 ins.</td>
<td>2.99 ins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(509.8 mms.)</td>
<td>(75.9 mms.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>144.91 ins.</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3680.3 mms.)</td>
<td>25.31 ins.</td>
<td>3.47 ins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(642.8 mms.)</td>
<td>(88.1 mms.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>109.46 ins.</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2780.2 mms.)</td>
<td>26.46 ins.</td>
<td>1.83 ins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(672.0 mms.)</td>
<td>(46.5 mms.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEMPERATURE** (degrees Fahrenheit).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Highest Max.</th>
<th>Lowest Min.</th>
<th>Mean Max.</th>
<th>Mean Min.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEAN HUMIDITY:** 1924, 88.2%; 1925, 90.1%; 1926, 85%.

The whole area of Cameron’s Highlands is heavily forested, the trees belonging chiefly to species of *Xanthophyllum, Gordonia, Saurauia, Calophyllum, Garcinia, Amoora, Dysoxylon, Stemonurus, Mangifera, Pyrus, Bucklandia, Tristania, Eugenia, Canthium, Cinnamonum, Endiandra, Daphniphyllum, Baccaraea, Pasania and Castanopsis*. No Dipterocarps are present, as is to
be expected at these altitudes. Several large trees of *Dacrydium elatum* were seen at the foot of Robinson Falls at an elevation of about 3500 feet, and a few stunted specimens of *D. Beccarii* occurred on ridge tops near Batu Brinchang camp at an elevation of 5000 feet. Several large trees of a species of *Canarium* were observed at an elevation of 4000-4500 feet.

"Mossy forest" occurs on the summits of the surrounding hills, but is most conspicuous and well developed on the summit of Gunong Batu Brinchang, 6665 feet. The ascent of Batu Brinchang is made by way of a very narrow ridge, and here the mossy forest is confined to the crest of the ridge. A few feet down on either side, the mosses and liverworts begin to disappear, first those on the ground, and then to a great extent, those on the tree-trunks. The ground underfoot is covered with a deep bed of very wet *Sphagnum.* The summit of Batu Brinchang is a short ridge with precipitous sides and is covered with "elfin forest," the trees, never more than 10-15 feet tall, gnarled and twisted, and covered with mosses and liverworts. Just below the summit is a small valley through which runs a streamlet. Although less than a hundred feet below the summit, there was here no sign of mossy forest. A small bamboo (*Bambusa elegans, Ridl.*) replaces the mossy forest on some parts of the ridge crests, and forms dense thickets.

In September, 1923, a clearing of about 16 acres in extent was made for meteorological purposes. It was interesting to observe, in November, 1925, the changes in the vegetation that had taken place as a consequence of the felling of the timber. The higher part of the clearing had been partially weeded and cleared of fallen timber for agricultural purposes, but along the jungle edge had sprung up a belt of *Litsea citrata,* 10-15 feet tall and conspicuous because of its pale green foliage. Where not interfered with, it intrudes itself into the clearing, and in the lower lying parts, which apparently have not been touched since the timber was felled, it forms a dense growth along with *Mallotus spp., Macaranga sp., Blumea balsamifera, Musa sp.,* intertwined with a *Vitis* and an *Uncaria.*

In the open parts of the clearing, the following plants were collected:

*Portulaca oleracea, Vitis japonica, Microglossa volubilis, Erectbthites valerianifolia* (common and fruiting profusely), *Bidens pilosa, Ageratum conyzoides, Borreria setidens, Solanum torvum, Cyathula prostrata, Mariscus Dregeanus, Opismenus compositus, Paspalum conjugatum.*

These plants, mostly weeds of cultivation, and two species of *Mallotus,* a species of *Macaranga* and *Blumea balsamifera,* have all intruded themselves into the clearing in the space of time of a little more than a year.

*Polygonum chinense* is very conspicuous in the clearing, and is present in two forms, one broad-leaved with deep pink flowers,
the other narrow-leaved with almost white flowers which may have a touch of pink in them. Dr. Danser, of the Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, states that the first is P. auriculatum, Meiss., later considered by the same monographer to be only a variety of P. chinense (var. ovalifolium) ¹.

A short distance northwards along the river from Tanah Rata clearing is a curious patch of open swamp a few acres in extent. It lies between the base of the hill known as "Foster's Hill" and the river, but has no connection with the river and apparently no drainage outlet. It is destitute of trees but covered with a dense tangled undergrowth. *Baeckia frutescens* is present as a straggly shrub, sometimes as much as 15 feet tall, and it seems curious to find it here, as its natural habitat is on open dry hill-tops and similar places. The only other place in the vicinity where it has been found is on the summit of Gunong Terbakar, a curious conical hill which supports a xerophytic flora. In this swamp a *Hedychiunm* (H. paludosum, n. sp.) was very common and conspicuous. *Rhododendron jasminiflorum* was present in quantity as well as *Nepenthes* spp. and many orchids, and *Lycopodium casuarinoides*. The local Sakai declare that this patch is not old ladang, and it certainly has none of the characteristics of abandoned clearing. It may be considered a natural swamp formation.

The list contain the names of plants, of which four (*Sonerila Whittyi, Vitex Millsii, Hedychiunm paludosum, and Bulbophyllum Hodgsonii*) are described as new.

The following are known only from this area:—

**Saurauia grandis**
**Sterculia rostrata**
**Impatiens sarcantha**
**Phytocrene trichura**
**Oxyspora microcarpa**
**Oritrephes albiflora**
**Sonerila Whittyi**
**Sarcopyramis nepalesensis**
**Begonia pavonina**
**Sanicula europea**
**Lonicer,Mlayana**
**Argostemma viscudum**
**Tarenna pulchra**
**Lasianthus myrtifolius**
**Diospyros Hendersoni**
**Fagraea flavidula**

Those marked with an asterisk have an extra- Peninsular distribution; all the rest are endemic.

A List of Plants from Cameron’s Highlands, Pahang

To the above list must be added the following from Ridley’s list of 1909, which have not since been collected:—

**Eugenia Robinsoniana**  **Oberonia flava**  
**Medinilla penduliflora**  **Bulbophyllum arachnites**  
**Begonia Robinsonii**  **Bulbophyllum coniferum**  
**Argostemma lanceolatum**  **Bulbophyllum polystictum**  
**Adenosacme lanceolata**  **Bulbophyllum trichoglottis**  
**Timoniolissus diffusus**  **Bulbophyllum tinea**  
**Webera (Tarenna) salicina**  **Eria carne**  
**Lasianthus conspicuus**  **Calanthe ovata**  
**Lasianthus hirtus**  **Calanthe monophylla**  
**Lasianthus salicifolius**  **Saccalium minutiflorum**  
**Rhododendron Klossii**  **Sarcoglilus acuminatus**  
**Rhododendron Robinsonii**  **Zeuxine biloba**  
**Ardisia glanduligera**  **Hetaeria pauciflora**  
**Symplocos pruniflora**  **Habenaria inconspicuum**  
**Aeschynanthus longiflorus**  **Globba valida**  
**Didissandra longispalata**  **Carenophila montana**  
**Paraboea pubiflora**  **Tricalistra ochracea**  
**Cyrtandra grandiflora**  **Aneilema protensum**  
**Strobianthes pedicellatus**  **Pinanga densifolia**  
**Carex baccans**

(Numbers and specimens quoted up to 11786 are those of the F. M. S. Museum Series, and above that, of the Singapore Field Number Series).

**MAGNOLIACEAE**

**Magnolia Maingayi**, King  
A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula, not common.  
*Distrib*: Borneo.

**Talauma mutabilis**, Bl.  
Nr. No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11169; nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18023; flr. June, Nov.  
A shrub of montane jungle, known from Langkawi, Kedah Perak, Penang, and from the Main Range south to Semangkok Pass.  
*Distrib*: Siam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

**WINTERACEAE**

**Illicium cambodianum**, Hance  
Below Rhododendron Hill, 4000 ft., 11700; Myrtle Hill, 5200 ft., 11782; Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18009; flr. Jan., Nov.  
A shrub or small straggly tree, common in the Peninsula in the hills.  
*Distrib*: Cambodia.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
ANONACEAE

Artabotrys venustus, King
A large liane, usually occurring in hill forest, not common.
Distrib: Siam.

Polyalthia pulchra, King
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11157, 17736; flr. June, fruit Nov.
A small tree of montane jungle, known from Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Endemic.

VIOLACEAE

Viola serpens, Wall.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10903; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11654;
Tanah Rata clearing, on the river-bank, 4800 ft., 17912; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
A montane herb, rare in the Peninsula, known only from this locality, from Penang Hill, and doubtfully from Gunong Sitong, Kelantan. Distrib: India to China.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala venenosa, Juss.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10929; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft.,
17974; flr. June, Nov.
A small shrub, common in the Peninsula in montane and sub-
montane forest. Distrib: W. Malaysia to the Philippines.

Xanthophyllum sp.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18004, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: Teramok.

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca oleracea, Linn.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17937, beginning to appear in
Nov. 1925.
A pantropic weed of cultivation, common in the Peninsula.

GUTTIFERAE

Garcinia Forbesii, King
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11210; flr. June.
A small tree usually of lowland forest. Distrib: Sumatra.

Garcinia ?Hombroniana, Pierre
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18033, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: Minjok.

Garcinia Maingayi, Hook. fil.
Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11214; flr. June.
A tree, usually of lowland forest, not common. Endemic.
Garcinia merguensis, Wight
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11198; flr. June.
A small tree, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Tenasserim, Cambodia.

Garcinia uniflora, King
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11213, 17999.
A small tree, rather rare in the Peninsula, known from Perak, Pahang and Johore. It was abundant near the camp at Tanah Rata but very seldom in flower. *Endemic*.

Calophyllum ?pulcherrimum, Wall.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18002, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: *Trebir*.

Calophyllum ?spectabile, Willd.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18003, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: *Mintak*.

**TERNSTROEMIACEAE**

Eurya acuminata, DC.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11011; flr. June.
A shrub or small tree, very common in the Peninsula, usually in open places. *Distrib*: India to China.

Schima Noronhae, Reinw.
Gunong Berembun, c. 5200 ft., 11091; flr. June.
A tree of hill forest, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

Gordonia taipengensis, Burkill
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11191; flr. June.
A rare tree, hitherto known only from the Taiping Hills.

Saurauia grandis, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10909; flr. June.
A tree, endemic and local.

Saurauia nudiflora, DC.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11670; flr. June.
A small tree of montane forest, not uncommon in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills and Main Range. *Distrib*: Java.

Saurauia tristyla, DC.
Below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11132; flr. June.
A small tree, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Indo-China and Siam.

**MALVACEAE**

Urena lobata, Linn.
Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11037.
A common undershrub, occurring as a weed over the whole Peninsula. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

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STERCULIACEAE

Sterculia rostrata, Ridl.
Below Robinson Falls, on riverbank, 3700 ft., 11136; flr. June. A small tree, endemic and local.

Sterculia rubiginosa, Vent.

BALSAMINACEAE

Impatiens oncidioides, Ridl.

Impatiens sarcantha, Hook. fil.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., on rocks in stream, 10919, 10963; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11678, 11785; flr. Jan., June. Seen in flower at the head of Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., Nov. A herb, endemic and local.

RUTACEAE

Evodia pachyphylla, King
Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11100; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17892; flr. June, Nov. A shrub or small tree, not common on the Main Range. Endemic.

Micromelum hirsutum, Oliv.

Citrus sp.
Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11786; fruit Jan., and also at Tanah Rata in fruit Nov. A tree 30-40 ft. tall with globular, yellow, wrinkled fruits 14 ins. in diameter.

SIMARUBACEAE

Eurycoma apiculata, Benn.
Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11127; fruit June. A shrub, often montane, not uncommon in the north. Endemic.

MELIACEAE

Dysoxylon rugulosum, King.
nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18007, leaf and wood specimens only. Sakai name: Siral, (Sirai).

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
**Amoora aff. rubescens**, Hiern.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17997; leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: *Tentong*.

**Gomphandra lanceolata**, King.
A shrub, common in the hills. Endemic.

**OLACACEAE**

A long climbing shrub, endemic and local, rare.

**Stemonurus umbellatus**, Becc.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11658; flr. Jan.; f18041, Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., leaf and wood specimens only.
A tree, not common in the Peninsula in hill forest. *Distrib*: W. Malaysia.
Sakai name: *Berlat*.

**ILICACEAE**

**Ilex malaccensis**, Loesn.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17960; fruit Nov.
A large shrub, rare in the Peninsula, usually lowland, Perak and Malacca. *Distrib*: Sumatra and Borneo.

**Ilex triflora**, Bl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10944; Bertam river, 4800 ft., 17851; in open swamp below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft., 17849 (var.); flr. June, Nov.
A bush, common in the Peninsula in montane forest. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya and China.

**CELASTRACEAE**

**Microtropis elliptica**, King.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11211; fruit June.
A shrub or small tree, not common, Penang, Perak, Johore. Endemic.

**AMPELIDACEAE**

**Vitis japonica**, Thumb.
*Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11028; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17922; flr. June, Nov.*
A slender climbing vine, not uncommon in the Peninsula in open places. *Distrib*: Java, China, Japan, Australia.

[1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
ANACARDIACEAE

*Mangifera* sp.
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18049, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: *Pawok*.

LEGUMINOSAE

*Milletia sericea*, Benth., var.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11192; flr. June.
A climbing shrub, common in the Peninsula in the lowlands. *Distrib*: W. Malaysia.

*Bauhinia cornifolia*, Baker
A large climbing shrub, not uncommon in the hills from Penang to Negri Sembilan. Endemic.

*Bauhinia ?integrifolia*, Roxb.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11141; flr. June.

ROSACEAE

*Pygeum rubiginosum*, Ridl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17894; flr. Nov.
A small tree, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

*Pygeum stipulaceum*, King
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18045, leaf and wood specimens only.
A tree, not common, hitherto known only from Ulu Bubong, Perak. Endemic.
Sakai name: *Kérelék*.

*Rubus glomeratus*, Bl.
In Sakai clearing below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11130; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17932; flr. Nov., fruit June. A bramble, montane in the north of the Peninsula, descending to sea-level in the south. *Distrib*: Java and Borneo.

*Rubus rosaefolius*, Sm.
Forming dense thickets in old Sakai clearing, Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11112; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17935; flr. and fruit June, Nov.

*Pyrus granulosa*, Bertol.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11778; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17705; flr. and fruit June, Nov.
A tree, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. *Distrib*: India to Sumatra.

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
SAXIFRAGACEAE

Dichroa febrifuga, Lour.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10933; flr. June.

HAMAMELIDACEAE

Bucklandia populnea, Br.
nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17987; flr. Nov.
A tree, not uncommon in the Peninsula on the Main Range. Distrib: India to Java.

MYRTACEAE

Baeckia frutescens, Linn.
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10985; in the swamp below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft.; flr. June, Nov.
A shrub or small tree, common in the Peninsula on dry hill tops. Distrib: Malaya to China and Japan.

Tristania sp.
nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17998, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: Keruntum (Kerentum).

Eugenia sp.
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18050; flr. Nov.
Sakai name (for all Eugenias): Krop.

Eugenia sp.
nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18000, leaf and wood specimens only.

Eugenia ?Dyeriana, King
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18052, leaf and wood specimens only.

Eugenia nitidula, Ridl.
A shrub, rare, hitherto known only from Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Eugenia ?zeylanica, Wight
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18039, leaf and wood specimens only.

MELASTOMACEAE

Melastoma ?normale, Don.
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10998, leaf specimens only.

Melastoma perakens, Ridl.
In old Sakai clearing, Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10912; flr. June.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
A shrub, montane in the Peninsula from the Taiping Hills to Johore. *Distrib*: Lingga, Java.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10959; Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10994; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11054, 17867; flr. June, Nov.
A shrub, known only from this area. Endemic.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17880; flr. and fruit Nov.
A shrub, first obtained by Ridley on Gunong Berembun, and known only from these localities.

**Blastus Cogniauxii**, Stapf.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10938; flr. June.
A shrub, usually montane in the Peninsula, Upper Perak to Johore. *Distrib*: Borneo.

**Anerincleistus macranthus**, King
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11055; Gunong Berembun, 5000-6000 ft., 11087, 11693; flr. June, Jan.
A shrub or small tree, montane on the Main Range, not common. Endemic.

**Sonerila caesia**, Stapf.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17956; flr. Nov.
A herb, occurring in Upper Perak, and on the Main Range on Gunong Batu Puteh, Gunong Korbu, Fraser Hill, Jor (Batang Padang), and on Gunong Tahan and in Johore. Endemic.

**Sonerila capitata**, Stapf, var. *longipetiolata*, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11021; flr. June.
A montane herb, the var. known also from Gunong Bintang in Kedah. Endemic.

**Sonerila hirsuta**, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft., in mossy forest, 11097, 11693; flr. Jan., June.
A montane herb, occurring usually in mossy forest, on the Main Range, Gunong Tahan and Mt. Ophir. Endemic.

**Sonerila picta**, Korth.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11007; flr. June.
A small succulent herb, montane in the Peninsula, not uncommon. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11199; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11662; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17815; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
A montane herb, common on the Main Range from Perak to Selangor. Endemic.

**Sonerila tenuifolia**, Bl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10917; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17973; fruit June, Nov.
A herb, montane in the Peninsula on the Main Range, Mt.
Ophir, Gunong Benom, and Gunong Tahan. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

**Sonerila Whittyi**, n. sp.

A branched herb, stems stout with swollen hollow nodes, reddish when dry and bristly. Leaves dissimilar, larger obliquely ovate, acute, base narrowed on one side, rounded on the other, glabrous above except for a few scattered bristles, bristly below on the nerves; up to 16 cms. long and 9 cms. broad; nerves three pairs, reticulations conspicuous. Petioles 2-3 cms. long. Small leaves orbicular, deeply cordate, 8 mms. broad. Cymes axillary capitate, up to about 1 cm. in diameter, on peduncles up to 2 cms. long. Bracts numerous, crowded, ovate lanceolate, 5 mms. long, with long bristles from their bases. Flowers numerous, on pedicels 2-3 mms. long. Calyx tube narrow, 3 mms. long, densely covered with long bristles, lobes as long, broadly triangular, fleshy, with a few long bristles. Petals oblong-ovate, acute, white, with 4 or 5 long bristles on the back; 4-5 mms. long. Stamens rather longer than petals, anthers oblong, produced into two short horns at the base. Fruit unknown. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., abundant, 11046, 17812 (type); flr. June, Nov.

**Sarcopyramis nepalensis**, Wall.

Below Robinson Falls, on riverbank, 3700 ft., 11134; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11145; flr. June.

A herb, known in the Peninsula only from this locality. *Distrib*: India, Burma, China.

**Phyllagathis hispida**, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11049; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11193; Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17757; flr. June, Nov. A woody herb, common in montane forest from Kedah and Tomohon to Selangor and Pahang, and Johore. Endemic.

**Marumia nemorosa**, Bl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in open places by edge of path, 11024; flr. June.

A climbing shrub, common in the Peninsula on forest edges. *Distrib*: Tenasserim, Sumatra, Borneo.

**Dissochaeta pallida**, Bl.

Bertam river, 3500 ft., 11129; flr. and fruit June.

A climbing shrub, not uncommon in the Peninsula from the lowlands up to 3000-4000 ft., Patani to Singapore. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, ?Borneo.

**Medinilla Clarkei**, King

Lubok Tamang, 4000 ft., 10974; Rhododendron Hill, 4800-5000 ft., 11204, 11705, 17875; flr. Jan., June.

Medinilla crassinervia, Bl.
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., on open dry hill top, 10989; flr. June.

Medinilla heterantha, King
nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17811; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17919; flr. and fruit Nov.
An epiphytic shrub, montane in the Taiping Hills and Main Range, not common. Endemic.

Medinilla Scortechinii, King
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10950; flr. June.
An epiphytic shrub, montane on the Taiping Hills and Main Range. Endemic.

Medinilla venusta, King
Bertam river, 3500 ft.; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17738; flr. June, Nov.
An epiphytic shrub, montane on the Taiping Hills and on the Main Range at Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Pachycentria tuberculata, Korth.
Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, 4000 ft., 10972, 11003; flr. June.
An epiphytic shrub, not uncommon in the Peninsula on the seacoast and in the hills, Penang to Singapore. Distrib: Burma, Borneo.

BEGONIACEAE

Begonia decorata, Stapf.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11080, 11672, 17821; flr. Jan. (abundant), June, Nov.
A montane herb, occurring in Langkawi and on the Main Range. Endemic.

Begonia Lowiana, King
Top of Gunong Berembun in mossy forest, 6000 ft., 11101; flr. June.
A montane herb, rare, hitherto known only from Wray's collections on Gunong Batu Puteh and Gunong Berumban (Wray's). Endemic.

Begonia pavonina, Ridl.
Below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11137; Robinson Falls, in damp shady ravines, 4500 ft., 17969; flr. June, Nov.
A herb, endemic and local.

Begonia venusta, King
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11647; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11649; flr. Jan.
A montane herb, occurring on the Main Range on Gunong Korbu, and in the Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.
Begonia sp.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17804.

UMBELLIFERAE

Hydrocotyle javanica, Thunb.
Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11029; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17931.
A creeping herb, not common in the Peninsula, usually montane, Upper Perak and on the Main Range. Distrib: Indo-Australia, China, Japan.

Sanicula europaea, Linn.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in secondary growth and in old Sakai clearing, 10953, 11033; flr. and fruit June; also seen in dense shade on Bertam river banks.
A herb, in the Peninsula known only from this locality. Distrib: Europe, montane in Trop. Asia and Africa.

ARALIACEAE

Schefflera tristis, Ridl. Heptapleurum cortisfolium, Ridl.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17917; flr. Nov.
A shrub, not common in the Peninsula, montane on the Main Range and Gunong Tahan. Distrib: Sumatra.

Trevesia cheirantha, Ridl.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11185, 11668; flr. Jan., June.
A small prickly tree common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. Distrib: Burma and Sumatra.

Arthrophyllum alternifolium, Maing.
A small shrub, rare, hitherto known only from the summit of Mt. Ophir. Endemic.

Arthrophyllum sp.
Top of Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17768; flr. Nov.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Viburnum sambucinum, Bl.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17984; flr. Nov.
A shrub or small tree, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. Distrib: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., scrambling over bushes by riverside, 11008; flr. June.
A sprawling shrub, endemic and local.

RUBIACEAE

Argostemma grandiflorum, Ridl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17868; flr. Nov.

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A herb, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Korb. Endemic.

**Argostemma involucratum**, Hemsl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11048, 17706; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17869; flr. June, Nov.
A creeping herb, common in montane forest. Endemic.

**Argostemma subcrassum**, King
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10913; flr. June.
A herb, montane on the Main Range from Upper Perak to Selangor. Endemic.

**Argostemma viscidum**, Ridl.
nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17800; flr. Nov.
A herb, rare, known only from this locality and from a few miles farther down the Bertam river, where Ridley collected it in 1909.

**Argostemma Yappii**, King
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11056 (climbing on tree), 17888; Gunong Berembun, 5000 ft., 11086; flr. June, Nov.
A succulent herb, not uncommon on the Main Range, and on Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

**Klossia montana**, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10934; flr. June.
A montane herb, occurring also on the Main Range in Selangor. Endemic.

**Mussaenda cordifolia**, Wall.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11034; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11142; flr. June.
A shrub, not common in the Peninsula, Penang and Fraser Hill. **Distrib**: India, Tenasserim.

**Urophyllum glabrum**, Wall.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10923; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17962; flr. June, Nov.
A shrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. **Distrib**: Sumatra, Bangka, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

**Urophyllum hirsutum**, Hook. fl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11022; flr. June.
A shrub or small tree, common, usually in lowland forest. Endemic.

**Gardenia pulchella**, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., banks of stream in shade, 10941; flr. June.
A creeping shrublet, rare in montane forest, Gunong Korb. Fraser Hill. Endemic.

**Ixora pendula**, Jack
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11172; Top of Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17754; flr. June, Nov.

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
A shrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. Endemic.

A large shrub, endemic and local.

**Canthium** sp. nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18043, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: *Ang*.

A scandent shrub, not common, montane on the Main Range and Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

**Psychotria fulva**, Buch. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11146; flr. and fruit June.
A shrub, not common in the Peninsula, Langkawi, Ulu Batang Padang, Fraser Hill. *Distrib*: India.

**Psychotria ovoides**, Wall. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11639; fruit Jan.
A slender climbing shrub, not uncommon in the lowlands in the south, occurring also on the Taiping Hills. Endemic.

**Chasalia curviflora**, Thw. Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10916; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11667; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17945; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A shrub, not common in montane forest, Gunong Bintang (Kedah), Semangkok Pass. Endemic.

A small shrub, rare, known from Fraser Hill and K. Lumpur. Endemic.

**Geophila humifusa**, King and Gamble
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., covering rocks in stream, 18029; fruit Nov.
A creeping herb, very rare in the Peninsula, hitherto known only from Scortechini's collections in Perak. *Distrib*: Borneo.

A shrub, rare in montane forest, known only from this area and doubtfully from Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

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Lasianthus myrtifolius, Ridl.  
Rhododendron Hill, 4800-5000 ft., 11203, 11701, 17873; flr. June, Jan., Nov.  
A shrub, rare in montane forest, endemic and local.

Lasianthus rhinocerotis, Bl.  
Tanah Rata, 4080 ft., 11047; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11657;  
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17870; flr. Jan., June, Nov.  
A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula on the Tai-  
ping Hills, and the Main Range, and on Gunong Pulai,  
Johore (fide Ridley). Distrib: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Lasianthus Robinsonii, Ridl.  
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18008; flr. and fruit Nov.  
A shrub, rare in montane forest, known also from Gunong  
Tahan. Endemic.

Borreria setidens, Ridl.  
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17938; flr. Nov.  
A small herb, a common weed in the Peninsula in waste  
ground. Distrib: Java.

COMPOSITAE

Ageratum conyzoides, Linn.  
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17936; flr. and fruit Nov.  
A herb, common in waste ground all over the Peninsula.  
Distrib: Pantropic.

Adenostemma viscosum, Forst.  
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11110; flr.  
June.  
A herb, common in the Peninsula in waste ground. Distrib:  
Pantropic.

Bidens pilosa, Linn.  
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11109; Tanah  
Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17949; flr. June, Nov.  
A herb, common in the Peninsula in open places. Distrib:  
Pantropic.

Erechthites valerianifolia, DC.  
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17920; flr. Nov.  
A common weed in the Peninsula, Distrib: Pantropic.

Blumea balsamifera, DC.  
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17928; flr. Nov.  
A shrub, common in the Peninsula in open places. Distrib:  
Indo-Malaya.

Dicrocephala latifolia, DC.  
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17930; flr. Nov.  
A herb, rare in the Peninsula, hitherto known only from  

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
**Microglossa volubilis**, DC.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 10910; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17926; flr. June, Nov.
A scandent shrub, not very common in the Peninsula in montane forest. *Distrib*: India, China.

**LOBELIACEAE**

**Lobelia affinis**, Wall.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10964; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11716; flr. and fruit Jan., June.
A creeping herb, common in the Peninsula in damp places. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya, China.

**Pratia begoniifolia**, Lindl.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17933; flr. Nov.

**CAMPANULACEAE**

**Pentaphragma Scortechinii**, King and Gamble
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11106; Tanah Rata 4800 ft., 17718; flr. June, Nov.
An erect herb, common from sea-level up to about 5000 ft., Upper Perak to Singapore. *Endemic*.

**VACCINIACEAE**

**Agapetes perakensis**, Ridl.
Below Robinson Falls, by riverside, 3700 ft., 11133; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11189; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11634; Top of Falls, 4800 ft., 17756; flr. June, Nov., fruit Jan.
An epiphytic shrub, montane from the Taiping Hills to Fraser Hill. *Endemic*.

**Pentapterygium Scortechinii**, King and Gamble
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10988; summit of Gunong Berembun, 6050 ft., 11117; below Rhododendron Hill, 4000 ft., 11698; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17750; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
An epiphytic shrub, montane, not common on the Main Range, Gunong Batu Puteh, Gunong Berembun (Wray's), Fraser Hill. *Endemic*.

**Vaccinium bancanum**, Miq.
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18036; fruit Nov.

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ERICACEAE

Gaultheria fragrantissima, Wall.
Summit of Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10991; flr. June.
A shrub, rare in the Peninsula, montane on Gunong Korbu
and Gunong Batu Puteh. Distrib: India, Sumatra, Java.

Gaultheria leucocarpa, Bl.
Summit of Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10983; Gunong
Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11681; below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft.,
17846; flr. Jan., June, Nov. Seen on the summit of Gunong
Berembun, 6030 ft., flr. Nov.
A scrambling shrub, not common in the Peninsula at high
altitudes, Gunong Bintang, Kedah, and Perak. Distrib: Su-
matra and Java.

Diplycosia latifolia, Bl.
Below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft., 17840; fruit Nov.
A shrub, montane in the Peninsula on the Main Range, Gu-
nong Tahan and Gunong Benom. Distrib: Sumatra, Java,
Borneo.

Pieris ovalifolia, Don.
Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10971; flr. June.
A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah
Peak, Gunong Tahan and Gunong Korbu. Distrib: India,
Japan.

Rhododendron jasminiflorum, Hook.
Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10975; below
Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17838; flr. June, Nov. Seen
in several other places.
A shrub, montane in the Peninsula from Kedah Peak and the
Taiping Hills down the Main Range to Mt. Ophir, and on
Gunong Tahan. Distrib: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Rhododendron malayanum, Jack.
Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10970; Gunong
Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10987; Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft.,
11065, 11627, 11629; below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft., 17836; flr.
Jan., June, Nov.
A common montane epiphytic shrub, from the Taiping Hills
and Gunong Tahan to Mt. Ophir. Distrib: Sumatra, Java,
Borneo.

Rhododendron Teysmanni, Miq.
nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17825; nr. Batu Brinchang Camp,
5000 ft., 18028; flr. Nov.
An epiphytic shrub, usually montane in the Peninsula, Kedah
Peak and Kelantan to Pahang. Distrib: Sumatra, Java.

Rhododendron Wrayi, King and Gamble
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10995, 10997; Lubok Tamang,
hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10977; Rhododendron Hill, 5100

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
A List of Plants from Cameron's Highlands, Pahang

A montane shrub, occurring on the Main Range and on Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

**MYRSINACEAE**

***Embelia coriacea***, Wall.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17715; flr. Nov.
A stout liane, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

***Embelia myrtillus***, Kurz.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17897; flr. Nov.
A montane shrub, occurring in the Peninsula from Gunong Bintang (Kedah) to Mt. Ophir. *Distrib*: Burma.

***Labisia longistyla***, King and Gamble
Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 11002; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17882; flr. June, Nov.
An undershrub, montane, rare, on the Main Range from Gunong Korbu to Fraser Hill. Endemic.

***Labisia potheria***, Lindl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10915, 11012; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11155; flr. June.
An undershrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Indo-China.

***Ardisia Barnesii***, Ridl.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17961; fruit Nov. (first collection of fruiting specimens of this species).
A montane shrub, rare, Gunong Benom, Gunong Belumut (Johore). Endemic.

***Ardisia colorata***, Roxb.
A shrub or small tree, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. *Distrib*: India to Borneo.

***Ardisia crenata***, Roxb.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11637; Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11692; flr. and fruit Jan.
A bush, common in the Peninsula but usually at low altitudes and in open country and secondary growth. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya, China, Japan.

***Ardisia nr. Hullettii***, Mez.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17963; fruit Nov.

***Ardisia Maingayi***, King and Gamble
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10921; Below Robinson Falls, 4000 ft., 11121; flr. June.

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An undershrub of montane forest, occurring on the Main Range, Gunong Tahan, and Mt. Ophir. Endemic.

**Ardisia montana**, King and Gamble
Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11115; flr. June.

**Ardisia nr. oxyphylla**, Wall.
nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18022; fruit Nov.
Differs in leaf venation from typical A. oxyphylla.

**Ardisia rosea**, King and Gamble
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11173; Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17759; flr. June, Nov.
A small shrub, montane from the Taiping Hills to Gunong Ulu Semangkok, and on Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

**Ardisia theaefolia**, King and Gamble
Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10973; Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10996; Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11630, 17896; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
A small shrub, montane, not common, Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.

**Diospyros Hendersoni**, Ridl.
Below Robinson Falls, 3800 ft., 11138; fruit June.
A shrub, endemic and local.

**OLEACEAE**

**Jasminum Maingayi**, Clarke
A climbing shrub, not uncommon, usually montane. Endemic.

**Linociera lancifolia**, Ridl.
A small tree, rare, montane on Gunong Bubu and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

**ASCLEPIADACEAE**

**Alyxia Forbesii**, King and Gamble
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11642, 11775; fruit Jan.
A slender climber, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills. Penang to Gunong Benom. **Distrib**: Sumatra, Java.

**Tylophora longifolia**, Wight
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17925; flr. Nov.
A slender twiner, hitherto known only in the Peninsula from the Taiping Hills; where it is common above 3000 ft., and from Fraser Hill. **Distrib**: India, Borneo.

**Dischidia astephana**, Scort.
Below Foster’s Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17839; flr. Nov.
A slender epiphytic creeper, common in the hills. Endemic.

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.*
**Dischidia coccinea**, Griff.
A slender epiphytic creeper, not common in the Peninsula, montane on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range, descending to sea-level in Singapore. **Distrib**: Borneo.

**Dischidia monticola**, King and Gamble
Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft., 17994; flr. Nov.
A creeping undershrub, not common on the Main Range. Endemic.

**Dischidia rhodantha**, Ridl.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17915; flr. Nov.
A slender creeper, rare, hitherto known only from the neighbourhood of Fraser Hill. Endemic.

**Fagraea flavidula**, Ridl.
A stout epiphyte, climbing to the tops of tall trees, endemic and local, rare.

**Fagraea lanceolata**, King and Gamble, non Bl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17729; fruit Nov.
An epiphytic climber, known from the Taiping Hills and Fraser Hill. Endemic. A doubtful species, of which flowers have not yet been collected.

**Fagraea oblonga**, King and Gamble
Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11128; flr. June.
An epiphytic climber, montane, not common, Taiping Hills and Fraser Hill. Endemic.

**Cyttophyllum speciosum**, (Bl.) Ridl., var. *montanum*, Ridl.
Summit of Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10992; flr. June.
A small shrub, in the Peninsula known only from this locality. **Distrib**: (of species), Java to the Moluccas.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11196; Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17769; flr. June, Nov.
A shrub, the var. montane from Kedah Peak to Mt. Ophir, the species very rare, collected once only in Singapore. **Distrib**: (species), ?Borneo.

**GENTIANACEAE**

**Crawfurdia Blumei**, G. Don.
Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11685; fruit Jan.
A slender climber, montane in the Peninsula on Gunong Tahan, Gunong Korbu and Gunong Benom. **Distrib**: Sumatra, Java.

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CONVOLVULACEAE

Lettsomia Scortechinii, Prain
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11585 (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); flr. Oct.
A slender climbing shrub, rare, hitherto known only from the Taiping Hills. Endemic.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum torvum, Sw.
Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11111; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17929; flr. June, Nov.
A prickly shrub, common in the Peninsula in waste ground. Distrib: Pantropic.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Torenia atropurpurea, Ridl., var. bicolor, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11032; flr. June.
A herb, montane on the Taiping Hills and on the Main Range, the var. known only from this locality and from the Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.

GESNERACEAE

Aeschynanthus Hildebrandtii, Hemsl.

Aeschynanthus lanceolatus, Ridl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11713; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17921; flr. Jan., Nov.
A creeping epiphyte, montane and rare, known only from this locality and from Fraser Hill.

Aeschynanthus longicalyx, Ridl.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11650; Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft., 17988; flr. Jan., Nov.
A creeping epiphyte, montane, not uncommon on the Main Range, and on Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Aeschynanthus rhododendron, Ridl.
A small erect shrub, not common, Taiping Hills (common), Plus River. Endemic.

Didissandra filicina, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10939, 11006; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11076; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11628; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17954; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
A woody herb, montane on Gunong Korbu, Gunong Chabang and Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
Didissandra Wrayi, Ridl.
Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., on wet rocks, 11139; flr. June.
A woody herb, montane, rare, known only from this locality and from Gunong Batu Puteh. Endemic.

Didymocarpus albina, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11020; below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11126; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17805; common here; flr. June, Nov.
A tall herb, montane on the Main Range. Endemic.

Didymocarpus albinella, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11089; flr. June.
A herb, endemic and local.

Didymocarpus flavus, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10920; below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11125; flr. June.
A woody herb, often montane, but occurring at low altitudes, Upper Perak, Taiping Hills, Sungai Siput, Bukit Kapayang. Distrib: Lower Siam.

Didymocarpus lanceolata, Ridl.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11175; flr. June.
A rare herb, endemic and local.

Didymocarpus reptans, Jack.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11044; flr. June.
A creeping herb, common in the Peninsula. Distrib: Sumatra, Java.

Didymocarpus sulphurea, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, c. 6000 ft., 11032; flr. June.
A woody herb, not uncommon on the Taiping Hills and on the Main Range, and apparently wild in the Waterfall Gardens, Penang. Endemic.

Didymocarpus venusta, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, 3500 ft., 11114; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11212; flr. June.
A herb, montane on the Main Range and Gunong Benom, not common. Endemic.

Cyrtandra pilosa, Bl.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17980; flr. Nov.
A small herb, common in the Peninsula in the hills. Distrib: Tenasserim to New Guinea (?absent from Borneo).

ACANTHACEAE

Staurogyne subglabra, Clarke
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11081, 17810; flr. June, Nov.
An erect herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Distrib: Borneo (s.l. Ridley).

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Strobilanthes albostriatus, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10905; flr. June.
A montane herb, rare, known only from this vicinity and from Upper Perak. Endemic.

Strobilanthes Maingayi, Clarke
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10961; flr. June.
An undershrub, montane on Gunong Raya (Langkawi), Penang Hill, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

Strobilanthes ruficaulis, Ridl.
A herb, montane and rare, known only from this locality. Endemic.

Filetia bracteosa, Clarke
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10914; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17889; flr. June, Nov.
A shrub, endemic and local.

Filetia Ridleyi, Clarke
A herb, montane on the Main Range, occurring also in the Dindings and on the Tahan river. Endemic.

Justicia vasculosa, Wall.
A herb, widely spread in the Peninsula, usually at no great altitude. Distrib: Assam to Tenasserim, Sumatra.

VERBENACEAE

Vitex Millsii, n. sp.
A small tree, branchlets quadrangular, dark coloured when dry, with reddish hairs. Leaves trifoliolate. Leaflets elliptic, the middle leaflet slightly larger than the others, with equally cuneate base, the side leaflets rather broader at the base and unequally cuneate, apex acute; glabrous above, sparsely villous below on the mid-rib and main nerves; 16-21 cms. long, 7-10 cms. broad. Petioles 6-9 cms. long, petiolules of mid leaflets up to 4 cms. long, of side leaflets up to 2 cms., all pubescent.
Cymes axillary and opposite, red-pubescent, 2-2.5 cms. long. Bracts narrowly lanceolate, 2 mms. long. Calyx campanulate. 5-6 mms. long, villous with reddish hairs, lobes short, acute, persistent. Corolla lemon-yellow, 1 cm. long, pubescent without, glabrous within except for a ring of hairs at the insertion of the stamens; shortly two-lipped, upper lip two-lobed, lobes equal, oblong, blunt; lower lip three-lobed, the mid-lobe longer than the others, broad, retuse at apex. Stamens included, filaments glabrous, anther cells oblong with a short blunt appendage. Ovary glabrous, style glabrous, stout. Fruit unknown.

Journal Malayan Branch | Vol. V,
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17958; flr. Nov.
This species is apparently intermediate between V. longisepala and V. vestita.

**LABIATAE**

*Scutellaria discolor*, Colebr.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11000; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11195, 11771; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11655; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17819; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
A slender herb, usually but not always montane, Kedah Peak to Perak and Pahang. *Distrib*: India, Java.

*Gomphostemma oblongum*, Wall. var. *setosa*, Ridl.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17872; fruit Nov.
A woody herb, montane, the species widely spread in the Peninsula but not common, Kedah Peak to Johore, the var. known only from this locality and from the Semangkok Pass. *Distrib*: India, Siam, Indo-China.

**AMARANTACEAE**

*Amaranthus paniculatus*, Linn.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11030; flr. June.
Cultivated by Sakai. A N. American herb.

*Cyathula prostrata*, Bl.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17939; flr. Nov.
A common weed in waste ground in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

**POLYGONACEAE**

*Polygonum chinense*, Linn.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11773; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17923; flr. Jan., Nov.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17924; flr. Nov.
A scrambling shrub, montane on the Main Range. *Distrib*: Sumatra.

**NEPENTHACEAE**

*Nepenthes gracillima*, Ridl.
Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17752.
A climbing shrub, montane on Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Endemic.

*Nepenthes Macfarlanei*, Hemsl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17874, 17878.
A climber, montane, Gunong Bubu, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Endemic.

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Nepenthes sanguinea, Lindl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11067; below Foster’s Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17841.
A climber, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Bubu, Gunong Tahan, the Main Range, Gunong Benom and Mt. Ophir. *Distrib.* Borneo.

**Piperaceae**

Peperomia ?Maxwellana, C. DC.
Piper ?boehmeriaefolium, Wall.
Below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11707; fruit Jan.
Piper cyrtostachys, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11090; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11581 (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11707; flr. and fruit Jan., June.
An erect herb, rare, known only from this vicinity.
Piper magnibaccum, C. DC.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17719; fruit Nov.
A climbing herb, montane, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.
Piper ?semangkoanum, C. DC.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17740; flr. Nov,
Piper stylosum, Miq.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10927; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11078; flr. June,
A small erect shrub. common in the Peninsula usually at low altitudes. *Distrib.* Sumatra, Borneo.

**Lauraceae**

Endiandra Maingayi, Hook. fil.
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18034; fruit Nov.
A tree, not common, usually in the lowlands, Perak and Malacca. Endemic.
Sakai name: Selepak.

Cinnamomum mollissimum, Hook. fil.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18005; sterile specimens only.
A shrub or small tree, not common, Penang and Perak. Endemic.

Cinnamomum Scortechinii, Gamble, var. selangorens, Ridl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11207; flr. June.
A tree, rare, the species known from Ulu Batang Padang, the var. from Gunong Ulu Kali (Selangor). Endemic.

Cinnamomum ?velutinum, Ridl.
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp. 5000 ft., 18038; leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: Baloi.
A List of Plants from Cameron's Highlands, Pahang

Litsea citrata, Bl.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17916; sterile.
A small tree occurring in the Peninsula in clearings in the hills. *Distrib*: India to China, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Lindera selangorensis, Ridley.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11018; flr. June.
A small tree, montane, not common on the Main Range. Endemic.

**THYMELACEAE**

Daphne composita, Gilg.
A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula, on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Burma, Sumatra, Java.

**LORANTHACEAE**

*Loranthus Lobbii*, Hook. fil.
Below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11702; fruit Jan.
A parasitic shrub, common and variable from sea-level up to about 5000 ft. Endemic.

*Loranthus pulcher*, DC.
A parasitic shrub, not uncommon in the Peninsula from the Adang Islands to Selangor, usually at some altitude. *Distrib*: Tenasserim, Siam.

*Elytranche avenis*, Don.
Below Foster's Hill, in swamp, 4800 ft., 17850; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17876; flr. Nov.
A parasitic shrub, usually montane in the Peninsula, Setul, Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills, Gunong Bubu, the Dindings, Fraser Hill, Gunong Tahan, Ulu Batang Padang, Gunong Benom. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java.

*Lepeosteges Kingii*, Gamble.
Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11689; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17826; flr. Jan., Nov.
A parasitic shrub, usually montane, Taiping Hills to Johore. Endemic.

**SANTALACEAE**

*Henslowia Ridleyi*, Gamble.
Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11623; fruit Jan.
A parasitic climber, montane on Gunong Tahan, the Main Range and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

**BALANOPHORACEAE**

*Balanophora globosa*, Jungh.
Nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., s. n.; flr. Nov.
A parasite, montane on the Main Range, Gunong Tahan and Mt. Ophir. *Distrib*: Burma to Java and Borneo.

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Balanophora multibrachiata, Fawcett
Tubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10968; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17704; flr. June, Nov.
A parasite, montane in the Peninsula from the Taiping Hills to Johore. *Distrib*: Sumatra.

EUPHOBIAEAE

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11150, 17817; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11660; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
A shrub, endemic and local.

Daphniphyllum lancifolium, Hook. fil.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18006; ?nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18046; fruit Nov.
A tree, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Hijau, Taiping Hills. Endemic.
Sakai names: *Rassia* (18006); *Gempok* (18046).

Baccaurea parvißora, Muell. Arg.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10937; flr. June.
A small tree, common in the Peninsula in the lowlands. *Distrib*: Burma, Sumatra, Borneo.

Macaranga denticulata, Muell. Arg.
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18040; flr. Nov.
A small tree, not uncommon in the Peninsula usually at low altitudes. *Distrib*: India, Sumatra, Java.
Sakai name: *Sepat*.

Macaranga triloba, Muell. Arg.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10949; flr. June.
A small tree, common in the Peninsula in secondary growth. *Distrib*: Mergui, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

URTICAEEAE

Ficus chartacea, Wall., var. torulosa, King.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11181.
A shrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level up to about 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Burma.

Ficus cuspidata, Reinw.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., tree hanging over river, 17983.
The typical form.
A shrub or tree, rare, hitherto known in the Peninsula only from the Taiping Hills. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Ficus diversifolia, Bl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11077.
A bush, epiphytic or not, common in the Peninsula and very variable. *Distrib*: Malay Archipelago.

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
Ficus hirta, Vahl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10948.
A shrub or small tree, not common in the Peninsula, doubtfully also from Ulu Gombak (Selangor). *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya, China.

Ficus pomifera, Wall.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., by riverbank, 10932.
A tree, not very common in the Peninsula from Upper Perak to Johore. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

Ficus pyriformis, Hook. and Arn., var.
Bertam river nr. Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11043; below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11703.
A shrub, not very common in the Peninsula, usually montane. *Distrib*: India to Tenasserim and S. China.

Ficus rostrata, Lam.
Lubok Tamang, by riverbank, 3500 ft., 10945; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11776.
A climbing or erect shrub, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: India to Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

Ficus variolosa, Lindl.
Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17761; ?below Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17837.
A shrub or small tree, not common in the Peninsula, Taiping Hills. *Distrib*: Hongkong.

Pellionia Duvanana, N. E. Br., var. viridis, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10999; flr. June.
A creeping herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Tenasserim, Siam, Cambodia.

Pellionia javanica, Wedd.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17799; flr. Nov.
A creeping herb, not common in the north of the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Java.

Elatostemma acuminatum, Bring.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11013; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17798; flr. June, Nov.
A herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills, usually near streams. *Distrib*: India to Java.

Elatostemma platyphyllum, Wedd.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17966; flr. Nov.
A large herb, not common in the Peninsula, Penang, Perak, Selangor. *Distrib*: India.

Pouzolzia vinimea, Wedd.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10943; flr. June.
A small herb, usually montane in the Peninsula, Upper Perak, Kelantan and the Main Range. *Distrib*: India to Java and Borneo.
JUGLANDACEAE

Engelhardtia Wallichiana, Lindl.
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18037, leaf and wood specimens only.
A tree, montane, not common, Penang, Taiping Hills, Fraser Hill. Endemic.
Sakai name: Pa’ar.

CUPULIFERAE

Pasania Bennetii, Gamble
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18001; leaf and wood specimens only.
A tree, in the Peninsula near the sea and also montane. 
Distrib: Sumatra, Bangka, Borneo, Philippines.
Sakai name (for all Pasanian): Kais.

Pasania ?sundaica, Oerst.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11010; flr. June.

Pasania sp.
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18053; young fruit Nov.

Castanopsis ?Hulletti, King
Sakai name: Kais.

ORCHIDACEAE

Microstylis micrantha, Hook. fil.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17946; flr. Nov.
A creeping herb, not very common in the Peninsula, montane on the Taiping Hills, and occurring also in Malacca, Johore and Singapore. Distrib: Borneo.

Liparis compressa, Lindl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11772: Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17785; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17986; flr. Jan., Nov., and in H. B. S., March 1926.
An epiphyte, not common in the Peninsula, montane on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Distrib: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines.

Platyclinis odorata, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft., 11116; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft. (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); flr. June, Oct.
An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Bubu and on the Main Range at Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Sarcopodium geminatum, Kranzl.
An epiphyte, montane on Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Distrib: Java.

Dendrobium clarissimum, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10962; flr. June.
An epiphyte, rare, known only from this locality.
Bulbophyllum brevipes, Ridl.
Gunong Berembut, c. 5000 ft., 11095; flr. June.
A small epiphyte, rare, hitherto known only from Bujong Malacca, Perak. Endemic.

Bulbophyllum (Monaumbella) Hodgsoni, n. sp.
Rhizome creeping, pseudobulbs crowded, globose, 7-8 mms. through. Leaf one, lanceolate, 5-6 cms. long. Peduncle filiform, pale straw colour when dry, up to 10 cms. long with a minute amplexicaul bract.
Upper sepal narrow, linear oblong, 1.2 cms. long, laterals narrowly lanceolate, reddish-brown, 2 cms. long. Petals minute, oblong, blunt, about 3 mms. long. Lip triangular-ovate, cordate, grooved, ending in a long blunt subulate fleshy point; the total length of the lip, including the point, 6 mms., the point half as long. Arms of column very long, triangular at base, ending in long points.

Bulbophyllum maximum, Ridl.
Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11215; flr. June; Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., Sands s.n.
An epiphyte, rare, known also from Bujong Malacca (Perak). Endemic.

Bulbophyllum microglossum, Ridl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11068; flr. June.
An epiphyte, montane, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Tahan.

Bulbophyllum Skeatianum, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10965; Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11618; below Gunong Terbakar, 3500 ft., 11697; flr. Jan., June.
A small epiphyte, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Tahan.

Dendrochilum angustifolium, Ridl.
An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Tahan, the Main Range and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Dendrochilum spathulatum, Ridl.
Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17795; flr. in H. B. S., Jan., 1926.
An epiphyte, rare in the Peninsula, hitherto known only from the Tahan river. Distrib: Sumatra.

Eria brunea, Ridl.
Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11122; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17749; top of Falls, 4800 ft., 17796; flr. June, Nov., and in H. B. S, Feb., 1926.
An epiphyte, not common in the Peninsula, Taiping Hills, the Main Range, Gunong Benom. Endemic.

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Eria floribunda, Lindl.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11178, 11190; flr. June.
An epiphyte, common in the Peninsula from sea-level up to
5000 ft. *Distrib*: Tenasserim to Java, Borneo, Philippines.

Eria longifolia, Hook. fil.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17741; flr. Nov.
An epiphyte, montane on the Taiping Hills, the Main Range,
Gunong Benom and Gunong Tahan. *Distrib*: Sumatra,
Borneo.

Eria Ridleyi, Rolfe
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11144, 11710; below Foster's Hill,
in swamp, 4800 ft., 17842; nr. Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft.,
18027; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Raya (Langkawi), Bukit
Besar (Jalor), Taiping Hills, the Main Range and Gunong
Benom. Endemic.

Eria Scortechinii, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, 5500-6000 ft., 11098, 11686; Rhododen-
An epiphyte, or on rocks, montane on the Main Range,
Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Trichosoria aporina, Kranzl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17872; flr. Nov.
An epiphyte, montane, not common, Kedah Peak, Taiping
Hills, Main Range. Endemic.

Trichosoria pyrrotricha, Ridl.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17914; flr. Nov.
An epiphyte, montane on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan
and the Main Range. Endemic.

Phreatia listrophora, Ridl.
A small epiphyte, not common in the hills, Gunong Raya
(Langkawi), Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan, Fraser Hill,
Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Tainia Maingayi, Hook. fil.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., Sands, s.n.; flr. July.
A creeping terrestrial herb, not common, Kedah Peak, Ke-
lantan, Penang, the Main Range. Endemic.

Tainia speciosa, Bl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11113; flr. June.
A terrestrial herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula, montane,
Kedah Peak, the Main Range, Gunong Tahan, Mt. Ophir,

Spathoglottis aurea, Lindl.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 11140; flr. June.
A terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula, common.
*Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Calanthe angustifolia, Lindl.
A terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills, the Main Range, and Gunong Benom. Distrib: Sumatra, Java.

Calanthe veratrifolia, R. Br.
A terrestrial herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula from the Taiping Hills to S. Johore. Distrib: India to Australia.

Dilochia Cantleyi, Ridl.
Gunong Berembun, 5000 ft., 11680; below Foster’s Hill, in swamp, 4800 ft., 17848; flr. Jan., Nov.
A terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak, in Kelantan, on Gunong Tahan, the Main Range, and Gunong Bubu. Distrib: India to Australia.

Coelogyne carnea, Hook. fil.
Gunong Berembun, 5000 ft., 11094; top of Falls, 4800 ft., 17771; flr. June, and in H. B. S., Feb., 1926.
An epiphyte, or not, montane on Gunong Bintang (Kedah), Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan, the Main Range and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Coelogyne speciosa, Lindl.
Below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11131; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11177, 11656; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17710; top of Falls, 4500 ft., 17783; flr. June, Jan., Nov., and in H. B. S., Feb., 1926.
An epiphyte, common in the Peninsula from Penang to Singapore, montane in the north, descending to sea-level in the south. Distrib: Java, Borneo.

Coelogyne tomentosa, Lindl.
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., on the ground in open dry places, 10978; Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11039; below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11135; flr. June.
An epiphyte, or not, montane in the Peninsula in Penang, on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan, the Main Range, Gunong Benom and Mt. Ophir. Distrib: Sumatra, Borneo.

Crinonia Elizabethiana, Ridl.
Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17865; flr. in H. B. S., April, 1926.
An epiphyte, not common, montane on Gunong Tahan and Gunong Ulu Riang. Endemic.

Crinonia parvilora, Pfitzer
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17881; flr. Nov.
An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Bintang (Kedah), the Main Range, Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Chelistleone perakensis, Ridl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft.; (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); flr. Oct.

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Appendicula lancifolia, Hook. fil.
Nr. Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11040; flr. June.
An epiphyte, montane in the Peninsula on Bukit Besar (Jalor) the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

Corysanthes mucronata, Bl.
Summit of Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., in Sphagnum, 17883; flr. Nov.
A tiny tuberous herb, rare in the Peninsula, Kedah Peak, Gunong Belumut (Johore). Distrib: Java.

Tropidia curculigoides, Lindl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10951; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17985; flr. June, Nov.
A terrestrial herb, common in the Peninsula from Kedah Peak to Singapore, montane in the north. Distrib: India, Borneo.

Anoectochilus Reinwardtii, Bl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11107; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17975; flr. June, Nov.
A small terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Distrib: Sumatra, Java, Ambonina.

Hetaeria elata, Hook. fil.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11058; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11194; flr. June.
A terrestrial herb, rare, Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.

Cryptostylis arachnites, Bl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11058; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17733; flr. June, Nov.
A terrestrial herb, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5500 ft. Distrib: India, Sumatra, Java, Philippines.

Ceratostylis cryptantha, Ridl.
A small epiphyte, not common, montane on Penang Hill, the Taiping Hills, Fraser Hill. Endemic.

ZINGIBERACEAE

Globba aurantiaca, Miq.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17968; flr. Nov.
A herb, common in the Peninsula up to 5000 ft. Distrib: Sumatra, Borneo.

Globba cernua, Bak.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10924; flr. June.
A herb, common in the hills from the Taiping Hills to Negeri Sembilan. Endemic.

Globba macranthera, Ridl.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11651; flr. Jan.
A herb, rare, known only from this neighbourhood.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
Globba regalis, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10930; flr. June.
A tall herb, rare, known only from this locality and from Gunong Menuuang Gasing (Selangor).

Hedychium paludosum, n. sp.
A tall terrestrial herb with thick aromatic rhizome. Leaves oblong lanceolate cuspidate, glabrous except for a slight pubescence along their edges, 25-30 cms. long, 4.5-6 cms. broad. Petiole 1 cm. long or less. Ligule glabrous, up to 5 cms. long.
Inflorescence lax, about 25 cms. long. Peduncle up to 12 cms. long, glabrous below, sparsely silky-hairy above, with midway a single broadly lanceolate bract, silky hairy on the outside.
Flowers two or three from each bract; the lower floral bracts oblong blunt, glabrous inside, sparsely golden-hairy outside, 2.5 cms. long; upper ones shorter and narrower.
Calyx tube narrow, tubular, densely silky-hairy, 4 cms. long. Corolla tube exceeding calyx tube by 2.5 cms., lobes linear, broadening towards the tips, acute, 3 cms. long; staminodes broader, as long; lip 3 cms. long, narrow, deeply bilobed. Stamen 6 cms. long, filament slender; anther broad, the cells prolonged below into short blunt horns. Stigma narrowly cup-shaped, with long hairs on the edge. Flowers pure white except for the brilliant red stamen. Fruit unknown.
Below Foster's Hill, in swamp, 4800 ft., 17844, abundant; flr. Nov.

Camptandra latifolia, Ridl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11061; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11180; flr. June.

Camptandra ovata, Ridl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17727; flr. Nov.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Curculigo latifolia, Dryand
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11085; flr. June.
A stemless herb, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to above 6000 ft. Distrib: Indo-Malaya.

Curculigo recurvata, Dryand
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17971; flr. Nov.
A tuberous herb, not common in the Peninsula, but abundant where it occurs, Taiping Hills, Negri Sembilan, Singapore (Botanic Gardens). Distrib: India to China and Australia.

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BURMANNIACEAE
Burmannia longifolia, Becc.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11060; Gunong Berembun, 5500 ft., 11690; flr. Jan., June.
A herb, common in the Peninsula in the hills. Distrib: Borneo to the Philippines and New Guinea.

TACCACEAE
Tacca cristata, Jack
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10969; flr. June.
A tuberous herb, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 4000 ft. Distrib: Burma.

LILIACEAE
Ophiopogon intermedius, Don, var. macranthus, Ridl.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11780; flr. Jan.
A herb, rare, the var. known only from this locality. Distrib: (of species), Himalaya.

Disporum pullum, Salisb.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11038; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11143; flr. June.
A herb, rare in the Peninsula, known only from this vicinity. Distrib: India, Sumatra, Java, China.

Smilax laevis, Wall.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17891; flr. Nov.
A slender climber, montane in the Peninsula from Kelah Peak to Johore. Distrib: Borneo, S. China.

Smilax myosotiflora, DC.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11171; flr. June.
A slender climber, common in the Peninsula from Kelah Peak to Singapore. Distrib: Lower Siam, Java.

COMMELINACEAE
Pollia thyrsiflora, Endl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11019; flr. June.
A herb, common in the Peninsula both at low and high altitudes. Distrib: Andamans to the Philippines and New Guinea.

Commelina obliqua, Ham.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10907; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11653; Tanah Rata, clearing, 4800 ft., 17950; flr. Jan., June, Nov.
A herb, not very common in the Peninsula, Perlis, Kedah, Upper Perak, Ginting Bidai (Selangor). Distrib: India to Borneo.

PALMAE
Pinanga polymorpha, Becc.
Nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17832; fruit Nov.
A small palm, montane on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
Calamus elegans, Ridl.
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18017; fruit Nov.
A slender climber, montane, not common, Gunong Tahan, Bujong Malacca, Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Pandanaceae

Freycinetia montana, Ridl.
Lubok Tamang, by the river, 3500 ft., 11009; flr. June.
A climbing shrub, not common, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

Araceae

Arisaema anomalum, Hemsl.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11005; flr. June.
A tuberous herb, montane on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

Arisaema filiforme, Bl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17703; flr. Nov.
A tuberous herb, rare in the Peninsula, known only from this locality. Distrib: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Arisaema Roxburghii, Kunth.
Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10942; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11084, ?17801; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11170, 11663; flr. Jan., June.
A tuberous herb, not uncommon in the hills from Pulau Adang to Selangor and Pahang. Endemic.

Alocasia Beccarii, Engl.
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11167; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11182, 11666; flr. Jan., fruit June.
A creeping herb, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills and Main Range. Distrib: Borneo.

Homalomena purpurascens, Schott.
Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17758; flr. Nov.
A small herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula, particularly in the south. Distrib: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

Schismatoglottis ?mutata, Hook. fil.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17979; fruit Nov.

Scindapsus Scortechinii, Hook. fil.
No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11783; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17748; flr. Jan., Nov.
A climbing shrub, montane, not uncommon in the Peninsula. Distrib: Lower Siam.

Amydrium humile, Schott.
Robinson Falls, 4000 ft., 11120; flr. June.
A long creeping plant, not common in the Peninsula, but abundant where it occurs. Penang Hill, Bujong Malacca. Distrib: ?Sumatra, Borneo.

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CYPARACEAE

*Mariscus Dregeanu*, Kunth.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17943.

*Carex cruciata*, Vahl., var.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17941.

*Gahnia javanica*, Mor.
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10900.
A large sedge, montane in the Peninsula, common from Kedah Peak to Johore. *Distrib*: W. Malaysia to Polynesia.

GRAMINEAE

*Paspalum conjugatum*, Berg.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17944.
A common grass in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Panropic, of S. America origin.

*Oplismenus compositus*, Beauv.
Tanah Rata, clearing, 4800 ft., 17934.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17940.
A tall grass; endemic and local.

*Isachne albens*, Trin.
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17927.

*Isachne javana*, Nees.
Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10993: below Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17843.
A grass, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills. *Distrib*: Burma, Java, Borneo.

*Setaria plicata*, Cooke
Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17947.

*Bambusa elegans*, Ridl.
Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17887: sterile; common on ridge tops, forming thickets; common on Gunong Batu Brinchang at about 6000 ft., forming a dense growth on the tops of narrow ridges amongst Sphagnum.
A small bamboo, rare, known also from Fraser Hill. Endemic.

CONIFERAE

*Podocarpus imbricatus*, Bl.
Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., Forest Dept. 10937.

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,*
A tree, montane in the Peninsula from Kedah Peak to Johore.  
*Distrib*: Burma to the Philippines and Hainan.

**Podocarpus neriifolius**, Don  
Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17745.  
A tall tree, montane in the Peninsula from Penang to Johore.  
*Distrib*: India to China and New Guinea.

**Dacrydium Beccarii**, Parl  
Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., on ridge top, 18025.  
A shrub or dwarf tree, montane in the Peninsula.  
*Distrib*: Borneo.

**Dacrydium elatum**, Wall.  
Several large trees seen below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft.  
A tall tree, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills.  
*Distrib*: Tonkin to Fiji through the Malay Archipelago.
The Geology of Malacca, with a Geological Map and Special Reference to Laterite.

By J. B. Scrivenor,

Geologist, Federated Malay States.

The Settlement of Malacca has an area of only 720 square miles, but is very well equipped with roads, which exceed 250 miles in length, and make an examination of the geology of the country less arduous than is usually the case in British Malaya. This paper is the result of work in the Settlement carried out in connection with the geological survey of British Malaya. The first work was done in 1906. After that hardly any information was obtained until 1926, when I was able to spend two months in preparing a geological map, which is published with this paper, and is reduced from the 1916 map of Malacca Territory, scale 1 inch = 1 mile, on which the field-observations were recorded.

Physical features.

Nearly half of the northern boundary of Malacca is granite, rising to hills of moderate height (e.g. Bukit Manis, 556 ft.; Bukit Ayer Tembusu, 520 ft.; Bukit Putus, 689 ft.; Bukit Punggor, 1304 ft.; Bukit Batang Malaka, 1419 ft.). To the north, in Negri Sembilan, are higher granite hills. To the south there are very conspicuous features. The country is formed of low hills and beautiful valleys planted with rice. Excepting Forest Reserves and Rubber Protection Belts nearly the whole Settlement is cultivated, rice and rubber being the chief products. The rivers are small. The coast is in part sandy, in part mangrove-mud. There are rocky headlands of laterite at Tanjong Bras Basa and Tanjong Kling. Bukit Bruang, 564 ft., near Malacca Town, appears to owe its existence to quartz-veins in phyllites.

Phyllites and altered calcareous rocks.

The oldest rocks in Malacca are phyllites (micaceous slates) and altered calcareous rocks. They are believed, on evidence obtained elsewhere, to be of Carboniferous age, but in Malacca there is no direct evidence of age at all. Generally the phyllites are soft owing to weathering. The best specimens I obtained were from the underground tin-workings at Chin Chin, east of Jasin, where they contain tourmaline. At Tanjong Kling and at Tanjong Bras Basa the original rock is replaced by limonite (hydrated iron oxide). The map shows that the dip of the phyllites varies greatly, indicating great disturbance. Generally, the soil above the phyllites contains large blocks of limonite that frequently preserve the structure of the phyllites which they have
replaced and are a valuable guide in field-work to the nature of the rock under the soil. These, and the limonite on the coast, are familiar as "laterite." Whether they should be called laterite or not is a question to be discussed later.

The phyllites occur on the west of the granite and on the east again in the neighbourhood of Jasim and Chin Chin. Between Chin Chin and Asahan, however, is a large outcrop of a different rock, which has been quarried. This is a hard, light-coloured rock whose mineral composition indicates that it is an altered calcareous rock. From surface indications I believe this rock continuous to, or near, Asahan, but the quarry at Chabau is the only place I know of where it is well exposed. At Chabau, these Carboniferous rocks form a narrow belt about three miles wide between the granite of Malacca, and the granite of Mt. Ophir, 4187 ft., and Gunong Meriong, 1650 ft., in Johore. North of Mt. Ophir, and beyond the Malacca boundary, limestone was found near Bukit Kadanak in a drill-hole about twenty-five years ago by Mr. R. W. Pawle while prospecting for the Borneo Co., Ltd. and I have no doubt this Chabau rock is the result of intense alteration of limestone by the granite. The outcrops resemble limestone outcrops. The chief constituent minerals are quartz, calcite, garnet, pyroxene, wollastonite, biotite, and pyrite. The garnet, coloured a dull red, is conspicuous and forms veins in the north face of the quarry.

On the road between Durian Tunggal and Selandar rocks of this group are altered to hornblende-schist at the granite-junction.

Near the fifth mile on the road to Alor Gajah from Malacca Town some fine sandy beds have been included in this group for want of evidence that would justify separating them from neighbouring phyllites.

Quartzite and shale.

This group is believed to form part of the widespread Triassic quartzite and shale formation of British Malaya, though, as in the case of the phyllites and altered calcareous rocks, no direct evidence of age is available in Malacca. The shales are largely altered to phyllites.

There are two outcrops of these rocks marked on the map, one between Lubok China and Sempang Ampat, the other on the eastern boundary. The latter it must be confessed is largely conjectural. These rocks have been mapped in Johore and must end against the granite somewhere in Malacca as shown on the map.

In the other outcrop, however, there is good evidence of quartzite, but the dividing line between this group and the older group is obscure.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The granite.

The granite in Malacca was intruded into the Carboniferous and Triassic rocks and is therefore younger than them. In the north of the Settlement there is abundant hard granite. Hard aplite, a fine-grained granitic rock, is found near Bukit Batu Tiga. In the south hard granite was seen at Umbai, on the islands off the coast near Umbai, and at and near Bukit Punchor. There are granite-quarries between Tampin and Sempang Ampat, between Selandar and Asahan, and on Pulau Besar. The granite in the vicinity of Tampin is porphyritic, that is, it contains large crystals of orthoclase. On Pulau Besar and at some other localities it is not porphyritic. The map shows a continuous outcrop from the north to Umbai, Serkam, and Merlimau. In the centre of the Settlement, however, about Kesang, Ayer Panas, and Bemban, the evidence is poor. It is usually easy to recognize a granitic soil, but in the locality mentioned I think there are numerous granitic intrusions into stratified rocks. Such intrusions can be seen in the old tin-mines near Kesang, but mapping granitic intrusions and stratified rocks separately is impossible on a small scale map, so I have coloured the whole area as granite.

The large outcrop of granite in Malacca is the southern end of the Main Range of the Peninsula; its northern termination is between the Patani and Telubin Rivers in Lower Siam.

Towards the west of the Settlement are two small granitic outcrops on the coast. That stretching from Tanjong Bedara to Bukit Punchor contains hard granite. The other, stretching from near Tanjong Bras Basa to near Tanjong Dahan, is of soft granite-aplite.

Near Malacca Town there is evidence of granitic intrusions. Close to the top of Bukit Tinggi is a granitic rock with muscovite, while in a ditch below Bukit China I found a white clay which on being washed yielded quartz, muscovite, and rutile. In 1906 I was shown an outcrop of hard granite near Malacca Town, but in those days there was no map and I did not record its position, nor could I find it again in 1926.

Soil derived from the granitic rocks usually has very little limonite, or "laterite" in it, compared with soil derived from the stratified rocks. Plates of white mica (muscovite) are common in this granitic soil, particularly in the neighbourhood of Serkam and Merlimau.

Recent deposits.

The recent deposits found in Malacca are:—1. alluvium; 2. beach-sand and the mud and sand on the sea-floor; 3. laterite. Regarding the alluvium there is nothing of special interest to note.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
It provides the most fertile ground for cultivation and is mostly utilized for rice-fields. The beach sand and sea-floor, however, are interesting in that they contain tin-ore, and will be considered under mineral deposits. Laterite also is of interest and will be discussed in the final section of this paper.

Mineral deposits.

Malacca has been a settled country for so long that unknown mineral deposits of any value can hardly be expected to exist. In the early days of European settlement, after the arrival of the Portuguese in 1511, gold was brought from other parts of the Peninsula to Malacca. There were no geographical obstacles to the whole present rice-bearing area of Malacca being occupied by Malays. Intercourse between foreign Malays and Malacca Malays certainly took place. Gold must have been known to exist in the neighbourhood of Gemas, Gemencheh, and Mt. Ophir, just beyond Malacca’s borders. Foreigners would be attracted by this, and it is difficult to believe that the available deposits of gold and tin-ore in Malacca did not become known at an early date.

The information that we have to-day is that there are 1. old gold-workings, 2. tin-workings inland, and 3. tin-ore on the coast and the sea-bed.

The old gold-workings are in the north-east of the Settlement, near Asahan, and are a continuation of the Negri Sembilan and Johore gold-workings. Whether Asiatics are still winning gold in either of these States I do not know, but in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for December 1891 (No. 24) there is an interesting reference on pp. 81-82 by Dr. W. Bott to early work. Dr. Bott, who was then Government Analyst, Straits Settlements, reported on an “Alleged Discovery of Mercury in Malacca” and in a note to his paper quotes from Cameron’s “Malayan India” to the effect that about 1864 Captain Playfair discovered at the base of St. Paul’s Hill, in part of old Portuguese Government buildings, the remains of a store of mercury that had been brought there in connection with gold-mining on Mount Ophir. This would probably have been towards the close of the sixteenth century. Now, however, gold-mining is dead in Malacca, the only trace of it being small shallow, surface excavations near Asahan, in the triangle formed by the Johore boundary and the Asahan and Chabau roads.

Tin-mining not only still continues, but its possibilities for the future have interested miners considerably in recent years.

The tin-workings inland are in the neighbourhood of Kesang and Jasir. Those at Kesang are in rolling country, where granitic intrusions have invaded phyllites. In July of 1926 there were a few Chinese working near the Kesang-Durian Tunggal road, but 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
it is obvious that the best values have been extracted. Hydraulic-working with monitors would be worth considering for what remains if tailings could be kept from fouling the Sungei Kesang. I have no information about the actual tin-contents of the ground now.

The workings near Jasin are south of the village Chin Chin, in and near a Rubber Protection Belt of jungle. No granite is visible here. The country rock is phyllite with tourmaline, and traversing it are small veins containing tin-ore. On the surface the phyllites are covered by a thick cap of hard laterite, sometimes reaching ten feet or more, which is stanniferous where there was a vein in the phyllite replaced by the laterite. These veins have been worked for many years. They form a "stockwork" that would have been a valuable property if worked on a large scale before Chinese miners began "picking out the eyes." I first visited the Chin Chin mines in 1906. At that time there was a flourishing Chinese Kongsi at work on the last rich outcrops left; now a Singapore Company is about to attempt working what remains on a large scale.

Tin-ore occurs on the coast and on the sea-bed off the shore of Malacca, the chief source of which I believe to be the small patch of granite between Sungei Baru village and the mouth of the Linggi River. The rock here is soft and fine-grained granite-aplite, in which, close to the shore, is an old lampan, between Tanjong Serai and Tanjong Bras Basa, near the junction of phyllites and aplite. In December 1905 I went to this part of the coast from Port Dickson with the late Mr. Warnford Locke, then General Manager of the Raub Australian Gold Mines. A small suction-dredge was being operated by Mr. Gunn to prospect the sea-bed. It had been working for two years, and some time later a dredge was sent up from Singapore to work on a large scale but was unsatisfactory. In 1905 Malays were working on the beach. Tin-ore can be concentrated in pans there now. Near Tanjong Dahan the sea has concentrated the sea-sand and left a strip of black sand on the beach. Some of this was collected and analysed. The mineral-analysis (after removing quartz) was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Magnetic</th>
<th>Non-magnetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ilmenite and tourmaline</td>
<td>Rutile, anatase, zircon, and cassiterite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82.4%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The original sample with the quartz, was assayed for tin and was found to contain 0.29%. This is about equivalent to eight katis per cubic yard, but the amount of black sand available is very small and concentration of the cassiterite would be difficult.

The tin-ore on the sea-bed has certainly been distributed to some extent by tides; but how far it extends down the coast of Malacca I do not know. Prospectors are at work again and it is to be hoped that the values will prove high enough for dredging.
The extent of the aplite out to sea is unknown. In the old lampan small veins traverse the aplite. Such veins are the probable source of the ore on the sea-bed.

In turning over the pages of No. 24 of the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society I came by chance on a note (pp. 166, 167) headed "Diamonds in the Malay Peninsula" and containing a quotation from Garcia da Orta to the effect that diamonds of the class called old-rock diamonds occurred at the Strait of Tanjam in the Territory of Malacca (the original text was in Latin). "They are few but valuable; however, they have one fault, that they are heavy, wherefore they are more valued by the sellers than by the buyers." There is nothing remarkable in the alleged diamonds being more valued by the sellers than by the buyers; it is a common divergence of opinion in commercial transactions; but where is the Strait of Tanjam? I suspect that quartz-crystals were the stones described; but perhaps anyone who can find the Strait of Tanjam will find a treasure.

In the Raffles Museum, Singapore, I found in 1922 a specimen of stolzite, lead tungstate, said to come from Malacca. Nothing was known of its history. The specimen is now in the Geological Department.

**Hot-springs.**

Before discussing the laterite of Malacca I will mention briefly the hot-springs. Dr. W. Bott wrote a paper in 1891 on "The Thermal Springs of Selangor and Malacca" in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (No. 24 pp. 43-62) in which a French author, Stanislas Meunier, is quoted as having claimed to have proved that tin-ore had been deposited from the water of either the Ayer Panas hot-spring or that at Cheras in Selangor, it is not clear from which the specimen described came. This claim has since been totally disproved (Jones, W. R. Geological Magazine. 1914, pp. 537-541), and was severely criticized by Dr. Bott. For the details of Dr. Bott's analyses the reader is referred to his paper. He mentions three hot-springs; one at Cherana Puteh, in the jungle (not marked on the map), the well-known spring near Alor Gajah, near the 19th milestone, and the spring at Ayer Panas.

**Laterite.**

"What is laterite?" That is a question that I have often been asked, and that was the theme of a protracted discussion in the Geological Magazine, beginning in 1909. "Laterite" is a name first used by F. Buchanan in 1807 in a publication "Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar." Writing 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
of iron-ore he says:—"In all the hills of the country the ore is found forming beds, veins, or detached masses in the stratum of indurated clay, that is to be afterwards described, and of which the greater parts of the hills of Malabar consists. What I have called indurated clay is one of the most valuable materials for building. It is diffused in immense masses, without any appearance of stratification, and is placed over the granite which forms the basis of Malayala. It is full of cavities and pores and contains a very large quantity of iron in the form of red and yellow ochres. In the mass, while excluded from the air, it is so soft, that any iron instrument readily cuts it, and is dug up in square masses with a pickaxe, and immediately cut into the shape wanted with a trowel, or large knife. It very soon after becomes as hard as a brick, and resists the air and water much better than any bricks I have seen in India. As it is usually cut into the form of bricks for building, in several of the native dialects it is called the brick stone (Itica culha). The most proper English name would be Laterite, from Lateritis, the appellation that may be given to it in science."

This name "laterite" came into general use. It was not restricted to geological literature. There can be no question, I think, that Buchanan intended it to be used for the indurated clay that could be quarried and used as bricks, but it came to be applied popularly to the iron-ore also, included in the indurated clay. The name travelled from India to other countries, including Malaya, and became general throughout the tropics. Many years later a number of analyses were made of Indian laterites and it was found that they contained hydrated iron-oxide and hydrated aluminium-oxide in varying proportions. Some specimens contained so much hydrated aluminium-oxide that the authors of the analyses said that they were bauxite, which is now used as an important source of aluminium. This discovery led to a proposal that the term laterite should be restricted to deposits formed by weathering and containing a high percentage of hydrated aluminium-oxide. I objected to this on the grounds that the original definition had nothing to do with hydrated aluminium-oxide, that the name was commonly associated with the presence of hydrated iron-oxide and utility as building-material or road-metal, and that its chief users now are engineers and others in the tropics who do not care whether it contains hydrated aluminium-oxide or not. I said that the term had become popular and should be dropped as a scientific term. This started the discussion, in 1909, which lasted until 1912 at least.

It is now I think agreed among scientists that laterite is a tropical weathering-product containing hydrated oxides of iron.

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
and aluminium, and differing from weathering-products in temperate climes in that the latter contain hydrated silicate of aluminium instead of oxide. An hydrated silicate is the end-product of weathering in the temperate zone: in some tropical countries the silicate is further broken down, the silica removed, and hydrated oxide left. A condition apparently necessary for this further process on a large scale is alternating wet and dry seasons.

In 1923 the Geological Survey of India published a memoir by Mr. C. S. Fox (Memoirs Vol. XLIX. Part I) on "The Bauxite and aluminous laterite occurrences of India."

In India two classes of laterite are recognized, primary, formed \textit{in situ}, and detrital or secondary. Mr. Fox writes (op. cit. p. 5) "Practically all the bauxites or aluminous "laterites" occur associated with primary laterite—those which have been formed from various types of rock \textit{in situ}. These bauxite segregations constitute an exceedingly small proportion of the primary laterites of the country. A very small percentage of the secondary laterites have enrichments of aluminous laterite suitable for use as bauxite." This I take to mean that laterites rich in hydrated iron-oxide form the bulk of Indian laterites and I think that "laterite" used alone should be taken to mean a weathering-product in which hydrated iron-oxide is abundant. The rarer deposits, rich in hydrated aluminium-oxide, are referred to as "aluminous laterites" by Mr. Fox, evidently as something which is not ordinary laterite.

In Malaya the rocks we call laterite are definitely ferruginous. In some cases the "laterite" used by the Public Works Department is pure, massive limonite (hydrated oxide of iron) formed in the soil. I believe a little hydrated oxide of aluminium is present in most of what we call laterite, but it is hard to prove. I find that chemists differ on the subject. Hydrated silicate of aluminium is certainly abundant. On the other hand, in some localities, light-coloured nodules are formed in the soil that are almost entirely hydrated oxide of aluminium.

Malacca, however, is, as far as I am aware, the only part of British Malaya where Buchanan’s name "laterite" is absolutely correctly applied to an indurated clay that can be quarried and used as brick. Those big laterite blocks are familiar objects. They were used by the Portuguese to build St. Paul’s Church. They were used for an old sea-wall which I am told has been discovered recently, and they are in common use to-day.

Laterite in Malacca is formed over the phyllites and over granitic rocks.

1927] \textit{Royal Asiatic Society}. 
Plate 1 shows two typical occurrences. Fig. 1 is of laterite at Tanjong Bras Basa replacing weathered phyllites. The original bedding of the phyllites can be distinctly seen, preserved by the limonite of which the laterite is composed. Similar laterite forms the shore at Tanjong Kling. Inland limonite is abundant over phyllites in soil and frequently shows the structure of the original rock, a point of great value in mapping, where no unweathered rock is visible. Sometimes, however, the limonite forms spongy masses over phyllites. A good example of this can be seen in the quarries at Bukit Serendit, near Malacca Town.

Apart from the hard masses of limonite, "indurated clay" is formed over phyllites that can be quarried.

Fig. 2 of plate 1 shows laterite formed over aplite at Tanjong Dahan. In the foreground are spongy masses washed out of the soil. They show no structure. In the background is a low cliff of aplite, showing iron-staining in the soil.

Very little limonite is formed in granitic soils in Malacca, or elsewhere, compared with phyllite-soil.

I cannot prove now that any of the laterite blocks are quarried from granitic soil. In 1906 a Public Works Department officer showed me a quarry near Malacca Town where blocks were being excavated and hard granite exposed under the soil. In 1926, however, I could not find this quarry again, nor any evidence of granite other than that mentioned earlier in this paper. Between Sebatu and the sea are pits from which laterite blocks are taken that probably are over granite.

The laterite blocks are quarried in several places in Malacca, and are largely used by Malays. Fig. 1 of plate 2 shows a typical quarry near Bukit Piatu, by the side of the road. It will be seen that the material quarried is close to the surface. In the foreground are four dressed blocks, ready for use. When quarried they are soft enough to be easily cut, but harden gradually on exposure. This hardening is due to the loss of moisture and perhaps also to partial dehydration of hydrated oxides. How hard the rock ultimately becomes can be judged from the laterite blocks in St. Paul's Church.

Figure 2 of plate 2 shows how Malays use the laterite blocks. In the centre are steps with a wall on either side. On the right the timbers supporting the house rest on dressed blocks of laterite. I noticed that some Malay householders have taken to coating the laterite blocks with cement,—a proceeding that is unnecessary and hides their natural warm colouring.
FIG. 1. LATERITE AT TANJONG BRAS BASA REPLACING PHYLLITES

FIG. 2. LATERITE FORMED OVER APLITE AT TANJONG DAHAN
FIG. 1. TYPICAL LATERITE QUARRY NEAR BUKIT PIATU.

FIG. 2. A MALAY HOUSE SHOWING THE USE OF LATERITE BLOCKS.
One of the blocks quarried near Bukit Piatu was taken to Batu Gajah for analysis. Mr. J. C. Shenton, Chemist in the Geological Department, obtained the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>23.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferric oxide</td>
<td>37.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>21.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconia</td>
<td>trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesia</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric anhydride</td>
<td>3.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash</td>
<td>.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda</td>
<td>.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and loss on ignition</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 100.92

In this laterite the aluminium, calculated as alumina, the sesquioxide, is present mostly as hydrated silicate. There may be a little hydrated oxide.

Near Bukit Piatu again, however, I collected some light coloured nodules from a heap by the road side. They had evidently been taken from soil near by to be used as metal and resembled the aluminous nodules that occur in other parts of British Malaya. An analysis of these showed 1.04% of silica and as much as 41.14% of alumina soluble in hydrochloric acid without taking into account the insoluble alumina. In this case it is evident from the molecular proportions that most of the alumina present is not combined with silica.

The chances of finding aluminous laterite in sufficient quantity in Malacca, or elsewhere in British Malaya, to be saleable as aluminium-ore, are very remote. Dutch geologists have recently found weathered granite with hydrated oxide of aluminium in quantity on Batam, one of the islands south of Singapore, but nothing like it has been found so far on the Peninsula. Some of the Malacca laterite, for instance that at Chin Chin, would be useful as iron-ore if there were fuel available and a local demand. At the present time it could not be worked to produce iron more cheaply than it can be obtained from overseas.
Notes on the Geology of Sarawak

By J. B. Scrivenor.

In 1904 I was sent by the Federated Malay States Government to Sarawak to obtain information about the occurrence of gold and coal, and while there I gathered a considerable amount of geological information which was embodied in a report, "On the Geology of the Residency of Sarawak, and the Sadong District, Borneo, with special reference to the occurrence of Gold and Coal," published as a supplement to the Government Gazette of each Federated State, for March 24th, 1905. Since then I have received requests for copies of this report, but it has been out of print for a long time and this paper is written with a view to making the geological information it contained, and some further information, generally available. Shortly, however, after my report appeared, the late Mr. J. S. Geikie published a paper on "The occurrence of Gold in Upper Sarawak," in the Transactions of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, vol. xv. 1905-1906, in which there is a clear account of the geology of Upper Sarawak and an equally clear account of the occurrence of the gold. My remarks on the geology of the country must be considered as amplifying those of Mr. Geikie: about the ore-deposits I shall say nothing here, because Mr. Geikie had a much wider knowledge of them, and I have nothing to add that is likely to be of value. Concerning both the geology and the ore-deposits the views we expressed were substantially in agreement.

My itinerary in Sarawak was as follows. I arrived in Kuching on September 29th, 1904, and went to the Borneo Company's gold mine at Bau and Bidi. On the 12th of October I sailed from Kuching for Sadong, where I visited the Government coal-mines and also went up the rivers Sadong, Simunjan, and Krang. On November 5th I went to Santubong, and on November 14th I went again to Bau and Bidi, completing my work on November 27th.

The rocks entering into the structure of the gold-field of Upper Sarawak are limestone, sometimes with chert; marl; shale with thin sandstone bands; and thick sandstone with grit and conglomerate. In the coal-district of Sadong, shale, sandstone, grit, and conglomerate occur, while in Ulu Sadong shale, sandstone, and limestone are again met with. In the gold-field igneous rocks occur; they are also found on Gunong Matang, at Santubong, and on the Simunjan and Krang Rivers.

Limestone.

Limestone occurs in Upper Sarawak as the south-west extremity of a long line of limestone outcrops extending throughout the whole of Sarawak.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
The Geology of Sarawak

Two well-marked types of limestone can be recognized in this district. One of these is characterized by the abundance of calcite casts of a large fusiform gasteropod which has not, I believe, yet been identified. This type is pale blue-grey or pale brown in colour. It is very clearly exposed on the Sarawak River between Bidi and Bau, and also near the site of the old Club at the latter place. Thin sections under the microscope from specimens collected in the Sarawak River show foraminifera, some referable to *Miliolidae*, others resembling *Textularia*, and also coral and sponge remains.

The other type of limestone is characterized by the preponderance of corals and bryozoa over other forms, and I think that it was from this limestone that specimens were collected by Mr. A. H. Everett, described by the late Mr. R. B. Newton as *Heteropora Styliana*, and the sponge *Corynella*, and as evidence of Mesozoic age. Mr. Newton also described in the same paper (On a Jurassic Lamellibranch and some other fossils from the Sarawak River &c. Geol. Mag. p. 407, 1897) a lamellibranch. This is *Aleutryonia amor*, a species restricted in Europe to the Middle Oolite. On the combined evidence of this shell and the other fossils Mr. Newton referred all the specimens of limestone he saw to the Middle Oolite; the second type can therefore be called conveniently the Middle Oolite limestone.

The distribution of fossils in the Middle Oolite limestone is by no means uniform. In some places they are so abundant as to constitute nearly the whole mass of the rock. In other places they occur sporadically, or in certain thin strata only.

This Middle Oolite limestone is abundant in the vicinity of Bau, Bidi, and Jambusan, and also in the Sarawak River above the landing-place for Bau. It varies in colour, but a deep blue is common. The microscope shows that it is crowded with micro-organisms, among which may be recognized calcareous algae and foraminifera. At Su San Shien I found a number of echinoid spines resembling closely those of *Cidaris glandifera*.

At Retto, in Ulu Sadong, I collected pale brown limestone specimens from an outcrop in the river. It is oolitic and contains obscure micro-organisms but I saw no fossils that could be used to correlate the limestone with that in Ulu Sarawak.

The limestone with chert may form a third division of limestone in Upper Sarawak, marking a definite horizon, but I was unable to prove this; indeed, at Bau, it seemed to be closely associated with the Middle Oolite limestone. The chert occurs in two forms. At Bidi, where it can be seen very well in the big cave in Bukit Kapur, it occurs as detached nodules: at Bau it occurs as continuous deposits reaching two inches or more in thickness. The Bidi chert contains some radiolaria and foraminifera.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
fera; that at Bau is a mass of organisms, among which a foraminifer resembling Textularia is the best preserved. Radiolaria and sponge spicules are replaced by calcite.

**Marl or argillaceous limestone.**

The marl is closely associated with the limestone of Upper Sarawak, in fact I found that where marl is present the one passes into the other without any sharp break. The percentage of argillaceous matter varies considerably, and unless a shaley structure is strongly marked, it is only by the resistance of the insoluble residue to weathering that the one may be distinguished from the other in the field. The marl was best exposed at Su San Shien in 1904.

At Tai Parit, Bau, a quantity of marl had been taken from a tunnel. Searching over a heap of this marl I found some Ammonites which were sent to the British Museum of Natural History and described by the late Mr. G. C. Crick, a specialist on Cephalopoda. I publish Mr. Crick's description for the first time below:

**Note on three Jurassic Ammonites from Borneo.**

*Collected by J. B. Scrivenor, Esq.*

"Of the three Ammonites from Borneo submitted to me for examination two are in a dark-grey limestone, labelled 'Argil-
laceous limestone, Level behind Tai Parit, Bau, Upper Sarawak,' the other is in a much softer buff-coloured matrix labelled 'De-
composed argillaceous limestone, level behind Tai Parit, Bau, Upper Sarawak.'

"All three specimens are referable to the genus Perisphinctes, but they are all very imperfect, more or less distorted, and ex-
hibit no traces of the suture-line.

"The specimen (A) in the buff-coloured matrix is the remains of a moderately widely umbilicated shell of about 80 mm. in diameter with compressed whorls, ornamented with narrow, fairly-sharp, almost radial, bifurcated ribs, which are relatively finer and more numerous on the inner whors.

"Of the two specimens in the dark-grey limestone, the smaller (B) represents a not very widely umbilicated shell of about 50 mm. in diameter, with rather high compressed whors, ornamented with fine forwardly-inclined bifurcated ribs, whilst the larger example (C) indicates a rather widely umbilicated shell of about 150 mm. in diameter, with compressed whors, of which the inner are ornamented with sharp slightly forwardly-
inclined bifurcated ribs, and the outer with rather widely placed forwardly-inclined trifurcated ribs, the first subdivision of each principal rib taking place near, or a little on the umbilical side of, the middle of the lateral area, the posterior branch dividing again nearer the periphery.

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]*
"These forms, all referable to the genus Perisphinctes, demonstrate clearly the presence of rocks of Jurassic age. Unfortunately they are not well enough preserved for identification, but the assemblage of forms seems to indicate that the rocks from which they were obtained are of Middle Oolite, probably Oxfordian, age."

At the end of this description Mr. Crick wrote that if publication was intended, it should be considerably extended and accompanied by a figure of each specimen. Unfortunately it could not be published before Mr. Crick's death, and I think I am in order in publishing the shorter description now. The specimens are in the British Museum of Natural History.

In thin section the Tai Parit marl proved to be full of obscure organisms. The Su San Shien rock contains recognizable calcareous algae, foraminifera, coral and sponge structures. Another specimen showed Miliolidae and Nodosaria.

An unusual rock occurs in a section of an anticline on the right bank of the Sarawak River between Bau and Bidi. It is a very dark-coloured calcareous conglomerate. The most abundant pebbles are chert and sandstone; some dark pebbles effervesce with acid. The most remarkable component, however, is coal forming rounded pebbles coated and veined with calcite. The matrix appears to be entirely calcareous.

**Shale, Sandstone, grit, and conglomerate.**

While the limestone passes up into the marl without a sharp break, so again it was impossible, on the evidence available in 1904, to draw a line between the marl and overlying shale and sandstone; and it was also impossible to separate the Upper Sarawak shale and sandstone from that at Matang, Santubong and Sadong.

In Upper Sarawak the most striking feature in the shale is the presence of radiolaria, beautifully preserved in shale inclusions in the igneous rock at Su San Shien, and in the indurated shale at the junction with the same rock. At the landing-place for Bau on the Sarawak River I found a septarian nodule which proved to be full of radiolaria. At Santubong again I found remains of radiolaria in altered shale.

Shales are well exposed at Bidi, where I found a trace of fossil vegetation. At Jaibong I also found vegetable-remains. On the path between Bau and Busau plant-remains could be seen in somewhat sandy, well-defined beds. In a pepper-garden near Busau I found an outcrop of sandstone very rich in the same fossils, and between Puak and Jambusan I found a thin bed of sandstone also containing them. All these plant remains resemble those that occur in similar rocks at Sadong.

After my visit Mr. Reginald Pawle found a bed of impure coal at Bau, on "Grey's Ridge."

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The mountain Matang, near Kuching, consists, in great part, of shale, sandstone, and a little conglomerate. At one spot I saw a thin seam of fossil wood. These rocks have been altered high up the mountain by igneous intrusions.

The isolated Santubong Mountain, like Matang, is made up of shale, sandstone, and conglomerate, with some igneous rocks. So also are some hills near by, where are good exposures of hard purple quartzite with secondary biotite, a sandstone altered by dynamic metamorphism and igneous intrusions. At Santubong I found fossil vegetation, including large pieces of wood in coarse conglomerate.

In the Sadong district there is a large development of shale and sandstone. The hill in which the Sadong coal was being worked is composed of yellow and white sandstone, a little conglomerate, and grey shale with abundant plant-remains, but not well enough preserved for identification.

The age of this group of rocks is uncertain. In mountain ranges near by the localities mentioned they reach thousands of feet in thickness. This is the series that contains coal-seams such as that at Sadong, but neither Mr. J. S. Geikie nor I could be sure that these coal-bearing strata are on the same horizon as the shales at Bau &c. (J. S. Geikie, op. cit. p. 2). The palaeontological evidence is insufficient for the purpose. The coal-bearing strata have been regarded as Eocene (Posewitz, Geology of Borneo). The coal-bearing series is, I think, after reading the literature of the subject, certainly Tertiary, but regarding the shales &c. at Bau, Bidi, Matang, and Santubong, we can only say at present that they are younger than Middle Oolite.

Igneous rocks.

The igneous rocks of Upper and Lower Sarawak may be broadly grouped under two heads:—

1. Dykes and perhaps sills, nearly always porphyritic.

2. Masses of even-grained holocrystalline rocks seen at Sijenjang (a hill near Santubong), Matang, and Ta Faw Shak, near Busau.

The dyke-rocks vary only slightly among themselves, and it may be that their most marked variation, that between a glassy and crystalline base, is due to weathering. On the other hand the glassy dyke-rock may owe its glassy base to more rapid cooling on the edge of the intruded material.

For the most part those dyke-rocks with a crystalline base are so much decomposed that it is only rarely that the nature of the ferromagnesian minerals can be recognized with certainty. Judging, however, from the composition of the associated glassy dyke-rock, they were in all probability hornblende and hypersthene. The glassy type is very fresh and admits of an accurate
determination of the constituent minerals. Good examples occur at Bunkok, Bidi, Taiton, between Bau and Jaibong, and nearer to Bau on the Busau path. In all these localities the rock is black and has the appearance of pitchstone. Porphyritic crystals of a clear felspar are abundant, and frequently a dark mineral can be detected in a hard specimen. Under the microscope the groundmass is seen to be an isotropic glass, full of minute doubly refracting microliths and equally minute crystals of magnetite. The felspar is a plagioclase with high extinction angles; while the ferromagnesians are hypersthene and hornblende in elongated prisms. In the Bunkok rock biotite occurs also. These rocks are hypersthene-andesites. They might equally well be called hypersthene-porphyrites. They were the "mineralizers" in the Upper Sarawak gold-field.

The igneous rocks at Matang, comprised in the second group, are, judging from their petrological characteristics, in all probability larger masses connected with rocks such as those just described. From the specimens collected it might be assumed that there are two distinct types at Matang, hypersthene-gabbro (norite) and quartz-diorite; but there is reason to believe that both have consolidated from the same magma, since some slides shew a rock with characteristics intermediate between the two. At Srijenjang quartz-diorite, precisely the same as that at Matang, is found; and there are also specimens containing hypersthene. A careful search might result in the hypersthene-gabbro being discovered. The specimens from Ta Faw Shak are quartz-diorite slightly weathered.

The quartz-diorite contains biotite, green and brown hornblende, a plagioclase felspar with high extinction angles, and a little quartz. The hypersthene-gabbro contains a similar plagioclase and irregular masses of the rhombic pyroxene.

On Matang I collected specimens of a very hard fine-grained rock closely associated with the quartz-diorite and hypersthene-gabbro, which proved to resemble the dykes of Upper Sarawak. One specimen, however, has the ground mass composed of felspar laths shewing flow-structure. At Santubong I found on the beach, on the south side of the river, boulders of coarse-grained ophitic diabase in which all the pyroxene has been altered to felted brown amphibole.

Igneous rocks were found in the Sadong district at Punda and Propok on the Simunjan River, and on Gunong Merbau. They are dolerites.

The structure of Upper Sarawak is very interesting in that it shows some points of resemblance to the geological structure of Kinta. It is interesting to compare the section on page 5 of Mr. J. S. Geikie's paper (cit. supra) with a section I published opposite 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
page 18 of the "Geology and Mining Industry of the Kinta District" Kuala Lumpur 1913. Disregarding the granite on the flanks of the Kinta section, in both areas we have a series of sedimentary rocks overlying limestone, but they differ in age in either area. In Kinta the limestone is Carboniferous or Permo-Carboniferous, the sedimentary rocks are Triassic. In Sarawak the limestone is Jurassic, the sedimentary rocks are younger than Middle Oolite. In both areas limestone hills occur, and both Mr. J. S. Geikie and myself ascribed them to the same cause, faulting and subsequent erosion, as may be seen from the sections. In both areas again these two series of rocks have been folded and in both areas the upper sedimentary series appears to be more disturbed than the lower limestone. This is due to two things—first that the limestone was more resistant, thrown into folds of large amplitude, perhaps overfolded (certainly overfolded in Kinta), while the sedimentary series was less resistant and pucker up into a multitude of small folds; and secondly, the disturbance of the sedimentary series rocks has been complicated by the fact that after being softened by ground-water they have gradually sunk on the limestone surface as the latter was dissolved away. In both areas, however, the evidence is overwhelming that the sedimentary series is above the limestone, but recently the apparently greater disturbance of the sedimentary series led an author to state with some emphasis that it must be below the limestone. Finally, in Kinta, immediately above the limestone are found beds of clay with boulders. The fact that similar beds of clay with boulders do not occur in the Sarawak area was one reason that led me to conclude that those in Kinta had been boulder-beds ab initio and were not the result of extreme disintegration of stratified shale, sandstone, and metamorphic rocks.

Before closing this paper I would like to say a word about oil-bearing strata in Sarawak. Much later than 1904 I went to Brunei to investigate the oil-prospects of that part of Borneo, and also paid a flying visit to Miri, the adjacent oil-field of Sarawak. I am not going to enter into any lengthy description of those oil-bearing rocks, but I take this opportunity to advise anyone who hears statements about potential oil-fields in the Malay Peninsula to go to Miri and Brunei, where he can study the conditions that really are favourable for the occurrence of oil. Oil certainly occurs in Brunei, as at Miri, and was, I believe, once running to waste up the Belait River, but I have not heard of any successful commercial venture yet. In the Malay Peninsula favourable indications are remarkable for their absence, excepting three small patches of shale with a little oil at the Selangor coal-field, Enggor, and in Perlis, and the chances of successful boring for oil are a great deal less.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
The Great Flood, 1926.

By R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt.

By the courtesy of the Governments concerned this paper has been compiled from the accounts submitted by civil servants, police, engineers and other Government officers in the districts affected. The strenuous efforts of these officers, both European and Asiatic, to face the cataclysm have been deservedly praised in the local press and in official reports; it is with regret that I have had for reasons of space and because distinctions are invidious, to omit reference to the flood work of all public servants from this compilation. For accounts more full of personal incident and adventure than literal official reports can record reference must be made to the contemporary press. I notice one omission from the reports. A generation ago I fancy that even in the face of moving accidents by floods unparalleled the writers would have noted with interest the superstitions of the older village folk. I hear that along the Perak river they took to the hills dreading, needless as it proved, the bab bêtina, which is so much deadlier than the male (bah jantan), and that they were laughed at by their grandchildren for their unscientific pains! Other bits of folk-lore were recorded in the press. One Perak tale was that a Police Inspector arrested a Malay medicine-man and that in the lock-up the prisoner asked for a piece of iron. Getting the iron, he struck the ground and in revenge for his arrest did magic that brought on the floods! Another Perak tale ascribed them to the king of all the crocodiles, who lives in the Perak river. Angry because so many of his subjects had been shot in Krian and elsewhere, he crawled ashore and stole a woodcutter’s knife. Plunging back into his river, he dug a hole in its bed causing all the water at the centre of the earth to well up! He would have drowned every one in the State except that the Sultan of Perak arming himself with a bigger knife dived after the Crocodile King and killed him. Actually His Highness did so much for his people in their distress that he needs no such adventitious credit.

PERAK.

There were floods in Perak before Christmas but they were not abnormal for the time of the year. The floods were at their worst from December the 28th to January the 4th, their full effects not being experienced in Teluk Anson until after January the 1st. The floods were caused by the rising of the Perak River and its tributaries including the Kinta River and the Batang Padang River. The districts affected were (a) Upper Perak, (b) Kuala Kangsar including the sub-District of Bruas, (c) Kinta, (d) Batang Padang and (e) Lower Perak.

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(a) The flooding of the road from Kuala Kangsar to Grik isolated Upper Perak, and communications were effected only via Kroh, and by messenger on foot from Kroh to Grik. Grik was isolated from Lenggong and the District Officer, Upper Perak, could furnish no news of that place. He was authorised to take such steps as he thought desirable for the control of foodstuffs. There was no loss of life in the district. Loss of property was enormous. "The village of Bersia" it was reported "has practically disappeared, while Kampong Padang near Grik is in a very bad way. The damage to irrigation works is probably nearly 100% and it is doubtful if in many villages any padi will be reaped this year."

(b) Kuala Kangsar had the worst experience. The normal height of the Perak River there is 105 feet above sea level. On December the 30th its height was 143.8 inches above mean sea level and 8 feet higher than the flood of 1897. Nearly the whole town was under water. It was necessary to remove the patients from the Hospital to Taiping by special train and also to evacuate the Malay College, the upper floor of which was made available for refugees. On the 28th December the pontoon bridge across the Perak River had to be broken in order to save it. Other bridges, between Kuala Kangsar and the pontoon bridge at Enggor, were destroyed and road communication south could not be re-established until January the 25th. It was feared that the Enggor railway bridge would give way but it stood the strain, and railway communication, though interrupted, was never completely cut either to the north or south of Kuala Kangsar. Tales were current that the bodies of victims were massed against the Enggor bridge but the casualties verified were one European, Mr. N. B. Booth who was drowned, while bathing in the flood at Sungai Kruda Estate, and three Chinese, one of whom refused to move from his kongsi when the others took refuge on higher ground, one of whom insisted on attempting to cross a submerged road, and a third of whom there are no particulars. The flood began to subside on December the 31st. After that date the cleaning up and disinfecting of the town progressed steadily. To prevent looting the Officer Commanding the Burma Rifles placed at the disposal of the civil authorities a platoon which relieved the Police of all guards in Kuala Kangsar. They stayed there from December 31st to Saturday the 8th January, 1927. The Officer in charge of the detachment remarked that the behaviour of the inhabitants was exemplary and that not a case of looting, housebreaking or rowdiness was brought to his notice. It is fair to add that probably the presence of the detachment helped towards this result. Of the 300 patients moved from the District and Malay Hospitals to Taiping only one died in transit—an old man suffering from dysentery who in the opinion of the Medical Officer would have died anyhow.
From information furnished by the Penghulus it is estimated that about 800 kampong houses were destroyed including 24 wooden houses at Manong. From the time that the flood commenced to subside to the end of January arrangements were made for the rationing of a large number of refugees, 10,000 in the first instance, rising to 12,000 by January the 12th and decreasing in number from January the 17th onwards. His Highness the Sultan returned to Kuala Kangsar from Penang as soon as he heard the news of the flood, and was active throughout in helping to rescue people. Among many others who furnished help the following were conspicuous: the Hon’ble the Raja di-Hilir, c.m.g., and Mr. Elia-stamby of Taiping who from January the 2nd to 5th arranged for the feeding of about 1,000 persons, daily spending about $2,000 in food and in addition sending a cheque for $500 to the Relief Fund. The Agricultural Field Officer estimated that some 10,000 acres of padi were destroyed in the Kuala Kangsar District.

Bruas, a Sub-District of Kuala Kangsar, "appears to have escaped with little damage. Choping and Tepus sustained heavy loss, as there the river runs between high banks and the force of the water destroyed about 60% of the houses. Parit and its neighbourhood were practically normal. Telok Kepayang, Lambor Kiri and Telok Bakong being low-lying were more badly hit than other down-river districts." The Assistant District Officer adds that shopkeepers behaved well. The rise in prices was small and justified. Rationing of food was arranged for those in need. Mr. H. R. Watt, Assistant Manager of Parit Perak Estate deserved special mention, as on his own initiative and using his own credit when the flood was at its worst he ordered rice from Bruas for distribution through the local headmen. No lives appear to have been lost.

(c) In Kinta, though communications were cut for a time, there appears to have been discomfort but little distress. None of the mining companies were reported to have sustained serious damage and the chief problem was the cleaning up of Ipoh.

(d) At Tapah in the Batang Padang District, road and rail communications were cut on the 28th by water and many of the Government offices were flooded. There was some doubt whether the bridge over the Batang Padang river would stand the strain but the rain diminished to a drizzle and on the 29th December the water had receded considerably. Many padi fields by the river have been ruined but the District Officer reported that so far as he could ascertain there were no fatalities and the District appears to have sustained small loss and damage from the worst flood known within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

(e) Lower Perak suffered considerable hardship as a greater portion of its area lies so low. Malays had to be rescued from their

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Kampongs and Tamil labourers from estates that were flooded. As the result of the flood water banking up against the high tide, many shops in Teluk Anson were flooded to a depth of 1½ to 2 feet. Refugees had to be brought into the town but arrangements were made for feeding them and by the 5th and 6th January it was possible to commence repatriating them. The Raja Muda (Raja Aziz, C.M.G.) displayed great energy in organising and rendering assistance. A boat occupied by some Banjarese escaping from a flooded area was upset and it is believed that 16 or 17 lives were lost. Apart from this accident no report was received of casualties in Lower Perak. Of fruit trees, durians are said to have suffered and many are likely to die.

A Relief Fund was started at an early date by the Times of Malaya. The fund was put under the control of the Resident. It was thought that Government should bear all the expense of measures necessary for rationing and transporting refugees, though instructions were given that where refugees could pay for food they were to be requested to do so. The District Officers were authorised to issue loans to assist proprietors in restoring their property. Local Committees were appointed to assess other kinds of damage and make grants from the Relief Fund. The State Engineer’s estimate of the damage done to roads and bridges in Perak by floods was $225,000 of which $100,000 damage was caused in the Perak River Valley.

The full effect of the floods will not be obvious for some months till the consequences of the loss of the rice crops are realised. Food and shelter were given in all urgent cases without regard to nationality, but nothing was done to discourage the self-reliance of the Malays and other Asians. Also an adequate reserve was kept for the time when the destruction of the rice crops may be felt later in the year. Unofficials started a separate Relief Fund in Lower Perak. A sum of $3,715 collected in Penang was received and credited to the Perak Relief Fund, but it was suggested that further contributions should be paid into the General Relief Fund for Malaya, and the Perak Relief Fund was closed about January the 20th when it reached $100,000.

PAHANG.

RAUB. In this district the riverine mukims of Batu Talam and Sega suffered badly and hardly a house on low ground remained within a mile of the river-banks. Three deaths were reported, one at Cheroh, two at Bentong. The District Officer was at Kuala Lipis for the Christmas holidays and tried to return to Raub at 8.30 a.m. on 2nd January. He left Lipis by boat. His party picked up the telegraph wires on the Trunk Road and pulling along them by hand travelled at the rate of 3 miles an hour. At the 6½ mile the road surface was seen, and porterage
was necessary here and at the 8th mile. He reached Benta Estate at 3.20 p.m. During the night the river rose and next day he made so little headway, (one mile in 4 hours) that he returned to Benta Estate. On the 4th he reached Raub by swimming and walking to the 22nd mile and thence by car. Thereafter he devoted his energies to pushing forward supplies to Kuala Lipis and Jerantut. The first consignment from Kuala Lumpur reached Raub on January 6th and was transported to Benta by car and handling, and from Benta to Kuala Lipis by boats, which afterwards were fitted with outboard motors and later supplemented by a launch. By January 12th enough supplies had reached Raub to ensure the western part of Pahang against starvation till the end of February.

LIPIS. On 24th December the waters of the Lilpis, Jelai and Tembeling began to rise; on the 25th they receded a little; on the 27th they began to rise again, and road, train and telegraphic communication ceased; on the 30th the Jelai Street houses were completely submerged, the Railway Station and Rest House covered to the roofs, the patients were removed from the Hospital by boat, and the town of Kuala Lipis was an expanse of water with boats conveying refugees to the Government offices (800-900 persons), Residency (250) and other houses (80-150 each) on the hills. Many Europeans gave up half their quarters to refugees. The Malays behaved well and were cheerful. At least 20 shop-houses were washed away and 3 European bungalows floated down stream like Noah’s Ark and hit the Railway bridge. Owners rushed their motor-cars into the Police compound, All rice was removed to high ground, commandeered and rationed. Some 9 deaths from drowning were reported. From the 31st December the rain abated and by January 4th the rain had gone down 2 feet.

A game ranger boating down the Tembeling was unable to recognize in the vast flood, where the Tembeling joins the Jelai.

From the Ulu Jelai to Kuala Lipis not a Malay house less than 30 feet above ordinary flood level was to be found after the cataclysm. All trees and crops and much live stock were destroyed. The peasants never had much and their little was taken away. In the Mukims of Ulu Jelai, Batu Yon and Telang, rice was distributed to over 1,100 Malays at the rate of 3 gautang a month for an adult and 1½ for a child. Salt also was distributed. There was a frantic demand for salt especially from the Chinese who when they got it put it in warm water and drank this saline mixture. Malays were allowed to clear unoccupied bollukar for catch-crops and were told that the Government would supply rice only up to February 10th. All who wanted work could get it on the Railway and in the Survey and Public Works Departments.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
At Chegar Perah the usual Xmas Sports took place. On December 29th persons were being rescued from trees, telegraph posts etc. and the flood rose 18½ feet above rail level. There was only one small pérabu, and rafts were unwieldy in the current. On the 3rd January dysentery broke out. About 500 persons received a tin of milk a day. For 9 days three European ladies and two children lived in the Railway Engineer’s office—without mosquito nets. A Siamese woman went mad, escaped and vanished. A Japanese gentleman, Mr. S. Tobishi of Kuantan rendered invaluable help in lifesaving. No bridges on the Railway line were washed out between Chegar Perah and Kuala Lipis but it was estimated it would take four months to repair the line.

As for the railway line below Kuala Lipis. Jeransang Railway Station was destroyed. Along the line to Temerloh many heavy landslides occurred. Between Krambit and Lipis the line hung in the form of a festoon several hundred feet long. At Bridge No. 567 over the Sungai Lipis the water rose between 60 and 70 feet and two sets of European quarters were carried away and shattered against the girders. At Krambit Station a passenger train was held up, and the coaches were totally immersed and battered by heavy logs.

TEMERLOH. Rains in the Ulu and intermittent rains locally from the middle of December caused the river to rise slowly from about the 20th of December. By the 25th of December the river had overflowed its banks, and the water had reached the ground floor of the shop houses in Temerloh village. On the 25th the Temerloh-Mentakab road was flooded in many places. From the 25th of December to the 3rd of January the water rose 3 feet every 24 hours on the average, flooding practically the whole of the district, except the higher hills. By the 3rd of January the flood had reached its highest level, when the road in front of the office, at the junction of the village of Temerloh, was one foot under water. At Mentakab the water got within 3 feet of the top floor of the shop houses on the Semantan side of the main road, while at Kuala Krau very little dry ground was left on the hill behind the Railway Station. The depth of the water at Mengkarak was about 9 feet on the railway line in front of the station, but Triang Village was not affected.

As the water rose, houses, not only on the river banks but also far inland, were lifted and floated away with the current, the occupants just managing to escape with their lives. The damage done to moveable property and crops everywhere is colossal. Where buildings have not been carried away they have been damaged beyond repair. Among such buffaloes as had not died of rinderpest the mortality due to the flood was high. It is doubtful if there are many buffaloes left in the district.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
All shophouses in Temerloh Village, except three were destroyed, while at Kuala Krau the Railway buildings and all wooden shophouses were destroyed. The people of Temerloh first moved to the mosque and the Rest House, but soon found those places flooded, and had to remove to the Office. The police barracks and station were vacated, the occupants being accommodated in the Office and the new Court House. From the 25th of December to the end of the month people kept moving from one place to another all the time.

The damage to Government buildings was great. Many of them drifted away and some have been shifted and badly damaged. Nearly all the Penghulu’s Balais were destroyed; and the Rest House at Kuala Krau was carried away. At Temerloh, the Club and the Dispensary could no more be seen. A Forest Checking Station was shifted to the opposite side of the road, while a set of Survey lines was a total wreck. The Penghulu’s Rest House was carried away about 10 chains.

Road and Railway communications were cut off on Monday morning, and telegraphic communication later in the day. Mails to Mentakab on the 27th had to be conveyed by motor boat, as also the mails from Mentakab to Temerloh on the same day.

As the water rose, food supplies diminished. Rice and flour were obtained from the shop-keepers at Mentakab and transported to Temerloh by motor boat. At Temerloh rice was retailed in small quantities in order to make the supplies last. Dealers in Mentakab were also advised not to sell in large quantities. On the 31st of December it was estimated that, with care and provided the water did not rise much higher, the supplies in the shops at Mentakab would last till communications were restored. Many people had managed to save some of their padi. As time went on, however, it became clear that the shortage would soon become acute. Rice was obtained from Mentakab and brought to Temerloh to be retailed under control. Care was taken to leave sufficient rice at Mentakab to last the population there for 10 days or so. In all 47 bags of rice and 10 bags of flour were brought to Temerloh.

The question of food supply became very serious between the 3rd and 6th January. Unless something could be done within the next week, even if the water went down rapidly, starvation would be general throughout the district. A note was sent to the District Officer, Bentong, by special messengers asking him to send rice down the Semantan river by rafts or boats. The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th January were anxious days; and matters were made worse, if possible, by an account given by one of the Assistants on Karmen Estate of the condition of things at Mengkarak and Triang and of the state of the railway line between Mengkarak and Mentakab. On the evening of the 6th, three days after the water had started
to go down, the District Officer's motor boat, which had gone to Mengkarak to take parboiled rice for Karmen and Mengkarak Estates, returned and brought back news that Railway telephone communication between Gemas and Triang had been restored, that trains could come as far as Kemayan and that it was possible to get rice from Singapore or Kuala Lumpur by rail to Kemayan, and possibly to Triang. Towkay Lim Chiaik Khoon of Mentakab offered to go to Singapore and arrange for the supply of rice as usual. On the 7th of January the District Officer went to Mengkarak and saw Mr. Walker, District Engineer, Railways. From Mengkarak they went to Triang, going in the motor boat over the railway line all the way to within 2 miles of Triang. At Triang information was received that 300 bags of rice were being sent up from the south immediately. This was cheerful news, and arrangements were made for its distribution. A note was received on the 10th to say that 1,500 bags of rice, 20 bags of salt and 40 bags of dried fish had arrived at Triang and that five small launches were being sent up.

It is impossible to estimate the damage done by the flood. In addition to buildings, all catch-crops, such as bananas, pineapples etc., were destroyed and trees, big and small, uprooted and killed. The damage was most serious on and near the river banks. For two days (28th and 29th December) there was a continuous stream of fallen timber floating down the Pahang river. Practically all the timber was fresh, but there was not an inch of bark on any log. The current was very swift, and it was most dangerous for any one to attempt to cross the river. Where the river, owing to the height and volume of the water, made short cuts through occupied land, the floating timber struck against coconut and other trees and knocked them down. There was hardly a bamboo clump standing upright on either bank. When the water went down most of the kampung people returned to the banks, some living on rafts and some in small sheds. They were in a really sorry condition.

No Malays seem to have perished. A Police Constable was stationed for 3 days on the hill facing the river to keep a sharp lookout for people in distress, but he did not see any one.

Early on the morning of the 28th it was reported that some people had been seen floating down the river on a jamban and a log, and that they had shouted out for help. The motor boat was at once sent after them. The boat went down about one mile but saw no sign of human beings. It would have gone down farther, but one of the propeller bushes came off and the chase had to be abandoned. The deaths among animals must have been heavy, not only on the river banks but also inland.

The amount of silt that came down the Pahang river was inconceivable. After the water had gone down all the places that
were under water were covered with mud. Owing to the silt the *payas* in the district will not be fit for planting this year and, perhaps, next year too.

On the 4th January, 1927, at daybreak the officer Commanding the Police Division left Bentong for Mempateh. Volunteers had been asked for without success. The journey to Lanchang was made by push-biking, walking and finally *perabu*. He arrived at Lanchang about 1 p.m. and heard that the Lubok Terua station and barracks had been swept away. They were jammed on coconut trees some distance from their sites. Books, rifles, guns etc. were saved and only a few handcuffs and small articles lost. The station had had to be deserted in haste as the men reported the water had risen rapidly. The village had been wiped out but apparently there was no loss of life. The villagers were living in rough shelters and their only danger was want of food. He returned to Bentong at about 11 a.m. on the 5th. Food was sent across to Mempateh.

On the 9th January at daybreak the same Police officer took a convoy of rice to Karak by bus and carrier and from there pushed on toward Temerloh. There was water over the road from Kuala Kuang to the 98th mile. He arrived at the 100th mile after dark and found another long stretch of water and no craft, so slept there. Next morning the three police with him made a raft and they crossed to the next patch of road. After that the road appeared in small patches and, as rafts had to be made, they did not arrive in Mentakab until after dark. Next morning the 11th January at 6 a.m., the Officer went by *perabu* to Temerloh arriving at 1 p.m. The town was under water except for the Government buildings which had been flooded but were not much damaged. The Police were billeted in the Government Offices. The people of Temerloh had built a number of shacks on top of the hill and were carrying on "business as usual" with enhanced prices. He could not get back that night, so returned to Mentakab next morning. The District Forest Officer gave his *perabu* which the Police Officer put on cart-wheels, and he returned to Bentong, arriving on the 13th January.

An Officer of the Cooperative Department reached Triang on the 13th January and was instructed to proceed down-river by the motor-launch *Laju* to Kuala Triang and thence as far as Lubok Luit, towing three house-boats of provisions for the peasants. The water was still 30 feet above the river banks. People were living on rafts and in huts on hillocks. At Tebing Tembah, Kertau, and Pulau Kening all houses had been washed away or smashed against the trees. At Kampong Bohor there were 150 people in the jungle about 20 chains from the river. At Kampong Sengkam 30 people were in huts on a hill and had lived on

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
bananas, palm cabbage and leaves for three days. All inhabitants of flat ground within 2 miles of the river had suffered. No deaths were reported. The floods were receding about 1 1/2 feet in every twelve hours. Ascending the stream, the motor launch was forced back several times "and the faces of the serang and steersman turned pale."

**PEKAN.** The flood began to rise on 26th December and by the 28th the police station and barracks had to be evacuated. The only Government buildings not under water on the 29th December were the District Officer's Quarters, the Residency (occupied as a hospital by the Lady Medical Officer) and the Astana Darat (occupied by the police). The only other refuge for people and store for food were boats and rafts. For miles around, Pekan was a sea dotted with trees; for, unlike other districts, it has no high land. At 9.30 on January 1st the water had subsided 1 1/4 feet but between the 2nd and the 5th it rose 3 feet above its previous highest level or 18 feet above normal wet monsoon height. Two Malays and one Chinese were drowned in the Pekan district. At Kuala Bebar 48 houses were washed away. Kuala Endau, Kuala Rompin and Kuala Anak Endau were the only places to escape damage.

The population affected was 15,000. To carry rice up-river there was only a motor-boat whose loading capacity was 15 bags and which was too weak to tow boats or even to reach the district boundary. Efforts to reach Kuantan failed as the estuaries had trebled their width and were roaring cataracts. Hundreds of head of cattle and all the padi were destroyed. At one time it was feared all the houses at Pekan might go, and rafts were built in case houses had to be abandoned.

The Straits Settlements Government assisted with supplies of rice etc. But boats took 10 hours to cross the mile from s.s. Mahidol to the shore and required 60 men to haul them in. Motorboats were sent overland by the same Government and the upper reaches of this river district were reached eventually from Kuala Triang.

**KUANTAN.** Heavy rain commenced on the evening of 22nd December and continued incessantly till the 30th. The average rainfall for these nine days was something over 9 inches in each 24 hours, the heaviest fall in 24 hours occurring on 27.12.26, when Jeram Kuantan Estate recorded 24.85 inches and Semambu Estate 22.50 inches (rain-gauge overflowed). Kuantan Public Works Department gauge registered 19 inches. There were also high winds which blew down the P.W.D. Workshops and blew off part of the roof on the P.W.D. Offices.

During the night of the 23rd December the chain of the Tanah Puteh Ferry parted. This was repaired, but the water rose rapidly.

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.*
and the pontoon was submerged. It cannot now be located and even if found will take some months to get into running order.

The floods reached the highest point on the 28th and 29th December. The Kuantan river broke through from below Bukit Si-tungkul and swept across country in an easterly direction flooding Darat Mabar, the Bukit Ubi Road, Seong Kee Estate and carrying away about 40 yards of the Beserah Road at a point about 300 yards from the junction Beserah—Teluk Sisik Roads, and soon towards Teluk Sisik. People were rescued from the tops of houses and trees by boat.

The Kuantan river also cut over Peramu into the China Sea, but even so the water rose over the Government wharf. Kuantan town was an island. Along the main road from the ferry the water reached to within 3 chains of the District Officer's drive on one side, and to the 7th mile on the other. Had the river not cut through below Bukit Si-tungkul and across Peramu the whole town would have been inundated. Meanwhile all communications were cut and it was impossible to ascertain what was happening in the Ulu Kuantan or elsewhere. Food was sufficient and the real difficulty was transport.

By the morning of the 30th December the water at Kuantan had fallen several feet and that evening the s.s. Rahman was able to enter the river but could not get near the wharf. The s.s. Mahindol had meanwhile struck on the bar, being driven out of her course by the current, and eventually she had to return to Singapore without entering the river.

On the 31st about 9 a.m. news was received from a Malay that Kuala Reman Estate had been wiped out and that all inhabitants, including Europeans, were living in the jungle without food or clothing. They spent one night in the open, before they reached a house above flood level.

The following will give some indication of the damage. Beserah Road was breached in 3 places; 1 bridge was carried away and 2 were damaged. Kuantan Benta Road was breached in 3 places between the ferry and Gambang, two bridges carried away and one badly damaged. Pohoi bridge carried away and the road rendered impassable for ¼ mile. The pipes of both Bukit Ubi and Galing supplies burst and the reservoirs were damaged. The Bukit Ubi pipes have been replaced and work is going on at Galing. Beserah supply was cut off owing to burst pipes. Beserah village had some 50 houses destroyed, but no loss of life. Tanjong Lampur had 30 houses destroyed. The padi crop was totally destroyed and many Malays and other Asians lost their all. Luckily loss of human life has, so far as is known, been extraordinarily little. Only 3 deaths were reported.

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Supplies were sent to Kuala Reman and for Sungai Lembing by motor launch, and to Ulu Soh, where a number of people were stranded; also to places up the Kuantan river between Kuantan and Pasir Kemudi. Supplies were also sent to Gambang and from there to Ulu Lepar and to Maran. Further supplies of rice were sent to Penor where 1,200 persons, mostly refugees from up the Pahang river, were reported by the Penghulu to be destitute and starving. Part of the rice was given by Chinese and part at Government expense.

At first the response to a request for labour on the roads was disheartening. Several philanthropic Chinese were giving free rice to able-bodied but homeless Malays who accordingly refused to do any work! This was stopped.

The Government of the Straits Settlements did everything in their power to send up supplies.

The heavy floods devastated most of the Sungai Lembing Valley below the railway line. Sungai Lembing village suffered heavily; the Police Station, the Hospital and many houses were carried away; shop-houses were inundated and full of silt. The water reached the top of the Court House. The flat land was covered with a thick layer of mud from 1 foot to 7 or 8 feet. There were many slips on the hillsides with an immense amount of mud at the foot. All gardens and all attap houses were destroyed. All hospitals were wiped out and the river was flowing in their place. The Railway line was destroyed over a considerable percentage of its length. Sungai Lembing coolies were living in European houses, the mill and other buildings. There was some lack of stores but the main trouble was transport.

**KELANTAN.**

By December 25th floods had reached ordinary monsoon level. Bad weather with gales and heavy rain continued. During the night December 28th—29th the river rose very suddenly and remained high till the 31st when it began to fall slowly in the Ulu. Rain still continued. The water did not begin to fall rapidly till January 2nd in the Ulu and later in the low country further north.

Reference to maps will show that the drainage of about two-thirds of this State is collected into the Kelantan River and has to pass Kuala Krai before it gets out into the plains. Floods above Kuala Krai rose to about 70 feet above normal dry weather flow. At Kuala Krai they rose at least 50 feet, i.e. about 20 feet above railway level. Between Kuala Gris and Kusial where most of the rubber estates are situated the rise varied from 70 to 50 feet.

Five villages of temporary houses, mainly railway construction camps, Manek Urai, Gris, Kemubu, Dabong and Bertam all up—
stream from Kuala Krai were entirely washed away. Villages further downstream were submerged. The towns of Kota Baharu and Pasir Mas were flooded. Kuala Krai town was temporarily abandoned and the population took refuge on adjoining hills.

A few miles north of Kuala Krai the floods were able to spread out to the east of the Kelantan River. The Sungai Golok, the eastern boundary of the State, was also in flood. All the intervening plain was deeply flooded. Nearer Kota Baharu the plain on the west of the main river was submerged. The main plain of Kelantan amounts to an area of approximately 1,000 square miles. At least 800 square miles of this were deeply flooded. Houses and telephone lines were hidden by water. Railway Stations and cooly lines were partially submerged.

South of the plain conditions were more serious. The majority of the population lived within 30 and 50 feet of the normal dry weather level of the river. They were accustomed to deal with an ordinary monsoon flood but the additional 20 or 30 feet of water was unprecedented. The Malay population retreated to the nearest hills. If these proved too low they went further by raft or pérabu or had to swim. Cattle had to look after themselves. The Tamil and Chinese population on Estates and in Railway Construction Camps was shepherded by their employers to hills, rafts or boats. Launches and pérabu were sent out to assist in rescuing those who had been unable to escape to high ground or had reached houses only partially submerged. The number of drowned was 50. But for work done by employers and officials in the affected areas a very much larger number of casualties must have occurred.

2,000 cattle and buffaloes were drowned:—this number though large is less than 3% of the total number in the State. 1,700 houses and many estate buildings and cooly lines were washed away. The damage to the padi crop is difficult to estimate. The area reported under padi amounted to 168,000 acres. Probably one-third of this was ruined and much more was damaged owing to prolonged submersion. The riverside small holdings suffered very severely. The damage in Kuala Krai town is estimated at $300,000.

Relief supplies were sent out on December 30th and the 10 days following. Where necessary rice was given and in other cases it was sold. Telegrams asking for relief stores had to be sent from Che Hay in Siam by messengers who reached Che Hay by boat over the floods. Most of the railway in the State was under water. Several bridges were destroyed and embankments were breached.

When the water subsided, work on the railway, roads, and Estates was found for most of those who had need of assistance. In a few Mukims in Ulu Kelantan, free distribution of rice had to continue as no work was obtainable. The population driven to
the hills had to remain for several days and nights with only such shelter as they were able to improvise. The food available was chiefly wet rice.

The loss of houses, personal belongings, cattle and standing crops, whilst not often resulting in immediate starvation owing to the possibility of obtaining wages or free food and temporary shelter, is likely to result in serious poverty in the latter part of the year. When reconstruction of railways, roads and buildings is finished and work is scarce, there is strong possibility that a large programme of relief work will be required. The total loss to the country is probably many million dollars.

On 13th January further loss was caused by fire in Kota Baharu when 250 houses were destroyed and damage exceeding half a million dollars resulted.

Conditions in Kelantan where floods are an annual event are such that the Malay agricultural population is accustomed to retreat with its possessions to ground where flooding is not likely to be serious when the rains start. When the rains cease ordinary occupations are resumed. Stocks of padi are kept in reasonably safe places. Few people live in the lower portions of the rice fields. Owing to the exceptional nature of the floods many were caught this season but enquiries show that except in some of the mukims in Ulu Kelantan famine conditions are not likely to arise at present. Many persons lost most of their savings, plantations were ruined, and some rice fields silted up to a depth, which will prevent planting for one or two seasons. The loss on rubber estates both to individuals, particularly Europeans (who in many cases lost everything they possessed) and to the employing Companies, was very severe.

Subscriptions to a relief fund were not asked for in Kelantan. The donation of $25,000 from the Duff Development Company Limited and three other donations were used as subsidiary to the $50,000 voted by the Government. The $4,000 received from the Malayan Flood Relief Fund was allocated for the relief of immediate needs of the poorer classes.

**TRENGGANU.**

The weather commenced to be rough on the 21st December, and the wind increased in intensity until Christmas Day, when the Asdang managed to enter Kuala Trengganu. After that all communication with the outside world ceased, as the telegraphs both in Trengganu and Pahang were damaged. Communication with Kelantan was however soon restored.

Rain fell in torrents and it is no exaggeration to say that the sun was not seen for over 10 days. The rain-fall in December was 42.64 inches, which added to a rain-fall of 42.07 inches in November gave a total of nearly 85 inches for two consecutive months.

On the 28th the water in the river rose rapidly and on the 29th it was so high that the whole of the new road to Bukit Payang,

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,*
constructed at a height above any previously recorded flood level, was under water to such an extent that one was able to take the largest sea-going Motor-boats, drawing 4 ft., over and along the road for its whole length, and for miles on each side of it. Water in Chabang Tiga village was up to the second storey of newly constructed houses, and nothing of the Police Station could be seen except the very top of its roof. In many places the most dangerous currents were formed.

Relief was at once started and all the available Europeans worked night and day, taking craft of all kinds to rescue the marooned rayat. These conditions were general all over the Trengganu plain. Dumps of rice, oil, fish etc. were established in many places, and the greatest efforts made to reach the distressed. The want of a system of reliable salaried headmen made the position a most difficult one with which to deal.

The flood reached its highest point on the 30th December, and dropped by January 1st to a level still very high but probably eight feet lower than its greatest height. A high tide and strong wind, together with an extremely fast current, which the Captain of the Asdang estimated at 8 knots, still made navigation of the river very difficult. The Captain went ashore one night and was unable to get back to his ship, although he offered $40 for the fare which is normally 10 cents. He performed most excellent work in his motor-boat, distributing rice in some of the tributaries and generally reporting on conditions.

Practically no loss of life so far as can be ascertained occurred. Only one or two cases of drowning were reported. The damage however to trees, crops, cattle and poultry was very great, while hundreds of houses were carried away or utterly damaged. The difficulty in a relief scheme was to distinguish quickly between the really necessitous people, coming to a dump and asking for food, and the others, not necessitous, who however did not wish to forego the chance of obtaining free rice.

So far as has been ascertained the Jelai River rose 60 feet above ordinary water level at Kuala Lipis, the Pahang 53 feet at Termeloh, while it is practically certain that the Tembeling rose at least 80 feet at Kuala Tahan. In Kelantan the rise at Kuala Krai was 72 feet.

The rainfall shows fairly even lines running North and South, the intensity decreasing towards the West. During the latter part of December the rainfall on the East Coast may be stated generally to have been 60 inches; on the line Lipis, Raub, Bentong it had decreased to 25 inches; on the main range it was also 25 inches, while on the Western side of the range and on the West Coast the figures were 15 and 8 inches. The focus of the heavy rain seems to have been the Kemaman-Kuantan area, where over 70 inches fell.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The Origin of the Pawang and the Berpuar Ceremony.

By Dato’ Šedia Raja, Abdullah.

Some of the natives of Negeri Sembilan, in spite of the opposition of the Ulama, still observe with enthusiasm a curious ceremony called Berpuar (mock fight) practised once every three years, with the object of driving evil spirits of the Padi away to the sea. The root of the word Berpuar is Puar, which is a species of plant (Armomum cardamomum) commonly found growing on the hills, and the term when applied to the mock fight means to fight by throwing from a distance stems of the Puar plants at one another. Nowadays, people are not invulnerable as their ancestors used to be, when even the throwing of stones and other hard objects was more often than not practised in these friendly contests. To-day the Puar plants are merely thrown here and there at the imaginary evil spirits till some hundred yards from the place where the ceremony is started has been reached. The fight is also termed Bersikata from Bersingkata which means to engage in a conflict.

When the world, known in its original state as (Hu), had been created, it was desolate and unoccupied till the Archangel Gabriel sought the presence of the Almighty, who gave him something to hold tightly in his hand. Gabriel could not feel its presence, and this caused him to open his closed hand, whereupon that something vanished. Terror-stricken, he acquainted Allah with what had occurred and was mercifully forgiven for his negligence. That something thus accidentally released turned into evil spirits and demons. But Allah gave another thing of a like nature with that something which had disappeared and Gabriel brought it into the world where it gave birth to the human beings. When the human race multiplied, the evil spirits and demons, which had sprung into existence through Gabriel’s negligence, wrought havoc among humanity. Having no means of self defence, many died and suffered as the result of these attacks till Gabriel informed Allah of their plight. Whereupon Allah gave him a Book in which could be found effective prescriptions for all ailments and through the medium of certain formulae, miracles could be performed, such for instance, as raising the dead to life, converting grey or white hair to black and making the old regain their youth. It was in that Book that the first mention of the words Pawang and Berpuar were found.

Gabriel brought the Book to the Prophet Muhammad who intended to give it to a man named Muhammad Saleh, who was destined to become the world’s first Pawang. While the Prophet was saying his prayers, Gabriel came down invisible to the eye,
tore, took away and destroyed those pages of the Book that contained the formulae for the performance of miracles and the exact, effective prescriptions for the different kinds of diseases. The Book, therefore, became useless so far as prescriptions were concerned and it was left to the first Pawang and his descendants to cure illness by the exercise of human wits.

Mankind’s principal means of sustenance was even then the cultivation of Padi. The first harvest was good but the second was not forgotten by the evil spirits, and three months after planting, the Padi would have been ruined, had not To’ Pawang Saleh come to the rescue. The third year’s crop was almost totally destroyed but the Pawang said it might be saved if people would observe the ceremony of Bërpuar as prescribed in the medical Book in his possession. With this suggestion the people readily complied. The preparations for this ceremony principally consisted of the Puar plants, Batang Këlàdi (aroid plants), Daun Sëdingin (Bryophyllum calycinum), Daun Sambau (a species of grass), Puding Puteh, Puding Merah (the white and the red crotons), Daun Bëribu Padi (a kind of leaf), Daun Tampang Bësi (Artocarpus Gomeziana), Daun Sibalek Angin (a kind of leaf) Tépong Tawar (flour made by rolling rice which has been rendered soft by immersion in water), Këmènya (benzoin), Anchak-Anchak (bamboo stand for burning incense), Chanang (small and shallow rimmed gong), Tombak Bëndërang (naked spear with a tuft of hair), Ular-Ular (pennon), Tunggul (streamer) and Mëruñal (long oblong flag with balls at the end).

On the day when the ceremony was to start (Mëlépas Puar), the people headed by To’ Pawang Saleh wended their way right to the upper waters of the principal river watering the valleys, selected some venerable banyan tree, and spread under it all the above preparations. After that, prayers were said and then the Pawang recited in Arabic due praise for the Prophet (Sawat Nabi), which was answered by the crowd. The Pawang took four Puar plants, and threw one towards each of the four corners of the world. The gong was beaten and the procession started amidst much shoutings of Hua, Hua, Hua! as it was considered the louder the shouting and the more varied the noises made, the more frightened would the evil spirits be and the quicker they would retreat to the sea. Everybody had to walk in the wet rice-fields as to walk on the dry ridges was regarded as an insult to the Pawang.

The whole affair lasted for seven days, as there are seven days in the week. On the fourth day, To’ Pawang Saleh requested the cultivators to erect temporary structures made of split bamboos called Jamuan (places of entertainment) in various halting-places from the Huli right to the lower reaches where the principal river, watering the Makim, joined the rivers of other valleys. These structures were adorned with curtains, canopies, carpets and small
square mattresses. It was here that vast assemblies of people awaited the arrival of the Pawang from the Hulu and when everything was ready, the heroes of the day came forward in pairs and threw the Puar and avoid plants and even stones at one another, with the object of displaying their courage to the evil spirits whom they would easily crush underfoot, if they tried to damage the year's crop or were reluctant to retreat to the sea. A mock fight of a similar nature was displayed at the next Jamuan and so on till the last one was reached.

The greatest personage of the day was the principal Pawang who must be received with a betel-box at some distance from each Jamuan and conducted to his special seat. He had the power of inflicting fines on those who committed any breach of etiquette during the observance of the ceremony and reconciling those who happened to quarrel. These fines were nominal and consisted in offering a Tempat Sireb to the Pawang who as a rule accepted the apology thus tendered.

It may be of interest to describe the due order of the procession. At its head were the Anak Dayong or bearers of the different kinds of streamers and the small gong. Behind them came the principal Pawang himself, on the left and on the right of whom were his two assistants (Pengapit). These Pawang carried the water mixed with the Tèmping Tawar which they sprinkled about by the help of the Daun Si-puleh. Behind these personages followed the village folk.

After the Bèrpuar ceremony there followed a period of taboo (Pantang), lasting for three days at least and seven days at most. During this period, it was forbidden to shed the blood (Mèlayu) of any living thing; that is to say, neither buffaloes nor fowl must be slaughtered nor even a living twig be broken. When the taboo was over, a pink buffalo (Kèrebau Balar) was slaughtered in the Hulu where the Bèrpuar ceremony was first started and the meat was not distributed for human consumption but was buried in the ground as food for the evil spirits and demons. An ordinary black buffalo was also slaughtered in the Hilir where the Bèrpuar ceremony was brought to a conclusion (Mat Puar) but the meat was distributed according to the number of houses in the village, each house, of course, subscribing an equal amount towards the price of the two buffaloes. In addition, each house had to pay the Pawang as a customary fee a gantang of unhusked Padi and a small bag of Emping (rice pounded after frying it in a small pan) after the year's crop had been reaped.

When the season for sowing grain in the nurseries had arrived, the Pawang requested each cultivator to take to the Hulu a chupak of grain to be fumigated with incense after the offering of prayers to Allah, supplicating to co-operate in driving away the evil spirits of the Padi. After that, the villagers took the grain back, mixed it with other selected grain and then sowed the nurseries. If rats
or other pests damaged the stalks, the owners of the rice-fields were asked to take with them to the Hulu some quantities of Lèngkuas (Alpinia galanga) and benzoin, over which the Pawang recited magical incantations. The Lèngkuas had to be pounded and scattered broadcast in every outlet of the rice-field.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from remarking that it is idle to hope for the economic progress of the Malays so long as this and similar beliefs prevail among them. Where those beliefs are deep rooted, science cannot make much headway, for superstitions and scientific truths cannot exist side by side. It is difficult, if not impossible, to deal scientifically with pests if damage to crops is believed to be due to the ravages of evil spirits.
On a migration of Catopsilia pomona (F.)

By the Rev. R. Cardon.

In his "Rhopalocera Malayana," W. L. Distant says that according to Mackwood C. catilla (Btlr.) (=pomona (F.), § f. hilaria (Cr.) and 9 f. catilla (Cr.) is in Ceylon a remarkably migratory species.

"In the flights along the sea-coast, beginning generally in November, this species of catilla forms a third of the number, always travelling to the North, the flights lasting for days, thousands of them passing in an hour." Moore's Lep. Ceyl., vol. I, p. 122.

In last May, in Upper Perak, I had the occasion to witness a mass migration of this species. It was some ten miles before reaching Lenggong that I met with what I may call the vanguard of these insects. I did not notice at first that they were following any particular direction, as they seemed rather to fly to and fro all along the road. Their number, however, surprised me.

As soon as I had passed Sumpitan, the swarms were rapidly increasing in number and closely following each other. At the same time I also realized that all were keeping the same direction; from North to South.

Between Kenering and Lawin I fell in the midst of the migration's main body, and ran for about three miles through thousands and thousands of these Picridae which were, as it were, dancing all around like large yellow flakes. Here and there, on the roadside hundreds of them were resting on wet ground, so thickly packed together that those in the middle of the patch could not take their flight and were doomed to be run over by passing vehicles.

I availed myself of the occasion to cover with my net some of these gatherings, and thus was able to make certain that, with the exception of a few C. pyranthe (L.), C. ebriseis (L.) and C. scylla (L.), the migration was exclusively formed of C. pomona. I need not add that, as is always the case, some Papilio, mostly of the Eurypylus Group, and a few other Picridae, such as Hebomoia and Priomeris, were to be found in these gatherings, though none of them joined the migratory stream.

I thus captured two 9 forms: bidotata (form. nov.) with two patches on the underside of the posticae between the costal and second subcostal nervures. According to Fruhstorfer, this form occurs especially in Micro-malayana (Rhopalocera of the Indo-Australian Faunal Region. Dr. A. Seitz, p. 163). Since that time I have caught on the Maxwell's Hills a specimen with only one patch between the costal and first subcostal nervures.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
The second form was the common *catilla* form (var. *b* of Dist., op. cit. p. 298), with a very large discal, dull and dark reddish patch extending from costal nervure to upper median nervure, some of the specimens having the narrow fascia directed towards the abdominal margin well marked, while in others it had become nearly obsolete, being reduced to three light dots between the median and submedian nervures.

When I left Lawin, the sky became cloudy, and the swarms decreased rapidly in frequency and in importance. At the 76th mile, only a few units could be seen on the wing, seeking a shelter from rain which was threatening, or, the time being then about 4 p.m., quarters where to put up during the night.

The following day (27th May), between 9 a.m. and noon, I had a stroll to Kuala Kendrong, and met again big swarms, flying towards Grit, and large gatherings of the same *C. pomona* on the road side.

On the morning of the 28th, I went to the 76th mile and noticed that the migration was still going on and streaming towards South. The swarms however, seemed to have lessened both in frequency and number. Finally, on the 29th when on my way back to Taiping, isolated insects only could be seen hovering as usual from shrub to shrub. The migration was over.

Capt. H. Berkeley, then D. O. of Upper Perak, told me that some two or three days before my coming, he had noticed this unusual invasion of 'yellow butterflies.'

In 1902, I had the occasion of seeing a migration of *Delias aglaia parthenope*, but it was of a quite different sort as the insects were flying (towards the South) not in swarms but isolatedly. Though I had not my net, I succeeded in capturing one of them.

According to Rev. L. C. Biggs (Monthly Packet, Vol. II, pp. 186-87, 1881), *D. aegialea* (*aegialea* Cr.) in Java is "a common coasting butterfly" and can be "found sometimes in an apparently endless stream, all following one direction, and numbering twenty to thirty in sight per minute from any one point, but forming a belt several miles broad, extending far inland from the coast, and from morning till night, continuing to pass any fixed point for a fortnight or more. It seems seldom to feed or alight during these migrations, except at night or in early morning, when with dawn it resumes its flight, etc." (Dist. op. cit. footnote‡, p. 290).

It was on one afternoon only that I met this migration of *Delias*, so I cannot say for how many days it lasted. However it seems to me, as far as my recollection is correct, that the account of *D. aegialea* 's migrations in Java, as given by Rev. L. C. Biggs, is a faithful description of what I saw in Singapore.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Achin Piracy.

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On the 23rd March, 1868, the British Schooner "Good Fortune" of 34 tons burthen, registered in Penang and belonging to Neou Tean How, sailed from Penang on a trading voyage with a cargo of piece goods for the North Coast of Sumatra as far as Acheen Head intending to call at Lho Seumawe to load cargo on the return voyage. During the night of the 26th April the schooner encountered bad weather, ran past Lho Seumawe and anchored at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 27th April off Kerti Creek about twelve miles to the eastward of Lho Seumawe. About three hours later three boats came alongside each manned with from fifteen to twenty Achinese who boarded the schooner and made the crew take to their boat, threatening to murder them if they did not do so. The Achinese then proceeded to plunder the vessel to the value of $5,000 in money and goods and on leaving unshipped the schooner's rudder and either sank it or took on shore. The master of the schooner (Tean Boon Chuan) and the crew made for the shore and complained to the "Raja of Kerti Creek", one "Tungku Chee Malim" who threatened to confiscate the schooner as well as the cargo whereupon the Master and the crew returned on board their vessel with all speed and set sail for Lho Seumawe where a new rudder was obtained. The "Good Fortune" subsequently returned to Penang arriving on the evening of 14th May. (Cp. C.S.O. "P. R. Receipt" No. 785/1868).

After some delay the Government Steamer "Peihbo" with the Acting Colonial Secretary, Captain Playfair, on board and H.M.S. "Perseus" (Commander C. E. Stevens, R.N., Senior Naval Officer, Straits Division of the China Station), with H.M.S. "Grasshopper" in company, proceeded to Sumatra for the purpose of investigating the outrage. (Cp. C.S.O. "P. R. Receipt No. 1017/68).

The appended copy of the report of proceedings of the expedition to Kerti (Cp. C.S.O. "P. R. Receipt No. 1301/1868) was written by Mr. D. F. A. Hervey who was the first Cadet to be appointed to the Straits Settlements Civil Service. Mr. Hervey was born in 1849, educated at Marlborough College and appointed to his cadetship on 24th May, 1867. He was appointed Chief Clerk and Interpreter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Penang in 1870 in which year he accompanied H.M.S. "Algerine" to enquire into various cases of piracy on the coast of Acheen. He accompanied Governor Sir Harry St. George Ord on many political expeditions to the Native States and in 1882 was appointed Resident Councillor, Malacca. His services were recognised by the award of a C.M.G., in 1892. He retired in 1893 and died in 1911.

S. G. H. Leyh,
Colonial Secretariat, Singapore,
Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,

About the middle of June I received a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary informing me that he was about to go to Achin in the S.S. "Peiho," and that it was the Governor's wish I should accompany him. The expedition was to investigate a matter of plundering a schooner which had taken place at Kerty Creek on the coast of Achin in Sumatra: the "Perseus" and "Weasel" were also going in the expedition under the command of Captain Stevens. We were to have started the next day, but our departure was postponed, in expectation of the "Weasel's arriving at Singapore to accompany the "Perseus" in the expedition. However after waiting a week or more, the Gunboat "Grasshopper" was taken in tow by the "Perseus" for Penang. June the 29th and the next day I joined Captain Playfair (Acting Colonial Secretary) in the "Peiho," and left Singapore for Penang about 1 p.m. Having had fair weather for two days, we reached Penang on Thursday July 2nd about 2½ p.m. I landed with Captain Playfair and he went to the Lieutenant-Governor's office, where we found Captain Stevens; they then entered into conversation with the Lieutenant-Governor, and requested him to get an interpreter, and to obtain witnesses to give evidence regarding the plunder of the schooner "Good Fortune" to obtain compensation for which was the object of the expedition. The Master Attendant having been applied to promised to bring forward the "serang" or navigator of the "Good Fortune" being the only witness he could procure, as the crew had all left Penang in the "Good Fortune" which had sailed some 10 days before upon another voyage to Telok Samawi, a port on the coast of Achin some 20 miles northwest of Diamond Point. Having agreed to meet and examine the witness in the office at 11 a.m. the next day, all left the office. All having repaired to the office at 11 a.m. the next day, and the witness being present, as well as the owner of the "Good Fortune". The Acting Colonial Secretary examined the witness, (the serang of the "Good Fortune") and the witness, stated nothing but what was confirmatory of the statement already made before the Master Attendant of Penang. The owner of the "Good Fortune" was next questioned as to the nature of his cargo, and as to whether there was any mark by which he could identify his property; he replied that the cargo was mostly piece goods of various kinds, and that he could identify his property by his chop, which he afterwards produced. After deliberating as to whether the evidence of this one witness could be held conclusive, Captain Stevens was inclined to think not, but on the Acting Colonial Secretary asking if they, being in possession of this evidence, and with the prospect, as soon as they reached Telok Samawi of obtaining ample evidence from the crew of the "Good Fortune", would be justified in declining to proceed with the matter any further, Captain Stevens decided in the negative, and then stated his intention of accompanying the Peiho as far as Diamond Point, and from thence.
of turning off to Gighen, while the "Peiho" with the "Grasshopper" should make for "Telok Samawi", and obtain evidence from the crew of the "Good Fortune" concerning the outrage they complained of. We steamed from Penang early the next morning, (Saturday July 4th) and reached Diamond Point in company with the "Perseus," which soon discovered the "Grasshopper" lying at anchor, close in shore, awaiting our arrival, (she had been sent on ahead before reaching Penang, by Captain Stevens); the "Grasshopper" having begun to follow us, we steamed on for "Telok Samawi", but on our course we sighted a schooner, and Captain Stevens thinking she might be the "Good Fortune" made for her at once and we followed, but it was not the "Good Fortune", and Captain Stevens having first come on board the "Peiho" sent to the schooner for the Captain, and as soon as he was come, began to question him, (for he talked English very fairly) about "Kerty" and "Telok Samawi", and we learnt that the place his schooner was then lying off was "Kerty" Creek, which is a river with a bar in front, upon which, with the exception of a narrow channel, there is a considerable surf at all times, and it does not take much of a breeze to spread the surf right across this narrow channel; schooners of from 30 to 40 tons burden can pass through this channel and up the river for a couple of miles.

That night, Sunday July 5th, the "Perseus" steamed for Gighen, intending to return to us on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday. The "Peiho" and the "Grasshopper" remained at anchor till Monday morning, when they steamed for "Telok Samawi", and after we had anchored some little while, a boat came off shore, containing the Raja's "Tambey," minister or adviser, who was a Kling man (as all men in that position seem to be in these countries) bringing the Raja's compliments who was then some distance off having a feast, and saying that he would on his own authority fire us a salute of 21 guns, for that the Raja had a great respect for the Queen of England, and after arranging about the time of our landing, he left the vessel, not however, before Captain Playfair had told him that the salute would be returned. Some time afterwards the "Telok Semawi" people began firing their salute, but at very long intervals, and when they had fired 16 guns, they ceased altogether. Some while afterwards the Kling Tambey returned on board to accompany us on shore, and explained with regard to their salute, that they had only fired 16 guns, wishing to reserve the last 5 for the occasion of our landing, when they did fire them from a gunboat belonging to the Raja, and in very quick succession. After rowing a mile or so, (the "Peiho" returned the salute just then) we had to land on the sailor's backs, our boats having stuck in the sand, Mr. Prickett landed with us, and we all followed the "Tambey" to the place where the Raja was awaiting our arrival; we had to scramble up two steps or benches leading under a low roof to the room in which were seated, the Raja, the younger brother of the Sultan of Achin, and two or three young.
relations of the Raja; having shaken hands with them, we took the seats that were offered us, 2 of them chairs, while I sat on a sofa of planks, covered with chintz, on the left hand of the Raja. Captain Playfair after a few preliminary enquiries conversed with the Raja through the "Tambey" asking him if he had any witnessess of the plundering of the "Good Fortune" by the Kerty people (unfortunately the "Good Fortune" had sailed from "Telok Samawi" about 7 p.m. the evening before, so that we had to do whatever we best could without the evidence of her crew, as if we pursued her, the chances of our overtaking her would be very small indeed, she having sailed with a good breeze to help her on, and being only a sailing vessel, her course could not be reckoned very certainly) (for the Raja had written to a Chinese merchant in Penang saying that some of his fishermen had witnessed the plundering of the vessel) to Captain Playfair's question the Raja made reply that there was only a boy of 13 years old, for the fishermen referred to had merely seen the empty condition of the "Good Fortune" after being plundered, and not the plunderers engaged in relieving her of her cargo. The Acting Colonial Secretary further enquired of the Raja concerning a brig called "Victoria" which a Chinese merchant at Penang had temporarily lent to an Achiinese "Panglima" or chief, and this chief having on his arrival at the coast of Achin exchanged the British flag for an Achiinese flag, the vessel "Victoria" then under his charge was captured by the Raja of Telok Samawi, with whom the Panglima was at enmity, and although there was no war actually waged between them, yet whenever they could get opportunity, they seized one another's vessels, and did one another all possible injury. This was the Raja's excuse for taking the above mentioned brig, and the Acting Colonial Secretary thought that it was well-founded. The brig was, at the time of our stay at "Telok Samawi" lying a wreck just off the low spit of land which runs along in front of "Telok Samawi". We left the Raja for a time to get a little fresh air, for the assembly was very hot and close, being crowded with natives, and the room very low, so we walked up and down the street of wretched shops, and then proceeded to have a look at the fort, which they said had been built by the present Raja's grandfather, but is now in a very dilapidated condition, there being one old rusty cannon which they are afraid to fire lest it should burst. After seeing this old fort, we returned to bid the Raja goodbye, and then walked off to our boats. The "Tambey" had told us before that the "Telok Samawi" people were in a few days going to war with the Kerty people, and that though the army of the latter numbered 20,000, and that of the former only 10,000, yet it did not matter, for the "Telok Samawians" always had their wits about them, while the Kertians were great simpletons. The reason assigned by the Raja for this war being entered upon was that the Raja of Kerty was determined to be altogether independent of the Sultan of Achin, and that therefore he (the Raja of Telok Samawi)
had been instructed by the Sultan to bring back the Raja of Kerty to his proper allegiance. The first thing next morning we steamed across the bay (20 miles along the coast from Telok Samawi) to Diamond Point and dropped anchor first opposite Kerty, and having obtained a guide, (the serang of the schooner we had mistaken for "Good Fortune") we made for the mouth of the river, sounding all the way; when we got just inside the river, we landed to the left, and the Acting Colonial Secretary addressed a certain Panglima who could understand Malay, told him that a man-of-war was coming and desired him to inform the Raja that the Captain of the man-of-war wished to meet the Raja the next day: we then returned to our boats, and having taken some soundings in the river returned to our respective vessels. The next day we went in the boats right up the river (which for the last mile and more is very winding and troublesome) to the "Pakan" or Bazaar, close to which dwells the Raja; we landed, and were led to the same kind of audience room as we had met with at Telok Samawi, in front of it were two or three small cannon which we used as steps to mount the benches and here we met two Kling "Tambeys" with whom the Acting Colonial Secretary entered into conversation in Hindustani while awaiting the presence of the Raja who after some twenty minutes or so made his appearance, and with great humility seated himself on a ledge below that on which we were seated. Captain Playfair then entered into conversation with the Raja through one of the "Tambeys" and we learnt that the Raja never thought of being independent, but acknowledged the supremacy of the Sultan, and paid tribute to him; while he also stated the ambition of the Raja of Telok Samawi to be the cause of the war, for he wished Kerty to acknowledge him as a kind of second Sultan, which he (the Raja of Kerty) would certainly never do. Then on enquiring about the matter of the "Good Fortune" the Raja said he knew nothing about it, beyond the fact of the crew of the "Good Fortune" having applied for assistance in stress of weather to the Kerty people on the coast, and their application had been granted on condition of their paying their "assistants" $595 which they did; to this Captain Playfair replied, that we had no faith whatever in that account of the matter, but believed in the truth of what we had stated, besides all we wanted was that the Raja should himself investigate the matter, and punish such as were guilty. The Raja said Oh no! he couldn't find them, but we might search for them and in default of finding them might do what we liked to the country. (The Raja of this place, as well as that of Telok Samawi informed us that the punishment for all kinds of stealing, robbery, plundering, was death by decapitation). But Captain Playfair again said that the Government had no wish to do that, but only to see the Raja himself execute justice upon such as were guilty in any way; and after explaining to the Raja what was expected of one in his position, together with much insisting and perseverance Captain Playfair at last induced the Raja...
to promise investigation of the matter on his own part, and also
that the result of that investigation should be shown to us the next
day. But the next day when we went to the Raja, we found that
all the inquiry he had made (or pretended to make) was to write
to the Panglima of the coast concerning the matter then under dis-
cussion, in answer to which he received (or at any rate said he re-
ceived) a letter giving the same version of the story as the Raja
had given us the day before, and which letter (was most probably
composed by the Raja or his "Tambey") was read out loud
to us before the Raja. Captain Playfair however explained to the
Raja his view of the matter, and after considerable discussion, the
latter offered to pay $595 and deliver up the Panglima of the coast
who had superintended the plundering of the schooner: having de-
finitely made the arrangement, that the Raja should appear on the
morrow himself at the mouth of the river with the money and the
man ready to be handed over to us, we made the best of our way
on board through the surf. On the morrow, when we had reached
the mouth of the river and landed, there were no signs whatever
of the Raja, but only a few natives loitering about; shortly after
somebody came and informed us that the Raja did not intend to ap-
pear (at which we were rather disgusted) but was sending two of
his chief men to inform us of his intentions concerning the matter
in hand; what did these men do when they came up to us, but
propose a cargo of betel-nut ("which", said they, "we can load
very quickly" viz. in 6 days) instead of the $595, because they
had so few dollars in the place, they said, and when that was not
to be thought of, they tried how piece goods would do: but Captain
Playfair said "No, that wouldn't do, the Raja must fulfil his pro-
mise, and make his payment in just such kind as he had said he
would, the day before": (if our evidence had been stronger, we
would, push our demands further after such behaviour, but in such
circumstances as we were then under, all that could be done was
to hold our own, and not flinch a hair's breadth).* Part of their
argument against payment was, their Panglima had sworn to his
version of the matter, "and" said they "yours has not" (i.e.
Chinaman and serang). Captain Playfair said that ours had at
Penang, moreover if the Raja had not faith in our statements, our
men could have sworn in his presence the day before if he had
only mentioned his wish, he concluded by saying that "if they
wished to avoid serious consequences they had better send the
money and the man on board at 9 a.m. the next morning, and
having pretty plainly shown our disgust at their treatment of us
we returned on board. Before going on board the "Peiho" we went

*After finding talk with these men useless, Captain Playfair determined
to go up the river and find the king himself to settle the matter with him.
(Mr. Johnson was with us this time and the day before Captain Stevens'
1st lieutenant). But the Raja was not there, and we returned to the
mouth of the river, notwithstanding many entreaties to wait 1 hour for
the Raja on reaching the mouth of the river Capt. Playfair gave the
warning mentioned below and we then returned on board.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
on board the "Perseus" to inform Captain Stevens of the state of affairs; it was thought advisable to let these ignorant people see what kind of ammunition a man-of-war had and that we were not to be cheated and trifled with; so a shell or two was fired dropping into the sea, and one or two shot. The next morning we were just about to start in the boats when a boat came out from Kerty, bringing a man, the elder brother of the Panglima (for the Panglima had disappeared) and the $595. So we went on board the "Perseus" and informed the Captain, who received the money and the prisoner, and sent the "Tambeys" and chief men to their boat but not without first telling them that they had got off very easily and that they must take care another time how they treated British subject or his property. Having thus brought the matter to a conclusion, we steamed away just at noon the same day, being Saturday July 11th, and reached Singapore Tuesday July 14th after an absence of a fortnight.

All these Achinese people wear some kind of weapon, some two at a time: the weapons are 1st the Klewang, a large, broad-bladed heavy knife, some 2 feet long or nearly so; this weapon is broader in the blade at the extremity than at the part near the handle which is made of buffalo horn, wood, or ivory (which latter comes from the inland and mountainous country): with this weapon it is not difficult to deal a very heavy blow.

2nd. The Renehong, a smaller and decidedly less formidable weapon than the foregoing one, but of somewhat similar make.

3rd. The sekik panjang or pisau panjang, which approaches the Klewang in size, but is merely as its name denotes, a long knife.

4th. The sekik kecil or pisau kecil which is the smallest of all, and the most pointed, the meaning of its name is "small knife". Notwithstanding all these weapons, these people don't seem to be particularly plucky, but rather to prefer getting a quiet cut from behind at a man. Neither is their country an interesting one, in a general way though I think the inland parts would prove...
very interesting for, and fully worthy of, an expedition. The Raja of Kerty is a very insignificant looking man; while his future enemy the Raja of "Telok Samawi" is a tolerably stout, well fed, comfortable looking sort of man. There are two Rajas in Kerty, the one we had to deal with was the younger of the two, the business man, while the elder one we never got a glimpse of; I suppose he lives in quiet, enjoying the fruits of his brother's labour, not that there is very much labour to be got through. Kerty is really more to the N.W. or W. than it is placed in the chart, and nearer to Telok Samawi. The population of Kerty was stated to be 100,000 but I daresay half that would not be underrating it very much, though to all appearance it was decidedly more populous than Telok Samawi.

Report of expedition to Achin, to obtain compensation for robbery of a schooner called the "Good Fortune" off Kerty Creek on the coast of Achin.

(Sgd.) D. F. A. Hervey, Cadet, July 14th, 1868.

The Honourable,
The Acting Colonial Secretary.
Pair-Words in Malay.

By ZAINU’L-ABIDIN BIN AHMAD.

The pair-words discussed here are set-phrases consisting of two words combined which retain fully their literal meaning.

Broadly, these pair-words may be classified as alliterative and non-alliterative.

To the first belong those pairs which repeat some of the sounds or syllables in one of the words, or reproduce them in some modified form. Such are pairs like bukit-bukan, gērak-gēri, baru-bara, kueb-mueb, lauk-pauk, bongkar-bangkir, kibang-kibut. They are represented in English by forms like dingle-dangle, flip-flap, belter-shelter, biggledy-piggledy, pell-mell, shilly-shally, topsy-turvy, willy-nilly and the like.

In the non-alliterative class it is not the sounds or syllables that are repeated, but the idea in a different word of cognate significance. Many of them suggest haphazard alliteration. Such pairs are budi-babasa, ipar lamai, sangkut paut, ubat kēlat, patah riok, tēbah tēnpat, chomot kērtang, kusut masai, lintang pukang, lutob lēntah, takt pēning, pucbat lēi, simpang pērenang, kūrus kēring, gēmoh gēdempong. These may be compared with such English phrases as bag and baggage, goods and chattels, heart and soul, over head and ears, all and sundry, all in all, and so forth.

To these two classes might be added pairs of opposed words: e.g. atas bawah, alah mēnang, tua mūda, tēgang kēndur, kēchil bēsar, lebeh kūrang, mējur malaang, siang malaang, hidup mati, hujan panas, buiong pangkal, buku bilir. But their meaning and uses are too evident to need inclusion here.

In the alliterative class, the pair consists of a principal and a secondary word, the latter qualifying or intensifying the meaning of the former. Usually the principal or primary word comes first; in a few instances of onomatopoeia the secondary. The secondary word is generally meaningless apart from the principal word and cannot stand alone.

The formation of these secondary words largely depends on euphony. Some are formed by substituting a different syllable for one in the primary word, e.g. gērak-gēri, chērai-bērai, kayu-kayan, tēka-tēki, lalul-lalang, bēngkah-bēngkil; some by changes of vowel-sounds, e.g. bongkar-bangkir, rumpūt-rampai, tabur-tebar, ruutob-rantah, bengang-bengot; some by substituting in for the first letter in the primary word, such as kueb-mueb, tēlinga-minga, chembeng-membeng, chomot-momot, choreng-moreng. This m formation one is tempted to connect with the verbal form surob-mēnyurob, utus-mēngutus, tulis-mēmulis, karang-mēngarang and the like, expressing combination or reciprocity.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.}
In the non-alliterative pairs, the choice of the pairing is arbitrary, as in all idiomatic phrases: they are all fixed conventional forms.

Some pairs are employed only in conversation and some are provincialisms, while many have never found their way into the dictionaries. The purposes they serve is similar to those served by reduplication. It is either:

(a) to strengthen and intensify the ordinary meaning of the primary single word, by adding to it an idea of indefinite plural confusion;

(b) to imply indefinite repetition, association, continuity or multiplied quantity; or

(c) when the pairs are nouns, to express an indefinite universal inclusion of all kinds and species (and sometimes all materials). For this reason they are found with banyak, bubis, segala, or such-like words, which express indefinite plurality.

1. anak-pinak: the whole host of little children in one (human) family without distinction of sex or age. For a husband, the term generally includes his wife too; but not so for a wife, (anak = a child or the young of anything).

2. bukit-bukau: hills of every description. Rata segala bukit-bukau di-layau-nya. Thoroughly he explores the whole range of hills.

3. cherai-bérai: divorced. Kalau tumbah cherai-bérai, charian bahagi, in the event of divorce all that has been earned by the husband while with the wife shall be equally divided between them.

4. gérak-géri: all manner of indefinite movements, conscious or automatic, from the swinging of one’s body in walking to the twitchings of muscles; bearing, behaviour, apa-bila sa-sa-orang télah mati, maka bér-bénti-lab segala gérak-géri-nya, when a person has died, all his movements stop. Pérhatikan segala gérak-géri orang itu, keep an eye on that man’s movements and behaviour.

5. gunong-ganang: mountains of all shapes and sizes. Also gunong-gantang.

6. baru-baru: widespread disturbance or calamitous unrest.

7. jeling-jeluat: repeated contemptuous side-glances of the eyes (jeling = a side-glance, more usually expressing dislike or disapproval than fondness). Libat-lah jeling-jeluat-nya apabila kita datang, observe his eyeings and grimaces of contempt (at us) whenever we come.

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8. kayu-kayan (=kayu-hayuan): all species of trees and wood. It is often coupled with rumput-rampai (q.v.).

9. kënduri-këndara: all kinds of formal entertainments especially feasts given to celebrate certain events, such as marriage, circumcision, and the conclusion of study of the Koran.

10. kënduri-mori: all manner of social feastings in which guests are entertained, generally as a charity, either in aid of the suffering dead and in memory of them, or for the sake of acquiring “merit” in the sight of God. Sometimes = kënduri-këndara, above.

11. keh-mueh: all kinds of cakes, sweetmeats and sugared preserves.

12. lauk-pauk: all kinds of curry-stuffs, condiments.

13. mandi-manda: bittings and washings, to bathe and wash. The term is specially used when the bathing takes an unusually long time: such as in ceremonial baths which are regulated by minute rules hallowed by custom, or in the practice of idle toilet-lovers. Dua hari lepas bersanding dan bersatu baharu-lab mandi-manda këdua pingatin itu, two days after (the ceremony of) sitting together and cohabitation comes the ceremony of bathings for the bride and bridegroom. Orang pësolek, tëntu-lab banyak macam mandi-manda dan bëdak-langir-nya pada tiap-tiap pagi, a foppish dandy (like him) will of course have endless manner of bathings and washings every morning.

14. rumput-rampai: all sorts of herbage. Segala rumput-rampai pun habis layu oleh tersangat panas, all grass and herbage become entirely withered through the excess of heat.

15. saka-baka: complete family descent on both sides, saka applying to the mother’s side and baka to the father’s side. (Saka as an adjective is applied to coconut trees getting too old to bear good nuts). Bukan saka-baka-nya orang mëmërentah negeri, his stock is not that of administrators.

16. saudara-mara: kith and kin; blood-relations. Tiada-lab lagi siapa-siapa saudara-mara adinda di-sana lain daripada kahanda tiga bëranak, there is no longer any one there, other than you and your two children, whom I can look upon as my kith and kin.

17. suku-sakat: all one’s clan-folk.

18. tëka-tëki: riddles.

*Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,*}
19. bongkar-bangkir: to rake up old scandals; to ransack or rummage. Habis di-bongkar-bangkir-nya nenek moyang orang, unsparingly does he upbraid and slander my dead ancestors. Budak ini! jabanam surat-surat itu di-bongkar-bangkir-nya, oh, what a boy! destroyed are those papers because of his rummaging.

20. kibang-kibut: to be in a confused jumble; to be thrown or flying about and disordered. Kibutkan - to cause such disorder. Habis-lab surat-surat aku tèrkibang-kibut oleh angin, all my papers were blown pell-mell by the wind. Habis di-kibang-kibutkan-nya sègala kain baju dalam almari itu, he throws all the clothes in the wardrobe into disorder. Barang ka-mana èngkau bèndak bèrkibang-bèrkibut-lab, tiada siapa mènaban! you may clear out wherever you like, no one will detain you,

21. lalu-lalang: to pass and repass; again and again.

22. pindah-randah: to remove bag and baggage ("not leaving even a broken pot") and carrying them topsy-turvy. Orang-orang kampung itu habis pindah-randah ka-kuala, all the people of the village are removing all their sticks to the mouth of the river.

23. runtob-rantab: to crumble, e.g. of embankments or dilapidated buildings. Habis runtob-rantab tèbing itu di-kèrjakan oleh ayer, the river-bank crumbles through the washing of the water. Sudah runtob-rantab rumah itu baru bèndak di-baiki, (when) the house has fallen to pieces, then only is it to be put in good repair.

24. tabur-tebar: to scatter broadcast. Babasa Mèlayu ini di-dapatì bèrtabur-tebar di-sèrata-rata gugusan Pulau-Pulau Mèlayu, the Malay language is found widely scattered all over the length and breadth of the Malay Archipelago. Sudah rata di-tabur-tebarkan-nya kbabar itu di-sèluroh nègèri ini, widely has he spread the news: all over the country.

25. tèbang-tèbas: to cut down all trees and shrubs.

26. bechang-bechok: confused and boisterous, e.g. from a squabbling crowd, (bechok = boisterously talkative). Bechang-bechok bunyi orang bèrkhab, frightfully confused are the voices of those people quarrelling.

27. bengang-bengot: twisted out of shape, of the thin edges of metal-plates or any flexible material. Habis bengang-bergot bibir timba itu di-antok-antokkan-nya, the edge of the bucket has become all twisted by his knocking it about carelessly.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
28. *bengkang-bengkok*: turning and winding, zigzag, of a road or a beaten snake.

29. *bengkak-bengkil*: marked with many large bruises or bumps from being belaboured, stung by bees etc. *Sudah jatoh bengkak-bengkil sekaran, baharu tabu!* when you have fallen and caused your body to be covered with swellings and bruises, then only will you know.

30. *bincbang-binchat* (or *bencbang-benchol*): covered with little bumps, usually on the head, (*binchat* or *benchol* = a slight bump or swelling on the head). *Képala-nya itu bincbang-binchat kénat tinju*, his head is sore all over and bumpy, because of the blows he received.

31. *bulang-baling* (or *bolang*): whirling (of a long object hurled) so that the onlooker cannot tell one end from the other. *Di-bumbankan-nya tongkat itu bulang-baling pergi-nya*, he hurls the walking-stick away so that it goes whirling and sprawling.

*Note.* *Baling-baling*, as a substantive, is a toy wind-mill made of a light long board turning on a pivot and exactly balanced from both ends. An elaborate type has at these ends bamboo tubes fitted in such a way as to make a roaring sound, when the board, put at right angles to the wind, is forced to revolve by the wind blowing against it. Provided with "tails" to serve as vanes, and fitted with a bamboo axle at the end of a long pole, the wind-mill is hoisted up vertically against the wind on the top of a high tree. The hoisting up of this toy is sometimes made an occasion for feasting. Sometimes the word is shortened to *bélaling*, and sometimes pronounced as *bulang-baling*.

32. *chélum-chélam*: intermingling too freely with the people of a household. *Apabila masa kénuri-kénadara samacham ini, jantan bétina pun bérchampur-lab chélum-chélam tiada bérkira lagi*, on any occasion of feastings like this, men and women freely intermingle without thought. *Kalau duduk dua kélamin sarumah, makan minum jangan chélum-chélam tiada bérténtu*, if two families live in the same house, let there be no indiscriminate mingling of food and drink.
33. _chembeng-membeng_: pouting the lips sulkily, ready to cry. *Libat-lah bibir-nya sudah chembeng-membeng saperti rupa tuai*, see how his lips have started pouting, just like the curve of a sickle.

34. _cheret-meret_ (or _cheret-beret_): trudging in a disorderly Indian file. *Bila bari raya, cheret-meret-lab orang-orang kampong sa-panjang jalan itu*, when the day of Hari Raya comes, villagers will be seen trudging in long confused file along the road.

35. _chobak-chabek_: rent and torn, hanging in many tatters, not entirely cut off from the main piece (of cloth or torn ears), (*chabek* = torn in one place). *Chobak-chabek kulit badan-nya di-layat-layat oleh penuaman*, his skin hangs in unsightly shreds on account of the slicing inflicted upon him by the robbers.

36. _chomot-momot_: (of face, body or dishes), stained with dried cakes of black or yellow dirt; (of cloth) spotted with black mildew.

37. _chondong-mondong_: leaning (to fall) this way and that way, (of trees, stockades, or pillars which ought to stand in a perpendicular position), (*chondong* = leaning, of one object only). *Ini pun sudah chondong-mondong sabaya tiang-nya rumah itu*, even now the pillars of the house are all aslant.

38. _chopak-chapek_: walking in a halting manner, as a bow-legged person. *Berjalan chopak-chapek*.

39. _choreng-moreng_: streaked with soot, ink or paint (usually black).

40. _chuak-chaik_: cross cut with lines of blade-wounds or claw-scratches, (*chaik* = full of cuts). *Habis kepala-nya chuak-chaik kena pauk*, his head is terribly full of wounds crossing each other, because of being chopped.

41. _chumpang-champing_: torn and tattered, especially of nether garments.

42. _dégah-dégoth_ (also _légab-légbob_, _légbob-légbob_): the sound of big objects knocking against hard wood, of the knockings of one's head against the floor of a house built on piles. *Ap a nama-nya yang dégah-dégoth dibawab rumah itu*, what is the meaning of those bumping noises under the house?

43. _démpong-démpong_ (onom.): the sound of small stones and fruit falling continuously into water. *Démpong-démpong bunyi buah-nya gugor ka-dalam ayer itu*, its fruits plump into the water.

1927] _Royal Asiatic Society_.

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(References to specific pages and sections of the document are noted as per the original text format, with page numbers and specific terms highlighted for clarity.)
44. děŋkang-děŋkong: sound of chopping hard wood, or of a staff striking against hard wood. Di-lotarkan-nya belantakan-nya děŋkang-děŋkong singgah katonggah lěsong itu, he flings his staff so that it bangs against the block-shackling of the mortar.

45. děntam-děntum (also lěntam-lěntum): the continuous sound of crackers, or the booming of guns. Děntam-děntum bunyi měrcbun orang itu, their big crackers go bang bang.

46. dérah-děroh: the sound of a large animal forcing its way through branches. Gajah itu sudah tiba agak-nya: dérah-déroh sabaha bunyi-nya, the elephants have come, I think. You hear them brushing their way.

47. děrang-děrang: the chink of coins or metal crockery. Děrang-děrang bunyi ringgit dalam saku-nya, the dollars in his pocket chink together.

48. děrum-děram: the continuous sound of distant guns, or of thunder.

49. dolak-dalek: inconstant in words and decisions. Měngapa bèrchakap dolak-dalek: sa-kējap “ya,” sa-kējap “tidak”? why are you inconstant in your words, now admitting, now denying?

50. dongkok-dangkah (or dongkor-dangkar): grovelling and crouching, of one attempting to get up beneath the blows of his enemy. Sudah dongkok-dangkah kēna tangan, bahara ia tahan, only after cowering under blows does he learn his lesson.

51. duduk-dadak: hurled headlong: sent flying but not prone (by a kick or blow). Sa-hali ku-tumbok duduk-dadak pěrgi-nya, one box from me sent him flying.

52. gedah-gēdok: the bumping sounds of a loaded cart moving on the road.

53. gediang-gēdiut: wriggling the trunk from side to side, of a nautch-girl dancing, or of the movements of certain long-bodied fish, (gēdiut = a wriggling motion of the body from waist upward). Anak wayang Masri itu mēnari gediang-gēdiut sapētī ikan sēmbilang mēnjalar, the Egyptian actress dances with her body moving sinuously like the movements of the sēmbilang fish.

54. gēlusor-gēlasor: restless and unbalanced in movements, like a giddy or agitated person. Ėngkau ini tērgēlusor-gēlasor sabaja, sapētī orang maboh ganja, you look continually restless and unbalanced like a man drugged.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
55. gendang-gendi: loose and unstrung in some parts with hard tension in others. Kulit pérut-nya gendang-gendi saperti kulit gajah kurus, the skin of his belly lies in thick folds like the hide of a thin elephant.

56. genting-gentat: full of narrowings and bulgings at irregular intervals, of long objects. Tiang itu sudah genting-gentat kena pukok, the post has become full of narrowings and bulgings through being too much notched.

57. gopoh-gapah: hurrying precipitately.

58. gual-gaii: (of stakes or poles) unfirmly fixed in the ground, (gail = unfirmly fixed in a hole). Kayu yang di-chakahkan-nya itu gual-gaii sabaja, tiada tògap, the stake which he drove into the ground is shaking and leaning to every side, not being firmly fixed.

59. balai-balai: pell-mell, as heaps of sewing, clothes or papers left thrown about at the signal of approaching danger.

60. baru-biru: all in confusion, higgledy-piggledy with panic or excitement.

61. hempal-hempol: moving with difficulty, as an extremely fat person, (hempol = heaving with weight of corpulency).

62. henchang-henchut: swerving again and again to the right and left, especially of the hind part; rocking obliquely while in a swinging motion. ia bérjalan henchang-henchut saperti orang ménghayun pong-gong, he walks with oblique side-swerves like one deliberately swinging his posterior. Bila buayan itu bérbuai, jangan pégungkan sa-bálah bujong-nya, henchang-henchut dia, when the swing is in motion, do not catch hold of one end of it or the swing will swerve obliquely.

63. herang-herut: deflected much and repeatedly from the straight line, so as to appear zigzag; awry in an extreme degree. Sudah-lab ménghunting herang-herut, menjabit pun herang-herut juga, not only is your cutting zigzag, (your) sewing also is awry.

64. bina-dina: humble and lowly.

65. hingar-bangar: in a state of hurly-burly or tumultuous confusion. Hingar-bangar ta' sa-angkob bunyi, disana tèrjèrt, disini tèrpekan, noisy and tumultuous beyond description, with shriekings there and screamings here.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
66. **butor-balar**: lying flat and writhing with pain or hunger; struggling in vain to raise after measuring one's length on the ground. *Sampai ka-rumah butor-balar ia oeleh penat*, reaching home, he spurned with fatigue. *Abang kamu sakit pérut malam tadi butor-balar*, your brother, (i.e. my husband) suffered from colic last night and writhed with pain. *Di-pijak-pijak-nya penchuri itu butor-balar sampai meminta nyawa*, he trampled the robber down squirming till the man begged for life.

67. **hantal-hantil**: dangling loosely, of long pendulous breasts, and of the testicles.

68. **buyong-bayang**: reeling and swaying in one's walk like a sick or drunken man.

69. **jélépah-jélépoh**: falling huddled from feebleness or languor. *Oeleh tésangat lapar ia pun mérémbahkan diri di-atas lantai itu, jélépah-jélépoh tiada térbuat ber-chakap lagi*, being intolerably hungry, he dropped in a huddle on the floor, his limbs thrown about while he was no longer able to utter a word.

70. **julur-jilat**: extruding and drawing in the tongue repeatedly; licking the lips as one who has tasted pepper or a tasty delicacy. *Aku lamuri lada mulut itu sëkarang, térjulur-jilat oeleh pèdas*, if I smear chillies on your mouth you'll loll and lick your tongue from its heat.

71. **kaya-raya**: rich and prospering. *Si-anu itu sa-kungkong pun tiada tabu ménulis dan ménbacha Ingg'ris, mén-gapa-tab kaya-raya, térsegam rumah batu-nya?* Mr. so-and-so never knew how to write or read a word of English; why in the world did he become rich and prosperous with his brick house standing conspicuous?

72. **kémas-mémas**: packing up everything. *Kain baju, tikar hantal, térion bélanga habis kémas-mémas dipunngah-nya*, clothing, bedding and cooking-utensils he takes all away.

73. **kembang-kembut**: flaring and flickering, of a dying or feeble flame. *Kalau api suloh kembang-kembut, itu-lah tanda ada harimau dékat*, if the light of the torch flares and flickers, it betokens that a tiger is near.

74. **kempang-kémpis**: swelling and shrinking continually (of the stomach of one gasping for breath). *La tiba itu kempang-kémpis pérut-nya ménarek nafás*, he came with his belly heaving and shrinking for breath.

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
75. kämpang-kämpong: dented in many places e.g. of the cheeks when the teeth are no more. Habis kämpang-kämpong cberak itu di-banting-bantingkan-nya, the kettle is all beaten-in and shrunken by his dashing it about.

76. kemang-kemot: twisted or crumpled, not of the edges but of the surface of thin metal plates, paper or any sheet of tough material. Habis kemang-kemot kérlas itu di-ramas-nya, the paper is all creased and crumpled by reason of his rough handling.

77. késak-késok: continuously rustling as pieces of tough cloth or leaves. Apa yang bérbunyi késak-késok di-bawah katil itu? what is that sound of rustling under the bed?

78. kesang-kesot: restless moving one’s seat to and fro. Engkan mi duduk kesang-kesot sahaja, ta’ pérnah diam, you shift your seat restlessly and never keep still.

79. kétunjang-kétunjit: jumping and leaping continuously in vigorous dancing or childish romping (kétunjit = lifting one leg forward and jumping about on the other leg; tunjang = bony and muscular part of the haunches). Kétunjang-kétunjit (or tunjang-tunjit) kaki orang itu ménari, vigorous is the swinging of those people’s legs in their dancing. Jangan bérlari tunjång-tunjit sa-macham itu; térampau bising bunyi-nya; barang-barang di-atas papan itu pun habis bérjatoban, don’t be running and stamping about in that manner; it sounds too noisy, and all the things on the shelf are toppling down.

80. kichap-kichau: chattering like the murai bird.

81. kopak-kapek (onom.): the sound of an empty wooden case striking against something. La pun lari-lah, kopak-kapek bunyi sarong parang di-pinggang-nya, he then took to his heels, so that the knife sheath which hangs from his waist clattered.

82. kumat-kamit: closing and opening the lips continuously. Entab apa jampi yang di-bacha-nya; mulut-nya kumat-kamit, tétapi ta’ kédengar sa-suatu apa, what he was reciting we could not say: his lips were moving, but nothing was audible.

83. kutong-katang (kérutong-kératang): restless with irritation all over the skin, as from itching, mosquito-bites or nettle-stings. Budak itu sudah kutong-katang oleh gatal, tidak juga di-pédulikan-nya, the child has become restless with itchiness, and yet he shows no concern.

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
84. **kusut-kusau**: utterly dishevelled, of hair etc. *Apa-kah kēna-nya rambut engkau ini kusut-kusau sabaja?* What is the matter with your hair that it is all dishevelled.

85. **lēbok-lēbak**: falling together, e.g. of fruits. *Sa-kali digoyang-nya batang pinang itu, lēbok-lēbak buah-nya gugur*, at one shake he gives to the betel-tree, its fruits fall thud together.

86. **lēbur-lēbar**: the sound of a number of people plunging into water, also of careless words bubbling out at random without consideration for the feelings of the hearer. *Lēbur-lēbar bunyi budak-budak itu tērjau ka-dalam sungai*, what splashing and plunging noise is made by those children jumping down into the river. *Chakap engkau ini lēbur-lēbar sabaja kēluar-nya, tiada bērkita lagi*, your words gush out without thought of consequences.

87. **lēchup-lēchap**: the sounds of a dart or pointed stick forcing its way into water. *Lēchup-lēchap bunyi tirok orang itu di-tīkaukan-nya ka-dalam ayer itu*, their fish spears make swishing sounds as they are thrust into the water.

88. **lēmah-lēmbut**: gentle; winning and variable in manner.

89. **lenggang-lenggok**: swinging the head and shoulders from side to side, while the waist is not moving. *Apabila ta mēngaji, lenggang-lenggok-lah kēpala-nya*, he swings his head from side to side, when he reads.

90. **lentang-lentok**: with the head hanging bashfully first to one side and then the other, the shoulders and chest remaining still. *Kalaun ada apa-apa bajat-nya, babaru-lah ia datang lentang-lentok ka-pada kita*, if he has any favour to ask, then only will he come downcast and bashful to us.

91. **lēpah-lēpoh**: stumbling and throwing about the limbs languidly. *Budak itu lēpah-lēpoh 'dah dek takut, mau ta'mau bērjalan juga sa-lagi tērdaya*, the boy has become utterly exhausted with fatigue, but because of fear, he still plods on willy-nilly as long as he can.

92. **lēpak-lēpok**: sound of a smack or clapping. *Tiap-tiap hari lēpak-lēpok-lah bunyi budak itu kēna tangar, every day there are sounds of slaps inflicted upon the boy.*
93. lēsap-lēsup: swishing or whizzing sounds. Di-rembat-nyā budak itu lēsap-lēsup dēngan rolan, he gave the boy a sound switching with a cane. Anak panab pun bērtērangan-lab, lēsap-lēsup di-kētiling kita, arrows flew whizzing around us.

94. lēlap-lēlap: the sounds of crackers, breaking twigs etc. Bunyi-nyā lēlap-lēlap sapērti api makan lalang, its sound crackles like that of fire consuming grass.

95. liang-liok: writhing the body from the waist upwards in an undulating manner. Dia itu bērjalan liang-liok sapērti pērēmpuan, he walks with an undulating gait like that of a woman.

96. lichin-lichau: smooth and glossy; clean of dishes with no remains of food. Lichin-lichau bidangan kita dīmakan oleh orang itu, all our dishes are clean-swept by those feeders. Rambut-nyā lichin-lichau, lalat binggap pun talēkat, his hair is smooth and shining, even a fly could not stick on it.

97. nonok-nanak: unsteady (of walking); tripping and stumbling, with the head and body stooping. Ėngkau ini bērjalan nonok-nanak sabaja, sa-kējap tērsangkut kahi, sa-kējap tērpijak lobang; tērdorang ka-sana, tērdorang ka-sini, your walk is very unsteady, now having your legs caught, now tripping in holes, stumbling here and stumbling there.

98. ongkob-angkab: walking in a stooping manner, jogging and unfirm, especially when some projecting or bristling burdens are carried. Tengkob-lab orang tua itu; kuat juga lagi dia bērbōban. Asal pagi ongkob-angkab-lab dia mēnikul tērangkek, see that old man; he still has strength to carry burdens. As soon as it is morning he is seen jogging along stooping under the weight of his bamboo vessel.


100. porok-parak: (in fighting) not to be able to hold one’s footing, driven backward (through thickets so as to make rak-rak sounds). Porok-parak orang itu kēna tunda dēngan kaki, that man was spurned away so that the sound of his retreat was heard like the breaking of twigs.

1927 Royal Asiatic Society.
101. puntang-panting: thrown about heedlessly, e.g. the limbs in haste, or a tin or bunch of keys tied to the end of a string. Apabila di-lihat-nya penyaman itu mengedar akan dia, maka puntang-panting-lah kaki-nya lari, when he saw the robbers chasing him, his legs went helter-skelter. Di-champakau-nya pelita itu puntang-panting pergi-nya, he threw away the lamp so that it went clattering about.

102. rembang-rempong: torn in many places at the edge as the result, e.g. of being bitten. Chuchoran atap itu habis rembang-rempong di-makan peluru meriam, the eaves of the roof are all ruggedly torn off by cannon-balls.

103. sakali-sakala: once in a way; occasionally. Kalau sakali-sakala pergi menengok (wayang) apa salah-nya? Tetapi selalu jangan, if you go to the theatre once in a way, there is nothing wrong; but do not make it a habit.

104. selang-seli: lying cross-wise one upon another in a confused manner. Macam mana na' menyangkul? Urat kayu selang-seli, how can one use the hoe? The ground is a tangle of roots. Benuang itu sudah berselang-seli: kalau ta' baik-baik menguaraikan-nya, kesut-lab, the threads are all crossed; if they are not carefully untwined, they will be in a tangle.

105. sennang-lenang: surrounded with every comfort and ease. Aku puas berhujan bermahar mencehri makan, kamu duduk sennang-lenang di-rumah, I suffer heat and rain to earn our bread, while you remain at home with every comfort.

106. sending-mending: tilted, this way and that way, in succession. Engkau mengangkat dulang itu jangan-lah sending-mending sabaja, when carrying the tray don't allow it to be tilting on one side or another. Jambatan itu pun sudah sending-mending sabaja hendiak terbembang, the bridge is leaning in every direction, on its way towards complete collapse.

107. senget-menget (of a vessel or cap): inclined on this side and that side; no longer level. Piring dalam dulang itu sudah senget-menget di-lengang ayam, the dishes in the tray are no longer in position, because of being kicked by the fowl.

108. serebah-serebeh: slovenly, of clothes about the body. Béltukan-lah ikat kain engkau ini, jangan serebah-serebeh macam itu, do tie your sarong in a proper way, and not allow it to be slovenly like that.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
109. *serembah-serembah*: with uncontrollable tears rolling continuously down the cheeks. *Baharu sakėjap si-Ujang datang ka-sìnì, serembah-serembah dêngan ayer mata-nya mëngetakan adek-nya bilang, only a moment ago our Ujang came here, with tears running down his cheeks saying that his little brother is missing.

110. *sepang-sepot*: childishly abashed: showing shyness by grinning, hanging the head and twisting the body (as young girls often do). *Pada masa ia têngah mènyanyi itu kalau di-libat-nya orang mënaundang dia, nêsahaya têssepang-sepot-lah ia bérbenti*, when she is singing, if she sees somebody looking at her, she will at once stop and show extreme shyness.

111. *sibang-sibu*: bustling. *Masa orang têngah sibang-sibut tadi, agak-nya ia mënambil, siapa pulu nampak? he may have taken (it) during the tumultuous rush a moment ago; who could have seen him then?*

112. *silang-sélì* (*vide sélang-sélì*).

113. *sungkok-sangkak*: dashed and dragged hurriedly. *Sudah dì-tarek-nya èngkau sungkok-sangkak ka-hujong ka-pangkal, belum juga èngkau jèran, ya? after you have been lugged by him from one end (of the house) to another, you will have not learned a lesson, is that so?*

114. *sungkor-sangkar*: grovelling face downwards on the ground owing to blows received. *Di-pêlupoh-nya pènchibi itu sungkor-sangkar di-têngah balaman-nya itu sa-malam*, he belaboured the thief so heavily in the courtyard of his house yesterday that the man fell and grovelled on his face.

115. *susup-sasap*: pushing the head under leaves and branches, as one running for his life. *Bila di-libat oèleh pèlandok itu orang, maka susup-sasap-lah ia lari ka-dalam sêmak-sêmak itu, when the mouse-deer sees a man he will dash away (for his life), rushing and pushing into the thickets.


Rupa-nya sihap macam pahlawan,
Tégap-tégun sukar di-lawan;
A warrior in look and mien.

With bearing that is seldom seen.

117. *tèrang-bèndèrang*: shining brightly all around.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
118. tērāng-tērus: clear. Chakap-nya tērāng-tērus sahaja, tiada bērsēlindong lagi, his words were clear and distinct without concealment.

119. tērsēlit-tērsēpit: out-of-the-way, unnoticed. Habis dibinchang-nya segala yang tērsēlit-tērsēpit, tiada bērsēlabekeh lagi, he made insulting references to every secret, regardless of courtesy.

120. tunggang-tunggit (or tonggang-tonggek): repeatedly bowing, and prostrating as Muslims at prayer. Sēmbabyang tonggang-tunggit pun kalau bati bērtērbangkan, ta'kan mēmbēri bēkas baik, in spite of outward prayers and prostrations, if the heart wanders good results will never be effected.
Tree Names—a few changes.

By F. W. Foxworthy.

A manual of the commercial timber trees of the Malay Peninsula is to be published soon and it seems desirable to indicate certain changes in terminology before the manual is issued.

Certain of our tree species have been mentioned, in various works, under wrong botanical names or under names which do not have the sanction of the best usage.

The following notes are arranged according to the most widely used common names of the trees considered. The common name is followed by the approved botanical name, other names being noted, with such explanation as seems necessary.


Frequent mistakes have been made, during the past thirty years, in identifying this form as Balanocarpus maximus King, a rare species of very different character and furnishing a wood of inferior quality. This species was described at the same time and on the same page with B. Heimii, and was very well illustrated in the Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta, Vol. 5, Part 2, 2 (1896) Pl. 192. A mistaken identification seems to have been made many years ago and the mistake taken up by various workers until, in 1922, Burkill correctly identified material of Balanocarpus maximus collected in Pahang. He later (this Journal, Vol. 1 (1923) p. 218) called attention to the differences between the seedlings of the two species. Since 1922, we have given a good deal of attention to these species and their distribution, and it seems plain that all of our Chengal is furnished by the one species, Balanocarpus Heimii King.


1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
The plant was first described from rather incomplete material and it was not until more than thirty years later that the late J. C. Moulton obtained good material near Kuching, Sarawak. This material made it possible to determine the genus as above. Specimens were sent to Dr. Beccari, who said that the material represented the species described by him as Platea corniculata, and he agreed that the transfer to Utandra was necessary.


The original description of *D. oblongifolia* was made from flowering material, and it was not until some twenty years later that we find any mention of the fruit. Brandis says, "Cups of fruiting-calyx enclosing the base of the fruit only, funnel-shaped; segments short, thickly coriaceous, reflexed at apex."

None of the descriptions emphasize the characteristic feature of the ripe fruit, the very short calyx-wings, less than one-fourth the length of the fruit and reflexed. It seems that the ripening fruit pushes the calyx-wings outward and they then become reflexed. The tree is of common occurrence in lowland forest near streams in some parts of the Peninsula. It is also known from Sumatra and Borneo. The recorded distribution in the Malay Peninsula is as follows:—KELANTAN, DINDINGS, PERAK: Kinta, Batang Padang. SELANGOR: Ulu Selangor. PAHANG: Kuala Lipis, Temerloh, Pekan, Kuantan. JOHORE.


The species was described from flowering material and King indicated that there was uncertainty about the genus, because of the lack of flowering material. The tree continued to be known only from the original collection until the past two years when, thanks to the efforts of forest officers in Kedah, a number of collections were received, apparently from the type locality. Flowering material matched the type very closely and fruiting material made it apparent that the plant belonged to the genus *Hopea*. The following is a brief description of the fruit, based on C. F. No. 1014-1, collected at Bukit Penarah, Lankawi in March 1926. Fruit cylindrical, conical in upper part, pointed, glazed, 8-12 mm. long and 3-5 mm. in diameter, greenish or brownish. The two long wings are yellow, spathulate, very much narrowed to the base, 3-4 cm. long and 10-14 mm. wide, with 5 to 7 nerves. The three short

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
wings 2-3 mm. long, thick, curved, bluntly pointed. The original description gives the common name as *Malaut*, but our collectors give it as above.

The Conservator of Forests, Kedah, writes that the tree is known from the island of Lankawi where it grows to large size and produces a durable timber which is used in house construction and for the ribs of boats, for which purpose it is exported to Penang. The bark is said to be used for the partitions in Malay houses.

**MALABIRA—Fagraea crenulata** Maing.

This was, for some years, mistakenly identified as *Fagraea fastigiata* Bl., a species which is a liane in the Netherlands Indies.


The generic name *Coccomelia* is invalid, because it was used by Reinwardt (Cat. Gew. Buitenz. 1823) for a genus of the Euphorbiaceae.

**MERBAU—Intsia** spp.

Our species have often been credited to the genus *Alzelia*. The approved names and their principal synonyms are—


**MERSAWA—Anisoptera** sp.


**TEMBUSU—Fagraea** spp. I see no reason for abandoning this name. Our two common species are—

**Fagraea fragrans** Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2 (1824) 32. *Cyrtophyllum peregrinum* Bl., Bijdr. 1022; Ridl. in Fl. Mal. Penin. 2 (1923) 421.


1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
More Notes on Malay Magic

By R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon.), M.C.S.

The Shaman's Possession.

The use of the shaman as a medium has been found to be most common in areas where arctic hysteria is prevalent, especially in Siberia. And there is the closest resemblance between the hysteria of the Samoyed and the latah of the Malay and the Dayak. Both of these nervous maladies will cause sufferers to mimic the words and gestures of those who startle them, to strip themselves naked and to utter the obscenities of the subconscious mind. Catalepsy for the time is complete. This temporary paroxysm, like madness, the Peninsular Malay attributes to possession by a spirit. In Borneo a Milanau woman who has been possessed by a spirit only requires to undergo an elaborate ceremony of exorcism in order to become a medicine-woman. Contact with the spirit world made manifest by nervous seizures qualified man or woman in many primitive tribes to become healer, exorcist and diviner. "He stripped off his clothes and prophesied before Samuel and lay down naked all that day and all that night. Wherefore they say, 'Is Saul also among the prophets?'"

Modern science has found all the characteristics of the shaman in patients suffering from protracted hysterical delirium. In such sufferers excitement determines an outbreak. Visual hallucinations are especially visions of animals and fantastic processions, in which dead persons, devils and ghosts swarm. Attacks of amnesia may last for days or weeks. The patient will become cataleptic, and in somnambulistic dialogue copy the peculiarities of dead relations and acquaintances, changing the voice whenever a new spirit manifests itself,—the names of the spirits may be inexhaustible but commonly all belong to two types, one gay one serious. Sometimes he or she uses a strange idiom that sounds like French or Italian. This "gift of tongues" is called "glossolalia"; apparently the patient arranges together meaningless words, borrowing subconsciously sounds from various languages; it is only a pseudo-language "analogue au baragouinage par lequel les enfants se donnent parfois dans leur jeux l'illusion qu'ils parlent chinois, indien ou sauvage." One patient declared that she lost her body and went away to distant places whither the spirits led her. Once she was hysterically blind for half an hour, did not see the candle on the table and had to be led. She so influenced her relations that three of her brothers and sisters also began to have hallucinations. Another woman had to have a splinter cut out of her finger. "Without any kind of bodily change she suddenly saw herself sitting by the side of a brook in a beautiful meadow,
plucking flowers." Another gradually lost her abnormal sensitiveness and six months later was caught cheating at a séance, concealing small objects in her dress and throwing them up in the air, wanting to restore the lost belief in her supernatural powers. This diagnosis of hysterical delirium, summarized from Jung's paper "On the Psychology and Pathology of so-called Occult Phenomena," might have been made from the study of the Malay shaman alone.

Even in those magicians who have displayed no symptoms of epilepsy or neurosis, the novitiate for their calling is designed to induce an abnormal state of mind. The Hindu practises asceticism in order to become a medium. In a vigil in forest depths or beside a grave, the Malay shaman sees visions and acquires his familiar, the were-tiger, just as the Siberian shaman acquires a spirit helper that also appears in the shape of some animal. "Self-abnegation is required of all those Malays who practise the healing art," lately wrote a Straits-born Chinese observer from Penang. "Some live the life of a recluse: others leave their houses only at night. Though the uninitiated may rub shoulders with a medicine-man without knowing it, the trained eye can easily single him out."

To evoke the condition of automatism needed for a séance the Malay shaman employs well-recognized methods. Incense is burnt beside him. The thud of his attendant's drum waxes ever louder and more frantic. Holding a grass brush with stiff extended arm he stares fixedly at a candle, quivers, begins to grow rigid and swoons as each spirit enters his body. Often he whirls his head violently or executes weird dances. The Patani female magician, "she who has forgotten," to translate her native title, whirls her long black tresses as one whirls a mop. Since it is the spirit who speaks through the medium, the shaman talks not in his own voice and at times not even in his own language.

As a rule the object of a séance for the sick is to discover the name and desire of the spirit possessing the patient, so that it can be expelled by the help or advice of a stronger spirit or coaxed out of the sufferer's body either into the shaman's own or usually on to a receptacle containing food.

A Penang account describes how to rid a house of a ghost: a Malay medicine-man will hold a séance. "Chanting before a candle he slowly loses consciousness and then while in a trance and roaring like a lion he goes chasing round the house until he falls in a faint at the door. This shows that the house has been cleared. From such séances cats and dogs are generally excluded, in case the medicine-man should eat them while he is in his trance. Were he to do so, he would become a tiger or some other wild beast."

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
The pious Muslim Malay dismisses the trance of the modern shaman as make-believe and declares that to-day it is no more genuine than the trance of the Malay nautch-girl who is supposed to be possessed by the spirit of dancing and to eat nothing but flowers for months.

Possession is enticed by chants and music not only at séances but for ends no longer serious. In one Malayo-Javanese dance the performer lies covered with a white sheet till the thud of tambourines has inspired her with the spirit of the dance, for whose advent a jar of flowers is placed ready. In another dance a young girl is possessed by the monkey-spirit and achieves marvellous feats of climbing. Among the Dayaks swinging is an aid to serious possession. But the sole survival of this practice among the Malays, if survival it be, is the swinging in a cot of the girl who is to perform the monkey dance. After the dance "when it is time for her to recover her senses, she is called upon by name, and if that fails to recall her she is bathed all over with coconut milk." Being accustomed to autosuggestion the Malay was prepared for the self-infliction of wounds practised by members of certain Muslim orders, who dance themselves into a transport to the clash of tambourines and stab their bodies with an iron awl or spit. But the average Malay is by nature sceptical and not of the stuff of martyrs, and generally leaves these devotional ecstasies to Indian Muslims.

Possession is not only of animate things. "At the installation of a Sultan of Perak the guardian genies of the State may inhabit the State sword and make it press upon the ruler's shoulder. In the regalia ritual they are invited to descend on posies, perhaps flowers stuck behind the ear of the magician, as the yellow chèmpaka blossom is still stuck behind the ear of a ruler at his installation. The convulsive shaking of the shaman's grass switch may indicate that they enter there. Sweet jasmine attracts them. A Perak chief, who knew how to make from the shroud and coffin of a murdered man powder rendering spirits visible, enabled a friend at a séance to see two women with streaming hair descend through the roof and alight on a flower-vase, the artificial garden prepared for their advent."

According to one account the spirits invoked at a séance enter the flame of candles and cause them to flicker. If the flame flickers towards the shaman, he can undertake to cure his patient; if it flickers away from him, he cannot. A similar use of tapers is made to choose a spot suitable for building a house or an elephant corral. If the burning wick inclines towards the diviner, the omen is good; if away from him, bad. If it bends to the right or the left, a site in that direction should be chosen. If it becomes twisted or droops or burns with a double flame like the twin stones over a grave, the site is unlucky. If it burns upright, the omen is excellent. A Kelantan chief will fashion two
candles of identical size with wicks of seven or nine threads, name one for himself and one for his foe and, calling upon Allah to declare the future, infer victory for him whose candle burns longer. Even if the candle at a séance is regarded merely as a means of divination, yet the Malay mind supposes it to be animated by a spirit and its answer to be dictated by this lodger.

In one Malay dance an old woman, who must have an “impressionable soul”, makes a sheaf of palm-blossom sway in time to the music, jump about and dash itself to the ground. In another a fish-trap dressed as a female scarecrow rocks and dances at the bidding of the magician. The puppets for Malay shadow-play are “all considered to be more or less animated.” Again. A Malay magician uses a divining-rod of rattan canes tied at the butt: any number of canes from one to nine may be used. Grasping the rod, he invokes Father Long Beard (obviously a nickname suggested by the bunch of tapering canes) to descend and enter his embodiment. “Presently the tip of the rod or bundle begins to move in circles, small at first but with increasing force till the sorcerer loses consciousness. The rod in his hand then points in the direction where lost property will be found, and, if asked, it will even point in the direction of underground water. When the invoked spirit enters the magician’s body it passes in through the fontanel at the top of the head and down the arm into the butt end of the rod, causing its frantic gyrations.” Though the canes are inscribed with pentagrams and phrases from the Quran, these symbols have no bearing on their use and therefore are no proof that the use of the divining-rod was imported with Islam. But if, as seems likely, it was Islam that brought a form of the planchette, the Malay mind was not unprepared for its gyrations. Elsewhere I have alluded to a Malay type of the familiar pendulum experiment as probably Muslim. But the Karens of Burma also divine by means of a ring suspended from a thread above a metal basin, and the Malays may have borrowed Muslim prayers and Quranic texts to hallow a mystery far older than the coming of their latest faith.


Divining Blocks.

“In Negri Sembilan betel-nuts are cut into pieces and thrown like dice, inferences being drawn as to the sex of the unborn child according as more flat or rounded surfaces lie uppermost.” This method of augury, though simpler, is identical with the Chinese

[1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
use of divining blocks. Malay elephant hunters employ a similar device. When timber is being felled for the gate of a corral, the first chip from the axe must fall bark uppermost or the wood is unsuitable. When the pannier is put for the first time on a newly caught elephant, the animal is sprinkled with coconut milk and the two halves of the nut thrown one at the head, the other at the tail: it is a good sign if they fall on the oval rind with the split half uppermost.

Shaman, Saiva and Sufi p. 120. JRASSB. No. 45, pp. 11, 12, 37. JRASMB. vol. II, Part I, p. 72.

Magicians in XVIII Century Perak.

The Ninety Nine Laws of Perak give a good idea of the power of magicians in the 18th century, especially if it is remembered that these laws were framed by a family of sayids which numbered among its members several Muslim saints. "Muslims," it is laid down, "must feed the district judge, the officers of the mosque, the magician and the midwife...... The muezzin is king in the mosque and the magician is king in the house of the sick, in the rice-field and on the mine...... A parish magician must be long-headed, suave, industrious and truthful, and he must not have intrigues with women-folk. If a person is sick, he must attend immediately. His reward is that he escapes taxation and forced labour." Again, "A magician's fee for taking care of (bila) a village is a gold paba and the remains of the feast; for taking care of a mine and its spirits, he gets the same plus a black jacket and head-kerchief. Magicians vivify whatever has been damaged and their fee for doing this on a hill-clearing or elsewhere is a length of white cloth and the remains of the feast: once every three months a magician vivifies the rice-plants, so as to earn his fee of two dèrham from each cultivator." In old Muslim Perak these parish magicians were members of an illicit hierarchy, whose head was shaman for the state and bore the title of Sultan Muda. The wife of the Sultan Muda had the title of Raja Puan Muda. His deputy and heir-apparent was styled Raja Kechil Muda. An old list of Perak Chiefs, which gives Mudzaaffar Shah as Sultan (and a Mansur Shah as Yang di-pertuan Muda with a note that he died before ascending the throne) gives as Sultan Muda a prince with the Muslim title of Sri Sultan Ala’u’d-din Shah, and adds that the Sultan Muda could not become Raja Muda or Bendahara (the two highest officers of the state below the ruler and commonly destined to succeed him), but he could ascend the throne. According to this account the State Shaman was too exalted to inherit any other office except the Sultanate but according to another account he was ineligible even for that. On spear and distaff side the Sultan Muda should be of the royal house. He was chosen for bravery and resource, knowledge of magic and ability to choose good and trusty medicine-men. His public duties were to 'keep alive' the state weapons, to conduct a feast for the royal drums, to sacrifice

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
to the genies of the state and to be chief of magicians and medicine-
men. He was also court physician. A Sultan Muda was allotted a State allowance from port dues and the tax on opium.

Ant-Hills.

It is recorded under the date 22nd April 1880 in the diary of Sir Hugh Low, then Resident of Perak, how Raja (later Sultan) Idris of that State heard that an ant-hill (busul) had grown out of his father's grave at Kuala Teja and how he declared that unless a feast were held and a buffalo sacrificed, his family could not fully avail itself of the good future thus foretold.

Marriage of Elder Sisters.

Sir Hugh Low records (17th June, 1880) how a Perak Kathi, Shaikh Mat Taib, was furious when the Temenggong broke off his engagement with the Kathi's eldest daughter. He refused even to accept the customary compensation of $125 for this breach of promise, because it prevented the forthcoming marriages of his two younger daughters, as the eldest girl ought to be married first.
A Note on Bornean Badgers (*Mydaus*)

By C. Boden Kloss.

(Records of the Raffles Museum, No. 26).

In 1921 the late Dr. J. C. Moulton gave to two flat skins of Malaysian Badgers obtained from natives of Borneo the name *Mydaus javanensis montanus*. This name was accompanied by a description of the skins and a locality. The type was presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; the co-type is in the Raffles Museum, Singapore. Later Dr. Moulton gave some account of a third example in the Sarawak Museum from the same locality, viz., North Sarawak.

By all the rules of nomenclature the name is therefore sufficiently established and must be considered.

Nevertheless Drs. Lönberg and Mjöberg consider it a *nomen nudum* and proceed to rename a Bornean badger, on specimens acquired by the latter in the same Kalabit country whence came Dr. Moulton's material, *Mydaus luciferoides*. Like their examples the cotype of *montanus* has a pronounced whorl on the nape with a consequent reversal of hair, though reference to this character was rather unfortunately omitted by Moulton in his description.

Seeing how variable in colour pattern is *luciferoides* I can see no differences in this respect between it and *montanus*.

In 1902 Oldfield Thomas described *Mydaus lucifer* on two examples from the mainland of Borneo near Labuan. The fur is "uniformly directed backwards throughout; not reversed forwards on the nape as in *M. javanensis*." The size of the nape whorl and degree of reversal are very variable in the examples of Malaysian Badgers I have examined and perhaps we should not attach at present too much weight to the absence of these characters in the type female of *lucifer* and the paratype.

Thomas and Moulton state, and the others seem to indicate, that all Bornean animals are of large size.

I regard *luciferoides* as merely a gratuituous synonym of *montanus* and am doubtful whether the latter is really distinct from *lucifer*, while for me the "species" of *Mydaus* known are all forms of *javanensis* (Desm.).

4. tom. cit. plate XXVII.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Since the above note was written I have received from Mr. E. Banks of the Sarawak Museum photographs of four Bornean badgers. One came from S. E. Borneo and is in the Leyden Museum (vide Jentink, L. M. Notes, XVII, 1895, pp. 42, 44,) and three are from North Sarawak, being part of Mjöberg's series of ten, of which six were sent to Lönnberg and form the type series of *M. luciferoides* about which those authors write, "In all six specimens there is a strongly developed whorl on the nape and in consequence the hair in front of this is reversed forward" while in a footnote Mjöberg adds "As is the case also in the specimens not sent to Prof. Lönnberg for examination." This last statement is incorrect: one of the three shows no trace whatever of a whorl or reversed hair—and the Leyden example agrees with it.

I conclude that the presence or absence of a nuchal whorl is of no diagnostic value amongst Bornean badgers, that only one form has been demonstrated to occur on the island, and that it should be known as *Mydaus javanensis lucifer* Thos.

Our Malaysian badgers, therefore, are:

I. *Mydaus javanensis javanensis* (Desm.) Java; and Sumatra.

II. *Mydaus javanensis lucifer* Thos., Borneo.

Then two forms have been proposed, from small islands, which I have not examined:


IV. *Mydaus (javanensis) ollula* Thos`. Great Natuna Is., South China Sea, between Borneo and Malay Peninsula.

[Mr. Boden Kloss wrote the above note in 1926—he is now away from Singapore and has not yet seen Mr. Oldfield Thomas' contribution to the subject in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 20, 1927, p. 288. F.N.C.I.]

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**A rare Bornean Squirrel, Glyphotes simus Thomas.**

**By F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss.**

(Records of the Raffles Museum, No. 27).

This small squirrel was described by Thomas (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), II, 1898, p. 250) from a skin collected by A. Everett on Mount Kina Balu, N. Borneo, but the altitude at which the specimen was taken is not stated. In the original description no mention is made of any example other than the type but in the Sarawak Museum there is a specimen skin and skull collected by Waterstradt on Marabok Mt., Brunei, in December 1899 (0.10.82 B.M.) which is for some reason labelled by the Sarawak Museum as "co-type of the species" although it was taken in the year following the publication of the original description. This second

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1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
specimen, which reached Sarawak as an exchange from the British Museum, is mentioned in the Report of the Sarawak Museum for 1901-1902 p. 11; and again listed in the 1903 Report p. 19, No. 95. In the Report for 1911, p. 30 two specimens are listed, but according to Mr. E. Banks, the present Curator, this number is due to a clerical error, the skull having been listed separately.

We now have to record the third known specimen of this squirrel which was taken at Tenompok near the south foot of Kina Balu on 10th June 1925, by one of the Raffles Museum Dyak collectors who was attached to Major Enriques' party during the ascent of the mountain in that year. This example is a young female (last molar not yet level) and the skull is much broken: it is everywhere much greyer and colder in tone than the Brunei specimen with which it has been compared, although it is difficult to say to what extent this latter has altered in colour in 28 years.

Measurements:—The adult ♂ from Brunei is given first and the immature ♀ from Tenompok second; the figures in brackets are the measurements of the type fide Thomas (l.c.s.)

Head and body — 103 (129); tail — 112 (106); hind-foot 26 dry, 21 wet (28 wet); ear 12 dry, 14 wet (11 wet); basilar length 22, 20c., (21c.); greatest breadth of skull — (18.2); nasals 6.5 x 5.8, — (6.9 x 5.1); interorbital breadth 12.8, 10.5 (11.8); breadth of braincase 16.7, — (16.5); palate length from henselion 11.2, 10.5 (11.2), diastema to p4, 6.7, 6, (6.4); upper tooth series from p. 4 only 4.4 (alveoli), — (4.1); breadth of upper incisor 1.6, 1.1 (1.6); mandible, condyle to incisor tip 20, 18 (19.6).

The external measurements of the Tenompok specimen were taken in the flesh by a young native collector and are probably not reliable.

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**An Addition to the list of Bornean Birds:**

*Numenius minutus* Gould.

*By F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss*

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 28)

We have recently examined a skin of *Numenius (Mesoscolopax) minutus* collected at Kuching in Sarawak on 5th October 1900, by a native collector. Owing to misidentification this interesting bird has hitherto remained unrecorded.

According to the label the bird is a male and the collector noted that the iris was black, feet bluish and beak black; but this last is certainly not quite accurate for even in the dried skin the base of the lower mandible is very pale and it seems agreed that it is usually flesh colour.

Length in the flesh 315. Measurements from the skin, culmen 40, wing 191, tarsus 52 mm.

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V,
A List of Reptiles from Pulau Galang

*N. minutus* is said to breed in Eastern Siberia and reaches Australia in the winter. It has been recorded from Celebes and the Philippines but its main migration route seems to lie more to the east and the bird now recorded from Kuching is the most westerly known example in the tropics.

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**The Pied Cuckoo-Shrikes**

*By C. Boden Kloss*

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 29)

When I wrote my note on these birds in the last volume of this Journal (IV, 1926, pp. 158-161) I had to leave the position of *Pycnonotus bumeraloides* in doubt. I have since seen Lesson's description: his bird came from Java and since it has the breast and flanks pearl grey must be an example of *Lalage nigra nigra* Forst., not of *Lalage nigra sueurs* (Vieill.) which occurs in the eastern parts of that island.

The affinities of *Ceblepyris striga* Horsfield, were also uncertain. Mr. H. C. Robinson has recently examined the type series in the British Museum and has found that this name also must stand as a synonym of *L. n. nigra*.

The nomenclature used in my revision is not affected by these determinations.

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**A List of Reptiles from Pulau Galang and other islands of the Rhio Archipelago.**

*By F. N. Chasen & N. Smedley.*

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 30)

In view of the paucity of the literature dealing with the herpetology of the Rhio Archipelago the publication of a list of reptiles obtained from one of these islands, supplemented by such specimens from other islands as are in the collection of the Raffles Museum may serve some useful purpose.

The list should be read in conjunction with those published by Dammerman (1926) and de Rooij (1915-17).

To facilitate comparison the nomenclature of Dr. Nelly de Rooij in her work on "Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago" has been followed.

The bulk of the material is the result of systematic collecting by Mr. Carlton P. Brook, until recently resident on the island of Galang, and his colleague, Mr. W. R. McKee. Specimens from this and other islands have also been collected by Mrs. de Burgh 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Thomas, and Messrs. C. Boden Kloss and F. N. Chasen of the Raffles Museum. More systematic collecting may be expected to bring to light a number of forms not here listed. In those cases where a record of numbers examined appears of interest they are appended.

**LACERTILIA.**

**GECKONIDAE.**

*Gymnodactylus marmoratus* (Kuhl.) P. Galang.
*Hemidactylus frenatus* D. and B. P. Galang.
*Gehyra mutilata* (Wiegm.) P. Galang.

Of this common gecko 11 specimens were examined. Without exception these were profusely spotted with red on the ventral surface, but otherwise agreed with the usual form in which the underparts are whitish often variegated with grey. Examination of the material in the Raffles Museum brought to light a similar specimen collected in Singapore (A. Listerman, 1923), and a rather doubtful case from Baram, Borneo (C. Hose). It appears, therefore, to be a well-constituted colour-variety, the more interesting from the fact that no typical specimens are known from P. Galang, where the variety is abundant. Several specimens had regenerated tails, the new portion being without rings and spotted with red.

**AGAMIDAE.**

*Calotes cristatellus* (Kuhl.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

A specimen from P. Galang had a short secondary tail growing out from the side of the true tail.

**VARANIDAE.**

*Varanus dumerili* (Schleg.) P. Galang.
*Varanus rudicollis* (Gray.) P. Galang.
*Varanus nebulosus* (Gray.) P. Galang, P. Bintang.
*Varanus salvator* (Laur.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Four of the five species known to the Malay Peninsula are thus seen to be present on P. Galang.

**SCINCIDAE.**

*Mabuia multifasciata* (Kuhl.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.
*Lygosoma malayanum* Doria P. Galang.
*Lygosoma bowringi* (Gthr.) P. Bulan.
The following colour notes were made in the field by F.N.C. Ventral surface of tail red, of body lemon yellow. A reddish longitudinal band ventral to the black body-stripe.

**CHELONIA.**

**TESTUDINIDAE.**

*Cyclomys dhóor* (Gray). P. Galang.  
*Cyclomys amboinensis* (Daud.) P. Battam (C.B.K.).

**CHELONIIDAE.**

*Chelonia imbricata* (L.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

**EMYDOSAURIA.**

**CROCODILIDAE.**

*Crocodilus porosus* Schn. P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Specimens were not brought in to the Museum, but are here recorded from notes made by F.N.C.

**OPHIDIA.**

**BOIDAE.**

*Python reticulatus* (Schn.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

The collection does not include specimens of this common snake, but they are recorded by F.N.C. who has seen locally killed examples in both islands. Specimens of 24 ft. in length have been brought into Singapore from Pulau Galang.

**COLUBRIDAE.**

*Polyodontophis geminatus* (Boie.) P. Bulan.  
*Dendrophis pictus* (Gmel.) P. Galang 18.  
*Dendrelaphis caudolineatus* (Gray) P. Galang 13.

These last three closely related species are all extremely common on Pulau Galang.

*Tropidonotus trianguligerus* Boie P. Galang.  
*Tropidonotus maculatus* Edeling P. Galang.  
*Xenelaphis hexagonatus* (Cant.) P. Galang.  
*Coluber melanurus* Schlegel P. Galang.  
*Coluber oxycephalus* Boie P. Galang.  
*Simotes purpurascens* (Schlegel) P.Galang.  

A single specimen lacking the sub-ocular.

*Pseudorhabdium longiceps* (Cant.) P. Galang.  
*Calamaria ? melanota* Jan. a badly damaged immature specimen.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*
Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus (Boie)  P. Bulan.

Dipsadomorphus cynodon (Boie)  P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Of thirteen specimens from Pulau Galang, two were of the melanistic variety commonly found side by side with the more usual form. Two other specimens contained birds. One, measuring 1965 mm, in total length had swallowed an example of the small green pigeon, *Treron curvirostris* Raffles. The other bird was *Hemiprocne longipennis*, the snake measuring 1920 mm. Both birds had been taken in by the head.

Flower (1899) mentions a case of *D. cynodon* swallowing a bird. Annandale (1903) attributes a sluggish demeanour to this snake. Mr. Brook says that he has quite commonly found evidence that this snake feeds on birds and quotes a case in which he found three swallows in a *D. cynodon* which entered his room.

Psammodynastes pictus Gthr.  P. Galang.

Dryophis prasinus Boie  P. Galang, P. Bulan.

One immature grey specimen resembled *D. fasciolatus* in having the anal shield entire and only two small loreals. The head was spotted with darker but the markings were not arranged in a definite pattern as in a specimen of *D. fasciolatus* with which it was compared. Similar discrepancies were noted in a number of specimens of *D. prasinus* from various localities.

Chrysopelea ornata (Shaw.)  P. Galang.

Chrysopelea chrysochlorea (Schleg.)  P. Galang.

No specimen in the collection, but F.N.C. saw one swimming across a wide creek in the mangrove.

Platurus colubrinus (Schn.)  off P. Samboe.


Of 11 specimens from P. Galang, one aberrant example had the internasals separated from the preocular. Others showed a tendency to an intermediate phase.

Naja bungarus Schlegel  P. Galang.

One juvenile and the sloughed headskin of an adult.

Doliophis bivirgatus (Boie)  P. Battam (C.B.K.).

Doliophis intestinalis (Laur.)  P. Galang.

**VIPERIDAE.**

Lachesis purpureomaculatus (Gray)  P. Galang, P. Battam (C.B.K.).

Lachesis wagleri (Boie)  P. Galang.

Seven specimens, all of the immature green form.

*Journal Malayan Branch* [Vol. V.]
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Annandale. Fasciculi Malayenses, Zoology 1, 1903, p. 164.


On the Development of the Dogfish Scyllium marmoratum Benn., and allied Species.

By N. Smedley, M. A.

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 31.)

The Raffles Museum has received, from time to time, much interesting material, which has been collected by officers in charge of cable repair work, and which would otherwise have been inaccessible owing to the many difficulties in the way of deep-sea collecting. Several eggs of the Dogfish, Scyllium marmoratum Benn., were obtained by Mr. W. Maclear Ladds some years ago from the China Sea, lat. 18° 22' N., long. 111° 11' E., at a depth of 115 fathoms.

Three of the specimens contain embryos in various stages of development; one of these is sufficiently advanced for specific identification. They provide an interesting comparison with the embryos of the Striped Dogfish, Chiloscyllium indicum (Gmel.) and the Tiger-shark, Stegostoma tigrinum (Gmel.), with which I have dealt in previous papers. The descriptions given are admittedly superficial, and no attempt is made to enter into embryological detail, which would require more and fresher material.

The egg-case is not unlike that of Chiloscyllium, but differs from it in being of a lighter colour, less opaque, and of slenderer form for the greater part of its length. It is about 3½ inches in length without the tendrils by a little over 1½ inches greatest depth. The same orientation may be used as in my previous notes. The posterior corners almost meet, and there is a gradual tapering towards the anterior end, which, however, is broadly truncate. All four corners bear long, twining tendrils, which are

2. The very young embryo was taken as the basis. Its position gives the top of the egg-case; the head points to the truncate end (anterior), the tail to the posterior pointed end.

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1. SCYLLIUM MARMORATUM
2. CHILOSCYLLIUM INDICUM
3. STEGOSTOMA TIGRINUM
extruded from the vent of the female, and, engaging with some fixed object, ensure that the egg shall be safely anchored before it actually leaves the oviduct of the mother.

The following observations were made on the three stages represented:—

1. Embryo about 40 mm. in length, lying along the upper margin of the case. Yolk-sac, about 35 mm. in diameter, lying below it. Practically all the yolk appeared to have been absorbed from the egg-case into the yolk-sac. The embryo was at a much earlier stage of development than stage 2 of the series of Chiloscyllium, but the yolk-absorption from the egg-case into the yolk-sac had reached practically the same stage as in that case.

2. Embryo about 50 mm. in length, with development comparable with that of Chiloscyllium, stage 2. Yolk-sac diminished to about 35 mm. in diameter.

3. Embryo reaching an advanced stage of development (cf. Chiloscyllium 3 and 4). Marbled marking clearly defined. Yolk-sac about 10 mm. in diameter. Embryo coiled with head towards the anterior end of the egg-case, as in Chiloscyllium.

In a previous paper I drew attention to the three types of egg-case illustrated by Malaysian species of Scyllium, Chiloscyllium, and Stegostoma. There would appear to be a close relation between the form of the egg-case and the manner in which the embryo develops, corresponding to stages on a scale which leads from oviparity to viviparity.

The egg-case of Scyllium marmoratum (Page 356, Fig. 1) has four strongly-developed tendrils, which ensure that the egg shall find a firm attachment before it can be released from the oviduct of the female. Related to this is the fact that the yolk-sac takes up the bulk of the yolk before any considerable quantity of it is transferred to the developing embryo. This then illustrates a state of strong oviparity.

In Chiloscyllium indicum (Page 356, Fig. 2) the egg-case has lost all but the trace of tendrils. The band of interwoven threads which is produced from the upper edge of the egg-case is a very indifferent form of anchor and the egg may drift some distance before it is finally entangled in some firm object. The absorption of yolk by the embryo from the yolk-sac probably takes place to a greater extent before the whole of the yolk in the egg-case has been absorbed or enveloped by the yolk-sac than is the case with Scyllium. The absorption is of a more direct nature, and the function of the yolk-sac therefore rather more closely

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3. I have referred to "absorption" of the yolk by the yolk-sac, as this term seems to cover all the processes which occur. In detail the blastoderm has been seen to grow over and envelope the yolk, in such forms as have been studied in detail.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
related to that of a *placenta* than in the case of *Scyllium marmoratum*, although it still retains its original function as a food-store.

*Stegostoma tigrinum* (Page 356, Fig. 3) has an egg-case which has lost all means of attachment. A considerable quantity of yolk still remains loose in the egg-case when the embryo possesses the recognisable features of the adult. The yolk-sac is acting as an organ for the direct absorption of the food-yolk from the egg-case to the embryo, and has practically, if not entirely, lost its storage function. This absorption appears to take place before the closing of the yolk-blastopore.

It is only a step from this state to the retention of the egg within the body of the mother, as in the viviparous sharks. The egg-case is present in the initial stages, but later disappears and the embryo is only for a very brief period dependent on the yolk in the sac. The yolk-sac produces folds which associate closely with those of the uterine wall, the connection between the duct of the yolk-sac and the embryonic gut is severed, and the cord acts as a passage for the blood. True placental absorption is thus effected.

The stages may be illustrated by the diagram (Page 358).

I am indebted to Mr. R. Walker of the Education Dept. who has brought my plates up to the standard necessary for reproduction.

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Random Notes on Current Malay Beliefs.

By Haji Abdul Majid.

How many of us are aware of the belief among Malays that the game of football was originated by unbelievers on the battlefields of Karbala where Hassan and Hussein, grandsons of the Prophet, were killed? The story goes on to say that the unbelievers in their wild triumphant joy over victory took the holy heads of the grandsons of the Holy Prophet and kicked them about to shew there was no holiness in them at all. Believers (i.e. Muslims) by joining in the game of football which is looked upon by unbelievers as a commemoration of their victory in Karabala are therefore guilty of profaning the religion of Islam inasmuch as they also kick about the symbolical heads of Hassan and Hussein, grandsons of the Founder of the religions. Of course, any one can refute this on historical grounds and pin down the motive for inventing the story to a desire on the part of some elderly person to keep off youngsters from the game which, as it is played by some Malays, is really dangerous to them. Yet the invention does not stop there since those who are in favour of the game argue it by saying that the Almighty Allah in His great wisdom never allowed the heads of Hassan and Hussein to be so profaned by being kicked about by unbelievers, but snatched them invisiably and put the heads of unbelievers in their stead!

Those who have read the Hikayat Amir Hamzah must be struck with the fantastic yarn woven round about the personality of this simple hero of Islam, who has been made to appear with all the glory of supernatural powers, winning victories both in the seen and unseen worlds, over men and jinns who came in his way. Since there is no fairy-like story in the whole history of Islam who, then, is responsible for giving a supernatural garb to the historical figure of Amir Hamzah? Akbar the Great, one of the Muslim Kings of India, was an illiterate man when he ascended the throne, having been imprisoned by his usurping uncle all the time that he should be studying at school. His Hindu Minister of State, with the intention of converting the King to Hinduism, started relating to the King the story of the Hindu hero, Sri Rama, who conquered every one in this world and up in kayangan, so that the King very nearly turned Hindu. His Muslim Minister of State, noticing this inclination of the King, informed the King that Islam also had heroes whose exploits and conquests surpassed in glory those of Sri Rama, and so the Hikayat Amir Hamzah came into existence. Needless to add, that saved Akbar from leaving the Muslim faith.
The Malays believe that the soul of the dead does not finally depart from the home where it made the exit from its corporeal existence until the hundredth day when the relatives will make a khënduri, known as Mënrûn batu, that is a great feast for the purpose of putting up the two tombstones over the grave of the dead. Before the tombstones leave the house there is a little ceremony of washing them in têpong tawar, which might be looked upon as a means of conciliating the newly departed soul to its new place of abode for the future. The whole procedure is decidedly non-Islamic and may be a relic of the Hindu cult among the Malays of former days. Nor is the ceremony of “bathing” the grave on festival days Islamic, and in this connection I am inclined to believe it is copied from the Chinese who have great reverence for the souls of their departed relatives.

Whilst in Kota Bharu, Kelantan, the other day I was shewn the figure of a “bird” built of wooden and bamboo frames, immensely large in size and kept in a pavilion in what may be called the Royal Botanical Garden of Kelantan. On State occasions, such as royal marriages and the like, the bird with its gaudy wings and feathers of newly stitched-up silk and like material will be taken round the town in procession. I am told that the “bird” represents an actual pet bird of one of the princes of Kelantan who refused to be consoled on the loss of that pet by its death until the inhabitants made and presented him with this imitation bird. One wonders whether that pet bird of the Kelantan prince was one of those birds of paradise from New Guinea? It is possible that it found its way to Kelantan with the Lanun pirates who scoured the seas in those days. In any case, it must have been a “foreign” bird to Malaya for the prince to be so greatly grieved at its loss.
Malayan Natural History Notes.

By A. W. Hamilton.

Kępala Bęsar (Kedah) or Kępala Rapang.

The Large Sand Plover, Charadrius leucostictus: a migratory bird, found in flocks on all tidal flats around the coast. The Malay name is from the appearance of the head.

Biji Nangka (Kedah).

The Lesser Sand Plover, Charadrius mongolus: like the last a small wader, very like the European Ringed plover in appearance and found in large flocks on the tidal flats in the company of other migratory species (e.g., Large Sand Plover, Whimbrel, Red-shank, Stints, etc.)

Kangor (Kedah) or Lang Kangor.

The White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Haliaeetus leucogaster. A common widely distributed bird in Malaysia. Adults are grey above and white below; young birds are all brown.

Kélingkeng.

The Small Pied Hornbill, Anthracoceros coronatus convexus. A friendly, if noisy, bird which makes a good pet. The form of the casque varies with age; few birds are more noisy on the wing than Hornbills.

Sésorok.

The Mole-Cricket, Gryllatalpa sp. At certain seasons numbers of these Mole-Crickets invade the houses in Kedah, and it is astonishing with what ease they can escape from under the palm of one's hand pressed flat down on them.

Kéraual.

The Nocturnal Wasp, Vespa dorylloides. A small transparent-looking wasp, yellowish white in hue.

Chénkérerek.

The Large Field Cricket, Brachytrypes portentosus. This species of cricket is commonly used for fighting by the Malays.

Tébuuan.

A Wasp (or Hornet), Polistes sagittarius. This black hornet, with a vivid orange band on its pear-shaped extremity, builds the large nests often noticed in trees and is a dangerous customer when annoyed.

* Identifications made in the Raffles Museum.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
Lēbah. The Bee, Apis dorsata: the Apis indica is sometimes known as Kēram. Both are common Malayan species and could perhaps be domesticated.

Kēlolong. The pupa of a Skipper, a Hesperid butterfly. The pupa is commonly found wrapped in a tubular sheath of plantain leaf which still depends from the original frond and gives the tree a torn and untidy appearance. The Skippers are a very numerous group in Malaya but few of the specimens are striking in appearance; they are mostly small and brownish in colour.
Elephant Terms in Perak *

By J. I. Miller, M.C.S.

In addition to the more common terms of the elephant equipment, such as kusa (the goad), rengka (the saddle), singkla (the shackle): —

the following are used by Gembalas in the District, of Kuala Kangsar and upper Perak — possibly of Patani origin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elephant word</th>
<th>Malay equivalent</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>datang</td>
<td>Come here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trum</td>
<td>dudok</td>
<td>lie down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tah</td>
<td>bangkit</td>
<td>Get up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riang</td>
<td>berdiri betul</td>
<td>Right up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kut</td>
<td>berjalan</td>
<td>walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi</td>
<td>berjalan-lah</td>
<td>walk out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu</td>
<td>kanan</td>
<td>to the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelong</td>
<td>kiri</td>
<td>to the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td>berjalan per-</td>
<td>Slowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lahan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koyit</td>
<td>buang.kayu</td>
<td>Push aside the brushwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>tundok-kan</td>
<td>Trample down the brushwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kayu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>jangan ambil</td>
<td>Don't pick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>apa-apa</td>
<td>things up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paha</td>
<td>jangan terkena</td>
<td>Don't brush the saddle against trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rengka kepada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>poko' kayu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lot</td>
<td>tundok-kan ke-</td>
<td>Down head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tul</td>
<td>undor</td>
<td>Back.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See also "Notes and Queries," Journal Straits Br. R.A.S.: 1885, p. 32.

Ed.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
lulu   tundok kepala dalam ayer   Dip your head.
duga  (Kuat meyerang sungai   A strong swim-
riap rapat-lah   Close up (to the
haw berhenti   Woh.
cherut Masok dua kaki (dalam sing-
hla)   Put both feet in (the shack-
les).
Two Murut Pantuns from the Dalit District Keningau, British North Borneo.

By G. C. Woolley.

I. Invitation to drink, and the reply, on arrival of a Chief or a party of well-known warriors.

Koi nobai sailang
Boituan kovei nagi
Oko avoi anginoman
Ago luminsongan
5 Suang nu waloi
Oko Kelaun itu

Kuritan kovei arakin
Lili itakau nantutoh
Ilao gua sailang
10 Kagino novel
Iginom davinsulan

II.

Ano aningkaho da nginom, 25
Batang inan mairano
Pai nu Kelaun.
15 Inan mairano
Ondo dagino alaiun
Nuva vinsulan,
Kolotong patuon
Ka liga bebalaiing.
20 Da anginuman.
Batang inan davinsulan itu
Kelaun voga-liga dagaling: 35
Duian ga-liga berbatangun:
Aki na makasuining

Oro ili nagaling?
Surai liga lelumbis:
Batang inan disulun
Imbalua liga lopot,
Sising liga ligogot:
Batang inan disulun
Sumbiling kalasangan itu,
Kolotong noiak pinato,
Gino liga binambal
Akai ahurambai.
Suyong amagun itu
Mamata kimindasu
Ayam lantongan itu.

Translation.

I.

Come, brothers,
Shame will fall on you:
Ye are slow to drink.
Follow in quick succession at the jar,
5 All ye that are in the house.
Else will ye, brave warriors,
Earn laughter and mockery
From us, your equals in age.
See now, brothers,
10 Thus do we drink,
We that are men.

II.

Nay, we wish not to drink deep.
Neither are these bodies of ours
Like those of great warriors.
These bodies of ours—

We are old now,

We men.

When we were young,

None could point the finger of scorn at us

In drinking.

As for these bodies of ours,

Truly we were great warriors in former days:

The red fruit lay scattered thick:

Have ye not heard how it was,

In the days of old?

We were as combs that smooth out the long hair:

And these bodies of ours,

Impenetrable as the tangled clump of the Imbalua rotan,

Stubborn rings that cannot be loosed:

These bodies of ours,

Like the hard sumbeling bamboo that wounds those that touch it:

When we were in our prime

Even so did we slay,

We, in the days that are past.

All the village then

Were as the pounded grains of roasted rice

Spread out on a broad mat.

Notes.

4 The jar of Tapai is fastened to one of the central posts and prepared for drinking, a long reed being pushed through to the bottom of the jar. Each in turn squats down and drinks through the reed until he has lowered the level down to a fixed mark. The jar is then re-filled to the brim with water, and the next man takes his turn at the reed.

6 Kelaun, a title given to successful warriors; "a Paladin".

23 Duian, the red jungle durian. Red fruit or red seeds symbolise heads taken, blood etc. "When we went out on a raid, the bodies of the slain lay thick."

26 We ruled the country and settled all disputes, even as a comb, surai, smooths out tangled locks.

28 As the centre of a tangled clump cannot be seen, or the outer skin of the rotan conceals the inner cane, so our deeds and thoughts were hidden if we liked. i.e. we avenged our private quarrels and slew in secret, and none knew that it was our hand that struck the blow. Our minds were inscrutable.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
We were hot-headed and obstinate: we would not give up our desires at the bidding of others, as a ring may slip easily on to a finger but cannot be withdrawn. A string tied tightly round a parcel and knotted is "ligogot" "hard to be unloosed".

Sumbeling, a variety of bamboo with a very hard surface, which will turn the edge off, or blunt, a weapon; it has thorns, and the hair on its leaves cause itch. "An awkward thing to tackle!"

II. Used on the occasion of a visit from an European
Koi moun, maundong, tangkalon,
Pangkikiat, pangkukui,
Paat lundun dagito,
Tuangan dagito.

Pai nindaruloi inkagaya
Itakau sulokoiun, tambuluion,
Ando Kenawai kambula
Paat no nama-ramai nakasuku;
Pai Kenawai itu kambula

Takau pagun lamasun pulongan.
Oro poio dagaling dalair
Ka ramai kampong kapo limanggong;
Antotobo sario asisimbut;
Oro po-ban giato sulinggan:

Koson iak da pembait pongkoto
Suyong nu kampong sario amahuin.
Gino inson nurakon; samu dio randaiian.

Translation.
Come, women and girls,
Play and make merry,
Now on this evening,
On this night.

Not daily, not every day is it
That strangers visit, that men come to us,
A white Padi bird, a Kenawai,
Whilst many of us are here, has come to us.
Were it not for the white Kenawai

Our home would be an island, set in the midst of the flood,
Formerly, in the days of old,
There was no populous house, before the long Padi Mortar came;
All men stabbed and thrust with spears.
Now in these days the sun is risen;

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.}
Two Murut Pantuns from the Dalit District

15 Like brethren, brothers and sisters,
Are all the houses, all the people of the land.
Thus much do we say: do not add more.

Notes.

In a number of lines two words of identical or similar meaning are used; eg. maundong, tangkalun = women; pangkikiat, pangkukui = play; lundum, tuangan = night, etc.

7 The "White Kenawai" is the European visitor.

10 Lamasun, pulongan = an island, connotes danger, 'hemmed in by foes,' not safety.

12 Limanggong, the long log with holes, used for a padi mortar, is a common synonym for a man. Here it means The White Men.

Notices.

I.

We announce the publication of Adatrechtbundel (Indonesian Adat Law Volumes) vols. XXV and XXVI edited by the Board of the Adat Law Foundation at Leyden (Holland) at the request of the Royal Institute for the Philology, Geography and Ethnology of the Dutch Indies.

The complete table of contents of the 25 volumes, inserted in volume XXV, gives an idea of the enormous material concerning Indonesian Adat Law already collected by the Committee consisting of renowned Dutch orientalists of Leyden University and high-placed Indian officers. As we see, the topic for investigation is not confined to the Dutch Indies only, but the volumes contain also extensive collections of data relating to other Indonesian areas: the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, Madagascar and the Indonesian parts of Formosa, Southern Siam and Indo China.

Volume XXV recently published is so-called "Miscellaneous" volume containing data from nearly all law circles in which the field of investigation has been divided in accordance with the classification in Professor van Vollenhoven's standard work on Indonesian law. Of special interest seems to us the native description of lawsuits of the Toradja's of Central Celebes edited by the late Dr. Adriani, the much regretted ethnologist and linguist of the Dutch Indies.

Of volume XXVI, Malay Territory and Borneo, the greater part treats of the Malay Peninsula and contains in the main excerpts on indigenous law from a great number of scarce books and articles.

Any one dealing with indigenous law will follow with interest the continuation of this important series.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
II.

XVIIth International Congress of Orientalists.

At the concluding meeting of the XVIth International Congress of Orientalists, held in Athens in 1912, it was agreed that the next Congress should be held in OXFORD. Having obtained the assent of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, and the approval of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the leading Oriental Societies in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and in America, the members of the Oriental Faculty of Oxford University are making arrangements for holding the XVIIth Congress here during the week beginning Monday, August 27th, 1928.

Coming after so long an interval, it is hoped that the XVIIth Congress may be notable not only for its truly international character, and the number of its participants, but also for the importance and originality of the communications made to it.

I am desired to say that the Oriental Faculty of Oxford University would be grateful for an assurance of public support, and for any publicity which your Society can give to the proposals now made. A Circular Bulletin with fuller information as to membership, arrangement of sections, and other matters, is being prepared, and will shortly be issued.

C. N. SEDDON,
Secretary.

The Bulletin referred to and forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mal. Br. R. A. S., c/o Raffles Museum, Singapore.

III.

Kern Institute, Leiden.

In April 1925 a Research Institute for the study of Indian archaeology was founded at the University of Leiden, Holland. The aim of the Institute (which has been named after the great Dutch orientalist, Dr. Kern) is to promote the study of Indian archaeology in its widest sense, that is, the investigation of the antiquities, not only of India proper, but of Further India, Indonesia and Ceylon and in fact, of all territories influenced by Indian civilisation, as well as the study of the ancient history of these countries, the history of their art, their epigraphy, iconography and numismatics.

The Kern Institute, which is now established in one of Leiden's historical buildings, is in possession of a library and of collections of photographs, slides, casts of sculptures, rubbings of inscriptions and other materials connected with these studies. Students from abroad, who wish to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered, will be cordially welcome.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
The Institute has further taken in hand the publication of an "Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology", which will contain the titles, systematically arranged, of all books and articles pertaining to the field of studies outlined above. It is also proposed, in an introductory note, to survey the chief archaeological discoveries made in the course of the year, with the addition, if funds permit, of a few good illustrations. The endeavour will be to render this annual bibliography as complete as possible, especially with regard to archaeological publications appearing in India, which often, owing to their being published in local periodicals, remain unnoticed by scholars in Europe and America. Students of Indian archaeology and allied subjects are particularly requested to supply the Kern Institute with copies of their publications. It will be possible to send copies of the proposed "Bibliography" to members of the Institute regularly.

Those, who are in sympathy with the objects of the Kern Institute, are invited to give their support by becoming members. Applications and enquiries should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, The Kern Institute, Leiden, Holland. The annual subscription is 5 guilders for ordinary members and 25 guilders for patrons. The payment of 100 guilders (or 500 guilders for patrons) will entitle one to life-membership.

The Committee:

J. Ph. Vogel, Ph. D., President.
N. J. Krom, Ph. D., Vice-President.
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J. P. B. de Josselin de Jong, Ph. D.
M. W. de Visser, Ph. D.
CONTENTS.

The Tale of Trong Pipit. Written down by Panglima Mudin bin Panglima Hassan of Kampong Batas Liku in the parish of Aru, Perlis, for Mr. J. G. Pasqual: Introductory Outline by R. O. Wistedt, C.M.G., D. Litt 373

Index 595
Outline of the Tale of Trong Pipit.

By R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.Litt.

Raja Kobad Shah was a great ruler in Java and had a son Raja Sulong Jawa. His younger brother Raja Kobad Shahrain also had a son, Raja Bongsu, and a daughter. One day Raja Sulong Jawa and his cousin Raja Bongsu quarrelled. So Raja Bongsu sailed away to the Malay Peninsula and founded Johor Mengkalah, Tanah ja'ta. Later Raja Sulong Jawa marries Princess Jewel of Price (Ratna Juita), the daughter of Prince Lindong Bulan of Old Kedah, and becomes ruler of Kedah. One day he wants to build a palace out of a huge morbau tree (turus negeri). Only one of his Javanese warriors, Wan Chik dares fell it, and for reward first gets the title Maharaja Dinda and later is made harbour-master with the title "Iron Pestiile Brass Peste Selampit," and is given a three-masted steel ship and a magic cannon called Simbayu Sang Gingga:—when it was fired women miscarried, monkeys dropped from the trees, shell-fish came ashore and all the leaves fell from the mangrove trees; for three days the cannon-ball raged, thrice the circuit of Sumatra, and fell to earth before the tomb of Mother Eve. Selampit is so extortionate an harbour-master that trade falls off. The Raja is angry with him and he flees to Johor Mengkalah where Raja Bongsu also makes him harbour-master.

The elder wife of Raja Sulong Jawa bears a son Duli Baginda, whose companions are Trong Pipit, the son of a vizier, Glam the son of a champion, and Jerun the son of a Démang. Raja Sulong sails out with his younger wife to get wonderful apparel for his son but a storm drives his ship to Johor Mengkalah, where Raja Bongsu orders his execution:—he can be killed only by his own magic lance. His young wife is taken by Selampit. A royal page, the sole survivor, swims ashore and escapes death.

His fairy cousin, Pavong Mahkota, takes Duli Baginda and his three companions to fairy-land where they study magic under Maharaja Guru. They return to earth and build a ship, and sail off to avenge Raja Sulong Jawa. After seven days they reach the island Langkawari and then come to Johor Mengkalah. After a brush with Selampit's port-guard (who is beaten and pardoned and flees to Java) they call an old fisherman and ask him the name of the country. They anchor by Pulau Sabtu and Pulau Tiga and with a telescope Trong Pipit sees the fort and its guns and the streets full of Klingis, Chinese, Siamese, Malays, Batak, and Javanese. They anchor by the three Poles (Panchang Tiga) where 44 Genies (Jin Laieh, Jin Lanang Kerbu Jaya), cherished by Selampit, enter Trong Pipit and make him faint. He recovers and imprisons the
genies in many-coloured thread and punishes them with a rattan (rotan sêga). At night the Kedah party hears the music on shore. At dawn one of Selampit's concubines at her bath descries their ship and calls the other women to see it. The seven concubines wave and call to Trong Pipit and his companions. Jerun retorts that they are so ugly a fowl would not peck them! They retire in anger and send a boat's crew to collect port-dues. Trong Pipit feeds the crew and then waving a silk kerchief by his magic sets them butting at one another like bulls. Finally he restores them to their senses and they return and show their wounds to Selampit's wife, Princess Bongsu Mas. She splits a betel-nut: one half brings down rain that cures the crew's wounds: the other half becomes a flock of swifts that fly to Trong Pipit's ship and awake in him a desire to plunge into the sea. His companions tell him it is the Princess's magic. He recovers and makes a magic beetle out of a candle. It flies to Selampit's ship and sets all the women running about with their sarongs slipping off. The Princess wakes Selampit and tells him a strange ship is coming up on the rising tide. After smoking opium he dresses and rows out to Trong Pipit's ship. His coming frightens the old interpreter so much that he falls into a box of pepper, lamenting he had ever come. After a heated demand for tribute Selampit orders his 1300 can-
nons to fire at the stranger's ship. She floats unscathed. He slays his old interpreter and smears his blood on the magic gun Simbayu Sang Gingga. Trong Pipit dons flying garb and flies to heaven to enquire the origin of Simbayu from Princess Pa-
yong Mahkota. She tells him it was made of empty honeycomb and if smeared with blood betrays its gunner. While he is absent, 44 genies hide his ship from the enemy. On his return the mist vanishes and Selampit fires Simbayu, so that Trong Pipit and all his crew faint, but the shot goes wide. They recover, fire at Selampit's ship, board it and after fighting for three days and getting a magic lance (against which Selampit has no charm) from Maharaja Guru conquer and make him swear loyalty to Duli Baginda. Selampit's ship is repaired and he tows Trong Pipit's vessel to Johor, pretending he has captured it. The royal Javanese page who escaped the massacre of Raja Sulung's followers, now an old opium smoker, comes to exchange fruits for opium. His accent betrays his sojourn in Kedah and he is given opium and a change of raiment, which makes his old wife think he has been stealing.

To' Selampit takes Duli Baginda and his three boy friends ashore, pretending to the Johor people that he wants to sell them as slaves. Jerun gambles, loses, fights the gamblers and carries off the stakes. Then he runs to the palace and torments a slave-girl who is selling cakes. Trong Pipit, Glam and Jerun buy food but Jerun has dropped his money-bag. Jerun dances and the shopkeepers forgive their debts.
Outline of the Tale of Trong Pipit

Promising him half his kingdom and the hand of his daughter the Raja of Johor induces a Dutch prince and his four captains (Jadin, Tempinong, Jukhi, Tupai hutan) to take the field against Selampit. But he is killed and Duli Baginda's party sack Johor Mengkalih.

The Raja of Johor Mengkalih is executed as he had executed the Kedah Raja and all his people slain except only his daughter Princess Moonshine. She makes a bird (chêpêrâ) out of a quid of betel and sends him with a letter to her grandfather Iron Stake who guards the tomb of Eve at Jeddah. He takes his iron staff and sets out for Johor Mengkalih. As he walks, the deepest seas come only to his waist. Selampit and the Kedah party flee and hide in a well all except Trong Pipit who flies up to consult Maharaja Guru (Siva). Siva gives him an iron fishing-net. Trong Pipit returns and bids Selampit stand on the top of the gate of the fortress. He will decoy Iron Stake thither and Selampit shall net him. In great fear Selampit nets him but the net breaks. Trong Pipit runs off with it to the genies at the estuary who alone can mend it. They mend it and again Selampit nets Iron Stake. He is towed out to Sabtu Island and drowned (di-rêjamkan). Trong Pipit and Glam try in vain to persuade Princess Moonshine to leave her palace. Jerun, pretending to be also an orphan, persuades her to come down to the ship. After playing on the shores of the islands for a few days she regains her spirits.

Trong Pipit decides to leave most of their ships at Johor Mengkalih but to take a picked crew in their fighting vessel (ponjaqap) to attack Sultan Maha Mulia, the betrothed of Princess Moonshine, at Tanjong Pura. Sultan Maha Mulia takes the field, his life not in his body but in an ivory casket. His forces are defeated but he wounds Duli Baginda, Trong Pipit and Glam and throws Selampit far into the fissure of a rock in the sea where at high tide he is covered and at low tide emerges. Meanwhile Princess Moonshine has wandered ashore into the forest and sits under a chêmpaka tree. In vain Sultan Maha Mulia hunts for her on the ship. At last he finds her. She pretends that she has enticed the Kedah party to Tanjong Pura so that the Sultan may avenge her father's death. She begs him to climb and bring her chêmpaka blossoms. He removes his belt and climbs. From the belt she takes the ivory casket: she hurls it at the foot of the tree and the Sultan falls from its branches and is killed. The Princess returns to the ship and restores Jerun to his human form;—she had turned him into a betelnut so that he should not join in the fighting. Pretending that the Princess is his sister and that he is ready to give her in marriage, Jerun gets a roll of white cloth and three dollars to buy opium from an enamoured Tamil shopkeeper. Then they row out to Selampit and give him the opium: as soon as he has taken it, he feels strong again, breaks out of the rocks and dons the white cloth in place of his fish-

1927 | Royat Asiatic Society.
devoured rags. After smoking opium Selampit finds his fallen comrades who revive on hearing of their enemy’s death. They sack Tanjong Pura and then sail away with loot and captives to the island where their other ships were left. In seven days they reach the island and in seven days more Kedah where Duli Baginda presents his wife, Princess Moonshine, to his mother. He is installed ruler as Sultan Pekulun Duli Baginda. Selampit at his own request is again made harbour-master. Trong Pipit fulfils a vow to sleep for seven days after all the feasting.

One day Princess Moonshine discovers her husband has an older consort, Siti Dewi, daughter of a Ruler with second-sight. In chagrin she casts herself into the current, while bathing. Selampit coming up-stream recovers the body but hides it and mad with rage makes all the people dive till they are cold and fevered, and he threatens to burn the town. To avert this catastrophe Jerun risks waking Trong Pipit before his sleep is over, although he sleeps between two creeses and will attack whoever wakes him. Trong Pipit chases Jerun but at last understands. He finds the body in Selampit’s boat, rebukes him and carries it to the palace. Only Siti Dewi can restore life. She refuses to help till Trong Pipit carries her by force to the palace. She then feels pity for her rival and restores her life. To celebrate the occasion the ruler holds a great feast with ceremonial bathing.

There was a widower genie, Raja Dewa, Sun of the World, King of the Plain of Anta-Beranta and the Mount of Jewels, who had a daughter Dewi Hairani. Flying to inspect his subject kingdoms he passed over Kedah, saw Princess Moonshine at the ceremonial bathing, and carried her off to be his bride. She says that for three months she is under a vow not to marry. After fumigating their fighting vessel Duli Baginda, Trong Pipit, Selampit, Glam and Jerun set out to rescue Princess Moonshine. They traverse a black sea, a frozen sea, a sea of fog, a sea of fire. All the men except Selampit succumb in the last two seas but their places are taken by their wives. They reach the genie kingdom, hide the women in a cave, sink their ship in the bay and await the onset of the genies. There is a great battle. All the Kedah champions except Selampit fall unconscious before the attacks of Raja Dewa. When Selampit cuts Raja Dewa to pieces, the pieces rejoin. When the wives of the Kedah champions see this, two of them go to the palace of Dewi Hairani, pretend they have been shipwrecked and talk of the battle. Dewi Hairani tells how her father’s life is in a bird (pinggai), which is hidden in a casket that lies in a chest concealed below the Mount of Jewels. If a ring with the seal of Solomon is placed (di-tayangkan) there, it will come forth and a pinch will kill the bird and her father. The two Kedah women steal back and tell Siti Dewi who has such a ring, and in storm and thunder the chest comes forth on the seashore. They hurl the casket from the top of the Mount of Jewels.
and the Genie King dies. They revive the unconscious heroes with Water from the Garden of the Nymphs \textit{(Banjaran Sari)} and rescue Princess Moonshine. Jerun weds Dewi Hairani. Then they sail away to the Land of the Bengal Plantains \textit{(pisang Benggala)} in search of a white horned elephant with tusks set in gold metal, which Princess Moonshine’s mother had said should be her dowry. After a terrific struggle they capture the elephant. Next Princess Moonshine says she wants a flower \textit{(ratna mala)} of seven petals, seven scents and seven colours that grows in the south sea \textit{(ségara kidul)}. It can be got only by the help of Sang Senohun. They go to the island Anosa Sari, where nymphs and fairies sport, and they invoke yogis and Brahmins for the help of Sang Senohun. In response to incense and prayer an aged man appears before Trong Pipit in a dream and tells him the flower is to the east of the island in the mouth of a dragon, Berma Sakti, who lives on a shining rock. As their vessel approaches, it is attacked by swordfish \textit{(todak)}, which are worsted in a fight that "following the advice of man of old" may not be described. Then they attack the dragon. But Berma Sakti asks what is their quest and gives them the flower. Then while the sun shines and rain falls he resumes his shape of Dewa Indra Jaya, of which a curse had deprived him. They all return to Kedah where the formal marriage of Princess Moonshine and Pekulun Duli Baginda takes place, amid feasts prepared by all the court officers \textit{(pateh, démang, teménggong, rangga, jaksa)}. Princess Moonshine is made queen and Siti Dewi becomes Paduka Liku. Only Trong Pipit remains unmarried.

This version was written down in A.H. 1341 by Panglima Mudin bin Panglima Hassan of Kampong Batas Liku in the parish of Aru, Perlis, for Mr. Pasqual.
كاكة فرنسان ماسغي 2 مك سلطان فكولون دولي بكندا 3رث سلمشيت
دان تروغ قفقت جرون نمم ليم برودمدا فون ترايلوله برفاكت نسرت
دغن ستين نياداهم فرش برفجه بارغ كمان فون ليم برودمدا ايت اداه.
تله تمثله حكاية سلمشيت اين كف هاري ثلاث 20 هاري بولن
جمادي الاخر نايم سنه 1341 دكارعك اوله قفليما علي مودين بن
فليما حسن ددالم كمقوش باتس لكو مقيم ارو اكتري فيروس دغن
كهندق توان فيسکو دفکن كاфер.
اداله حكاية سلمشيت اين نياداهم دغن سفرت نهن همب فيتا امفيون
كفرد سكل انجيي 3 دان توان 2 يغ سودي مابايج دي جاك اد ساله
سديكيه سابق هندقه تولع قرفيلوكن جائيه دترقيق (دتريق) اتو
دجلا نام همب كران همب ترايلو بوده دان كورغ عقل هان انيلله سهاج
همب دالت معلومن كفرد سكل انجيي 3 دان توان 2 يغ سودي مابايج.
بكرم عظمة بلاك فنون سفهان ودوران فيفرسق دادا للفن فنونا ملك
سكل ميري فريكوا فنون ماوسةكل مكسيك 2 مموبروبا بينكبا
سيكل بلاك سقير مندغر تيما سهاج ملك بينكبا فنون ميري تيما
فريد تروغ فيقيت دان جورون كمر سرمانم دنوره بينكبا برجال 2
أيت ملك تروغ فيقيت امفت برودارا فنون ميري حكيم (حكيم)
دسره بين كمي يأين بينكبا بينكبا دنوره بينكبا دنوره
فريباينين أين بينكبا بين كمي يأين بينكبا بينكبا بينكبا
بالا دغني سكل كمي يأين بينكبا بينكبا بينكبا بينك
(خندوري) كتارا اين سقير هوب دموري نبناكسه سهاج سبب
نبناكسه ملك (دي) حتى سنله كتلله امفت فوله هارى امفت فوله
الملا برجال 2 أين بينا براف رادوس ايكور كروب امباو دان كمغي بريري
دموريين كفلاسكان سكل رعية بالا دان سكل كمي يأين بينكبا
داوليا بينكبا دغني توانقري سير بولن كمغي جيها فون دنكيكن
أوله كتارا بينكبا بينا بينكبا بينكبا بينكبا بينكبا بينكبا
براج 20202 دموريين
 berkстраخن كتارا بينكبا بينكبا كندر عند سير بولن كمغي جيها
فون دنكيكن كنجريدي راج فرفون دندا نكراي ليندوغ بولن رإج
توا اين دان توانقري سيوري دويي استري بينكبا بينكبا بينكبا
نادي كناكدك لكيو دندا نكراي (ليندوغ بولن) قرح نوا ملك سلطان كفلون دولي
بينكبا كندر استري فون قرارل دنسر تحت كراي جن دندا نكراي ليندوغ
بولن قدح نوا دان تروغ فيقيت منجادي فراران ميري دان جورون ايت
منجادي ملمغوغ دان كلم ايت دموريين فانيه دان وان نيقت انتن
بيسي انتن تيماك منجادي شهناصر راج كولا دموريين حان سلما سوده
كنوري (خندوري) كتارا ايت ملك سكل رعية بالا فون فوقله كروهى
مك بينكبا دغني كن andra سكيلين فوق قرارل دنسر تحت كرايان
سرت دغن أيايل (عادل) مورهن مك مشهرله نام بينكبا سودا ورودارا
أيت كندر ابيسي ناهي ملايوب سفهان سلوران ناهي جاوا سرت فوق دغن
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جكالة الله ملك تروغ فيقيت قون دمكين جوک لالو بالغولنله المسيح ٣ تماسوه موك ستله سوده لالو ماکن متيوم كنف سكينين ملك كوغ قفره كوغ بسر جمالا راج قون دفالوكن اورغ علامة بكندا هندار كيابالي نفسين أکوغ ملك سكيل رعبة بالا دان سكيل متنري دع متمفوكغ فون ماسغ ٢ قون حاضرله ديابلي يفسين أکوغ دان جرون كليم سرت سلمسلي فون دانلفه ماسغ ٢ قون دوققه كفد طارق (طرفنج) ملك سكينك لنان بكندا دغن ككندا (بكندا تروغ فيقيت) فون كلونازره كيابالي يفسين أکوغ دهادف اوله سكيل دع متمفوكغ دان متنري ففكوا سكينين فندو ستي ديابلي يفسين أکوغ ايت مل (فكولون) دولي بكندا قون برتيلنه كفد دانو تو متونغ متنري دان سكيل دع متمفوكغ دان رغك منك كتان هبي ابغ ٢ سكيلن هندقله ابغ ٢ سكيلن كرهمكن سكيل ابي نكري دان هيفقونكن سكيل فرموينكن كران هيا هندقل كنوري (كنءوري) كنارا دان هياه هندقل برجاك؟ امفت قوله هاري امفت قوله مالم دان هيا هندقل فرجالوكن سكيل رعبة بالا سكيلن دان لاكي هندقله ابغ ٢ سكيلن فرماينكن سكيل كور دان فيرات دان سافسق فنلتدر دغن سكران سنله ددغ سكيل متنري هلبنلغ متمفوكغ رغك جفسا اكن نته بكندا ايت ملك ماسغ ٢ قون منجنوج دولي ستله سوده ملك ماسغ ٢ قون برهمنه كدبلي فركي منجالكن نته بكندا ملك تروغ فيقيت جرون كليم سرت سلمسلي فون برهمنه بلابك ماسغ ٢ قون برهمهن برسين سكيل الت هندق لتق كرج ايت ملك فكولون دولي بكندا قون برغمكله ماسوق كدلم استنن.

سرمول ترسوبنله فركنان سكل فانيه دع متمفوكغ رغك جفسا ملك مربكين سكينين قون مفرحنه سكيل رعبة بالا دان سكيل فرماينن دان اد بlegen سنه مره رعبة بالا دسوري فرماينكي كور فيرته بان سكيل سافسق فنلتدر دان سكل جمباتن سكينين حتى تيدا برادر لمان سكيل فرماينكي قون

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
توانقتي سيئر بولون (كشكش جهيا) دان فري فرقي كنكري فيبلغ ينكلاه
منيعا كاواه قواله دان خبركين برلاير كلاوت سكارا كيدول برلغر
دقين ناك برم نقتي دان فري مندافت بوغنا رفتا مالا ايت ملك. ملك درف
فرمولان سهلك اخرين هايسلة ديجتراك كفك سكل دانيه منتري دان
اورغ بسر 2 مك سكل اورغ بسر 2 ايتون ترلاول حيران ددالم
هاتين مندغر سقفيين تنان فغولون ام ملك ماسغ 2 فون ترلاوله كابسه
ساپن كفك (فغولون) دوفي بكدنا دان تروغ فيلت جر่อน كلم ملك
(فغولون) دولي بكدنا فون برجاموله سكل اورغ بسر 2 دان سكل رعية
بالا يفمان يفاد دنلم مجلس ايت. حيتي سكنيك لاكي هياري قون
همغله آكن مال ملك سكل رعية بالا دان اورغ بسر 2 ايتون كمالي
برمونه كفك (فغولون) دوفي بكدنا لالو كمالي كروما كفك ماسغ 4
ملك وان جيك انتن بسي انتن تناك محلة سوده (فغولون) دولي بكدنا
برجامو ايت. ملك ايفتون بروهنه كفك (فغولون) دولي بكدنا لالو مياو
استرين بفسو امس باليق كلينتو كوالا دان جرانون كلم فون بروهنه
جوك كمالا كمالي كرومون مياو ايسترين هان تيفقل تروغ فيلت
جوك تياد ديزي باليق اوله توانقتي سيئر بولون كشكش جهيا داچتفين
تيدور دنلم استنان كران تروغ فيلت ايت تياد اد استرين.

ستله هاري مال ملك تروغ فيلت فون برمشوارتله كدوا برسودارا
هدن دي موكلين برجاك 2 هندق خندوري نيكحن فغولون (دولي
بكدنا) دغدن توانقتي سيئر بولون كشكش جهيا ايت ملك سكل فكرجان
دان الايت سمان دسره اوله (فغولون) دولي بكدنا كفك ككدنا
بكدنا تروغ فيلت ملك تروغ فيلت فون منفغوله سكل فكرجان سمله
سوده هاري فون همشيره جاكو مال ملك ملك (فغولون) دولي بكدنا لاكي
استري فون ماسوقله برادو نيكي لاكي استري دان تروغ فيلت فون
برادوله دنلم استنان (فغولون) دولي بكدنا ايت. شهدان سكنيك لاكي
هاري فون سمله ملك فغولون دولي بكدنا نيكي لاكي استري فون

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
تياج براف لمان اداله كيراذا دوا قوله هاري لمان مك فنجاجيف ام
لافيس سواس فون سميفيله ديفينتو كوالا ليندوع بولن قدم توا مك تروغ
قينيت جرون كليم دان سيميفيله فون دابايسن مريم ديفينتو كوالا تياج
تركيرا كروفا كرغ بوبوي بهنان مك سكيل رغه بالا ايسي نكري
ليندوع بولن دقحب توا فون ترکچوت تياج تركيران دان دسفنان موسه
داتانغ اكين ميرغ نكري ايت مك داتوغي مثري سرت دم تماقوغ جوگ
تياج دكدولين كرمان دكهنن اكين سوارا مريم نوغن فوهولن تله عالية
درقل برنداغ ديسا ايت مك داتوغي تموجين مثري فون برسيقله مهرهكن
سكان رغه بالا دان اورغ بسر ايسي نكري هندي مينتي مبسوب بكندا
فکولون دولي بكندا سرت دغن نويت نفري مك سكيل ايسي نكري
فون سيقله بلاك سقدر مينتي بكندا سميفي جوگة. حتى فنجاجيف ام
لافيس سواس فون سميفيله ديفينتو كوالا لانودركبكنت فنجاجيف ايت تاج
كلم سميفيله ديفينتو كوالا لانودركبكنت فنجاجيف ايت دجباتن راج
مك فکولون دولي بكندا دغن قانتري فون تورنله كداراتن دا برفيكن
تروغ قينيت دان سيميفيله سرت جرون كليم مك دمي تورنله فکولون
دولي بكندا سکلين كداراتن مك نويت فون دفالوله دان نفري فون
داوتنن له لانو ديزو بوبين برسيمولن فوحن دغن بوبوي سكل مريم درفؤ
کوت ترلانو عزمه بوبين مك فکولون دولي بكندا دغن سکل قنري
دان سکلون سوداران فون برجنانه ماسوک كدام كوت دا برفيكن سکل
منتي قنغو فکاوا دان سکل اينغ دان دايغ توانتنری 2 ايت سرت دغن رغه
بالا برانوندن(2) ماسوک كدام كوت مك بكندا فون سميفيله كدام
استنان مك نويت نفري سرت مريم 2 فون بيارويئه برحتني سکلين مك
سکل توانتنری اينقو ماسوک كدام استنان دان بكندا ليم برسودارا
فون دوقله داليي فسهداقن دهاشف اوله سکل مثري دان دم تماقوغ
فون سبن داليي فسهداقن بكندا ايت مك بكتنا فکولون دولي بكتنا
ليم برسودارا فون برچتراله اكين سكل حالن قري فركي مفميل
سوءه مك تروغ قيفيت قون برلابلره تريت كفاءة تونيف موك مك
دسره اوه تروغ قيفيت اكن تنجاجفين ايت كنان هي مهب تفطوغ
برجاينغ قليتا داهن برناشن اكرن برسبلا دان باهن متاجيد باوي
(باول) دلاوت لنتارا دان كولين متاجيد كافغ يغيو دان دأند متاجيد
لايغ؟ دفتيتو كوالا دان رنين متاجيد جوجيو. (يجوجول) سربوب
تتفج سلفسا دفتيتو كوالا دان هوجفن متاجيد بتيتغ؟ (بيتغ؟) كونغ
نجكم يفترووس مات دان اداله ماس اكو اميل مغو دكغولغ راي دان
كفد ماس ايتوه لغفو برجننغي دغن نينقدا مهاراج كوره توكع كنيگ
جيك سكدنغ قافن قون هندق باليق دتمفت كالغ يغوا مك
كفد ماس يكراغس اين كيت باليقه جيك دكالغ يغوا نغري ليندوق
بولن قله نوا دان سكل حاجة دان نيا قون نله سمغيله بالاك ستنه
سوده لاف دتفوفن تيك كالغ دفافن توتف موك ايت مك ممفوكله
اولر داوان (ددهوان) بنديرا علاامة تنجاجفين نله مفاغكو برستيا دغندي
ستنه سوده تنجاجفين امس لافيس سواس قون برولايره ددالم اوت
انتارا سيغ سام مالم سروف نيا برهتي لاكي دان لاير قون نيا فرنه
ثورن سرت دغن لاوجن نفث قون بورغ تريغ لاكون دان تاني وبويت نمبنرغ
فون برغوغ(2) سنف تورون قمغي ملغسي دان لوانن (ملوانن) قون سيسغك
دوري ميلب ستنيس سيغ سام مالم سروف مك جرون كم جالفن دكان
لاكي سوكان نيا تدرك را سهفك دودق تاريق بابي ستتنس سرن
دغن كلف ايلي. سكلك نوان؟ قنري ايت نيا داده تدرك را ريوه رنده
كلغ كفيتغا مك وان جيك انتن سي انتن نماك دان تروغ قيفيت
فون قيفي. نيا تدرك را سب نيا بوله تيدور برادو دان براف دجركه
(دجركي) دان دتفوفن قون نيا دأيده دان نيا دفوكون (وله جرون دان
كلم دان فكولون دولي بكندا دغن سكلك نغري. اينتن باكي. هندق
فجه لفتوش ميله جرون دودق تاريق بابي لا سرت دغن دارين براكم?
لاكين دمكينه حالي ددالم تنجاجفين امس لافيس سواس ايت. حتى

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أوله جرون سته سوده مک فكولون دولي ينكنذا نروغ قيفيت جرون گلم
دان سلمفيت ليم برسودارا فون تايله كداران مياوا اكن بوغا رفنا
مالي اب مانديفت سكل تونانقتري ين دوقد درفسيغاوه دفولون انوسا
ساري ايت مک برجلنله نروغ قيفيت ليم برسودارا ايتد اد سكينك
لمان مک ماسهف 2ون سيففيه دتمفدت فرسفيكاوه لانو ماسوق مانديفت
سكبل استرين ماسهف 2 مک سكل تونانقتري ايت مک تونانقتري سکينک
ددالما هانين ميلهتكن سوامين باليق ايت دهن كمانغن دزق قدرغنه
ايت مک تروغ قيفيت فون دياوا كلون بوغا رفنا مالا ايت لاوندرينگن
كفسه تونانقتري سيبر بولن كميلغ جهبا مراي برادنج سببه - سمبهن
سمقون توانكو توان باونو كفسا ابلنله بوغا رفنا مالا سفيرت مان كهندق
توان باونو كفسا ايت سكارغ اين فانيته 2 سكلين نله فراويله دغن
فرولون سكل جوكي دان برهمين دان سكارغ اين كي كليم باتيك
كيمباليه كنمبيك ليندوغ بولن قديح نوا مک تونانقتري سيبر بولن
كميلغ جهبا فون ميميون بوغا رفنا مالا ايت دهن سوقكينتا ددالما هانين
سيرت برولول جيانسن سكل قيرتي 2 ايت ميلهتيكن روف بوغا رفنا مالا ايت
تولولوه اينده سكالي ورانا دان باون مک فتري سيبر بولن (كميلغ جهبا)
فون دوسونتويا له بوغا رفنا مالا ايت دغن ثيان براعوه ورنان حتی ثيان
براف لمان تروغ قيفيت ليم برسودارا سرت دغن تنون 2 فتري ايت دوقد
پرسيرک 2دن دفولون انوسا ساري ايت مک كفاد سوات هارمي مک تروغ
قيفيت ليم برسودارا فون مشوارله هندق كمبايي كتكرتين ليندوغ بولن
قديح نوا سنه فونسرله كيرا نيارا ايت مک فكولون دولي ينكنذا مک
برسودارا سرت دغن سكل استرين فون بارغكهنه تأيكي كفنجاحن لانو
ماسهف 2ون دنوقفگن كفاد تفقيتق مک تروغ قيفيت ميبري حكيم (حكم)
كدف جرون ميزوگكرن ساو فنجاجف امي لايف سوايس ايت دغن
سكران مک جرون دان کلم فون ميزوگكرن ساو فنجاجف ايت لاون
دهادفکن لوان (هلوانن) منوجو مات اهين ليندوغ بولن قديح نوا سته
ائقون دان دانغفة ام سويس محايد كلنجرجيف ام ماقغافث ماغن ترورغ فينيت مل براسودارا ألل دنجنر كانغ ترورغ فينيت مل براسودارا أدك نانغ دان امايلن ناك بررم مسقتي نادي مك ترورغ فينيت مل براسودارا قون ميمه مكاد ديدو اندرنا جاي مك ديدو اندرنا جاي مك مبلغوشن أدك ناك أدت ديدو كنا سرافه جوك مسله ترورغ فينيت مل براسودارا بولجيله مك بوجا رفنا ملا امت مك ترورغ فينيت جرون كلم بولجيلو دولي بنددا دان سلمقتي قون دانغفة باليك نوناجيف امس ادت باليك كفولو انوسا ساري ألل برلايرل نيدا برهتنا لاكي مرت دغن سركجيها نيدا تريكيا (٣) سب بوله سفرت مان كهندغف ادت.

حتى نيدا براف انترارا لمان نوناجيف امس لاقيس سويس انتقون

سنة ميكيولو انوسا ساري مسله سمغي مك نوناجيف انتقون لا بوهنكن

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
في قلوبهم فأوضاع سهبية دالى آلهة فلوروب، مريم ابتهاجها
فوله ولوج جاهز سفكته دانكين سماقي جوهر دانه دان شغف
كده نتجاجن أئمه لأئمه الصلاة يداً يداً تكين ماري
تاين ماله. دالى أيه مريم فكان ملطفار. أكن نتجاجن أئمه لأئمه
سواك، أيه مريم. فانه دانكين سمال دانه دان شغف.
(اؤود مرح) أوله سكيل فلوروب. مريم تروغ فينproperties ابتك. "كتن 3 مك ناك
بم نتفصق. فون برسوارة. سفرت كهر بوبين كتان هي جوهرجو سكيلن
جاغنله سالم متفصق باريسك. سكيل مريم موه ابتك داله داهم
ونق تناك كفحاوما. فانه دان شغف مارى ملطفار. دنتفت كدود. فك
دناكك كفموقن. ابيت 2 دانه دان شغف مارى مهونه. سكيل
جوهرجو دانن سكيل رعية داهم. لاقر ابتك. كيبل دال. مك
درفد سلمان ذهبية. تايد فونه مارى. هاريو برو داهم
داهم ابتك درف. "جوهرجو سكيلن. هنفق خبرن كدبا. كفداك سعى. اكرو برليكن. ملله دافن.
تروغ فينproperties ليه برسودارا. أكن "فركتان ناك. بم نتفصق. ابتك 2 مك ماجع
فون بارره. برهمسي درفد. مسقم سكيل مريم مك. لاقر تروغ فينproperties فون
بركان هي نتبين، ناك. بم نتفصق. ابتك. داله داهم. "جوهرجو سكيلن مارى داهم
ابتك. كيبل دال. ابتك. كهان. مهونه. سكيل
اكن. بلنجا. مهونه نوتـن. مك. بورن جيما. انق. راج. جوهـر
كان. سكيل اوه. نوا. اد. داهم مكار. كيبل. ابتك
سما مراكز. براي. مارى. كسي. دان. بوكته. جوهر. نبة. هنفق
مهارجو برو. نيرفت. نتبين. دان نبة. "جوهرجو. براي. سما مراكز. كسي. نتبين
جوهرجو. فون. ملطفار. أوله. سكيل. ابتك. "جوهرجو، ك보고ه. كجرو. ك보고ه
كماي. م تقديم. دافن بوغ logger. رقا. مالا. ابتك. مك. كمان. بم. نتفصق.
"جوهرجو. جاغنله. جوهرجو. سوسه. دهاتي. تروغ. فنproperties. مك. كمان. بم. نتفصق.
Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
ایکن نودی ایت اداه ہکیکت سلوقیت جروع کلم فکولون دولی بکندہ برفرغ دغن سکل ایکن؟ ایت مک سکل ایکن؟ ایتقو ریدال سیدکی یکری دغن ملغرک اکن فتاحج امس لاقیس سواس ایت ہان ماتین ہون تیاد ترکری ۲ لاگی دماکن سکل فلورو دان الہ متتاج دان بیفکین ہون برہابوئنہ ہونو مک سکل ایت۔

سرمول سنته دلیہت اولہ ناک برم سقتی اکن سکل رعیتی ایت ترلاوہ بابی ماتی مک ایتقو ترلاوہ مارہ االو تیبیبلا ای مک ایر ایوت سکارا کیڈول ایتقو کروھہ دان اویق دان الہ ہون سرہ دگن سکتیک ایت سفرت بوکین بسن مک ہوجن دان گورھ کیت سرہ دگن ریون بون نوزنہ کمبرکی ستر دسبرون ایر ایوت ایت نایک کانس اودارا سفرت ہوجن ایت لاکون(ن) مشیقہ فتاحج امس لاقیس سواس بایگی ہندق کرل کاکون سنته دلیہت اولہ ترووہ فیقیت لیم برسودارا اکن حائل ناک برم سقتی ایت مک ماسیف ۲ فون برپشت اکن دیرین سرہ دیارسین سکل مرن سفرت کامن کوھر اپلہ نمک دکن ہارویر تارہ دوا سروق فوننی دارم ہامیک نیی دان سیم ہایوگ کیفیک گنتی بووتی کونگ پرلاک توجہ گوک سیمیلن کننلیا دیارسین ہابس کسمنوق سکل مرن میم ایت دان دہالن کفک ناک برم سقتی ایت مک کمکبیت بنا لاؤت سکارا کیڈول ایت دغن اسک عمر ترووہ فیقیت لیم برسودارا ایت گروفا سیرہ کیت دکن ساخی لاگی مک ناک برم سقتی ہون نیالنہ بولہ ہندق هسرک کفک تجاجج امس لاقیس سواس ایت سہفیک داوسوف اولہ فلورو مرن ترووہ فیقیت ستیسی دان دیاوا اولہ فلورو مرن ایت براف جاہو فرکین مک اکن ناک برم سقتی ایت ترلاوہ سفتی براف دتیسی اولہ ترووہ فیقیت دغن سکل مرن ایت نیاد جوک سے مانی دان کوئیکن ایتقو ایت دماکن اولہ سکل فلورو مرن ۲ تروو

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
ليم بروسودارا ايت دانتع هندق ميرغ (أكندي مك ناك برم (ستقي) قون مفرهكن سكل رعينيا ايت سفرت سكلا أولر 2 دان ايكن 2 سفرت ايكن قوس دان بوذان قاري سهنيق (؟) دان جنجودق (تودق) دان برباكي 3 رووقان ايكن 2 ايت سفرت بوكيت بسن دنيتهك انول ناك برم (ستقي) ملاون دان مثلن انكن فنجاجف امس لاقيس سواس ايت حتى فنجاجف امس لاقيس سواس قون هنفهله كفند نوكون كمونيجه ايتن ايت مك لأوت اينقون كلماكباوته دان اوبن دان اولون قون بسره سفرت بوكيت لاكن أد سكنيك لاكن مك ديلهت اوله تروح فيقت سكلا ايكن 2 اينقون تيموبله سفرت قولو لاكيون) مك سكل ايكن 2 اينقون كسموان قون ميرغله كفننجاجف امس لاقيس سواس ايت كلماكباوته لاكن. حتى ستله دليتهن تروح فيقت جرون فكلم فكورلون دولي بكنديا دان سلمقية اكن حالن سكل ايكن 2 دانتع ميرغ اكندي سفرت هوجن ليب لاكن مك سلمقية دان فكورلون دولي بكنديا سرت جرون تيك بروسودارا قون مفهونسكن قدع بنتوه الغ هولو سواس لانو دفارغين كفند سكل ايكن 2 ايت نيداله تركيرا 2 لاكن دان ايكن يفمان يفجوه دينكست دغن توبكن دان يفمان يفجوه دنرف دنرف دان دنيكم دغن كريس دان ادفون اكن تروح فيقت دغن فكلم ايت داربسن سكل مريم 2؟ ايت نيد نيدن ركيرا 2 مكروف كرف نيد كهوان هالان اسف فون كلماكباوته دنال لأوت لتئارا ايت مك بروفشل سلمقية ليم بروسودارا دغن سكل ايكن 2 رعيه دنآك برم سكقي ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم سغ لسلم مالم سروف دان سكل ايكن 2 اينقون ترالوله باي ماتين سغفه دماكن قلورو دان سغفه دماكن اوله ات سجات مك كفد كنيك ايتوله وان جيك اتن بسي اتن تمباك سلمقية قون عارله (عرلله) متان دنيكم اوله ايكن تودق [سابق ايتله داف سها جتراكن انكن حال سلمقية ايت كفند سكل توان بع سياب اكن حكاية اين كران سب دلاركشن اوله اورغ تواأ دهولو كلا نيد دينين سبونك تنكل سلمقية بروفشل دغن

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
سوده ياسوه موك سكلينين مك مايسغ 2 قون مفادق هيداغن ماكن مينوم 
كفلن بلآك 2. مك تروغ فقيط قون ميبر ناهو سكلينين سوداران اكن 
علاامة بيدافنت ممعلاني كلد مالم ايت مك سلله ددير فكولولوجن دولي بكندا 
دان جرون كلم دان سلمنق كت كن جترا تروغ فقيط ايت مك مايسغ 2 
فون ترلاو لوسوكيتا رايان مك فكولولوجن دولي بكندا قون بركات كلد 
تروغ فقيط كتان ايت غار تروغ فقيط بيلآ كالاكا بيل كت هندي فرغي 
مفصل اكتن بونغا رفنا مالا ايت مك سبه تروغ فقيط سوقنون نوانكو 
تلون باتو كفلا أداه كتل كيرآ 20 قانون كتل هاراي انيبله بأبك كت 
سكلينين براونق فرغي ملتكن ناك برم سقتي ايت دان سكل فرله 2 
ابن كت نيفكلنن دفولو انوسا ساراي اين سلله سوده فونله كيرا 
بجازا تروغ فقيط ليم برسودارا ايت مك سك قتري 2 ايتنون ديفلكنن 
بالاک دفولو انوسا ساراي ايت مك تروغ فقيط جرون كلم فكولولوجن دولي 
بكندا دان سلمفيت ليم برسودارا قون برسيلغه سكل ات سنجان دان 
سكل مريم 3 سيم بابو سغ كيفك دان هاروغ داره دو سروف دان كانق 
فولو ليلا نيماك دام برغ كاتم نبو سكلينين ايتونون هاسبله دابيسن 
ستله سوده سيلغه بلات مك تروغ فقيط قون دريين حكوم (حكم) كتل 
جرون دسوريه بوسكركن ساوه سنجاجاف امس لافيس سواس ايت مك جرون 
دبغركن ساوه سنجاجاف ايت لالو دلا بركن سنجاجاف امس لافيس 
سواس ايت مك سنجاجاف امس لافيس سواس قون بلال برله متروجو كسله 
وين قولو انوسا ساراي ايت مك اتتناز براب لمان تروغ فقيط 
ليم برسودارا بلال بر متروجو توكون كمونجي ايتنون ايت مك كلهانن 
جهأ توكون ايت دري جاوه برجهنا 20 نيد فاف دستنج يات كيلغ كمبلغ 
روقان مك تروغ فقيط ليم برسودارا قون دلا برله جوك سنجاجاف امس 
لافيس سواس ايت دتروجو كتل توكون ايت.

القصة ترسيبته قول فركنتان ناك برم سقتي بيل منجاج كت 
توكون ايت مك ناك برم سقتي انتونون تله دكهوهين اكن تروغ فقيط

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
هاري تياداله برهمتي درفر موجي سغ سنوحن دفيتان فوهمكن بوغا رقنا مالا ايت دغن كموداهتن دان دفوهمكن تنفت دان رهسيه دعان 2 تمفتين دمغيله حاليه تروغ فقيق ايت دان ادفوون فكولون دولي بكدنا دقن سكل جرون كلم سرت سلمفتين دان سكل استرين تله هاري مالم مك ماسلغ 2 فون برهمتيه دتمفت فريسغاهن فكولو انوسا ساري ايت مك ادفوون اكن تروغ فقيق سوده موجا ذاف كفند مالم ايت ستنه هاري فون سوده جاوه مالم همفي اكن سغيه مك تروغ فيقيت فون ترايليله سكتيك ناولو برغمي دانغ شورغ نوا ناولو برديي همفي كفلا تروغ فيقيت مك اورغ نوا ايتفيون بركات كفند تروغ فيقيت كتان هي جوجكو اداله سفوت مان كهندق جوجكو هندق كنوهييكن تمفت بوغا رقنا مالا ايت اداله ددالم لاوت سكارا كيدول اين دان تمفتين ايت دسيله وين فولو انوسا ساري ايت دان تمفتين ايت ددالم مولن ناك بر مسقتي اياله بل دودق مقاولكن بوغاي ايت دانلاكي تمفتين ناك بر مسقتي ايت اد سوات توكون كمونقبي ايتن كيلغ كمغب جهيان دري جاوه تمفت ترفندغ اكن توكون ايت نياز دانت تحت بات دانلاكي فول بيراف بابق اولر 2 دان ايكن 2 ين مجادي اكن رعية ناك بر مسقتي ايت مك نياز دافت دقن سففن جوجكو هندق مغيريل اكن بوغا ايت ملييكن كنا دغن موسه فرغ جوجك بهاروله دافت مغيريل اكندكي ددالم جال ايتفيون جاسلته جوجكو سوسه سوات فون نياز جايج جلا دانس جوجكو ملييكن روكيتي ايت ستينجت سماح.

ستنه سوده مك اورگ نوا ايتفيون كماليته لاول عليب دهدافي تروغ فيقيت مك تروغ فيقيت فون ترکچون جاگ دهیت سوات فون نياز اف او ددافيتن مك بهاروله دکتهي تروغ فيقيت ديرين ايت برغمي ستنه سوده تروغ فيقيت فون باغو مياسو موک ادر كنيك لمان هاري فون سيفله مك فكولون دولي بكدنا دان جرون كلم سرت سلمفتين دان سكل نوا 2 قنري ايتفيون باقوهنل هابيس بلاك ستله.
فون دبلوقن كمودي منوجو لأوت سكارا كيدول مك فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس بريفون برلايرو دوالم لأوت لننا مك تروغ فيفتح جرون كلم فكولون دولي بكندا سرت سللفاقفت فون ماسق 2 ترايلاوله سوك هاتين بروسوك من دغن استرين دان بركورو سندا دفن سكل سوداران مك ادفون اكن جرون دفن كلم مك ايت تياداله برهاشي لايكي سيفغك سورق تمقيق سرت برهاشي براكم 3 لأكون سرت دفن سوكجيتان تياداله تركرا 2 لاكي سيف سام مالم سروف. حتى فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس فون برلايرو توجه (هاري) توجه مالم سرت دفن لاجون سكرت بورغ ترغ لاكون دان لاي فون تياد فرنه تور نله كنف توجه هاري فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس بريفون سقفيه دفولون انوسا ساري ددانم لأوت سكارا كيدول لأوت لاراغن نمان مك جرون فون سكاراه دا بوهكن فنجاجف ايت دينوي دفولون انوسا ساري ايت مك تروغ فيفتح دان سللفاقفت جرون دان كلم امفت برسودارا فون تايقله كفولون انوسا ساري بوبتي تمفت فرسيفكاهن دان فكولون (دولي بكندا) دفن سكل سكر 3 ايت دينفيكلين دأتي فنجاجف ايت مك تياد براف هاري فرسيفكاهن بريفون سود. مك جرون فون تايقل كتنجاجف ميلاكن كفولون دولي بكندا دفن سكل توان 2 ايت مك فكولون دولي بكندا فون مباواله مسريين كدوا دان سكل سكر 3 ايت تايقل برماين 2 ميوكان هاتين ماسق 2 ايت بغر سنغه تقري 2 ايت دودق برماين 2 دفنت دوفت سكل كارغ 2 ايت دان اد يغ سنغه منجالا ايكن ماسق 2 برماين 2 بروسوك من دفولون انوسا ساري ايت.

ملك ادفون اكن تروغ فيفتح ايت ستنة سففيه كفولون انوسا ساري مك بريفون برسيله مولاي موجا تاف لالو دفاسن دين (دينان) دان دباكن دوف ستنة سود مك تروغ فيفتح فون مينتاله كفد سك جودكي برهيم دان كفد سع سنغه دان كفد ديا 4 ففهولو 2 بغ منجكالن كفول انوسا ساري ايت مك تروغ فيفتح فون موجاله تاف درفر. قنف سيفك سمالم 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كيت براقول (برقوق) برساموت كفيد سكل چوگي برهمين دان كيت جوچه دين (ديان) دان كيت باكر دوف بربوات كيتين كفيد سغ ستوهن دان جك اد يلس راحيمن كفيد كيت دافته كيت مغنوبهكن اکن رصيا بوغ رفنا مالا ايت،

ستله ددغهن اوله تروغ فيقيت اکن فرکتان نوانقيري سيئر بولن
کمیلغ جهای ایت مک تروغ فیفیت فون برداذغ سهب كفيد فکولون دولی یکندا دان كليم جرون سرت سللمیتیت کنن بكیمنالیه کیرا بیجارا بیغ سللمیتیت دان نوان یانو كفلا سرت ادیق كليم اکن دان اديق جرون اکن حال کیت این مک جواب سللمیتیت اداهه كفيد فیکیران سهیا جک کیت بالیق کلالم نگری فون نیاد جادی اف كران اد لاکی هونغ کیت جک بالیق فون نیاد بوله دودي سنج هاپی دان سکارغ این بایقله کیت لابیرکن سکل هونغ فیونغ بیگمان اد سیدیکت سبایقة ایت ستله ددغهن فکولون دولی یکندا دان كليم جرون مک ماسغ 2 فون برستوجوئاله سفرت كات سللمیتیت ایت مک تروغ فیفیت فون بروکت قول جکلو سوده برستوجو سکلین کیت لیم برسودارا این بایک کیت سیفنک سکل فرکاکس یکل ایب دان کاییو کیت سکلین نیک یاری لاکی کیت کلواو درقد تکری فیسه بیفاکا این ستله سوده فوتنه سهورتارا تروغ فیفیت جرون کللم فکولون دولی یکندا سرت وان جکه اینن بیس اینن نسیکن اکن کیرا بیجارا هندیق بلابر مرجوکننن جاوا دان هندیق فرکی فکولون انوسا ساری ایت مک تروغ فیفیت لیم برسودارا فون برسيقله سکل ایبر دان کاییو دان فرکاکس یان مک سکلین ایفنق تله سیقله بالاک.
حتی ستله كلفه کیت هاری مک تروغ فیفیت لیم برسودارا فون میمکنکر مساه فنجاجف امس لاقین سواس ایت مک فنجاجف ایفنق دیا بوغله اوله سللمیتیت سرت جرون کللم کلوار دیدی سوکی تکری فیسه بیفاکا سکلین لمان برداوگ ایت لابی کلواره کیتییتو کوالا دان اگین فون نورنله دان لاب فنجاجف ایفنق دکمبلگن اوله کللم دان جرون

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
قانيك هندق جاري مفادهکن سفرت نیا قاؤل (قول) ایه بوندا توان بانو
کفلیا ایت سئلها دذرف اوله نوانفتقی سپر بولن کمیلغ جهیا اکن فرکان
تروغ فیفت ایت مک جواب نوانفتقی سپر بولن کمیلغ جهیا ایت ترفن
فیفت دان ایغ سلممیت سرت ایغ کلم دان ایغ جرون دذرف ایغ ۲ سکلین
سیا هندق گناکن کند ایغ ۲ سکلین ادالا سفرت مان بلنیا سهیا کاجبه
فونیه نویه برجولا کدیگن برلاریق سواس نمیاک سکارغ این یوذمه
دافت سفرت مان کهندق سهیا دان کهندق نیا قاؤل (قول) ایه بوندا
سیا دان اداله یغتباد اد لاکی سفرکارا سهیا یا ایت سکئوم بونما رقنا
ملا دودقن ایت دذال سکارا دان ادلاون اکن بونما رقنا دالم ایت دذرف
ایغ سیا هندق جنرکار اکن ایغ سکلین مک اداله اکن بونما رقنا دالم
ایت توجیه گونماق دان توجه سوسن میوسن دان توجه یفسا اپن دان
ورنیا دان اداله ورنیا ایت توجه ورن سفرت ورن اماس دان قیرق دان
سواس نمیاک دان سفرت مان اپن منیکم تیاد دذرف دنتنی یاک
دمکینه حانل ایغ ترفن فیفت اکن بونما ایت دان ترلاریک سوکر جون
کفند فیکیران سهیا سئلها دذرف ترفن فیفت مک ترفن فیفت فون بردنغ
سمیه – سیبمن سینفون نواکوکو توان بانو کفیا یکه بونما دتوکر کتی
انوینیلی سفوله دویترو دیفتم کیت ملا یارکن هرکان مک جواب نوانفتقی
سپر بولن (کمیلغ جهیا) اینغ ترفن فیلت اداله بوگا رقنا دالم ایت تیادله
دافت دیلین دان تیادله دکتیوسین تاپن دان چقیفن ملینکن دتن
فرنولن سگ سنوهله بهارو هندق دافت کتغن کیت سئلها دذرف اوله
تروغ فیفت فرکان نوانفتقی سپر بولن کمیلغ جهیا ایت مک کاک
قبول ترفن فیفت جکول نینکو دیفتم نواکوکو کیت هندق کتغنن نمفت
دان رهسیان بوگا رقنا دالم ایت مک جواب نوانفتقی سپر بولن کمیلغ
جهیا اینغ ترفن فیلت جکول کیت هندق کتغنن بوگا ایت
پایچه کیت بلایر فرکی کفیلول انوساساری دالم لاوت سکارا کیپول
کیران دستیوله تمقفت قولول فرماکن سکل دیوابا ۲۳ دان ميدادری کیپول
کیران دستیوله تمقفت قولول فرماکن سکل دیوابا ۲۳ دان میدادری کیپول

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
اتقولون سبأني جوك دكرومونن كفت كاجهة قولته ايت مك كاجهة قولته
اتقولون دينكيمن قول كفت وان جيك انص بسي انتن تتمباك مك وان
جيك فين سقراله دسيرن كأدغ لاجهة ايت لكت كفتان مك وان
جيك فين سقراله فيننا تولغ كفت تروغ فيتت دان جرون كلم كنن
جفتله توه كفليما تولغ بتيه لكس دهن سقران مك جرون فين سقراله
دنغ دفلكن تلناكا كاجهة ايت دان تروغ فلت فين سقراله دلوشين
تاباك كانس بلاغك كاجهة قولته ايت دان فكولون دولي بكنكا دهن كلم
فون دريفونن كاجي كاجهة ايت دهن سقران مك كاجهة قولته ايتفون
تيااله داي اووهاي هندي منسكن ديري دنبغ تاغن تروغ فينت يم
برسوارا ايت مك كاجهة قولته ايتفون بركوبو له تيا تكريران سرت
دهن تامب كنجيفن ملته سوده مك وان جيك دان تروغ فينت جرون
كلم يم برسوارا فون دباوان توينا كاجهة قولته دباوان دكت فتكن
فلابرةن فنجاجفعن ايت دان ديان دسنان دان دفريفن فيلتاكر
ايكرر قول كاجهة ووتن ين دتافك اوله تروغ فلتت يم برسوارا
دفريفنن يراس 2 كاجهة قولته ايت هندق دباوان باليك كنجيفن ليندوغ
بوني قدح نوا حتل ملته بوليه كاجهة قولته توه برجولا دان كاجيفن
يلابري مسوس تساما بفاد براج لمان مك كاجية قولته دان كاجي
بجلا 2 ايت جنجيف بلاغك دان تروغ فينت جرون كلم دان فكولون
دولي بكنكا دان وان جيك انص بسي انتن تتمباك مك دمواكتن كاجيه
فونله دان كاجيه بجلا 2 ايت تاباك كاجي كنجيفن اس لافيس

ستله سودهه سكلي تس مك تروغ فينت ماسوقتة مفافظ توانفري
سيئر بولن كبلغ جنبا ايت كتان سمانون توان باتو كفلا اينباه
بنتجا توان باتو كفلا سكراغ اين فانتى 2 سكلي تس اين تله بوله سفرت
مان كهندق توان باتو كفلا ايت دالاكي اقاله قول يغ توانكو ترونكا
كفلت دالاكي اقاله يغ كورغ هندق توان باتو كفلا خبركن كفت فانتي سغاي

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
الأدنين تساوي فون هيلغله عقلن هندق ملمسن ديرين درق كاجه قونيه
ايت مك وان جيتك قون بركbury. الا فيتشنا نولع كفده جرون دان تروغ
فيشتن توان توه قنوا تروغ فيشتن دان اديق جرون كمل لكسعه نولفكن.
كلف سهبا اين كران ترالوله برين دنتديه اوله كاجه جلادك آين سنه
دليهت جرون كمل تروغ فيشتن دان فقكولون دولي بكندات اكمن سلفيفت
إيت تياادله بوله بفكيت لاكي دفيجق دان دتيك اوله كاجه قونيه توبه
برجولا إيت مك تروغ فيشتن جرون كمل دان فقكولون دولي بكندات فون
دناقه برينما؟ مانتو اك توان جيتك اين بسي اينتن تساوي ايت سنه
سميفه دكت كاجه قونيه مك تروغ فيشتن قون سكروا دولمفنن تايك
كأس بلاكغ كاجه قونيه مك دفسيير (دكيلير) اوله كاجه قونيه مك تروغ
فيشتن قون جانوه كومي مك كاجه قونيه ايفينون سكروا دتيمكن كف تروغ
فيشتن دان (ذنن؟) كاديفرن دوا تيك كالي تياد كنا دستيمكن اوله تروغ
فيشتن دان جرون كمل فون دمكين جدركن بركنكي 2 دولمفنن تايك كاس
بلاكغ كاجه قونيه براف كالي بركنكي 2 تيااد جدركن لك تياميرن
(دكيليرن) اوله كاجه قونيه ايت مك كاجه قونيه ايفينون تياادله دفدنون
كلف وان جيتك ايت هان دودق كادوه هندق منيمكن اكمن تروغ فيشتن
جرون كمل سهاج مك وان جيتك اين بسي اينتن تساوي قونيه بياروله
بوله بفكيت باونحن دقن سكراك سنه سوده مك تروغ فيشتن جرون كمل
دان فقكولون دولي بكندات سرت وان جيتك اين بسي اينتن تساوي ليم
برسوردارا قون دفكنون كرومونن كفده كاجه قونيه ايت بركنكي 2 هندق
دتفكفن تيااد جدركن لك كران كاجه قونيه ايت ترالوله كارغن دتيمكن
ذنن كاديفرن دان دهفسكن دقن بلاليين دان دليفلك ترالوله جفين
دان تروغ فيشتن ليم برسوردارا قون دمكين جدركن بريف كالي دتيمكن
اوله كاجه قونيه ايت تيااد جدركن كنا دستيمكن دان دولمفنن دمكيله
تروغ فيشتن ليم برسوردارا ايت بركلاهي ذنن كاجه قونيه توبه برجولا
كاديفرن بلالزي امس سواس تساوي مك تروغ فيشتن ليم برسوردارا

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
بترمينون 2 سفرت فولو لاكون مك اكن سلميفيت ليم برسودارا ايت تراللو سكالي قهر كأكه فركسان دقارلمين سكر كابه دان بادقي ايت دئين سكالي قارغ جوك هاييس ماتي كيك دقارغ كفند كومبان هاببسه رنبوو دئين كاديغين دان كيك تركة دحارغ كفند كاكين هاييس فوتس كأماتن 2 كاكين دان كيك تركة دحارغ كفند توبن فنكل دوا دان جوك كابه يغمان تياد سقفت هندق دحارغ دئين فرغن دان دسيبرن بلاللي كابه ايت لالو دهفسكن كيبومي هفكي ماتي جوك دمكيله حايل سلميفيت دان دراروغ ففيت جرون كلرم سرد فكولون دولي بيكندا ليم برسودارا ايت مك اكن سكر كابه دان بادقي اينفنون ساكي جوك دانفن ملفركر كفند دراروغ سكلين مك دراروغ ففيت ليم برسودارا فون دوموقن دفن سكفر 2 هانين كفند سكر كابه 2 دان بادقي ايت دنفن دان دقارلمين دفن دئين فرغن بنتوه الغ هولو ساوس مك اداله كيارا نيك هاري نيك مالم دراروغ ففيت جرون كلرم فكولون دولي بيكندا دان سلميفيت برفرغ دفن سكر كابه دان بادقي ايت مك سكر كابه دان بادقي اينفنون تياوسله هاييس لازي ماسوق كدام ريهما مك دراروغ ففيت ليم برسودارا فون دلغيكوغن هونن ايت دان دنبس دجارين اكن راجان يانيول كابه فويته نويه برجولا دان كاديغين برارقيق امس سواس دان نمياك دان ادفون سكر كابه يجابيك ايت هاييسه لازي جري بري ماسوق كدام ريهما هان يجابيك لازي كابه فويته يانيوله سهاج دان روفان دان سيف تراللو كاريخن سلن دليهت اوله كابه فويته اكن وان كيك اتين سي اتين نمياك ايت لالو دنكرمن دان دتيكن دغن كاديغين كنله دادا وان كيك اتين سي اتين نمياك اكتنافين تياداله لوبن دان دткиن تاروه اوله كابه فويته ايت دغن بالليم مك وان كيك اتين سي اتين نمياك فون تراللدو سل دفوهن كابو بسر يقاد دسيتو دان وان كيك فون ربهه تياد بوله هندق بفكحيت دنيكم اوله كابه فويته ايت دغن كاديغين دان بالليم مك وان كيك اتين سي

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
دان كلم بردوا لاكي استير في نجاة ناكن مون لار شاخان ون مر ون نسح سي دوكلم مام ناه بنن سكينف ناكم ليرسول ناكم سكينف ناكسن ناكي ناكسن ناكم ناكسن ناك
جهوداً دان گلم سرت تروغ فیفت سلمفیت سرت فکولون دولی یکندا
ناب دایندهٔ سرت قول دغن سرونو، راین ماسیغ؟ سکل قلی؟ این
دانت فنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس مک فنجاجف اینفون ترالو،
لایج لرفس بیورغ تروغ لاکون( سی) سیغ دان مالم ناباده یا برهنتی
لائی اداله کیرا توجه مالم برایر ددالم لاوت سکارا کیدول ایت مک تروغ
فینفون دامسل تروگوغ... دتراوغون لیهت مک تمرفنیه تکری فیغ فیغ
ایت مک تروغ فینفون دوم مک جرون فون دیلوقون کمودی دان دنچون
نکری فیغ فیغ فیغ ایت مک جرون فون دیلوقون کمودی دان دنچون
اداله سکنیک لمان برایر ایت مک فنجاجف اینفون سفیله کدلان
کوالا تکری فیغ فیغ فیغ ایت مک گلم دان جرون فون دلوریون لایر
فنجاجف ایت لاو دوبیوگ تایک کهولو سوگی فینغ فیغ فیغ دان اداله
سکنیک لمان برایر ایت مک فنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس مک تروغ
لا وو اوله تروغ فینفون دسلم نغ سوگی ایت مک فنجاجف امس اینفون
لاو بوکلیک اوله گلم دان جرون سنته سودن لاو بوکن فنجاجف ایت
مک دوگر اوله تروغ فینفون سکنین بوری بردهم بورین تروت هندق
تراشکت هوتن ریبنا ایت بوری سورا کاحه دان داق دلاو هورن قیس
فینفون ایت مک یکی فقد نتشکل سفیله فنجاجف ایت هاری قون هنیفر اکن
مالم مک تروغ فینفون لیم برسرداها قون برهنتیه کدل مالم ایت ددلام
فنجاجف دان برکیرا(؟) لیم برسرداها ایت مینتنیکن هاری سغ هندق
درقاویگ تکری فیغ فینفون ایت مک ماسغ؟ قون دولوق برسرداکن لاکی
استرین مینتنیکن هاری سغ سنته گاولو هری مک تروغ فینفون جرون
کلم سرت فکولون دولی یکندا دان سلمفیت قون برادرقه ماسغ(؟)
کدل تمفیتن.

شهدان ایم هوتن قون برکیوکوته دان موری "فون وماج دان دنجر
فون مفسغ دان متهاری قون تاولقه مرهی مالا مک فکولون دولی یکندا
نیک لاکی استری قون ترکجوز چاکک دان جرون نیک لاکی استری

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
سوسة دغل فرجينتان سهنراح ستهلا ددرغ اوله تروغ فقيق فرنكان توانانتيري سنير بولن (كميلغ جهبا) ايت مك كان تروغ فقيق سنبرله جوكم سفرت مان ديتاوان باثو كفلا ايت دان جاغنله توان باثو كفلا سوهه دهانه دان جك نيايد بوله سفرت مان كهنديقه توان باثو كفلا ايت تيادانه فايك كيالي كدالم نكيري جك باليي قالام نكيري فون تيايد بوله سنغ سننتوس سهفكه دوقد دافقت جلاك ستنياس سنهلا سوده مك تروغ فقيق فون بيرنا كفند كفكونلون دولي بكندا دان كفند سلمقية كتان سكارير اين بكتنياته كيرا بججارا توانكنو دان اين بلمثم ئزمير لاميرر نفي فون باتو كفلا كي كي اين مك ساهوت سلمقية اداله بلمجافا توان باثو كفلا ايت كي ايم برودادارا اين كي بارا بير بوله جوكم جك هنديقه جياني فرغ موه سكافالي كوار كين كي ايم برودادارا ثله برستيله بلاك دانلاكاي أيكولن مان؟ انتوگ نصوب كيتynes دان جك نيايد بوله سفرت مان كهنديقه توان باثو كفلا ايت جاغنله كي سكلينن باليي كدالم نكيري براغ جكه هنديقه نيجور لبور سكافاليون كي برليم سودارا فون ريضاشه سنهلا سوده فوتسنله مشوارة تروغ فقيق جرون كلس سرت كفكونلون دولي بكندا دان سلمقية ايم برودادارا ايت اكن هنديقه برلاير فرغکي منجاري كجاح كوبه توبه برچولا دان دودقين ايت دادم نكيري فسغ يفاكلا مك ماسع؟ فون برلايرله دادم لأوت لنتارا سغ سام مالم سروف حتى تيايد براف لمان فننجةف امك لافك سواس ايت برلاير دتغه لأوت لنتارا دان براقاله قول ملالوني لأوت افي دان لأوت اسف دان لأوت لتلين دان سكل لأوت؟ ايتقون هابيسنه لفس بلاك دان سواه قون تيايد روسق بناس دان لاجون قون سفرت بورغ تريف لاقون.

١٩٢٧] Royal Asiatic Society.
لائق سواقة فون برلايرلت دوالفم لأوت لنتراترا ايت سغ مالم تياد برهمتي
لاكمي سرة دوغل لاجون سفمر بربرغ تزغ لاكون.

كلكمين مک كند سوات هاري سوات كنتك فکولون دوالي بکندا
سیرف تروه فیغت سلیمیفیت دان سکلت توان؟ فیغر فون سدغ مقداف
فکولون دوالي بکندا دادالم کوروغ برندام. مک تروه فیغت فون بردانت
سمه - سمیهن کند تونافتری سیرن بولن کمیلغ جنها (فکولون دوالي
بکندا ؟) كنک سمنون توانکو توان باتو كفلا سکارغ اين اقاته لاکی
کیبرا بجارا کیت دان تونافتری سیرن بولن کمیلغ جنها فون سوده بوله
دابلاتی کمیئک میت کیت هندینی فرکی انا وون هنوند باپیک کلیندکو
بولن قذب نواکه سنته ددلم اوله فکولون دوالي بکندا اکن فرکیت
تروه فیغت ایت مک فکولون دوالي بکندا فون برکات ابیغ تروه فیغت
اداله سکل کیبرا بجارا سکلتن فولنگ کند ابیلغ اوله لاک کران ابیغ یتارا
ستنه ددلم تروه فیغت فرکیت دوالي بکندا ایت مک تروه فیغت فون
بردانت سسه کند تونافتری سیرن بولن کمیلغ جنها سمنون توانکو توان
باتو كفلا انکیمئیاته سمرت مان بینجا تفک توان باتو كفلا ایت دان
افاکی بیفلاک کونک جوباله توان باتو كفلا خیرکن کند فانکی دغن
سکرن مک کات تونافتری سیرن بولن کمیلغ جنها ادااله سمرت نیه
فاول (قول) ای بوندا سیا ایت سیکور کاچه فونیه توبه برچولا دان
کادیگن برلاریق سواس نیماک دان سیکور بربرغ رفنا مالاجی کسی
فارهون کورکینت سیکاکی کوسی دان دوکی آیت دالمتی نکیری فیغت بفکلا
دابلاتی کیل امس کهیک سیا سمنون بیغنا رفنا مالا دودفن دالمت لأوت
سکرن دانکلاکی کات تونافتری سیرن بولن کمیلغ جنها کند تروه
فیغت ابیغ تروه فیغت کند کیبرا بجارا سیا ایت جک نیاد بوله سمرت
نیة فاول (قول) ای بوندا سیا ایت جک بولن کیت باپیک کدالم نکیری قون
نیاد مننجادی اف دان نیاد بوله منجو سنوس سهفیک کیت این دودق.
الذي بكدنا دان تروغ قفينت د달ام كوت نكرتي إنتا براتننا إيت مك نيد
براف لمان مك سلمفنت كيك فون سفهيل كدانم كوت نكرتي إنتا
براننا لائي ناك مغافد فكلون دولي بكدنا دان تروغ قفينت
دفرومسهلك كات سكلين فركاكس دان قتتاجفف فون نله سفينه بلاك
سقدر منغفر تيته فوان بانو كفلا سهاج بيلا كا أكح هندي براغك
بالير كلاوت لتنارا إيت سنته دغر فكلون دولي بكدنا دان تروغ قفينت
ملك فكلون دولي بكدنا فون برتته- تيتهن إلغ سلمفنت دان إلغ جوزن
كلم جكن سوده سيف بلك سكلين بتك كيت سيف فرني دغن
سكوان كفتاجفف كيت سنته سوده مك تروغ قفينت جرون مك كلير
سرب دغن توانتري كليم دغن توان نفتري دبوي حيراني فون ماسغ 2 فون
برسيف برسيفت سنكلين سنته (إيت) مك فكلون دولي بكدنا دان تروغ
قفينت جرون مك دان سلمفنت سرن سكل فنتري 2 سكلين إيتقون تورنله
برجالن منتجو نمتق بزاليوب قفينجاف امس لافيس سيواس إيت حتي
نياد براق لمان فكلون دولي بكدنا سكلين براجالن إيت مك (فكلون)
دولي بكدنا سودارا برسودارا فون سفينه كفتاجفف امس لافيس سيواس
ملك لانون دتأيفكيلاه سكل فوان 2 فنتري إيت كاني قتتاجفف دان ماسغ (2)
قون دودقفة ماسغ 2 كفدت نميقن دان توانتري دبوي حيراني فون
دودقفة برسم 2 استري جرون بات توانتري صفا كتنجان دان ترارالنله
برفاك 2 تن دان بركاسي كدان إيت مك سنه سوده فكلون دولي
بكدنا تروغ قفينت جرون مك فون ماسغ 2 تليك كاني قتتاجفف امس
لافيس سيواس إيت مك سنه سفينه كفدت نميقن يفليك يفليك بان ساعة يفغ
سنقرن مك تروغ قفينت فون نميزي حكيم (حكم) كفدت جرون دسورهن
تميكيكر سأوه قفينجافف امس لافيس سيواس إيت مك جرون فون ديرغكرن
سأوه قتتاجفف إيت لانون بلالبره منتجو لأوو لتنارا مك جرون مك
سترة سلمفنت فون ماسغ 2 فون ممغف فكنجان سسترة دغن سوك هانين
ماسغ 2 دغن بابي لانون برود ننذ كتلق كفنيتا مك قتتاجفف امس

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
هاري فكولون دولي بكندا دان تروغ قفيت جرون كلم سرت وان جيتك انتن بسي انتن نمباك سرت دغن ناونرقي (استري) كلم (دودق) مك تروغ قفيت فون برادنج سمبه كند فكولون دولي بكندا سمهم سفنون توانكو توان بانو كفلا اداله كيت اين ينادى بوله دودق راليف ددلانيا نكري انتنا براتنا اين سيب كرانان باب لاكي فكرجان كيت دان بابله كيت كيروا براتنج كيسا فكير ماجيرينك بانجا فادوكن اديتنا ايت دادلكي كند فكير فاننيك جك كيت نياي ماجيرينك بانجا فادوكن اديتنا ايت نياالله سلامه كيت دودق ددلانيا نكري كيت دهجه دودق روسق هاني ستپاس.

ستله دددغ اوله فكولون دولي بكندا اكين فكرتان تروغ قفيت ايت مك بكندا فون بريته كتان سها فون فيكير دمكين جكلو بكيتو بابله ايت سيفون كنجرجيتي كيت ايسوس هاريله كيت برلاير كلور درفد نكري انتنا براتنا اين مطقه فوده فوتشنله كيروا بجاري تروغ قفيت سرت فكولون دولي بكندا ايت مك جرون كلم دان وان جيتك انتن بسي انتن نمباك. فون دنيتهن اوله تروغ قفيت فركي ميسفل كنجرجيتي امس لاييس سواس ايت كند تتفهبت يقدرجمكن ايت دان دينتهن سوده سيف موانكن سكل ات سنجات دان سكل مريم 2 دان هرت بنادا بقدافن جادي ومقاسن ددلانيا نكري انتنا براتنا ايت ستله سوده مك جرون دان كلم سرت سلمقتي فون برموهنه لاو لفراكي مفرجاكين تيه بكندا ايت مك تياج براف لمان جرون كلم سرت سلمقتي فون سفبله كنجمت يقدرجمكن كنجرجيتي امس لاييس سواس ايت مك لاو دنيدمكلن ستله سوده مك سلمقتي كننك فون دبواين كنجرجيتي ايت دنتمت بع دفودنل سكل ات فراكياس دان سكل سنجات مريم 2 مك لاو دمكتنالله سكل مريم دان فراكياس 2 هرت بنادا مان بجاد ايت ستله سوده سيفلته هابس سكلنن مك وان جيتك انتن بسي انتن نمباك كلم جرون كننك فون تافيله كداران فركي فرسبهنكن كند فكولون
بخصوص سر توانفتري سفاكنجي دان سفاروجيت فون دودقلم مك توانفتري ديوي حيراني ميم مكه كفدى سيتي دويي مك سيتي ديوي فون دسمبوت فتري ديوي حيراني ايت سرت ديجوم كفلان سرت ديربأيكي هاني توانفتري ايت دكناكين فركان يغمانيس 2 مك تفاري ديوي حيراني فون بياروله راس سوك سديكت ددام هانيين دان هيلغم سوهسن اكن ابئهن بفع سوده هيلغ ايت مك توانفتري سيتي ديوي كامفت فون برفلوق برچيوم سرت برناكيس كليما 24 سب بريجيري براف لمان تياذ بتمو مك بركانت قول توانفتري سيتي ديوي كتان نترالو دندم سكالي كاك ذا اكن توان دان كفدى فكير كاك تتوله كيت اين تياذ بتمو لاكمي دان براف كاك ذا اوميك دان ميذو امغ كاك ذا منجاري اكن توان سومكان دغن فلللون مك سونهان مك دابلتنك كيت بترمو ددام نكريس اين ستله سوده برانفيسن ايت مك فكولون دولي بكدنا تروغ فيحقيات سرت كلام جروين دان سلمفيت فون ماسغو(2) تايقله دودق، ماسغو(2) مكل توانفوتقري سيتي بولن كمبلغ جهيا فون تربيلته ميبحت فكولون دولي بكدنا دان ككدنا بكدنا تروغ فيحقيات جروين كلام مك دسمبوت ماسغو(2) دفين ايرات سب دندم لام برجيري ايت ستله سوده مك توانفتري حيراني قون كمباره ميبه فكولون دولي بكدنا سرت تروغ فيحقيات سكتين ستله دلبهت اوله جروين اكن روف فارس توانفتري ديوي حيراني ايت مك تورلخته دهاتين باكي راس هاتين هندق دسمبوت لاكون مك سب مالو دهدافن استرين دان هدافن ككدنا بكدنا ايت مك جادي تياذ بردلي لاككي رانسان ستله سوده برجوامفاه ماسغو(2) قون نترالو سوك هاتين سهفك دودقلم فكولون دولي بكدنا ليم برودرا(د) تكري اتنا براتنا ايت سب مالم برسوك(2) من ستهاي كرچان مك ادقلم اكن توانفتري حيراني انيق راج ديوا شمس العالم ايت (د) امإيل اوله جروين دجاجكيين استررين يفمودا مك سكليتين قوت دودقلم برودرا(2) نن دالم تكري اتنا براتنا ايت اداله كياران توجه هاري لمان مك كفرد سوات

1927] "Royal Asiatic Society."
توفيق تفتري ستي ديوتي حيراني ىت دودق مناقشات تطويرية كان اهميه كان انه ماني دينه ميدن قفرايم اين كان سلمن فون نتبر تكيريا سب دخيركن باوا ايهن كلفة توانقري سفا كنچان كانو يفداونغ فورا 3 ميبات سست ملاير تباد كنچان هالا اىت مك براف دفويق اوله توانقري سفەر بولن كمبلغ ديجيا اكن توانقري ديوتي حيراني ايت دغج براف فرکنان لنغ مانيس دان دنسيحة برايگي 3 مك ددالم حال يغيديمك ايت توانقري كامكت فون سميته كان استان توانقري ديوتي حيراني مك اوله توانقري سفەر بولن (كمبلغ ديجيا) فون سكراه بفكيت ميتي حرمه كنfd توانقري ستيي ديوتي سفەر دفرسياكن دودق مك توانقري ستيي ديوتي دان توانقري

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
دجومين اكن سواين ماسيع 2 ضر دجن راتفن برباكي 3 لاكون ستله
ديلهت اوله سلمليت دان نوانفطر بفسو امس فيعوج مهكور اكن حال
كلاكوان توانفطر كتيك ايت ملك سلمليت فون برداوغ سمبه سمبهن
سفنون توانكو توان بانو كفلا اداكه هندي كسدوهان جك دمكين
ابن دودي تريق تاغيس دنفه ميند فتراغن اين بأبقله كيت احتباركان
فوليه دجن سكران ستله ددن اوله فتر كتيك ملك بهاروله ماسيع 4
بفيك كف مانيكو دوالو نباجار ساري لالو دسبرن سرات 2 نووه
تروغ فيفيت جبون كليم فكولون دولي بكدا ايت ملك سكفيك لمان
ملك نروغ فيفيت اهنت برسودارا داون توبزوس لالو ميوبك متيان ستله
سوهاد لالو بايون كامفن مكمغ سنجات دسفكان دودي فرغ لاكي
دسيلو ككان كويري ملك نروغ فيفيت جبون كليم فون ترقدغ كفد
توانفطر كامفت دان وان تيج ان بلسي اينت شبباك ملك سلمليت
فون برداوغ سمبه سمبهن سفنون توانكو توان بانو كفلا سكارغ اين
نان سنجت نستوسلاه كيت دان راج جين دموا شمس العالم فون تله مانبله
دفن سكن رعية بالان دان ديفمان فنغ هيدوغ ايت ماسيع 4 هابيسله لاري
يمباوا بايون سكنف بوكانيا بوكو داين سكنف كونغ نافيدغ اكتشاقن
هيلهله عقل تير بجرارا تيج هاري تيج مالك فانتيك برهادف دفن
(راج) دبا شمس العالم ايت براف فانتيك نيم دان تنق دان فانتيك
كوبية سيني فينيك لسفي باليد سان كونغ (مانعلي) وينبون بترمو باليق
چوک ستر هيدوغ سمونا دان ماكن بنرجه 3 گارنج دانغ ملانا اكن
فانتيك اكتشاقن سمکاله دفغ دوفرتوشغ اديندا سکلين اين دنتس
فانتيك دان بوکولا فينيك بلغ مبونة (راج) دبا شمس العالم ايت مليك
اديندا ايتوله دانلاكی جك تنياد اديندا سکلين مینتوکي تنتوله سبیق
چوک هفست سمی سکارغ قول تیاد بوله سلسی لاکی اکن فکرگان
کیت این دانلاکی تیاد سیاله كیت میوبان سکلمين کماری کنکری اتنا
برانا این.
آيت كفرد اقتنن دعالم مهليكين مك دجرتوأكن اوله نوانقتي سيتي ديوي كفرد سلمفتت درقو اول سهامك البخون قري فرطي مفيضل بآوا راج جين دبوا شمس العالم ايت مك ستله ددرغ اوله وان جيك اقتنن بسي اقتنن تمايكي اکن چترا نوانقتي سيتي ديوي ايت مك ترالو حيران ددالم هاتين دان بهاره دكتهونين راج دبوا شمس العالم ايت دغن سب توانتقتي كامرفت یتيوله يغ볼ه ماتي مك سلمفتت قون بركيات ومون توانكو توان باتو كفلا مسوك2 باليه توان باتو كفلا مننلغ دانس فاتيكه این جینلو تياو تنتوله تياو سلسي لاکي فركلايةن فاتيكه دغن راج دبوا شمس العالم ايت دنلاكی سكاغر این اقلهم كيب هنديئ اختيار كن درقل فصل فادوک ككندا كامرفت ايت نهة فيleşنكه كنا همفس اوله راج جين ايت دنلاكی بكیمائه كنر بچارا كيب هنديئ موليه اکن فادوک ككندا ايت دان بآشفه سكاغر این توانكو سيلانک كننه ميدن فراغن ملدلاكی فادوک ككندا كامرفت سفاني بوله كيب قوليه دغن سکران ستله ددرغ اوله نوانقتي سيتي ديوي دان ناقتي سفاكچان دان فتری سفا جویت مك كنیکی قون منغيشه سابع اکن ككندا بكندا ستله سوده مك وان جیک اقتنن بسي اقتنن تمايكي قون مباواله نوانقتي سيتي ديوي دان نوانقتي سفاكچان دان سفا جویت سرت بسو امس فايوب مهکوت برجانله ماسج2 برتندو2 (برتوادا2) منوجو كفداكغ نتمف اورغ برفغر ايت حتى اد ستنیک لمان برجالين ايت مك وان جیک اقتنن بسي اقتنن تمايكي دغن نوانقتي كامرفت قون سفالي دتمفت نروغ فيفیت جروج كلمر سرت كفولون دولی بكیندا نتمف ایفتغدارو اوله سلمفتت ایت مك دمی ترفندلله نوانقتي سيتي ديوي دان نوانقتي سفاكچان دان نوانقتي سفا جویت اکن سواهیم مك ماسج(2) قون بيدالله تراثن لاکي هاتین كیمین بلس منازه قاف ملهیت(سواهیم) امتف برسودارای ایت برتندی۲ دان منان فجم سلاکو اورغ تیدور للفله روكان مك نوانقتي سيتي ديوي كتیک قون تیدالله تراثن لاکی دئالم هاتین لالو دقللو

Journal Malayan Branch  [Vol. V,
فول علامات كفند عماري ايت سب راج دوبوا، شمس (المملوكت). ايت ماني
ملك الدفون توانفرشي سيتي دوبوي كاميات مربيدا دوت دوت نيجو كونغ مانيق
سته سوده دهمسكن مفكور باوا ايت دان دلهمن راج جين اينقون
تنداله كمبالي توانفركو باختن ملك كاميات توانفرشي قون كمباليه
كنتف فرهسينه داله دو كونغ مانيق ايت.

كلكن الدفون اكن وان جيتي ايتن بسي انتن نمابك ايت ستله
دكوبن راج جين دوبوا شمس العالم ايت ملك دلهمن براف لمان راج
جين ايت نفاداله لاكي توانفركو باختن ملك برافهوله دكموهون اكن
راج جين ايت برافهوله ماني سيفوهد روفان ملك سليمينه قون مهوس
فغ بنووه الهولو سواس لاو ميروبوكن ديبور ميبونه كفند سكال نهنوا
جين بوب (بوبان) يغمبم يفك لاني ايت ايت ملك سكال رية جين قون
نترالولي يباق ماني دان دلهمن قون اكن راججان قون سوده ماني ملك
سكالين قون هاسيه لا ريجي بربر كنودن هاها فندين سكفن
بونكيت دان كونغ ماسع٢ كمبوا باوان ناكو ان كونغ مانيق ايت تند
تركير٢ حتى كن سليمينه قون ستله دلغي نية جين ايت مانيس
لاري سحور٢ تيان كليه، ان لاكي سحور قون ملك سليمينه قون برجالنه
كمبالي ديمت فرفسگانه دكوا كونغ مانيق ايت حتى تباد براف، أمان
سليمينه قون سكالينه ديمت فرهنينه لاو ماسو مفرد توانفرشي
سيتي دوبوي كنوان سكافون توانكو نوان باوو كفلا سكارغ اينبه، مربرو
بوله فانيك بربرتي درفر، بركوكي دهن راج جين جالاك ايت ملك
نترالوه ساغت كسكتي سكايو جين براف كالي فانيك بونه قون هيدو نوج
جوبك كمباليه سون برمنه؟ كارغش ملك سكارغ اينبه، ماني سيفوهد
داش اقاته سبن قون فانيك تيان بوله كنهو سمته ددغ اوله
توانفرشي سيتي دوبوي ملك كات توانفرشي سيتي دوبوي سكارغ اين راج
جين ايت برافهوله اي ماني سيفوهد سب باوان داقيق كتندن كي دان
كاسق سفاكنجدان دان كاقيق سفا جويتناله كدو فركي مراسي باوان

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Journal Malayan Branch (Vol. V,
ديوي خيراني اتق مهارج جين ديو ديا شمس العالم ايت حتى تياد برف
ليمان يوانثي كامفت ايت برجال مك كامفت فون سمله دتمفت
مغكور باوا (راج) ديا شمس العالم ايت مك اداته تمفت ايت دتلي
لاوت نافقة نيجو مرانق ايت ستله سوده مك يوانثي كامفت فون
بريسيله برسيك كن ديرين ماسغي دغن برايغان بلاك حتى مك
يواونثي سيتي ديو ديا دياوان كلوهار نهجين خاتم سليمان ايت ديرقد
جارين مك لاكو دنافله دكاك كونغ مرانق ايت مك ستله سوده اد
سكتيتكت لمان مك بربوية كروف كروف افت فانه (فنجورو) سرت
دغن كوره فشير سرت دغن كيت سايغ ماباوغ دان نماهان قول دغن
هوجون ريبوت تياد تكيرف 23 دان اوميق دان ايلوسنغ فون سفرون كونغ
لاكزن اد سنجن بردن دوا دجال حال بجدمكين ايت مك كلرواله سباه
فتي دني باوه كونغ ايت مك اوله يوانثي سيتي ديو ديا كامفت سودارا
سكراه دامييل ستله سوده لاكو دبوكانو اوله يوانثي كامفت مك
دلاكزن قول دجال قتي (ايت) سباه جمبول كاديج دند نلاقوله اينده
سكالا فروبانن جمبول دان تيي ايت ستله سوده مك دبوكان اينيه
اوله يوانثي سيتي ديو ديا دلتهن دجال جمبول ايت (اد) ستيك
اونغكس فيفكي ملان فريكي ماري دان اكاكوسه هو اوله يوانثي كامفت
اكن اونغكس فيفكي. اينوله باوا راج جين ديا شمس العالم (ايت).

كلكين ستله سوده داقاتن اوله يوانثي كامفت اكن مغكور
باوا راج ديا شمس العالم ايت دغن كموداهنن مك يوانثي سيتي
ديوي دوي بركانه كن ين كندا ينكدا سكلين كن كاكي فسو امس دان
كاكي سفاكينيان سكارغ اين تله سلامته كيت برلاوه مغكور باوا (راج)
ديوا شمس العالم ايت مك سكارغ اين مارليه كنس دغن سكران سبلوم
مهاري بلوم لايكي تغفي هاري كيت فريكي مكتبو اكن ابغ سملفتي
دنهه ميدن قفارغين ايت ستله دغن اوله يوانثي كامفت مك ماسغي
فون براجغلنله كمبالي نوجو دنتف فرهتيين ستله سوده اد سكيتكت لمان

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كونغ مانيق ايت مك اداله كفده تشكل ايت توفانتري سيتي ديو دان
بفصو امس فون بيار و بايغون درف دادو سردغ هندي موقود هيداغن
يكنان مك توفانتري سفاكنجان دان قنتر سيتاموتيت فون ماسوكله
كادال م كوا تمكفت فريدکاوه مك توفانتري سيتي ديو دان برتان
كفد توفانتري كدوا ايت مك كنان سيلاله ككدو كدوا دان اقاله
خبارن بوليهك سفرت مان كهنانق كيات جوياله كاكي كدوا جتراکن
مك ايفون دودقته سرت دجتراکن كفد توفانتري كدوا درف دومولانه
هفهك سلفي اخيره;
مك ستله ددرغ اوله توفانتري سيتي ديو دان قنتر بفصو امس
اكن فرهقانل توفانتري كدوا ايت مك كدوا فون ترالوله سوك راس هاين
دان براف دفوجي 2 ببحبان كدوان (توفانتري) ايت مك ستله سوده
لولا بركات فول توفانتري سفا كشان دان توفانتري سفا جوبت كفد
توفانتري سيتي ديو ديو كنان ادنا سكارغ اين درف درف فصل باوا راج
جين ايت جكلو اد جنچين خانم سليمان سكارغ اين جوس كوله كيات
اميل اكن مفكور باوا ايت مك جواب توفانتري سيتي ديو ديو كنان
كاكاک كيفانکان دان كاكي سفا جوبت اداله درف فصل جنچين خانم
سليمان ايت جاقلله كاكي كدوا سوسيه دهانه دان لفظم دادا نيان مجادي
كفايهن اداله دجراتي بيت اين ستله ددرغ قنتر كدوا سراري بركات
ادنا جكلو اد جنچين خانم سليمان ايت ماريله سكرا كيات فرگي
كاكاک كونغ مانيق اين سفا كيات اميل اكن مفكور (باوا) ايت دغن
سكوان دان كيات يتو اكن سلمقت كران براف هاري سوده دودق
برتنديغ دنهناء هايهن قفراغن ايت مك ستله ددرغ توفانتري سيتي ديو
اكن فرهنکان توفانتري كدوا ايت مك ايغون برسکلت دغن توفانتري
بفصو امس ستله سوده سيلله توفانتري كاکشت ايت مك ايغون براجال
كليو درف دموا كوا كونغ مانيق ايت مونجو تمكفت يفدمتنا اوله توفانتري

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
كما ترجم دغر جنجين خانم سليمان ايت دان سناف يغاد مداروهن ايت مله سلبه دغر اوله انبغ راج ديا شمس العالم اكن فركان توانقري كدروا ايت مله ككان ديجك اد كاكا دغر جنجين خانم نبي الله سليمان دناينم دگوڠن ايت نسجاي تایقیه باوا ایه بي ديجك دالت دفیکنک اولکس فیقکی ايت مله ایه (بي) قون مانیله دان دخرينک اوله توانقري دیوی حیراني هابسه دقن فتوان قفن قفن توانقري سفنا اگنچان دان توانقري سفنا جوبیت مله توانقري كدروا قون ترالوله سوق دوم دالم هاین سبب تنه دکتهہین اکن تناقین باوا (راج) ديا شمس العالم ایت دالاکی قوف جنجين خانم سليمان ايت سوده اد دجاری سیتي دیوی سنه سوده هارپکس همیکره اکن مالم مله توانقري دیوی حیراني قون مهاجم توانقري كدروا ایت مالارک سکا کدالم استنک ایآ مالک مینیم سنه سوده سکتکی لمان مالیک قرق قبرک؟ ایت مله هارپکس همیکره جاوه مالم دان توانقري دیوی حیراني قون مهاجم توانقري سفا اگنچان دان توانقري سفا جوبیت ملاک سکا کدالم قبلیق لکدالم لک توانقري ایتکن توانقري برادوله مالیک قرق قبرک؟ ایتقمین اکن توانقري سفا اگنچان دان توانقري سفا جوبیت كدروا جیبک تیاد برادو قورا دفجمکنمنان اد سکتکی لمان هاری قون همیکره اکن سگ مله دلیهت اوله توانقري سفا اگنچان كدروا اکن توانقري دیوی حیراني ایت سدغ برادو لققله روفان مله توانقري كدروا قون باعون قرلاهن؟ لالو بیکیت تورن دری اتاس استنک توانقري دیوی حیراني ایت مله لالو تورن كنانہ برجالن دقن سکران منتوجو کونینگ مانیق تمقلت توانقري سیتی دیوی دان توانقري بفسو امس فلوغ مهکوت برهنتی ایت. حتى تیاد براف لمان توانقري سفا اگنچان دان توانقري سفا جوبیت برجالن ایت مله ایم قون پرکو کوهل دان بورغ موری قون مهیا دان منہاری قون ترابیت میره میانا دان كفن كنکی ایت توانقري (سفا) كنچان كدروا برسودارا قون سفیله دالم كوا قرفیگاہن دکاکی

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توان دان بکیمناله دیواناں کلوار بناو درف بادن نہ دان دافت دناروھنک
داسیف تمغت اینیلہ سکالی بهار و کاک مدع غتر اکن فرکتان دنادنکین این
سکالیانگی جک سودہ دیواناں کلوار اکن بناو این نہ دان دنماناں دناروھن
دن نژالو دیواناں دنمانی کاک مدع غتر فرکتان توان این۔ سنلع ددع
اولہ توافنری حیرانی اکن فرکتان توافنری سفا جویت دان توافنری
سفا کنجال کدوان این مک توافنری دیوی حیرانی فون تیادالہ
تیودن دادنکن این توافنری کدوو هندق ماری امیل بناو این
ایت مک راج دیوا عمس دالغ لون مک توافنری دیوی حیرانی انق راج دیوا این
عمر مک توافنری دیوی حیرانی انق راج دیوا عمس دالغ اینفون
دکرکن هابس سکل رہما بناو این این کند توافنری
سفا جویت دان توافنری سفا کنجال (کران) سکالی
2 تیاد دولسکی تک فننی جانیلک هندق ترکنا سمو این مک توافنری دیوی حیرانی
فون براکان کند توافنری کدوو کنجال کاک مک سفا جویت کدوو دغرد
سیا هندق جتراجن براکان بناو این بناو این مک ادالہ بناو این
ایت مک بیکری اوت کنکس فیلکی ملاک دان دناروھن ددالم سیوہ
بیجول دان جمبو این دنتاروھن ددالم مکفور قسف دنت (دنا) دان
مکفور این دنتاروھن دیوی کونج مانیق این دان بجر اد جتاجی خاتم
سیمان داتیگن دکونج مانیق این توافنری مکفور این سرت
دک ریپنو طلفان (طلسان) کوره کیک مک بکلوریک فون ایر کنک
ایت مک بناو این کیک بون داقنلہ دنک کمداہن سنلع دغر توافنری
کدوو این مک بیکری فورا 2 تیاد دکنگن مک سزا کراکان کند توافنری
dیوی حیرانی دان جکلو بکیتو بناو این کیک این دکمنک سکالی
2 لک
ایت کیک تیاد الله دان تیاد بیتو دنلع میدان فرکتان دنکلاکی دنالمہ
بیج مانی دان مکروکا بیج هندق اد داکی اوافی هندق مکفورلکن بناو
ایت کیک دنکلاکی قول سیامکہ بیق مزنور دیوی جتاجی خاتم سیمان ایت
مک جافنکن هندق مذق مدنفون دغر فون کاک مک تیاد فون اینلہ بهار و سکالی
مك ستله ددرغ توافتري دبوي حيرانى مك ايتاند بركات
كتان. كاقق سفا جويت دان كاكي ضفاكنجان اماله يبقلوات ضمجدح
ففراغن ايت سب كاقق سينر بولن كمبلغ جهيا اينهال سب دسمبر اوله
ايه بيت درفد نقري ليندوج بولن قدح نوا مك ابتوله ساومي كاكي سينر
بولن (كمبلغ جهيا) دغن سكل هلبلافن دانغ ماري هندي روبت باليق
سب ابتوله مك سين منجدح فركلاهى دنله مدن ففراغن دان براف
ربوب ذا لفسا سكل متناى هلبلاف ايندانا (بيت) هابيس مانيي بركفان
دان دماكين ضنجلان دان سنه دماكن اوله قلورو اورج ليندوج بولن قدح
تيا هان تيفقكل ايندانا (بيت) سوفرغ سهاج دان اورج ليندوج بولن قدح
تيا فون هابيس دبونه اوله فاودوك ايندانا براف مانيي بابه
يفقين بولن دبونه فاودوك ايندانا براف كالي دتنق دان دتنكم تياى ماهو
ماتي كران نزلالو سفغ كاکه دان قهر فركان بياى برولان كفد زمان
اين دان سکالي 2 تياى ای مييلكان لوان لائقن ستله ددرغ اوله توافتري
سفا جويت دان توافتري ضفاكنجان اكن فركنان توافتري دبوي
حيرانى ايت مك دنان قول كفد توافتري ايت مك كتان واهي اديندا
فتري دان اقائه سين فاودوك ايندانا كيت تياى تيواى براف كالي
ذكويت دان دنهمس تياى جوى ماهو مانيي نزلالوه حيران سکالي
كاقق كدوا ملهتکن اكن حالان دان نزلالوه سفتي سकالي ايندانا
كيت ايت.

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لفسوغ مغافد ثوان كاكق هارفله سيسر 3 هارف فينتا ثوان فرهمباكن كاكق كذوا اين جنك ثوان هندق سوره اف سباكي فون كاكق كذوا اين تورت بلاك دان كران سيب تياد كاكق كذوا اين ناهو هندق هلا بارغ كمان دالاكي قول كاكق اين ترالوله تاكوين ملفيتكن اورغ برفرغ ايت دان بارغفانلي تاكوين دتاوين اكن كاكق كذوا دانلاكي كف نية كاكق درق كاكق كذوا اين منجادي همب لاكي 3 سبايك 3 كاكق منجادي همب ثوان ترساغت 2 ابلوق دان قاتوتن مك ستله ددفر اوله توانفنتري دبوي خيراني اكن كران كندان جان تراليس جان بع هندق كتا جوتو اين سيب بيجفن توانفنتري كذوا ايت بركات 2 دان اكن توانفنتري سينر بولن كمغلف جهيا ايت فورا 2 تياد دكلن دان دبرين اشارة كف توانفنتري سينر بولن كمغلف جهيا ايت ستله سوده مك توانفنتري دبوي خيراني اين راص دينا نمسا العامم فون بركانه كفد توانفنتري كذوا اين كر كك كتان كاكق كندان كندان كاكق سفاكتنجان دان كاكق سفا جوتيت جكن كاكق كذوا سودي دهاني سكالي هندق دودق دغن بيت بركانيه 2هن منجادي سودارا تربودارا دان ست كون ترليبه سوكي دالال هاتي بيت كزان بيت اين مشورغ دبوي تياد تربودارا هان سكالغ اين سوكيه ان كاكق سينر بولن (كمغلف جهيا) اين ماري منجادي سودارا بيت جادي بوله تمن بيت بركات 2 دان ماقان مينوم سكارغ اين برتسمه كدل كاكق كذوا برتسمه 2هن سوكي هاتي بيت ستله سوده دودق بركات 2 سفانه بردهن دوا مك توانفنتري سفاكتنجان دان توانفنتري سفا جوتيت فون برتان قول كفد توانفنتري دبوي خيراني كتن ادينا افاكه سبين تكري ادينا اين منجادي موسه دان سيفاقا بجدودج برندش دينه ميدين فراغن اين مك ترالول كستنن سكالي ككدان ليبت دان بيراف برجهف دين دان بيراف برجهف تياده جمك ماني افاكه سبين بلغ ناجيدي دمكين اين ترالول دهشت دهاني ككدان ملبخت اورغ دوا ايت

Journal Malayan Branch. [Vol. V,
سدى دودق داينس فراعين مهلكين دهادف اوله توانافورتي سنير بولن
كيلغ كحبا سرت دغن اينغ فلاسومن مك توانافوري سفا كنجان دان
توانافوري سفا جويت فون ميمه توانافوري حبراني دغن حزمنين فورا
ناكوتو ميليته اورغ برقرغ ايت مك توانافوري حبراني فون برتبانه
كعدد توانافوري سفا كنجان دان توانافوري سفا جويت كتان واهي كت
قفتري كدروا دري مان هندق كمان تيليق فلوه تاجون مانجون لفسان
مانيف تاคมور درف قد ركاغن دان افاته مييها مليته كاك كدروا
ابن ترلاكو كوه سفرت ناكوت دكجر اورغ ايوتو بانغ دان افاته نام
دبري كاك كدروا اين جوباله كاك كهربن كفت بيت سفاي بوله
بيت هندق تومفغ دغر اكن حانل ملته ددره اوله توانافوري سفا كنجان
دان توانافوري سفا جويت اكنت فرتيان توانافوري حبراني ايت مك
كدوان فون برذانغ مبيه سمينن نيسون فون ايدينا فغر توان
كاك كدروا هندق حكايتنكن اكنت حانل دبري كاك كدروا اين مك اداله
نام كاك كاب سفا جويت دان نام ادبي كاك كشرور اين سفا كنجان
ملك اداله يفيوله كاك كدروا اين جاتوه كماري مك اداله كف سوات
هاري كاك كدروا اين كولوار دغن سواحي كاك دان براف فول قفيف شرن
برمابين ددال لات سرت دغن كافل دان جوغي مك تيباله كافل كاك
دكت كيوفغ اين مك كافل كاك فون هاپس فجه بله (دان سواحي
كاك) كيد كتفوان هالى انت ماني انتو هيدوف فون تياداله كنكدا
كنوهي اكنت حانل ماسع 2 دان تيفغله كنكدا كدروا اين تياداله
برچري برسام 2 دان كاك كبراهه فايني سكفينغ اتيجما يفيوله يتردمفر
كداراتن نگري اين دان براف هاري كاك كبرجال ددال هونين ريبا
ايما تياد ماكن دان ميئوم مك تيآن 2 كاك فون جاتوه دتمفت اورغ
برقرغ دان كاك كدروا فون براس تاکوت ترلاكو ساغت مليته اورغ
برقرغ ايت دان كاك كدروا فون تياداله تامو ميندق لازي هالى كمان
ابنله ميي سين كاك كدروا اين لاري ماسوق كدلانم كوت دان كاك

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كتبت انت م كنان كنداك كنيك جك بكيكو دوالم براثفت اين سلاته يع هندق فركني كدام مهليكني توانفنتري ديوي حيراني انت راج ديبأ تمس العالم انت ستله راغ اوله توانفنتري سفا كليا كان دان توانفنتري سفا جوبت مك اني كادوا فون بركات كلد سيدي ديوي كنان جك بكيكو بيرل كاكن كدركوا انت مهليكني كدام فيكني انت راج حين انت دان ادندا تيفكمله دغن كنان يفسو امس منفكو كوا انت مك جكلو سلامة فكرجان كيت اين سكراله جيو كاكن كمبالي مداككن توان ستله دده سيدي ديوي دان يفسو امس اكن فركنان كتري كادوا انت مك كدان كدن تنرالوله موك ددام هاتين ستله فوسنله سوده كيدا بجا ين توانفنتري كمات انت مك هاري فون همامره اكن مالم مك توانفنتري كامكفت فون توزنه درفد مرجو كونغ ماني انت مك كامكفت مون كمباليه كداما موك تامتت فوسيبي كاهتن مك ماسىد 2 مك ماسوق مانكن ستله سوده هاري فون سوده جاوه مالم مك توانفنتري كامكفت فون ماسوق

برادو ماسىد 2 كلد تمكنت

حتى ستله توانفنتري كامكفت ايفون ماسوق برادو اد سكينك
لمان هاري فون همامره اكن سغ ايم فون بركوكو دان موري فون ماجي فجر فون ميفسغ مهاري فون تايك ميرالا مك توانفنتري كامكفت فون باغون لالو مندي برسير ستله سوده لالو ماسوق ماكن ستله سوده ماكن مينوم كلف بلاك مك توانفنتري سفا كنجل دان فتري سفا جويت فون برووهلا كفد توانفنتري سيدي ديوي دان كفد توانفنتري بفسو امس لالو اي كدوا فون بركالله كفد كتبيك توانفنتري كدوا انت بركالله فانس فون بلوم لاكي فيجه فادغ مك اي كدروا فون بركالله دكرت ماسوق هوون لالو تريباله فادغ سكينك لمان بركالله انت مك توانفنتري كدوا فون سمشله دهمليكني توانفنتري ديوي حيراني انت مك لالو توانفنتري كدوا تايك لفسوغ سكالي ماندافنكن توانفنتري ديوي حيراني انت مك اداله كفد كتبيك انت توانفنتري حيراني فون
كند زمان اين دانلاكي جك لاين درقت قادوك ككندلا جلفتن هندق برفقغ دقن جين اين دسمقي فون تياد ملشتكن سموان هايني ماني ايكوت جالن سهاج دانلاكي بايقته كيت اختبركن ايكوت مان؟ جانن سفاي بوله كيت تولغ بنتو قادوك ككندلا ايت دانلاكي كفد فيكيران ككندلا راج جين دبوا شمس العالم ايت تياد اد باوان ددالم بادن (بدن) دان جك اد باوان ددالم بادن نتنوله اي ماني جوباله توان؟ ليهت اكن حالن بيراف كالي سوده ماني هيدوف جوك كمبالي سنهل ددفتر اوله توانفنتري سيتي ديوي دان توانفنتري سفا جويت دان توانفنتري سفا كنجان اكن فركتان توانفنتري بفسو امس قابوغ مهكوت ايت مك ماسغ؟ قون بيهيوه سده سده بيك ددالم هاتين دان دفليكيرن سفوق جوك ككندلا كندر اكنت كيت ايت تياد ماني سقدر فيغنس سهاج مك توانفنتري سيتي ديوي قون برتان كفيد توانفنتري بفسو (امس قابوغ مهكوت) كندر ككندلا اقاته فيكيران ككندلا دان ايكوت مان جالن كيرا بيجارا يغ هندق كيت تولغ بنتوكن اينغ سلمفيت ايت مك جواب توانفنتري بفسو امس قابوغ مهكوت كندر موده جوك كفيد كيرا بيجارا كاكن بايقته كيت جاري جالن تيقو سفا دان كيت امفت سودارا اين كيت برفقه دوا دان دوا اورغ سيفا يغون هندق فركي فرهمباكن ديري كف انق راج جين ايت مك كيت كات كفدان كات كيت اين ست متار دان فيجه كاله دوتم اينيه يفبوه سنهي كماري ددالم نكرى جين اين مك ددالم حال يفدهكين ايت كيت جاري جالن مريسق اكن باوا اينه ايت مك افله دافته رهيان هندقه بالبلق دقن سكاران سفاي كيت جاري دمان؟ تمدن مك افله بوله ددالم تائف كيت تنوله راج جين دبوا شمس العالم ايت ماني سكاراغ اين جوك ستله ددرغ اوله توانفنتري سيتي ديوي دان توانفنتري سفا كنجان دان قفري سفا جويت اكن فركتان اختبر كيرا بيجارا توانفنتري بفسو امس قابوغ مهكوت ايت مك ماسغ؟ قون ترالوله سوك ددالم هاتين مك توانفنتري سيتي ديوي قون بركات كفيد توانفنتري

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
كران سلمفيت ايت ترلالوله گاک فرکان سرت قول دغن قهر تیاداله بیرلگن کند زمان ایت مک سلمفيت قون تیاداله بوله هندق دیوات اف کند راج جین دیجا شمس العالم ایت دان براف دنیکم دان دنتق دان دیلبمار قون تیاد جوک ماهو مانی دان مانی قون هیدوف کمبالي دان هیلفه عقلن سلمفيت برسام ۲ تیاد بوله هندق دیوات اف سهیفک دودق برهمفس دان برهمفوستی سنتیاس اداله کیرا ۲ نیک هاری تیک مالم سیغ سام مالم سروف تیاداله بهرنهی لاکی سهیفک دودق برکلاهی سجا مک وان چیک انتن بیسی انتن تیباک دان راج دیوا شمس العالم فون برسام ۲ تیاد (بر)نیاوست دنده میدن قفراشیم دمکینه حالن کدو ۲۰۲۱ آیت

سرمول مک ترسوبنله قول فرکان توانفنتري سینی دیوی دان توانفنتري بفسو اس دان قتری سفا گنچان دان توانفنتري سفا جویت اهت برسودارا دالمگرا کونغ مانیق ایت مک سنته ۲ دلینتن سرامین تیاد بالیپ سوده بیک مالم مک کامفک ۲ نیکن تینیلگه کانس مرجو کونغ مانیق ایت مک سینه سسفیهی کمک مرجو قونغ مانیق ایت مک دلینتن وان چیک انتن بیسی انتن تیباک مثبزن شورغ جوک دودق برفرغ دغن راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت مک تروتیلگی کم جرون سرت بفرگولون دولی بیکندا امفت برسودارا جوک تیاد کیلیوان کند مان مک توانفنتري سینی دیوی دان توانفنتري سفا گنچان دان قتری سفا جویت تیک برسودارا قون مناغیلیه سرت مراتن ببرایکی ۲ بوین دسفنک سوامین ایت سوده مانی سنته دلینتا اوله توانفنتري بفسو اس قایوغ مهکوت اکن حالن توانفنتري کنیک ایت مک توانفنتري بفسو اس قون براکان کتان دنبله توان جاغلنه دودق ساغت پرچیتناکن اکن فادوک ککندا ایت مک اداله کند فیکران ککندا یلغ فادوک ککندا کنیک ایت نیاداله ای مانی سقدر ای لفسن سجا کنا کستین راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت سجا دانلاگی فادوک ککندا ایت بوسن بارغ ۲ اورغ

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
بسبب انتخاب تماشاك أكن حال تروغ قفْثَة امكت بِرُسُدَارا سوده تَيْفاك
ايّت مِكْ سلُمْقْت فيّ قُون منifique ممّسَعَة اير مِتانَ لَالو اتْفُون مِفْبَّل
مِهِي سوداران كَأَمَكَتْ؟ ايتُ لَالو دِباوان تَارَوء كَفْد سوا تَمْفَت سِتْله
(إِيْتُ) مِكْ سلُمْقْت فيّ قُون تَمْفَبْبة قُول كَهدافْن رَاجّ دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم ايت
مِكْ سلُمْقْت قُون بِركاَت هيّ رَاجّ دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم سِكَّالَي اتْنَغْفوك
نَرِسَالْه بِكَس نَتْفِكْكَو ايتُ لَالو دِسبَرُن فيّفَبْعْج رَاجّ دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم
إِيْتُ لَالو دِكْوَيْفْن قَلْه سَفَرْت اورْغ مِفْقَوْي كَأَيْنَ لَالو دِسبَرُن اولُه
سلُمْقْت سِبْلة بَانَدَن كَمشْرَيْق (كَشْمْرَيْق) دَان سِبْلة بَانَن (بَيْدن) كَغمَمْرَب
(كُمْغرَب) اد سْكْيْكَم لَانَمْيَنُن فْونِ بْرَيْفَوْلَهّ سِفْوَي ٣ نَهْاس مِكْ رَاج
دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم قُون بِرَفْكَوْلَهّ بَانَدَن كَمْبَيْلَي لَالو هِيْدَفْ سِدْيَكْالا لَالو
رَاجّ دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم قُون تَمْفَبْبة قُول كَهدافْن سِلُمْقْت سْرَاي بِركاَت مَيّ
مَأْسِي تَرَالو سِكَّالَي كَأْكَهَ فْرُكْس اتْفُون اتْنَغْفوك نِائِدَانْه اتْنَغْفوك كَنْتَكْ
انْكَو لَانَمْيَنُن اتْنَغْفوك كَأْكَهَ حَبَّ مَيّ دَسْبَرُن سِتْله دَدْفَر سِلُمْقْت اتْنَغْفوك
رَاجّ دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم ايت مِكْ سِمْتَكَ مَكْس سِلُمْقْت هيّ جِينَ آكَيْ فْون نِائِدَانْه
مَيّي كَنْتَك ثُبْرَت نَارا مِوْكَامَوْ مَيّي دَان بْرَيْفَوْلَهّ سِكَّالَي سودارا ايتْ انْكَو
فْرُومْدَهْنْ كَكَ أْكَوْ لَالو سِلْمَوْدْ كَشْكَاَكْو انْكَوْ كَنْتَكْ اتْنَغْفوك
جُكْه نِائِدَانْه انْكَوْ جُكْه نِائِدَانْه اكْنُ عَزْب سُفْسَارا ايتْ انْكَوْ بْرَيْفَوْلَهّ
رَاس اكْنُ بِكَس نَتْفِكْكَو ايتُ مِكْ لَالو دِسبَرُن قُول اولُه سِلُمْقْت اكْنُ رَاج
جِينَ دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم ايت دَمْشَسْكَنْ كَبْوَمِي لَالو لَنْتَقْ تَوْفَفْ رَاج
جِينَ دِباوا شمس الدَّالَم ايت اد سْكْيْكَم لَانَمْيَنُن رَاجّ دِباوا شَمْس الدَّالَم
فْون بْفْكَيْتْ هِيْدَوْفْ كَمْبَيْلَي سْرُتْ سِدْيَكْالا دَان بِرَافْ كَالَي دَمْبَسْن
دَان دَمْبَسْنْ دَان دِكْوَيْفْن اولُه سِلُمْقْت اكْنُ رَاجّ دِباوا شَمْس الدَّالَم ايت
تَيْاَد جُوْكْ كَأْنَ مَيّي دَان الْقِبْلَ مَيّي كَنْتَكُ أْكَوْ هِيْدَوْفْ كَمْبَيْلَي جُوْكْ مَك
رَاجّ دِباوا شَمْس الدَّالَم قُون نِائِدَانْه دَاي اْوْفَايْانْ هِنْدَقَْ بَوْات افْ دَانْ
سلُمْقْت ايتْ بِرَافْ دَمْبَسْنْ اولُه رَاجّ جِينَ اكْنُن سِلُمْقْت ايتْ تَيْاَد
جُوْكْ جَاَدِي افْ كَفْدَان دَاي هِنْدَقْ دِكْوَيْفْن اكْنُن سِلُمْقْتْ تَيْاَد لَارْت

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
لا يُقله المكسيحي جانشين ملاون اكو انيا كالي سوده اكو ماني دان اكو هيدبوف كمالي جوکس سله ددغر اوله جرون اكتر ديوها شمس العالم ايت مك جروعن قون ترالانو اماره بيراف ديتيم دغن كريس دان باديق نياج جوکس (راج) دياو شمس العالم ايت ماهو ماني مك جروعن قون دهونس قد دغن بيوندو الفغ هولو سواس لالو دفارغلكن تيك كالي بيرترن 3 مك راج دياو شمس العالم قون نياج (دافات ميالهكن) دان هندق تفكيك لاوس كمالهه كفانه دوا لاو ككاكين سكيكك داره قون ماغلير كيومي سفرب ابر درس لاكون مك اتغين قون تورون دير اودارا برتيوف سفوي 2 بهاس سكيكك راج دياو شمس العالم قون تفكيك هيدبوف كمالي سرت دغن كمبيرا مك جروعن (فون) جاسله عقلن بيراف ديوها قون راج دياو شمس العالم نياج جوکس ماهو ماني دان بيراف كالي ماني قون هيدبوف كمالي جوکس دان برنيته 2 قول كارغين مك راج دياو شمس العالم قون دسمبرن تفكنج جروعن لالو دهفسكن كيومي مك جروعن قون تفكنج به دسي سوداران نروع قفتيك سنه ديلهه اوله كلم دان فقولون دولي بكندا اكتر جروعن سوده تفكسن دهفسكن اوله راج دياو شمس العالم ايت مك فقولون دولي بكندا وغن كلم قون دتفكنج سكل لاون ايت مك اي بروا سودارا قون مراده كهدا تفكيك دياو شمس العالم ايت سرت دتنق دان دتفكنج بركنط 3 كففد راج دياو شمس العالم مك راج دياو قون سباكي جوکس ملفسكن تتنق دان نيم كلم دان فقولون دولي بكندا ايت مك راج جืน دياو شمس العالم قون ترالانو اماره لاوس دسمبرن (ن) تفكنج كلم سله تاغن دان دسمبرن تفكنج قولون دولي بكندا سلة تاغن لاوس دهفسكن كيومي لاوس تفكسن كدوا 3 مك قولون دولي بكندا كلم جروعن دان تروغ قفتيك افمت برسودارا قون هايبله قفسن دتفه ميدن قففراغن حان تفكنج سلمفكي سثورغ ديري سهاج سنه ديلهه اوله وان جيكن اتين

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
سكتاه داسروغين سكل (سنجان) لالو دبتافن فيفگن راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت لالو دمتافن کوهمی مک راج دیوا شمس العالم فون فيفگن اد سکتکی هیدوف کمپالی جوک دان براف دنیکم دان دمتافن دان دهتفوک اوله تروغ قیقت تیاد جوک ماهو ماتی راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت ستنه سوده مک تروغ قیقت قون هیلفغه عقان مک اوله راج دیوا شمس العالم دمیران (ن) فيفگن تروغ قیقت دان تروغ قیقت قون تیاد دای اوفای هنیک ملسکی دیرین درف تاغن راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت مک اوله راج دیوا شمس العالم ستنه تروغ قیقت دافت کنافن ایت لالو دمتافن کوهمی مک تروغ قیقت قیفسن تیاد خبرکن دیرین 

مک کفند تنکل تروغ قیقت قیفسن ایت فکولون دولی بکندا دان جرون کلم سرت وان چیک اتتن مک یسی اتتن نمیکاک سدغ مفاموق کفد سکل تنن دولالغ جین دغن کمبین دان وان چیک اتتن مک یسی اتتن نمیکاک قون مفاموق کفدر سروک دولالغ جین ایت دغن کمبین دمبیرن دنفکیف فیفگن جین ایت دهتفوک دان اد غن ستته دفکیف قیفگن دان قونا لالو دکویف قون سفت دکویف کاین لاکون دمکینه لاکون جرون گلم سرت فکولون دولی بکندا سرت سلمینئی ایت دافموقن ستنه جین ایت دغن برسکیو هاتین مک سکل متبر جین ایفتون ترالوله یابیق ماتین تیاد ترکیرا 2 لاکی مک ایت مک دنفکیف نمک قون تروغ قیقت قیفسن ایت جرون سدغ دودق برهاذ دغن ستنه جین ستنه دلیتهن ککندا بکندا قیفسن ایت مک جرون قون تمیفیله کهدا فن راج دیوا شمس العالم دغن اب مر مان سرت دغن ماهن تیاد ترکیرا 2 لاکی ستنه سمقین دکت راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت مک جرون دسیئنن لوق (لوله) نه نیک قونه بواتن نجاوا لالو دتکم دادا راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت برسکیو 2 هاتین مک راج دیوا شمس العالم قون رنه کوهمی ملوفو (ملکوفور) اد سکتیک لاژو ماتی اد سکتیک لمان لالو راج دیوا شمس العالم قون بفکیه هیدوف سمالا سرت دغن کمبین سرای کناد کلک جرون هی مانسی

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
الخطابة 

أكوهنودق مبنونه الإجيك دان هندق مغمي ماليق سوداراكو داني كوكونداق 

مغميمل اکی انتيضوأكو هندق بوات استری سوداراکو جافنجة الإجیک 

تبداق كانوکی منیه ندمه دلغور اوله راج دیوا شمس العام اکی فركلان

ترووغ فیفت دمکین ایت مک راج دیوا شمس العام فون ترلاولو مارهین لاولو 

دیماوا کلور انق قانیکن کیان کی مانسی ترمیلما اکی (انق) قانیکو این 

بیغ بسر سکالی هانی الإجیک هندق مغمی مسیمی ایت مک راج دیوا 

شمس العام فون دفکسکن انق قانیکن ایت مک انق قانیکن راج دیوا 

شمس العام اییتیکون برذونغ 2 دافنی نیچن ترووغ فیفت - ترووغ فیفت 

تیاد (دافت یمالیکین) دان هندق منفیکیسکین بتووله متینی دادان اکثنیکی 

تیاد لور مک سفککیفون تیاد لور مک اولی درسای اوله ترووغ فیفت ترلاولو 

سفل دالم دادان سمله داییت راج جین اکی انق قانیکن ایت تیاد 

منجیدی اف کلف ترووغ فیفت ایت مک راج جین فون برقان کی 

مانسی سیفانو ثویلی اکیکی 3 بیحانه المانیکن انق قانیکو این سکارغ 

ابن جوباله اکی هندق راساکن بکس ناغی فون مک ترووغ فیفت 

فون ترلاولو مارهین لالو دهونس فدغ بنتوو الف هوولو سواس لالو 

دتنکن کلف راج دیوا شمس العام ایت کنانه فیککین فکدل دوا مک 

راج دیوا شمس العام فون ریه کیمی ملروفو (ملروفو) سیکیکی بردو 

باليق لالو فیکیکن سرت دقن کیبران کین کی مانسی تیاداکی انجیک 

لیته کیکی سفککیو جکی ملدر تارا موكامو تیاداله اکیشاوت دان 

اكو كنترکن دان تیاداله اکو ماتی دیغ سنجیامو ایت مک سمله دذغر 

ترووغ فیيت اکن فرککان (راج) جین دیوا شمس العام ایت مک ترووغ 

فیفت فون ترلاولو ماره دتنکن دان دیتکین برایف (کالی) دغن کریسن دان 

بادیق دان میفییف لاحم (؟) تیاداله یکجک راج دیوا شمس العام ایت 

ماهیون دان برایف کالی فون هیدوف کمباوی جیک مک دکتهولو 

وله ترووغ فیيت اکن راج جین دیوا شمس العام ایت تیاد باوان دالام 

بادنی دان سکل سنجیان فون تیاد منجیدی اف مک ترووغ فیيت فون
سرمول ترسوني له قوله فركنان راج ديا شمس العالم مك راج ديا شمس العالم فور حيرانه ملتهب ابن سكل تنزان ابن هاييس ماني دان اد يغ سنغ لاري ماسوق سكليف هودن دان كوا مك راج ديا شمس العالم فور تراولولوه مرك سفرن اولر بريلون من مك راج ديا شمس العالم فور برسافقنا مككي سكليف الت سنجان ستهه سوده مك راج ديا شمس العالم فور كلاووله دنقه مدين سنغ دن غن كميران ستته سفيفه كنفه مدين مك راج ديا شمس العالم فور برسيوه سخرت هليتير بوبي سواران كنان هي منسكي مئتهه كاهه برانيسو سيلانه ماري كنفه مدين ابن سفائي كيت فرغ تنذع برذوا كران بابقله سكل تنتراكا افكو سوده بوه سكارغ ابن افكو كنفه اكن بكس تاغن راج ديا شمس العالم ابن ستهه دنغر جرون دان كلم تروغ فقيه ستر سلسلتي اكن فركنان راج جين ديا شمس العالم متفكيل دي ايت مك ماسيق 2 فون برسيوه مككي سكل الت سنجان ستهه سوده مك تروغ فقيه جرون كلم فكولون دولي بكندا ستر وان جيكي ابنسي انتن تمساك فون كلاووله كنفه مدين فقراغن ليم برودارا ستهه سفيفه كنفه مدين لالو برهدانله دنغر راج جين ديا شمس العالم مك راج ديا شمس العالم فون برميفن سفرت هليتير بوبي سواران كنان هي منسكي تراولولوه يسر هاييمو مك دانغ مليفكر نكري جين ابن افكو تياد تاهوكه اكن اكو ابن براف جين دان ديا يندرنا هاييس تعلوم كفداكو سكارغ ابن افكو امنت ليم سودرنا ابن افاقك اكو هنراق كتكرن سكارغ جوكر بوله افكو راس اكن يكس تاغنكرو ابن سنهه دنغر اوله تروغ فلييت اكن فركنان راج ديا شمس العالم ايت مك تروغ فقيه سفت فون تراولولوه ميره قارم وري موكان لالو سكليفنا سلطفنا جرون كلم سفت فكولون دولي بكندا برهدانله ماسيق 2 سنغ منتر راج جين ايت مك تروغ فلييت فون تامبينه كهذا فن راج ديا شمس العالم مك تروغ فلييت فون بركله هين اداله يغ اكو دانغ كنغيري انتا برانتا (اين)
هاري كيت هندق مولاً لتق كريج مك سلمليت قون متولجاب كات هندق
نصي ابه لاكي كران سكيكين ات ستنجات تله سيفله بايلا باينقلي كيت
باريسكين سكلاً صنورا جين ايت مك ستنه دغور جزون دان كليم اكهن
فركتن سلمليت دمكين ايت مك كليم قون دوجويننا كانغ فورو لولا
نماك دان تروغ فيليت دان جزون قون دباربلاه قون مريم هاروغر
داره دوا سروف دان فورو دامر كامن تبو دهالن كنف دكلا
دان بوت (بوبا) ايت نيدالله تركيرتا لاكي كروف كرغ تياد كهوان هالا
كلمكابور دغن اف مريم دان لولا دان سكار فورو 2 مريم ابتوكن
برغوغر (2) سيف مالل مفرت كومون معياني سكلاً رهبة صنورا جين تياد
تركيرتا لاكي بابي مانين مك سلمليت قون دبارمفس قون اكهن مريم صم
بابي سع كيكل تويه كيه قن سميلن تيلا (كتنالا) توضع هارو فورو
مميلاً تويه بيجي، كومون براك اك دان تويه كيه سميلن كتالا بجك
أورغ فورو فورا مغرس قنرنا سميلن بولن هابيس كوير براك دبارمفس
تويه هارو تويه مالل سيف مالل مالل مالل سروف مك سكل رهبة صنورا جين
بوت (بوبا) قون نيدالله تركيرتا لاكي بابي مانين دان دماكن اوله فورو
كانق فورو لولا نماك دان هاروغر داره دوا سروف كامن تبو دامر ترغ اد
بلاك دان دماكن اوله فورا سيف بابي سع كيكل ايت مك تركاهد ميدين
فراغن ايت دسافو اوله سكل مريم تروج فيليت مك سكل رهبة جين
بوت (بوبا) قون هابيسلا لازي جري كري تياد بركتهوان هالا تستقم هابيس
لازي ماسوق كينتف كونغ دان كوا محاوب اري دابين هان تيكلن سكلاً مكري
جين بفتوت (2) دان بفاد نام سهاج دمكلله حالن رهبة جين راج دوا
شمس العالم ايت مك ستنه كنفلي كيكل هاريو تيك مالل دبارك اوله
تروج فيليت جزون دان كليم مرت سلمليت اكهن سكلاً مربيم صفرت
سيم بابي سع كيكل هاروغر داره دوا سروف كانق فورو لولا نماك مك
بوبين سرت قول دغن هييت رواق ماسنگ 2 سلته سود. برهموقونه رعية جين ات مك قليما جين فون ماسووقله مفاد راجان دفرسمهتكن كفرد راجان اداله سكل رعية بالا ايت تله برهموقونه بلاك ملبنکن. عيمتي تنه نوانكو شاه عالم سهاج اف 3 تنه كفرد تانيك اين سته ددغه اوله راج ديزا شمس العالم اکن سمه سكل منزري هلبنکن مك تنه بکندا هي كامو سكينين برغتيكو قردليه لکس كامو ماك بوغ بير هایيس دان رانه بوغ جاغن باكی (بري) ستسيك داره فون قوک ميکو دبير دنایوكن ديرين سكل منستي ايت نرالله بسر هانيه كران سكارغ ورفي سوده اورغ ماري هنتر كامو سكينين سلته ددغه اوله سكل رعیه جين دان بون (بونا) اکن تنه نوانن دمکين ايت مك ماسنگ 2 فون برموبن کلوار كون سكل هلبنگ جين ايت برلوفاتن دفاغ سوجان بريو 2 لقسا ماسنگ (1) مفسيل باندو دان كابو دان ايت دينجابون فونن كابو يفيض مك اکن سنجان ايت ماسنگ 2 برلوفاتن دفاغ اتیا برانطا ايت سرت دغن سورك تمیقین سفرت هندقه شروعكت کونغ مانیق ايت منوجو تمشت سلمفیت نیوق قرنگ جهون سرت فکولون دولی بکندا ان مي برسودارا ايت مك كفرد كنک (ایت) نیوق قرنگ جهون سرت فکولون دولی بکندا دان سلمفیت فون تله دکتهوبیاله سكل ننرا جی ایت دانن هنده مندافکنن مک نیوق قرنگ فون پرکان کفرد جرون دان كلم اديق جرون دان اديق كلم هنادقله برايفت بایک؟ سكل فکرگان فقراغن کیت ليتهنن ننرا جین ايت برموبن 2 لقسا اداكا قانون دغن كیت برلیم برسودارا ایین. دانلکی ایسمه ادیق جرون سكل مرمیم 2 کیت ایت مک كات جرون دان كلم جاشهن ایغ سوه دهاني دان لهکم دداذا جیک مقدر ننرا جین ايت تاداله سما کنترکن دهاني دان سكل مرمیم 2 فون سبوان تله سیشه برایسي بلاك ملبنکن منیتي مندغت تنه ايج سهاج دان سلمفیت فون تله دایسین اکن سیم بابو سغ کیفک کنتر بومي کونغ برلاک مک نیوق قرنگ فون برتان كفرد سلمفیت اینغ 2 این

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دوا سروف دان كاتمان تيزا داوم ترغ اد بلاك ستله سوده دفوعنْه سكن فركاكس 3 ايت مك فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس اينفين دييناوا اولها جرون كلم سرت سلوفه كن.head سوا لlinewidth دكاكس كونغ مانينغ ايت لالو دكاريكنين سلم دالم لوات دسموبليَّ تاكو دفروناساكن اوله سكل جين دان بون (بوبتا) ايت ستله سوده لالو ماسغ 2 فون كماليه متداف فكولون دولي بكنكنا سرت تروغ فقيق دتمفت فرهنتين مك فكولون دولي بكنكنا تروغ فقيق سرت وان جيك انتن بسي انتن تمباسك سرت جرون كلم لي برسودا وا برموارتشن تي بك هارفي لافي هندق ماسوق ملككر اتانا براتانا مبونخنن راج جين ديا شمس العالم ايت مك ستله فونسله كيرا بجايه ايت مك ماسغ 2 فون دودفله برهنتي فت للهن سندرارا متي هارين مك ترهنتيه دهولو فركنان تروغ فقيق لي برسودا ايت.

القصة مك ترسوبنْه فول فركنان راج جين ديا شمس العالم دمال دوكان اتانا براتانا مك دلهت اوله راج جين ديا شمس العالم تبليغ دمال فرامتن مك نله دكوهوباله اكن مانيسي تله سفينه كدالم نكرن متروكن تواشي مس موان كميلغ جهنا ايت مك بكنكنا راج ديا شمس العالم فون براتيهنه كفند دانو مترنين دان سكل هلباغن كتان هي سكل مترى هلبالغكو هنفله كادو سكل كرره سكل رعية بان إفدال دوكان نكرى دان يفدالدم هتون قادغ بوكِت كوا دان كونغ دغِن سكران مك فركيله كادو دباليه كونغ مانينغ ايت ماكن دان كويك بونغ سكل مانيس يفداد دستو ستله ددغرا اوله سكل مترى هلبالغ جين اكن نيته راجان مك سكل مترى هلبالغ فون برموبنه كند راجان لالو مفريكن سكل انترنا جين ايت تراللهوه هيتن ماسغ 2 سرت دغِن سورق نميفن سكتن سبتين بنيين دفلكهكين سكل كاون 2 يفداد سكتن بوكِت دان كوا دان كونغ قادغ ايت اد سكتنْه لمان مك سكل جين اينتون برجهفونه فئو سدق قادغ اتانا براتنا ايت سرت دغْن نميفن سورقين.
دائمًا لأوت اتت ملك فنجايف امس لافيس سواس فاين سمفيلة
دجارتي اتت براتا دكولون مايناك ملك توانفرتي سيتي دوبي فاين دباغونكين
تروغ فليفت دكولون دولي بكتندا سرت جرون كليم سكيمن سنله سوده
دباغونكين سكل سودارا2 ماك تروغ فليفت جرون دان كليم دان دكولون
دولي بكتندا فون دايجون مايسغ 2 مباسوه موكان سنله سوده مايسغ 2 فون
بهاروله مرمياكن سكل فكرجان مايسغ 2 مك تون2 قكري ايتون
ماسوقله مايسغ 2 كفيد تمقلن حتى ملك دكولون دولي بكتندا فون برتان
كفيد سلمفنت كنان اغ ايت فليفت دنله يفبايك كيت هنراق بلابوهن
فنجايف كيت اين مكل سببه سلمفنت سمفون توان باتو كفلا
فانيك اين نياش نام هو هندق كات اف ملنكن فوق كيرا بجارت ايت
سلمينن كفيد اديق نخودا تروغ فليفته سبارغ تينه فانيك توريت
جوك سنله سوده ملك تروغ فليفت فون مقلبك تانه كنان سمفون
توانك توان باتو كفلا ادامه كفيد كيكران فانيك يبلوق كيت بلابوه
دكاري كونغ مانيق دان سكل فرمون2 اين كيت سمبوبكين دادات
كوا2 كونغ مانيق اين دانلاكي فنجايف كيت اين كيت سلم سمبوبكين
دادات تلوق كونغ مانيق اين سنله دادر اوله دكولون دولي بكتندا دان
جرون كليم دان وان فيك اتت بسي اتت تمييكي اك كيرا بجارت
تروغ فليفت ايت مكل سكيمين فون ستوجوله فيكران ايت مكل سنله
سوده فونسله كيرا بجارت تروغ فليفت ليم برسورادا ايت مكل فنجايف
امس لافيس سواس ايتون فاين دايهن اوله جرون دكولون ماينق سنله
سوده مك دكولون دولي بكتندا لاكي استري سرت ايت مايتي
كيداران سكيمين مك دفلغي اوله تروغ فليفت سواه كوا يفبايك تملت
سماع كيكران لاكي استري سرت سكل قكري 2 ايت ملك وان فيك اتت
بسي اتت تمييكي ايت دجيرون دان كليم دفولغونكين سكل فاركاس2
الت سنجةه فنجاله ايت يايت لمره 2 سيم بابو سغ كيفك
كنثر بومي كونغ برلاباكان دان كاتق فورو ليا تمباق دان هاروغ دانه

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
تيمبا اكن اكن ـبلاابع اينه لاكن كرچان سمن مالي ميداب برهنتي سنه
كدرف فنجاجف امس لايفس سواسب اينت بلاباهر توجه هاري دهالم لأوت
اسف توالفنتري كدارا ايت فاكينتي سواسب ماجادي جورومانو دان
جورومودي ايت مك فنجاجف امس لايفس سواسب هيفقون سمييقية فول
كلاوت افي سرت بردهن بيوين سرت قول دغن هافين تيدب تريکرا
لاكي سنه دليهت اوله نتروغ فيفيت دان جرون دان كلم سرت فكوكون
دولي بكدنا اكن حال يلدنمكي ايت مك نتروغ فيفيت جرون دان كلم
سرت فكوكون دولي بكدنا براميفت سودارا فون تيدالله داي اوغيان
هنديق ماهتين هافين لأوت افي ايت مك ماسيس 2 فون تيدالله داي هندق
كداك لفربات كرج مك نتروغ فيفيت براميفت سودارا فون ماسيس 2 ريه
فيسن دوالم دليهت لادا تياد خيركن ديرين سنه دليهت اوله توالفنتري
سيي ديبوي توالفنتري فكوكون دولي بكدنا مك هيفون برفاكنه دغن
توالفنتري بفسو امس فايوغ مهوكو توالفنتري سلمسيفت دان توالفنتري
سفا كنچان استري جرون دان استري كلم توالفنتري سفا جويت براميفت
مايسغ 3 مميفق فكرچان دوالم فنجاجف امس لايفس سواسب ايت مك
داريبنکن چورک دوالم لأوت افي ايت مك ادفونكن اكن وان چيک انتن
بيي اكنت تيباك ايت هان اي سشورغ جورک تياد دفدولين لأوت اسم
دان لأوت افي ايت مك تياد اي لمس دان تيدالله اي هافن اكنا افت
ايت افيلا اي ماسوق كدنام فنجاجف امس لايفس سواسب ايت دجيوق
اوله سلمسيفت دتواغكين كلاوت بركنج 2 دكينيه اكن حالن سلمسيفت
ايت مك توالفنتري سيي دوبهو دان توالفنتري بفسو امس فايوغ مهوكو
سرت توالفنتري سفا كنچان دان توالفنتري سفا جويت اميفت برسودارا
فون الدربينكاله اكن فنجاجف امس لايفس سواسب ايت توجه هاري
توجه مال مسغ دس مالي مسروف بري感兴趣的 دلعن وان چيک اكنت بيي انتن
تيباك سون تياد روسي جلان اكن فنجاجف ايت حتا افيلا
كدرف فنجاجف هاري توجه مال مسغ فنجاجف امس لايفس سواسب ايت برلايير

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
نباذ برهمتي لاكي مالم دان سغ هان دودق قنبا ابر روانق فندقاف
امس لاقيس سواس ايت دانا لاكي انتيلاداه اي مبكر منفرت جنجي دان
كرجان ايت مك ادفون جرون دان الم فون دمكين جوك تياداله
مبكر جنجي ماسيق 2 دغن كرجان.

شهدان اداله كيرأان توجه هارى توجه مالم فندقاف امس لاقيس
سواس ايت برلاي بر دنه وات لتيارا ايت مك امغين طولفون (طوفان) ايفون
برهمتيه دان فندقاف امس لاقيس سواس ايفون سريفه كلاوت نارومن
ايرن هيتيم بركيت؟ ليه هيتيم درفد بدا يرغ هيتيم ايفون دلا بركن اوله
جرون دان الم تياد برهمتي سرت قول دغن بايين لان اداله سكيرأان
توجه هارى توجه مالم مك فندقاف امس لاقيس سواس ايفون سريفه
فول دادال دلوت لبين دان ابر لاوت ايت سهفه سنتب سوداق
بكو سهاج مك دادال دلوت ايفون دلا بركن جوك اوله جرون دان
كلم تياد برهمتي لاكي توجه هارى توجه مالم سرت دغن سوك هانيه
ستنه كنله فندقاف ايت برلاي بر دادال لاوت لبين ايت مك فندقاف
امس لاقيس سواس فون سريفه قول كلاوت ايسف كولماي بوت تياد
كلهانان اف لاكي ستنه دليت اوله جورو مودي جرون دان جوروبانتو
كلم اكن حال يعدمكين ايت مك كلم دان جرون فون تياداله داي
اوفيان هندق قربوانك تكران ايت كران سب تولاوله لزبن مك
كلم دان جرون فون دلفسفن كمودي ايت مك كدوان برلاي ماسوق
كدالي كورون برندای لالو راديو تياداله خيركين ديرين ستنه دليت اوله
استري جروني توافيتي سقا كنجان نمان اكن حال جرون دمكين ايت
مك توافيتي سقا كنجان فون برلاي 2 دفكتن كمودي لالو دلا بركن
دان توافيتي سقا جوتي استري كلم فون دمكين جوك تمغج جاجي
لاي مفكتن كنكران سومان لالو دلا بركن جوك فندقاف امس
لاقيس سواس ايت دادال لاوت ايسف ايت مك ادفون وان جيك انتن
بي انتن تماك جوك تياد دفردلون اكن اميف ايت سهفه ايت دودق
سكالي الاملفو لوف اكن جنجلجي كنت منته سوده ترووغ فيفيت دسرون
نتجاجاف امس لافيس سواس ايت مك ترووغ فيفيت فون دياكرن كمهم
دان دوف منته سوده لانو دلوقتيه دافعل توتفن موكك ايت مك
ميفكوفن اولر 2 دوهلوان بنديرا علامات فتجاجيف ايت ملها ماماکو
برستيا بردنجندي منته سوده ترووغ فيفيت دسرون اكن فتجاجيف امس
لافيس سواس ايت مك ترووغ فيفيت فون دينا متنا ايت اللين يغ قضا
مات اتحن يغ دلافن (د) فيتنان فينا مننجادي سانو بلاك هندق ميفكوفيغ
لسوغ دلابي ينمه بفرات دان سفأي بوله مننجابوكن سك جرون
دبوبو دان هندق متوشينكن سك مروبو دان نغر دهونا ريبا دانلاکي
سيفك باكو "دلاوت فون فيتنا تنيفكل لورس خاجه دان سك كرغ
دهاروس فون فيتنا تنيك كادارا دان بلاك دان باكيكن كالمكابوكن سك
لاوت لننارا منته سوده اد سنجغ برذغ دوا هيلغ دموقل تيبول دمات
مك برويلوو كروف كروف (كرووه ؟) افتبف فناههن (كنجوو) مات اللين
دلافن فون مجهله هابيس مننجادي سانو بلاك منته دليته جرون دان
كلم اكن حالن بديدمكين ايت مك جرون دان كم فون داخكن لایر
فتجاجيف امس لافيس سواس ايت مك ترنيباني برلا براکم 2 سرن
فول دقن تمقيق سورفن تاند تركر42 سوك هاني مييتكن فتجاجيف
امس لافيس سواس ايت سهفلك لوان (هلوانان) دوقد ميلم ستئيس
دان سكل ابكن بلانق دان تفكيروغ (ميفكروغ) سهفلك دوقد ميلم (برهيمت)
دالمو رواج فتجاجيف امس لافيس سواس ستئيس دان
سكلا دالمو بيوتو دان تصيرغ ايت سهفلك برذغ يف فورت كومغ
ملوس حني توجه هاري توجه مالم سنج سام مالم سورف يیاد برستي
لاکي سهفلك كالمكابوكن كابور كنلا سنج سورف مالم تیاد برنتتو
لاکي دان سكل كونغ 4 دان دارانن دون هابيس تنيفكل بلاك سهفلك
برلا بر جوك فتجاجيف امس لافيس سواس سورف بورغ تريغ لاجون
ایت مك ادفون اكن وان جيک انتن بسي انن نماک انترفون سهفلك

Journal Malayan Branch I Vol. V,
لاكسي استري سرت جرون لاكسي استري سرت وان جيك انتن بسي انتن نمباك لاكسي استري براوندن؟ برجالن ايت كللوار كوت سرت ديرびpun. قول اوله سك سك دانور 20 دان اورع بسر 2 سرت رعيا بالا سكلنن دان نووبت نفيزي فون دفاولو اورغله نرلالو برل دان كيندان دان مرين درفد كوت فون دوجوچوكن اورغله علامة ميري حرمه بكندا هندي براغكت ايت مك بكندا دغن كنندا بكندا فون برجالله اد سكنيك لمان بكندا لاكسي استري سرت قبشي 2 بغلانن دان ترولوجي جرون كلم سرت سلفنيك سكلنن فون سفديله دكفكالن راج ات لاو فکونون دويني بكنندا لاكسي استري سرت كنندا 2 بكندا فون نايقله كانس ككفاجف ابت لافيس سواس سته سوده (نانيك) ماسيغ 3 سكل قبري 2 دان كنندا بكندا فون دودق ماسيغ 2 كندر تميلن مك سكل رعيا بالا دان اورع بسر 2 سكلنن فون برموهنه كندر بكنندا دان كندر ترولوجي جرون كلم دان كندر وان جيك انتن بسي انتن نمباك لاو ماسيغ 2 فون كمبالنن كدام كوت منجاك نخري سته سوده ادفون اكن ترولوجي ايت سته سفديله ساهدة دغن كشيكان لاو ديرين حكم (حجم) كندر جرون مبويكر سأوه ككفاجف ايس لافيس سواس ايت مك جرون فون دوبكرن سأوه اكن ككفاجف ايت لاو دا ياوغيله كلوار درفد فككالن راج ايت سرت دغن تميلن سورقن اد سكنيك داياوغ ككفاجف ايس لافيس سواس ايت لاو سفديله كموك لاو مك ترولوجي فون كللواره كفاين توتف موك لاو دسروه اكن ككفاجف ايت كنان هي مريو تفلوغ برجانيغ فلينيا دانن برناكنن اكرون برسيلا رنينج منجاجدي جوجي (وجي) سريبو كفنج سفسا دان باهن منجاجدي باوي (باوي) دارو لنتانا دان داونن منجاجدي لايع 2 دفنيتو كوالا دان كولينن منجاجدي كافغ بفنوا دان موجفع منجاجدي بجاج (بجبيث؟) كنونغ نيجوم فتفروس مات اداهل مسان برجنگي دغن فينديما مهاراج كورو نوجج كنكيب جك سفنجغ فاقن فون هندو باليق ماني دننمت كافغ بفنوا جاجنله

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
بكتيريا تثبيث تروادة باتو كلفا مك سكاراغ اين دوا كرج فانيك هندق تريم
فرنام 3 تيبا اب رواج تنجاجج امس لافيس سواس اين اكن كودان
فعليا لفزع فانيقلا سيفوكف بلاك سته سوده تروغ فيتيت فون دنتينكن
اوله سودارا (ن) متجاجي لنخودا دان سكل كيرا بيجارا ماهوله مايسيغ(3)
مندنهر کنن دان فوكولون دولي بيجارا دنتينكن متجاجي راج دان جرون ايت
دجاجيکن جوروومدي دان غل مم ايجاجياي مك جرون فون بركات كأكد تروغ
فتيت كنن اب لو تروغ فيتيت جك كيت بليار كلاوبون لنناروا بجك قانه
كمودي سين دندق سوركين كتني فهنغ كيت لاب كيت لا جوك
بير لأوب ابي دان لأوب ليلين سكاليكبون سته ددغر كلم فركن کنن جرون
أبي لأوب كلم فون بركولا فون اديق جرون بجائه دابق جرون
سوسم دهانى لفكم دادا دا جك سنيه كنفني لأوب لنناروا بجك قانه
تعني اب تو هندق توكر (كتني) كلافا عي داب كيات لاي جوك
سته سوده. تنتقل ممايسيغ 3 دغن كرجان سرت قون دغن جكافي Mak
سته كنفني داته أبنٌد كنيج لك زيغين ماك
فوكولون دولي بيجارا لاكي استري دان جرون كلم سرت تروغ فيتيت
فون ماسوقه (مدايتكن) بودناد (ن) سرت برمونه كلاوبون هندق فركي
بيرتلد ديسا ايت بليار كلاوبون لنناروا ماك دلبوق دجيو اوله بودناد
سكلين سرت دغن اب مان بليس كفد أتننر بيجارا هندق برجالن
أبي ستله سوده مك فوكولون دولي بيجارا كون كلاوبوله فون كالي
فسيت أكوه مدافاد سكل دمغ سيفوكف دان فانيه سرت داتوه تمولنغ
منتي سرت ديفلكنكن دامو تمولنغ منتي متجاک لنكيرى دان دفتستنکن
دسنور. بلا فليهارا تكيرى دغن مامرنن ستله دفتكين هايبس بلاك
يارغين هندق دسن اب مك فوكولون دولي بيجارا لاكي استري فون
برمونهلها كفد سكل اورغ بسر 3 سكلين لأوب بيجارا كون تورنه (دری)
استنن برجالن كلاوبول كوت داي ريفنکن اوله تروغ فيتيت دان غل مايک

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
استنين هندق تورت فركجي برسم 2 مك دينزن اوله تروغ فيفيت مباوا
فومفون مك استري جروان دان كلم فون هندق تورت سيتي ديبوي جوكر
دان استري وان جيك اننين بسي اننين تمايكي فون دمكيه جوكر هندق
ثورت برسم 2 مك سكلين ايت دينزن اوله تروغ فيفيت مك سكل
فومفون 2 ايتفون ترلاكو سوك هاتين مك ماسيف 2 قون برسيفون سكل
يلكن 2 سقدر منتسي هاري سهاج هندق براجكت تورن كفتتاجيف امس
لافيس سواس ايت.

سيرمون ادفون انكن تروغ فيفيت جروان دان كلم سرت وان جيك
انتين بسي اننين تمايكي سهاريجي 2 كرمان ماسيف(2) ملابينك فينجاجيف امس
لافيس سواس ايت مك دسيرفينك برفاكي 2 مكانان دان سكل ايت ستنجات
دان اوبت بديل اد كيرا سفونه كونجا دان سكيل مررم 2 سفرون هان
كانتيق فورو هاروج وارد دان فونينغ دامر دا سروف دا بادلي بردنج سرت
ليلا تمايكي دان(د) موانكن فيل مريم سيم بايغ شبلك كنجوك ايت كننك
فنجاجيف امس لافيس سواس ايت مك ستنه سيود دوانكن سكل الت
ستنجات دان مررم 2 ايت مك تروغ فيفيت جروان دان كلم فون دياكر دوق
دستيبهاله لفنجاجيف ايت سرت دوينات فيل كندوري (خندوري) توافق
بالا دان ديجان دا سلامة سمقرن سرت دانتكن سكل كرمان ماسيف 2
ستنه سيود مك فوكلون دولي بكندا دان تروغ فيفيت دان سلمكيج جروان
كلم كلم فون برستاله بركنو 2 هن جتنين مك وان جيك اننين بسي
انتين تمايكي فون براكي كند (فوكلون) دولي بكندا سمقرن نوينكو توان
بايو كفا صاكرج ايت بفينته كيت فرتنكين سيف بع هندق جادي نخودا
دان سيف بع هندق جادي فلخيا دان سيف فون هندق جادي جوري وانتو
دان جوريومودي بفينته صاكرج ايت كيت فرتنكين كرمان ماسيف 2 مك
تينه فوكلون دولي بكندا ايت 2 سكلين سهايا تنياه ناهو هندق كات اف
ملابينك فولغ كند ايت سكليله ستنه دتفر اوله تروغ قون دان سلمكيت
اكتنين تينه (فوكلون) دولي بكندا ايت مك سلمكيت قون براكز قون جكلو
سفرت من روعة بالدا تماكو دان شكك جتام ايت كيت هندق باوا براسام م كه مسحة سلمانية سمون توانكو توان باوتا كتلا اداله كند فيكيران قانيك سفرت من روعة بالدا ايت كيت هندق باوا فون تداد منتجيدي اف بوانت هاييس ذرتا دان ذكرت دجنان دالانكي جارله يل كاك مأنيسي ايت يقبوله سمي كسان ميلينك هاييس منت كيرو جالن سماج جكل تياي ين كاه فركاس دالانكي كان قول سلمانية اداله كند فيكيران قانيك كيت لي برسودا فون قاداله دان ماتي هيدو فون برسبالا كيت كرمن كيت سوده برستيا ستنه ددره اوله تروغ فيقت دان طفلاون دولي بكندا دان جرون كرمين فن كرمان سلمانية ايت مك ماسح فون ستوهجا هاييس بركني بلاق سفرت مان كيرو بجارا سلمانية ايت مك تروغ فيقت فون برتنان قول كند سلمانية كنان ايج سلمانية اداله سفرت من كافل دان قناداج براف بوان ين كيت هندق باوا فركي كنكي ايتا برتنا ايت مك جواب سلمانية كند فيكير سها لأين درف قناداج اسم لافيس سوا سوا فن كافل يفألين؟ نيا بوان سمكي كسان ميلينك هاييس كافل كافف كيرو جالن سماج ستنه سوده قنولة مشواره تروغ فيقت جرون كرم ستر طفلاون دولي بكندا دان سلمانية كليم برسودا ايت مك (د) تتناكن تيك هاري لالي هندوق براي كلاون لترا ايت فركي منور اك حيفرية كيرو فون ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جهه ايت سمكيك هاري فون هنفي اك كفت ماسح فون كمباليه كنفتان دان طفلاون دولي بكندا فون براغتله ماسوق كدام استن دنبركين كند استري بكندا يغذوا براك سمكي دوي يرجال تيكي هاري لاكي هندق كلاون كلاون لترا ايت فركي منجاري اك حيفرية كيرو ستر بولن كميلغ جه
برزتيا بلالاك سكالرغ اين اقاله انغد 2 سكالين هندق كناكن دانس بيت اين سته ددقر أوله وان جبك انتو بي انتو نمباك اكن تيه بكندا دمكين ايت لالو ايكون مغفتت ناغن جاري ميونس دانس كفلا كنان سهونو توانكو توان بانو كفلا اداله فانيك اين سكالي؟ تيد فانيك مقوبهكن نانيا فانيك دان اف؟ تيه توان بانو كفلا ايت سيداله فانيك جنجوش دانس كفلا دانلاكي فانيك اين جبك توانكو تنهكن كلاموت افي دان كمولد ناك فون فانيك كيراجان جوك سلاكي اد جوي دالام بادان (بادن) فانيك اين دانش سوده مك ترووغ فويت جرون كلم فون بركات كنان سهونو توانكو توان بانو كفلا اداله فانيك سكالين اين اومقم بلغ فونيه (مابش) دايت دورناتان ايكون (مان) توانوو هندق ورناكن دلانلاكي درف. سكل فركارا يمان دانغ ايت فانيك؟ سكالين تفكيك بلالاك سته ددقر أوله فكيولون دولي بكندا اكن فركاتن كنندا بكرما ايت مك ترالوله سوك راس هاتين لالو بكندا فون برنيته قول سراي كنان جكيكو بكيتو كأنغد 2 سكالين سكالرغ اين اقاله عقل كيت كمكناه بلغ كيت هندق فرككي تورهكن استري بيت ايت مك سمه ترووغ فيفيت دان سكاليت سهونو توانكو توان بانو كفلا اداله فانيك اديندا ايت تيد دافت تيدا تنتلوا كنف دقفيهنان فانيك؟ سكالين دسمبر اوله راج جين (بلغ) برماج راج ديا بسم العالم كراجن داكي ايت فيرتنا ذكوكن كاين دكاكي اون ترالوله امت سكالين جلانن بلغ كيت هندق تورت ايت دانلاكي براف قول لأوت؟ سفرت لأوت افي دان لأوت اسف دان لأوت لين ببلغ كيت هندق لالو ايت فلس اوله افيك اكتندر كيندر كيكن جاك ستارا راج جين ايت كيت بونه ايميل بالبق جوك اكن دولي فادوك اديندا ايت دانلاكي جيكن قرغ موسر سكاليت سكاليت كيت فانيك؟ سكالين تفكيك بلالاك سته ددقر أوله بكندا اكن فركاتن كنندا بكندا سكاليت ايت مك بكندا فون ترالوله سوك دالام هاتين لالو بكندا فون برنيته قول كنان ايت ترووغ فيفيت دان ايت سكاليت اداله

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
سكل استري ففاوا منتري سكليين دان سكل فرمانين روعية بالا سكليين
فون ماسغ 3 ها يسلم برهته ماسغ(2) فون كرومه فنك ماسغ 3 سبب
بكندا دالدا دوكچيتكا ايت مك ادنرون اكك فوكولون دولي بكندا سفن
سفينه كدام كوت لالو ناييك کاستنأسن سهفك دالم فرجينيت سحاج
دالم هاينن تركنفن كفد استرين مك سکليک هاري فون فغ دان
سكل منتري ففاوا دان انق استرين ماسغ 3 فون كمالي كرومه ماسغ(3)
هان وان جيك انتن بسي انتن تماک جوك تياد كمالي كيفنتو كوالا
برادو دوا لاكي استري برادو دماليكي بكندا دان تروع فقيت كم جرو
فون تياداله كمالي جوك كرومون برادو داسنات فوكولون دولي بكندا
مسغ 2 دغن فرجينيت دان فيكيران ماسغ 3 اكک تونفتري سنتر دولن
كميلغ جهيا ايت ستنه جاوه هاري لمنفو کنيک هايسله برادو ماسغ(2)
سيف سوبي دالما استنان بكندا ايت سكيك لاكي ايم فون بركوكوله
دان موري كمهاك دان نوبت نيفي فون برويله مرود بوبين دان كروغ
بسر جمالا راج فون دقاتلون علامه بكندا هندق كلوغار كفسين كروغ
ستنه ددغور اوله سكل ايمي تكري مك ماسغ(2) فون جكاله مك بكندا
فوكولون دولي بكندا برادو لاكي استري فون جكاله دان وان جيك انتن
بيسي انتن تماك سرت تروع فقيت جروي دان كليم فون جاك درف
برادو ماسغ(2) باغون مماسوه كوت فسله سوده لالو ماسغ(2) فون ميفاق
هياداجن لالو ماكن مينوم گلف بلاك ستنه (سوده) لالو ماسغ(2) كون
كلواره كالاهي كفين اكوير كران هاري فون سوده تفكي هاري لمفو
کتكي دان دالي فيسين اكوير فون فغ سق. دغن دمغ تموکوغ دان
دانون تموک منتري يفنوا 2 فون حاميره دالما مجلس ايت ميفاق
فوكولون دولي بكندا مك فوكولون دولي بكندا فون سايمنه داتن فتران
دغن فرجينيت. مك بكندا فوكولون دولي بكندا فون برتيه كتان اين
تروغ فقيت دان ايج سلمنيت سكارغ اين اقاته عقل كيرا يجارا كيت
هندق متورت استري بيت ايت مك دهولو اين كيت سکليين نله مفاكو

Journal: Malayan Branch | Vol. V.
ستنله هسبري فكولون دولي بكندا دان تروغ قفبت كليم دمي دكنهوين
اكن تواناغتي سيبر بولن كمبلج جهيا ايت سوده هيلغ تغلكل كليم
كولينيا نادني ماسغ(2) ترتكجوت مرت دغن كليغنسن ملك فكولون دولي
بكندا قون ونه قيغنس تيا ديرنكن ديرن مك سكراهه دسبموت اوله
تروغ قفبت كفلبو بكندا لالو دفسجون ماسغ(2) سكل رغبة بالا قون ها يسله
كمله ماسغ(2) دغن تليغنس بلاك سايغكن كلف تواناغتري سيبر بولن
كمبلج جهيا ايت اسكيجك لمان فكولون دولي بكندا قيغنس مك
بكندا قون سدلله لالو مناجيس دان مراتنبر برابكي(2) بوبن كنان اربا
ايمسون جيا اغب بياورلله لفس سانو مك سكارغ اين ثيمبول سانو قول
افا قونه سوده نصب جلآك مالغ يرغ بياورلله لفس سانو مك سكارغ اين اربا
امس ميره براها اغب بلومه قواس لاجكي اغب متدنغ اكن توان تين(2) واطب قول
لفسن انق ايم دسمبر هيلغ واه جك سلاكو اين درقيد هيدوف بايلله
ابغ ماني برسام(2) توان دان دمك دان نوان بياورلله دان دتمن دان
وان برهنتي سمنهين هاني توان تياد مفاججي اغب ترفيكي برسام(2) توان
مك لالو بكندا قون قيغنس لول مك ترلايو بلس هاني سكل بع مغليف
ايت متدنغكن كلاكوان بكندا ستوهه كاكانا قيغنس ايت مك سكراهه
دلفكو اوله استري بكندا سيتى ديوي دان دسيرن دغن اير ماور سككيك
بكندا قون سدلله قول لالو مناجيس مك هيهوهه سكل فرموقان دان
لاكي(2) برناگنس(2) يمين دفنجا فرسادا ايت مك ستوهه دليهت اوله تروغ
قفبت دان وان جيك اينن بي اينن نماكان اكن حال يغدكمين ايت
مك ايلكن برناگ سمي كنان سيفوون توانكو توان باتو كفا اداكه
هندق ككوداهن كيت دودغ دستي برناگنس(2) يمين بيلهه توانكو
سيل بانين كديال استن سفيى بوله كيت اخباركن ايكون مان(2) جاينن
ينج كييجكن سفيى بوله كيت توري بارغ كمان(2) ستنه دستر دكندا تيه
ككندا بكندا ايت مك فكولون دولي بكندا دان استري بكندا دان استري
ككندا بكندا سكبيكن قون براغكنه يكملي كيالم استن داييرغ اوله

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
صرف كن جوك تياد دافع تياد تذنله فاودوك كنندا (فكتون) دولي
بكنندا دان اينغ ظروغ فليط دان اينغ سلمفتش ماري تور تجوك ستله
سوده فكينن دمكين ايت مك توانفوتي سيير بولن (فكيغ جيل) فون
دوفرله دفن دنيي خيراني برسوكان سيارى 2 مك ادفون اكن (راج).
دبيوا شمس العالم ايت سيارى 2 اي دوق دبالي تفهدن دهادف اوله
سكل منتري هلبانن هان توجة 2 هاري سكالي ماسوق مظافد مندافنن
فاودوك انققدا بكنندا دان دسسون انققدا بكنندا ننصحتنن نفاي
توانفوتي سيير بولن (فكيغ جيل) ايت ماهو منجادي استرين مك
سمه انققدا بكنندا توانفوتي دبوي خيراني ادفو تينيدوغ بولن
(فده توا) اين ايت برفكوه بنيك بولن لنان كتان سكارغ اين اي
دالم نا فولن (فولن) سته ددغ اوله (راج) دبيوا شمس العالم
تولاوه سوك دالم هانين منغفر كناتان انققدا بكنندا دان بكنندا
فن كمباليله كتمفتين هان دوق ميليفنن هاري سهاج هنديد بركوين
دفن توانفوتي سيير بولن فكيغ جيل ايت دان توانفوتي سيير بولن
فون دوفرلة دفن توانفوتي دبوي خيراني برسوكان سيارى 2 دالم
مهليلنن سرت دفن اينغ فجاسهن دالم تكري كونغ مانن برغد اتنا
برانتاو دمكينه حاالم مك ترهتنه دهولو فركنان (راج) دبيوا شمس
العالم ايت.

سيرمول مك ترسولله فول فركناندنغري لينيدوغ بولن قدح توا
ستله ميلفغة درقد. كلف كلنا كنا كستنن راج جين دبوا شمس العالم
إيت مك سكل فارا تياد دان استري ظروغ ورس 2 دان دايغ 2 مكلنن
فون ماسغ 2 كمفرته منجياري توانفوتي سيير بولن فكيغ جهيا ايرت
ديلهنن سوده. ميلغ اته كمان فركين تياد بركوهان هالا ماسغ.
هابس تريب نافيس سرت دفن سابوق ماسغ 2 مك فكتون دولي بكنندا
دان ظروغ فليط سرت وان جيك انتن بسي انتن نمباك سرت جرون
كلم فون فركي كفنجا فرسادا ايت مليهتنن اف بيلن كمشر ايت مك

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
راج دیوا شمس العالی عقین ترالونه ام ایت بردهین متدنگ اکن فکف توانانقی
ایت سراي برئیکر دادم هاتین کئن یایچئه اکو ایام اکن توانانتی
ایت اکو جادکن استریکو کرآن ترالونه سکالی یایچئه روف قارسن
دان بوله قول منججی تنم انفکو سمله سوده ای ابرئیکر دمکین ایت
مک راج دیوا شمس العالی عقین برسیکف دیرین سرت مجم سوات
کسقین دنیوکینه کنک سکل اورغ یایق ایت مک اد سکنکی لمان مک
بریولم کرف (کوره؟) امکت قنافیف (فتهجو) ترگ جوایق عقین منججی
کلیمکابوت نیای برکهون هالا دان سکل رعیه بالا دان قربایین قون
ترالونه حیران ماسیف 2 کمیر گادوحن مک فکولون دیمونی بکندا دان
تروع فیتی جیوجون دان کلم سرت وان جیک اینن سی اینن تماک
فون ماسیف 2 حیران تیاد ترکرا 2 سکونیف منججی کلم گولیتا دان
برکلرینه ماسیف 2 منججی کلم(2) منججین سکل قناری 2 دیفیا فرسایا ایت مک
کنک ننک ایت راج دیوا شمس العالی عقین دمین ایت فنقا فرسایا ایت
لایلو دسیریاله توانانتی سینر بولن کمیل چیجا ایت لایلو دیوکونی
دان دیوانا ترفیغ لننس کدلل اون لایلو متوجو تلکین کنون ماننیق
دقادغ ایتا بیراتنا دان ایتاله سکنکی لمان ای ملیفغ حتی راج دیوا
شمس العالی عقین مسنیل مک کدلل مهلیکی انن پیرلیم توانانقی دیوی
حیرانی دان دسیرن بریکن کنک انن ایت مک توانانقی دیوی حیرانی
فون ترالونه سوق هاتین متدنگ کنک توانانقی سینر بولن کمیل چیجا
ایت دان داکفی دوکی برسام 3 مک توانانقی سینر بولن کمیل چیجا
فون سیاقی جوکون منسیس نیای برهنتی ترکفکنن کنک فکولون دیمونی
بکندا دان ترکفکنن کنک سکل اینن چیساوح ایت مک اوله توانانقی
دیوی حیرانی دیهورکنن یاقی 2 ترکفکنی لیمق ماننی دان فرک防治
بیم یوکاکن هاتین توانانتی ایت مک توانانتی سینر بولن کمیل چیجا
فون بهاروله راس سوق سذیکیت دادم هاتین دان فیکرین ایت

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كلمة فون نيلانو سوك هانين ميلهيكن سكل بني منزي فنفانا ايت بركورو سندا ايت مك ترهنيله فنكان نوان 2 فنري دودق مندي دانس فنچا فرسادا ايت ادان.

القصة ماك ترسوبنه فنكان ان ستورغ راج جين برنام راج ديا شمس العالم ترلولو امت بسر كراجان يكندا ايت دان براف ديا جين فرسي تلعلون كفند راج شمس العالم ايت ادناله نام نكرين ايت برنام فادغ انا يرادنا كوفنغ مانيق نم مك اداله يكندا ايت ايت ستورغ اتقلن قرمواون برنام دومي حيراني دان استرين فون سوده هيلغ هان تيفكل اتن ستورغ جوك سيت ترلولو امت يابك روف فارس توانقري ايت مك ادفون انك راج (ديفا) شمس العالم ايت ستنياله يكندا ميدياري عالم برتندغ ديسا مانافياي كاول جاك سكل نكري تلعلون كفندان ايت حن مك كفند سوات هاري يكندا راج شمس العالم ايت سدغ ميدياري عالم دان كفند هاري ايت يكندا سدغ ملايفله دانس نكري ليندوج بولن فدح نوا مك دليهت أوله راج ديا شمس العالم اتكن نكري ليندوج بولن ايت ترلولو امت رامين دان رنه سكل فرامين أد بالاك دان قنوه سسق دغن سكل رغب بالا مك أوله راج ديا شمس العالم دهفليله لانون ملايفله نوان دانس اون نورن قرفاهن 2 ستورغ ماساني فون تيد ميلهت يكندا ايت ايت سكينك لمان يكندا فون هيفيله داكت فنچا فرسادا ايت مك دليهت أوله راج ديا شمس العالم ترلولو يايت سكل قرمواون 2 مك كفند راج ايت سكل قتري 2 ايت سدغ بركورو سندا دان بريسبيوري 2رن دان بريمت 3 تن (برهبت 3 تن) كميلغ فنچا فرسادا ايت مك دليهت اوله راج ديا شمس العالم دان دامت 3 تن سكل قتري 2 ايت مك راج ديا شمس العالم لون قرفاهله كفند توانقري سيت بولن كميلغ جهيا ايت ترلولو امت يابك فارس تيد دانتغ يات له لنيب كلاكون لفسان بيداداري دايم اون لاكون دان جهيا موكان فون سقين دانتغ بلس هاري بولن ترغ جواج دفكيار اوله ينتغ زمروت دمكينله لاكون مك
مماكاة ادبيّة جُرُون اين تياداكه مناروه صوقن دان ماح سفرت قرماين
بودق 2 دلابين ديرلله سكل رعية بالله سهاج جاغن كيت جمفركن
فركرا يهدمكين اين مك جواب جرون تياد فلدي اباغ سها هندق
سووك هاني سكالي اين سهاج مك نزول فقيقين فوق ديمله تيا داكرات؟
ملههن كان جرون دان كلم ايت مك ادقون اك واين جيكي انتن
سي انين نمباك فوق دكمينة جوك حايل تياداقه لاكي دلفن بولو
جندو دنا قن دكيمنة حايل سكل رعية بالا ماسغ؟ دغ حايلن مك سكل
كربو لمو فوق تياداكه تيركراك 2 لاكي بايقن دمبلهكن ديرجامن
سكل رعية بالا دان سكل قرماين سهلك كنفله توجه هاري توجه مالم
مك كف هاري نعط كنوجوه ايت مك فقولون دولي بكندا فوق منباوا تورن
ايرين كنوا بآيت نونفسزي بولن كنبلغ جهن دان تونفنتري
سيّي دوري دأيريفن سكل انبلغ ففاسم ديترمي دان استري كلم دان جرون
دان استري سلمقين يعبراو نونفسزي بفسو امس قايوغ مهکلك فون
اداله دأيريفن اوله سكل استري وفاكوا دان دمك تمقوغ فنون ساق
ثورن دري دالم كوب كلذار برجلان كنفجا فرساذا براوندن 2 ترايلوله
اينده سكالي سفرت بولن دفاكر بينلغ لاكون سرت دأيريفن اوله تاجل
منستري يفوا 2 داد سكينك لمان برجالن ايت مااسغ (9) قون سميبله كنفجا
فزساذا سنبله مااسغ؟ قون برسيبله مك نونفسزي سيّي بولن
كنبلغ جهن قون دنأيفنكن كؤن سيفارساذا دان نونفسزي بفسو
قايوغ مهکلك دان نونفسزي سيّي دوري دان تيرهي سفاقينحان استري
جرون دان قريفن فليف جوب استري كلم قون مااسغ (2) برسانين كاين
بعاهن دان نونفسزي سيّي بولن قون دمبندين مااسغ (3) سرت برستنوك
يرامو متيه سوده سكل استري اوزغ بسر دان انيلغ لماسو قون ترايلوله
سووك هانيين مااسغ 2 مندي برامو سرت بركورو سندا دان سبآر نرن
كنبلغ نفجا فرساذا ايت داين برمت 2 (برمهم 2) سام سنديربين ترايلول
رامي كنفي كنفيتان سرت دغين هبونحن سكل دابغ 2 ايت مك نونفسزي

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
سكلك فك رأسا دان تمثبت سكل قوميتأنت 2 دان دعف قو فون منيف تمثبت سكل فندكر 2 هندي برمأين دان شكيبك لاكي سكل رعبة اسي تكري فون برهيمققون قونو سينق ممسين (2) اد بيع سنته فركي مبلايفكسي ساقق 2 دان اد بيع سنته فركي بميات تمثبت قوميتأنت دان تروغ ليفيت جرون كلم سرت دانو تمونغ منترى ذكره نسكل توكع 2 بميات تمثبت فنجا قرحلة دوين دراين فنجافلسادا اد ترالوله اوينحن سكالي دان (د) دوين فنجافلسادا اد سيوه بالي كيجيل توجه نيفكت دان براف قوق بالي يفيئة 2 دكليفيفن تمثبت سكل بئيتي 2 سكل منترى دان اورغ يسر 2 دان دوين دو ان دا ايكور نآك برجواح سرت ميموركن ابر كأتس بالي 2 اد ترالوله اودبو سكالي قربواتن دفريته اوله تروغ قفيئة سكلين سمله سوده سيف سكلين امك تروغ قفيئة جرون كلم دان دادوو تمونغ منترى قون ماسقق مغادف بکندا دفعووكلن سمله سمله بلاك سمله سوده مك فكلوو مولو دونلي بکندا قون برمولو يله برجاك 2 دان ميملاك كرمو ايم ايم ايم ايم منجاوو سكل رعبة بالي دان سكل قوميتأنت سكاني فركارا سقرو واج مندورا مابويغ سكالي فون برمأيله ترالوله راهيآ دان اورج ناي اوله اوله بکندا كندا بكدنبا تروغ قفيئة مبوک سيوه كروغ سدهيفنن كندا سكل فقير دان مسكي دان بنجا سكل مكاني سكل رعبة بالي دا ايمت مك ترالولو ناهي سكالي ددالم نكي نيدونغ بون قدح نوا مك سكل قوميتأنت فون تياداله برهنتي لاقت مالم دان سغ دان سكل قوه جودي مادت بنود فون جاين دنناکن لاقت عو ترالو سكاني سيفينغ بيدوكر قوه دان راکو دان لمقيل دان تأوت 2 نوا مك سكل رعبة بالي دا فون ترالولو سوكيهتين ماسهين (2) اد بيع سنة مابويغ ايم دان سابو كروغ لسفو دان ادفون جيون دنن كلم تياداله تركریا 2 لاقت سوكا مسنس فركي مابويغ ايم دان متیر لاقت سيفنل تيفكم قوه دان متیر لاقت دادل مبس مابويغ دان ادق استرين فون تياد دايند دفدوون دان براف دمادا اوله تروغ قفيئة كتان تروغ قفيئة

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
كتان ماسغ مك توانانقي سيتي دوبوي فون كمبيالي كاستنان دان فكولون دولي بكندا فون ميمينين ناغين استرين توانانقي سيتر بولن كيلغ جهنا ماسوق كدام فرادوان برسندا كرو. بردوا لاكي استري دمكينةحنال فكولون دولي بكندا ايت سيتر برادو داستان توانانقي سيتر بولن فير رادو داستان توانانقي سيتي دوبوي دان أفيل بكندا براغكت كاستن سيتي دوبوي نفسن كفد سكل اينغ فقاشه توانانقي ايت نيد ديري الفاكين دمكينةحنال بكندا فكولون دولي بكندا ايت مك نككري ليندوع بولن قلنج توا فون تراوالوله رامي نفو سنج سكل داكيغ سيتي ماسوق برنياك ندالم نككري دان بكندا فكولون دولي بكندا فون كفد نيف ٢ هاري حاضيره ديناليبرغ باالي فلهافن دهاف اوله دمع تمكغنو دان مزتي فكفاوا دان سلمفيت سرت ككندا بكندا كبيك دمكينةحنال كفد (نيف ٢) هاري.

حتى نيد براف لمان مك بكندا فكولون دولي بكندا فون سدغ دهاف اوله فادووك ككندا تروغ فيفتيت جرون كلم دان سلمفيت فون موديق نابيك مغافب بكندا دان سكل مزتي فكفاوا رعية بلالا فونن سنج ديناليبرغ باالي فلهافن مك فكولون دولي بكندا فون برمنواورة دلغن ككندا بكندا هنديق برفاسك نيا فالون (قولون) ستله فوتنس مشارية ايت بكندا فون ميكري تيه كفد دانوه تمكغنو مزتي ميوره كسوفغين كسكل ايسي نكري كجيل دان بسر توا دان مودا دان ميوره فوبايكي فكن فسيا دان مفهمغرنكن سكل فوماين دان كميات فتجافر داسا ستله سوده داتوه تمكغنو مزتي فون منمجوج نيه بكندا لاو فروهن كمبيالي مفرواكن تيتن ستله سوده بكندا فون براغكنله ماسوق كدام دان هاري فون هنفي المام دان سلمفيت فون بروهن كمبيالي كناوا فركلي مغي.file:///D/...
قلت متواضعتي سيتي ديوبي انت فوليه اكن متواضعتي سيتر بولن كمبلغ
جهيا انت دغين كرسن مك متواضعتي سيتي ديوبي فون تيد برداي لاكي
سرت ناكوت دان مالون اكن ككدنا بكدنا تروغ فلقب انت مك
متواضعتي سيتي ديوبي فون ميفانله كفدت متواضعتي سيتر بولن كمبلغ
جهيا انت مك دي متواضعتي سيتي ديوبي ترفندغله كفد موك متواضعتي
سيتر بولن كمبلغ جهيا مك جانوهله رحيم ددام هاينين كسيهن بلس
مناروه. قاف داليم دادان كاسه ساينغ سفرت سوداران سجالدج
سرت برلينغ 2 دغين اب مان مددغ متواضعتي اب سفرت سوده ماني كلون
مك قتر سيتي ديوبي فون سكراله مامسغ دين دن مباكر دوف سنه ابت
لالو دياوان كلوار اب ببجارن ساري لالو دسرم سرات 2 نووه متواضعتي
سيتر بولن كمبلغ جهيا انت اد سكينك لمان مك متواضعتي سيتر بولن
كمبلغ جهيا فون تيربين اد سكينك لالو دبدوک، منان ممددغ سرات 2
سكينك لاكي متواضعتي سيتر بولن بايوه دوک دان ممددغ كفر سيتي
ديوبي سرت كاسه ساينغ كفر سيتي ديوبي لالو اوغون ميمبة كفر سيتي
ديوبي كان سيتي ديوبي فون سكراله ميمبوت لالو دفوگ دنيون سرت
دغين كاسه ساينغ سفرت سوداران سام سجالدجو مك متواضعتي سيتر بولن
(كملغ جهيا) فون بايغه فولغ فولغ فولغ سوداران مك فکولون دولی بكيدا
فون ترالوله سوك هاينين ميشه استرين بأك درف دفرايک تيرت دن
مليهتكن كدوان اب ببكاتين دان برکاسى 2 هم اب دان تروغ فيفيت
جرون كلم دان سلمفيت سرت مترتي هيلبالم دان رعيا بالا سكمين نون
ترالوله سوك دالائم هاينين ميليتكن نوان فهؤلون هيلغ درف جرينتان
ابت مك كندرغ كسوکان فون دافالو اورغله علامه كساکان مك فکولون
دولي بكيدا فون میتماله هیلک رعیا بالا دان اورگ سر 2 بفمان بقاد
دئان بالبرلوج اب سكينك لاكي هاری فون مالفه مك ماسغ 2 فون
کمياله كنتفت ماسغ 2 دان وا وچ جک انتن بسي انتن نمیکان فون
هیلبرل بالیق کفینتو کوالا دان تروغ فيفيت كلم دان جرون کمیالی

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
ابقون سفيلة ددلما متنم للاو تأيیک تروس ماسوق مAvatar
سیتی دیوی سرت ملک سیتی دیوی بانی جاری میوس دتلس کمال سیتی دیوی
توانگو توان پاتر کمال فاثیک این دتیهکن فادویک کدلما میمون
توانگو كدام کون تینه هندق دسبر مولویکن فادویک ادیندا
توانفیکری سیتی بولن کمیلگ جیها اینج جانوه كدام سمغی دفهکان رام
دمی دغیر اوله توانفیکری سیتی دیوی اكن سمغی جرون دان كلم دمکین
ایت مک توانفیکری سیتی دیوی فون نزالول مار ددلما هاتین لاو بوکر
مرنخ ماسوق كدلما قرادواي لاو براابدو دانس بوک پائیم بنتل سر اک
سوا فون تیاد اف کنن کنگ جرون دان كلم ایت سنله دلهه اوله
جرون دان کلم اکن حال پدکمکن ایت مک اباقون تورن کمپلی دغن
سکران لاو برجملن كدلما كون آد سکتیک لنم برجملن ایت مک
جرون دان كلم فون سفیلہ كدلما كون لاو تایک مسافد فکلون
دولی بوکندا دفلسمهمکن سکل حال احوال توانفیکری سیتی دیوی ایت
سنله ددغیر اوله تروغ فیقت اکن فرکن جرون ایت مک تروغ فیقت
فون نزالوله سیتی راس هاتین سرت لاو برومین كدلی بوکندا
برجملن تورن دغن سکران منجو استان توانفیکری سیتی دیوی ایت
سکتیک لنم تروغ فیقت ایت برجملن مک تروغ فیقت فون سفیلہ
کاستن سیتی دیوی لاو تایک لفسوغ كدلما استان منجو بیلیق
فرادواي توانفیکری سیتی دیوی ایت مک دلهه اوله تروغ فیقت اکن
سیتی دیوی ایت سدغ دوکر براابدو سرت مناسک بوناکن اب منان مک
دسیمیر اوله تروغ فیقت اکن سیتی دیوی ایت لاو دوکنکن دان برواان
تورن درف استن دا لاو برجملن دغن سکران منجو كدلما كون آد
سکتیک لنم تروغ فیقت ایت برجملن مک تروغ فیقت فون سفیلہ
کمالروغ لاو تایک لفسوغ سکالی دباوان توانفیکری سیتی دیوی ایت
مک دتیهکن توانفیکری سیتی بولن کمیلگ جیها ایت مک دسبر اوله تروغ
(د)هدافن توانفیکری سیتی بولن کمیلگ جیها ایت مک دسبر اوله تروغ
1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
هنديك كسوداهن كيت دودق تريق ناغي ساين بعيلق كيت اختياراكن ايكون مان؟ جالين كيت قوليهوقن فادوك كاديندا اين سرن كيت برينیه برقول (برقول) جاك توانفريسي سيلر بولن كمبلغ جهيا اين هيدوق قولی فوله سفرت سديكلا كيت هندق فرقابيا فتقافر ساذا توجه تيفككت دان هندق هونيس انس هافوس كفلا دان هندق سيتوق برليمو دان هندق سميليه لثو كريوب ايم اتيبق دان كسبع بيري 2 هندق فرجامو رغية بالا هيتا دينيا سكليمك دان هندق براجاك 2 توجه هاري توجه مالسم ساهم مالم سروف دان هندق براجاك 2 سكنت فرمايئن يفاب دادلام تكري ليندوجج بولن قدح تا اين دان هندق فرهايسكن مسواه كدودغ هندق صدهقه كفت سكقل فيقير مسكيه سيتلاب ايت ماك ببرنيه توانكو فكولون دوليو بكندا كفت تروج فيقين كتان ايغ تروج فيقين غمان ايلووق كفت ايلغ سيللابه ايت تروج اختياراكن باقله كيت قوليفاداقن سيه بايراني سرت ببرنيه ايت دغن اير مان ان برجوجوران جاتوه كرينون مك تيلاوله بلال هاني سكقل يغ مفادر ايت ميليهتجن حال فكولون دوليو بكندا سنته سوده ماك تروج فيقين فون ببرنيه كفت دانودو تموين منتيري كتان سيانانه يغفاداقه موليه كاك توانفريسي سيلر بولن كمبلغ جهيا ايت ماك سيبه سككل دانودو تموين منتيري سفون توانكو توان بانو كفلا اداله كفت فيكيران قافيك؟ سككلن تيداله سياك بوله موليهوقن توانفريسي اين هبلاله توانفريسي سيتي دبوى اين نجوم بوتروس ماتله بقلاني ابدر ايت تيداله قافيك تنمقن سياك 2 فون كزان تيلاوله سويرم سيتي الفك كرجان اين ستهه دذغر اوله تروج فيقين دان فكولون دوليو (سكندا) اككن سمه فانو تموين منتيري ايت ماك فكولون دوليو بكندا فون ببرنيه كفت كلام دان جرون سوره فير ميكيوكت توانفريسي سيتي دبوى دايملا استننا دلوار فكت مساله سنه دذغر جرون دان كلام اككن تيه بكندا ايت ماك جرون فون برومن كفت بكندا للسو تورن برجالن دغن سكرون منوجو استن سيتي دبوى اد سكبيك لمان جرون دان كلام ايت برجالن ماك
سلمفية دعى مارهن كان ابن أفاكه أبو سلمفية دان معافاكه فكرتي
ابن سلمفية دمكين ابن دوق ميغاكسن سك رجية بايا سورة سلم
ياري سكوف لووب فنتي اداه هندق برجوها أبغ تاروه دباوه كاجغ
جاوا دالم فرهاو دان دساكيتي رجية بايا دسورهن ياري ددام سوغي
بسر ابن دلله دلغه أوله سلمفية اكن فرصتًا ترووغ فقيه دمكين اين
ملك ايروف دين ديد تركل ئ غري سديكيت هاين كف ترووغ فيفيت
أين دان ترووغ فيفيت فون دووكن توانجرتي سير. بولن كميلغ جها
أين لنوسوغ ماسوس كدام مون سهغيك تبكت ترووس كميلاروغ دلتفنكن
توانجرتي أين دان سوات كجا سر دا بوهينك تيري دان ميابر 2 دغن
سجوكن بنايف ال راج 3 سرت قفو نحو سك سير مثري فتفوكن دان-
دمع تمفعغ دان استري سك سيرتي دمع تكفوغ قون ففوته دsWith
توانجرتي أين ماسغ (2) دغن فرجنجان أكن توانجرتي أين مل ادفون
أكن توانجرتي سبر. بولن نغ سفخك فيفسن يباد خيردن سقان
اورغ ماني لاكون سك رجية بايا دان أورغ بسر 2 بغ مقاوف ايغفون
ماسغ 2 هابس تريغ تاجس سييفكن أكن توانجرتي سبر. بولن كميلغ
جهأ ياين مل ادفون أكن فكولون دولي. بكندا أين جافنله هندق
دكنكنا لاكي سيبر فيفسن دان سيبر سدركن ديربن اقيل سدركن
ديرين لالو مراتفا بربراجي 3 بوين كنان أريا ايرغون امس مبره. رتمع
فركاج جيا كااكل ماتنا كان توان هندق برستيا دغن ابغ تياغ1 توان
برجلن دهولو تيان منتي ابغ دان التائل دوسا ابغ مل توان مراجوق
مكيوقكش ديرب ييين سففت منتي أبين لالو ملوق اسرين سرت مفيهمفس
ديرين لالو فيفسن قول دان سكوله دسبوش أبغ ترووغ فيفيت اكن كفلا
فكولون دولي. بكندا دان جرون قون سكاره مفسين بير ماور لالو دسيرن من
سوات 2 توبه (فكولون) دولي. بكندا لالو بكندا قون سدرله قول سلته
سرد لالو دوق منغجس بربراجي 3 بوين سنته دلية أبين ترووغ فيفيت اكن
بيردرمكين اين مل سبيه ترووغ فيفيت مففنون توانفو توان. بانون كفلا اداله

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
توان باتو كفلا اداوله كيرا 3 درف فاكي هاري تادي دكت هندوز نوليه
tفگالا سهیق سفعي سکارع فقعني اين فانكين؟ سکيلين سلم جاري
سروات؟ سکين لوزغ كاوية 2 دان لوبوق تيد جوک پرمو دغن توان
باتو كفلا ابست سلله ددرغ تروع فقيت اكن سبعه سکيل رعية بالا ابست
ملك تروع فقيت قول پرديم ديري ان دستكين لمان سلله سوده. ملك
تروغ فقيت قول براتان قول كفا سلمكنت كنان ابغ سلمكنت اداوله تشكيل
ابغ سلمكنت موديق نابيل كفا كفتان قضا اد برفاق لمان توانقري ابست
سوده عايب دالما سىغى اين الملك جواب سلمكنت دغن ماسم موكان كنان
تياج سيما ناهو وقت 2 مان تانکل سبها سغى ماري كفتان قضا اينا
سيا دغن هايس كنفر ريوه ابست بلالا دالماكي سهجاله اورغ نكرى
ليندوغل بولن قدح نوا اين سوده. پراوهي ستان دالماكي بولكيم ماس
اميل دهولو برجنجي هندق يالا فليهارا نوان تفغولو سيا دغن سجوکين
سکارع اين مفاکاكه دباو دغن تيان سفتين دان دبونين دينمفر. بولغ
دالما سىغى بسر اين دالماكي كچك تياج لارت هنديق يالا فليهارا
مفاکاكه تيان ماهو سره باليق كف دربين سهجاله دبوات انابي دان
توان تفغولو سيا دغن تيان ددرغ اوله تروع فقيت اکن تراکان سلمكنت
ايت دمکين ملك تروع فقيت قول ديم تاياد منجواب اف تراکان سلمكنت
سروت تروع فقيت قول پرجالان دغن سکران مينوجو فراهو سلمكنت ستنه
سغى كنفر ابغ تروع فقيت قول نابيك كنايس قراحو لاو تروع فقيت
قوق ديوكان كاجع جراو دودق ترتيودغ دسام نه رواو قراحو ابست ملك دمي
تراينكله كاجع جراو ايت ملك تروع فقيت قول برموله (دنگ) توانقيري
سيير بولن ابت تابين تيد خيركن ديري سبئرد لراک اورغ سوده ماني
قوقته لسي سفترن مان بولن كسبايس هاري تراگوله بالس راس هاني
تروغ فقيت ميندغ اکن حال توانقيري سيير بولن كمبلغ جايم ابت ملك
سكراه ددفعغ اوله تروع فقيت دباووان تدرن درف قراحو ابت مندافت
سلمكنت ستنه سغمي دكت سلمكنت ملك تروع فقيت قول بركات كفد
هندق ماني دهن سجو دان كمبوغ سيب نوانفرتي سيت بولن ترجون
كذام سويغ دان رسف غانب اانه كeman فركن تياد تيمولله لاكي
دان براف دجاري اوله سكل رعبة بالا تياد جوك برجوما دغندن
سكارغ اين سلمفنت دقرفن سكل رعبة بالا تياد ديرن تأيک كداراتن
دان بارغساي تأيک هندق درفن كلفا سرن دغن ماره دان دجركهن
(دجركهن) دان دتفكين دان نكري فون هندق دباكرن جك تياد برجوما
دغن نوتان بفهولون اين دان كنف سيناف فون نيدون دنالاکني دمقر
ماني رعبة بالا دان نكري فون هندق بناس برجه سهيا ماني اين بونه
فيكير سهيا تياد منجايي اف سيب ابئوله يغ سهيا فركي بلغونك انغ
كالنو تياد دمکين كيلاكه سهيا يوکنن سهيا تياد ناهو سيله ددغ اوله
تروع فقيق اكن فركنان جرون اين مای ايفون حيرانله ددال هايتين
لادل ديي تياد ترکات؟ لادل تروع فقيق دان جرون برجانن دا بریدارا
دنوجون دفهاکان راج هندق منداقنن فکولون دويي بكردا سرت برتان
كند جرون اف سبين سلمفنت هندق باكر فکن فسارا اين مک دجه ا
اوله جرون كند تروع فقيق درف قرمولان هکن سمئیي پرنه
اين تروع فقيق دان جرون فون سميله ددال فکن فسارا لادل لفسوغ
سكاني دفهاکان راج دان دليته اوله تروع فقيق اكن حالي سلمفنت
اين سھينک دودق جرکه (جرکه) دان تفکين اكن سكل رعبة بالا دغن
پر سواران سفرت هلیمنتر بوي سواران اين مک تروع فقيق دان جرون
فون سميله دك سكل رعبة بالا دان سلمفنت دمي سلمفنت توکننغ كفند
تروغ فقيق مک سلمفنت فون بجاوله براس لمه سكل سندي اغكوتان
دان فوجتنله ورن موكان دان ايفون بجاوله برستي درفه جرکه (جرکه)
تفکين سكل رعبة بالا اين مک تروع فقيق فون برتان كند سكل رعبة
بالا كانان كنف وقت مان توانفرتي سيت بولن كمیلغ ججها اين يغ ترجون
كداملم سوغيي اين مک مسبه سكل رعبة بالا سكلن كنان سمقون توانکو

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
 стать تيان سمفت هندق دنوردن ايكوت تفک مك جرون فون لاريله نياذ
تركيرا 2 دنبهت اوله تروح سمفت راتاله سكنت لورغ 2 دفکن فسارا
ائي دان راتاله تفک دسمبودي اوله (چرون) دصاري جوك اوله تروح
سمفت سكبله سكنت كندغ بابي 2 چينا ايكوت فکن فسارا ايت سمبل
لاري سمبل برکات سيرله دهولو اينغ جانن دیبونه دغن تيان فرقسنا
کرک هاپليه نكري روسق پانس دان رعیه يالا فون هایس ماتي
کمبون قرونا دنبر وانک اوله سلمفيت جلاکك دان براف فون جرون
دخربنک كم تروح سمفت تيان جوك دافکن دیپور جوك اوله تروح
سمفت مك دالح حال یچیهکن ايت جرون فون لتنهله فنت تيان تكريرا 2
دان مايا فون لله بهاس مك جرون برتهپلإ انلور دراليهن باليق مفاده
تروغ سمفت سرت دهونسن چريس لوق (لول) تغ تیک فون بونکن جاوا
سرای کنک سیلیه ابیع چک سم سهمیه دان سام سیبسا بیرله ماتی
برتنده بفکی درک نگéri هندق روسق پانس دان نیانس هاپس سکل
باوا رعیه بالاسکلتیکی نیکن دان فون (قون) تاهی، اتجیع دمکیکن
ائي تیاد بوله گرک بانگونکن سملیکی رومه تفکان سنبری دابکرکن اوله
سلمفيت بهاروله فاندن دغن نیا فأول (قون) اغ ايت ستمه ددغر اوله تروح
سمفت اکن فرکتان جرون ايت بهاروله سدیقرکن دبرین کنک سهچاله
اعیر جرون این بیه بين سلک دان بارغ اف اغ کیت قربوگات ايت
سہونن تاکن بلاک دان دتیوگین دانلر ان ماینکن درک دودی مایزور
دلنکر تنتارا سفکن سملیکی کدام نگéri دمکیک جوق فرکن نیکن بونک اغ
تیاد تاھی دان براف اف اغ دودی فسن اغ هندق پاکرکن فأول (قون) اغ
توبج هاری سهچ سب سهاری لالکي نیاداکا بوله دانتیکن سهجاله
هدیق دیواکن کیت این شرتن مان بودیق 2 ستمه ددغر اوله جرون
اکن فرکتان تروح سمفت مک جواب جرون بونکس سهیا هندقه تیجی
ابغ دان نیا تاهی، انجیح افکاک سدیقرکن ايت جوباله افغ فرکی لیهت
سنبری اکن سکل حالن بونکنک سکل ایسی نگری کیت این هایس

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
دولي بكندا اكن فركنان جرون ايت ترلاوله سوكت راس هانيين سراي
كتان بأيقله اين كيرون بفمان ايلوق كفند اين كيرون دان اين جرون
سولاكيك كورن سينا اين لبله سكل كنا 22 دالمه هاني سنا ستنه
سودلهه فوسله مشوارتن جرون دان كل برتل كلون دورلي بكندا
اين لانو جرون فون برموهنه كفند تفكو سلطن دولي بكندا
برسيفله ديرين انو داميلن سيله كريس لوق (لمو) نته كنك فوله
قرويوان جاوا دسلين ديفكفن لانو جرون فون برجالته منوجو كرومه
تروغ ديفن تنياد براف لمان جرون برجالن ايت مك جرون فون سيفلله
كروم دفون تنياد براف لمان جرون برجالن ايت مك جرون فون سيفلله
مه مانغ دفون كتانا مانغ سكاجن اين براف هاريله سوده اين تروغ
فيفن برقلال (برقول) ايت مك مانغ مانغ تروغ فيفن دفن ناكونن
دان هالوس سواران برقلال ايت سب تاكيت اكن تروغ ديفن ترگچون
جاكن كتانا مامون تاوان اين كيرون غانو كلا ايت مك برواد برادو ماسوق
انت هاري سهج دان كاث فول جرون جوناله مانغ اندروله سديكيت
سها هندق مينغونك اين تروغ ديفن كزان نگكي هنديل هابين رووق
ناس هندق داكركن اوله سليفيت جلاک ايت مك مانغ تروغ
فيفن اندروله درفت تمقلن مك جرون فون دلفوفن ماسوق كدام
قيق ايندروان تروغ ديفن كان دليهت اوغ (ن) تروغ فيفن مدغ برادو
ترلاولو بدن تياد خبرنكن ديرين داتس بوق تيلم بلدو سرت دوا بيله
قدغ ينبوه الغ هلول سواس سديا تروئنس دكرن كاتن ستله سوده
مك جرون فون برسيفله ديرين ستله سوده سيف مك جرون فون داريقين
كاكي تروغ ديفن دفن سكنان لانو ايتون لاريله ستله سوده تروغ
فيفن ترگچون دارك 2 دان دجليقين مات مير ميالا سفرت
يجمي ساكي دلتهن جرون بقع مينغونك اين مك تروغ ديفن فون
باڤونله دسمبرن قدغ ينبوه الغ هلول سواس لانو ديورون جرون ايت
تياد ترکورا 2 مك جرون فون دتروجون دري اتس رومه تروغ ديفن
Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
بني دغن سجوكن سكورغ اين مفاك دبركن باكى (بري) ترجون
درسهم نوفوماي اين سوده مجاجدى جاجت دان جلا اس كيفه لمان
ملك وان جيك انت قسي انتن تماك فون سفهلكى راج تمقت
دسك روعية بالا دودق سلم منجارى اكن توانفنتري سرت دغن كمر
كادوهن ملك وان جيك انت قسي انتن تماك فون برنان كفد دسك
روعية بالا ايت دغن امارهن كتان افاكه سبين يرغ كمر كادوه سلاكو اين
دان افاكه يفاجارين مك سمه دسك روعية بالا انتنزا دان جرون دان كلم
كتان ايف سلمفكيت 2 دغره سها هندق خيركن كفد ايف سكورغ اين توان
فنتري سيرى بيلين كملغ جهيا ايت سوده ترجون كدام سولى سوبى اين رشف
رويوف (عى وب) هيلغ تياد كتهوان بالا ريان اناه افاكه سبين يفوله
توانفنتري ايت مرك دان براف دسلم دان دجاري اوله دسك روعية بالا
تياد برجومفأ لاكي ستله دغر اوله سلمفكيت فركتان جرون دان كلم ايت
ملك سلمفكيت فون تلالو مركان دان دجركن (دجركن) دان دتفكفين
دان دكفن بير دجكين (دجكين) مات دان دهوسن قدر ينر ظه
هولو سواس دنتاغن سرت برته دغن مركان كتان كفد هاري اين
جكلو تيم دافت توانفنتري توان فهولو اكو ايت سكالي اين ايجونله
سيا كيت اكو هندق بونهنف فرهايس دسك روعية بالا يبما بيطاد
دان اكو هندق روبيكن دسك كدي 3 اكو هندق باكركن دسك كان
فسارا سكالي اين كتانه اكن بكس ناغن نرغمسا (ترمس) دهولو
اين برجيجي دغن اكو هندق بلا فليهناركن دغن سجوكن سكورغ
اين مفاكوه دبركن بوله مجاجدى دمكن روف سرت برتهه قول كفد
دسك روعية بالا دغن مركان سرت دكارتن كيكن كتان سلمله كامو سكاين
جارى بارفرسف يغ نايمى درفد سوغي ايت (اين؟) اكو هندق روفكن
كفلان ستله دغر اوله دسك روعية بالا كيلغ جييا دان سيم ملاساب اكن
ثبت سلمفكيت ايت دغن مركان مك ماسغ (2) فوق ناكونله تياد تكركر
كتر ملكيه (فلككن) برتهه كتر سرب سجوكن سيب لا مودق بردنم

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
دغذ ابغ دلغر مه لية مياز mıتقمك الماضي ابغر دلم شورغ ديري توان برجاجون دهولون مه هو متنن ابغر دليام 3 ألى نباتن ما كلا رغ في قسمنة فوول تياز لدركن ديرين دان سكرانه داسوبت اوله كله كفا ما بنكذا ايت لانو دلغون دان سكرانه جرون دسبرن دغذ ابغر مه لانو تغفك سكران (فكلونون هالو بكنذا) قون سرلله قول مانفون منغيس ياكو 3 بوي ماك ترالونه بلس ماهي بارغشاف بلغ مونغون ايت مك سلل رغية تنترن قون جافن دكشكا لاكي برانوس 2 اورغ مانسي داكم سوغي ايت دان كفلا مانسي داكم سوغي ايت برهيم سفرت مان بواء لوروه ماسق لاكون دمكيله حاله سلل رغية بالا ايت.

سرمول ماك ترسيبوله قول فركنان واكن جيكن انتن بي انتن نمبايك مهندز راج كولا ايت افييل ابغر هيلير دوميديف نايك دان افييل ابغر موديق ديليرن دمكيله حاله سلمفنت ايت دلاو ابغر نهاري 2 اية نايك موفاقي تغفك سكمونون فكلونون دوني بكنذا ايت كدلأ كون مك كفبد هاري (ابي) مهندز راج كولا اقرن سدغ ملون ابغر دوباونه اوله سكل انق داوبون نايك فكن قسارا كرائ ابرن ترالون درس ايت هيفت تغفك بدعم السفوف كلاوكت لعابت ايت كام الهاده مك ابغر الهادي كفبد كنني ايت توانقبري قون تيمهبوله اثو هابوت دكت دغل سفون توندا سلمفنت سنه دليهت اوله سلمفنت اكت ميت فرمانون هابوت اثو داميلن دان دايم 3 نايك دكشكا توانقبري سيير بولن كميلغ جييا ايت مك سلمفنت قون حبران اف سيين توانقبري بفوله ماجادي دمكيله ايت اثو دباون نايك كدلأ سفون توندا دمسيفنون دان دفوغون دغل كاجع جاوا سنه سوده اثو وان جيكن انتن بي انتن نمبايك قون هيليره (موديجيله؟) قول لفصول كلفن قسارة دان دفسنن كفود سكل انق 3 داوبونج جوروبونو دان جوروبوني دفسنن ماه بلا كتان جارن سيف برخن دان برجاكف اكن حالن توانقبري اين كفود ساف 3 قون كران دهولونون فكلونون دولي بكنذا سكلنن برجنن دغل اوهندق بلا كلينا اكن توانقبري.
واهي ماينغ ماريله كيت فركي مندي برسيرم كمالي إبر كران براس فانس لئ بيله ساه سوه سو لالو توانتنرتي سيرن بولن كمبلغ جهيا فون باوتهنل ماتوجو بالي إبر دأيريفن كوله سكل ماينغ فواسهون ايت ملك ستله سفننل توانتنرلي سيرن بولن دباي إبر لالو داترجنون دسام توه سوخي إيت اداله كفد كنيك إيت إبر قون توه فاسغ فنوه دان توانتنرلي قون رسفنل يناد كتهوان هلان دمي ديله كوله ماينغ اكن حال توانتنرلي سود منجيفنن درين دمكين إيت ملك سكل ماينغ فواسود توانتنرلي قون سايوفي نر تريغ ناكي يناد كتهوان هلان ملك كمقلر دالم استان إيت سهفنج كدامل فكن فنارا فنناكن توانتنرلي سينر بولن كمبلغ جهيا ناته كنيله دالم سوخي بسر دالم فكن فنارا إيت سهفنج تورغونج كفد جرون دان كلام دان كفد ماس إيت تروغ فينات قون بولوتهن لفك لاكي مير فنوه توانتنرلي دان سيلان فنلولن دوكي بكندا سدغ لاكي دروه إسترين ينفتوا دمي ددرفن إكن إسترين سود منجادي دمكين إيت ملك سيلان قون بولن 2 دالي سرت دنت ناكي إيت منجادي دمكين إيت سيلان سون داكليم هابس سكل رعية بالأنا سكلك سين كتينل كمبلغ مايوناد بلاك سورنن نورن كدامل سوخي إيت منجاري إكن توانتنرلي دان سيلان فنولن دوكي بكندا سون منافيس يناد توركرا 2 دانستان بودانان إيت سرت ينرن تيه كفك مننرل ففكاوا سكلكن دسونن إيت منجاري إكن توانتنرلي إيت ملك سكل رعية بالأ كلينغ كنين سيم مايوناد ون هابس نورن كدامل سوخي إيت منجاري إكن توانتنرلي سيرن بولن كمبلغ جهيا إيت راناله سكل كانون 2 دان تينغ لوبوق 2 إيت سلمن كانار يناد جوك برونوه فنغ توانتنرلي إيت ملك فدانون سيلان فنولن دوكي بكندا دان جرون كلام سرت دنت ناكي إيت توانتنرلي سيرن بولن ديدرين اكيل سدر لالو مراتف براكفي 20 بوبن كنان رابإ نيسنن أورات ريمون باتو كفلا إنيغ داناكدن كات توان هندي ماني برام 2

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لسان توانتفيري سينر بولن كمبلغ جهيا فون. تأيبله دودق دانس فراقين
كمونقيق مهليلين سيدغ دعافه اوله سكل اينغ فقاسوه. تو دان مودا
دودق بركوردو سندا مك توانفيري سينر بولن (كمبلغ جهيا) فون برتان
كفد ماينغ كنان واهي ماينغ ادفون انكن اينغ تروغ فقيت دان اينغ كنل
دان اينغ جرون اين دودق دمهليلين مان دان دودق برسم 2 كه كنيكن
دانلاكي سودهنا اي براسيستي مك سمه ماينغ يغثولا ساممون توانكو
توان بانو كفلا ادلله كنكن اينغ كنكن اينغ دودق برسم دان لاذن
استنان دنجدوفكن اوله ماينغ كفد توانتفيري رومه 2 فاكر ساسق ماسغي
دانلاكي سمه ماينغ ساممون توانكو توان بانو كفلا ادفون انكن اينغ
تروغ فقيت اين بلومله لاكي اي براسيستي دان براف ديفينغ فادورك
بوندا دان فادورك كنكن سلطان (فكولون دولي بانكدا) تياد جوگك اي
ماهو براسيستي دان اينغ كنل دان اينغ جرون كدان اينغ سوده براسيستي
ستنه سوده لاول برمايه قال توانتفيري سينر بولن كملغ جهيا كفق اينغ
فقاسوه كنان واهي ماينغ سيافاحه يغ ادفوكن استنان يفديسه كفن قفارا
رومك برانيج كايدق دان داسم تفه براف كلونغ اينغ دان اينده
سكالي استنان سهنا ليهت مك سمه ماينغ ساممون توانكو توان بانو كفلا
ائبلاه استنان توانتفيري سينر سيمي دوي انق لينكن اينغ يغترس مات
منجادي استري توا كفد كنكن سلطان فكولون دولي بانكدا دمی
دغفر اوله توانتفيري سينر بولن كملغ جهيا اكن فركنان ماينغ اينغ
ماك بردير لينل دالم هاتين سراي برفيکر شورغ دريغن فانولته
فادورك كنكن اينغ تياد قرحه قلغ فكامل استناكو كران سيب اد
امسترين يغلانج جكلكو كوها درفدي مولان انكن منجادي دمکين اينغ
اين؟) نتنوله درفدي مولان تياد اكو ماري كليدوج بولن قرح نوا
اين برله اكو ماني براسم 2 اينكندا بونداقو اينفون افاته هندق دنناك
لاكي سودهنا دغن انتونغ نسيكو سبيل برلينغ 2 ابر مان ترنكفکن
انتونغ نسيمون مك سمله سوده لاول برنيته توانتفيري كفد ماينغ كنان

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
برجاء دمكينه حالن نكري ليندوغ بولن فدح نوا ايت مك ترهنتيله فركتزن جرون كلم دان نرغسلطان فقولون دولي بكندا ايت مك ترسوبونه فولوج فركتزن تروغ قفيفت هندق قرفسنن نية فؤولن (قولن)

أيت:

سيرمول مك ترسوبونه فركتزن تروغ قفيفت سنله باليقه درقد برثندغ ديسا ايت تياد براف لمان مك اداله كفدت سوات هاري تروغ قفيفت فون برسيتهله كفدت سكل اينغ فغاسونه كنن واهي ماتيغ سكلين اداله كنف هاري اين سيا هندق برلفسنن فأول (قول) ميها - ميها هندق نتورد توجه هاري توج مالم سيغ سام مالم سروف جاغنه سيف كرغ باغوكنن ميها داملاكى بارغسيف كرغ باغوكنن ميها - ميها هندق بونه دغن تياد فرقتسا ميها ريفكنا كفلان دغن فدغ بنتو الغ هولو سواس اين مك سكل اينغ فغاسونه تروغ قفيفت فون ماسيف 3 مفلكت ثاغن جارى ميسيسن داتس كفلا كنن سموفن نوانكو توان بانها كفللا يغمان تتنه فرتيته توان بانه كفلا ايت فانداتين كسامين جنوجوله دانس جمالا فانكما 2 همب بقتنا اين مك سكل اينغ قفيفت بتريته كفد اينفدنن سكلين ايت مك لالو تروغ قفيفت فون لفغوسون كسوك كدام ميلق قرافوانن لالو برادونه اي داتس بوق نيم دان بنلت مراق سرت دهاونس تاورو دوا بيله فدغ بنتو الغ هولو سواس سيله دنارهون دروسوفن كري دان سبيله دنارهون دروسوفن كانن لالو برادونه اي دان سكل اينغ قفيفسون ايت ماسيف 2 هابيس ديم بالك تياد براني برتوتر كاسر سهلك سيف سويله ددامن استبان تروغ قفيفت ايت.

القصه مك ترسوبونه فولوج فركتزن توانغتري سينر بولن كمبلغ جيهيا استري بتكدن فكولون دولي بكندا فون تلالو سوك ددامن جيتأ ددامن هتين سهاري 2 دودح برسوك 2 دغن سكل اينغ قفيفسون سوات فون بناد ككورهن اف 2 دبلا قلبيهارا اوله سلطان فكولون دولي بكندا دمكينه حالن كفف (نيف 2) هاري مك اداله كفدت سوات هاري دان سوات

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
بولون ڤون سمايله براسم ٣ فرميسوري توا دان ترلاولاك كاسه فرميسوري
تى اكن منتون ايت دان ديلاك دين سرموسكس دين سوله سوده. فكولونن دولي
بكندنا دان ترىوس فيفيف دان كلام جرون سوده برتمو بدين بوندان سكالین
لاؤو كبياره قول كايبرغ بالي فهفاد فقوه مسئلة سكل رعه بالا
دان منتري ميلاغو دان فقليما؟ سكالين هينکا دين رؤد فكولونن دولي بكندنا فون
براغتفننه ماسوک كدلام استنن دان ترىوس جرون كلام ڤون ماسیع٢
كبياليه كروه نفک كمغوف هلامن ماسیع٢ متنافکنن انغ فلاموسن
دان سغه متنافکنن استنن مك ادلونن سكل رعه بالا نتننا ماسیع٢ فون
كبياليه كروه١ مك واچنک اننن بسي اننن تمارا كون كميالي
كدائ لنجاجنن متنافکنن استننن سكالي دمکيله حانن ماسیع٢ اقيل
سغ هاري ماسوکنن مغافد فكولونن دولي بالي فيين اكغوف دمکيله
حانن نکري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا ايت مك فكولونن دولي بكندنا فون
قواره دانن تسخ كراجان دنگری ليندوغ بولن قدح توا دیايانکن
برگر لأوس سلطانن (فکولونن) دولي بكندنا دان ترىوس فيفيف ايتون
دیگرکن اوله بکنادا دان كلام جرون ايت ماسیع٢ دغن فلکت جاوان تن
ادلون اكن واچنک اننن بسي اننن تماراک ايت دیمونکنن كلك
نگفو سلطانن (فکولونن) دولي بكندنا ماجادي شهندر راج كوالا سفرت
مان فكرجاان دهولو كالا زمان مرحوم راج جاوا مك دقا بونن (دیقوبا)
اوله نوانتکو سلطانن فکولونن دولي بكندنا كفيدان سفرت مان كهنقفن
أيت مك سلفقت ڤون بريندهله كفیتو كوالا دتينن سكل انق استنن
دان سكل بسي مييابان دان دياباون ننجاجنن تماکن تين كك دان
كايف بسي ايتونن دسرهنن سلطانن (فکولونن دولي بكندنا) كفيدان مك
سلفقت ڤون قوارره دنالم فكرجاان ماجادي شهندر راج كوالا دنگری
ليندوغ بولن قدح توا حتى نكری ليندوغ بولن قدح توا ايتونن ماک النه
برمیه١٣ رامین دان سكل داکل ستري ڤون قوه ماسوک ماسوک برچال

Journal Malayan Branch | Vol. V,
يكدان دسمهين منجوجغ دوللي بکدنا سته سوده دالو بثور يكن مکعمن
دغ شکران کمباین کدالن نکری میکفن سکل دلی مینوبنکن فکولون
دولی بکدنا سنه سوده مستعیله سکلین الینین مک فنجاجف اس
لایفس موسین فون سرفه کداراتن فلاپونن مک فکولون دولی بکدنا
فون میاوا تورن توافتیری سیر بولین کمیلغ چهبا دان تروغ فیقت
کلم جرهون دان سملین دان سکل ادیا فنجاجف تیکبو بواه اینفون
هایبس تورن بلاک کداراتن سنه فکولون دولی بکدنا لاکی استري
چیججنه داراتن مک مرمی دان لیلا درفت کوت لیندوج بولون فدج توا
یریوزلیک کروف کرف تیاد ترکیا 20 سفیرت اکن تریاقی لاکون
لیندوج بولون فدج توا ایت دان دماهونکن قول اوله نوبت نفیری سروینی
بیشی دان کروغ فریرن فون دمالو اوروله مک بریهفونه سکل رعیة
ادی نکری لیندوج بولون فدج توا ایت کچئل تیکبو مودا هینا دینا فون
بریهفونه بلک مینوبنکن فکولون دولی بکدنا بالی دیرگ بریت
دیسی ایت مک مرمی درفت کوت لیندوج بولون (فدهج توا) فون تیاداله برقویس
لاکی بیین. تیبتان فول دماهون اوله نوبت نفیری هیک فکولون
دولی بکدنا ایت لفسووگه کدلام کوت نکری هیکین تایگ لفسوگ
کمرلیگی بوندان دان دیباوا استرین لفسووگ مرافین دیلی بوندان مک توالوله
سوکت بوندا فکولون دولی بکدنا ملیبنکن انفندی بالیک دغن سلامین
دان دیباوا استری توالولی بالیک فارس مک فریمسوری تاپ دقفون دان
دجیمون انفندی ایدو داکی استری ایت سرت بریشی 2 تیرکینکن مرحم
راج جاوا سرت بوندا تروغ فیقت جرهون کلم فون دالغه مئهافنکن
انفندی سکلین سرت دغن توالولی سومکیتا داکلی بیتین لالو دقفون
دجیمون مک اوله فکولون دولی بکدنا توافتیری سیر بولون کمیلغ
چهبا اینفون دودقله دمکلیگی فریمسوری توا دان دسره اوله فکولون
دولی بکدنا سکل اینغ تفاسوو مملیاکن توافتیری ایت دغن سجوکن
بتاف عادة استری راج 2 بیفرس 2 دمکنله حالن مک توافتیری سیتر

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
تمفت (د) يتيفكلكن فنفاجف دوا بواء ايت لالو ماسوق برلا بوه ددام فولو
ايت ستله دايهت اوله سكل رعبا يغفادالم كافال بسي تبغ تيك دان
فنفاجف نيباك نبغ تيك دان سكل كونقت 2 سلمفقت اكن فنفاجف
امس لافيس سواس ايت باليق درقد. نكري تنجولو فورا دغن تيا روسي
بنان دان مباها همه سها نرارلو بابق ايت ملك ماسع 2 فون ترارلو
سوكجتان نيد تكرير 2 لاكي ستله ايت ملك سلمفيت اوت بروهنةل كفدل
(فقولون) دولي بكدنا دان تروزو فيفيت لالو كمبالو كفنجاجفين فنفاجف
نمباك تبغ تيك ميدافتكن سكل انت استرين ستله سوه اداله سكرلا؟
دوا هاري دوا مالم لمان فنفاجف امس لافيس سواس برهمتي دولو
تمفت دتيكلكن فنفاجف نمباك تبغ تيك دان كافال بسي تبغ تيك
ايت ملك ستله كلفله ماسوق وقت دغن كبيك مك فقولون دولي بكدنا
دان تروزو فيفيت جرون كليم دان سلمفيت اوت بروهنةل ستله سوه
بريفته كنف بلاك سكلييين مك جرون خمنت تروزو فيفيت قون دبولوكركن
سأوه فنفاجف امس لافيس سواس دان سلمفيت فنفاجف ايت ملك ميدافتكن
نمباك دان كافال بسي تبغ تيك منوجو لاوت لتشارا هلوحان منوجو
نكرير ليندوج بولو فرذو دها دغن تمفيت سورق دكوه رنده كلاف كلر كليمت
كنكيت بوه كافال ايت ملك كفنجاجفين اوت دفنجاجف امس لافيس
سوانيه تيار تكرير 2 كريم قنقولون دولي بكدنا مفهيوركور هاني
tوانقحر سيئ بولو كيميل جهنا ايت مك براماجم 2 له لاكن اينغ دريا
دان اد برع ستقه برودوغي (برودوغي) دان بلالا دان اد برع ستقه دودوق
كيميس ريب دان ستدق بولا دان سوليج بسيي اد بلاك دان كوم
بسر جمالي راج كروفوق جراجف اد بلاك جفح كلت لاكون اينغ دريا
لاكون فيفيت بهام كاجوا كمكلنة حالن كافال تيك بوه ايت ترارلو
رامين دنتقه لاوت لتشارا ايت ملك افلون جرون دان كليم جاغن دكانت
لاكي سهفلك سبغ دان مالم دودوق براتدقي بابي لوب وأينغ دمكلنة
حالن مسريه 2 مك فيبله تروزو فيفيت تيار تكرير 2 كرين اي سودارا

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دولي بكندا مك سلميقيت فون براداغ سمهن سمهن سمهن نوانگو نوان
باتو كفتاه ادالة سك حال فرجاكاس؟ ايت سموان تلاه سيكله بلاك هان
فاتيك اينهه سجاه ين كورغ بك بلاك فانيك ايتون جاوا ايتوله ين كورغ
سلكيت ساف ناهو باررغكالي قوش رينس دلفه لاوت ليترا دنمله
هدنق فرجكي منجارين سمنه ددغ اوله فكولون دولي بكندا اكهن فرجتان
سلميقيت ايت مك تيه فكولون دولي بكندا سيكلره جوجك سيفرت مان
فركتان ايت سلميقيت ايت جكلو بندو يبفوله ابغ سلميقيت باوا انق
دابوغ بارغ دوا تيك ارتيكي كداران نكزيكي منجاري اكهن بك ابغ
سلميقيت ايت سمنه ددغ اوله سلميقيت اكهن تيه (فكولون) دولي بكندا
دمكن مك سلميقيت فون دباوا بالبه سكل انق 2 دابوغ يفمان ماكن
افيون جاوا ايت دا بيونغ سهمن توندا تاكيل كداران نكزيكي منجوج قورا
ستله سفته كداران لنغو سلميقيت فون برجالنه منجوج كفكي فسارا لاول
دنوجون دككي فاجج جنود لنغو سلميقيت داميلن قتي ايين جاوا
طبولنه فتي يفمان تاهه ايني سجاه ايت دباوا بالبي كنحفاجف اس
لافيس سواس داوسونغ دان دايندرو اوله سكل انق 2 دابوغ مك سوكاله
سلميقيت تياد تركرتان مك سهمن سومه مك سلميقيت فون ماسوق مغادف
فكولون دولي بكندا دفسمبهكن كنك سهمن نوانن نان كفلا
سقيرغ اين سومه سيف هايسب بلاك هان متيكني تيه نوان نان كفلا
سلميقيت مك تيه فكولون دولي بكندا جيك سومه سيف سكليمن تيديله
ابغ كفرد كنك يفباكيك دان ساحتنا فيسمهن كيت بلايره ابغ ستمه
سومه مك سميقله كفرد كنك يفباكيك دان ساحة فيسمهن مك تروغ
قيمتي جرون كم فون ديوفركن سومه فينلافاجف اس لافيس سواس ايت
درفو نكزيكي منجوج قورا ايت منجوج لاون دنوجون كنكري لنغو
بولن قديح نوا مك تراولوله لاجون فينلافاجف اس لافيس سواس ايت
سقيرغ اين سومه سيف المالي تياد برحتي لاكي اداله سكيران توجه
هاري توجه مال مك فينلافاجف اس لافيس سواس فون سميقله فقولون

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
الله هولو سواس ايت دتموحن ددام فكشن فشا ايت هايس سكعل رعية
بالأ تركرهت هايس لاري سرات 3 ماسوق هون فين اد اغ سته نيدد
 دق (تأناد) هندق لاري ايت هايس ماني دوبنون اوله سلمقية سرت تروغ
 فييغ امغت بروسورادا دوبوتن اسم سكعل الت سنجنا مك اداله سكيران
 دررق فكاي سمي رمغ جيجه كفلا مك هايس سكعل فكشن فشا ايت نكري
 تنجوج فورا ايت دياكرن دان درق وفيغ فكش بتدرم كون راج
 دان درمقس نيد تركرهت 3 لاكي بايقن بوله رمقاسن دان يغمان فمفوون
 ايت دتاون فيغ فكش هايبسله نكري تنجوج فورا ايت لاكسي سوف ميتة
 سوده مك سلمقية دان فكولون دولي بكننا سرت جرون كلم تروغ
 فييغ تون ماسغ 2 كمالية كنتاجنف امك لاكين سواس دغن مياو
 تاوانن دان هرت بدنا ترالو بايفن مك تشكل سفيلة فكولون دولي
 بكننا كنتاجنف (امس) لاكين سواس دباوان تايك سكل هرت بدنا
 رمقاسن دان تاوانن ايت مك توندفتري سينر بولن كمغ جهيا فون
 ترالولو هوكعيلا ددان هاتين مليباتن هرت بدنا تاوانن لاكي 2 فمفوون
 ترالو بايفن مك تروغ فييغ جرون كلم فكولون دولي بكننا سرت دغن
 سلمقية تون ماسغ 2 دودقته برهنتي برسوک 3 ماكن مونو برهمتيك
 لله بكس فقراغن اد سدقر ليه هاري ليم مالم هيلغله فييغ نكري
 تنجوج فورا ايت.

ملك تركستونه قول فكركان تروغ فييغ جرون كلم فكولون دولي
 بكننا سفهه حاجكاسن ليم هاري ليم مالم دودق برسوک 2 من ايت مك بكننا
 فون برتيه كفد سلمقية دان افق داوع 2 سكيمين كتان اين سلمقية
 بايقن ايت برسيف اكين سكل كليفافن كيت - كيت هندق برتيوق
 بالق كليندوغ بولن فده نا كران سكاكر لايم سوده سفيلة هونغ
 كيت دنكري تنجوج فورا هان تيغلك لاكي دوا فوركرا ايت ديلاكفهن
 كيت، تنددن كران لعالة سوده سها مشفاكلك فكري ليندوج بولن
 ايت اتهكيه اف 2 حالين شله ددرغر اوله سلمقية اكين نبته فكولون

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برسودارا ايت هاريون جاوه هاري لمڤو’ كنتيك مك فکلون دان نوان قنری فون ماسوق برادوله ددام کوروج برتدا دانس بوق تیلم بنتل سراک دان ماسن(2) فون ماسوقلره برادول ماسن(3) کدالم نتفن. حتى اد سکتیک لمان ماسن(2) ماسوق برادول ايت هاري قون سیفله ایم قون بركوکور موري فون میماج کیچق کیچ یوبی سواران فجر فون میفسش متهاری فون میالا مک تروق قیفیت کلم جرون فکلون دولی بکندا سرت سلمفیت قون بفونلله ماسن(2) بفکس دغن سکران لامل وفرکی ماسن(3)

حبیسه. مومک دفاقن تونفف مک ماسن سیملا ساسوه بسوسوه مک ماسن(2) فون میافد هیداگن ماکن مینوم جوکف کلی بیلاک سینه سوده ماکن مینوم مک ماسن(2) فون ماکیل عند فکاین قرغ سرت سجوکف دغن الت سنجان کریس فنفیج کریس فندق تومیرق لادا بادیق والی دان تمینغ لبیغ دان تومیرق قلغ بنتو الغ هوولو سواس فون سدیله داتفن معنی ماسن(3) سئنله ماسن(2) ماکیل مک وان جیک ایننت بی ایننت نامبک قون سیفله مک ایفون برجالنلی دهولو تونر درقد تناجفج امس لافین سواس ایت کران وان جیک ایت منجادی قلعیما قرغ سرت دغن کاله فرکسان لاکی برتانی تباد میلخفنک لاون لاکی دان مینی قون سفرت ایجوک کمبر تیک برجالنن ای سفرت کاچه متنا لاکی دان دباکنگ سلمفیت ایت. بهاروله تروق قیفیت امفت برسودارا برجالنن منجوگ کافنک قنارا اد سکتیک لمان برجالن ایت مک وان جیک تروق قیفیت کلم جرون سرت فکلون دولی بکندا فون سئفیلره ددام فکن قنارا مک وان جیک ایننت بی ایننت نمانک قون بترتفقیب سفرت کاچه دارا مک سکل رغی بالا سیم مایکو کلیف جینا بقاعدل مک تنکری نسیجف قورا قون هایبس ترکجون کنر ملیکی(مفتکیل) سفرت دم کورا لاکون دان سکنه ربه دان سکنه هابی لا ری جری برتی تباد کنگوهن هالا لاکن سئنله سوده سلمفیت بترتفقیب ایت مک سلمفیت دان تروق قیفیت جرون کلم فکلون دولی بکندا قون ماسن(2) فون بسیکف اکن دیرین لالو دهونرین قرغ بنتو

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
دوق برچاف بریک ۲ دنها میدن فقراتان ایت مک فکولیون دولی
بکنندا میسیحت ناشن استنین دبوان برچالن بالیک کنفاجاف اس
لایق سواس دا بریغ اوه تروغ فیت سملیقت کلم جرون اد سکنیک
لمان مک ماسیغ ۲ فون سمیله کنفاجاف اس لایق سواس انلو
نایک دوق ماسیغ ۲ کند نمختن سکنیک لمان هاری فون مالماه مک
ماسیغ ۲ فون سنتف مکن میتوم ستله سوده ماکن میتوم مک فکولیون
(دولی بکنندا) تروغ فیت سرت کلم جرون دان سملیقت فون دوشله
برچاف بریک ۲ مشواره اکن فریحال هندق کدومبوق فنن فارا
نکری توجو فونا ایت مک جرون فون برچالن افند تروغ فیت دان
فکولیون دولی بکنندا اکن تکل ماس هندق فرکی مکسیلتکن اکن ون
یچک تکل ترسیفت دجله توکون نیک ایت دان دبوان اکن توانفیری
سنیر بونیا کمکولج چیه ایت نایک کدارانگ کرکن فنارا فرکی برکول
کاین فونه کورا دان ریل افت ریل تو دکی "مامه کلیغ تو دان
سیها برچنجی هندق نیزکنک توانفیری ایک اندکی دان سیها (فننا)
تیقفوه کفیان نویه هاری سیها فیکر ایسولفه کرم توجه هاری
بلافسن ستله ددغ اوه فکولون (دولی بکنندا) دان تروغ فیت اکن
فرکتان جرون ایت مک ماسیغ ۲ فون سوک ترنتاوا ۲ دان کات تروغ
فیت جکلون کبیتو ایسولفه ایک هارین کیت فرستفیکن (اکن مقصود
مامق کلیغ تو ایت)

مک ادفون اکن ماقق کلیغ فون سدیاله برچوکر براند سکل
باوق ۲ بونل دادا دان دجوکن سکل دیسی جیفکون دیلیق هاری
منتینکن جرون دانغ دسفنکن سفکون سفرت مان فرکتان جرون ایت مک
کات فول جرون کند تروغ فیت ایغ ۲ ایسولفه ایغ کیت فرستفیکن
بنچنگ سیها دغن ماقق کلیغ ایت بیر داناهوکن دیرین دان داگوین راس
کیت روپوکن سکل کدسی "دان رومه کیت ریفسکن بیر هایبس سرت کیت
باکرکن کدین ستله سوده تروغ فیت دوق برچاف مشوارتنکن لیم

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تَقَبِّلْتِ كِفَّيَتِي بِرَسُودِيْرَا دَتَارَهُ اَوْلِه سَلَمْفِيْتِ سَوَاتْ نَمْفَتْ كَنِيْكَانُ دَمِي تُوَانْفِتْرُيْسِيْرُ بُولْنِ كِفْيَتُ جِهَيَا تُرْنَفْدُلْهُ كَفَّيَ فَكْلُوْنُ بدِنْدا دَانُ تُرْفُوْفُبِيْتُ كَلِمْ تُيْكَ بِرَسُودِيْرَا اَيْتُ مَكْ تُوَانْفِتْرُيْسِيْرُ فُونْ مَانِفْيِنْ بَاَكِيْكَنْ مِنْتُقْنَلْ نَمْفَأْيْنُ اَوْلِه سَبْبُ تُرْنَفْدُلْ اَكَنْ فَكْلُوْنُ (دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا) تُيْكَ بِرَسُودِيْرَا كَيْسِنُنْ بَلْسُ سَرْتُ كَاْسِبُ سَاَيِفْنُ كَفَّيَ فَكْلُوْنُ دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا اَيْتُ مَكْ تُوَانْفِتْرُيْسِيْرُ بُولْنِ كِفْيَتُ جِهَيَا فُونْ سَكْرَالْهُ دَاَبَأْوَانَ كَلْوَارُ اَيْرُ بَنْجَارْنُ سَارْيُ لَأِلَوْ دَفْرَجْقُنْ كَفَّيَ فَكْلُوْنُ دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا. تُيْكَ بِرَسُودِيْرَا دَانُ دَسْيُرْمُن سَرْاتَّ تْوَوْبُهُ سَكْلِينْنُ اَيْدُ سَكْتْكَنْ لَمَانْ سَلْنُهُ فَكْلُوْنُ دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا دَانُ تُرْفُوْفُبِيْتُ سَرْتُ كَلِمْ سُوْدُهُ مُقْتَأْيْنُ اَيْرُ بَنْجَارْنُ سَارْيُ اَيْتُ مَكْ كَنِيْكَانُ اَيْنَنْنُ تُرْنَفْدُلْهُ لَأِلَوْ دَفْرَجْقُنْ كَفَّيَ فَكْلُوْنُ دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا سَكْرَانْ سَرْتُ مَنْعُجُ سَتْنَانْ دَسْيُرْنَحُ نَاْكْرِيْنْ دَانْ كَاَكْانُنْ لَأِلَوْ تُرْنَفْدُلْهُ اَيْ كَنِيْكَانُ كَفَّيَ دَدْنِفْتْرُيْ دَانُ سَلْفُيْتِ سَرْتُ جَرْوَنْ دَانْ دَلْيَهُ اَوْلِه فَكْلُوْنُ دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا اَكْنَ تُوَانْفِتْرُيْ اَيْتُ دَدْنِفْنُ مَانِفْيِنْ دَغْنُ اَيْرُ مَنْانُ مَلَكْ تُرْفُوْفُبِيْتُ قُونْ بَرُانْ كَفَّيَ دَدْنِفْتْرُيْ سَرْاَيْنَ كَنِيْكَانُ سَكْرَغُ اَيْنْ كَاْنُ فَرْكَيْنَنْ نَفْكُوْ سَلْتُانْ مَهَا مِلْيَا اَيْتُ مَكْ جَوْاَبُ تُوَانْفِتْرُيْ سَيْنَر بُولْنِ كِفْيَتُ جِهَيَا كَنِيْكَانُ سَكْرَغُ اَيْنْ نَفْكُوْ سَلْتُانْ مَهَا مِلْيَا سُوْدُهُ مَاْئِيْنُ سُوْدُهُ مِهْلِيْنَ جِيَاَرْ دَاَبَأْوَ فُوْهُنْ فُوْكُوْ بوْغَا جَمْفَانْ سَرْتُ دَجْتَراَكْنُ اَوْلِهَ تُوَانْفِتْرُيْ دَرْقَدْ اَوْلِهَ سَهْفَقُنْ اَخْيْرُ سَلْنُهُ دَدْنُ اَوْلِهُ فَكْلُوْنُ (دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا) دَانُ تُرْفُوْفُبِيْتُ سَرْتُ كَلِمْ اَكْنَ جَرْنَا تُوَانْفِتْرُيْ دَدْنِفْنُ كَنْتُ سَتْنَانْ نَفْكُوْ سَلْتُانْ مَهَا مِلْيَا اَيْتُ مَكْ نَرَلْبُلُهُ كَاْسِبْنَ مَاسْيُغُ(٢) سُوْدُهُ مِهْلِيْنَ كَنْتُ سَتْنَانْ نَفْكُوْ سَلْتُانْ مَهَا مِلْيَا اَيْتُ مَكْ نَرَلْبُلُهُ كَاْسِبْنَ مَاسْيُغُ(٢) اَكْنَ تُوَانْفِتْرُيْ سَيْنَر بُولْنِ كِفْيَتُ جِهَيَا اَيْتُ اَدْفْقُنْ اَكْنَ فَكْلُوْنُ دُوْلِيَّبدِنْدا. بَاَكِيْكَنْ دَنْكَاتُ لَاْكِيْ تُوْلُهُ (ابْتْوْلُهُ) بَهْاَرَوْ دَكْتَهَوْنِ اَكْنَ دَيْبِرْنَ مَاسْيُغُ(٢) كَاْسِبْنَ سَفْكُوْ اَكْنَدَيْنُ سَرْتُ دَغْنُ تُوْكُوْ سَيْنَاَيْنَ دَدْنُوْمُ هَاَيْنُ بَرُاَكْنُ فَانْتُلْهُ تُوَانْفِتْرُيْ اَيْنِ كَوْ جَدْجَيْنُ اَيْ فَرْمُوْيرُ مَاْئِيْنَ دَدْنُوْمُ نَكْرِيْنَ لَنِدْوْغُ بُولْنِ قُدْحُ نْوَاَدِنْ فَانْتُلْهُ دَجْوُلْنُ اَكْنَدَيْنُ دَأْنَنْنَ تْحَتُ سنْنُهُ سُوْدُهُ مَاسْيُغُ(٢)

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
هانين دماكن أوله ايكن كران براف هاري سوده دوقد ترسيفت دجله نوكون ينكم ابت مكستنة دليت توس كران جروين اكن حال سلمفية يغدكمين ابت لالو جروين قون دينجو افيون جاوا ايت دبواون توران لالو دنيقد ماسوق كدام مولت سلمفية اد سكنيك لمان سلمفية قون براسالة
مايوق افيون جاوا ايت لالو سلمفية قون ملقوه (فلكقوله) دان سكل بانو 2 قون هابيس قفچه بنو تيد كنهوان حالا لالو جروين قون دوزين كاين فوته سكابو ايت دبوتين فاكی سلمفیت لالو سلمفیت نابقله دأات سفن كالف سمنف توندا ايت لالو داسبوغ اهله اينق دايوبغ بايقت كفتجاجف امس لافين سواس اد سكنيك لمان سمنف توندا اينقون سفتله كفتجاجف امس مك توانقشي سيبر بولن كمقلع جهيا قون نابقله دغن جروين دان سلمفیت كفتجاجف امس لافين سواس ايت مك سلمفیت قون (د) لفسون ماسوق كدام بيليوق لالو دافسون قليتا دأودون افيون جاوا نيفكلله توانقشي سيبر بولن كمقلع جهيا ايت سهفك دودق مناغيس مموق ابر مان توكفلكن اكن فروكولن دولي بكندا دان تروغ فيفت سرت دغن كلام بغ فيسدن دلغه ميدن لفراون ايت براف دچارين تيد ماهو برچوفا كران بلفكي سكل ماتسي برتندق 2 تيد كنهوان لاكن.

حتي تيد براف لمان وان يچک اتين بسي اتين تمباق قون
سودهله مفودوت افيون جاوا ايت مك وان يچک قون مفاجغة نووان قترش سيبر بولن سرت دغن جروين نايك كداراتن فرکي مچاري تروغ فيقت نيبك برسودارا ايت مك متحله سوده مك ماسوش 2 قون برسيلقه لالو تورن كدام سمنف كالف سمنف توندا لالو داسبوغ نايك كداراتن نلة سفتله كداراتن مك توانقشي سيبر بولن كمقلع جهيا جروين سرت وان يچک اتين بسي اتين تمباق قون برچالله دلغه ميدن لفوگان اد سكنيك لمان مك توانقشي برتکي برسودارا قون سفتله دتمفت تروغ فيقت نيبك برسودارا ربه فيغسن ايت كران تروغ

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كتفّن قناريا انتفأ تُفاد براف لمان برجالن ايت مك جرون دحن توان قناري سنور بولن كمبلغ جهيا فون سملقين دنام فنّن قناريا دباوانت جرون برجالن سرات 3 دنام فنّن دن سكف كدي 6 كمبلغ لالو ماسوفه سبوه كدي مامق كمبلغ تُوا اللالو جرون فون فنّنلاه كفّن قناريا ابت كتان مامق؟

جّك بوله دحن بولهن سهيا فينّنلاه برهونُغه كفّن مامق سبايتن كأين قوني سكدوبو دان دوبيت امّت توان نتني سلسي فكرّجان سهيا - سهيا ماري بابير بالبيق كفّن مامق دنلاكن اف بَين كهنقّدن مامق سهيا هندق نُوت بلال سنّن ددغ مامق كمبلغ اكّن فركنّن جرون ايت مك حواب مامق (كملغ) هي اديفكو جّك بوله دحن بولهن اف فون سهيا تياد بركنبدق سكينن سهيا هندق برلن سديركي ادفقو اديف فرميَّن (إيت) اف دحن اديفكو سوداراكي اتو بَيني سوداراكيحو مك حواب جرون ادفقو فرميَّن (إيت) سودارا جوجّك كفّن سها جّك مامق بركنبدق بوله سهيا كهَوبينن دِغلن مامق اكنتاّفين سهيا فينّنلا كتّفّن كتّفّن توجّه هاري سهاج سهيا هندق سيفّنن سكينن سنّن ددغ مامق اهول كملغ ابت اكّن فركنّن جرون ايت ترالوله سوكجيّن لالو دن دَبين كأين قوني دان ريد نوا كفّن جرون سنّن سود مك جرون دحن توانُفّري سنور بولن كمبلغ جهيا فون برجالن فوذ موجو لورغ توفّيق (إمقي) جيّن توا لالو ماسوف دنام كديّ جيّن توا سرت دَبين مايّن جَاوَا جوفّن كفّن بلاك ستّن سود مك دَبين جندو ايت لالو جرون دحن توانُفّري سنور بولن كمبلغ جهيا فون برجالن كمالّي كفتِّنجاجف امس لاقيس سواس انتفأ تُفاد براف لمان ايت برجالن ايت مك جرون دحن توانُفّري سنور بولن كمبلغ جهيا فون سملقين كفتِّنجاجف امس لاقيس سواس لالو دباوانت نور سنّن كالمغ سملقين تُوندا سرت دحن إنّق دايوغه لالو دكابو حن لالو دكابون كلبّي كولاّ دتوكون تيّك لالو دفايقت كالّه دنتين اير سوركيح اير سكينّك لمان اير فون تينَغَّله مك سلِّمِقّين فون تماقّله منان تركلغ 3 كأين باجو فون تيّاد (تَينَغَّلك).

Journal Malayan Br anch | Vol. V,
قادح تمكت مفكور بباوان ايت لالو دباوان كلموار تفكك ايت تفكك سلطان مها ملاية ضعف هندق منجولي كرتشن سلاه لاولو توانفري فون دهندكسن مفكور بباوان ايت دفروده قوبه محفاك ايت مك تفكك سلطان مها ملاية قون جانوهله دري انس قوبه محفاك ايت كيوسي ملوقور (ملوقور) اد سكينك لمان مك تفكك سلطان (مها ميليا) قون هيلاع جيهأ قادح جيوا دباوه قوبه بوفا محفاك ايت.

ستلله دليهت اوله توانفري سير بولن كميلغ جيهأ اكت تفكك سلطان مها ملاية سودة ملاك ايت لالو توانفري قون برجلاته باليه كفتنجاجيف امس لاقين سواس اد سكينك لمان توانفري سير بولن (كميلغ جيهآ) قون مسلقته دفتنجاجيف امس لاقين سواس لالو داميلين قدغ مودا لالو دقوهين بالبه جيون ايت دفروده سديكلالا ستلله سودة جرون فوليه باليه كفت النهارم سدريكان ايت مك توانفري قون برون كفد جرون كتان ابت ميكرغ اين اقلا عقل كيرا بجاما كيت هندق كتهويب سكلين سودارا كيت بغ ره دنته ميدن قيرجاغن دمان آ 7 تمقفن كزان يلكي تيديهن بووب لفسا دتمقته قدغ قيرجاين ايت دان ابغ سملهت قون سودة دليمفر اوله تفكك سلطان مها ملاية كلاووت لتنا لترسفت دجله نوكن تيك ستلله ددغ جرون اكت كرتشن توانفري سير بولن كميلغ جيهأ ايت مك كات جرون سملو توانك توان باتو كفلا اداك اكت فيك كتيل ككبلو بوده امييل ابغ سملهت نداد داي اوڤيايله يغ كيت كتهويب اكت سكل سودارا كيت ايت كزان ابغ سملته يغ نوكلو ريبة دمان آ 6 ككلو يكينو بقيله كيت اختبارك كيرا امييل ابغ سملهت دهولو سمله سوده توانفري سير بولن كميلغ جيهآ قون بركان قول كفد جرون ككلو يكينو بقيله كيت فرگي كفت سلارا كيت جاري كايين قوته سكايو دان ييل امته ريل توا كران سها هندق بوات فولينك كنكل سودارا كيت ستلله سوده قوتسله كيرا بجاما توانفري دنن جرون ايت لالو كدوا 24 قون تايله كداراتن لالو برجالن منوجو

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ناهو كله ابلغ كران ابلغ سلمه سوده. بنوت دان اي ماسوق دسه
انق راج ليندوب بولن دقح توا كران سكل فكرجوان فرغ ايت أي
تفكول بلاك ابيله بين بغ سها تبغي امي امي ماري جوك
كننجرغ فورا اين سكارغ اين يباروله راس فواس دهاني سها سره
دكرل اوله تفكو سلطان مها ملبا اكن فركتام توانقري سيبر بولن
كلساغ جها ايت توانقني امت سركيجا دملا دهتين دسقك
توانقري سيبر بولن كميلغ جها ايت برستيا سفكو بردندي سنغله
أرس دملا دهتين سنغه سوده دوبدق بركات؟ ايت اد سكيس لمان مك
كاس توانقري كفند تفكو سلطان مها ملبا كنان ابلغ؟ جكي ابيه
سماك كلاس سيلاله ايت تفكو اميلك بوزا جمفقاك ايت كفند
سها كران ترانالإبي بسن هندق منجو بآهون سفاي بوله مفيغلقن
لينه نالز سب برف لمان سوده سها تباد فوره موبتيحن سنغه ددغر
أوله تفكو سلطان مها ملبا اكن فركتام توانقري ايت مك تفكو سلطان
(مهامبلا) فون توانقلي سوك هاتين سرت دغين كسين بسن مندغر
فركتان توانقري ايت لامو بتغون هندق تابيك فوكوه بوزا جمفك
ابت دغين سنكل ايت سنغتان كريس تفهج كريس فنديد اد بلاك سنغه
دبيجت توانقري اكن حال تفكو سلطان مهاملبا ايت مك كات توانقري
ابغ 2 جكي ابغي تياد هارف دكست سها افاك كونان ابلغ هندق باوا ماسوق
كذالك كون بلوفيها ابغيه ابلغ بوغ دكست سها تياد كون لاثي
دبلا نارو جكي ابغي تياد هارف كفند سها سنغه ددغر اوله تفكو سلطان
مها ملبا اكن فركتام توانقري ايت مك تفكو سلطان مها ملبا فون
دبوكان سنكل سنغتان دان دوفيمين بت فيفكغ لامو دافوكهن دايس
روين توانقري سنغه سوده دبوكان سنكل سنغتان ايت لامو تفكو
سلطان (مهامبلا) فون تايغله فوكوه بوزا جمفك ايت سنغه سوده تفكو
سلطان مهامبلا تابيك فوهن بوغا جمفك ايت مك توانقري فون دراسان
دالم بيت فيفغلك تفكو سلطان مهامبلا ايت لامو برتموله سيجي، جميل

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
جيك اتين بي اتين تيبت نادي دينين فقراشفي فاتيك ليه تواننتري
ايت نابك كداراناك اته كمان فركن فانيك سكلين اين تياد كهنوبن
سته دعهو اوله تفكو سلطان مها مليا اكن فركنان انت؟ دايوغ ايت
لالو تفكو سلطان مها مليا فون دنايتفن بايي كداراناك دجارين ايكوت
سكف تابي فنتي ايتت تياد برزمو جويك دان هابيسله سكل انق كايو
باكو دان نفر ايت دجارو اوله تفكو سلطان مهامليا دالبجفن كلاوت
سهيكت هايس مناجدي قاذغ اداله سكيك لمان مك تفكو سلطان
مها مليا فون برتموله دغن تواننتري سيبر بولن كميلج جهيا ايت
دودي دياوه فونا بوغا جمافاك دغن متوفر ديرين سراي منافيس
مبيوان اير مك تفكو سلطان مها مليا فون برتان كفد. تواننتري
كلان توان سكارغ اين توان هندق لاري كمان دان مفاكاك دودي دغن
متوفر ديري اين مك جواب تواننتري سيبر بولن كميلج جهيا بوكله
سها هندق لاري كمان سب سها تابك كداراناك كران مها تاكورت
ميثا ايرغ بفرغ ايت اداله نية دهاني سها - سها هندق ماسوق
كدالك كوت مدافعت ايرغ جويك سها هندق برخجك كتفد ايرغ برغل
ائي راج ليديغ بولن نيبات اناي دانس سها دان هابيسله ايه بوندا
سها دان سكل ايرغ فافسوه دان رعبه با تتنوا سكلين هايس دوبنن
دان نكري فون هايس روسق. بناي مناجدي قاذغ جارق قاذغ تاكور
دان براف لاكي تواننتري ايت ايرغ مانيك؟ ستله ددغه اوله
تفكو سلطان مها مليا اكن فركنان تواننتري ايري لمق مانيك ايت مك
واس سكولا سكل سندو انجكنان دسكلان سفكوه تواننتري سيبر بولن
كميلج (جهية) ايرغ برضيا برغدندي لاحو تفكو سلطان فون مرجه اكن
ديرين ديربان تواننتري سيبر بولن كميلج جهيا كتان مفااقلها ادينيا توان تيكل مناجدي
فركادونه ايت تياد ماهو ميني تامو كفدل ايرغ دنكرك تنجوج بوه اين
مك جواب تواننتري سيبر بولن كميلج جهيا تياد سفااقلله يغبوله ميري

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فأنت بسي انتن تماكك سرت تفكو سلطان مها مليا فون دوق دوق بركاها
ذلته ميدن قفرانون برسان نباد برتيواسن لاكي بيراف برترمر بركرجوه
دان برتندغ سفق سرت برهمقوق دان برنتنق برهمققس نباد تركيرا
إذا السفه هارا لمان مك وان جيكي انتن بسي انتن تماكك فون
برسالله لته مي ديرين سب كتاكه افيون جاوا مك تفكو سلطان
مهامليا فون دفلكن اكن سلمحت ايت لالو داليغ (د/أ المواد لياتارا دفيستو
كولا مك سلمحت فون جاتوهلن دالم لأو لالو ترسفت دجله توكون
نيك نيد بوله بركرق لاكي دان اقبل افير فاسغ تفققمله اي دان افيل
اير سورونه تيمبولله تمقق منتان تركليف 2 سهاج دمكيه جاحان وان
جيكي انتن بسي انتن تماكك ايت مك ادقون اكن تفكو سلطان مهامليا
سلبه سوده داليغك انكن وان جيكي انتن بسي انتن تماكك كاها لأوت
لتراثا ايت مك تفكو سلطان مها مليا فون دلسوغن نايكي كفتخبجف
اسم لافي سواس ايت دان دجارين اكن دانونفرني سيرن بولن كمبلغ
جيكي ايت هابس سرات 3 دالم تفخبجف ايت نيد برجهفانا لاكي سنه
(اب) تفكو سلطان مهامليا فون دبليه (كن (دانونفرني) ككل سكل انق
دا بوغ برنيكل دالم تفخبجف ايت كنان كمانه فركن توافنترني سيرن
بولن كمبلغ جيكي اين مك سمبه سكل انق دا بوغ سمون توانيكو انتهله
فاتيكي نيد كنقوي كمان فركن اداله تكلا توانيكو برهادغ دغن وان

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
بكنّده برتيم 2 من ايت ملك فكولون دولي بكنّده فون ترسالله لفكولون
اللو تركن كريس تفكو سلطان مها ملبا. ايت دروسو مك فكولون دولي
بكنّده ربهله لالو فيفسن. تيا يسركم دربين. ستله دليه دايه اوله تروغ.
فيخت اكن حال فكولون دولي بكنّده ايت مك تروغ فيخت فيون تمشيلله
كيهاتن تفكو سلطان مها ملبا. ايت لالو. دنتكين. دغن قرط، بنتوه الغ
(هولو) سوا سو فسوكو 2. هاتي كناله تفكو سلطان مها ملبا. ايت اكانتهفي
نياد منجادي اف كنالن كران ياوالا (ن) تيا ددالم بادن (بند) بيراف.
كالك فيي فينز فون لالو هيدوف كمبال كرمان. بيراف دتيك اوله تروغ.
فيخت هابس سك سنجتان تيايد منجادي اف مك ددالم حلد يفمكين
إي ايت كرك. تروغ فيخت فيون ترسالله لفكوس فيخت تفكو سلطان مها ملبا
إي لالو. كنالة ددالم سدكيك مك تروغ فيخت ربهله فيفسن كران.
تولاول كران. اكن كريس تفكو سلطان مهاماليا. ايت ستته دليه اوله
كلم اكن سوداران ربه ايت لالو. كم تشكيله برتيم دغن تشكيله
سلطان مها ملبا ايت أت سكيك لمان مك كم كون. فيفسن كون ربه
برنديه 2 برتيم سودارا. ستته دليه اوله وان. نيشين بني. اتتن
نمباك مك سكيم فون دهدالله. دغن تشكو سلطان مها ملبا ايت لالو.
برتيم دان برتيم 2 اكن قرغ سام تيا (بر) تياوين مك اوله سكيم ديس.
فيي فلن تفكو سلطان مهاماليا ايت لالو. دمفسن كيومي. نيايد جوك منجادي
إف دان تفكو سلطان مه كمين جوك براف دهشور دا (ده). همفسن
إي كن سكيم فيي فون تياكين. نيايد جوك منجادي اف مك اوله سكيم دفغن.
تفكو سلطان (مها ملبا) ايت لالو. دمفسن سكير. 2. سبوز مات مندغ.
دستاه جانو ماء سكيك لمان تفكو سلطان (مها ملبا) برلا 4.
ترذي جوك. دهدافن سكيم دان براف دباليغ اوله سكيم.
إي كن تفكو سلطان مها ملبا. ايت. سكيم جوك ترذي دهدافن.
دان سكيم فيي فون. كمين جوك دباليغ اوله تفكو سلطان مهاماليا
برسام ثياد كنيواسب ستله دليه اوله. نوانتر سيبر بولن.

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
دان جرون كليم فكولون دولي بكندا دان نتروغ قفيت دان فكولون دولي
بكندا دان جرونج كليم مك مك ماسيلغ(2) قوف برسيفته آكن ديرين سرت مامكي
جوكت كني كنه سنجبت لالو مملومنك نايك كداراتن ادقون آكن
جرونج ايت ايفون هندي نايك جوكت كداراتن مك اوله نولانشي
ستر بولن كميلع جهيا لالو دنتوفون كفد جرونج – جرونج فن مجاجدي
قينغ مودا تروقبون 2 تيدا بوله نايك كداراتن هان نتروغ قفيت دان
سلميقت دان فكولون دولي بكندا دغن كليم كمكتأ اورغ سهجالة يغ
نايك كداراتن مداف فرغ دغن فغكو سلطان مها ملبا نبردمت توميك
دولي بكندا قوف برهادقله دغن فغكو سلطان مها ملبا لالو برديم توميك
دان برنتكن قلغ دان برديم كريس اد سكبتاك لمان فكولون دولي

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
كون جوكرف دفعه للسنجان دلهمت توميفرت بوغأ لالغ دانوعية بالان ابت سفرت لأوت لاكون ادفوون اكن تفكو سلطان مها ملبأ سنته كايسوفنج هارين درقد فاكشي 2 مك تفكو سلطان مها ملبأ فون برسيلكما كايسوفر فيجك فكتاين لالو دفاكين سمهل سلوار تفكيروض راكي جوا تنغ امس بركوكبات دري تفني لفسوغ تفشي لاو دفاكين فون سمهل كملوه بوكين سترا لالو داميل سمهلي باجو سروسه بوغأ سروج كنمج براونر دللفغ دادا سنته سوده داميلن فدغفور جوتم دكاجيت (دكاجيف) ديفلغن داميلن فول سمهلي كاين جاوي (جاول) تليفوق (جاول) تليفي ديبن سور دللفغ دي لالو دواوت لاقيق الت سنجان كريس فدغق كريس فتغج بترافخ (پرترافن) امس برسيل سواس دان دللفغ سيله دغب بتوه الالغ هويل سواس ذاتغن ادفوون اكن تفكو سلطان مها ملبأ ابت يوان تيااد دلالم بادن دياو دللافو دلالم جمبول كايدغ دايوكن دالو بت ديفلغن دان سنته سوده كايسوفر ابت لالو سلطان مها ملبأ فون دكناكن جماانن مهکون تيك فتك سنته مانا ملباك قون ديفلغن مارا اهمت فوله اهمت ابت اداله كورغ سديدیکي بسر بيجي لادا اكتانفك تفكو سلطان مها ملبأ ابت اوروغ فکرکس لاکي كاکه براني تيااد (د)فولن سنته سوده مك تفكو سلطان مها ملبأ فون تورنه دهادفا سنته لاو دکندراین ميکروکودا قوته برقان امس دان برقاوبع قرطاس کونيق مطوج فینتو کوت فنوهه دا ابرغون اوله سکلن رعیه بالانتران دان دمغدن دان تفكيروض جادي جوچق اند سنجان سنته ابت كندغ تابوه فون دنالوله کلک کمفتا دان تفكول تفجي 3 فون برکبارلما دفینتو کوت دان سنجان سفرت ددف تنيغو خنچر لصيریپسی فون برسيلغ ميلق قنوه سپق ینلو کون دان رمبو توميفرت سكل هلبالغ سفرت مان بوغأ لالغ قنوهه دفینتو کون اب سفرت لالت برجان متوهج فینتو کولا تان تمفت فنجاجف امس لاپس سواس برلاپوه مك سنته دلبيت اوله تروغ فیقت دان سلیفت

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
ماري ددالم نكري سودارا همب اين جكمو اد فنجاغن توناغن توان
و فلسي بين بولن كمبلغ جيفيا اين سيلاله سيف دغن ات سنغنان ماري
اميل اكوس تولينفنري ايت جكمو تيد بت هنديف مياوا بالين كنكر
بيت لبدوغ بولن فدغ توا اينيله بيغ بين بري سورة كفند سودارا بيت
تفغو سلطان مها ملبا بيغ فهراهون كاذه فركاوس سيلاله (داتغ) دغن
سکران جاگن دبوات الافاکن ادان.

حتي سنه ددغر اوله تفگو سلطان مهمايليا اکن بوبي فرکاشت ادل
سورة (فكولون) دولي بکندا ایت مت تفگو سلطان مها ملیا فون ماره تیاد
ترکیرا 25 خمر قادم ورن موکان مندفرکن کان توناغن سود. دبوا اوله
فكولون دولی بکندا راج لبدوغ بولن فدغ توا ایت لاو تفگو سلطان
(همايليا) فون بریتیه کفند اپوسن ایت کنک هی اپوسن کمبالیه اگکو
دهولو کنککن کفند فكولون دولی بکندا ایسوک هاریلک اکو هنلدق فرکین
سیبوتن دغن ات سنغنان جاغنلن ای شک والق دهایی لاکی سنه ایت
مک جوروباتو دوا سودارا فون میبی دغن ناکونن لاو برومون فولغ
کتفیجاحفص اسی الافین هواسن مندلات فکولون دولی بکندا ایفت
برسودارا سرت سلمفنت دفرممبکن سنفرت مان؟ فرکاشن تفگو سلطان
ماها ملیا راج تنوگر فورا سوات فون تیاد تیفکل لاکی سنه ددغر اوله
فكولون دولی بکندا دان تروغ فلیح سرت جرون کل دان سلمفنت اکن
فرکاشن جوروباتو دغن جورومودی ایت لاو تروغ فلیح میبری تینه کفند
سکلین اورغ 25 سورد سیف ات سنغنان جاگن دبوات الافاکن.

سرمول مک توسپتلت فرکاشن تفگو سلطان مها ملیا ستفیکل
اوپوسن ایت لاو سلطان مها ملیا فون میبری تینه کفند سکلین منتیر
تمفگوگ بندھارا سرت دیچ 3 سکلین دسرون سیفکن ات سنغنان
سرت مفرهکن سکلین رعیہ تتنوان دغن سکران سنته ددرف اوله دمغ
تمفگوگ کنک تینه راجان ایت لاو کلمارلے دغن سکتیک جوکر دکرین
سکلین رعیہ بالان فون بھرموقولے تئو مسق دیفنتو کون همفک کدالم

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
بكندا فون برتية كفد تروغ قثبت دسورهن بوات سفنجق سورة كفد
راج تفكو سلطان مها ميلة ستنه سودة مك تروغ قثبت فون دبواتله
سفنجق سورة ستنه سودة دسورهن جوروبانو دان جورومودي سلمنقت
باوا سورة ايت فرسينهن كفد راج تنجوغ فورا مك جوروبانو دان
جورومودي فون مييوبوت سورة ايت لالو ميب مك كاكل دنيو دبوب
سودة لالو دوتورنه كسمن كالغ سفنجن توندا لالو دديو يو اوله اتغ
اد سكبوكت لمان سفنجن ايتغ مييوبو كداراتن مك جوروبانو دغن
جورومودي فون ناينك كداراتن نكري كتنجوغ فورا لالو برجالن
منوجو كوت تفكو سلطان مها ميلة.

ماك اداله كفد كتبيك ايت تفكو سلطان مها ميلة فون كلماور
كفسين اكغوغ فون سدنه دادوه داتوه تفوكو فسمن سمة بندارا
فونو سنج دغن رعيه تمنتان مك جوروبانو دغن جورومودي فون ماسوقله
كمالك كوت لالو لفسنجن كفسين اكغوغ ستنه مكسمي ايت بوج
راج تنجوغ فورا لالو دفسمينه كفد راج تنجوغ فورا مك تيبه راج
(تنجوغ فورا) هي اوتوبن سورة دري مان ستحن مك سمي اوتوبن كداوا ايت ايثل
توانكو سورة درد فكولون دوبويا دبكندا راج ليندوغ بولن قدل توا ادفو
سورة ايت لالو دسمبون ايت تفوكو دفسمينه كفد دولي تفكو سلطان
مها ميلة مك تيبه راج تنجوغ فورا كفد دانوه ميتي بجاله دانوه
منيرلي بوله كيت دغر اكن بوبن مك داتوه فرانه ميتي بوبن (تفكو)
سلطان مها ميلة لالو دوبوك سورة ايت سرة ديجان دمكك بوبن سلام
تعظيم درف جي بونكولون دوبويا دبكندا كراجتان دنقري
لنغوغ بولن قدل نوا سفنجن كفد سودارا بيت تفكو سلطان مها ميلة كراجان دنقري
تنجوغ فورا احوال اداله سدارغ اين بيت ماري دنقري جوره مفقاليه
نانه جانا سرت اد بيت مياوا ماري توانقتي سيبر بون كصل بجا ايت
فترا راج جوره مفقاليه نانه جانا كران بيت اد منغ خبر كات اد
فنجان توانقتي ايت دنقري تنجوغ فورا اين - ايتيله بع بيت ماسوق

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فركيّ لفكرة ذهولو تكري تنجوج فورا إبت ستله سوده، فوofi كيوا 2 ايت ماق يروغ فيته فورة يرتن كنفت سلمتيت كيت كي 2 جتشكو فيتا فريكي تنجوج فورا سوكلين قراهلو 2 كيت اين يابيك باوا سكلينياكاه اتو كيت هندق تيفنكل ستيفهكه كيوا بابي سايت فرموفان 2 اين مك جواب سلمتيت سيقوكبو توانكو توان باتو كفا فد كيوا 2 فانيكي همب يفنوا 2 اين اداله سكل قراهلو 2 دان جوج سابوق اين دان سكلين فرموفان 2 بايقنه كيت تيفنكلكن دان كيت سليندوغ ذهولو مان 2 هان كيت باوا فليجاجف امس لافيس سواس يبادو سواه دانا واكي توانثر سيئر بولن كيميلغ جها اين كيت باوا برسام 2 بوله كيت مهتريكن كند تيفنكل سفان مها ميليا جتشكو اي بيركيدنج بوله اي ماري (اميبل) ديلام تاغن كيت داناوا جتشكو كيت هيلغ حيا فادم باوا بولهيله اي اميبل كران سوده كيت باوا هنتر دكت دي اداون سكلين اورغ 2 بات كيت هندق باوا فريكي برسام 2 ايت كيت باوا اورغ بيركيل بلاك ستله ددغه اوله فكولون دولي بكندا دان تروغ فيته جرون كلام سكلين فون بركنل سفورت مان كيوا 2 سلمتيت ايت مك تيبه فكولون دولي بكندا كنفت سلمتيت ايتود سافنشر ستور مان فركنان اتغ ايت جتشكو يكيتو بايقله كيت سيف سكلين كيت فريكي بر دغنا سكران ستله سوده مك سلمتيت سر متن دق دا يبوجن جوروبانو جوروبودي فون تايقله كنفتاجف امس لافيس سواس دان تروغ فيته جرون كلام فون برسيله دان قراهلو 2 جوج سابوق سر فرموفان 2 ايت دينفنجيرا ديجشان لاوتن جوهر مكافيه إيت متن سوده كنفت كيت يباجيك دان ساعه يفسيرن مك فكولون دولي بكندا تروغ فيته سر سلمتيت جرون كلام فون دوبشن كروه فين ماجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت لالو برلا برله كلاوو لتئارا منفو توير تنجوج فورا سف (سام) مالم سروف برلا إيت اداله كير 2 توجه هاري لمان فينفاجف امس لافيس سواس ايتقول سميله كننجوج فورا لالو ماسوق تروص كدام كوالا لالو برلا بو ستله سوده مك فكولون دولي Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
قولو: 22. ما معه ميورك. همه تواناقتري سينر بولن كبلغ جهيا إيت
ملك داكل حال يقدمكين ايت تواناقتري سينر بولن كبلغ جهيا إيتون قيقا ضوء ايت
دومير اوله كطولو دوالي بكنذا دان دوالي برينين سكنف؟ قولو 22. دان تواناقتري سينر بولن كبلغ جهيا إيتون تواناقتري تولانو كاسيه ماينين اكن
ككلو دوالي بكنذا إيت مك اداله كبر! توجه هاري لمان ككلو
دوالي بكنذا دان تروغ فييت جروهن كلهم سغر دغن سلميفت سكلين
كلو دوالي بكنذا إيت مك إيت براين ميكان هاني تواناقتري سينر بولن كبلغ جهيا
إيت.

ملك اداله كفر سوات هاري تروغ فييت ستر ككلو دوالي
بكنذا دان جروهن كلم دان سلميفت دودي بيزير 22. هنديه بلى إير كساماتي
كنتكري فيندود بولن قيل نوا مك إيت تروغ فييت قون برين كان سلميفت
كنك انغ بيكاسان سكارغ اين كيت سكلين هنديه بالليغة كليتكدودغ بولن
قدح نوا دان تياداكه اد مونغ فيتونغ نكري جكلاو اد بايقله كيت كيرا
بلاير بير سليكسن دهولون ساغاي تيد كيت فايه بالين كنتكري كيت مك
جوالي سلميفت اداله نوا فليشا كيت تروغت دنكري نينغوع قونا دان
راجان برامن تفكو سلطان ما ميا ايت فنيعان تواناقتري سينر بولن
كبلغ جهيا إيتونشن. درفد كجيل هفوك سيفي قوه دارا اكتباين
سب ايت تياد ارمكلي سيب تياد بولنة لاكي بلنجان سفرت بوغوا رقنا
مالا دان كاله قوته يغدو دنكري فيغيا بيكالا إيت مك سكارغ
ابن جكرو ايت كتهور كات تواناقتري سينر بولن كبلغ جهيا اين اد
داكل دنكري كيت تياد دافث تيدنولا ايت فركيين فرغ كنتكري كيت
كران تفكو سلطان ما ميا إيتون سثورغ راج بينت بلغ جوك ستله
ده الغر تروغ فييت سكلين مك إيت كطولو دوالي بكنذا سفكوه جوك
 Arlington | Royal Asiatic Society.
السماحة ملك جرود فون دياها، نائب اكن توانفنتري
سيثير بولن كميلغ جهيا ايت كفتجاجيف امس لافيس سواس لالو دياوان
لفسحون كدام كوروغ بروندا تمقت فكولون دولي بكندا سماحة ملك جرود
قنري سيتر بولن كميلغ جهيا نائب كفتجاجيف امس لافيس سواس ايت
ملك توانفنتري فون دودفله ددام كوروغ بروندا سماحة ملك جرود نيبك هاري
لالو جرود فون دياها، نائب اكن توانفنتري كمك كولا سماحة سليمي كمك كولا تروغ
فوقا، سماحة برمييلونه جين ايت مقين مقين بنيغ جين ايت مقين فولا ايت بروغ
فوقا سماحة برسيمويلا جين ايت مقين مقين بنيغ جين ايت مقين فولا ايت بروغ
كانت تروغ فيكيف هي كامو سكليين كنان اين هاري سميشه ماس انكو
بروغيدي دن ميك (ميكا) سكليين اكو هندق سرهكن كوت جوهر ميكياله
نانا جانا اين سكالي اين انكو ترممالة سكليين مك جين امت فولوج
امفت فون دنيسていました اكن كوت جوهر ايت سماحة ملك تروغ فيكيف
دان كفتجاجيف نماكين تنيغ تنيك سرت كافلل بسي تنيغ تنيك سرت براف
فول فوادو كميلغ مييبريتكن كفتجاجيف امس لافيس سواس فايو كولا كوراله
درفكد كولا جوهير ميكياله نانا جانا ايت برلاير منوجو لأوت لنتارا دان
افيل بروجوما نلمق انتو فولو، نين بمقت ينيك ايت مقين مقين ايت مقين
فولوج سرت فكولون دولي بكندا سكليين بركAINS ميك هاني أدوفون
اكت توانفنتري سيتر بولن كميلغ جهيا سماحة ملك جرود ماسوكي كدام كوروغ
بروندا مك فكولون دولي فون ماسوكي كدام كوروغ بروندا ايت موجيج
اكت توانفنتري ايت بلك توانفنتري فون سباركي متغيين تيب توركاي23
ملهيف فكولون دولي بنكدا دان دويمك اوله فكولون دولي بنكدا دان
براف قركانير بيله ليبور ميكانكن هايني توانفنتري ايت تيب براف
لماك مك توانفنتري سيتر بولن كميلغ جهيا فون بيارورا هيلغ سدييكت
درفكد منجيكس تركفنن ايه بنويدة سب دهيوري اوله فكولون دولي بنكدا
دان تروغ فيكيف دان جرود مكل دياوان بروسك23 من بركAINS سكلين

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.,
كيت بالق كنجزري لندوغ بولن قد ح نوا تا يندا بغي دوا فرا وا إي موده
جوك كيتي منجاري أكايدي جاكو بكينو جاك سفكوه توانكو ين دق
منورت قائكت يايقه كيتي سيف دعه سكان كيتي بوله كلوار برا بر
جايا باتي (بري) برسام 3 دعه اورغ يغ ين دق بالق كلي دوغ بولن قب
نو اي ستيله دغر اوله توانقيري سينر بولن كملع جها مكا توانقيري
سينر بولن كملع جها مكا بريفيه برسيفنة للا مكا بركفو جيزندي ناتر كونغ برسومق اينن رفنا جمرلغ فيلكهن رملغ دادان ينغل
ربوتو باتي جايم سليو دسله سوده مكا كيوك كنف ين ين
إدقلو انن توانقيري سينر بولن كملع جها ين ستيله مكا كيتي ات
مايكن بربنده ايكي فارن سقيرن بولن إمك بيل بارسيون روقان
اكتناكي سليكي كنات ين ألوا بيك مناغيس انن ين
بونداني سلونه مكا توانقيري سينر بولن دغر جرون فون تورنله
دري انس مهليكي ات مكا توانقيري مناغيسله راس سايتو هاتين ين دق
منحغلكن مهليكي ات تمساحن فول ترنغف كين ابندان مكا توان
قئري سينر بولن كملع جها مكا فون برجلان ايكوت بلاك جرون لاب
سفي كفيتو كوت لر مكا كل كلاك لمان برجلان ات مك جرون دغر توان
قئري سينر بولن كملع جها مكا فون سرغن للا سيفك دايلا اير ديففنك
جاوا دوجن فكل فنار تمت فنجايف إيم بلبايو كم مك جرون
فون ديفنجلن انن ات دايوجن دسوحن فركي كات كف تراوغ فيت
دان كم سرت كولون دولي بكندان برايور دوجن كردو فنجايف إيم لافيس
سواي ات كران ين دق دباوان اتنيكي توانقيري سينر بولن
ايت كفتايف إيم لافيس سواي ستيله ات انن دايوجن فون
دوفسمكين سقر دان كر دن كيفرد كولون دولي بكندان دان
تروغ فيت سكمين مك كولون دولي بكندان دانن كبره
فركي كلافك بي تيغ نيك سرت ماساي (3) موجي 7 جرون كات كولون
دولي بكندان سكمين كنان قندي إمت ابغ جرون برمي فين بالق مات سرت
قندي قندهوان ميبي ماسوق دهاتي توانقيري إمت.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
لمبتوته هاتين سررت جاتوه دغن اين مان سراي بركات كفد جرون
سكاراع اين جك اين جرون تياد باليق كيلندوغ بولن فدح توا كمتواله
ابغ هنديق فرككي ميلاوا ديري اين اغ مك جواب جرون فانياه هندق فرككي
تياد نتنو هندق دكتاناك لاكي دان دوبيق اوله جرون اكن توافترر
سيرن بولن كميلع جهيا ايت دغن براف فركتان يغ لمه لسبوت دان
فركتان يغ بلس 2 سفاي دماسوق هانى اوله توافترر ايت مك نوان
فري سيرن بولن كميلع جهيا فون ماسوق هانيله مندغر اكن فركتان
جرون لاو توافترر سيرن بولن كميلع جهيا فون بركلاله كفد جرون
كتان اين 2 جك اين اغ جرون هندق بون هسب فون بون سهما اين
برسوم 2 جك اين اغ جرون هندق بون هسب فون بون سهما اين
كلم مازى هندق اميل سهيا - سهيا تياد ماهو متروتن تمسانم قول فكدولون
دولي بكدا ايت فوتسلاه سكاى 3 سهما تياد ماهى كران ايناله يغ مروستك
نقرى سهيا دانلاكي جكدو اين جرون سودي دهابى هندق بلالو نار
سهما دمان فون اين فركي سها هندق تورلته بلات دانلاكي سفكوه
فون دمكين ايت ادادله امانة ايه بوندا سهما ادالة فسل بلنتجا سهما ايت
فلاه اين هندق دجكرار جكدو تياد بوله سفرت كهندق فينتوا كيت تياد
سلامة سفمرن كران سومهن مك جواب جرون أفاله جوكر كهندق
بايندا توان بانو كفا بلغ نانكو كات قاهيه ايت جوابله نانكو نتهكين
كدك فانياك سفاي فانياك هندق كتهوى اكن بلنجان ايت مك كات
توافترر سيرن بولن كميلع جهيا اداله بلنجا سها ايت سكتمون بوغا
رفا مالا دوق داوم فرات للر ناك دانلاكي سوات شيكور كاهج
فوتهي توبهين برچولا دان كاديفن ايت بواريب سواس ترباك دوقف
ابت داوم نكري فبلغ بتعلق ايتيوله للق اكن بلنجا سها ايت سلبه
ددمر اوله جرون اكن فركتان توافترر سيرن بولن كميلع جهيا ايت
مك كات جرون اداله سفرت مان بلنجا توان بانو كفا ايت جكدو بوله
ايت مك جرون فون سهفائه تمديليكي كاديمغ برونديغ كاچ تماقت دوان.
فتري سينر بولن كميلغ جهيا ايت لالو جرون فون نايک لفسوغ
مثدافتكن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ جهيا سته ديلهت اوله دوان.
فتري اكن جرون أيت دانغ لالو توانفتري فون برتان كف كرون.
كتانان ايت جرون هندق كمان دان افاته كرچان بلغ مثدافتكن سها اين
ستله ددير جرون اكن فركتان توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ جهيا ايت
لالو جرون فون سكيا براکت سمفون توانكو توان باتو كفعن اداله
بغ فانيك دانغ اين سهجاله سب فانيك دفور توانكو دفور برعحد دان
منلاق دخبرن اتغ كلم كف فانيك نادي ستله ددير اوله دوان.
فتري سينر بولن كميلغ جهيا اكن فركتان جرون ايت كتان سكوفله
بغ سها دفور شورغ دبري دغن فرچیتان سها سب دبضغان ايه دان
دبوهندا قد فيكير سها سوك فانيك اتغ دغن سكروان درف دفورد
برعحد دان مدةكين اين مك جواب جرون فانيك دغن سكروان.
بانو كفعن دوجوك سب فانيك فون دبضغان ايه دبوهندا.
داناکي دغن سوداروا برسوداروا دان قون تيد دبرسوجو سكارغ اين.
سلله فانيك دان دوا نيدك سب فانيك ماري كچوهر مفلكليه نانه جاتا اين
داناکي سفرت مان 2 كيرا 2 بيجارا فانيك سونان تيدورت اوله اتغ
تروغ قفط دان اين كلم سرت فكونلون دولي بكندا سكارغ اين قد
فيكير فانيك... فانيك هندق فرچي فواغنه دبري كدوک كيان.
فاتنيك دان ملاحو بلفي لاكي كبيغ خزود بولن قرف توان داناکي اداله
تنلك هندق كدوکي قفن فسارا دان هندق تصون راج راج بروهن.
راج جوهر ايت كران بوكن اورغ لاي جوك دغن كي فانيك سوره
تفكر ناوختن سهنا شورغ فون تيد دفاکين اكن فرکتان ايت.
براف فول ماسيف 2 ماره دان جرج اكن فانيك ستله ددير اوله توان.
فتري سينر بولن كميلغ جهيا اكن فركتان جرون ايت توانفتري فون.
جهما أكن فركنان كلم ايت مك كات توانفتشري سيئر بولن ابغ كلم دغقله ابيغ سهنا هندق كان ادفون اكن اني راج ليندونغ بولن قدح توا ايت، تيا داهلا سها دافت ايفتكن كران لوك ساغت دامل هاني سهيا اداه بيفنوه تكري سهيا روسق بناس دان ايه بوندا سها هينغ فون دخن سب اني راج ليندونغ بولن ايت جوك سكارغ اين سها فينا اتمنوا كنكن ابغ كلم دانلاكي تيا فانو ساغت بوتا هندق دسونتنيغ دان قرون دجنيته بواغ ملبنكن نيا سها — سها هندق ماني دسبيله برسام ايه بوندا سها ستله دغر اوله كلم اكن فركنان توانفتشري سيئر بولن كمبلغ جها ايت مك كلم فون هينغ عقله براف دنصحتن اكن توانفتشري سيئر بولن ايت تيا جوك دفاكين اوله توانفتشري سيئر بولن ايت مك كلم فون بروهنله كمالي كقنجايف مدافتكن كفولون دولي بكندا ستله سمقيله كقنجايف مك كلم فون دفرسيهكن كند فكولون دولي بكندا اكن فركنان توانفتشري سكالي تيا ماهو مورنكتن فركنان دان سكارغ اين فانو اكتو عقل ملبنكن ايكوتو سوك نوان بانو كفلا دانلاكاي كنان سكالي 2 اي تيا ماهو دان تيا بوله كنكنف اكن فروابانك توان بانو كفلا سب تكري روسق بناس دان ايهندادا بوندان ايت هينغ ايت ستله دغر اوله كفولون دولي بكندا اكن فركنان كلم ايت مك كفولون دولي بكندا فون دي ات سكيك تيا بروتنر كات مك لاب كفولون دولي بكندا فون برتىه فول كند جرون إنغ جرون جوباله ايت بانفتشري ويل فوركيم بوبونكن توانفتشري ايت بارغكالي كوت (كوك) اي مورنكتن فركنان ايت جرون ستله دغر جرون اكن فركنان (فكولون) دولي بكندا ايت مك كات جرون جكلو فانو اكتو فوركيم قد فيكي كيانكن تيان قايه موده جوك كيران اكتتاليقين فانكين هندق دغن.

شسره (ديرى) فانو جوك فانكين تيان ماهو مجاونكن رفية بالا.

ستله سوده مك جرون قون بروهنله كند فكولون دولي بكندا
لاض تورون براجن منوجو كدلام كوت اد سكيك لمان جرون براجن

Journal Malayan Branch (Vol. V,
بكندا سراي ميه كنان سمفون نوانكو نوان باتو كفلا نباد داي فاتيقه بيراف فانيك نصيحة دان بيراف فانك فوجيق رايو فون توافتري سير بولن كسيلغ جها ايت نباد ماهو جوكر سهفك دودق مناغيس بوانغ ايز مات ميلنك فولف كفد توان باتو كفلا فولافل هنديقه مانهكن كفد سانف قوف ستنه ددهر فكولون دولي بكندا اكن فكولان دروغ فيفيت ايت مك فكولون دولي بكندا قون بريته قوف كفد كم كان ابخ كلم جوبهاله ابخ كلم قون فزكي ميهموت اكن توافتري سيئر بولن ايت بارغكالي ايت منويرنكن فكولان ابخ كلم ستنه ددهر كلم اكن تيه فكولون دولي بكيثا ايت لالو كلم قون بومهنهلكه كفد فكولون دولي بكندا لالو نون كدارانه مانهلكن توافتري سيئر بولن كسيلغ جهنا دمهلكين كاديغ بردنديغ كاج دا بريفنن اوله سك انق دا بوغن برنجاله اد سكينك لدان برجالن ايت مك كلم قون سقينه لالو نايك مانهلكن توافتري سيئر بولن ايت ستنه دادهت اوله توافتري سيئر بولن كسيلغ جهنا اكن كلم ايت مك تيه توافتري كنان ابخ كلم افاكه كرجار انغ كلم بيج ماره مانهلكن سكنا اين ستنه ددهر اوله كلم مك كلم قون ميه كنان سمفون نوانكو اداله سبيين بيج فانك دانغ اين فانك هندق ميهموت نوان باتو كفلا نباد كم-Jun

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كُمِّيَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک جَوَاب فِی فِکوْلُون دوْلَی بِکْنَدا جَکْلَوُ بکْنَیّو ایغ سَلِمِیتْهُ کَتَا فَرْکِی مِیمیوْتنْکَن نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّيَّة جَهَٰیة ایت کَرَان ای سَوْدَه بِیاس کَنَّ ل دَغنْدِی مک سَمْبَه سَلِمِیتْهُ سَمْؤْنْنْ نوْاتَکُو تْوَان باّنَو کَفْلَا فَلِیْکَنْ ثِیاد بِوْلَه فَرْکِی کَرَان فَلِیْکَنْ ایی نَتْنَوْبُه ثوْان قْتَرْی ایی مَرْکَ کَرَان فَلْرَجْان فَلِیْکَنْ فَوْن سَهْ دَوْلُو ایت مک سَکَاشُ بَایْفُنَه ثوْن فَلْلَیْمَا فَرْکِی مَنْدَرْی کَرَان ثوْن فَلْلَیْمَا فَوْن قْنَدی جَوْکَ بَرَکَان ۳ سَنْتَلَه سَوْدَه مک تَرْوَع فَفِیْتْ فَوْن بَرْسِفْلَه جَوْکَف ثَلَّیْکَن دَبْن سَقْلِ اییٰ ۲ دَا بَوْتْنْن لَالَو تْوَن فَرْکِی هَنَدْق مِیمیوْتنْکَن نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک دَلْیَتِه ایْلَه تَرْوَع فَفِیْت اکن نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة دَوْق مَنْاقِیس سَرْت دَبْن مَرَانْتَنْ تْرَکْنَفْنَی انکنْ ایی بَونْدَانْ بَعْسَوْدَه هَلْقَ فَوْن لَالَو تَرْوَع فَفِیْتْ فَوْن بَرَکَان سَمْؤْنْنْ نوْاتَکُو ثوْان باّنَو کَفْلَا ایْلَه بَنْفَقْنِکَن دَبْن کَمَاری ایی بَنْفَقْنِکَن هَنَدْق مِیمیوْتنْکَن نوْاتَکُو باّنَو کَفْلَا بْنَفْقْنِکَن کَفْنِجاّف سَکَاشُ بَعْسَوْدَه این ایْلَه هَنَدْق کَسَوْدَه ۲ لْٰهْنَن نوْاتَکُو دَوْق مَنْاقِیس بَرْجِتْنَأْنْ دَبْن سَوْرْعَ دَرْی ایی سَنْتَلَه دَدْفَر اوله نَوْابنْتَری اکن فَرْکُتْنَان تَرْوَع فَفِیْت ایت مک جَوَاب نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن ایْلَه تَرْوَع فَفِیْت دَغْنَلَه ایْلَه سَهْا هَنَدْق کَت ایْلَهَة کَانْوْنْتُ بَنْفَقْنِکَن سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن بَعْسَوْدَه دَوْق نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک جَوَاب نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک جَوَاب نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک جَوَاب نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک جَوَاب نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک جَوَاب نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیة ایت مک جَوَاب نَوْابنْتَری سَیِّرَ بِوْلَن کُمِّیَّة جَهَٰیه
فيفيت كليم قون مشوارته فول سكارع بيران اقافه خلل كيت هنديم
بسكين توانتنري ايت بولن كميلغ جهيا ايت مايسيغ 3 قون دودقله
كلم 34 بريبيكت 3 مشوارتهن اكن حال توانتنري ايت.

سيرمول بك ترسوته قون اكن ففرتنكان توانتنري ايت بولن كميلغ
جهيا ايت ستله سوده دليفنتن اكن لينتندن توه رنجيج بي مهاراج ديندا
سوده تركنا جالا ايت مك توانتنري ايت بولن كميلغ جهيا قون سهاريس
دودق برندم دغن ابرهش كران تياد سيفاله لاكيق يغ هنديم دهافق دان
هنديم ديفنتا بئنون دان تيباهن قول تراينتكن اينهدان بوندوا يغ سوده
سبرغر ديرين تياد سيف هيغ دلاونن بركن 2 ايت مك اكفن اكن
تروغ فيفيت جرون كليم فكولون دولي بكندا سرت سلبنيت ماسغ 3
بمشوارتهن اف عقل هنديم دامبل انن توانتنري ايت ادقال انن
كهنديم تروغ فيفيت انن توانتنري سينر بولن ايت هنديم درفجامون
أكن الت متئجات ادقال كهنديم فكولون دولي بكندا انن توانتنري
سينر بولن كميلغ جهيا ايت هنديم دامبل بلا فيليهارا هنديم درفجامون
أكن استرين يغمودا دان كنن سلبنيت مك توه، ففيما هنديم درفجامون
أكن توانتنري سينر بولن كميلغ جهيا اكن الت متئجات سكالي اين
فورنله ستيلانه كيت بيدوا كران ادلاه ماس سهيا هنديق بواغكن راج جوه
فكاليه تانه جانا ايت سكلينن هابيس دفسنن دان دواكلن مطلقة دك
سيا دانلاكي يغ نية ددلما هاني سها توانتنري ايتوله منجادي كنبي
توان ففهوه ان سها ستيل دلفر اوله تروغ فيكيت اكن ففرتنكان سلبنيت ايت
مك كات تروغ فيكيت جكلبو بكينو سكارع كي فولكن دماكن تيشه توان
باتو كفلا كيت كت تو وله بلانك ادقال سكلين كيرا 2 بيجارا اين
كي سكلين تتنبولة كات برفاكت 2 كران كي سوده مفاكو سودارا بلاك
ستله سوده ايت مك براكات قول تروغ فيكيت ايت 2 سكارع اين اك
بيجارا قول سيفاله يغبوه فرغي سبونتكن كماري توانتنري سينر بولن

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كان سلمية كفند تروغ فيفيت اديت نو ففليما دودي نفوغ كايك؟ اكين
لوق كيت ابن بيرجها هندق فرغي ففكيلم كاكن كيت بوله كيت
سلمية اكن كربو سايوغ راج ابن حلته مك كلافتت فون فرغيه
دفكيلم اكن جريون كيم سرت فولون دولي سلته ايت مك فوكلون دولي
بيكنا سر جرتن كم فون برا لا يه منجو كفلتت كون ستله سمفهه دكت
دايتن كم ردنج بسي مهاراج ديندا ايت دودي دالام جالا بسي
ريم تمباك دغن قونه مهان مك سممة سلمية كفد فوكلون دولي
بيكنا سمفون بونونكوان باتو كلا ادفون اكن كربو سايوغ راج ابن
سماجم مهان كيت هندق كوبونك دي انو كيت هندق كيرون خندوريه
انو كيت هندق بواكنك توك بل ستله دغر بيكنا فوكلون دولي بيكنا
اكين فركنان سلمية ايت مك تيين كون مان ابوق كفند ابغ
سلمية شها فون بركن بلاك مك سمبة سلمية سمفون بونانكو
تونان باتو كفلا جكلو كينغو كيت بونن باتو كفلا بأبله كيت بانا فرغي
فرجامو اكن هتفلا لأوت دفولون ستبو دغن فولون تيك ستله سوده مك تروغ
فلتت سلمية فوكلون دولي بيكنا سر جرتن كم ليم؟ سودارا فون
دهيرتله اكن تدنج بسي مهاراج ديندا دبناون دفلكالن جاوا
دهووجك فكن فازارا دمغت دفجاجف امس دغن دفجاجف تمباك تيغ
تيك ستله سمفهه لاو دبناون نونن دغن دفجاجف تمباك تيغ تيك
لاو كلاون كالون لنارا اد سكينك ضفهله فوكلون ستبو دغن فولون تيك
لاو درتونغ تالين دان دمغتت دفولون ستبو دغن فولون تيك ايت درجم
تيك هاري تيك مالم دكلفرن هايبس كروه ابر لأوت ايت ستله كلفله
تيك هاري تيك مالم مك تدو رننج بسي مهاراج ديندا فون هيفله حياة
قادم جيا دفولون ستبو دغن فولون تيك ايت ستله سوده مك دفجاجف
تمماباك تيغ تيك فون دموفرن باليق ماسووك كدام كوالا دفكن لسارة
ستله سوده مك تروغ فيفيت سلمية جرون كيم سرت فولون دولي
بيكنا فون ستله سوده ماني تدو رننج بسي مهاراج ديندا ايت مك تروغ

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
ايتم مك ايفون ندغفرله اكن سيارا نتروغ فيفيت دودق برانيي ايت لاالو
نوه رننجع سي فون دسرون دان دهيمتيك اكن نتروغ فيفيت مك نتروغ
فيفيت فون لايبله فول ناياد تكريرإ سمينث ذكي دفاحون اكن نتروغ
فيفيت دوا ديكي كاني دغين توجيك مي جابع تيك ايت دساله اوله
تروغ فيفيت ناياد كنا لاالو نتروغ فيفيت فون لايبله مينوجو دفانيتو كربع
نتلة دكيت نتروغ فيفيت فون برخت كيد سلمفيت جالاله ابغ اكت دغين
سكيران مك نوي رننجع سي فون سمفيلا دفانيتو كون لاالو سلمفيت فون
دكاكه تاهن هاتين سيارت كيكو لاالو دلبوبقيقا اكن جالا بسي
روبت نميكي ايت كاني اودارا مك جالا ايفون دكسمغ تورن لاالو
دمركوفي دان نوي رننجع بسي مماراج ديني درا ايت مك نوي رننجع بسي
فون كاناله جالا ابدت لاالو ره تكولغي دجن ي ديني كوت نمثلا دلويت اوله
تروغ فيفيت تو إن رننجع بسي ايت سوده تكرننا جالا ابدت لاالو ايفون
برلازي دغين سكيران دينيفويغ كاني جالا لاالو دمفيت كيد تو
رننجع بسي دان براف دغلغؤو دان دروتان كيد داي اوفينان هندق
ملفسكان اكن ديري دان سلمفيت فون سكراله توير دري ان بنيتو
كون لاالو دنولغ فوركسنك نبيه كيد تو نورنجع بسي مماراج ديني
انيت مك تو رننجع بسي مماراج ديني دفو دكون بركله هندق ملفسكان
ديرلا لكاني دروف جالا ايت نمياهان فول دابكيت نبيه اوله سلمفيت
سقفرت اورغ مفيكت لفت لاكون مك كات تو نورنجع بسي كيد سلمفيت
بهكوله ساغغ جوجو توق اين ميواك اكن تو نوي ينغ سلااكو اين نوبه
مك جواب سلمفيت بهكيا سفكوتو توق جوجو اين جنك سيام
تمكرواكتن دمكيك اين سيا هندق كنناك ماني وماثارا اد جنك فجها
كلفلا سها تتنوله سها برجهوفا دغين توجك مي جابع تيج ديني
سكالي سيها تياذ تاحو هندق كات اف ملختكن توق نبيق جوجو جيجيت
فون (تياذ برجهوفا) سكالي (اين) توق برجهوفماله راس سها هندق باوا
فركي برجاوسو اكن ايفون بوسر مجو دوالي دوالم لاوت لتشارا ستلة سودع
مك

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سكلين سفاي بوله فاثيك هندق دهكر سنله ايت مك كات تروغ فيته
هي جين لا يه جين لانغ كير وغير اداله يغ امو فكلاغ سكلين اين
اكو هندق سوره دوبوكيك (دوبوكيك) جالا اين اكو هندق جالا كن نو
رنجنجيسي دان هنفكان امو دوبوكيك (دوبو)
دغن سكران كران ايسوق
هاري اكو هندق جالا اكتني دانلاكي جاكلاك لكت جالا اين دغن دوبوكيك
(دوبوكيك) امو دوبوكيك جوهر مهكليه تانه جانا اين اكو هندق سره بريكن
كفد امو دوبوكيك سنله سوده مك جين بوجنج جوان ايتون داديمان
اكن جالا اين لالو دفزه ناد اكتنيك مك جالا ايتون يبالتلك مك
سكلين اين لالو دفزه كن تروغ فيته مك تروغ فيته مك داديمان
اكن جالا اين لالو تروغ فيته يبالتلك ماسوكي كون لالو اين
قون لالو تروغ فيته براجنله ماسوكي كون لالو اين
قون فكلاغ كنلاك نغف سكرايئم امغ اورغ دودوك برمسيك اين
لادا دوبوكيك نغف درايلاك ايت مك سكرايئم فون فكلاق دوج تياد
دركلا اين دنكان نو مؤ رنجنجسي ايت مك كات تروغ فيته امغ
سكرايئم يبالتلك ماري لكس دغن سكران كيت فكطيي منجالا فون اكن
نو مؤ رنجنجسي مييار جيناكي ديناكي مك مييار جيناكي
مك دوبوكيك إيغ سكرايئم اين بولهلا
مقسود كت سنله سنله مك سكرايئم دغن تروغ فيته فون براجنله
قون ماسوكي كون كنلاك قنرارا داون راج سنله سكرايئم كون راج مك
سكرايئم فون يبالتلك فون كاباس كنلاك كون ايت دغن سنمار دايان تابوت
اكن نو مؤ رنجنجسي مييار ديناكي ايت دان داكيك جوبك تاكيك
هاتيي ايت ادونكن اكن تروغ فيته سنله سكرايئم سوده يبالتلك كاباس
كنلاك كون ايت مك ايفون دوجون كدنملك فنرفرارا ديجارين اكن نو
رنجنجسي مييار ديناكي ايت سمر برياريكي دان بركنغل كفنا دبرين
سوارا سناني دتفرن اوله نو مؤ رنجنجسي ايفون اكن نو مؤ رنجنجسي ايت
تولانو ماره سرم دغن كميران اكن تروغ فيته كليم ايت ديجارين
سرات 2 سكمو 2 رومه كليغ جيتا دنملل فنرفرارا ايت سمر دردوق
دان دراجيئن سرات 2 دغن توغكنن ايت مك دنملل حال ايت دودي جاري

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
كيت سكلين سته ايت مك تو رنجغ بسي مهاراج ديندا فون سفيليغ ديفنتو كون ايت مك سلمفيت فون داكاهن غن سرو داي اوغاي سرتدغن كنر ملكيغ (مفككلك) سفرت اوغر دمم كنكيك (كنكيك ؟) لالو دلابوشن اكن جالا بسي ربت تمليك ايت كاتس اوادرام مك جالا ايتون دكسغنو فايو دسكروكن كاتس تو رنجغ بسي مهاراج ديندا مك تو رنجغ بسي مهاراج ديندا فون ربهلا ترغكولغ دنانه مك تروغ سايفيت فون سكران بلاري 2 دريموفنكتن كاكيس تو رنجغ بسي ايت مك تو رنجغ بسي فون ملوفور (مفككلوفور) ااد سكينكان مك جالا ايتون فجهله ستهلا دلغو اوله سلمفيت اكن جالا ايت ذي فيه مك سلمفيت فون لازيله تياذ تركيرا 2 ميباوا اكن دبيرين لالو دنتوجون اكن تالاک تمقت اي برسمبوبي دهولو ايت.

ادقون اكن تروغ سايفيت اليل سوده فجه جالا اît لالو دسمبرن جالا ايت ديكاون لاري لفسوغ كليمشو كولا دلفنطغ نيك تمفت جين لاي جين لانغ كرو جاي ادفوكن اكن تو رنجغ بسي مهاراج ديندا ستهلا سوده فجه ايت مك تو رنجغ بسي مهاراج ديندا سكروا دليه ككان ككيري سايف فون تيد دليبين مك كان تو رنجغ بسي مهاراج ديندا كم كول دفركين بودق ؟ جلاك اين فني قول ديناوا اريكن باوا تيد ماهو نتني جوب اكو هندق بري كنلاكن بكس تاكين توتريرين دان جوب اكو هندق فرجامونك توقعك بسي برجابغ نيك اين مك تو رنجغ بسي فون دجاريله اكن سلمفيت جرون كليم سرت دكولون دولي بكندا دان تروغ سايفيت ايت رات سكنتف فكن فسراوا ايت مك ادقون اكن تروغ سايفيت ستهلا سفيليغ اي ديفنتو كولا دلفنطغ نيك دباو كولا لالو دلفكيلن اكن جين امفت فونه امفت جين لايه جين لانغ كرو جاي ايت مك جين امفت فونه امفت دلغوله سراي بركان سراي سمبه جارين ميوبس دانس كفلا سمبه اقانه كرچ توه فهليما فككلك قاتيك ؟ اين جوباله نتهنكن دغن سكران كفرد كافيك ؟

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فطليماً بوله اكمن كمانيين أورغ نوا كونوه لمعة جلاكاك ايت دان بكيمان
هندنقم بوات اكمن أورغنا جلاكاك ايت مك جواب نزوح فيفيت بوليهله
إينغ اكمن كمانيين(ن) أيبلية جالا يقويلوه ماني اكذيدي ماريلله لكس دغن
سكريان كيت فركيي جاري أكنددي.

ستله سوده مك تروع فيفيت دان سلمتسيت سرت فوكولون دولي
بكنديا جرون كليم قون فركيي منجياري اكمن توه رينجيل بسي ايت دادالم
كوي اد سكنتيك لمان مك تروع فيفيت كليم قون سعفيه ديفنتو كريغ
رارج لاالو تروع فيفيت قون بركنانه كفيد سلمتسيت اينغ 3 هندنق ابغل اميل
جالا اين سرت اين تابن كاتسي فينتو كريغ اين جالاكن اكمن توه رينجيل
بيسي ايت بير سها هندنق فركيي منجياري اكنددي دان سها هندنق ايجن
باوا ماري ديفنتو كريغ اين ستلها سوده مك سلمتسيت قون داميلان جالا
ابن اين لالو نابنله كاتسي فينتو كريغ دان ادفون اكمن جرون كليم سرت
فوكولون دولي بكنديا دسبيوكين أوله تروع فيفيت كفيد سوات نممت
مك تروع فيفيت قون برجالنه فركيي منجياري اكمن توه رينجيل بسي
مهباج ديندا ايت كفيد توروغ فكان فسارا سرت بربابي سرت برسوا
سقاي ددغر اوله توه رينجيل بسي ايت ادفون اكمن توه رينجيل بسي ايت
دجارين اكمن تروع فيفيت كليم ايت رات سكنتف لورغ فكان فسارا ايت
دروودون غنن نوختن سرات نممت اد سكنتيك توه رينجيل بسي قون
تريهلته اكمن تروع فيفيت ايت لاالو دسربون دهمست اكمن تروع فيفيت
ابت مك تروع فيفيت قون لاارله دتوجن ديفنتو كوت نممت سلمتسيت
دودق هندنق متنجنا ايت ستله دهيله اوله سلمتسيت اكمن توه رينجيل بسي
دودق بوره اكمن تروع فيفيت ايت مك سلمتسيت قون بركربو مراوغر كنر
ملكبهي (مفكيل) تاكون اكمن توه رينجيل بسي ايت سرات هندنق ترجون
دري انس فينتو كوت ايت مك كات تروع فيفيت كفيد سلمتسيت جائفنته
إينغ ترجون كاكلهه جوك فجمن مات جالاكن جوك جوك اينغ
ترجون تياد برلاكوله (مफصود كيت) ننتي بوله جالا دكت دي تنتو هيلغ
لالو دنيليقباله ببراف لمان اد سككيك مك تونه مهاراج كورو فون بترمولي دغين كمانتين تونه توننج بي سي مهاراج ديندا ايت اد سوات جالا بي سي رميين تماك جالا ايتلهه يفيله ماني اكن تونه توننج بي سي ايت لابن درول ايت نياد سوات يفيله مانيين دان سكل بي 2 فون سوات نياد مكماك دي لابو دبركرن كند تروغ فيقيت ادفون اكن جالا ايت لابن درول سلهمتت سيف فون نياد لارت مهفلين دانلاكلي جكلو فجه جهنم جالا ايت لابن درول جين افتله قوته افتله سيف فون نياد بوله مهافيكنن ستلهه سوده دأجر دفسين اولله مهاراج كورو اكن تروغ فيقيت ايت لابو ديمبيل اكن جالا ايت دسهين بري اكن تروغ فيقيت مك اوله تروغ فيقيت لابو دسمباتن اكن جالا ايت لابو سوبه اكن مهاراج كورو لابو برموهن تون لهب كدالم دنيا اد سككيك لمان مك تروغ فيقيت فون سلهمتت كجوهر مكافليه نانه جانا لابو فركلي كنتمت سلهمتت دان جزون كلام فكولون دولي بكندا ستلهه سعفيه كنتمت ايت مك تروغ فيقيت فون دبوكانه نلاك كنتمت بهدنود سوبو اكن سلهمتت سككيك ايت مك سلهمتت فون تركرجوت بركريو سفرت كاجه دارا سرت كنر مليكيه (مككيكل) سككيك الصوتوان دفسكان نو روژنج بي سي مهاراج ديندا ايت دانغ مانجارين لابو دلوهت تروغ فيقيت نغ ميكاكل ف #+#يفتو نلاك ايت لاو سلهمتت فون بركات كند تروغ فيقيت مفافاكه نو فوقليوه موموات دمكين تو (إيت) روف نياد ماهو مبوري سوارا دري جاوه تركرجوت فانيك نياد فكريرأ 3 فانيك سفكاكان اورغ توا كونوه لعنة جلاك ايت دانغ كماري ستلهه سوده مك كان تروغ فيقيت فأليفه إبغ لكس دغين سكران كيت فاقت بوات كيوا بجارد اكن نو روژنج بي سي مك سلهمتت دان جزون كلام سرت فكولون دولي بكندا فون فأليفه دغين (سكر) دوق نلاك ايت ادفون اكن سلهمتت مكسيل نابك دالم نلاك ايت اننا ترويقبا؟ سفرت ندور ايتليك انغاس دسيلو كككري كانن تاكون اكن تونه روژنج بي سي مهاراج ديندا سراي براتان كند تروغ فيقيت اد.Raw text started at page 476.
تلقى نسيان كافية عند معرفة الحقيقة. وبالنسبة للFirefox، فإنها تحتوي على الماذكر أننا قد نفهم ذلك. لكن المذكور أننا قد نفهم ذلك. ولكن المذكور أننا قد نفهم ذلك. ولكن المذكور أننا قد نفهم ذلك.
تيري دي ادفوين اكن تكري جوهرا اين اكو هارف دالم تاغن دي سكارغ اين دي قول تماركان سرت بيلون بوايت ديهاك ستنه دغال سلمتيت دان تروغ فيقيت سرت جرون كليم فلكولون دولي بكندا كليم 2 فون لاريله سرات 2 سكنت لورغ كليم جينا دان لورغ بانق دان لورغ جاوا هابيس سرات 2 دغن فنت لمهن نياه مندرينا لاشي لاو دللوسيغ داري ماسوق كدالم كون مك توه رنجج بسي فون دراجه دان درودوق دغن تونغكت دجارين سرات 2

ستنه تروغ فيقيت كليم لاري ماسوق كديم لون ايت مك تروغ فيقيت فون بركات كفيف سلمتيت اينغ 2 فل كيجي سها تيد دغن كسوهان ينغ كي دوغي لاري اين اين بآيكله كي بيركين 2 جكلون كيت برتعمو دغلدي سناه كي تيد (أتنه؟) منجادي أف جكلون بكيت بآيكله كي بور للان كر أه جاوي سديكيت كفيف كمفوق 2 يفاد دكت سيي مك جواب تروغ فيقيت (سلمتيت؟) ايكوت مان كان توه فلٌ ملما ايت سهنيت فانتيكي اين قاتيكي توتر بلاك ستنه سوده مك تروغ فيقيت كليم فون براندوري دغرد دالم كون ايت لازو فركي كفف سوات كمفوق فيجاووا دغرد كفرن فينارا ايت دنسله سلمتيت كليم برتهني بمرضاوة اكن حال توه رنجج بسي ايت ستنه ايت مك كات تروغ فيقيت اينغ 2 دغرد ابضغ سها هندق كات سكارغ اين مارينه ابضغ دان توان باتو كفلا سرت دغن اديق كليم دان اديق جرون كئمتيت سها هندق سمويوكن دالم تلاآك دان سها هندق تودغ فول داتس دان سها اين سها هندق تاك مهارج كبر مهارج ديندا مك جواب سلمتيت كئمتيت ايكوت مان؟ كات توه فلٌ ملما ايت ابضغ توتر بلاك كران ابضغ كفف كنيكي اين سوده تفلكلم فونجا دغن سيب اورغ توا جلاك ابضغ تيد براتي هندق هادقف ستنه سوده مك سلمتيت دان فلكولون دولي بكندا دان جرون كليم كئمتيت فون تورنله كداول تلاآك مك تروغ فيقيت داميلن فيتيك كريغ لاو دكانون فيريري ايسن.

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قطر سير ويل فيلم قطط جرحاً جرح لامع بفرصة فرغة فرقة فقير نقل سكاني سرت
دائمين سرملي فيلم قلٍ قرر جرون نقل سكاني ايت دالن حال
هذا لينك ايت سرملي قيرلَهة اكن نروق رنجي بسي ايت دوق دوغران
دالن نقل فقير ايت لامع سرملي قرون فرد بركر كندر فقول دولي
بكرنا كان سرملي منوأوو توان بانو كفار غيرو ايت جوباله توان
بانو كفار دان اتيق توون القلب، فقلما قترن قفطلي ليهج نوده ماريله قول اورغ
نوا كنون يا جللاك ايت سكارغ اين سياقاله يبه براني هندق
هاملكن اورغ تو فيلاك ايت ستر داليه ايت دوغران بس ايت دوق دوغران
لورغ نقل فقير ايت مل كات جرون دناله ماري قول مالا فستاك
يركاب نو (أيت) روف كفملي نموأو ايت معا ملك قترن قفطلي جرون
كلم فقول دولي بكرنا سرن دغن سرملي قرون ناكاك نايد تكريرا
كتر ملبي (مغولك) باكي اورغ دم كنيك (كنيك؟) اد سكتاك
ته رنجي بسي مهاراج ديندا فون سميفله دكت سرملي سكاني سري
بركت دناله وان جيك انن ترماك سرن دغن كاون ايت جوب
كلمالي ماري كنيك جوب اكو هندق باكي (بري) كنكلن بكس تانغ
نورغاس (نورغاس) ستر ددغر اوله سرملي جرون قترن قفطلي سرن
جرون كلم فقول دولي بكرنا اكش سراوعا توون رنجي بسي ايت مل
سرملي كلم؟ اورغ قرون لاريله تيايد تكريرا 2 هايس سكنف رومه
ديبسيكن ديرين دان سكنف كندر باكي جينا هايس دلارين سيبوي
سرات؟ فركن قسرا ايت مل ادفون توون رنجي بسي مهاراج ديندا لامو
دهملاك اكش قترن قفطلي كلم؟ ايت دان (د) جارين سرات 2 رومه دالن
فکن قسرا ايت دان دردوون هايس سرات كندر 2 باكي دان رومه
2 دهن توون خيي ايت سرات كان وان جيك انن ترماك مغاف
الكيه لامع جوب نتني اكو هندق باكي (بري) كنل بكيس نالن توأ
كان الكناري 3 أكو نيا سفك أكن سلميفيت اين هندى ميموسات دمكين تو
(ايت) روكن نكرني جوهر ميمكاليه تانه جاتا ايت اكو هارف دكت
دي ستلها سوده مك تو رينجج بسي مهاراج دينداا فون ماغون لالو داميلن
توغكت بسي لالو برجالنل دغن سكران متوجو نكرني جوهر ميمكاليه
تانه جاتا برف دلالون فولو دان لاوت 2 هاروس دالم جفكت نياد
دفودون ادفون تو رينجج بسي مهاراج دينداا ايت سدالم 2 لاوت ايت
دردودون ستاكت فوكلن سهج سمبيل برجالن ايت هان دودق ماره دك
سلميفيت سهج كنارا ساكلي اين جوب اكو هندى باكي (بري) دك
سدك يكي كات بكس تاغن توقي دن اتارا تياد براف لمان تو رينجج بسي
مهاراج دينداا ايت برجالن مك ايغون سميغه كجوهر ميمكاليه تانه جاتا
ادفون اكن تو رينجج بسي ايت ترارلوم وابت كاكه فركان دان كفان ايت
مياقوت اون مودا ستلها سوده مك تو رينجج بسي مهاراج دينداا فون
دلفوشن ماسوكي كمليكي توانفيري سيبر بولن كميلغ جيشا لالو
دودق برسيل دومي داكن ايت سميغ كمونجي كمليكي توانفيري
سيبر بولن كميلغ جيشا مك توانفيري سيبر بولن كميلغ جيشا فون
كلابور برجهوما دغن نيففن تو تو رينجج بسي مهاراج دينداا لاوت دجراكن
نكرني سكيلن هايسب روسن بناس دان اينداا دان بونداا فون هايسب
ماتي بلاك دان دخكن فول فريجال سلميفيت سوده درهاك دان
دماسوكن مجواني هلبالغ انق 2 راج ليندوغ بولن قدح تو سته ددغر
اوله تو رينجج بسي مهاراج دينداا اكن فركان توانفيري سيبر بولن
كميلغ جيشا ايت مك تو تو رينجج بسي مهاراج دينداا فون ترارلوم ماره
سرب نابلك كرم كميرارا سراي بانون كشد توانفيري سيبر بولن كميلغ
جيشا كنان سكال غ اين دودق دمان تمكين سلميفيت دغن بودق امفت
سيبای ايت مك جواب توانفيري سيبر بولن كميلغ جيشا توقي 2 اداله
تمكين برهتي سلميفيت دغن بودق 2 امفت سبای ايت دهوجك فكن
فايرا دلففاناي جاوا ستلها ددغر اوله تو رينجج بسي اكن فركان تو

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
بيلوت متاجدي هلبغ فكولون دولي بكندا هان تيفكل فوق اي سوغور جوك سهل سوده قري سيفر بولن كمبلغ جيما ايت دفوروات سورة ايت لالو دورين كنفد بورغ جفري ايت لالو قري سيفر بولن فوق دفسكله كنفد بورغ جفري كانه بورغ جفري ذغوته اكو هنقدله دفن سكران المغفو فرميمكين كنفد نينيبع اكو تو رنجف بسي يغذوده دنكر جوده (جدو) دودق نفكمو قبور تو هوي منله سوده لالو بورغ جفري اينمكوي دنكفوغيله سورة ايت دفن فاروهن لالو ايت نرقهم دفن سكران مونوجو دمامل اوت تيك هاري تيك مالن سيغ سام مالم سروف مك بورغ جفري اينمكوي دنكفوغيله سورة ايت جوده (جدو) لالو دلهد (ن) اورغ دودق نفكمو قبور تو هوي لالو بورغ جفري اينمكوي دبواوه سورة ايت يرتنلع دفن كفاها همم تو رنجف بسي ستهه دلهدل همم تو رنجف بسي اينك سورة ايت لالو دبواوه دان ديبهان تسرولوج ددالم ايت كريجل ناك نكري جوبر مفكليه دانه جانا سوده روسق بناس دان قري سلمفيت فوق سوده درهاك دان راج جوبر فوق هايبات ماني بلاك دان هان يغ تيفكل جوهدون سغور جوكر ستهه سوده دباج اوله همم يغذوده جاك تو رنجف بسي ايت لالو هندي دكرغله اكن تو رنجف بسي ايت لالو دفاسفن مرم سدس مك تو رنجف بسي فون يهجرو دجييقن سبله مات ستهه كنفلك دوا كالي دفاسفن مرم ايت يهجروه تو رنجف بسي ايت جاك ستهه سوده جاك مك سورة اينمكوي (د) انجوفك انورغيغ دودق مجاج ايت كنفلك تيو رنجف بسي لالو دباج اوله تو رنجف بسي مهارج ديندا لالو دكثوبيله اكن نكري جوبر مفكليه ايت سوده روسق بناس دان انق 2 مينتن فوق هايبات ماني بلاك دان سلمفيت فوق سوده درهاك هان تيفكل جوهدون سغور جوكر.

مستله سوده دكثوبين ددالم سورة ايت مك تو رنجف بسي مهارج ديندا فوق فيس "نزيز تركيز" 24 ميره قادم وورن موكان سفرت بوغا راي سرت

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
دائم نكرى جوهر مفکالیه اینقون سیف سوبی لاکی ۲ فرمفوان هایبس
دویو بیلاک دان اد بیغ ستفه لنفس لاکی سرات ۳ سکف هونتی ویبیا
دان سنفه لاکی (کلاووت) دان (برلفس) دغن فراوی قیفه سیفک هاپین هلیه
داموق اوله جلون کلم دان تروغ فیقیت سرت وان چیوک اینن بسی
انتین توباک سیفک هایپس سافن (صفا) ساف (صفا) هان نیفگل لاکی
سیروغ ادق راج جوهر جوک بیفرنام نوانفتری سیتر بولن کمیلغ
چهیا دودی دانس کمینچی مهیلیکی کادیغ بردندیغ کاچ.

مک نوانفتری سیتر بولن کمیلغ چهیا فون هفک دودی مناغیس
پویغ ابر مات سیروغ دوبین سهاج هنری برچاق فر کنک بر کنک دن سیاف
فون تیاد کاران سکیلین اینغ فلسفوهم هایپس ماتی بلاک ادفون اکن تروغ
فیقیت لیم بر سرودارا هفک دودی مرفقو دان دبیرکان هایپس سکیلین
رومی ۴ لباد ددعال نكری جوهر مفکالیه تان ایت سیفک هایپس
سافن (صفا) ساف (صفا) هفک سنفی ۲ هاری دمکلون کرچیان تروغ
فیقیت جمون کلم سرت سلمفیت ایت مک ادفون اکن نوانفتری سیتر
بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایت سننلی سوده دودی مناغیس ایت مک نوانفتری
سیتر بولن کمیلغ چهیا فون ترویقلته اکن نینقدان بیفرنام تو وی نیغ
بیسی ادفون تک‌دشوده (دجوه) ادفون تو وی نیغ بیسی ایت تراراولیه مکه
سرت دفون سننلی سننلی نوانفتری سیتر بولن ترویقلته اکن نینقدان ایت
لالو نوانفتری سیتر بولن کمیلغ چهیا فون دیوانه سوای حکمه درقد
سیفک یفون لالو منجادیله نیکور بیفرنام قاسیفران ایت درقد امس
دان بولون درقد سواس سننلی سوده منجادی بیفرنام قاسیفران ایت لالو
نوانفتری سیتر بولن کمیلغ چهیا فون دفرباوتن سفونجی سوده، دمکین
پیبون متفاکن قریقال نكری جوهر مفکالیه تان جانا این سوده رووق
بیسی هایپس سافن (صفا) ساف (صفا) دان دخیرکن متفاکن ایفاندا
بولنون فون دان سکیلین اینغ فلسفوهم فون هایپس ماتی دیو په دانو اوله فکولون
دولی بیگندا دنغ تروغ فیقیت دان جمون کلم دان قری سلمفیت فون سوده

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
فقومون توان باتو كافلا إداله بلغ قاتيك منهسكنن نكري قاتيك لندوغ بولن قدح تنا فاتيك بلاير كلاوت لنتارا بيراف سوسه قايه مندي اوبين مندي اثين قاتيك ماري كجوره مفقالية ناها جانا اين قاتيك نية كندرك كاير موراغ انيه قاتيك مرحوم راج جاوا سمفون توانكو سكارغ اين افالة توانكو هدرك كان ستلها دذغر اوله راج جوه اكن قركان فقومون دولي بكندا ايت لالو راج جوه فون بركت نيد داي اوقياله اننا كران هونغ اني تنتوكا باير جوك ستلها دذغر اوله فقومون دولي بكندا اكن فركان راج جوه ايت لالو فقومون دولي بكندا فون برنيته كفدل وان جينك انتن بسي انتن مياباك كنها اين 3 سلاله اينغ اينغ بوات كرجر سكرت مان اينغ بوانكن اكن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت جاغنله بوات بايك (بري) ترليه اين توكورغ جينك اينغ بوات بايك (بري) ترليه توكورغ تنتوله دنيما دولة توله فاق ستلها دذغر اوله سلميفيت اكن قركان (فقومون) دولي بكندا ايت لالو وان جينك انتن بسي انتن مياباك فون بركناله كفدل راج جوه مفقالية نانها جانا (فقومون دولي بكندا) سمفون توانكو توان باتو كافلا ايسوق هاريه توانكو قاتيك ندرك بوات كرجر ستلها سوده مك سكلين يفسا اورغ يفدلالم نكري جوهور مفقالية نانها جانا ايت ستلها دذغر اكن راج جوهور مفقالية ايت هدرك ديوانكن ايت مك ماسف 2 فون منقانيس بوات اين مات كسيهن اكن راج جوهور مفقالية نانها جانا ايت ستلها سوده كايسوفن هاري مك سلميفيت فون دياواله اكن راج جوهور مفقالية نانها جانا ايت كسيهن تينك هدرك ديوانكن سكرت مان بكته فقومون دولي بكندا ايت سكرت مان ديوانكن اكن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت دمكنله هدرك دفرابان ستلها سوده مك سلميفيت فون دياواله اكن راج جوهور مفقالية دسيهن تينك دان دكرنن كافلا دسوقان دفرابان سكرت مان ديوانكن اكن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت تيند برسلانن لائي ستلها سوده راج جوهور مفقالية مبلغ حياة قادم جيوا ايت سكلين اورغ

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
توسلامة منجاديد ممكنين ات لالو جرون فون دترفان لالو دقارغين
دغن قذغ بينتو الذول هولو سواس توكفيق (إنيك) جنبا فون هابيس
ماتيإ اد بغ ستفه قوف ناغن دان اد بغ فشو فورن فيها دان كفلا دان
اد بغ ستفه هابيس لاري ماسون سكنت هونن راميا لتشارا (بلتارا)
ادفون اكن تروغ فيقث سلميفت جروني كنن كون داموون دادام فكن
فسنارا هسغوغ تروس دفينتو كريغ راج دان يمله سقني دفينتو كريغ
راج لالو سلميفت كون داموون دان دوبنن سكتن سلاداس بفدوقي
تفنغو ذكدون راج ات ماني تيدار تركرارا اد سكنتاك لنان فقه قرغ
دفينتو كون راج ات ات مكن سكتن سلاداس دان متيزي يفامب فون هابيس
لاري بريغمرفا تيدار كندنون هالا دان يفامب ملاين هابيس دوبنن بلاك
دان قد تيكل ات سلميفت بريل فون دفوجله فيتنو كريغ راج لالو
نازيك تروس دالي فين فينان أكغغ راج جوزر مفكيلاه نانه جانا لالو
دتفنكن اكن راج جوزر مفكيلاه نانه جانا ايت قد تيكل ات راج جوزر
مفكيلاه فون تيدار ملاين دان تيدار تركرات 3 مك وان جيكي انت بسي
انتن تنبراك فون بركات كند راج جوزر مفكيلاه نانه جانا كنن سفون
فكونول توان نانو كفلا دهولو اين بىكنن قانيكي تيدار كنن جايكن دوبنن
اكن راج جاوا ينن نانو كفلا سووره فونه جوبك سكارغ اين افالة
توانكو هندق كان كنان سوده سمني مسان اكن تنيتو بالوي "بيلا"
مرجه راج جاوا ايت مك راج جوزر مفكيلاه فون تيدار تركرات 3 لالو
دسيلو ن لياتشك كند فكونول دولي بىكنا مك راج جوزر فون تركغله اكن
مرجه راج جاوا لالو برهموران اير مان نية دهانن راج جوزر مفكيلاه
سوك مانيه دغن سكرن كنان سوده سمني جنيزي دغن كتيك
ستله ايت مك راج جوزر فون بركاله كند وان جيكي كنان سكارغ
اين ايكتو يفامن 2 تيهله وان سها تفكونغ بلاك كنان سوده
نصب انتوغ سها افائه لاكي سها هندق ايميل كات ستله ايت
مك فكونول دولي بىكنا فون بركات كند راج جوزر كنان سفون

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
در تراكم داها سلسلة الفأرة بالنيابة عن دماغ فقيرة فيت، فوق ترجمة كريم كلاشنك اد سكينتس لمان مك راج بلندن جوهن فيلاون قون سيلفون (خياله "خلاقته") لفظ عن أي ديفايم اوله تروي فيت دنغ كريس فناغ كانه داها سلسلة النيابة عن دماغ فقيرة فيت بلندن جوهن فيلاون كاكه فوكاس فون ربهته، دنله فك فناغ فناغ دماغ راج بلندن يفيبنام جودين ابتيون دهادله دنله كمل، دنل، ستورن لاتكي يفيبنام تفنينغ ايت برهادف (دماغ) جرون ماسغ (2)

درتيم كريس فناغ كريس فناغ دنل ات اكن توجيغلا لادا آد سكينتس يرتيم كريس ايت جودين دان تفنينغ فون ماتلته دنلي اوله جرون دنل كمل ادتوف هملاغ يفيبنام جوخي دان توفي هوون اقيل دليهتن راجان سوده ماتي ايت لامل ايغون لاريله باليع كليزنتو ريمبا دوكونغ كنيك ستاته سوده راج بلندن جوهن فيلاون كاكه فوكاس سوده ماتي ايت مك تروي فيت جرون كمل سرت وان جيكي اينن بي انن تماك سرت فوكولون دولي بكندا دنغ سكينن اتف دايوغ جوروبانو جورومودي تفيحيف، ايس الفيس سواس دنغ فيتجيف تماك اتي كنيك دكليتن كون هانيلله تاكرك كداراياه لانل داموقن دفكن فناغا جوهن مفكيلاه نانه جانا ايت ديوه دان ريبمان مالون دبونه دكرت كفتلا دان دياكرن هابيس روه داللم دفكن فناغا.

اداها تتلكل تروي فيت سلسلية دان جرون كمل ماماوي دفكن فناغا ايت توه سلامة فون اداله برسم 2 دان توه سلامة فون دنتوجن فرگي ماماوي دفكن جينا دايوغ توهفيغ (اتقيق) جينا توا دنتيق دان دتيمن تيايد تركر (2) دان سكليتن توهفيغ (اتقيق) جينا فون ماسغ (2) دباوان كلوون سينجاب تاك (مات؟) برجالم تيك دتيمن دفرون توسلامة ترهفته دكالغ بامي توسلامة فون مولت ترغالة 2 مات ترگن (ترچنل) دنتوق دوا تيك اورغ جينا توسلامة فون سب كوكه كوليت جوک تياد روسق بانس ستله دسیلو جرون دلیمنت

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
ابت دو تيك كالي دفلكيل اوله راج بلندا اكن سلمفيت - سلمفيت فون دم دام ببنتور كات هفوك دوج دودف برندند كورونغ برندnda ديينس سركا اكاهف كات تتك ان إيت وان جيكي انن بسي انين تمباك تروغ فيفيت دان كنلم جرون فون سوده ماماك سكمهم جوكل ذهن الت سنجات هندق نايك كافن فيارا ستهن اكن راج بلندا دودف كلاكي راج جيكي أساكي انناك ايت دان وان جيك فون تيد بركان 3 ايت مك كات تروغ فيفيت كافن وان جيكي كنان ايج 2 بكمهاته ايج منذكه ايج جنكي كيت جيكي كات ايج خريله ذهن سكرا كرا براف كالي اورع دودف كلاكي ايج دودف دغر سنجات ستهن ددغر سلمفيت اكن فركان تروغ فيفيت ايت مك سلمفيت فون باغون سراي برمفيتي سفرت سهيلينز مده بويه لاكن لاو دلوفنتن نايك درف فنجاجم تمباك نتغ تيك كاركي اكار كنهاك مندافتكن راج بلندا جوهم فهلاون ستهن دلبوتن اوله راج بندنا انناك سلمفيت ملوفنتن ايت ايت سفرت بابي كيرا روفان دانغ ايت لاو راج بندنا اكن دفوكل دجن لينا تمباك دلوغكن ايت كنهاك سلمفيت - سلمفيت فون ترفلنن أجانه بالين كاكلم سوغي ففكانن جاوا ايت دو تيك كالي سلمفيت دلومبو تايكي كاركن فون دمكي كوس دفوكل اوله راج بلندا سهاك دودف كاردالم سوغي سننايس سنه دليهت اوله دلوغون دولي بكندا اكحل سلمفيت ايت مك دلوغون دولي بكندا فون بزيته كافد تروغ فيفيت كنان كافد تروغ فيفيت مجاهاه ايج تروغ فيفيت دودف ليهت سهاج توое فيليما كيت سهاكن دودف نوباس جايوه كاكلم ابر سننايس سنه ددغر اوله تروغ فيفيت اكن فركان دلوغون دولي بكندا ايت لاو دعيتنن كريس تنج جايوه اكر كنهاك مندافتكن راج بلندا سنه دليهت اوله راج بلندا لاو دفوكل كافد تروغ فيفيت ذهن تنجكن لينا تمباك ايت لاو جانوه كاكلم سوغي ففكانن جاوا ايت برجيكي دان تروغ فيفيت ايت هندق باسبه تنن كاين فون تروغ فيفيت دلوغون نايك كافد 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
اين جك اني تياد كلوار بونيله اني كنلكلن بكس تاغن تروفساس (تويراس) فاهني تروغ ماسم كلت سكالي اني برخوسيه اني سلطه سوده مك راج بلندا فون برموشه كنيد راج جوزر مفاكاله تانه جانا دفن سكاليين هلبغ دين ييبر الام 3 بلاك امفت اورغ يحترسنت نام دي شورغ بنرام جودين دان شورغ بنرام تمينينغ دان شورغ بنرام جوخي دان توقي هونين. ادقوين هلبغلغ كامفت اين ترارلاوه دهارف اوله راج بلندا سقيرت سوداران دكاسه اكن هلبغلغ اين سلطه سوده مك راج بلندا فون برجلان دفن هلبغلغ اين سرت دباوان اورغ ددالم كون دسوره تنزرفك اكن تمقت وان جك انين تمباك اين هريدتي (برحيتي؟) لاكن دنزرفك اورغوله اكن تمقت وان جك اني برلايوه هوجغ فكن فسرا دتفغلان جاوا اد سكينك لمان مك راج بلندا دغن هلبغلغ كامفت فون سميفه دتفغلان جاوا دتمفت فنناجيف تمباك تلنج تيكن برلايوه لايو راج بلندا جوهون فهلاون فون ديرداهنم (ديرداهنم) تيكن كالي سلتة سوده ديرداهنم (ديرداهنم) مك راج بلندا فون برتميق كتان هين وان جك انين بسي انين تمباك سيلانه كلوار ماري كيني كيت يور فندغ بردو جنك وان جك نياي كلوار ماري كيني ندنقله وان جك اندر بوغ فرفد نكري جوزر مفاكله تانه جانا اين جايلنه وان جك نياي كنهوي ادقوين بيت اينييه ييبرتام راج بلندا جوهون فهلاون برفدو دتفت نونما ريبيا دكنغ تيكن ناهون برتم موسيمه دهكي هننفلكن سرت هلالوكن اكن وان جك انين بسي انين تمباك جوك فرفد نكري جوزر مفاكاله تانه جانا اين اكن سكراب اين نكري جوزر مفاكاله ادقوين سوده دسرمكلن اوله راج جوزر كنالني بيت دان انق راج جوزر ييبرنام توانكسي بران كنغلج جيهيا ادقوين سوده ذكوهلكن كنيد بيت هنلقه دفن سكران وان جك انين بسي انين تمباك كلوار بيه فركي ييبر جنك نياي هننف ماني ددالم تانلك بيت ددالم خال يقدمكين
كران توان نافري سيت بولن كمبلغ جذ_NONE_ت ايت كهد ماس سكارغ ابن دودق دنل كرخف دم سايك كفلا دنالاك كرخف ددن موسه كادوه دان توان نافري سياري 2 دودق منايس سب موسه ماوسوق دنال فكن قنارا ستنه ايت لاو راج جوهر مفكاليه فون برنيته كهد راج بلندا واهي انقذا راج بلندا جوهر فهلاون كاك فركاس جاغته انقذا سوسه دهايي لفكم دنالا سكالي 2 ايندنا تياد مكركن أقئر جنجي كيت دنالاك ايندنا فيتستارات قادوك ادينا ايت دنال كرخف دان سوسه حياء موسه اد دنال نكرر كيت ستنه سوده مك راج بلندا جوهر فهلاون فون دجامو اوله راج جوهر مفكاليه تانه جانا كهد مالم ايت سرت برسوكر 2 من دنن هلبالغ نزمتي برسوكر 2 مك راج بلندا جوهر فهلاون كهد مالم ايت فون برجاكف برياكي 2 جكارن ربو رنده كفلك كفنتنا باركين روه كون جوهر مفكاليه تانه جانا ايت كهد مالم ايت مابونون سولوبلغ كفلك مالم ايت ماكن مينوم برياكي 2 برسوكر 2 من ستنه هاري فون جأوه هاري لمنو كتكي مك راج بلندا جوهر فهلاون فون بردوه دأتس بون تيل بلدو ديينس سراك اد سكبيك لمان ايم فون بركوهوه دان موري فون مجاك كبيك كيجو بويو سوارا هاري فون سس متهاري ميالا مك راج بلندا فون بالونة دوقر تيدور برadoo لاو قركي مباوسوه موكر ستنه سوده لاو ماكن مينوم كف بالاك.

ستنه سوده مك راج بلندا جوهر فهلاون فون سيلغة ماكية فياين قفراغن جوكاف لفلك انت سنجات دفاكين لاو دفوونكن قول كفند راج جوهر مفكاليه تانه جانا سفوقنق لونا نمباك اد كيرا 24 بغرن بانيغ ببور ريميا ادا نتفنجن امنت عستا ستنه سوده مك راج بلندا جوهر فهلاون فون برموهه كفند راج جوهر مفكاليه تانه جانا سراي بركان سكفيون نوتفانو توان باتو كفلا سكالي ابن هاري بوليهه توان باتو كفلا ليهع قانك هندق فرجالمو اكن وان جيلك اتني بسي اتني نمباك دغنا لونا نمباك ابن سرن قانك هندق هالوكن اي كلوان دوقر دفكن قنارا

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
مخصصون أن مقصود اينذارا اين اف بغ كيندق انقذا اينذارا تورت
بلاك اصلكون انقذا بوبه مياسوكون ارغ يغترونجتغ دموقك اينذارا
دان اينذارا هندق لتتفن منجادي راج مودا دان نكرى اين اينذارا هندق
سره باكي (بهديكي) دوا دانالكي اد انقذا اينذارا بيراتم نوالوفري سيت
بولن كمبلغ جهيا ايت اينذارا هندق كيوبينكان بري كفف انقذا ستله
ددغر اوله راج بلندكا اك انفركان راج جوهور مكفاليه تاه جانا ايت
ملك راج بلندكا قون سوك يماز توبكسان لابو مكفورب لわけではない
كلكي دان ذكربيتون مسين دان دفغكزو موقك دان سيلو ن كييري
ككانان منه ميرلا مفرت بجي سابك مك سكليتون داتونه هبلاغ
راج جوهور قون يفمان مهتهن اك راج بلندكا ايت ماس غ(2) كثر دان
غريله مهتيتكان روفان ايت مك راج بلندكا قون مفغيت ناغن جاري
ميوس داتس كفا كان سفون اينذارا توان بابو كفا اداله يغ نية
فاتيتك ارفد دهولو يغ فاطيتك فوكي برتاف دقيقو ربيا دكوفغ كييك
ايت تيك تاهون برتمو موسيم لمان نية فاتيتك قون فاتيتك هندق مادف
انك وان جيك اسنت بسي انتن تيكباك ايت جوهور سكالي اين بوله
اينذارا ليهت بكس ناغن نوروساس (تراس) تاريق فونتوغو قادم ميالا انتارا
بلندكا دغن جاوا دانالكي سفون توانكو توان بابو كفا اداله سديكت
مخصصون فاتيتك جيك بوله دغن بوليبين فاتيتك قوهونكان توان بابو (كفا)
كوهونكان دهولو اك انقذا نوالوتي سيت بولن كمبلغ جهيا ايت
دغن فاتيتك دهولو بهاروله سدف دان سفرناله اكنت فكرجان ايت
ستله ددغر اوله راج جوهور مكفاليه اك فركنان راج بلندزا ايت مك
بكرنا راج جوهور قون ديمسكي نياك توركان(2) لابو بلندا راج جوهور
فون سيلو ن كفر داتو فردان مترني يغثوا سته دليهت داتو فردان
مترني اك فندغان راج جوهور ايت مك داتو مترني قون ارتهن اكنت
فندغان ايت لابو داتو مترني قون بركات كفر راج بلندزا سفون
فكولون تون داکا كييبالاه سمارغ اين هندق نيجك (نهاك) كهوبن
كدف انقدا ستله سوده دباج اوله راج بلندا اكنا سورة راج جوهر ايت
ملك راج بلندا فون سوك نيايد تركران سرت ديرداهيم (ديرداهيم)
سفرت كوره داتس اودارا سراي راج بلندا بركات سفينه سكالي اين
حاجه دهالي اكو-اكو براتاف تيك تاوهن برميو موسيم دفغن كنيتكان نيا
دهالي اكو-اكو هانك هادفكن اكنا وان جيتك انتهي بسي انتن تسباك
ستله سوده ملك راج بلندا فون دافكفيك اكنا دلبالغ ديزايقين دوا فوله
ذو اورغ سهاج يابيت سكلين مكه 2 بلاك ستله سوده ملك راج بلندا
فون برجالن موجه جوهر مفكايله تانه جاانا برجالن ايت سغ سام مالم
سرف نيايد برهنتي لاك كران هانك مكرا ادفو منسك انتني فرت
كيتك برجالن فوري مياءوا سورة كلذ راج بلندا ايت ملك فينتو كوت
جوهر مفكايله فون ديلتوكن اورغ دان قمه سكلين كوت ايت دجاك
انوله ستداود دان سكف فنك؟ فسارا ايت.

سيرمول مك ترسوبوله قول فرككا راج بلندا برجالن ايت تلله
كدف توجه هاري ملك راج بلندا فون سفائيه كينيتكو كوت جوهر مفكايله
تانه جاانا دفغن بارن كنيتك سرت دفغن دلبالغ مك دفرسبيكله كفند
راج جوهر مفكايله مفاكن راج بلندا سوده سفائي دفنيتو كوت مك
تبيه راج جوهر دوسورون متري دلبالغ ميياكو راج بلندا دان فينتو كوت
فون ديبككا اورغله مك راج بلندا دان دفغن دلبالغ ينخدوا قوله دوا
اورغ ايتقين ماسوق كالم كوت لاول نابيك لهفسو كلفس كيتك
مغافر راج جوهر مفكايله تانه جاانا مك تبيه راج جوهر مفكايله تانه
جاانا كتف راج بلندا انتقدنا راج بلندا ينف فهر فيلاو كاكه فركاس
دغلره توان اهيدنا هاندك كات اداكه جاكف انتقدنا ملاون اكنا وان
جيتك انتن بسي انتن تسباك ايت سكارغ اين اي سوده بيلوت دفغن
اهيدنا دان دماسوقين دفغن بودنق 2 افعت سبياي اكنا بنيتون بالوي "بلا؟"
مرحم راج جاوا deinole اين اي متجدي دلبالغ كيت سكارغ اين اي
بيلوت قو فول افاله عقلن كيرا بجارا كيت جاكف انتقدنا جاكف ملاون دان

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
تاروه هاتين هندق سرقنن نكري كيت نتين هندق دهافنن اكن وان جيك انتن بسي انتن اهذبات قد فليكير قائيك اكارا ك سيك كبل الأسفل لااون اكن وان جيك انتن بسي انتن اهذبات ايت سام قنا نسانت سفرت كينغ ديله دواء.

ستله دغر راج جوهر اكن فيركن دانوون مونيرى ايت مكل مكاناً فلن بهاروله راس سنغ بركين ي달م هاتين لالو راج جوهر فلن ميري نتينه سوره دانوون مونيرى بون سوره فرغي فالك كلف دفه بنكن ستنه ايت مكل دانوون مونيرى فلن ديوانه سهوجن سوره ستنه سوره لالو ديرين كنن بارت كنتك كمدسن نوبا فرغي بايكين فيركن كفرد راج بلندا بيش دوغن ديراف دنتند ريميا مكل بارت كنتك مول دهيونن سوره ايت لالو براجن دفه سنغ كنكن مها ددنتن ريميا مول سنغ سام مال مارك براجن ايت اداله كيرا ٢٣ نوبه هاري لوان مكل بارت كنتك فلن سميوله كفرد راج بلندا لالو ماسون مهافد راج بلندا دور فرن كنيغ كنتك لالو بارت كنتك مول دديرسهنن اكن سوره راج جوهر مملكه ناته جانا ايت كفرد راج بلندا مكل دهيونن راج بلندا لالو دويكن لالو دينان دوينن بوبين اينبره سوره سلام تعليم رقف اينهنا راج جوهر مملكه ناته جانا سميكن كفرد افتقنا راج بلندا بيش فهلانه كلاه فركان بيش دوغن ديراف دنتند ريميا دكيغ كنتك كمالو كسمين بيلس افتقنا اكن اينهنا اين اينهنا كلاه تولل سيلار دفه سكران ماسون كدلام نكري تولل باوسهكن ارغ دوكن اينهنا باوانن كارت دهانه اينهنا هندق سوره لاونكن وان جيك انتن بسي انتن اهذبات ايت كسكلو افتقنا جاكل مكونكن كة نكري سوجب اينهنا هندق بله دوا اينهنا هندق لتقن مهنجدي راج مودا دانالكاي انت اينهنا ينك كارد افتقنا جاكل افتقنا جاكل تقررت مان ترميدور دالم سوره اينهنا اين اينهنا كلاه سيلار دفه سنكرنان اينبره سهاج اينهنا بري ناهوكن.
Trong Pipit

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
سها باليق كفتجاجف تنونله اين سها نياد باليق كماري مك ريوه نروغ فيت جرون كلف تيك برسودارا فون ريوهله دكدي جاوا ايت فاكت بروتوله؟ مك كان نروغ فيتات كفند جرون سكارع اين اديق جرون جووك نياد لفس كنا باليق كفتجاجف كران سبح يفبوبه مجدادي دمكين اين كران اديق جرون جووك ستره ددغ جرون اكن كفتكان نروغ فيتات ايت مك جرون فون ملهغاد اد سكثبيك لمان نياد تركان(2) مك كان جرون كفند توان كدي. ايت كتنا كنث 2 اداكه كنث ماهو سيها هندوق باير مرك جووج جاوا اين دغن فرماباين سها ستره ددغ توان كدي ايت اكن كفتكان جرون ايت مك كنان جووبه مان دهولو بوله كاني هندوق فرحاومان جكلن قانون دغن فرماباين ايت بوليهلا كامي هندوق لفسكن مرك جووج جاوا ايت ستره ددغ جرون اكن كفتكان توان كدي ايت انل فون بركات كفند نروغ فيتات اين نروغ فيتات سيلانه جوب اوتيتكم سروتي لاكو جاوا دان اين كم دودق بركندغ كفها ستره نروغ فيتات دان كم قون ماسغي 2 2 فون برسرؤني دان بركندغلا لاكو جاوا مك جرون فون تريبت دسام نهع جالن فكان فسارد ايت انتلاو مانيلا سايس 2 مندورا دغن لن لسه لسبيت كلاكوون دان لاكوون ايت كفاتين بهاس جاوا دغن معقته مسلقه سكلين بفسا سيم ملايو كليغ جينا اد بلاك دلورغ فكان فسارد ماسغي 2 دغن سوكان ملiten الاي. ماري ليهت جروود دودق مانيلا ايت بيل سته ستوغ نفوق داغن نولغ باكي (بري) كناكنا سايجن ريوه زنده فلل كفند فسارد ايت كفند نشك ايت انس دارا كنيت بك دودق جوال جووج جاوا فون ددغن ريوه دفكن فسارد مك انس دارا كنيت فون فركيله ليهت دلورغ جاوا دكاكه لسبت سفية ماسويس ليهت جرون دودق مانيلا ايت مك انس دارا كنيت فون ترلاكو سوكان سارت دغن ماهيفين دان انت؟ دكاكن اورغ دودق مانيلا ايت اورغ بيل ماك جووج جاوا بيل دي اميل كاين بيت فيهفن ايت مك انس دارا كنيت فون دامسین كاين جييتي. كهارا ايت انتلاو

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
جاغنهل اديق جرون دودق بوات ملاوق مأين باوي مااريله لكس دووبت
ابن هندي باوي بوع هرك جوجر جاوا اين سفاني بوله كيت باليق
لكس كفتاجةف كيت كان هاري سوده لفتوك كنيكان قفث هنديكر
ماالم سفاله ددفر جرون اكن فركتان تروغ فيفيت ايت مك كان جرون
جلااك سفوكه ابغ جنر نام جوجر جاوا اين بوكشن سهيا بوات بوعه ابغ
جك اد دووبت دككت سهيا اداكه فانون كأين جندي گهارا هرك
نيك فوله ريال بوله بوات توكر هرك جوجر جاوا جواب كلم اديق
جرتون دووبت فكري كيد دمان اديق جرون فكري تأوت بوعه مك
كات جرون تادي اين سفوكه اد اکتستافين اداله تللك سهيا بنيتي لاقن
سهيا دبورو اوله دايل راج سهيا لاري بركاكن دغن توبيق (تفيق)
چينا جلااك كفتد كنيك ابتوه دووبت سكيندوغ هايس جانوهو جرام
تياد براي سفاله ددفر تروغ فيفيت اكن فركتان جرون ايت مك كات
تروغ فيفيت اديق جرون اين سوات سباكي قول اداكه فانون كأين
سيي مأبونا بوله بوات توكر هرك جوجر جاوا جك باليق فكري
کفتاججف اميل دوديت ماري بابر بواي بواي بوكشه لياك جنديزاي اف سهجاله
اديق جرون اين سوك دودق مأين ددالم فكان فسارا اين مك جواب جرون
تياد داي اوقيباله بوكشن سهيا تياي فيتا برتوفيع سيترب سهيا
ماكن ايت اйтеت كوفغ سهاج سهيا هندق بابر كندا دوا ريال فون اي
تياد ماهو دستنون (دستنقن ؟) اميل كاين دليكفع سهيا دالاكي سكينه
سهيا هندق بركاكيه برينده دغن اورگ فرموان ساله فكان فسارا اين
ستله ددفر تروغ فيفيت اكن فركتان جرون ايت مك كان تروغ فيفيت
سكارغ اين سيفاله يبفله باليق کفتاججف فكري اميل ماري دوديت
پوله كيت بابر بوع هرك جوجر جاوا اين قد فكير ابغ جكله پک시험
پايت اديق کمله باليق لكس کفتاججف دغن سکران مك جواب
كلم سهيا تياي ماهو باليق کفتاججف ابغ كرمان بوكشن سهيا بغ بوات
فركارا اين سمانا اديق جرون جوك مك جواب جرون ابغ گجلو.
برجانل سكنت لورغ فكن فسارا منان دودق سيلو ديتا لوينغ دان مولتن دودق بريسولو دان سيله نافن دودق بركين كفها سكنت لورغ فكن فسارا ايت مك تروغ فيفيت تلته كفدا جرون دودق برجانل ايت لالو تروغ فيفيت دلسيمن دغن سافو نافن استرا سيله دسيلو أولة جرون دلهن تروغ فيفيت دودق لسيين لالو دنوجون اد سكين كم جرون سفنه دكت تروغ فيفيت مك تروغ فيفيت فون برنان كملاه اديق جرون فيككي نيدا ماهو بري ناهو دكت اورغ سكارغ اين سكلين كلفج جينا هين ملايو هابيس فيككي مفادو كفدا وان جيك انتن سي انتن نمياك كات اديق جرون ماهام مرسن فلفون توهف نيك مك جواب جرون نيدا اوفياهابا ابغي كزان سهار قانيه سانيه سايت نيدا ترناهن منغزكران اكن فركنان انف جوهير مفشكيه تانه جاينا اين هندق تومبوق باكي رقيق (رتق) كفلا ايتوله سيين سهار هندق كنل بيس نافن سفنج فكن فسارا ايت جيك اي ادو فون أدو ورغ ليكلاه ستله سود مك تروغ فيليت فون برنان كفدا جرون اديق جرون اين نياو نويرو ماراي دوميت سديكيت ابغي هندق بايركن هرك جوجر جاوا اين كران ابغي سوده ماكن دغن اديق كلم ششورغ سباع سهج مك كات جرون خلاك سفينو ابغي يفبرنام جوجر جاوا اين فانونه دفستن كنف انتق 2 جوجر جيجيت كيت فيانونه دسريكن نيدا لايفن كيت ماكنن مك كات تروغ فيليت جاقنله ادقي جرون دودق مرفين ساقل بوا ماريله لكس ابغي هندق باير بواغ هرك جوجر جاوا نوان كدلي اين مك جواب جرون حارمه (حرامه) سكينغ نزا نيدا اداف دكث سهار ستله دغن تروغ فيليت اكن فركنان جرون ايت مك تروغ فيليت فون مارمه كفدا كلم ستله مفافاته ادقي كلم قنددي ايت بواد تيقو ابغي هندق باكي (بري) مالو موك كيت مك جواب كلم سكالي 2 سهيا نيدا بوات بواغ ابغي اداهنا اين سيه ليهت تسك اديق جرون سامون دفونه توهف نيك دوميت سكينزوغ اد دكث (دي) ستله دغن تروغ فيليت اكن فركنان كلم ايت مك تروغ فيليت فون بركان كفت جرون

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كاكه لإرغ اديق جرون هندق كولغ سما قول دانلاكي بوكتن إنج تيد ناهو إكن حالن اديق جرون ايت جانك نتاره سما بون براف كالي اديق جرون تيد دأنيده دان تيد دادغ زن بوكتن إنج تيد ناهو إكن حال اديق جرون ايت مك كات تروغ فيفيت سكارغ إين كمالة إي لفس فركي مفاطقه اديق كلم تفكتنตน ديمج جواب كلم إدلة تشكل اديق جرون دسامون نادي هايسه سكليين كلفن جيتا سيم مالابو ديرور، اوهو اديق جرون سرات؟ ددالم فكن إبن دان دلفسونج دجالن لورغ فيتمو غريغ راج كف ماس اينتهله إنج اديق جرون إين ميجه داغن سهيا مك كات تقول تروغ فيفيت ماريله اديق كلم كيت فركي جاري اديق جرون مك جواب كلم قد تييكير سهيا تيد قايه كيت فركي جاري دي بابله كيت ننتي دسيبون إنتوهله اديق جرون بايك إيكوت لورغ إبن جوكن مك كات تروغ فيفيت جكلو كيتو ماريله كيت ماسوس دنلما كدك "جاوا إين مك تروغ فيفيت دنن كلم فون دودله مانتي إكن جرون إين دككي "جاوا لالو تروغ فيفيت براتن كفدت كلم اديق كلم؟ إدكة اديق كلم باوا بكل دودوي جكلو إد ماريله اديق كلم كيت بانك جوكر جاوا إين كران إبن لافر ساغت دان براس دنامك مك جواب كلم سكليغ قون تيد دككت (سما) نادي إبن إدلة سهيا باوا باكس (كلك) إمت ليم كوفغ اينتوف هانيس داميل اوله اديق جرون اينفون جكلو إنج هندق مانكن كيت ماكنله هرهو جوكر جاوا إين نانتي سنجير لانكي إديق جرون ماري ست ني بوله كين (بأب) كران دودوي ات سكيندوز دك كات اديق جرون دسامون نادي سله درغر إوله تروغ فيفيت إكن فركان كلم إين مك تروغ فيفيت بردوا دنن كلم فون دماكن إكن جوكر جاوا إين سكيران دوا بادغ هانيس تيفكل بادغ سهاج سنهله سوده مك تروغ فيفيت دان كلم فون دودله مانتي إكن جرون دككي "جاوا إين، مك تروسوت فركنان جرون سله سوده اتٌق دارا كنيك مفمبل إكن بيت تيفكل كاجن جندي "كهنان إين لالو جرون فون دلفسونج
ملك ترسونته فركان ان قف فق نارا جنهر مفکانه ناته جانا
يقدس سامونك انوله جرون دفونج توقف نك ابئ ستنه سوده دسمان اوله
جرون مك مايسع 2 فون فركن مفلاو كف وان نتيك انتن بسي انتن
نمباك درومه دانوه فقلفما شهندر راج فق نارا كات سدوبيو كات
دوا وان 2 اداله بودق 2 بيج وان تونتنا اييت سكارغ اين دسمانون دفكن
نارا دفونج توقف نك سكين كليم جينا سيم ملامو هابيس مايسع 2
اد بيج قافه تاغن دان اد يغ قافه فها دان اد يغ بينجول اد يغ لوكت
ستنه ددرغ وان نتيك انتن بسي انتن تيمبران اكين فق ادفونج اورن 2 نك
نارا مك وان نتيك فون بسي مبر فادم ور موركان كات كفشد توه
فقلفما شهندر راج فق نارا ادفونج. بودق ايت ترلالو جاعت ماكلن
تياد دايتنج دان تياد دايتنج كسياف نتيك لايين دردف سهيا سيف فون
تياد بوله قافه دي ستنه ددرغ اوله توه فقلفما راج فق نارا ايتله
وان يغ سهيا تياد مامو بلي دي كران سهيا ليبه بودق ايت ترلالو بين
ساقته فايهله كيتي هندق قافه دي ستنه ايب مك وان نتيك انتن بسي
انتن تيمباق فون بركونك كفشد تروبيف قفيت فركني اغكو تايقب
ايكتب بوا ماري كفشد اكو - اكو هندق كورف بلاكهن دغن روتين اكو
هندق انكت كلازي. تنديه نك ستنه سوده مك تروبيف نورنه
لابو فركني ددانم فق نارا دجارين جرون دغن كلم سرات 2 لورغ
تياد جوكن بزوجما اد سكنيه لامن مك تروبيف فون برتموله
دغن كلم دككي جاوا مك تروبيف فون برنان كفشد كلم اديق كلم
اديق جرون كسان فركني بع تيفك اديق كلم سدوبيو سماج مك جواب
كلم سها تياد كنهوي انتن (كمان) فركني اي ميمه دغن سها تيكل اي
ممانون دفونج توقف نك تايد كات راول تروبيف مفافنمه اديق كلم
بير باكي (بري) اديق جرون مومانون مرففس دفكن نارا تياد مامو ملاورغ
دي سكارغ اين اورنج فركني مفلاو كف وان نتيك انتن بسي انتن تيمباك
كلم جواب كلم تياين اوقايله ايغ بونكين سهيا تياين لازنج جنك كيت كريس

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ستنه سودة مك جرون فون دلفوغن سكنف لورغ فكن فسارا قد كن بيكيت ايت هاري فون نانغي مك جرون فون سدغيل داكدي. اقت دارا كن بك دودق جوال جوجر جاوا جرون فون براياس هاك. اقت دارا كن بك فون بركرهال كن جرون سيلاله انغ ماري ماكن جوجر جاوا مك جرون فون دودق هالو دماككن هابيس سدغي ستنه سوده ماكن مك جرون فون برتان كن ادغ يبرق هرگان سدغي ايت مك جووب انت دارا كن بك كن بك كن بك ادغ يبرق هرگان سدغي ايت انت كن بك انت كن ك

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وريت دان تياد كتهوان فونجا ستله دعثر دايغ راج كتان أورغ اين
مريفيت تياد فربة مهيت ككارس مك جواب جرون انيتغيب شيفرنام ككارس
سارغ جرفري ستله سوده دودق برتان 2 ايت مك جروني بركات كنيد
دايغ 2 راج كقن 2 جوب ماري بادغ ايت دكث سها - سها هندق راس
برنكته انو رينتغيب سها هندق بورون كسموان مك دايغ 2 راج فون دسواه
بادغ جوجيل جاوا ايت كتغ جروني لالو دسبوتي اوله جروني سرت
دنيسغ 2 ستله سوده لالو دكاليه جوجيل جاوا ايت ددالم دوغي لاك
دان بادغ ايتغون دسمكين دستو ستله دليته اوله دايغ 2 راج اكنا
حال جروني ذمكين ايت لالو دجروني كنيد جروني مك جروني لارغه لالو
ديبورون اوله دايغ 2 راج مك جروني فون لارغه سمبال لاري سمبال براليه
باليه سكليف فكن فسوا دليته دايغ 2 راج اولون (دأولون؟) ليده
بر מאج 2 دأجنغ بقبي دايغ راج تياد تكرير 2 ددالم حال يغديكين
ايت مك جروني فون براكاله دغن جينا توافق (امفقي) كندر لفسا دان
جروني فون ريه ترسكوته دان جينا توافق (امفقي) فون ريه ترباليه
توافق للفلك دان جروني تكث ريه ترسكوته دوبويت كندالو بيدساومن
دوهون توه نيك انيغون هايبس جاءوب سكليف تياد تيفلك لاكي لالو
بيكس بالون لاري فول مك دايغ راج فون دليهت دوميت جروني جانو
ايت لالو دكولتين ادفون توافق (امفقي) جينا نوا ستله ريه توافق
لفلك لالو بيكجي دسمبرن فنفر لالو دبورون جروني تياد تكرير 2 سكليف
لورغ مك جروني برايس فلت بهاس لالو براليه باليه دسفاكان دايغ راج
لالو جروني ليهت توافق (امفقي) جينا نوا دودق بوروي دغن فنفرد مك
دنيت اوله جروني كتان قواه موا ساغت دان بوله هاتي ساغت توافق
(امفقي) جلاك اين لالو دسمبرن فنفر ايت لالو دينغ دينغ دكفالا
توافق (امفقي) جينا نوا ايت كتان تادي انغو بوله هاتي ساغت اكو
سقك دايغ 2 راج سكاغ اين اوان تياد اميل موك مك بركريو. له
توافق (امفقي) جينا نوا ايت لالو لاري جمبال ترجاجق دانس كفلا

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بوله دکت دی ستروغ فون انق ۲ فکن فسارا ایت تیاد بوله دکت کفند چرون مک انق ۲ فکن فسارا فون لاریله دبورو اوله چرون دقوهن توقه تیک ایت لسفوغ دهوجک دکن فسارا تیاد ترکیزان مک کفند کتیک ایت چرون بریوا دقن تلم قون ممچله ماسیق ۲ ستروغ سوات لورغ مست تیاد کتهوانن ادفون انکن چرون سله سوده مبامون دقوهن توقه تیک ایت لالو دلوسونگ تروس کتیکی لاک دینتو کریغ راج مک چرون قون برتمویه دقن دایغ ۲ راج دودق جوگر جارا دانک تیتیکی لاک مک دایغ ۲ راج قون برتکالنه کفند چرون کنن سیلاته ادیق کی ماقی ماقی کچور جارا سنله ددفر چرون - چرون قون برتان کفند دایغ ۲ راج ایت کنان کی ۲ بچک سه آندق بوروغ سبادغ این براف هرکان مک جواب دایغ ۲ راج بچک ادیق کی بندوق بوروغ سبادغ این امکت کتوفف سهاج مک کات قول چرون کی ۲ چوب بوکاله سهآ هندق فرجامو مان مک دایغ راج قون سوایه بابادغ ایت دکت لالو دسمبوت اوله چرون لالو دنات کفند دایغ ۲ راج کنان کی ۲ جوگر افائه نام دي بنه تفیق بیرگتی؟ این مک کات دایغ ۲ راج اورغ (این) نیاد بیاس ماقکن کچور جارا مک کات قول چرون ایبوکه کی بیغ دکتکان کچور جوگر جاوده کیارم جارا سنله ایت مک جرون قون برتان کفند دایغ ۲ راج ایت کنان این نینغغ اف قول بیغ برجتون (بریچتوم؟) کیری کانن بولت؟ ۲ دفرون کابو فمالیع این سینا تیاد فرنه ملیته مک مک کات دایغ ۲ راج اورغ این فلیق ساذغ تیاد کن تفوغ تورق مک کات جرون اینیکه کی بیغ دکت اورغ تفوغ تورق انق نتیک سنله ایت لالو دنات قول چرون کفند دایغ ۲ راج کنان این اف قول کی بیغ بولت؟ ۲ دفرونفلوبودی این جواب دایغ ۲ راج اورغ این کیا تیاد فرنه ماقکن بوک ملک مک جواب چرون اینیکه بیغ دافکیل اورغ بوک ملک قتروی منندی نام دی سنله (این) مک جرون برتان قول کفند دایغ ۲ راج کنان کی این اف قول دان توکعف مناله بیغ فنیدی مربیک (مریکا) کروسود ساذغ تیاد کتهوان
كانت مستوحى كات دو سكينغ ترا فون اكو تياد لتنبغي دك ميك (ميك) كران كامي تياد كنل فاك جك افكو هنديق لوان افكو بالين فركي امبيل سروب دوا راوتوس فون كامي لوان بلاك ستنه ددرغ جرون اكن فركتان اني فكن فسارا ايا فيبي جرون تياد تركات 2 ميرو فادم ورن موكان سراي برباك افكو تياد باكي (بري) سفكوهم كاون جك افكو تياد باكي (بري) ننتي اكو سامون سكاريغ اين فونته مات مك جواب انق جوبر مفكالي سمسغ فكن فسارا جك سفكمو انق لاكي 2 جوبا افكو سامون اكو هندق ليهت جك مقدر سام ستارا تنتوله إلكو رتبق (رتبق) كفلا افكو كنله تروغماس (ترماس) اكن بكس ناقد سمسغ فكن فسارا انق 2 جوبر مفكالي نانة جانا اين ستنه ددرغ جرون اكن فركتان اني 2 فكن فسارا ايا لالو جرون فون بركات سيفلكان كاون اكو هندق سامون باكي (بري) ليهت اكي بكس ناقد تروغماس (ترماس) ستنه اين مك انق جوبر مفكالي فون ماسغ 2 برسيله لاالو منجتو كاين كليفلكست ستنه دليهت كليم اكن حال جرون اين مك كليم فون ملارغ اكن جرون كتان اديق جرون 2 جالمه دوديق كليم سافت مك جواب جرون أف فدولي ابغي جانين ابغي دوديق اميل كادو جك ابغي كناكوت باجور "باجور" فون ابغي كليم دودله ديم 2 سهاج جوب سهما هندق راس فاهيت مأوع ماسم قدس اني فكن فسارا جوبر مفكالي نانة جانا اين سيها هندق ليهت اورغى هندق نومبوق بير رتبق (رتبق) كفلا كليم كليم فون ديم تياد تركات (2) دليهتن جرون نلالو ماره اين مك جرون فون بركات فول سوده سيف سودهك كاون 2 سكيم مك جواب سمسغ اني فكن فسارا كامي سوده سيف بلاك سيلاله لكس سامون بير فونته (مات) ستنه ددرغ جرون مك جرون فون دراكريين ماسوق لاالو دسيمن تفكوك دوا تيك اورغ سكالي دفريلاكان كفلا دان دوتروبوق دان دنراجلن ماسغ (2) هابيس ره اد يغ فانه ناقد فانه فها دان ستنه لوك تياد تركرلا21 هابيس انيق فكن فسارا اي دسامون أوا جرون هابيس دوميت 2 ايت

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دان ستھے دودھ مأین تأوف ترا برمجم ۳ جودی اد بلاک مک ددارم
حال یزدکیا ایت لقھله سدرکیی درق دم وان چکس سکریں مک
جرون فون دکاکیت فھا کلم لاو دلصورن ناق لاق لائر دنتوجون
دکفن قفارا دکوون تودھ فھا سکھا مک جرون فون برتنان کلذ
کلم کننہ این کلم ۳ اداکہ ایغ باوا بکل دودھت جکد اد باوا ماری اب
کلذ سہیا سمھا هندرل داون بوقد ۳ کننہ جیا این مأین تأوف ۳ ترا
سہیا هندرل جاری لاب جک لاب بوللے کیت بون بیلی جھور جاوا
مک جواب کلم اد جروک ادیق جرون ایغ باوا بکل دوا نیک کووقع
سھاح مک کان جرون جکد اد باواہ نبہ این دک سہیا مک کلم فون
دیاون ان بیت دودھت لاو دیہن کنذ جرون سلته سودہ مک جرون فکری
کنذ اورق ۲ دودھ مأین تأوف ایت برکان کاون ۲ اداکہ فون اکو هندرق
تومعف مأین برسام مک جواب انق کنک قفارا ایت میسمی نیا بولو جکد
انکو هندرق مأین اف ۳ فرا مأین فون کامی لاون بلاک ستنہ ددرگ جرون
مک جرون فون داونلے انق کنک قفارا ایت برمائن تأوف ۳ ترا اد
سکھیبلن لمان مک جرون فون الھلہ دکیچوھ اوله انق کنک قفارا ایت
سکھیف نا تفر فون نیا نیکک لاقی مک جرون فون فمبی تیاکا یرکرکا ۲ میرہ
قایم ورو موکان لاو برتنان کنذ کلم کننہ این کلم اداکہ لاکی دودھت
دکذ ایغ جکد اد باوا این کنذ سہیا سمھا سمھا هندرل ساقت ایغ جروب
سھا هندرل لاون لاکی مک کان کلم نیا ادیق جروک سکھیف فون تیاک
نیکک دکذ ایغ هپس کسمنان سلته ددرگ جرون اکن فرکنن کلم ایت
مک جرون برکان کنذ انق ۲ قنک قفارا کننہ کاون ۲ اداکہ فون اکو
هندرق برھوئگ بارغ دوا نیک کووقع دکذ میک (میکا) اکو هندرل لاون
قوؤ مک جواب انق ۲ قنک قفارا تیاکب بولو کرکان اکو نیاکن کنل پیاس
مک جواب جرون جالفنہ بون بیگی بونکی اکو هندرل لوکیچ ننتی سبتر
لاکی اکو نیاکن کلنچجیف اکو بی اکو دکذ میک (میکا) کرکان اکو هندرل
فانس هاتی ساقت سلته ددرگ اوله انق کلمیچ چیا اکن فرکنن جرون ایت
جیک انتن بسی (انتن) نمباق کون براکن کفند تروغ قیقیت جرون كلم فکولون دوکی بکندا کتنان سیفله نوآن بانو توفلیا فیلیا کفند. هاری اینفیلها فیلیا هندی بانوان بانوانو توفلیا الیکین دیفریئن سیفله مک وان جیک انتن بسی انتن نمباق کون مباوالة اکن فکولون دوکی بکندا دان تروغ قیقیت جرون كلم کامفنن نایکن کل فسكین قفارات لالو دلفسوغن کرومه داثو دلفیما شھندر راج کفند قفارات میسین میرہ مالا سفرت نمباق ستنلا سفیلما کرومه داثو دلفیما فقین قفارات مک داثو راج فقین قفارات فون میاللها اکن وان جیک انتن بسی انتن نمباق کون نایکن لان فکولون دوکی بکندا دغن تروغ قیقیت این دیوان دودق برسام؟ لان جرون دغن كلم بردو سودوارا دینفنن دینفن ستنلا این مک وان جیک دغن بوغیما راج فقین قفارات فون دودق برجاکف برجاکف؟ مک کات وان جیک انتن بسی انتن نمباق کون بکنتاکنن کفند. راج فقین قفارات کتنان سنا بین ماری این سنا هندی جوال بودق بیغ سیما تووندا این دوا اورغ کفند توغ قیقیما دغن هرک امفت قوللما یال سیما مک کات راج فقین قفارات بودق بیغیمان وان هندی جوال این جالک بودق بغودق داتس نفنک این سنا تیاد ماهو کران سنا لینب بین سیالس بودق ریاد ماهو مندرگر کان کلکوانن مک جوابو وان جیک انتن بسی انتن نمباق ادفونن بوغی دودق دکت سنا این سنا تیاد جوال کران سنا هندی فرتکی فرمینکنن کفند راج کالو راج هندی بون کونغم.}

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كامي جوكر مك جواب توسالمة هي سلافيا دان مادوسارا دغفره
إفكو اكرو هندق جيروكان سكارغ اين افكو هندق اليوكونك اكرو اتو
تياد ايكون كران سكارغ اين اكرو هندق بالبني كتمفت اكو ليندوج
بولن قدح نوا مك جواب سلافيا دان مادوسارا جك كامي تياد ايكون
توسالمة سيقاته لاكي يغ كامي هندق ايكول مك كات قول توسالمة
سكارغ اين بوكنك توان فغولو اكرو سوده ماري دري ليندوج بولن قدح
توا هندق تنتو بالوي (بلا؟) اككن مرحوم راج جاوا يغ هيلغ حيا
فادم ينوا دجوبور مفتاليه تانه جانا اين نادي سحاش بهارو اكرو بركن
دغندي اينه روفرالينن اككن اكو سكاليه اين بوهوه كنل بكن نافن
تروغوس (ترماس) اذولن اككن لوغ توبفوق (امفق) جينا توا ايت اكو
فيتيا هندق فاجي سثورغ (ديري) سهاج ددام كيران اين توجه ناري
لاكي سهاج هندق فرغ فكان فسارة سنل دكغر أوله سلافيا دان مادوسارا
اكن فركلان توسالمة ايت مك كات سلافيا كفند توسالمة دفن كاهو
ككتن هي توسالمة فركيله توغل إميلك لنق اكرو يغودق ديني لاك
دفيتو كيرغ راج ايت كفر مالام اين كران اكرو يغودق ساغت اككي
مك جواب توه سلامة مرفيتين ساقت سلافيا اين بوكن اورغ هندق
كدوموق مالام اين كران توجه هاري لاكي جاجنله اغفي دوقد قدامه
مالام كلام اين كروي تزجوت اورغ سكين سنلة سوده مك توه سلامة
قون رنه تيدور دجوجهن فليتنا لانو دأودوت إفون جاوا دليفكوغ أوله
سلافية دان مادوسارا دمكيله حابن توه سلامة ايت سلام سوده دكهوي
اوله تروغ نقين اككي ايت كونغ ضرح راج جاوا مك توسالمة قون
سنفة يندي فايمن كندر كابو إفي لاكي سبارغ اف يغ توه سلامة فوس
رنن سكليين دبرينك أوله يغوتون داهي بكندا دان تروغ نقين
دمكيله حابن:

سبرمول مك ترسوبنله فركتان وان جيك اينن بسية اينن تياك
دفججلف تنياكي ترغ تيك اداله كفند سوات هاري دري فاتكي مك وان

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
باني كفلا هندق كدو مبوق فكان فسارة اكن لورغ توسوق (المقيق) جينا توا
ايت توق هندق فيتنا فاجع ستورغ (ديربي) توق سهاج كران توق ساكيت
هاني ساقت سب سقوت؟ توق كندر كايو افي دربن تاهي، جننود
كفرد توق سبر2 بيجي، لادا سهاج سلنه سوده، دودق بريك؟ ايت
ملك توسوماية فون برومونه كفرد قوكلون دولي بكندا سب هاري فون
سوده، فنقك ملك توسوماية فون نايقله كرام قراهو كودونغ ايت لالو
دكايون باليق كرومه داننتارا تياد براف لمان مك توسوماية فون سمالله
كروه من سوده، جاوج ط쿰 مالام لالو توسوماية فون دفكيكين اكن استرین كتان
هي مادوسارا دان سفاليلا بوكانه فيتو لكس دحن سكران مك سفاليلا
فون دمیلین قلينا لالو دسولوهن لين دفینتو مك سفاليلا فون ترکجوت
دليين اكن فکاین توسوماية ايت دسفکان اورغ لاین لالو برکات كفرد
سفاليلا (مادوسارا ؟) كون2 بوکين توسوماية كيت انته دانو منتري
مناکه يل ماري كرومه كيت ابن مك كات توسوماية مرفیت سانت
سفاليلا ابن تياد مقتل كيت جك انكو كورغ كرچاج جوب ماري راب
ليهت هيدودغكو ابن مك سفاليلا فون دسوان نافن دراسان ليهت هيدودغ
توسوماية ايت بسر سقوت كلونغكونغ بور دارا مك كات سفاليلا كفرد
مادوسارا كتان سفونوهله توسوماية كيت لالو دویکاکیاه فينتو
ايت مك توسوماية فون ماسوقله كرام روه من مك سفاليلا دان مادوسارا
فون ترکجوت ملیئت اكن فکاین توسوماية ايت مك سفاليلا دان
مادوسارا فون برکات كفرد توسوماية كتان هي توسوماية دمعله انكو
بروكله فکاین بنه سماچم ابن هرت راج منتري مناکه يل انكو فروکی
چوري سکارغ ابن بوکاکنن تکؤن ايت كفرد كامي - كامي هندق كروکی
تان بواه مك كات توسوماية مرفیت سانت سفاليلا دان مادوسارا ابن
هرت ملکوس (؟) اکو جاقفنوه انكو فروکی كاودوه مك كات قول سفاليلا دان
مادوسارا فونغ سانتو توسوماية ابن هرت راج منتري مان جوکك يل
انكو فروکی چوري سامو سهجانه توسوماية ابن هندق جوال كفلا

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
سقرتين مان عادة دهولو كالا مك توسولامة فون مماكيه سروي (سروان) تفكرى راكي جاوا بنيغ امس برسوغكوت دري تفي لفصول كنها مان عادة إيت لالو دفاكين قول مهلي كاين بوكيس سترا دان دكاكين قول بايجو سروه بوشا سروع كنغيج براتو دلفغ دادا دان داميلين قول مهلي سافو ناغ دان دينقين داينيتش دويسن تفي دان وننكفين قول بولوغ سكايي دان دتولق قول رينغ ككيري تفكيج برنام تفكول لنجي 2 توسولامة فوق ماماكي مانوت سفرت داتو دايمينغ دمرتي ستنه سوده توسولامة ماماكي مك تروغ وليات جروين كلم وكولن دولي بڭدا فوق نرالائو سوكجيي مديتنكن توه سلامه ماماكي مكرت مان عادة دهولو كالا ايت مك تروغ وليات فوق داميله دوا ييحيي جلفا تندرك دوا ييحيي دايسين مون جاوا فوق. برنانه كالوان لانو ديرينك كند توسولامة سراي براتا كنذ توسولامة كتان نوك 3 جره تونق فوق فونس رنت ايد 2 جاينه توه سيكوق (كيكوتو) مالو تونق مايرنن معداد توان باتو كفتا كي كوهنكن دانلاغي سكغ اين تونق فوق سوده نايمو كات توان فغلوكي ستنه ديدغ توسولامة اككن فركتان تروغ وليات ايت مك سامهات توسولامة تونق تيان سيكوق (كيكوتو) جي دانلاغي سكغ اين تونق تيايانه ماهو دوق داكي دنكري جاكاب اين تونق هنديق باليق برسام 2 توان يانو كفتا كيلدوغ بولن قدح توا دان منليك توان باتو كفتا مانندق برايانكة خبرنكن كند فانك كاتك - فانك هنديق باليق برسام 2 مك جواب تروغ وليات ليمي داكي تونق هنديق باليق كيلدوغ بولن كران بلوغ فونس لاكي كيرا بجيارا دانلاغي سكغ اين سوده سفبله تونق سكرت مان سوفه مرحوم راج جاوا دان سلامه فوق سوده ماماكو جادي توه فلأينه رجولاون كيت بركوستا دغن كنت دانلاغي كيوك دادد كيرا توجه داكي لاكي تونق هنديق كوديموق فكين فسارد دان هنديق نهلك راج جوهر مافكاله نانه جانا سرت دينديق مرمش نكيري سران 2 ستنه ديدغ توسولامة اككن فركتان تروغ وليات ايت مك كات توسولامة جكه توان
سلسلة سودة توصيلها برچترا ایت مک تروغ ڤیچیت فون برتنان کافد نوی سلامه توق بکیمانه توق بیاد ماهو بالیتهک لاکی کلیندوج پولن قاح توا مک جواب توصیلها توق بیاد ماهو بالیتهک کیه کلک توق بالیق مکن سیف بیغ هنديق دان سیف بیغ هنديق کئل توق داک نیا توق - توق هنديق مانی دسمبله برسام 2 مرحم راج جاوا دا نامکی وقت دان بولن بیغ مناله لاکی بیغ هنديق سملیک اکن سومه مرحوم راج جاوا کرک توق راس لیماله سوده سنته سوده مک تروغ ڤیچیت کلم جرون فکلونون دولی یکندا فون دان سکلین ائق 2 دایوغ فون ماسیک 2 منافیسلاه بواغ ایبر مات منذنگر اکن توصیلها برچترا اکن قصه مرحوم راج جاوا ایت.

ماک تروغ ڤیچیت فون ماسوک مفاد فکلونون دولی کئنن سملیک فکلونون توان باکو کئفیلا ایتوله کوندوج ایه کیت قاتونلی کیت فرسالین اکنیکی سنته توصیلها منذنگر داکن کئت قتریا راج جاوا ایت مک توصیلها توق دن سیلو کاندن دان کئکیرو مات تریلیاق 2 سفری تلور ایتینق اکسا سنته ایت مک کات تروغ ڤیچیت کافد نوی توصیلها توق 2 ایتوله توق قتریا مرحوم راج جاوا مک توصیلها فون دفتران ماسوک کدامک کرورگ برتندا ایت لالو داککت کاکیک فکلونون دولی یکندا ایت سملیک مبابوق تریق منافیس کئنن سملیک فکلونون توان باکو کئفیلا سکارغ این قاتیکی برتیمو دنه توان باکو کئفیلا ایت قاتیک سرس مانی هیدوق راسان دان سرس قاتیکی برتیمو دنه ایکندا توان باکو کئفیلا سکارغ این قاتیکی برتیمو دنه توان باکو کئفیلا قاتیکی کئندقه بالیق برسام 2 توان باکو کئفیلا کلیندوج پولن قاح توان سکارغ این قاتیکی بیاد ماهو دودق لاکی دنکری چکیک این سنته سوده توصیلها فون دفترالین اوله فکلونون دولی یکندا سفرگکو فکاین جوفک لفکین دیوا کئندا اوله تروغ ڤیچیت دلفینکن دهدافن توصیلها دان تیته فکلونون دولی یکندا دسریهن توصیلها ایت مانکی
اد بلاك سكليف فسح عنه سباق كفت كنيك ايت توق فوق فوق كاوك سلبت سقت ماسو جوكر ددام اورج باب توق ليهت دغن مات توق سندرير دي ان كفت ماس ايت توق دغر أكن فركنان راج جاوا ايت كفت وان جيكي دغن نديفا توق سندرير كيان وان 2 سيلانة وان وان بوات كم جاكن اكتشافين جيكي سها هيفلغ حياء قدام جيرو دجوير مفلافية تانه جانيا اين علاامة تنيا تكيري اين هندب روسن باش هندب جادي فايل غارق فايل تكوكر سكيرا 2 دوا بلس تاهون سميللإ مسان سنهه سوده مك وان جيكي انتن بسي انتن تنبب وكون مونوبلقه اكن راح جاوا ايت اكتشافين براف ال سنجات نيد جوكر ماهمو ماكن اكن راح جاوا ايت مك راج جاوا كون برينته كفت وان جيكي انتن بسي انتن تنبب كتان وان 2 سيلانة امييل اد سيله توبيه ددام قدام قلي نكل سها دكت استري سها قنزي فرسام قبوقع مهاكوت ددام كالفل بسي تين تيك اكن نوبوع سها سيوله يبسيلل ميفوبن اكن مقصوب راج جوير مفكاليه اين سنهه ددرغر سملفيفت اكن فركنان راج جاوا ايت مك سملفيفت كون داميللإ اكن نوبوع ايت سنهه سوده داميلن اكن نوبوع ايت مك وان جيكي كون هندب دنوبلقه اكن راج جاوا ايت سهرت مان نيته راج نوير مفكاليه لالو وان جيكي كون موفك جاري ميسين دانس كفلا كتان سملفون كلوالون توان باتو كفا جاقي دينيفا دولة توله داف كفايان كون هندب ميوات كرج سرت مناغس بولغ ابتر مات كيسين بلس اكن راج جاوا ايت مك وان جيكي كون متوبلقه اكن راج جاوا ايت سنته هيفلغ حياء راج جاوا ايت مك وان جيكي كون دفروايت سهرت مان نيته راج نوير ايت لالو دكترن كفا دسولان كفلا دسوبني كرك رميين نلفج نويركغ 2 كميين هينم يرسايف كومبيقن توهه هاري جحيا نيدا هيفلغ جاكنن سبينج تسني سككين اوفنك ينبرغ كون حايس بياردوه سايغ كيسين بلس اكن راج جاوا ايت هان ابتيه جيكي يسوبن توق تشتركن اكن حال راغ جاوا ايت سرت دغن نانغ بولغ ابتر مات

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
أولم أدفون بواد اين جك دبله دغن سنجاب فاهين مأوع نيداد دافت
ترزيراً دان جك دبله دغن اباث دعاً لمائ مانيس لاانت (لدة) راس
له درخف مينون ابر سويس مابوندا ليوبو كونغشاغا دففكيل اورغ سابق يفاد
ستله دغغ نروغ فيقنت اكن نوسالاما برجنيرا ايت جكالن ايت فيليت
(فيليغ) جاوا برجنيرغ دغن مالابو ليندوغ بولن قدح نوا مك نروغ
قيقنت فون برتان كنف نوسالاما توق - توق اين اورغ مان دان دمان
تمغت تومغه داره نكرني توق مك جواب نوسالاما أدفون توق اين
اصلن تومغه داره دنكوري جاوا مك جواب نروغ فيلين توق 2 - توق
تومغه داره دنكوري جاوا نتاني سها دغغ توق برج_TRUNCATION
سيرمون مك ترسوئله فركنان توغ فيت جرون كلم دودق
دفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس دلفكالن جاوا دودق بريك 2 اكن توه
سلامة يغ منجار بواء 2مهم اين تياد دانغ سوده كنه ville دان هاري
نه رمغ جيجج كفلا ماسغ(2) دودق برسوغون لافر برذن دهاج جيك
اي باوا ماري بوليهله كيت توكر دغن افيون جاوا دىدام دودق بركات
2
ايت مك تملقله توسلامة دودق كابو فراهو كودوغ فغايوه سومقيق لوانين
(هلوانن) منوجو فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس سته سملقه مك توغ
فيت جرون كلم قون بتران كنذ توه سلامة توغ 2 سكارغ اين توغ
ماري فولاك جواب توسلامة توغ ماري قولة سكارغ اين توغ باوا
بايغ قول بواء 2مهم اين مك كات توغ فيتت توغ 2 بايغ نايك بوااو
اي ايت سفاي بوله ميها هندق باكي (بري) افيون جاوا كدق توغ سمله
(اين)
مك توسلامة قون دفوغوهلقه نأبك سكلن بوه 2 ايت نايك كات
فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس سته سوده مك كات توغ فيتت توغ
دودق مك توسلامة قون دفوغ قون توغ موك سرت دودق برچاجك
بريك 2 لاثو مانا سيري توغ فيت جرون كلم برسام 2 مك توغ
فيتت قون بتران كفدت توسلامة توغ 2 اداكه نام كلازن دورين توغ اين
مك جواب توسلامة اد بلاك جي اد سلعه بتران كنتر بومي تفلك لتاجج
دان ناسي كويريت دان كودي امس دان دنتن باس قوتل كريغ اد
بلاك مك كات قول توغ فيتيت توغ 2 باوا افالة توغ بيج سنتر ستتل
اين ميا تيايد تاهو نام دي مك كات توسلامة اينيله جي برمان
سورغ كالغل بينل سراك جمقدق نام دي دلفكيل اورغ سبايمن
قيق مك توغ فيتت قون بتران قول كند توه سلامة توغ 2 اين باوا افالة
 توغ بيج سنتر كميل بولت 2 اين مك جواب توغ سلامة اينيله جي
بيرمان بواو امور انغا نام دي توغ اميل بينهن درك نكلي نتاجاكم
قد تشكل توغ باوا جمبرغ هاروس كفلان ميل توغ باليه نايم دني
كولم دان فوجقن ايت قاقصت برچيجف ماوس راجين اورغ اميل بواو
1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
ابن هنوفه اَغْفَرِكُو هُبَنونكَ بِيَكَ بِأَبِي سَدِيكَت بُوادَ مُهَمَّث كَيْن اَبِن
أَكو هِدْفَكُ فُرْكَي نُوَكَّر اَفْوَن جَاَوَا دُنْجَاجْف أَمِس بَعْن وَان جَيْكَ اَنْنَ
يِهَي اَنْنِ مُبَأْكُ تُوَنَّدَا اَبِي يَكَ سَدِيكَت بُوادَ مُهَمَّث دُنْجَجَتُ تُوَنَّرَ كَات
مُائِنِ بَلَاك بُوادَ مُهَمَّث ٢ مُوَدَا بَلَاك أَكو كَيْسِهِنْ بِلَسَ مَتْرَوِه فَلَافَ دَان
بِوادَ ٢ اَبِي يَكَ لِيْهَت دوَا يِمْمَيْحِي حَلَفَة تَنْدِوِق اَيْن فَوَوَ بَلَاك كَرَان سَدِيكَت
سَدِيكَت بُغْ دُكَّاجِفْ بُغْ (أَكو) بُوادَ دَكْتُ دِي سَمَّلَه سُوَدَ مَك تُوَوَسَلَأَة
فَوَو مَيْسَقُلَه كَدَام مَيْلِفِقْدْ مَرِي بَيْنِ دَيْسِلَل سَرَأَكْ لَافَ دَجَوْحِنْ قَلِبَّتَا
لَافَ دَجَوْحِنْ أَوْلِه سَقَّالِيْلا دَان مَادَوَسَرَا فَاكْتُ اْوَوْدُو اَيْفَن جَاَوَا
سَرَأَي تُوَوَسَلَأَة بَرَكَات كَفَد اَسْتَرَنْ كَتَانَ هَيم سَقَّالِيْلا دَان مَادَوَسَرَا
جَكْلا مَارِي مَادَت كَيْسَكِ سَينْتَر لاَكْيَ بَرَتَانَ أَكو اَغْفوُن كَات (أَكو)
كَبُّيْلَي بَلَاك لاَكْيَ دَرْفَد مَارِي اَيْفَن جَاَوَا سَمَّلَه سُوَدَ مَك دَوَدَق بَرِيْكَ ٨ اَيْت
إَسْكَيْنَهُ كَمَ لَكَ مَادَت كَيْن كَوَن سَمِفْيَه كُرُوَّه تَوَوَّ سَلَأَة سَرَأَي
مَلْأُوَغ كَات ٢ كَمْ تَوَوَّ سَلَأَهَا اَداَكَ بَلَيْق دَرْفَد قَفْن قَََسَّارَا سَمَّلَه دَدْجَر
اَسْتَرَي تُوَوَسَلَأَة مَك مَاِسْقُلَه (٢) مَنْجَوَابَ كَات تُوَوَسَلَأَة نِيَاد بَلَيْق لاَكْيَ
دَرْفَد أَلوَكُكْ مَنْجَارَي اَيْفَن جَاَوَا سَمَّلَه سُوَدَ مَك دَرْفَدَ تُوَوَّ سَلَأَهَا اَكْنَ سَوَرَا مَادَت
كَيْسَكِ بَرَتَانَ اَيْت مَكْ تَوَوَّ سَلَأَهَا قُوُن سَكْرَهُ مَثَمَدَ قَلِبَّتَا لَافَ دَوَدَق
بَرِيْكَ دَرْفَدَم دَمَن مَكَ مَادَت كَيْن كَوَن دَوَدَقَتْ قَلِبَّتَا دَمَنَه سَتَنْتَيْ أَكْنَ
تُوَوَسَلَأَة مَاِسْقُلَه (٢) دَوَدَق بَرِيْكَ دَان بَرِيْكَ ٨ كَات مَُوْرُحَك دُوَادَّ كَات دَوَا
كَاتَنَ كَسَيْنَهُ قُلْفَ كَفَدَ تَوَوَّ سَلَأَهَا كَرَان سُوَدَ مَكَ مَاِسْقُلَه مَالَم مَوْرُحَك
كَبُّيْلَي بَلَاك لاَكْيَ دَرْفَد مَنْجَارَي اَيْفَن جَاَوَا كَرَان دوَا كَسَيْنَهُ كَالَّي مَوْرُحَك
تُوَوَّ سَلَأَة دَوَدَق تُوَوَّفَ لَكْي سَكِّيْنَهُ اَيْن حَأَرَّٰحُ ٧ كَمْ كَفَدَ قُوُن مَنْجَوَابَ دَي
سَكِّيْنَهُ اَيْن اَيْن تَيْدَ كَبُّيْلَي بَلَاك كِسَيْنَهُ لَكَ مَك مَادَت كَيْسَكِ بَلَاك لاَكْيَ
كَسَيْنَهُ قُوُن بَلَيْق دَلْحَوْسَنَ كَفَدَ تَيْدَ كَسَيْنَهُ دَلْحَوْسَنَ تُوَوَّفَ (دُلْحَوْسَنَ) جِيْنَا
ثِيْوَا دُجَّارَيْن تُوَوَّسَلَأَة سَكِّيْنَهُ لَوُرَغ تَيْدَ بَرِيْكَ مَك مَادَت كَسَيْنَهُ قُوُن
كَبُّيْلَي بَلَاك كَسَيْنَهُ دُنْجَجَتْ قَوْنَ هَأَرِّفَّ.

Journal Malayan Branch: Vol. V,
ماكنه الافون جاوا مک جواب توسالما توق ماکن جی مک جواب تروغ
فیقت توق 2 بواء 3 هن توق این توق ماهوکه توق تورکرن دغن الیون
جاوا مک جواب توسالما دغن سکران یلغ حاجة دهاتی توق - توق
هندی تورک دغن الیون جاوا جوک دان کات قول تروغ فیقت توق
جک توق ماکن الیون جاوا ادآکه توق باوا جلفا جک اد باوا کباری
کیفور کت نروغ فیقت ابی اد جی توق باوا دودق ددام سمدن توق لالو
توسالما فون تورنله کتالم سمدن کوهدوجن دان توسالما قون دامیل
قلفا تنذوق دوا بیجی کیسور 2 یرشان تیک دامیل سمجی هندی فیقت
دیوان یاد کین دنگن کین تالگی امس فلتی رسان ایت دان دسیلو ن بالیت کیاوه
دلیهین یلغ تنذوق ایت بسر قول لالو دنورن دنورکرن سمگن دوا تیک
کایلی دمکن جوک درانن یلغ تنذوق ایت بسر قول رسیوان ایت
تروغ فیقت قون دفهراتینک انکن حال توسالما ایت سمیل تروغ
فیقت تنذوق تاریق سیم سیروغ 2 بهاس مک کات تروغ فیقت جک
توق باوا مأری کدی ایت اف مولان سمدن ددیغ توسالما اکن فرکتان
تروغ فیقت ایت توسالما قون دباوا بلاری یلغ ددن سکران اکن جلفا
تنذوق دوا بیجی کی ایت درسکرن بی مک یکن تروغ فیقت مک (د) ایسی
تروغ فیقت اکن جلفا تنذوق دوا بیجی ایت قتوه بلاک دریکن
کین توه سلاما مک توه سلاما قون سوکن تیاد تکیرا 2 سمیه سوده مک
توه سلاما قون بروموه مک توه سلاما براوا مک توه سلاما
سلاکی سمها دودق اد لاکی دسینی هندقفن سلالو توق باوا مأری بواء
این سقای سهیا هندق (تورک) الیون جاوا کین توق مک جواب توسالما
بایقله جیه اکنیتیافی ایسیف توق تیاد مأری جک توه لوسا این تننله توق
ماری فول سلله سوده مک توه سلاما قون تورنله کتالم سمدن کوهدوجن لالو
دکاوایون منویچ کمیالی کروهمه اد سکتیک مک توه سلاما قون سمیله
لاو یابیک سرای مکگینکن استروین کتان سفایلا دان مادوسارا ایسوق

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
سلمجفي اكن تونسلامة ايت دانغ مك سلمجفي فون برلاوغ كات نياذ براومالي تونسلامة سكالي اين جانوه هارقله كران سهيا فون سلالو فونتس اينوه جاوا جواله تونسلامة فركي كنطاجفي برلاغلا ديفه لمها تووندا ايت براغكالي دافك دسات كران سهيا فون دوقت فيتتا بنو دسان ستله ددغكر تونسلامة اكن فركلان سلمجفي ايت مك تونسلامة (بر) كاش دغن ابر مات دان ابر هيدوغ برمو2 كاثن كف7 كالي او ماري تياذ قرنة برمسيا سكالي این فونتس هارقله اکو ستلت ايت مك تونسلامة فون ذگابوهه قراونز ايت لوانت (هلوانن) منجو كنطاجفي امس اد ايغسا مك كاش تناكل ايت تروغ فيشي جبون لمك امشك بروسا فون نوه دوقت بربيک2 مك كاث جرون كف7 كف7 تروغ فيشيتي نياذ اقافاه ابغ اورغ جوال براج جك اد بوليه بکت بلي ماکن مفهومكن دهاک مك دداول نوه دوقت بربيک2 ايت مك تونسلامة فون سفيغيل كنطاجفي امس لافيس سواس مك جرون برلاوغ كات قون اقافه اتوق2 باى جوال براج مك جواب تونسلامة اد بلاك پي، اتوق باى جوال باى اد بلاك مك كاث جرون جك ابيكة توق فونشاله مهها هندق بروغ بلاك مك تونسلامة فون دفونشاله مک انيق دا يوي سكالي فون سوك تياذ تزکرا2 دابواز تأيک كنطاجفي امس لافيس سواس تروغ فيشيتي فون برلاوغ كات تأيکه توق كنطاجفي سها ستله ايت مك تونسلامة فون تأيکه دوقت دفوقت موك مك تروغ فيشيتي فون دافکلته بکس فيشذ دب يكن كن تونسلامة كاثن سيلاه توق ماکن فيشذ دهاک مك جواب تونسلامة پايك پي، دوا تيک كالي تروغ فيشيتي دوقت سماوا (فلوا؟) تونسلامة نياذ ماکن جونک سهفک ابر مات ابر هيدوغ برمو2 سهج جانوه كربا مک انيق دا بوج تروغ فيشيتي فون برکان توطفکلما این سوات حال قول اورغ توا ايت كناکنئفيون جاوا اتو دقغلما هندق سوره ماکن فيشذ سيره اداک ذا هندق سوك ستلت ددغكر تروغ فيشيتي فركلن انيق دا بوج ايت مك تروغ فيشيتي فون برکان كن تونسلامة توق2 توق
حكم (حكم) كلف سكينين انق دايوين دسورة فرباييفك نحن اتق تبباكت تنغ تييك ايت دمان 2 يغ روسق بناس يغدماكن قفرورو ايت مك اتق دايوغ تروغ ففيق قون بركرجاه سيف سام مال مسروف اداله سكيكرا 21 تيكي ماك نحن نحن فين نك تنغ تيكي قون يايقله يغمان 2 يغ روسق ايت دان تنغ 2 لاير ماييس بلار وسلاك دفريوبيك انوله سكينين اتق دايوغ تروغ فيقيس سنه سوده مك وان جيكي انئن بسي انئن تبابك قون كمباليه كفنجاجف نمباك تنغ تيكي مك وان جيكي قون د اوودونه افينو جاوا نيايد برهمه لاكي سيف سام مال مسروف دبري اوله تروغ قفيت كفدان نيايد تركركرا لاكي اداله سقند سكيكرا 21 توجه مال لمان مك وان (جيكي) انتن بسي انئن تبابك قون دباوان منوندا فنجاجف امس لافس سوايس ايت ماسوق دفكن فسارة دفكدناك لجاق ماك نحن نحن فين نكاكت تنغ تيكي مك وان جيكي انئن بسي انئن تبابك قون دفوكه جانغ كمليغ نكري مفناك كن كان لجيكي انئن بسي انئن تبابك سوده منوندا فنجاجف امس لافس سوايس دودق برلايوه دفكدناك لجاق دفكن فسارة دمكيله حاين سلمفنيت ايت : سببول مك ترسونله فركنان تووصلانه نام دى ايتوته بودق كونغ مرمحوم راج جاوا يغ هيلغ حياج قادم جيوا دجوهر مفكياليه نانه جاونا مك كلف تشكلا ايت مك ثوؤن سولانه قون ددرعله مفناك وان جيكي انئن بسي انئن تبابك سوده منوندا فنجاجف امس لافس سوايس دودق برلايوه دفكدناك لجاق دفكن فسارة مك تووصلانه قون داميلله بواء 22 يت ايئت جميفكي دوري دنكو دان لفست دان بواء ارج قارا دان دمياتن دايس سربا فراهو كودواك هندق دفرسانه كلف وان جيكي انئن تبابك نن تندق توكير دغن افينو جاوا ستله سوده سقيله سكينين ايت مك تووصلانه قون دكابوهله فراهو كودونه ايت منوجو كفكدناك جاوا دفنجاجف تبابك تنغ تيكي سنه دليبتن اوله

1927| Royal Asiatic Society.
لا يسكن درقد اسكنين متلا سوده سلميفت ترقفس درقد اسكنين ايت مك
وان جيك اسكنين بي اسكنين ينماك فون دلفوخت ماسوكر كدام كورغ
برندا لالو دافكن جاري مبوس دانس كتفلا كتان سفون فكولون
توان بانو كتفلا فانتك اين اورضغ درهاك توان بانو كتفلا جافشلله
جاوه هاني دان جاوه راس سكارغ اين فانتك سوده جادي همب توان
بانو كتفلا اف ين توانكو هندق بربتغ فون فانتك جنجمو دانس كتفلا
فانتك لالو دافكن كايي فكولون دولي بكندا ايت دجيومن دان
وجنجموين.

ملك تيتا فكولون دولي بكندا دغرله ابغي سها هنفص كات سها هنفص
سورة ابغي جادي هنفص سها كران سها هنفص تنتوت بالو (بلا؟)
كماتن ابغيا سها مرحوم راج جاوا بت نفروت مان راج جوهر مفكايمه
إين بوات ابتي دانس دي سكارغ اين افلله عقل تنغو سف بجارا
ملك سبها وان جيك اسكنين تتماك كفند بجارا فانيك موده جوك توان
بانو كتفلا اكتسنفهين أد سوسه سديكيت سب فينجاجف فيانتك سوده
روسيس باس جوك تيان سب دمكين فيانتك هندق مودي دفكن فسارا
كيت نتقو سمو راج جوهر مفكايمه اين سف عقل فيانتك جوك فيانتك
هندق جانكتن كات توان بانو كتفلا اين فيانتك سوده تاون دان جرون
ذنغو كلم اين فيانتك هندق جوكر كفند راج متسا دان توانكو دلغن
اديق نروغ فليت فيانتك هندق فرسمهكن كفند راج ددلما جال ايت
كيت نفكلله اك ان راج جوهر مفكايمه اين نيان فاهه لاكي كيت فرف
ددالم فكن فسارا سته دلغر نروغ فليت دان هنفص دوميو بكندا سرت
كلم جروكن اك منوارة سلميفت ايت مك ماسغ؟ فون دن كلنكن
برستوجوله كأفت؟ سوداران مك تيتا فكولون دولي بكندا دان نروغ
فليت كفند سلميفت بشره مفرتع فريكتن ابغي ات ادوكن اك ان فينجاجف
ابلي يغمان روسيس باس ايت موده جوك ددلما دوا نتاك هاري سجاج بوله
كي فربا يمك لنمه سوده دودق بريبوك؟ مك نروغ فيتيت فون دبرين

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
مهاجرون كوريا فنون بركات ادالية سیلیه تومیق بسی بهاری بیغلوم تورن
الکی کدام دنیا بسی اینانه بیغلوم بروسومقه بردغندی چک بسی
یغتیرون کدام دنیا کمسوا ایت تیاد ماکن دی اکننیافغ دغرلره نیتندار
هندق کات جاغلیه جنی بونه اینكلدی سقدر اوگوت سهاج چک جنی
اف بونه دی تسننلله تأسفی سفرن مان مقصود دهاتی کیت کران سلمفیت
ایت بروکن سارغ اورغ فهار کیا Jeg کهک سنلله ددغ تزود فیفیت اکن
فرکتان مهاجرون کوریا ایت مک تزود فیفت بروداغ سمبه کتان بونکله
نیتندارا فانیکت هنداق بونهکن دی سقدر فانیکت هنداق اوگوت سهاج
سفاکی ای نمجانی ایت فلیفیت کیت سننلله الکی مک نیتندارا مهاجرون
کوریا تونکف کیتک قون دامیاللله سیلیه تومیق بسی تیغلوم بسی کمبوچ
بی بیغلوم بروسومقه لاکی دغن وان چکک اینن بسی اینن تیباق
لاکو دربن کننف تزود فییت سنله سوده مک تزود فییت قون
برموهنه کفک نیتندارا مهاجرون کوریا تونکف کیتک لاکو مایلیغ نورن
کدام دنیا دجوهر مکالله نانه جانا دفینتو کوالا مک تزود فییت
قون سفیفیه کففنامف اماس لافیس سواس مک تزود فییت قون دفگن
اکن تومیق ایت دنننغ دنویوجن کفک سلمفیت سرا کتان ایغ?
پکینیانه ایغ تیاد ماهو سفکوهه منمجانی ایت فلیفیت سهیا سننلله ددغ
سلمفیت اکن فرکتان تزود فییت ایت لاکو دسیلو ان لیهت اداله سیلیه
تومیق دنننغ تزود فییت ایت بسی ایت میالا سفرن افی بسی اینانه
بیغلوم بروسومقه بردغندی مک سلمفیت قون راس ناکوت دان لمهلله سکلدین
ندی انگلوتان مک سلمفیت قون منجواب کات لکس دغن سکلان کتان
اکو جادلیه جنی همب باف مکک (میکا) مک کات تزود فییت چک
ابیغ ماهو هندقه ایغ بروسومقه برشیا دغن توان بانتو کفلا کیت مک
سلمفیت قون منجواب کات دغن لمه سکلدین ندی انگلوتان کتان اکو
برسیالله سرت بروسومقه دغو توان بانتو کفلا چک هندقه سوره اف قون
اکو بان یلاک مک تزود فییت (سلمفیت؟) قون دسوره جرون کلم

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
لمبوت كنان جكب ابغي ماهو منجادي نوء، فقيلوباً، بلداً سكاراغ اين سها هندوى. لكن ابغي دغى سكران سده دغى سلمفتي اكن فركتان تروغ قضية ابйте ديجرون (دجرين). دان ديفيقهن دغى كمبيك كنان جاكنس سكالى ديها، دغى انب دغى سكالى. 2. تباد اكو ماهو منجادي هيم بافي مك (مكا) بابقله احكمو بويت دغى سكران اكو فون سوكاله ماني سكالى. 2. تباد اكو ماهو متورت سقرت فركتان احكمو انب دغى جرون كليم تروغ قضية اكن فركتان سلمفتي ابйте. مك تروغ قضية فون هيلغله عقل بودي بجاران لالو نوفوسو ماسوس كدام كوروب برهناء مفاقت كوكولون دولي. بكدنا سراي مفاقت ناغان جارمي ميوبن دانس كفلا كنان سمون كوكولون توان بانو فكا اف يجارا اب كنان سلمفتي تباد ماهو منجادي فهلاون كيب سكاراغ اين فن يكيران فانيك ـ فانيك هندوى. يبكي ككياثن مفاقت نينفدا مهاراج كورو توكغ كيب كيب. كيب دودك تويج تاي راي سافغ فون تباد منجادي اف كنان سلمفتي نورالو سافغ كرس هانى مك سكاراغ اين هندقله توان بانو فكا ايتف؟ دان اديق كليم جرون فون جاكنس الفاكه هندقله جكاكنس اي بابكر؟ ستله سوده تروغ قضية هابيس دفسي ككفد سودران مك تروغ قضية فون دامبس لانجو تريغ ديسوغن كندا دالو ايوقن ملايله تابك كاتن اودنارا انتارا تباد بيراف لمان مك تروغ قضية فون سفيدل كنارس كيانغ رايو ماسوس مفاقت نينفدا مهاراج كورو توكغ كيب كيب ناجن جارمي ميوبن دانس كفلا دسهه معلومكن دن جتران اكن سلمفتي ابتي سوده ديفيقهن دفتنغ كولا جوهير مفكاليه. نانه جانا افاكن عقل سكاراغ اين سلمفتي تباد ماهو منجادي فهلاون كيب بيراف تويج رايو فون تباد ماهو جروج دان سكليان الستنجات هابيس تباد ماكان دي دان تباد دناك كراك سكاراغ اين فانيك فونمغن كيب اسنجات يفبلم برسومته لاكي بريدغلن فانيك فوهتنكن كفك نينفدا سنته دغى مهاراج كورو اكن فركتان تروغ قضية ابت مك.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
كتاس جك سلمفنت لفس كيبراهه مك سلمفنت برکرو. سمرت كاجه دارا كتان هي جوروبايو شخص مهربودي لكسسه تولغ اكو دغن سكران مك جواب اين دايغ سكلنن سها تياد برايلنن ون تاكوت كنا اسم الت منتجن مك سكلنن اين دايغ سلمفنت فون ماسينغ(2) دودق نيبهت كليف 2 مات تياد براني بركات كاف مك لتهنه سلمفنت نياد تركراراً مك ادفون اكن تروح فكيف جرون كلم ماسينغ(2) فاك تبركتي 2 جك جرون لته دلفسون ماسونك كدامم كورورغ برنا دوبن باريع دربان بضو ايم فلبغ مهكوت تيغهلا تروح فكيف دغن كلم دودق برمس(برهمس) دهئن ون جيك انتن كي بسي انتن تماك دافاق نونف موك مك سلخه جرون ديندورن دوبنا توانتفي بضو امس مك بضو امس فون برقع ون جيك كان ون 2 سيفاته ايم مايير دودق نيدور دايس ريا سها سلخه ددر سلمفنت دجركدن (دجكردن) دان دتفكفين كتان بودق كوفنوه جلاك جوب اغكو ترايغي تريدي ماري كسيني اكو هندق يانكي (بري) كنل بكس تافن ترغانس (نرايس) سلخه ددر جرون اكن فركتان سلمفنت ايت ملك جرون فون منجواب كان اينغ 2 دوتكنه سها هندق بوات اف سغدير سها هندق برهنتي لته تالارن سحاج ديبلت سراك سراي جرون دتفكفين اكن تروح فكيف دغن كلم كتان اينغ تروح فكيف جك اينغ لته سيلاله اينغ ماري برهنتي ديبلت سراك بسها هندق كلور فون دموكنه حايل سلمفنت تروح فكيف دان كلم جرون برغرغ دان برمس (برهمس) ايت ايدها كيرا 2 تيك هازي تيك مالم سغ سام مالم سروف تله كنفله تيك هازي مك ون جيك انتن بسي اتنن تماك فون تياواسه لته سلو تياد تركراراً 1 اوله سب فونيس أفون جاوا دتفكفين تروح فكيف جرون كلم دايكنن ديواو كفتنجاشف امس لافيس سواس ديركسن دنغي اكوغ دفنتو كورورغ برنداراً مك تروح فكيف فون بركات كفد سلمفنت اينغ 2 اينغ ماوهوكه اينغ منجادي توه ففليما سها سر دفوينغ دان درايوين دغن فركنان لمه

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سياج دان دفنطخ كتشف (كتب) لا يبر وابيس كتا تاكور تيك دان
سكل بوبوت تنمرغ قون هاايس درممس بلاك دان قن تفيي فنقيدت قون دجنبوجن بوهانرك دنسا هعور فنتنو كوانا مشنه دليهت أوله
سلمةيت جورومودي الدان جورومودي انت دابوعن اكن حال يغ منجادي
د麦克ين ايت مك ماسف تفون لابد برونتر كاس مااسف 2 دودق ليهت
تركليف ماك ساهاج سلمةيت قون دودق ترستاند دينت سراك ددالم
كوروغ بيردا مك اداله تككل دايبرس تروغ فينني جيون كلزم أكن
سكل مريم 2 ان درق داكي 2 سملية مهاري رميغ هيجن كشولا مك
فتنياجب تنباك تلغ نيق دودق ترواغ 2 دفيتو كوالا سفرت
كتم نيد براجي هايبن كان كماني مك اوله تروغ فينبي جيون
كلم تون دايميلن فنكو قسي دحفكوياه فننياجب تنباك ايت
نايق برستونو داون فتنياجب انس ماجيس سواوس ايت مك ستنه سوده
كلم تروغ فينبي بركات كفند أنيق دايبرس سلمهيت كنان هي انيق دايبرس
جورومودي جورومودي جاين كامو اف قدولو كامين هندق فرغ تندغ
بلاغر ماين الت سنجات دغن وان جيك انتن كيي انتن تنباك دان
كامي هندق سودي علم حكمة ددالم دادا جيك بارغييام اميل قدولو
كامي هندق اسمنت الت سنجات سنه سوده تروغ فينبي جيون كلزم
دلومن تناب كفتنياجب تنباك تلغ نيك دنيمسان كفند وان جيك
انن بس (انن) تنباك دهونس كريس فنجن كريس فندق دنيمسان
كنف وان جيك انتن بس (انن) تنباك (تنباك) هايبن منجادي اير نيشكل
فونغ سياج مك تكلم الت سنجات جيون كلزم تروغ فينبي هويس
منجادي اير بلاك تيد ماهو ماكن وان جيك انتن بس (انن) تنباك
ادوكن يفلك وان جيك ايت جالسنجن هندق ماكن الت سنجات روما
جلاك قون تيد كوكري ادفو انن تروغ فينبي نيك برودورا
سلميةت شنور درين ماسغ (2) قون دبرمفس (دبرهمفس) دان برومقو
(برهممقو) تيد تيركيرا 2 سبنتر سلميةت كون دان سبت برغ تروغ قفيني

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
کتنا دغطلا هي قلورو اکو هندق فسن دکت میک (میکا) ایکو لفسوغله کفتفیجاف تمبکک نیچ نیک ایت مک ایکو رفسخلو بوبون تمبیرغ دان
نیغ لایر ایت ایکو ناکوق نیک دان ایکو رفسخلو دایوغ ایت بیر
تیتفلغ فوئیغ سهاج دان کمودی ایت سیفکک بیر تیتفلج جاچی سهاج
دان قتی ایکو سلمفیت ایت ایکو اوسوغ بووقنک کتفه ماروس موک
کولآ دان سکل اورغ 2 جاچی ایکو فریتناس اکو هندق ناروه اسم الت
سنچاج دان ات شیشی تمبیرغ فریشی فس شیه ایت اکو لفسوغله کففن قفارا دان
سکلین نیچ پیغ سیق ایکو نیس بیر رات دان دمان نیچوج بیغوق ایکو
فریتکول بلاک بیر سنچ اکو هندق ماوشوق مونوندا کففن قفارا دان ایت
ایکو لفسوغ کدالم فکن قفارا جک اد اورغنج برجنجوج بادغ ایکو
بایتونکن کیت لیته اورغ پرکلابو سام سندیری کمین ایکو لفسوغله
فول فرکو کنتفیت کوندغ کیرو بایوج راجن تنسنکن تاکی هیدونن کیت
لیته کیرو بیرلاک سیه ایکو سکلینن ایت ایکو لفسوغ ارگی ماکی
دیسیتک نیک دوبو سولا راج جاویو نتیه مان اکو هندق بالیق
کلینودو بولن فرح توا اکو ایئی میک (میکا) ستنه سوده دفسن جوکف
کنف بلاک مک تروغ فیلیغ جرون کلم فون دایسیلی ماروو داره فوئیغ
داو دا سروف کانتی قفورو بادغ پردن هابیس سکلینن ایت مک تروغ
فیلیغ جرون کلم فون بِرلاوغ کات وان 2 ترسیلہ وان سها مولاو لتق
کرج کیت پرکهویین برداو مک تروغ فیلیغ فون داپیلہلہ تومن فوئیغ
تمبکک دوجیج لالو داگکت تاگن جاری میوسن دنزی کملا دیئرقو
ککانن کچیری میلا دسرون (دسرورون؟) فول کلفکی نیک لالو
دوجیج لالو دا سروف هابیس سکلینن مک ملتوغله سکلین
مریم 2 ایت کروف کروف نید کنهوان هالا مک سکلینن فلورو ایئفون
دلفسوغله کفتفیجاف تمبکک نیچ نیک مک ترکجوتلہ سکلین ات ق
دایوغ سلمفیت جوروبانتو جورومودی ترکاف 2 لالو ماشیغ 268)
دیلاوین
تملک کمودی نیچک جاچی سهاج دان ستفه دفکفن دایوغ نیچک فوئیغ

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
سوده منتوفله سيم بايرو سغ كيفك ايت مك تروغ قيفيت جرون كليم فلكولون دولي يكندا فون دان سكليين انق دايويغ اينفنون هابيس فيفسن بلاك مك دايم حال مقدمين ايت مك بلالايميه ستورغ بودق ماكي دجن كنديت دان دوگك كله جويفس سكليين لالو دكرقه اكن تروغ قيفيت كنان بفكتله نو، فقليما دجن سكران كرايات روش سوات أف قون هرت كيت مدننة كنان بقر روش سديكيتين بنغ لاير اينتن كمبوج جويفس كيت مك هرت راج دان سكليين كاغيف يغتوا فون هابيس كلوار بلاك مك تروغ قيفيت فون ترکجوت ترکاف ؟ دان سيليو ن ليهت ككيري ككائن تاراه ليهت سيفاك مك تروغ قيفيت فون سيليو ن ليهت ككمونينق بنغ لاير اينتن كمبوج ايت هان بقر راد مك تروغ قيفيت فون حيران برفيكر سيفاكه يغ كمباشون اكو اين كران سكليين اورغ هابيس فيفسن بلاك مك تروغ قيفيت فون ترايقله اكن مان (ماي ؟) ففجاجف امس جويفس كيج كرکه دي مك تروغ قيفيت فون دافكتله فلكولون دولي يكندا ايت دلتغت كات ينيل سراكنا مك تروغ قيفيت فون باغون دجن سكران داميلان اي لالو ديسوه موك ستله سوده لالو دكرقه اكن جرون دان كليم دان سكليين انق دايويغ سكليين هابيس دصرق بلاك كنان اديق كليم اديق جرون باغون لكس دجن سكرا سرت اسي لكس مريم كيت هاروغ داره دوا سروف كانق فورو لولا نمباج دام تروغ برق برندم اسي بلاك ستله سوده مك انق دايويغ جرون كليم فون باغون هابيس بلاك لالو ميياموه موكل ستله سوده باسومه موكل مك جرون كليم دان انق دايويغ سكليين فون دايسيلها اكن سكليين مريم ؟ ايت هابيس بلاك ستله سوده مك تروغ قيفيت فون بلروغ كات كند واين جيک انتن بسي انتن نمباج كنان واين سودوه وان مولا لنق كرج سكاراغ اين سهنا قول هندق لنق كرج كيت بركسوين بردوا ستله سوده مك تروغ قيفيت فون داميلان قلورو مريم ايت لالو دكولوه 23 دانس دادان دفسن

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
راعي جاغناله اغفو لوف اكن جنچي كيت سنته تروغ قفيت دفسن فنجاجف ايت مك تروغ قفيت فون دامبلان باجو تريغ دساريون كدادا لالو ماسوقد كدام كوروغ بريندا سراي دامبلان فكولون دولي بكندا كنان ماريله توان بانو كفلا قانيك هندق ريا جك فجه فنجاجف ايت قانيك هندق باوا تريغ تابك كانس اودارا سراي بركات قول كفر جرون كلم اديق جرون اديق كن مك سكالي ايت ايت؟؟له كيت ايت تياد بوله تولبغ ماسغ داي اودا ماسغ 2 باوا ديريله كيت مك جرون فون بركات كفدل كلم ايت؟؟كلم؟؟ماريله كيت برستيا بردوا مك جرون كلم فون تيدورله دوا بروسدارا سفرت لفت دكموه لاكن دان سكالي انق دايوغ ماسغ 2 برحايركن ديرين سنته سوده مك وان جك انتن بسي انتن تمايكن فون دجوجهاه كنون فوتيغ تمايكن دان دكيرفن ككاني ككري ميلا دان دأفنكنن نافن جارين ميورن دانس كفلا سراي دفسنن اكن سيم بايو سغ كفلك ايت كنان اغفو كنجاله كفدل فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت بير كافك كافك رموق ردم جهنم فركي ستله دفسنن اكن سيم بايو ايت مك وان جك كنون دجوجهاه فون دماتو موجه كفلك دوا لالو دجوجهاه اكتن كنون فوتيغ تمايكن ايت استمن مفعج دفنتو كوالا سنته سوده مك سيم بايو سغ كفلك فون اورغغ مفندوغ فتا سمبلن بولن هابس كونز بلاك دان سكالين كرا دجاولي هابس كونز كنون ناه تيفرات دان نكرغ دهاروس هابس تابك كداراتن بلاك دان سكالين كابيو باكو دان نفر يغدوأوتوت هابس لوروه دأوتو تنقل لوروس سهاج سنته (إيت) مك فلمور فمي بابو سغ كفلك فون دكليمين بيك (كالي) كليمغ فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت ايو دسميرعلا كمونيق تلغ لاير اينن كمسوج ايت دباوان لفسوغ كنجه لاوت لننارا توجه هاري توجه مالم فلومورن معكيا بيك بلقت فلو فرج دان دلسوسون فركي ماني دتانه يكماه دهولو كفلا فيور توه حوئ سنته

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چي: بكس ناغين تروغمانس (ترماس) فاهيت مليوح ماس مکس برخوشفاله اي ادولون اکن مريم سربو نتک رانوس ايت نباد اي تاکوت دان نباد اي كتزيک ونسيف باف تبري لاكي مين سيم باباو اين بحارلوله اي بابا ديرين مک دالام دودوق برپک؟ ايت مک تروغ فيفچي قون سلفيده كلفنجنف امس لالو دسونهن جين امفت قوله امفت اندور درق فنجانين ايت مک فنجانف امس قون بحارلوله تمفق كفند مات مانيسي سکليين مک تروغ فيفچي قون لفسوغ ماسوق كدالم كوروج برندلا لالو ماداف فگولون دولي بکندا سرآي ميجه كتان سفون فگولون نوان باتو كفالا ادولون اکن سيم باباو سغ كييک ايت جک دسيتو دغن داره مانيسي جک سديكيت قون اي درهاك جوك ايفله نوان باتو كفلا سته سوده فنجانف امس ايت تمفق كفند مانيسي مک اين دابوغ سلفيميت قون ترليته قول اکن فنجانف ايت لالو دفرسبيكن كفند سلفيميت كتان ووان؟ فنجانف امس سكارغ اين سوده كمييالي قول دفتنيچي نيك مک كوان سلفيميت يايفقه جي سکاليي اين برخوشفاله اي بكس ناغين تروغمانس (ترماس) مک سلفيميت دامسل فونچيغ تونم فونچيغ نباگ كدلوارن كلافق تونف موك بغسم امس قون اد برسام 2 دغن سلفيميت هندي دچوجهن اکن مريم سيم باباو سغ كييک ايت مک ستله دليه مک تروغ فيفچي جرون كليم اکن سيم باباو ايت براليه مولليين كفنجاجن ايت ترفرغو جلوس كاچيه دارا ايت مک تروغ فيفچي قون درباري كلافق تونف موك لالو دسرون اکن فنجانف امس ايت كتان اكغر دغرله هي مرو تييغ نبرغي جيروم برجاجن فيچيرا داهن برناگن اکن برسيلا باهن منجاجي باوي (باقل) دلاوت لنتارا كوليت منجاجي كافغ يفتوا داون منجاجي لاين 2 دفتيتو كولا رتيفن منجاجي جوجوغي (جوجول) دفتيتو كولا هوفعج منجاجي بنيتغ (بينتغ؟) كونيغ نيجوم بغ تروس مات تنيكل امگكو برجنغي باغن دينيدا مهاراج كورو توكج كننيک جک سکيف قون هنديق بالملي ماني دیكلف يفتوا كفند ماس تنيكل اکگ امیل امگكو دکونغ
سنوات اكثري إداله نيدار براف لمان سلمفيت منجادي (شينبند) راج
كوأل اكن سلمفيت ايت ترلانوله سهانيان (آنيبان) سهفگك آيه كي
فون مركاله اكثري مك ايفون نارليه كيجوره مفكاليه نانه جانا دان سيم
بايو ايتون دايان لازي برسام 2 حال اتيله بقع كوله جنبراكين بع
سيم بايو ايت بوله كتافن سلمفيت ايت ستنه ذبرغر تروغ ففيت اکن
جترا توانفجري فابوغ مهکوت ايت مك تروغ ففيت فون مفکت جاري
ميسن دانس كفلا كتانا سها فيتا امقلنله كي كران بقع سها ماري
ابين سها تيداه ناهو اكبن اسال سيم بايو سغ كفگك ايت مك كات
توانفجري فابوغ مهکوت ادفون اکن اسال سيم بايو ايت ذبرغر ليين
سيم ساري دنجونغ سيره ادفون اکن اسای بايو ايت جک دسينبون دغن
داره مانسي جک سديكيت فون ددرهاک جوك جک تيداب (سوده؟)
ديسترون دقن داره مانسي سكالي 2 تيدا اي درهاک دقن كيت ستنه ذبرغر
تروغ ففيت اکن فركتان قفري فابوغ مهکوت ايت مك تروغ ففيت فون
برومونه هنرد باليل كفنجاجف امس لافس سواس مك گيات توانفجري
فايوبغ مهکوت يبنجيه اکتاتليين ددرله توان كن هنرد فسن جک سلامه
فکرگان قراغ اين ذنو سيلاله ماري قول سورت باوا ماري برسام 2 توان
باتو كفلا كيت كران كد ندم ساغت كراو براف لمان كق تيدا قره
برجومس ستنه سوده مك تروغ ففيت فون برومون تونر باليل كفنجاجف
امس لافس سواس.

القصه مك تروسوته قول فركتان سفیجکل تروغ ففيت نایک
کنان اودارا ايت ستنه سوده دلیندودونک اوله جین امفت قوله امفت
اکن فنجاجف امس ايت ذبرغر مات مانسي مك انق دابویو سلمفیت فون
برچنما؟ دانش مفادک کند وان چیک اینت اتباک فرسمی معلومکین کات
فنجاجف امس سوده لاري انته کسان فرکین ذبرغر باهو کولا دانش کنک
سننه ذبرغر سلمفیت اکن فركتان انق دابویو ايت مک سلمفیت فون مرتقی
سرو ذبرگن کلک البین کنان مفاف قول اي تیاد نتی چیک ای نتی کنمله

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ستله دلهبت تروغ قدبت اكن مولت مريم سيم بايو سغ كياهك
ابت جلوس كاجيه داراه كفت فنجاجج ايت مك تروغ قدبت فون
تايكي غرلية دالام هاتين راس له سكمين ستدي أغكلوت كران سب
تياد دكتموني اكن اصلن سيم بايو ايت مك تروغ قدبت فون ماسوق
متفيق فكلولون دولي بنكدا دالام كوروج برندنا كنان سفنون فكلولون
نوان بانو كفلا سكغار اين فاتيكي هندف برومون كفت توان بانو كفلا
فاتيكي هندف تايكي كاكر كيانه متفيق كني كيد توانفتري فايوغ
مهكوت كران فاتيكي هندف برتاكن اصل مريم سيم بايو ايت ستله سوده
مك تروغ قدبت فون دفلكيلن اكن جين امفت فوله امفت جين لايه
جين لانغ كربو جاي دوسوه فورلتوجنجن فنجاجج امس لافيس سواس
ابت درق مان مانسي ستله سوده مك تروغ قدبت فون دساروغن باجو
ترفيج لانو ملافغ كاكر كيانه دسكيرك كاك افيون سفليه لامو
ماسوق متفيق توانفتري فايوغ مهكوت دافكن داكر كارين مويسن
داكر كفلا ستله دلهبت كيري فايوغ مهكوت اكن تروغ قدبت ايت لانو
اي برتان اديق كني بواه هاني كي نوان دانغ درق مان دان اقائه
كيرجان كران ات لام ساقل كني تياد فوله برتنمو دنغ اديق كني سرن دغن
كوفنن جوب خبر دنغ سكران سقاي بوله كي كنهوتي اكن جالين مك
سبي تروغ قدبت كق 3 ابي ديق دانغ متفيق كني ايت اديق هندق
برتان كفلا كين ادفون اكن سلميفت ايت اتغ نيري كفلك ستله دغر
اوله فتيزي فايوغ مهكوت اكن قرغتان تروغ قدبت ايت مك جواب قنري
فايوغ مهكوت مفافاكه اديق كن بركات دمكين ايت راسجن هاني
فول ملغشن مك سبي تروغ قدبت كنك بوكن اتغ نيري كن مفافاكه
سنجان كن مريم سيم بايو ايت كني بری كتانه ات مك كات توان
فتري فايوغ مهكوت دغرلله نوان كني هندف جيراح اكن حال قد تنكل
ابهذا كني دمبو hn سلميفت ايت جادي ملغ شهديد راج كوالا
دمبوه بولن قدح توان قد تسك انيله ايه كيت باكي (بري) بوات

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
بارغكالي وان مرک كران سيب اد كياجيکن وق كئف وان سته (ابت) مك ومجوروحبابس قون تورنله كسمفن كامفن كامفن كام فن كام دایوغ قون دکایوهن دغن سکران منجوگ كفنجاجف تهمابک تبغ تيک اد سکتيک كم مك (جوروحبابس) قون سميكله كفنجاجف تهمابک تبغ تيک مك تغلبل ايت وان جيک انتن باسي انتن تهمابک قون سدياليه مينتشي دهونس فقري هوهو سواس ايت تغلبل من هاي دان سيمجي باعلي امس جوکف دغن سينتوت داره دناروهن دنالد بانيل ايت مك ومجوروحبابس قون سميكله دهادان pun جيک سرت مغفكت تاغن جاري ميونسن دان كفلا كتان وان؟ تياد كفلكه كبايتفن سها ادلالي تغلبل وان ميونسا كفلا باسي تغ تيک كف ماس ايت تيک كالي وان جانوه دسمن نه هاروس موك كوالا سياله جوکف تغل ترجوون فركي امبيل وان دغن سكران دانلاغي اد سوات ماس قفتي أفين وان جانوه دموک كوالا سياه جوكف تغل سيم دغن سكران سكاراغ اين وان لموفاكه فمبايک سها ايت سمته ددغ اوله وان جيک انتن باسي انتن تهمابک اکن فروکان وك (جوروحبابس) ايت مك وان جيک قون ملغفوغ اد سكينك كمان هيم تياد كات قفيه قون تياد كات سته ايت مك وان جيک قون دجرگهن (دجرگهن) كتان جيه اورغ توا كونوه جلاک اين فندي ايت فولس توسط لابو دكين نغقوك توه سلامه (جوروحبابس) ايت لابو درفغن كفلا سرت دناهن دنالم بانيل امس ايت لابو درايمس سينتوت سته سوهده لابو سينتوت فاكله اكن سيم بايوع سغ كيفك ايت سته سوهده سوهده دسنتوتن ادفون اكن مبت توه سلامه (جوروحبابس) ايت دسورون انق دایوغن باوا تايك تاغ مكنن دادرانن سته سوهده ادفون اكن مريم سيم بايوع سغ كيفك ايت سته سوهده كنا سينتوت دغن داره مانوني ايت بهاروله براليه مولتن كفنفنجف امس لايس سواس مولتن لواس بايكنن جلوس گاجه دارا سرت دافن سلمفتي (دغن) كمين دان دوف.
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي المكتوب بالخط العربي باللغة العربية بشكل طبيعي. إذا كنت بحاجة إلى مساعدة في شيء آخر، فأخبرني بذلك.
كيفك ايت جك اي مثبت سلة سوده انيق داييغ دايسي اكن سيم
بابو سغ كيفك ايت مك سلمفيت فون داييله فلونرون دوا بيجي
برنتي سام سياي لالو دلوبوفن دان دنبعفن دفسن هابيس دفن كان؟
ان وكوف كركله كفتاجف امس لافيفر سواس ايت بير ليفكوف كيفك
كاقبي دناون كديري دان دكافي راس انغكوف دفله فدين اكو جاين
انغكو لوف سلة دففسن كفد فلونرو ايت مك وان جييك ايت بسي انتن
تيمباك فون داييلن دونلغ ثنون لومبب دلفسونغ كربت كفتافن
توتف موك ببسو امس فون برسام دغ سلفنفيت مك سلمفيت فون
دوججله فلونغ ثنون هولو تيمباك سراي مفعكت جاري ميرون دانس
ك فلا لالد سوروتن كيفك دوا دكيرف كيفي كايتن ميلا لالو دوجنلله
فونلغ ثنون هولو تيمباك اد سكينك مك افسن فون متفنجله دلماكبوت
ديتينو كولا سلة ايت مك سيم بابو سغ كيفك فون دبلايلي كملف
سلمفيت دفن سكران مك وان جييك ايت بسي انتن تيمباك فون
بركبيو له مراوغ سقرت كاجي دارا فيتا تولغ كفدي تونغري بفسو امس
مك بفسو امس فون سكران له برايي 2 دكيرفن دفن كايئن بسي ددادا
ستله قادم مك بفسو امس فون بركات وان دغرله وان سيا هندق كات
اذاله تتكل دهولو كلا ماس برجنغي دفن كي سيا حرا فييغ
مهكون جك نياي سينتوق دغن داره مانسي اي نياي ماهي براستيا بردغن
كية ستله (أبي) مك وان جييك انتن بسي انتن تيمباك فون دلفسونغ
ماسوب كدانل كوروب برندادا لالو دودق برسندر دبنتل سراك مك وان
جييك انتن بسي انتن تيمباك فون برتان كرفس دكوديروباتو جورومودي اق
دابيوغ سكينين كدان سيفاكه يقبوله كيت هندق بوات سينتوق سيم بابو
سغ كيفك ايت مك سكينين انق داييغ فون مايغ (2) كنتر مليكيه
(مفككييل) تاكيت بارغكالي وان بوات سينتوق اكن سيم بابو سغ
كيفك ايت ستله ايت اد سكينك مك سبي انق داييغ دان جوروباتو
جورومودي كتان وان 2 دغرله سيا هندق كات ادقون ويجوروباس

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دابيوع جوروبانتو جورومودي فون دباوا تورون سمنق توندا داڻييوغن تائيك کداڻانن سمنق سمنق لازو دفاسنن مريم سربيو تيک راتو دهالان كنن
فتحاجيف امس لافيق سواس ايت تيک هاري تيک مالم سغ سام مالم سروف فلورو مريم فون بردغوغله کيري كانن فتحاجيف امس لافيق
سواس اکتنائي سوات فون تياد برتبغو دغن فتحاجيف ايت؟

ستنه سوده مك ائن دابيوع جوروبانتو جورومودي فون دتوبن بالين
کفن فتحاجيف تمباقك تيغ (نيك) ماسغ ٢ فرمسیاکن کفن سلمنیت
کات سوئزغ کات دواوان ٢ فتحاجيف امس لافيق سواس هابس فچيچ
کاقق کافیق سوات تياد تيغکن اف لايک مک جوروبانتو جورومودي فون
ائي دابيوع سکلينن دباواله تورون سمنق هندق فربيک موندو فتحاجيف
إمس اد سکيكا تورنله تيموز هبوي ٢ بهاس هبلقه اسف مريم ايت
مک تملقه فتحاجيف امس لافيق سواس ترافوغ ٢ سوات فون تياد روسق
بناس مک تربجوبنله ائن دابيوع سکلينن سرابي دفربسیاکن کفن وان
چيک ايتن بسي ائن تمباقک کتان وان فتحاجيف امس لافيق سواس
ائي سوات فون تياد روسق بناس ستنه (د) دغؤر اولهو وان چيک اك فركتان
ائي دابيوع ايت مک کتان سوات فون مريم سرديو تيک راتو ايت
تياد کو هارف ملبتکن ائفو سکلينن اسبله مريم غبرنام سبم بابو سغ
کييفک دائي فتحاجيف کيت انن مريم ايتلو سوات بيفم کو هارف لاقکی
مک ائن دابيوع دان جوروبانتو جورومودي فون دابيسله مريم سبم بابو سغ
کييفک اد ليه کورغ اوله ائفت کونجکا ادقون اكن مريم سبم بابو سغ
کييفک کيير بومي کونغ بلراک جك اورغ مفتغوک قيرا ميالین بولن
نسجاي کورگ بلاک دالاکی كرا دوجول تاحا جانو کتانه يفرات
دان کرغ دهاروس فون هابس نائيك کداراتن بلاك دان کابو باکو
دان تفر قطرن هابس تيغکل لورسي سهاج دان دوشفين تيک بلکت
فولو فرج درفد مفكاله دلفشوغن کتانه جاوا دان ديوداهن دلفشوغ
ماتي دناته يفسلا دهولو كفتلا فبور تو جوي دمکيله حالن سبم بابو سغ

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
دروآك، هيلغ دمواط نيمبول دمات سلمفیت قًون برساله تأیک كلم تتغ ساکیت كتلا بآکیٰ اورغ سروکوف دغن كاوه جاوا توبه باندن (بیدن) لغوه لمقوو بآکیٰ اورغ جمفق دغن جالا سلمفیت قًون بره ترکاف ٰ مات بركیریٰٰ بآکیٰ تلیور اتیتی انسا کاکی تاثغ بآکیٰ جوفیلا سبله ذاگن دوق تنخجوق باليق کنتفیاجب تیمابک تغ نیک مولت تیاد بوله برتوتی کات ترکیچات هابیس جوروبانتو جورومودی اتی دایوغ قًون تیاد ترکیچات سرای دکایو ٰنو باليق جملم جلف تیاد بركهوا ٰنالا دباوان باليق کنتفیاجب تیمابک تغ نیک مک تروغ فیق قًون براٰوی قًات وان ٰنتری دهولو ٰن سها تندق بایر حاصل جوکی کرای ماقف وان باليق لکس دقن سکران ستنه سوده مک سلمفیت قًون ستمیلی کنتفیاجب تیمابک تغ نیک مک کوندیق دلاٰق قًون براٰوی برمیت باٰن سملیل مرافق مشیق قًون بایر مات کات شوٰر قًون باٰن دوا مفاتیقه وان ٰن تری جادی دعیکی نو (تیبت) روه ٰن کات وان تندق امیل دغن میره مات سکارٰغ ایٰن مات ٰن ترچکیٰ (تربیچی) بآکیٰ تلیور اتیتی انسا کاکی تاثغ بآکیٰ جوفیلا مولت قًون تیاد بوله برتوتی کات مک کوندیق دلاٰق قًون داوسقل سلمفیت ماسوق کدام جوروف بَرندا مک بفسو امس قًون دامبلهٰن ابٰ دالم کندی امس تفکی کی سواسٰ لالوٰ دیاتن دغن دعاٰ ستنه سوده لاٰو دسیممله سراتن؟ تویه باندن (بیدن) سلمفیت اد سکنیک مک سلمفیت قًون بیاروله بوله میووک مات لاٰو برتوتی کات سرای کتن بفسٰو ٰنک مک هنقدپ کتاکن ماناکن اد جک سومه عزب برجهمماله کیت کران سملفیت سوده ماس سومه ٰمان مرحم راج ٰجاوا ستنه سلمفیت صحتله قًون قًوله سنبکالا لاٰو سلمفیت قًون دوبنین تیش کفٰد جوروبانتو جورومودی اتی دایوغ دسیممله تاک ٰتیک تکرتشن باروسن مریم سریبو نیک رانوس کف‌د تفیاجب امس لاقتین سواس ایت نیک هاری نیک مالٰ سام مالٰ سروو بُر فيه لفکف جهمٰ کاقف کاقف بیر دناهیوکن دیري ٰنلا دکاری راس ستنه سودهٰن مک انق

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
بكان نكر بنتل فاكية فتنة نبأ تنايد قره فولع ائتفون بلوم لاهي كيرا ائتفون دغرلة ون سهيا هندق كات كالو كناثا كيرا تناويد ماري ادقيق بسوامس باكي (بري) دكت سهيا ايشي كهوشن ايت كسموان سهيا هندق نفس بلاك ستل دغر سلميتس اكن فركتان دونغ فيفيت ايت دجركم (دجركم) دتفلفك دكيرت كيجي دجهن (دجهن) مات كنان تناويد براني تراجح نريت دسوريون بونق ذوق ذوجي كيتي مك جواب دونغ فيفيت نبأ سفكوه ون تو مودا فون سهيا ايتينه دغرلة ون سهيا هندق خبر دغن جيرتنا ادفون جوروبانيتو تو (ايتي) وان كليم نام دي بونكن كلام سبارع كلام كليم تو (ايتي) املت ثانه جانونكوه سافت كوليت دي تمفت (فر) هيفينون ات سنجات سودارا جونك كفاف سها ادفون اكن جوروبوميدي ايتي جرون نام دي بونكن جرون سبارع جرون - جرون تو (ايتي) املت ثانه جانونكوه افرموده دكت دي جرون تو (ايتي) كوكه سانغ وان اكرو دي روبوت ذوفرن (طوفان) بسر؟ ات حن دق دناتاكيزت نيا دكتنجر جك وان هندق جابوتي فون ميره مات تمفت فرفيتمونا ات سنجات سودارا مودا لاهي وان ذوقد سهيا - سهيا ايتينه وان سودارا بيتونا دلفلك دونغ فيفيت نام سها ادفون بلغ نام دونغ فيفيت تو (ايتي) وان جافتننكس هندق ماكن مني دي جكلو دربون دكولوي فون كواه فون فاهي ماونغ هندق ماكن دي ستله دغر سلميتس اكن فركتان دونغ فيفيت ايت بيهارولو دکهیونه اكن ننوت باليو (بيل؟) مروح راج بجاوا مك سلميتس فون دسيتنن سي نيفكل نما يكن دفرتايكن بورغ دفرجاتونن تيلا دهالن كدانا دونغ فيفيت تو فليكنا فنجاجف امن لافخ سواس مك كات دونغ فيفيت صبرله وان بونكن سهيا هندق بركلامي يبرينه دغن وان - وان كان تآتيري لاكي مق سهيا فون سهيا اكوله جونك مك دونغ فيفيت فون دافتنن جاري ميون دناث كفلا دسامونت كفف دماهار جورو دونغ كنيت برليور ماسين برداره فونه بروما سوشغ مينننا نوله نوله قاف كران سلميتس سوده هندق
كنل نينه (اينيه) كالا افجيو هندق نامو كات بخيرنا وان جيكي انتن
تيمااك شيندر راجدول كولا دان جيكي اكو تايبك كدارانتن مغاده راج
دقيقين اورغ دانو وان جيكي مهاراج دينيا سليمه دغره اوله تروغ فينيت
اك ان فركنان سلمفيت ايت مك دجوابن كات وان؟ سهيا فينيت ناموهلا
كفد وان كران سها (تيناه) نامو دان نيايد كنيل فها وان مك سلمفيت
فون جيكي (جيكي) دقيقين دجكي (دجكي) مان سراي دكرفن فانغ
بتيموه الغايت دايس كفلا مك كات تروغ فينيت صبره دهولو وان
بوكنن سها هندق بركامي دغن وان اف وان هندق كيرا؟ ماريله
براف حاسول جوكي كراج ايت هايبس سودهك وان كيرا بلاك مك
جواب سلمفيت كسموان هايبس اكو كيرا بلاك بابر ماري لكس دغن
سكرا سبياق امفت بلس ماهل سمييلن بهارا مك كات تروغ فينيت وان
مفاقانه بيج دو لاكى وان نرلوف’dان وان لنفس سهاي ين حاسول ساوه
ايت دوقيق ماكن تايله هرت راج دان حاسول تروغ فينيت نيك سها دوقيق
بلنجا فانكي تفت نيد فرهن لق لنا بيقك وان لنفس جوكر مك سلمفيت
فون دجكرهن (دجرهن) دقيقين دجكي (دجكي) مان كنان تياكناك
بفتوا جوب تراجغ ترتيت اكو هندق لاين بلكيرا دسورهن بوقد
دوقيق نويجي مانين كيت جيكي ايكب نيايد بابر ماري حاسول جوكي كراج
تنتوله فار غن ينوي الغايت ايت نابي ساكي كفلا دان سي نيفكفة ناباک
اين هيفلك دلفكك دادا ايكو كفته جيبي بكس تاينن فاييري لاكي
مق ميكي (ميكي) مك جواب تروغ فينيت فاوان؟ سفخوس جوكر فاوان
كات فايني لاكي مق سها اداله ماس سها هندق كلون وندر سفخوس كوالا
ما بوينا سها برفسن كركر كنيل جيكي ايكو جانوه مركفاهه تاكن
جانا مع برجوفما دغن فاييري فونغ بجيدي شيندير راج كوالياس دسووره
سها متفكك اسي كهوبين دالاين بلس ماهل سميين بهارا اوله متفكك
ايت امفت ربل توا كسموان ايت سها ماهو توني بلاك دانلاماكي
سقفت مان سارا نقنه بلوم لاكى كيرا بيج تاريق هيدغ سورغ هيدغ
1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
دان دتفكين دكافم بيبر دجكين (دجكين) مات سرت دهونسن فلغي
بينتو البغ هولو سواس ايت سراي كتان (أكو) تياز فلولي ساف بوكن
نكري بأخ ميك (ميكا) ايكوت سوك هانيكوله جوكي جيك اغكو
تياد دبایر ماري لكس دجن سكرنا تتنوله فلغي بنيتو البغ أين تايك
ساكي كفلا بوهله راس بكس ناهين تروحماس (ترمس) تاريب فونتوغ
قادم ميلا جيك اغكو تياز لوت فون تتنوله جانوه كدانم لاي ولنارا
دمونته كناديه يو برندغين بواي مك نرظغ فوين فوين منجواب كان بيو
دنز ينسل سيا هندي (كات) يغوله سها ماسوق كسيني كران سيا
دنر حبر اورغ كان تكري جوهر مفكيالي اين سروونو رامس ساغت ابگ
تياد تكري 2 جيك باوا مودل سكوفغ انتو مسراه جيك تياز باوا مودل
فون تنتو بوله لاب ايبله ابگ فتوله سها ماسوق هندي جوال برجاج
مك كان سلميتي مان اد دنكرهي يفمودول سكوفغ هندي لاب مسراه
تياد باوا مودل فون هندي بوله سهاج يفتوا تياز ماهو تراجغ نربيت
اكو هندي ايج لازو بركيا دسوهن بودق 2 دودق توجي "ماين كيت
جيك فناكوب ياجوي (باجو) ساغت فون افاكوه كوان ماسوق جوال
برجاج دلالن تكري اورغ مك جواب نروغ فوين ابگ 2 تياداله ابغ
يفتاو مودا ملتينكن سها اينبله دانلاكي تياز افالي ابگ دكلانه ينغ سها
باوا ماسوق جوال برجاج هان اد سديكيت 3 رمغ 2 جاوا بآيت جينتن
مانيس جينتن هيمن اد امفت لي أمن كونجا دان باوا ليمو مانيس ليمو
كداغسما دان بياور ملباري جياغ 2 دهان ابتيوله سهاج ابگ ينغ دكلانه
سها باوا ماسوق جوال برجاج سته ددغره اوله سلميتي مك ايڤون
تولالو مارس سراي كتان بوكن اكو تياز هريتي تأوشي اغكو هندي
قياس سايوع توتر كات يغ اغكو كات رمغ 2 جاوا ايت اويت بديل
هندي هنديس كفلا باف اغكوكه دان ينغ (اغكو) كان ليمو مانيس ليمو
كداغسما يبور ملباري ايت قلورو مريم تياز اكو اينده دان تياز اكو كنكركن
دك ميك (ميكا) يفتوا 2 تياز ماهو تراجغ نربيت اكو هندي باكي (بري)
وق براكونديق تثبت مك كات و جورويهاس جاتنكل براكونديق تثبت
جح سفخه فون اكو تياز ماها جح كي تانه و هي يادي دمكين
(اين) روف ستنه سوده مك سلمكية فون براكويغ كات سيافاكي كي‌توب
قمحينا دان سيافاكي نحناد جورويهاتو جورويهاتو فنجاجف امس لائي‌س
سواس اين ترنيت ماري كسيمي كي اكو هندق لاون بريكيرا ستنه ددغر او
تروغ فنائب مك ايفون ترنيته كفافن توتف موك سراي كنن سهيا
ائيه ايغ توه فنائب فنجاجف امس لائي‌س سواس اين مك سلمكية
فون بريكيرا بودق اين اف ايل تاغ هندق دناهو توتوير بركبات ايلن جوب
كلووار ماري كسيمي اكو هندق لاون بريكيرا مك جواند تروغ فيقث
نوا مودا فون سهيا ايغ ايل مك ايل فون كي ايل جوب عايار ماريله سفای
بوله مهيا هندق ناخه ردم بهاس مك كات سلمكية جح بكينو
ايل هندق ايمي جاحيل جوقي دفيتتو كوالا ايمكو باير ماري لكس دين
سكرا سباي دلافن بلس تايل سمييل بهارا جاحيل بوبتو نغ ايل
تمييزغ كنا كمکوان مك تروغ فيقث فون براكويغ كات اينغ 2 برلاينتن
سالفت ايل عاده تكري ايل دن هنکي ايل ديفون عاده اوندغ 2 تكري
سهيا جح قراهو جوچن كايل ماسقو براكويغ دفيتتو كوالا اوبور نانف
سرت دين ترنيت اف 2 ايل دكاجهي ايلدبيا ماسقو جوال براجج اينت
مك انيل سوده تنانف هايب كمکوان اينت مك جح اد ستنجان يغ
فتنيغ دريس دناروه دفيتتو كوالا دان سكلن ستنجان يغ فنقيد اينت
ديترين كبا ماسقو برسام 2 دغندني كنام كف كنارا دان هاری مان
يغ سوده هايب جوال براجج اينت كنذ هاری مان يغ هندي كلووار
اينت بهاروه دتينغ حاحل محصول جوكي كراج ايفون ستنجان يغ
نابره دفيتتو كوالا اينت بهاروه دسرو باكي (بري) باليس دك دن
دین جح هيلاب مكتبي دوا ديكيمنه ايل عاده اوندغ 3 تكري سهيا برايلین
سانت ايل دنکي تكري جلافک مك ستنه ددغر اوهل سلمكية اکن فرکتان
تروغ فيقث اينت مك ايفون ترلالوه ماره سرت دکوجهکن (دجركهن)

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تقد مسيلة كيري براويند (براؤودن؟) تتزامن كفافن دوتف موك دهنترن دن جنك انتن بي انتن تياباك سلفي كسمفن كالغ سفن توندا مك سلفين كلبها كسمفن كالغ سفن توندا دوتف برندرو دينتل سراك أدفون اكن سي تيفكك تياباك ايت دوتف داتس ربا دان قدغ بتيتوغ هولو مياو ايت دوتف سدغ دادا دان سبيله تاغن دوتف دلغل ساورت روتن سكا مك سلفين سفن بركات كابيو لكس انت دابويغ جاجن باكي (بري) جلوف جلف نمجاي اكتر ساكل كتلا مك سكليمين انت دابويغ فون ناكوت نايد تراكز2و2 دكايوهله سفني كالغ سفن توندا ايت برامج2و2 لاكرسالا كابيو دتلت� دان سكالي دلفغل باكي هنديق فوتس مات فيغلغ كابيو برتام بورغ ردغ دان دايلين قول سانو لاكر دوان انت سانو ايبو سكالي دتلت سانو دلفكو ارن ميتشي سفني كيسكو كابيو برتام راج براودو ماكين ساغن سفني لاجي ديسنج دوغرن دوا مك سفليه دفتراجف امس لاقيا سياس مك تروغ فيغت فون بركات كنف جرون كليم ايبغ2 أديق جرون سكالي اين برجوماله كت فاميت مأوعه ماسم كتست ستي ايت مك سلفين فون دكيلبليففت دنجاجف امس لاقيا سياس ايت تيكي (كالي) كليمب ران دان دبرهايمي (ديرداحم) نيك كالي مك سكليمين انت دابويغ تروغ فيغت امست لوله اورغ فون هابيس كتكر سكليمين سندي انغونان سفرت اورغ دم كنيك (كونكيك؟) أدفون اكن اورغ نوا ويجورهابس لون ريب دادال فيغت ادا سراي مناغين بواغ اير مات كتان جنك اكو تاهو دمكين ناي (ابن) روقو حرامله تيدا اكو ماهو ماري ماكن كاجي دكت ميك (ميك) ياينقه اكو دوتف دادام نكري اكو برتام تروغ كاجنج سرت فيغت فيلكا بوله جوك جزول سكوفغ ترا مك تروغ فيغت فون براك أوغ كان و2 جاجنله وق دوتف مناغين بواغ اير مات جاجنله وق سوسه هانتعي ناكو بوكله سها برخجي دفغ وق ماس هنديك كلون درد ليندغ بولن دقح نوا ديفتفو كوا لا جنك سها جانوتو كجوفر مفكايه نانه جانا سها هنديك باكي (بري)

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
بلاغ بك ستيف ناسي. تاريغ هيدغ سورغ هيدغ دسيف اوله كونديق دلاندف
ستله سوده ستيف ماكن مينوم كنف بلاك كم قاوان قون داميلن سورغ
كالغ كني دبوك كم دباوان كنوار سكلاين فكابن اد بلاك لابو دفاكين
سهمي سريو (سروال) تيفكورغ راكجي جاوا بروسيكيت بنيغ اسم دري
نفين لفسوك كنها بنيغ امس فروباوننين جفون بلاك ستله سوده مك داميلن
قول فندغ جونم دكاجيت (دكاجيف) ديفلكم دي ستله ايت لالو داميلن
قول سهمي كاين جندي "كهارا فنجن" بنيك فله هسيا ديبن دليت
فندغ جونم ايت تيؤك بليت بيرنمو فونجا دان داميلن دوم سهلي كاين
فوبه كورا فنجن بنيك فله هسيا جوبوك ديبن دوبات لافق سكلينه الذ
سنجان ستله ايت لالو ديسينين سكلينه الذ سنجان ستله ايت لالو
داميلن دافاكي سهلي باجو سروه بوها سروج كنجنغ برانور دلتكه
داده دان دتفكفي سافو تانغ كنلا كايت كاين بانيه دليتن
دوسن ثي دتفكفين قول دلولغ سكالي دان دتلونن قول مدريت ربيغ
كيرغي سافو تانغ بر كلر تينغ "؟غ غن نكري تفلكي كرنه تفلكي دريج؟
ستله ماكي لالو ديسينين قول سكل سنجان كنليغ فيلكم دريس كاين
فوبه كورا بيلغ فنجن بنيك فله هسيا ايت بيات سكرت كريغ فنجن
كريس كوتا دان تمفنج لسبي دان باديج كلون رمبو لنغ (؟) توموبغ
داده دان ليكشف بابچ ايت دكاامن دلهن دان ديسينين كنليغ فيلكم
دايه يبانان يغلواق ايت دسولنن دغن انت كنجايل ستله سوده لالو
داميلن قول سفنجن سي تيفلك كمباك دان سيبن فدغ بانوه الغ
هولو سواس ستله سوده سيف مك وان جيكي انتن بسي انتن نمباك
فوين برلاوه نان كفان انت دايوجن كتان سيف سودهكه انت دايوج
جوروباتو جوروبودي سفين كالغ سفين توندا ايت مك جواب سكليهن
انت دايوجن جوروباتو جوروبودي سوده سيف بلاك فاوان مك وان
جيكي انتن بسي انتن نمباك فون براجالي كلون كفان كفان توتتف موکه
بفس امس براجالي دهولو كونديق سولغ سدينه كانان دان كونديق

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
كلا يسر فن قهك كثيرة تبادل قايه ماسوش دعن الال ستينجات أكو هندي قميل دعن بيره مات سحاج مك كونغريد دلدنق نوله (إيثول) بيارو سوك هاين تبادل تركيرس 2 متد عر فركنام سلميفيت ابت ستنه سوده مك سلميفيت فون دلصومغ ماسوش كلام كورو قنرنا فيست لفلخت فين دلافن قيق (فياق) فون سوده دلخت كونغريد دلدنق دان روكو دلدنق بانغ فيست لفلخت قيق (فياق) ابت دسواق أوله سلميفيت سموئت سحاج دفلقفن مروفوف شسرت كاهي دازا فلق قيض ينكوا دان روكو دلدنق بانغ دوجيه اودون سكالي سحاج استن ميونجن برلفت 2 دفينتو كوالا سفرت روف فنلجاجف تمبانك تركير اكون تركيرجوت جرون دان كرم دفلنجاجف امس لايس سواس دسعف فنلجاجف تمبانك تركير سراي بركان كنفر روكو قيض قيض ينف روكو قيض قيق 2 فنلجاجف تمبانك سوده نورباكر دسولو ليهت أوله روكو قيض سراي كن ان مريثيت ساغت اديج حرون اين بوكنك دالم فنلجاجف تمبانك ايت سوكو مات ادفون بلاك سته سوده مك قنري ينفوس نسون داميليه بولوه جافل قوانو دي دفيسغ قليك دشن سكندان دان ذهتش جنبو ابت سنايبل جنبو دوان تيب جولين سحاج ستنه سوده ديسي دسوااله بولوه جافل قوانو ابت كفرا كن جيك انتن سي انتن تمبانك مك وان جيك فيبي ديرلاه برودوكو (ملفوه؟) دكاونك بلاك سسولغ مونغ (بونغ) سحاج مك كونغريد دلدنق فون تركيرجوت سرت دشن ناكوتن حيران بيد تركيرس 2 اف ينل سيب (خليف "خلاف") تبادل كنا ينفوس قوانو مرك مايسف (2) دووق كحيف 2 مات سام سنديرين ثيداي براسي بركان مك كونغريد سولغ فون بركان كنفر ينفوس اديج سويزبح يغمالة كرج سيب وان مرك مك نواينتري ينفوس مم فون ناويته كنفر زمان مودا 2 تشك راج جاوا مك ينفوس اديج قون درهله بيدور سرت ديواكن كاي كنبي "ددا" لام داميليه بولوه جافل قوانو ابت دكانف سلوغ دانان دايسي سوسو مك وان جيك قين بيهاروكو برالي باليق سرت مسارق سموم سريزو غيماس لافو دمبله جنبو ابت اد سنجغ ينفوس دوا ستنه سوده اودون جنبو ابت لافو.
 שונים ترنيت كفاونغ تونغوك موك ولهم دليحت نروغ فيقيت مك اي فون.

برأوغ (كان) كفرد جرون كلم سراي كنان اديق جرون اديق كلم كروبن

سا بونغ راج سودة ترنيت كفاونغ تونغوك موك كنتش شخوف مك اديق جرون

بلغ كات وان جيك انتن بسي انتن تماك توبون كحيل لمسك بيدغ

دادة اد افت حما فونه كونغ باكي ارغ فارا فيفيك مسك باكي

تاتي دارا دمسي باكي ايجوي كمير تي كرويون باكي بيجي لادا نياد

سياف لانيق بلغ هندق بندبندغي بلغ كات وان جيك انتن بسي

أنتن تماك سلله (إيت) مك وان جيك فون دامبلين كدندي امس تغكي

سواس دراكور دباسون موك دلاوين كدلام اون لتارا سينك

بروكوي بيل ستنياس سلله سوده دامبلين سهلي كباين جيندي "كهارا

دكيميوغن (دكيميوغن "دسلوبوغي"). داتس كفلا بلغ سيلين بفساس

دودي سي. دادة دان بلغ سكرت كونكي سولن دودي فلك فوينجا مك

سلفتين فون برودويس كيونوتي ندو (تناو) برلاي كستهاري جاتو

دجاج شهادة كلما شهادة دىهدغ جوك ديسيلو ككاني كمير سوده

فيلو (فرنكيل) دأغك ناين ديسايم كموك دان دبرالي فول سيلو

كستهاري هيروف دينفيل فنغن مارا امثي فوله امنت مارا بياها اد

بالاك يفكورغ سديكيت اد بسر بيجي. لادا دجاجن تياد ماهو بروحنا

سلفتين فون ملوغغاد سكيك مك بفسوس امس فون برأوغ كان وان

اداكه بولي سكرت وان نيوندا كاقل بسي تيغ نيك ماس وان برفرغ دغلن

راج جواوات مك جواب سلختين اد كورغ سديكيت بسر بيجي. لادا مك

كونكي دلافين منغيس بونغ ابر مات كات شورغ كات دوا وان جيك

وان تياد كامه هادف بودق نيك سباه بايبله وان بونه سيا مدنا

حاله يوا سسنا مدنا ييا ماهو جادي تاوان اورينغ هينيا فاق اوورنغي

لتنا مك جواب سلختين دغن سكران جاغنه بفسوس احفد كودو دلافين منغيس

بونغ ابر مات سهاج اكو كان هندق ليهه هاتي ميك (ميكا) كاسكهه

انو تياد كاسكه دك اكو نيك (نه؟) جك سقدر بودوق؟ نيك سباه ايت

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
جمدين مات وان برادات سوده نفطي هاري لمقو "كنك إنطغ نو سهاج وان دوقد برسوغوث كيكيه (كابايس) جلافا سكالي (ين تنتوله برنتاهي اسي سهاج جنك كوليت افيون بوله بوات نيمون فجف فاراتر زاكت (زكادا) اورغ باوا ماري هنتر دكت كين كراون فنجاجف امس ماسوق بولايوه دياهو كوالا فنجف نينج ستير لاكي اير فاجاف فنجاجف هندق موديق ماسوق كلفن فساخت كراون فنجاجف ماسوق جوال برجاج جكلو سها نيان كرق وان - وان بفتكت ست ني وان ملك دكذ سها ملك وان جنج كاش ات سي ات نابل فون نيان ماهو هندق جاج ستير موديق نوكي تاريغ رغوو ستنيس ملک نروغ فليف فون بولايوه كات دري فنجاجف امس سراي كنان كن 2 جكلو كن هندق باكي (بري) وان بفتكت لكس دنن سكرا جوبلاله كن اميل جاجي كندو (كندو) كفلا مركل له (ماركله ؟) دنن سكرا ستاله ددغ فرون كندوق دلافن ماسيلع 3 سيبي نيد تركيرا 2 سراي كنان وان 2 نيان نامو كيديي كاوري راس سفلي نفول كايو اورغ هندق كنندو (كنندو) كفلا فون وان نيان سدير نيان ماهو هندق جاج ملك پيسم فون بركات جوب اندر كق سها هندق كرق فون كايو (3) وان جاج ملك پيسم فون دياولله كاين سليمون سلمفيت لالو دسوروين ياقو (4) بولو دددا ملك پيسم فون دنندروق دسوكين دهلو هاني دلفلغ داد سنجن برذخن دوا مك سليفتي فون ندركجوت ترفكاب ? دلقيقن مات ميره موالا سفرت بيجي ساک سراي كنان مافالله پيسم انفو كرق اكواف يغ كايوه اف كرح سراي بركات دنن كرمن سوانا ملك پيسم فون منجوب كان سب سها كرق وان كراون فنجاجف امس ماسوق بولايوه دفنجف نينج ستير لاكي اير فاجاف فنجاجف هندق موديق دفكن فساخت سيا ابتنوه سها كرق بايوه وان كايوه سها نيان كرق وان - وان ملك دكذ سها ملك سليفتي فون بيلفس بايوه دنن سكرا كفافن نونف موكي دان بسو امس براجن دهلو كودينق سولغ سبلي كاين كودينق تقه سبلي كيري
ستنها سوداء مك تروغ فيفيت فون دلفسنه كومبغ حكمة دي مك كومبغ
ايفقون دلفسون كفمنجبب تيمبأك تنج تيك أ دسكيكن مروفيه بوبي
كودنيد دافن برستابا ريق ودبي بوبي سوارا تركرغ تركرسوي
(تركرسوي) رمبوو دكفترا ربه يفكيت برستابا عايسب برلكنج كاين
سيب دادا سوسون هييس ملومف دلفغد دادا مك تروغ فيفيت فون
بركندغ كله فيلك ايلي نياد تركربأ سراي دلفكيم جرون كليم سراي
كتنن داري لكس اديق جرون ماري كيجامو مات اورغ مأين وابغ سينغ
دفنجبب تيمبأك تنج تيك يرمي سفكوه نياد تركربأ مك كليم جرون
فون ينككس باغون ددن سكراك دلهنن كودنيد دافن ماسبغ(2) نياد
لك كاي سبي دادا مك جرون فون بركات كفد تروغ فيفيت اينغ تروغ
فيفيت اين اينغ توا سهاج ننتي يفكيت سلميتف يوكنكيم هيفر مات نويفا
كيك جوك نياد فاوتونه اينغ اورغ قرفونان يغفبو يكدنو تو(اينت
روف مك تروغ فيفيت فون ترايفت سفكوه جوك مكفرن جرون دكات لالو
دفوليه مابلي سيرت دلفكيل باليغ كومبغ حكمة كريميبن دي مك كودنيد
ذلافن ماسبغ(3) بياروله سدركن ديربن ماسبغ(2) يفكيت شيجاري كاين
سيب دادا سراي بركات كفد انق دا يوغ دي سيرت جوروبانو جورومودي
جكلو يفكيت وان ست ني جالن دخرين كلاكوان يفجادي دمكين ني(اين
روف كانم هنديس اوفهين شورغ سهلي سافو ناغن سترا مك سكلين
انق دا يوغ فون سوك نياد تركربأ سراي كتان نابك سافغلما ماجيه
مابوان سكالي(2) نياد كاميمي شيركن كفد وان ملتيكن فيه ايكون كفورنر
نياد كاميمي فيه ايكون مولت مك كودنيد ذلافن فون دامبلين سورغ
كالغ في ديور كيديا كلاور سافو ناغن كفلا دبرين كفد انق دا يوغن
جوكي كف بليك ستنها سوداء مك كودنيد ذلافن فون دلفغدن
ماسوب كدالم كوروج برندبا دكرق قوان في دوديج بيراد كلي ناند بوق
تيلم يلدو دبنتل سراك كدوق كورق كوننج بايتون قوان في ريج راينق
بوبي سوارا كات مشورغ كات دوا باتوغلونه وان اورت رمبوت باتو كفلا

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
لاák ادفون قینغ بُلغ جمفعف دیفینتو کوالا ایت دفینتا منجادة لایغ؟ دیفینتو کوالا هیلیق دوموت تیمسول دمات تمغقله لایغ؟ سکاون کلم دیفینتو کوالا ایت مک توانفتی بیسی امس قون برفسنله کفک لایغ؟ دی کنن هی لایغ؟ دغزله اکو هنذق قسن دکت میک (میکا) اتغ موجوله دنفعجاف امس لاقین سواس ایت هغ کلامره توو فقیلیما فنفعجاف ایت کیت لیهت اورغ هنذق ماتی جوک دیفینتو کوالا بیر دمونته کداره بی دَرِدِنْگن بوا یکی تیفوف اورغ هنذق ترجون دسما تفه هاروس فینتو کوالا سنته سوده مک لایغ؟ قون دتووجوله دنفعجاف امس دکلارن تروغ فیفیت نیاد ترکیرا راسان هنذق ترجون دسما تفه هاروس دیفینتو کوالا مک تروغ فیفیت قون دهوئنلله فدغ هولو سواس دومق کیرف دفاتر دناسن لاکلی دنفعجاف ایت کلاتن امس دکلارن تروغ فیفیت نیاد تاکی دیفینتو کوم سراي دومق دفاترکی جرون دنک سبله این اینکو دفینتو کوم سراي دومق توله لینغ - لینغ کیت قرینة منجادي دمکن تو (اتی این؟) روف نانقت اف ساسیم نی این (این) اد راسان لمس باکی هنذق ترجون دنفه هاروس این مک جرون کلم قون برلاری بِریِمِقف؟ سنته ایت مک جرون قون منجواب کات این اینکو تروغ فیفیت این اینکو نوا سهاج بورکنکه نرمانیتی باضبا امس قینغ میدا مک تروغ فیفیت قون ترابتی مفکوچ جوک سفرت جرون دکات لاَلو دسومقه بردغن سراهک سکنیک لاَلو اینکو هیلیقه قولغ قولیه سدیکا دَلْنْقَن مک تروغ فیفیت قون برلاری کات کیت؟ کیت هنذق ایج قنها برگیور که دقن سیا بچک کیت هنذق ایج قنها برگیور بورکور کیت هنذق قنها بردغن تو دا مک تروغ فیفیت قون دلْفْنْجِلِی ندوُتکرُوْک کوم کوم بردغا لاَلو دسومقه لیلین سیمث (دیفیجت) ۲ دلفِنْجِلِی ندوُتکرُوْک کوم کوم بردغا لاَلو منجادي سیِکُرُوْک کوم ۳ (دلفِنْجِلِی) دلفِنْجِلِی ندوُتکرُوْک کوم کوم بردغا لاَلو منجادي سیِکُرُوْک کوم
.destination هاروس ديفيس تكولا رامي سفاح ندر جهر مفكلاة تانه جان مك جرمن كليم كون ماسنغ 2 ماري برنيما دلشتن جوروبانو جورومودي دودق برلاك كفلا دامم تفه سفمن كاغسفن توندا دان سكليين انت دايوغ كون هاينس بوريوبيق سام سندرين تبيد تكريما 2 مك جرمن كليم كون ماسنغ 2 دودق كليق ايللي تبيد تكريما 2 سراي برلاوغ كات ابيغ تروغ قيفيت نيب (لين) ابيغ توا سهاج اداكه قانون انت دو دوينين نو (آيت) روف سبترا لاكي ست ني يفغتت سلمنق مونكة هبرغ مات تليفا كيت جوك بوكنتك سكليين انت دايوغ ايت هنوب قيجاجي (قاجاج) سلمنقت بلراك اداكه هندق دافت مك كايك ففكت ابيغ فوليت باليق نك ابيغ بردنغ سكرا كت تروغ قيفيت كون برفيكر سفاح جوك سفنت مان كات جرون ايت لالو دفوليت باليق تريغ سكرن.

ستنه سوده جوروبانو جورومودي انت دايوغ دسدركن ديرين سكليين مك ماسنغ 2 كون داكايون باليق سفمن كاغسفن توندا ايت ماسنغ 2 تبيد بركشوان هانا جلوف جرف تيدي تكريما ستنه سفمله دكافل تمباقئ ثب تيك مك بركشوان كوندك كنوجه بربشقا لالو برتان كنف سكليين انت دايوغ دي كنان بوليهكه انت دايغ كمكو فرچي كمبل حاصل ثابب ديفنتوكوالام جواب سكليين انت دايوغ كنان بوليه ماجي موان سثور رديكيت باست كسموا غادي (عادل) سفاحو ثوأ تفغليما قفتيقاج اواس لااس سوايس ايت دريين سثور رديكيت باست كسموا اد يغ فانه تافن ات ث بيهجوت ات بغر كنيه ثدغر اوله 4ن (اس) دري دايم كوروغ بندن مك افون بورلي كليوار دفن سكران كفافن ثوفف موك مك دامبل سيتيحي فيغ مودا ديبنون دوا فنقت دا بايت دفن داعه 2 دان سبله ايت دليمونك كاتس اودارا دان يغ سبله لاكي ايت دجعفن كفنيتو كوالا ادفون فيغ تلغ سبله يغدليمونك كاتس اودارا ايت اد سكليين تورنه هوجن سكور ديفيما سكليين انت دايوغ دي هايبس بايك فيغ قوليي سدييكيالا يغ فانه يغ لوغ ايت هايبس سمبوه

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
الصريح لجودي كرامج قوان يابيك ماكن سيريه دهولو بي كنف بلاك مك جواب توه فقليما جوروبانتو بأيقه توه فقليما فنجاجف امس لافيس سوا مك تروغ فنيد فون داسيلله سافو تاغن فنيد دي دانجوفكن بري كف توه فقليما جوروبانتو جورومودي دان سكلين انق دايويج هابيس سكلين مك توه فقليما جوروبانتو فون دسمبوتن دان دماكن هابيس سكلين كنف بلاك دان تتنث ايت سكلين انق دايويج سلميفت فون ماسغ 2 دوقف برييك 2 كات سثورغ كات دوا يابيك بودي سلفكو توه فقليما فنجاجف امس ابن سرت يابيك بودن توه توه 2 كالي كت ماري تتنث حامل جوجي كرامج جاجغفت هندق ماكن فنيد سيريه كريغ قون حرام تناه قونه برجونفا مك سنته سوده دماكن سكلين انق دايويج جوروبانتو جورومودي هابيس كنف بلاك دان سافو تاغن ابفون دقوغ فاليق كف تروغ فنيد دسكيان مك تروغ فنيد فون برلأوغ كات سودهها ماكن كاون كت سكلين مك جواب جوروبانتو جورومودي انق دايويج سكلين كنان سوده كنف بلاك مك تروغ فنيد فون داسيلان بالين سافو تاغن سرا لالو دفويسغ 2ان سله كنف يابيك كالي لالو دنفويسغ سافو تاغن سرا ايت مك توه فقليما جوروبانتو فون مفارفه سفرت كريار سابوغ راج راس توه بادن بسر فنيد ليو درفدن كاجه دارا دان تتنث ايت دساهون فول اوه جورومودي دسكيان راسان جورومودي باكي نيوموه لندوق برجايغ تيك مك جوروبانتو جورومودي فون برلاك كنفلا دسام توه سفنن كالغ سفنن توندا دان سكلين انق دايويج ماسغ 2 دفاكت برتوهويك سام سندريين يابووات (سفرت) في Bureau كريار سابوغ راج ريوه زنده كنف كفية اد ين بسته سنميا اد ناغن اد ين فانه اد ين مينهوج أد ين لوك مك تروغ فنيد فون برلالو سوكحيتان لالو بركنغ كفها سرياي دفكيل سودهان دا يايت جرون كم كروهك دولي بنكدا كنان كناس انق كم أديق كم أديق جرون ماري برجايغ ماك كروهك برلاك كنيتو كوالا فرنكة اديق جرون مليهت دمكيين ني (ابن) روف كروهك برلاك

Journal Malayan Branch (Vol. V.)
امس لافيس سواس بوبونت نمو غزتى بسي بسى اني نماك نغ لاير
پراولس فقادا كمنوجنسن سكالى اينين كمويج دان جوروبانتو فون دسيلو
كلأوت تمفقله اولرة 2 دنتغ بنديرا علامتن جيك بوكين ميد تنفوله جادى
نخودا مك جوروبانتو فون براولغ (كات) كفد جوروبوندي اكو تياى ماهو
فركي جوروبوندي كران اكو ساكيت كفلا مك جوروبوندي فون منجواب
كانت مي جوروبانتو جيك اوكل فناكورت باباجو (باجول) تأتورن ينها تياد
تورد باك افاكان كونان افغو مزيي موته كزادر كاجي دكد وان سولون
تيك بيارا بآيبله دودى دهولو فكن فسارا بوله تانن تروغ كاجغ اوبى
كنليا سرت دفن فيغ بيكلا تكلم ابر قافس باوا تورد ماري جوال
ككامي كامي هندي بلي سيجي سكوفغ ترا ستيله داغر اوله جوروبانتو
انن فركنان جوروبوندي اين مك ايفون ماره تياد تكرير 2 سرت دلفسون
تورد دانيس سمغ كالغ سمغ توندا اينى سرائى كتان كفند. سكالي ناق
دايغوب اين كابويز لكن اين دايغوب دفن سكران اكو ميت شائ ليه اورتيغ
فهر فبلوان كا كاك كوركاس اكو فيكير (فكير) جالتكن سيب (سبيت؟) ستارا
موك كيت انتهنكن وان جيك انتن بسي انتن تماك اينون فاهت مأوق
يفنات عندق ماناك بودى 2 تيك سياأي اين مك اين دايغوب سمغت
فون داكابيين سمغ كالغ سمغ توندا اين لوان (هلوان) منوجون فنناجف
امس لافيس سواس دقن تنمغي سينقت سفرق أورغ سورق كروي بولاك أد
سكتكى سمغله كفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس اين مك تروغ فيونت فون
پراولغ كات المكو سورق نمرورغ باف المكوكة لى درقد كروي بولاك
دنغه هاروس دمونك كوارا اين ريهو رندها كلك دمغلا مك دجواب کات
توه فلليمجا جوروبانتو بوكان كامي سورق كروي بولاك فق (بياف) كامي
دموك كواولا اين بلغ كامي سورق اين كامي مارى هنديي اميل جوكى
كراج ناحال دفينتو كواولا مك كات تروغ فينت اكو تياى ناهو عادة
رسم بهاس اكو سلك اورغ سورق كروي بولاك سها فينا معاف توه
فلليمجا جوروبانتو فينا امنقون كران تاى ناهو عادة بهاس تنافي جيك هندي

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
جرون ابت كنان ابعت تياد ناهو أدبي جرون هندق ساهو كات جن كن أدبي جرون ناهو مفاقاته تياد ساهوكت جواب كات جرون ابعت جن سهيا تياد برناكي كاف ابعت تياد كنا هالا كران ابعت بقينا ابتفان جنلبرن سوده ابت تولق كف سهيا موده جوكن سهيا هندق مولا لتق كرف ستله ابت مك جرون فون د JV وأنن كات كودنديق دلاقن ابتي سراي كان كن ك2 جائفنل كن دوغل فلكنلب لمبي سهيا جوابل كن كن كدنجف دهولو ددالل دمفورغ بولو كن جرمين ليفت موكت كن دهولو ايت تياد فانيق ابتي تياد سودو داكلن تياد ابتي بيوجن تا لالو كهولو كمالير كن جوال تياد لاكو موكت كن سفريت بورغ هنتو مك ستله دديغر اوله كودنديق دلاقن انك فرانك جرون ابت مك ماسيق2 فون قبي مارب تياد تكرير2 لاكي ميب مامدن ورن موكان سراي مرنبيس بلكيت ماسووق كنلاك كروغ كودا ماك بفسو امس فون بركات ددالل كروغ كنلاك ابتيت سهيا تياد ماهو فلكنلب لمبي اورفيغ تياد كنل بياس ايت سربوك ريل فون كوكن دي هركان مالو موكت كيت جوكن مك كوندنيق كنوجة مارب تياد تكرير2 لاوب دنرفيلا سكلين انق دايوع جوروبانو جوروميدي دكروك هابيس سكلين ابت سراي كنان هن ابت دايوع لكس بلكيت دفن سفرون كران فنجاجف امس ماسووق برايود دنفيتو كولا فركي نانف حاصل جوكي كفيتفو كوالي مستن لاكي ستبي بلكيت وان سفرون ترا فون تياد دلنتين كميك (كميك) مك سكلين انق دايوع فون بلكيت سكلين ماسيق2 أد منفه دودق كيبي 2 مات ستفه دنيتفيت تون سفنن غالغ سفن نوندا ادفون اكنبان انق) دايوع سملفيت ابت سكلين اورغ غالغ بلاك ادفون جوروميدي انق باني بارا دان جوروبانو ابت انق ليفك دلامجي سملفيت سويلن نيك بخارا ستله ابت انق دايوع دان جوروميدي فون نايقه دانس سفنن غالغ سفن نوندا هان دودق نتب جوروبانو جوكن ادفون اكنبان جوروبانو انق ليفك اورفيغ هرتي ببرنذغ دسيا دكالهن فلكن كنلا دسيلو. ليبت دباهو كولا دنتنج نيك تنمقله تننجاف

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
مرمم فتجاجج امس لاقين سواس اين تنتوكة بودي تيك ساي اين
تيد دنتنج كتيك مك بيسم امس بسلام مك كات فيرلاوغ كات سها تا ماهوته كق
كران سها تيد كنن باس مك كات كونديق كولغ كونديق تا به
(كونديق) الغ برلاوغ كان جنك كيت بوله بودي تيك ساي ايد
تنغوة نأيكل فلكت كيت كات قول سلمه جنك كيت بوله بودي تيك
سيا ايت كيت سوره بيميت بوجم فينج نوج كيت بوا ايكونت بلاكغ
كيت كيت برجال كتيك مك كوفن كيت فينج مسيسك فا توما بورغ
فلك داليفن فوق دوخت مفكيلا 25 ربيت ربيت ببوي سوارا سراي
كنن كنن برسن (اساس) يأيقله اديق مك نيد ماهر فعكل دودي بودي تيك
سيا ايت جنك كامي بوله كامي تا لسنج كامير دوخت سور بير دليمت فتية
مات مك كات سكيري بفص مها سما تيد بيركيندله باك كر반 اورنج
تيد كنن باس ايكونت سوت كاك نك تايككي (ترابي) فوق روده تشي
(فركلما) سهيا فوق نيد بيركيندله سايه داها (داهاك ؟) ستنه ايت
مك كونديق كولغ كونديق تا به كونديق الغ فوق دفكلتله بودي تيك
سيا ايت سواي برلاوغ كات اديق كتيك بىاوى الناتي كق اوريت روموت
باتو كنن جرمين مام كق سيلاه اديق كق فتجاجج كق - كق هندق
كنتوبوت انديك (بيرةين) كلاين كايلون جاوا كق هندق دودو (دودو)
كق هندق لا2 سيله تانج كق هندق سوف جوجو جوانه فيارم
جاوا نفوغ تورق انق تقلي كق هندق سلم دنج سالغ جريري
تراجايج لفتت سنشياس دودي اد ستنه ايت جرون كم نروغ فيليت
فوق ديم نيد بروفور كات ماسيرغ ذد دودي ليه تركلما 2 مات مك
جواب كان اوله جرون كران جرون ايت بودي يفالت كيس سواي
برلاوغ (كات) كفدت نروغ فيليت انبع تروغ فيليت اين انبع نوا سهاج
مفاقانته انبع اورغ دودي فلكل لنسي كيت اين نيد ساهوته كات
ابغ بير باكي (بري) جانه سواي مك نروغ فيليت منجواب كان

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
تنفت اورغ دودق منفقوم الا 32 دان دسيلadministrator ن قول كفتنج دوا تروى
لضغوغ كمكوا تروى تمفقله چي جولو سنت دغن قولو نيك
دان دكرليغ سديكت كايكور ناك دباهو كوارا دفتنج تيک هيلغله
جيہ كايكور كيارا تمفقله چي، فنجالق امس لافني سوس، بو بوت
تميرغ رتشي بيي رتني نماکا تيغ لاير براؤو فرزا كمبويننج سكالي
اييتن كسوج دان دتفليسن ايكوون رويفن ايت لورغ فكن قسارا
كلغ جنی سيم ملابو باتق دفن جاوا (سكلينين اد) كليغ بربايل غينا
برغوا ريزو رنده بوبي سوارا دان دتفليسن قول نشكيور انت قول
نماکا سرت دفن بورغومي، دفن جنلجا لا دتفليسن قول داين
سديكت سكيور بورغ جقراي غفوني امس بو ئونس سواس تنكل انت قول
نماکا دسيبنين ايكور مولن دبوک يرككور دو بورغومي، دفن جنلجا
لالو دسمونت اوله بورغ جقراي دان دتفليسن قول دلانون سكيور كمر
كر حاسي دودق فقعل جقمر دجكي (دجكي) مات علامات فنجالق برتن بغ
دسا سكمنين هنتو ابر هنتو اوت قون بياير دي جيران بفسو
اسم توكع مان ييفندي مريك (مريكا) تله ديتف (ديتف) اوله قيري
بفسو امس سرات 3 تمفقله ام دابغ دازه دو سروق دودق بركوك
دفنتو كورور برنا كانق فورز ليلا نماکا دودق توكه ديبرتين سمبيل
لاري سميل ملاون دان براف فوجق مريم سفرت مان كايم تبو دامر
ترغ داد بلاك نياي تركورا 2 دانلاك اي دق قول سات داى قرفقه اهيم
اولر 2 دنتغ بنييرا علامات جنك تا سيد تفكو جادى نخودا دمكيله حال
كانت قنفاتري بفسو امس بوك فنجالق هدنق ماسوق جوال برجاج
انتهكو فنجالق هدنق ماسوق دنتوت بالوي (بلا؟) مرحوم راج جاوا
مل كات قنترى بفسو امس كلد كونديق سولغ كتان جواله كاكى تيف
تياف) بير هاي سرات 4 مك قنفاتري بفسو امس فوين دلفغوش ماسوق
كدالم كورور برنا تيفنكله كونديق دلانون دودق مفقيللا 3 كان شورغ
كات دوا مايرله اديق سو كيت لتفلكل بودق تيک ساي جدن وان بوهل
ماریله فرجامو مات کچ تیاد قرننه ملیمیت دمکینکن تو (ایت) روک کچ یلابیر دروف مدود سمنه تروس نوا کچ تیاد قرننه ملیمیت دمکینکن ای (ایت) روک ایلوفن فنجاجف تیاد ترکیکار ۲۳ مک توافتی بفسو امس قون بلایوش کات سرای کتنن تاوفایالله کچ سهیا هندق فرجامو مان کران وان دودک بربنکا جواب کونون سوللغ بلایوش کات اینفون ادبی سو قون بوده ساغت جوب امیل بنتنگ کنتی فها مک بفسو امس قون (د) دامیلین یتلن دسوئنگ کنتی فها مک بفسو امس قون دلسنیگ کلونگ تریت کتافن توافت مونک دامیلین سیسوگی کندی امس تلفوکی سواس دبرکومر دبسوهم مونک دلیواهان ای رفتتیکاونا ایت برگنگ بوئین سفتی کرفوق جراجف کننگ جاوا مک تروغ قوفیت قون دکامین جرون دنتجوخ هالا کتان ایتونه ادبی جرون کونونی راج جاوا بفسو امس نام دی جناتی سفکومه بوکنل الگ کناتیال جوهاله ادبی جرون ماری فرجامو مات لنیف (نیاف) یبر هایبس فندنگ یبر (رات) قانون دکنیگ بینتیگ برناپور قانون دغیفی قاوه دلایغ قانون دلیهیر برینتیک کون غانو دلغن برگنگ فیبوه قانون دروسوک بریسوکی کنونوغ قانون دبلاکمگ برینافیق جانور قانون ددانا بوله دیوات کنتی حکایة جاوا بفسو امس ادبی جرون نام دی مک تروغ قوفیت جرون کلم فکلونون دولی بکندا قون ماسیغ (۳) توافت لیه کنیف ۲ مات سهیاج ادفون بیلگ کونونی سوللغ قون ماسیغ (۳) توافت دوقی مکفیکا (۲) اکن فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت مک ادفون اکن بفسو امس ستهای سوده دبرکومر دبسوهم مونک دامیلین سهیلی کایین چنیکی یکا را دکنیپوش (دکنیپوش "دسلوپوشن") دناس کفتلا دان دهادقی کینتیت تئون (تناو) برلابه کمشهاری جانوه دجنان کلب سهیاهد دهوبیغ جوک دسلو ککینی کانب سوده قیله (فرکیله) دامیل تاغن دسافوک کمونک دان دسلو کدارابن کوت باتو قفوه دغن سلداداو دودک تفگو چاک دان دکوندن مرم سریو تیک راتوس کنف بلاکک دان دسلو ن قول کلاهر قولی جاپ تواد قفیسربن هالوس تانهین رات

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
كفاية درهادف كبروان تنو (تنم) برلاوه كامتهاري جانوه ديجان
كلمه شهادة دهوج جوك دسیلون كياتن كيري سوده فیله (فرکیله)
دامیان ناغن دسانلون كمیک دسیلون كداراتن سلاداو قنوه دودق
تفگو جاک دسیلو دکوندي مريم سربو تیک راتوف كنف بلاک
دان دسیلون قول كهپیلر لاهر قولی جارغ 27 نوا دفاتيرن هالون
نانيان رات نمفت اورغ دودق تفگووق 29 دان دسیلون قول كتفنف
دوا ترود لفسوغ كمیک كوالا تمققه قنوه سیتو دغن قنوه تیك
لالو دکرلنی سدیکیت كیکمور ناك دیابو كوالا دتفنف تیك
تمقفه كمالکیوكت كیابر كیالا درتوغله كوندیق سولغ اد سکینک
ندیق دانکیان قاروه ایکن راي هندق دكانتن جوى ساپوک کافل
ماسوق برنیاک برلاوه دفیوتو كوالا دتفنف تیك درنوغو اد سکینک
هیلله کیابر کیالا مک تمققه فنجاجف امی لافس سواسن جنیق
فنجاجف بوکن الغ كلافغ بوپو تسیری رتی بسی رتی تماک تیغ
لایر برولس تماک دان کمونقین سکالی ایتنن کمبوج مک کوندیق
سولغ فون برلاوغ کات ادیق سو (بسو) ادیق نله ادیق الغ كیت
سيلاله ماری قرچامو مات برتووه سفگووه وإن كی فنیلغ كلامارین سهاج
کیت دودق دحر برسوبووت کیکس جلفا سکالی این تتنواع براناته
ایسی سهاج مک کوندیق دالیق فون ماسیق (2) يیغاسب باتون بریسفتآ
اد يغ نفقفة تادن هندق باتووه موك لفسوغ ترفیت كلافغ تونف موك
کات مشورغ کات دوا برتووه سفگووه فاوان كیت جک وان بوله فوندا
فنجاجف امی لافس سواس این سکالی این تتنواع کولیت افیون بوله
بوک تنبیف فکن قنارا سکالی این وان كیت تیاد فایه برچولو تتنواع
مفردوسا ایسی سهاج مک کات مشورغ کات دوا جک وان کیت بوله
موندا فنجاجف امی لافس سواس این تیقفة فقات دی مک کوندیق سولغ کوندیق
یغنسا قون برلاوغ کات کفکد کوندیق پسوسری كتانا ادیق سو ادیق سو

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
سكا دان بنغ فنجاورن لالو دلفكيان جين امفت قوله امفت جين لانغ كروبو جاي لالو داكن دغن بنغ فنجاورن ايت ستنه سوده دكودمن دغن روتن سكا ايت دلفكيان كلاري تنديه تيكن مك برتريقله جين امفت قوله امفت ميثن ميفرن ميثن ندا ايت كاال فاتيكن زياد درهاك كند نوان باتو كتلا كران فاتيكن زياد كنل زياد قره برجومها دغن نوه فكلما فنجاجك امس لافيس سواس مك جواب تروغ قيفيت ايتوله اكو هئدق بالي (بري) كنل كات فانيري لاسيكى ماغوكو ماسوى كوالا بير ناهو كديري دكواي راس مك جرون فون برايوغ كان قانونه ايمغ تروغ قيفيت امفرن ميفرن كدسي كران اي زياد كنل باث لأيات كاال يوله كيت فيتنا فينجج سوره كدسي مك تروغ قيفيت قون تريحيف سفهو جوك سفرت مان جرون دكاث مك دلفسله اوله تروغ قيفيت اكن جين لأي (جين) لانغ كروبو جاي سرت دهالو به إكندى درقد فنجاجن تيكن دبهامو كوالا ستنه سوده مك تروغ قيفيت تيكن برسودارا قون دودجزه برجاكس بريكي (42).

القصة تريسونله فركنان فنجاجن تيباك تيم تيكن ياحو هارى ليمفو كنيكى مك كمورى بوبى كوكوف سولينج سلاف جواجغ ب�سي اد بلاك نوبت نفييرى اد ستنه كيسيق ريب سندنج بولا كدروف كرديف كنديغ جاوا غوك بسر جمالا راج براكم؟ قون بوبى سوارا جكنت اينغ دريك (دريكا) لاكوفيشين بيهاس جاوا مك تروغ قيفيت فون برايوغ كان اديق جرون اديق كلم جوب دغر سلوفسيت برادو له درقد راج؟ تأ لام سوده هئدق تيما دولة نوله فايف مك سلوفسيت قون براودو دايس بوق تيلم بنتل سواك سننه ايت اد سكينتيك ايم قون بركوكوله موري ميماج كيقيق كيجو بوبى سوارا فجر ميفرس متنهار ميالا مك كونديف سلوفسيت كونديف سولونغ فون بيفكس باغون بدغون سكرا كلم كابون هابي كيتا لفسوس تريب كفتى نويل موك (د) ابسيل سيجي كنديي امس تفكيك سواك بيكوبرن دباصى موك دان داميلن قول سهلى كابين جييدي كهارا داتريف كلاسيون (كلبوبوغلن "سلايونغ") دايس 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
لأت جروج جكوك ابغ نياد كيليق تيته سهيا: تتونله ابغ برجوما دقن قدغ بنتوو الهولو سواس اين ستهله ايت مك فكولون دولي بكدا فون باغونله دغن سكران لالو مريبا كفلا تروغ فيتغ دغن سكران مك فكولون دولي بكدا فون بريته كفد كلم سورم اميل اين ددالم كندي امك تفكي سياس مك كلم فون باغون هندق مفميل ايف ايت ستهله داليهت اوله جروج سراي اي براوع كفنا بكيمناته ابغ كلم ابغ كنكي ساغتكة ابغ بنتوو الهل سهيا جكوك ابغ كنكي بوله جوك ابغ راس مي مك كلم فون دودق باليق دغن سكران هنمو مك كلت قونية ستش بردوتو ماي تيديد فيتان راك 31 لالو بيفكس باغون دغن سكران لالو داميل بتت دسرغ كنكي فيها لالو (مغميل) كندي امس تفكي سياس سراي اي بركات كفدا جروج ابغ جروج سيلاله ابغ سهيا هندق راس ساغتته ابغ جروج قدغ بنتوو الهل تايك ساكي كفلا فيتغ ماموغ اسم كلت سهيا هندق راس مك جواب جروج سمغون فكولون نوان بانون كفلا تأوقايله نوان بانون كفلا كران نوان سال نفيا جسكك سام سنجيس سام بيفسا تيديد سماوا (قلاوا؟) مك فكولون دولي بكدا فون داميلله اير ددالم كندي سياس ايت دايات دغن دقن 32 داسعون كموك تروغ فيتت سرت باتدر سقن ابغ تروغ فيتت ايت دراسوتج اوله جين لايج امت فوله امتفكر جي بيجيلا دجاو اوله سلمتيت دسومهن جناك دلنجغ تيكل سكلن كافل فراو جافتكن هندق بلابو دسيتو جيك لالو فون دهارو هارا جوك ستهله ايت مك تروغ فيتت بهاروله بوله ميوك مات سدركن ديرنج مك دنان اوله فكولون كفد تروغ فيتت بكيمناته ابغ بيجوله منجادي دمكين تو روف مك تروغ فيتت قون منجباب كان سمغون فكولون نوان بانون كفلا رايت سرايس (براس؟) سنج ساكت كفلا بابكي) اورج سركروف دغن كاوه جاوا سككين توبي بادن (دن) رايت قون لفوه لسو سفت دجميف بروغ دغن جالا مك تروغ فيتت قون باتجله قون فوله سدريكا مك تروغ فيتت قون (د)اميبل ساورت روتن

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
سيجي، سكونغ ترا مك فالس عندي جرف مندحم فكرناه تروغ فيفت
ابت تنافين ديم جوجك ددام هاتين جوجك سراي كتانا ابتكون سوكي
ايبله كران ابتتقوا سقدر سها تونغ خراكين ابت سهاج باركالي
نابوت ابتتروف سوان سها نورت ابتنج جوجك كران ابتتقوا مك
تروغ فيفت قون دنتوجولو فنجاجف ابت دهارو كولا دفنجق تيك ستلة
ابت فنجاجف ابتتقوا دلا بوهلو دس حسن سرت دتمتين دفنجق تيك ابت
ستلة سوده مك تروغ فيفت جرون كلم فكولون قون دودقله بريكي؟
اد سكبيك لمان مك تروغ فيفت قون تايك كلم فنغل سرت سأكي
كفا باكِي اورغ سروك دغن كاوه جاوه دان سككي كاه مان تاغن قون
هابَس سفت جوليان دان مان بركَي 2 سفتر تندرب اشط انسزا دان
مولت قون نياكاله لاكي نوله برونثر كات مك تركجوله هابيس سكليين
انق دابوغ مليقت حال نوبه قيلبمَا دي جادي دوكيين تو (إيِت) روف
مك فكولون دولي بكندا قون براوغ قات ابتغ كلم لكس تونغ نوبه
قيلبمَا كيت مك جرون قون يفكيت ملوفمَت برُكَنج كفَاела سَراي كتانا
بير دي ناهو كديري دان دكاوي راس اورغبلغ بته كات كيت سرايَن
كزان كةد كلم جاغنلله ابتغ كلم قدولي كدي - مك كلم فون يفكيت دغن
سقران هلندق تونغ ربا كفاكلا مك جرون قون مفوقن قدغ بنته الإغ هولو
سواب سراي (بر) كات كةد كلم يجو كات ابتغ كلم بته كات سها ابت قدغ
بنوتو الإبليه تايك ساكي كفاكلا جك تا لوت قون تنتوجولو جانوه دفته
هاروس كايو كولا اب ناهيب دماكن بور برذغن بواي مك كلم فون تياَد
براني. مندحم فكرناه جرون لافو دودق باليِق دغن سقران ستلة دليهت
فكولون دولي بكندا دعكين ابتغ مك فكولون لون برهن كةد كلم سرايَن
كزان لبيته ضن كفاكلا دان تيه ابتغ جرون ابتنج سرت ابتغ بر ينتج
ابغ جنجوجو دايس كفاكلا دان تيه سها ابتغ بوات ريفن سجا مك سمبه
كلم سفون توكانو توكان بابو كفاكلا ابتغ تيه توكانو قانكي كنجوج
دئان جمالا دان تيه اديق جرون قون فانكي كميلج جوكي مك

[1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
ملك تنه دليت كلام جورو وبانون مك داميسن فول سوات كرناجي بوانن بلندرا دسروغ دنارين هابيس تبفّكل بلاكغ جوكر مك تروغ فيف نفون ماره نيد تكربرا مك تروغ فيف نفون برالينج كلافن توتف موك سراي دسروغ سرن دنفون قلافن توتف موك ايت سراي كننان هي مربو تففغ برجاجوف كليت داهن برناي اكرن برسيلا باهن منجادي باوي (بلاول) داوت لفتارا كوليا منجادي كافغ يغتوا دأون منجادي لايغ دقفكلا كوليا داهن منجادي جوجوي (رجدوجود) ديفنتو كولا هوجفن منجادي باسيغ (بيغين؟) كونغ نجوم بفرنوز مات تشكل انكو برنججي دنف نينفندا مهاراج كرو توكفع كيك جك سكفين قافن هندق داني ماني دكاغل يغتوا جاشهل لوف جنجي كيت ستلها ايت مك تنجاجف امس لافيس سواس فون ملهبونه دانه نوكون سروبو تنججف سلفسنا ايت لفس تيد مرجاغ دنف اف مك دسيلو اوه انق دابوغ ليت كيلاغ دلهاه لفس اد دافن دفا خيران سكلين انف دابوغ تيدا تكربرا مليلت تنجاجف امس لافيس سواس.

ستله لفسله درف دنوكون سروبو تنججف سلفسنا ايت مك جرون فون برناي كلد تروغ فيف كنان دنالة ابغ كيت هندق بلرالو تنجاجف كيت اين مك جواب تروغ فيف بابك كيت بلرالو دنجف تيك دياهو كولا مك دجواب فون اوله جرون كنان دغرلله ابغ سها هندق كات جك كيت بلرالو دنجف تيك دياهو كولاون كيت اين دجال نانه سلمتين جالاك كران دنمت اين سلمتين دودق (بر) جامو ستياس مك تروغ فيف نفون ماره كلد جرون سراي كنان يغ حاجة كيت ماري اين بونكله كيت هندق ماسوق برتدغ ديسا بوكشوك كيت نية دهاني لفك دادا فون كيت هندق هادف سلمتين جالاك ايت جوكر كات اديق جرون فناكوت باجو (باجول) سافت فون تيد إيكوت بيه تورن باك افانه كونك ماري برسام 2 بابك دودق دنجركي كيت بوله نانم تروغ كاجاجف فيسغ يغفارا سرن دنف اوبي كيتلا بوله جوك جوال

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
ملك تروع فيفيت فون (د)اميلان سوات تروع فون دياوان فياكي كمرجيوكوغي فولو سينتو ايت دتروفكين تيفوق فينتو كوالا جومر مفكيكيه تانه جانا ملك دليفه توكون سريي فنتيج سلفا رنتي فيي ريبنت نماباك توكوتن ناجم ليه درفدى فيسوب بنولدا جك جوج سابو كافال ماسووق كوالا جاك تورثاتو كارمله دي دان قراقه ايت جارغ برسيسا دان كوت بانو قانو دغن سلاداود دوجق تفكو جاك سرت دغن دريم سريي تيك رانوتي كنف بلاك كان تروع فيفيت كوكو سكفيو نكي جلاق مك دتروفكوق فول اوله تروع فيفيت لفسوج تروس سكنف لورغ دفقو فسارد فنوه دغن كليغ جينا سيم مابانج بيرإفن جانا دان دتروفكوق فول لفسوج موجوغ فكن فسارد دفقوتن تونه تيك تنيف كليك تومت سابوغر ايم مابين جهيلكي فوه جودي اد بلاك انق كليغ بانوا جينا بابا جادي كنوا سرونوج ريامى سانت دفقوتن تونه تيك سكفت هاري سكفت ماس سيغ سم مالم سروف ريوه رنده كنيس كفيتا دانلاكي فول دهافات كوت ايت اد فول نيمت بجسل كريي سابوغر راج مك تروع فيفيت فون بركات كفدى اديندا بكندا كتان ادبي دلوم ادبي جرون ريامى سكفيو دفكون فسارد كول بانو براتور كانج فنو دغن سلاداود دوجق تفكو جاك ككوه سكفيو ادبي جرون نكي جلاق مفكو دوجق برأفت سنباك قد فيكير (فكل) اينت نتى مالم سكارغله كيت ماسووق كوالا دانلاكي افلاه عقل هندق تيفو داير يفكيت هندق دغن سكرون مك تروع فيفيت فون مكرم حكوم (حكام) كلاد انق دابوي دي سوره سيف ماكن مينوم بير جوكف كنف بلاك كران مالم انيبله كيت هندق ماسووق كوالا.

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V]
سمعي تروع ففيت فون برلاوغ كان توقع 2 براف سها دودق ففكيل
لربي توقع - توقع تياد تيفوغ هالا سمفي سي تيغك تمياعك ففكيل
توقع - توقع ماري لكس دفن سكران جواب توه فاوغ فوكت سراي
بركات توقع تأدر جي جاي جي جاوه هاني كف توقع كران
توق اورغ توا مات فون تياد تمقف تليفا فون توني كران توق اورغ
توك اورغ سها دهن اب لوات دهن جروم جروم تياد كنهوان هالا
مك تروع ففيت فون منجواب كان بوكلته توق سها هندق بوات
اف نغ سها ففكيل توك اب سها هندق تان فرين افاله نام نكزي
اين توق اورغ دودق ففكيل دي مك جواب توه فاوغ فوكت اينتهه جي
يغفر نام نكري جوهر مفكاليه نانه جاتا مك تروع ففيت فون منجواب
كاب تياد سها سها دغر سها هندق ماسوق كجوهر ايننه
جوكر جواب توه فاوغ فوكت هندق ماسوق كجوكر سها اوجه جي اوغ
مودا2 بلااك مك جواب تروع ففيت سها دغر خبر كان نكري جوهر
اين ترلاولو سرونو رامي ساغت اينتهه نغ سها هندق ماسوق جوال
برجاج 3 مك توه فاوغ فوكت فون منجواب كان جانكنه جي ماسوق
جوكر مفكاليه نانه جاتا اب كران تياداكه نكري لاي يقبوله جوال
برجاج كران شهندر نكري جوهر اين يغفر نام وان جيكن اتتن بسي اتتن
تيماك اب ترلاولو ساغت سهاتي (ايناي) كران داكلغ سنتري نغ ماسوق
برناك اب تياد فرهن د (د) اميل تاهو روكي دان لااب داكليم حلالي جوكي
تياد دجن فرقسا ديفا جيلف (خليف "خلاف") سديكت درمغ هايس
سكلين هوت كيت لالو تروع ففيت فون منجواب كان برله سوده نصيب
باي (بين) سها سوده، نغ سها جانوه كجوهر مفكاليه نانه جاتا مك توه
قاوغ فوكات فون برلاوغ كان توقع سابغ ساغتحه جي، كران اف اب اورغ
مودا2 بلااك تياداكه نكري لاب جي يقبوله جي، ماسوق جوال
برجاج مك دتان اوله تروع ففيت كفند توه فاوغ فوكت سرات دحن توي توه فاوغ
بويا
كتان توقع 2 دمان اد تعفت اير تاور يقبوله كيت مندي برسيرم كران ترلاولو

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
كنيل يباس سرت تياد قرن برجومفا دغن توه فغيلما مك جرون قون برلاوغ كات فاونته اباغ تروغ فيغيلم امون معاف كدندي دغن سب اي تياد قرن برجومفا دغن كيت توله (ابيتيهو) يهارو تروغ فيغيلم امون معاف كدن توو فغيلما فقودق جوهفر مكلاكيه نانه جانا أبت مك اوله توو فغيلما فيمون (د) اميبل أمنتم إيم فاسو تتلور تروق دفرسمكهن كدن تروغ فيغيلم دان فكلون دوليو بكندا مك تروغ فيغيلم فون داميلن تماكو جاوا تيكي كرنغ دبالس باليق كلن توو فغيلما جوهفر مكلاكيه نانه جانا دان توو فغيلما جوهفر قون برلاوغ سوک هاتين مك ايفون برفاكته دغن سكل إني دايوغ دي كتان جافنله كيت باليق لاكي كجوهر مكلاكيه نانه جانا بايقله كيت بلاير لفسوس كتانه جاوا جيک كيت باليق كجوهر تتنوله كيت برجاومفا دغن بودق تيگ ساي أين كف كيكر كي جافنک سيب (سابيت؟) ستارا كيت انتهنک وان جيک انتن تماكو ايفون قامیس مأوگ هندق ماكن دي بويكن بارغ بوده 3 برلاوغ سلف كاه فركاس سرت دغن كمستين برلاوغ نقری سكالي فرمینن الت سنجات مسله سوده برفاكت؟ أبت مك توو فغيلما ايفون برلايله متوجو كتانه جاوا

مك تروغ فيغيلم قون برلايله قول متوجو جوهفر مكلاكيه نانه جانا سكيك برلاير ابت مك تروغ فيغيلم قون برجاومفا قو دغن فراوم توو فاوغ فوكست قون دغن توه فاوغ بوي دكايوه منستو متوجو كيفينتو كوالا مك تروغ فيغيلم قون ملسيب توو فاوغ فوكست سرت دغن توو فاوغ بوي دغن سافو ناغ نوع مل مك توو فاوغ فوكست قون دين (د) قدليين فورا تيد ددغرن مك تروغ فيغيلم قون فيبي مار، تيد تيكرإران مك داميل اوله تروغ فيغيلم سفوجق سي تيكلك تماكو هندق دتيميقه توو فاوغ فوكست دفينتو كوالا مك توو فاوغ فوكست قون تركجوب تيد تيكرإران كچر ملكيه (مكليكيل) مك دكايوه منستو ابت باليق دغن سكران متوجو فنجاجف أمس لافيسي سواس ابت دغن سكران مسله

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
فرنكي اميل ايز دان كابو مك اد سلاغ دو تيك هاري لمان برهني دستو دان سكينان اني دق دايغو فرطون جيي فون بهاروله سكر سكيلن عوزر انغوتان قولغ قولي جوي سكينالا د 얘기 مابوق ايت مك فنجاجف امس انيفوين بلابرلله قول مانوجو جييه مهكاليه نانه جانا انتارا نيدا براف لمان بلابر ايت مك فنجاجف انيفوين سفينه كحجانن ندكي جوهر

الفصه مك ترسوبته قول فركنان توه فلمما جوه مهكاليا يائت قروتوفي قيامون لأوات جيكي اي برتو دغن جوغ كافل فراهو داميل تياد قرنه برسيا بآينتويه فهوره سلمقت فاير لأوات لنترام مك توه فلمما انيفوين نمقلن أكين فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت مك بركانه توه فلمما ايت كفد سكينان اني دق دايغو دسورة كابو مانوجو كند فنجاجف امس ايت سراي كنان كند اني دق دايغو دسورة بواغنن قدالم لأوات سكينان قرويوق بلاشنا يلودو قانون سجوفيق سكي" (سكل) ايت بأايلاه كيت اميل قرويوق كرفسغن تمباك كيت جزغ سكالي جروف كسموا مك سكينان اني دق دايغو انيفوين سكل قرويوق يلكمج انيفوين بواغنن هايس كسموا كران تاكتو كند توه فلمما دوي اورويغ قق كابه فركا مك اني دق دايغو انيفوين دتوجوغ دغن سكراين ستته دلته نتروغ قفين دمكيين ايت مك نتروغ قفين فون بركان كند سودران كنان اديق؟ جروه؟ تجوغ كمودي فنجاجف كيت بير برتفغم موك سكالي اين برجنوشه كيت فاهيت مأوف ماس كدان مك فنجاجف امس انيفوين بيرلاگاله دغن فراهو توه فلمما جوح مهكاليه نانه جانا مك نتروغ قفين دسحنلفه كريس تراجد بلسوبن كنيك كفراغو توه فلمما جويه مهكاليه نانه جانا ايت دجينن تندغيج جونم هابيس منجادي ابي بلاك مك توه فلمما قروتوفي قون كدر سفرن جوجي (جوجول) ديفنتو كولا ما كات نتروغ قفين اينتويه إكو هندق بري كيل ناين نتروغمس (ترماس) بير تاهم كديري دكاري راس مك توه فلمما انيفوين ميتيه امقون ميتيه قادة لمه راسان سكينان عوزر انغوتان فايت بك فينا امقون كران فايت كيد

1927] Royal Asiatic Society
تفكرغ بلاك كلم منجاجي جوروبانتو جرون منجاجي جورومودي فكولون
(دولي) يكتنا منجاجي راجع

تكلم ابت ترروع فيقت امتث برسودара فوق برجنجلة كات جرون
جكر فاته تين هندق دنوك ركني كفلا كات كلم جكر فاته كمودي
هندق دسمبوغ كندي فإ قيث لاير كيت لاير جورغ ستلها ابت اد
سجفع لاآ لاير فون دينغله برذغن شكران مك فنجاجف اسب فون برلايرله
اد سكينك مك ترروع فيقت ميتا اغين بي قسم اغين دلاين دفجه منجاجي
ساتو بلاك هيلغ دولت تيمبل دمات برودبهل كروفق (كغره) امفت
قنافف (فنجورو) مك كيلت فون سايوغ ميايوغ كلمفايوغ لاوت لنترارا
توبورنه روبن مات اغين دلاين منجاجي ساتو بلاك برذغنوج فروي فروبوت
تيمبرب ركني يسي ركني تيماك مك برسرفقله انق دابوغ امتت فوله
امفت كفلغ كمفيتا ريق رنقب برودبهل سوارا مك فنجاجف اسب لاليس سواس
فون ترارال لاجي لاير ميرغ تيرغ فورغ تريغ لوانن (هلوانن) ميلم ستيسى
دان سكلين انق دابوغ امتت فوله انق فون هايس مايوق بلاك برسرفاني
ربه ماسى 2 تياد بوله فكروغ كفلا يرغ اورغ نو وو جوروبهاس ابت
ربه نرسوف دقيق ارغ هان تيفكل لاكي ترروع قلق امتث برسودارا
جروج يغفوله برات كرج ماسى 2 دودق كلق ايكي بركنغ كفنا توجه
هارى توجه مالم سغ مالم سروف كلمفايوغ كابور كيهالا اكين بلانج
تفركوغ (فكروغ) فون هفوك دودق برميت (براميه) دنام فنجاجف
امس لاليس سواس ستيسى مك ستلها كفنج توجه هارى مك فنجاجف
ابتحون سمفيه كفوله لفكاراري مك دا بيهكله فنجاجف ابت ديسيتو مك
ابغين فون برجهينى مك دزكرقه اوله تروع قلق اكت انق دابوغ دب مك
سكلين انت دابوغ فون بيراري بوله بكفيه دان ماسى 2 قون مرنى كنكن
سمفى كلغح سمفى تودا دا دابوغ تون كفوله لفكاراري ستلها سمفي
كافوله ابت مك انت دابوغ سكلين ماسى (2) اد يغ مبيه بير مبيارى
هر كان سييجي نين كرتي سرت مبى سكلين مكاني دان اد يغ ستغه

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
يتفاوت مثل ابتدأونبرتموليدغ دم، سفوح مأي مربوب نظيره برجاجيق فلتة
دهون برغامة أكر بريلها ياهمن مجذودي باوي (نابل)لأولت لتناراكوليت
مجذودي كالف غبنته دأون مجذودي لايف ؛ دبتيف كوالدا دان داهمن مجذودي
جوغور (جوغور) فجاجيف سفاسا هوزيج مجذودي يبنتيف (بنتيف) ؛
كوونغ داجرم يجروفون مات تتل جنرئيجي دغنبن تبتيفا توكنغ كينك
جاك سفاجيف قانون فوون هندق بالقيق مانتي دكالفغ يبنته فووهن مربوب ابتوله
يغماهم مفاكو يبرسا يبرغنددي مل دتجمبو له اوله مهاراج كورو ببتيفا
توكنغ كينك دغنب تروف ففيفيت جيون كلف فلانون دولوي بكندا انتفا
 geli براف لمان مك فتاجيف ابنتيف سودهجه جووجيف كنف بلاك
دأفس فتاجيف امس لافيس سواس دان دأثورن مرم يفرنام كانق فووه
هاروغ دارا دوا سروف إيلام يمباك كان تيو دامر ترغ أت بلاك سرت
بادر برندم جنتيف كلفكان تيد دافت توركي ؛ لأكي جووجيف سكفين
دهون التتنجتان تيد برنتيدي داقل ليندوج بولن فدح توا ايت دان
دسفن دغنب اتف دابيوي انتق فوله امفت تروف بركلس بلاك سرت
ديناروهن سوروغ أرغ نوا و جيروفهس سكفين جقوفين دنافم دنبا اين
دنابو يبرناك سمله سودهج سكفين ايت مك تروغ ففيفيت امفت
برسودارا فون ماسوقفه برموهن كفد ما مبوندان سرت دغنب انتيف ففاشون
فووه فينتا سلامة سفنن كزان هندق كلوار كلاوت لنارا فخري ممتوت
بالويل (نابل ؛) لاندا بكندا مرحم راج جاوا بغ هيلغ حياة قادم جيوا
دجوم مفلكيه تانه جانوأ

ستله سوده مك تروغ قفيفت فون تورنه كموك كوالا هندق
خندوريفي تولق بالا هندق فينتا (اغنين) فقسة مك تروغ قفيفت فون ماج
دعا ستله سوده. باج دا ايت مك سكفين ابنغ دابيوي فون مندابوغله
فتاجيف امس لافيس سواس كلوار كوالا ستله كلواره كلاوت لنارا
مك تروغ قفيفت فون برنججي دغنب سوداران كزان تروغ قفيفت ايت
سودارا يبنته اياله مجذودي نخودا سكفين كيرا مجارا برغ موسه اي

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
بكندا افتت سودارا ايت هندي دباوان نأيي ككيانه هندي. دسرهن بلاجر كلف مهاراج كورو نيفنددا توكع كتيك بلاجر سكل علم حكمة سكلين فرامبيتن الت سنجات دان علم فنجوزيت کسفنين مك اوله توانعري يوا جوتي فون دسوه كاي (بري) بودي؟ امفت سياي ايت كلف توانعري فايوب مهکوت مك فکولون (دوالي بكندا) دان تروغ. فيقتي امفت برسودارا فون ميمه بوندان دان كفند اينغ فناسومن برموهن دقن سكران مك سكلين بوندان ايت فنانيسله سراؤي مموق منجوب انجنديا سكلين سنر دغن رائف تانيسن اوله هندق برجري دغن انجنديا سكلين. ايت مك ستله سوده براتنلي 3سن ايت مك توانعري فايوب مهکوت فون نماووا اكن سوداران ايت كامفت 2ثن نأيي كاتي اودارا ستله سوده سملى كاتي اودارا ايت مك توانعري فايوب مهکوت فون مهركندن اكن سوداران ايت كامفت 3سن سكاني مفاجي علم حكمة كند مهاراج كورو نيفنددا توكع كتيك مک اوله مهاراج كورو داگرله اكن تروغ فيقتي جرون كمل (فکولون) دوالي بكندا ايت اكن سكل فليمايي سكلين علم حكمة الت سنجات کسفنين فنجوزيت ايت كران هندي دباوان نورون كنمجادا هندي تنتو دنلوبين (بيلان 9) مر حوم راج (جاوا) ستنه تيا براف لمان تروغ فيقتي امفت سياي فون فندلله اكن سكلين علم حكمة کسفنين الت سنجات مك ستنه جوکلله عموري. دوا بلس تاوهن مك مهاراج كورو نيفنددا توكع كتيك، فون نماووا نورون تروغ فيقتي امفت سياي ايت كنمجادا ليدوگبون الدق توا. ستنه سملى کليندوبون الدق توا مك مهاراج كورو دان تروغ فيقتي دان جرون كمل فکولون دوالي بكندا فون برشوارته هندي فيسبو سواه فنجاجیئن مك ستنه سودهलه فونس مشواره ايت مک اوله مهاراج كورو دجاربایه كاويا بفاكن هندي فيسبو فنجاجیئن ايت سکك بوکیت دان کونغ هونن ریمبًا لتانارا (بلنمارا) اكن کاويا يغامهو مفاکو هندق برستیا دعندی ايت مک ادالله کند سوات هاري كلف كتيك.
راج جاوا ایت سمنہ سوده مک سلمشت قون هندی مبونہ اکن راج
سولو جاوا ایت لاو سلمشت قون مفکت نائین جاری میوسن داؤس
کنلا سرائی کنیا سمنون فکلون توان باتو کنلا سکارغ این قاتیک
هندی قربوں کرچ جائتنہ دینی انا دنہ قون راج کنلا دنگ کیتے راج
جوهر جوکی بیع قاتیک هندی قربوں کرچ مک سلمشت قون منومنہ
اکن راج سولو جاوا ایت سمنہ این مک راج سولو جاوا قون رہہ
ہیلہ قیادة قادم جیوا دسیمغ تیک دجوہر مفکاکیہ تانہ جانانہ
کنلا سلمشت قون مفرت کنلا راج سولو جاوا ایت دسوان دسیمغ تیک
دفربوان سفرت مان تیہ راج جوهر مفکاکیہ تانہ جانانہ این مک اکن
روف راج سولو جاوا ایت تاہم براویہ روفان ہیپوٹ فنیغ ترکرسر
کنیکن هیم باکی سایف کوومغ نوجہ هاری جہا تاہیل جیمین سب
(سابیت؟) مانیسی سکلیئن بورغ هلیل بیگنری فون هابس جانوہ این مات
کسیہن بلس میوری سایف بورغ این مان انکن راج سولو جاوا این دیویات
اولہ راج جوهر مفکاکیہ تانہ جانانہ این کیا کیا بیکن لای کرکا
ستھوان جوکی کران تیاد قانون دغن دسوان دفربوان دمکنو تو روف
سمنہ سوده راج سولو جاوا ہیلہ قیادة قادم جیوا دجوہر مفکاکیہ
ایت اکن استری بکندا بیجینم انس قانون مهجور این (د)امیل
اولہ وان چیک راج کوالا اکن جانجا استری یپنبدہ دیلیان فلیہران
جوکی دغن دسیمغ دکسیئن حانن سلمشت این ایت

القصۃ مک ترسبتہ قون اکن جنرا اینق بکنک راج سولو جاوا
یپنینم فکلون دولی بکنکیا دان ترو غفیٹ جرن کلم امکت برسودا
دنکری لیندوج بونل قدج توا اینقونس بسمرہ دیلی فلیہران اولہ اینغ
فلہاسیہ۔ شنی دنکلی ترسبتہ قون اولد مشتغ قری دانس کیئن
یپنینم نوافتئری قانون مهجور سودا مسوفو دغن فکلون دولی
بکنکیا این مک اینقونس تونرلہ دری کیئن کمکبنا دلیان لیندوج بونل قدح
توا لاو ماسوق مفاعل نوافتئری رقنا جوہت دفیئن فکلون دولی

1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
مغادف راج بفسو مك دأفموق اوله راج بفسو اكن دوسان تو سلامه

سنله ايت مك راج سولق جاوا راج ليندوع بولن قدح نوا فون

دياوا اوله سلمقنيت نايك كداراتن لانو ماسوقيت مقادف راج بفسو مييتما حكوم (حكم) اكن راج سولق اين فانيك هنديق فربوان كرج مك نيته

راج بفسو سوره بونه كرت كفلا سولاكن دسيمغنق نيك مك سبه سلمقنيت

راج كولاا جاقنله نو انكو كيت بونه دي بوله كيت بوات هلباغ كيت

كيت سوره جااك كولاا مك مك نيته راج جوير مفكدالي كسورد بونه جوير

سرار كسان ينغ اكو (تياود) بوله نيطق ناهه جاوا فون دغن سيب راج سولق

جاوا جوير زكارغ اين اكو هنديق برات بير كواس هانيكو اكو هنديق

باسو ارغ دموك هنديق براج كارت دهاي لغم ددانا مك نيكك كالي

سلامقنيت ماسوقيت مقادف راج جوير مفكدالي مييتما اممو للان جااك

اكن راج جاوا ايت كران كيي سنله سلمقنيت سيب نوان فوغولو دي جوير

تيته راج جوير سوره بونه جوير مك سلمقنيت راج كولاا فون دياواله

اكن راج سولق جاوا دسيمغنق نيك هنديق كرتن كفلا مك براج دتومب ق

دان دنيكم اوله سلمقنيت راج كولاا اكن راج جاوا ايت تياود (جوير)

سنجات (ايت) ناهه تمااک مك مك نيته راج سولق جاوا اكن سلمقنيت

وان دغرهل وان سهيا هنديق كات سهيا فون سوكاله ماتي دجوبر مفكداليه

تانه جاانه اين دسيمغنق نيك اداله سيله تومب سمها دودق ددالم فني

دكست استري سمها سيله وان امييل دغن سكرا اكن تومب ابتروله بونه

ميمبکن اكن مقصود راج جوير مفكدالي تانه جاانه ايت اكنتاقدن دغره

وان سمها هنديق (برفسن) جنك سمها هلباغ حياة قدام جياوا دحوبر اين

علامه تكري اين هنديق روسق باس جادي قااغ جاريغ قااغ تكوير

دوا بلس ناهن سميقله مسان بوله ليهت دغن مات نليا مك سكل

كلير جهن سميا ملايو هابس دغر ثلاك اكن سموله راج جاوا ايت

ستله سوده مك وان جيک فون فرگلی امييل اكن تومب يغدكات اوله

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.]
سبي، كاهل ينخ نيك بشك بثيداً، أله، بكدنا درقت تره جاوا ستينه سودة سيلي، كاهل ينخ جزذوك دغر الت ستينته ملك بكدنا راج جاوا براغنشه سرت يمبا واسعُ بكدنا يغمسُت نام توانترشي بقصوة قابوْغ مهكت ات برام 2 ستنه مفهلة كهد كنِك يهاك دان ستة يسمت رِك مك راج جاوا قون برامير كلاوتانتا ستنه مفهلة كلئور كولا مك كاهل ينخ نيك بكدا اتتفن كناله روبنت طوق (طلوفان) نبالاً بسن توجه هازيل توجه مالم سغ سام مالم سروف كلماكابنت بولاد نتفن دارانن ناكي مك كاهل بكدا اتتفن جانوهل كجوهر مفاهالله تانه جاناً.

ملك تكل ات شهيد راج كولا سلميات اتتفن دكتن لنكن ان كاهل بسي نغ نيك ات كاهل راج سولج جاوا ليندوج بولن قدح نوا مك شهندر سلميتيت فون (نأنيك) كدارانن لفسوَغ ماسوق مفداد راج بفسو جوهر مفاهالله تانه جانا قوسمهك كات راج سولج جاوا ماسوق كجوهر مفاهالله مك تانه راج بفسو سلميات سورد تفكف برفسك سكنين جاكل اي ملاوٌن دسور فون دغن الت ستئنجان مك شهندر سلميتيت فون برمون كركغي دغن سكران سراي كنان مان تانه نوان بانو كناله قانّيك هنذق قروبات كرّج مك سلميتيت فون شيحي حكوم (حكم) كفّسد سليادو يغودو جاكل كون دسورون تبميق مرم سربو نك راتوش ات جاين برتان بير كنف بلاك كفّ كنديل بسي نغ نيك ات ستنة ات كه راج سولج جاوا ليندوج بولن قدح نوا فون برفغنه دغن سلميتيت شهدنر راج كولا نيك هارني نك مالس وسم مالس سروف تبايد برهنتي لآكي مك راج ليندوج بولن هابس قونس اوت بلجا مك سكنين هلبقالف فلفكاً بكدا قون هابس ماني تفصلك دوا نيك اورغ قون ترغفف سرت دغن بكدا اوله سلميتيت راج كولا هان سثورج جوكر بغلبس نابت بودق كوندغ بكدا سلامة نام دى دترجيوه نام نفه هاروس فيتنو كولا دبرنفت نأنيك كهولو دارانن للاو تأكي كدارانن لفسوُغ كرفكي 1927] Royal Asiatic Society.
برنام نوافتري بخمسة فاينون مهستن تراللو بيايك فارس مك سلغ
تياد براف لمان درقد ايت مك استري بكندا راج سولغ جاوا بغنوان(ن)
ابيتفون حاميليه مك تراللو سوپاک راج سولغ جاوا ايت مليتهنکن استرين
خميل (جاميل) ايت مك راج سولغ جاوا قون برنينة كنن جك قنرا
اكو اين لاكي 2 اكوه هندق مينجاري لكاين بآيكن (برينكن) كنف ترياكو
ايت فكاين يفيتاد ات ددالم تكري ليندوغ بولن قرى ترا ايت مك نيه
براف لمان كنفه بولن نوافتري رفنا جويت ايت كف كنيك يبليك
دان ساعة يفسفون مك نوافتري ابيتفون ساكيهه لايل برقرتا شورغ
ايت لاكي 2 تراللو امت بيايك روف فارس قونه كونغ لنيج نفين
فوردان أكوه سيفكت مفرت انندا ديبا ك يبان ماتيس سفنت لأوت مادو
بارشيفت اكودنکي ليف روج سماغنت اوله مندغكن فارس انندا
بكندا ايت تيالله بندلغ لاكي اكن فارسن ددلل سلوره نانه جاوا
دستایسي نانه مالیبی مك دنمکن اينهنددا بكندا راج سولغ جاوا اكن
انندا بكندا ايت فگللون دولی بکندا مك تراللو کامي سايفن راج جاوا لاكي استري اكن انندا بکندا ايت دبلا كليهاران جوكيف
لتكTASK (نبان راج بيسبر 2 دمکنن
دبيلهاراكن بکندا اكن انندا بکندا ايت سرت داميلن قول اوله بکندا
اكن انق ايفر بكندا ايني مرتي شورغ برنام نرود نفين دنان انق
هلبلاغ برنام کم دان شورغ لاكی انق دمغ برنام جرون سکلينن
سودارا میكور دقن انندا بکندا فگللون دولی بکندا داميل (اوله
بکندا) مك سکلينن (نام) بکندا دبلا كليهاران سام دقن انندا بکندا
ماكن میمور نيدور يفيت قون برسام ؛ دمکنن جالن راج سولغ (جاوا)
ليندوغ بولن فدح (تيا) ايت.

ستله سودا بكندا براوله فنروا ايت مك بكندا راج سولغ جاوا قون
برسرفه هندق فرکي مينجاري فکاین انندا بکندا سفرت مان بکندا
برنیه ايت مك بکندا قون میتهنکن کفند سکلين مرتی هلبلاگ میفون

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V.
جأك إي ملاون دسوغ نأكد. نأكد دغين سكران مك تزغرنه خبر ايت كفد وان نأكيد اتين بسي اتتين فنباك سلمفيت راج كواك مك مك ايت "ليفن" كلونلدغ بولن قدح توا لابوب كلون كلاوت لكارا برولبر منموغ جوهر مفکاليه نانه جنانة سلمغ تيد براف هاري لمان سلمفيت بلاير ايت مك سلمفيت قون سلمفي كجوهر مفکاليه نانه جنانة مك سلمفيت قون تأكيد كدارانين لفسوع ماسوق مقادف راج بفسو جوهر مفکاليه نانه جنانة مك راج بفسو قون برندق اكن (حال) كفن سلمفيت اف دغن مولان. بقيحت كلونلدغ كرد كلونلدغ بولن قدح توا ايت مك سلمفيت قون بيجنبرا سكل قريب حال احوال دري مولا سلمفي اخنر مك راج بفسو قون ترالول سوكنجتان مندلقيت سلمفيت ايت كران سلمفيت ايت بوكن بارغ اورغ كفن زمان ايت سرت دغن كاكه فرقان سكلتين بيت ات سنجات بذن فورن كلام دننا ايت هابس بترلوق بريدندي مك راج بفسو قون مفکقت اكن سلمفيت ايت منجادي شهندب راج كوالا جوک كران سلمفيت ترالول سوكان منجادي شهندب راج كوالا ايت دان سبارغ اف بزفيد كيدنجق اوله سلمفيت سمان دياكي (دبری) اوله راج بفسو دان بارغ اف كات سلمفيت ايت سمانان دنورت بلاك مك سلمفيت قون ككله منجادي شهندب راج كوالا دجوهر مفکاليه نانه جنانة دمکيله حانن سلمفيت ايت. 

سيرمل مك ترسبيله قول فرقان راج سولغ جاوا دادالم نجري ليندغو بوغلن قدح توا تله براف لمان سلمفيت كلونلدغ كلونلدغ (بولن) ايت مك بكندا قون دودوقن برسيكوئان دغن سكل هلبشان مموري فلوقا سكلين تيد برقوتسن لامكي سهاري (2) مك اكن دنكركي ليندغو بولن ايفنن امله سلمال سلماندن وكدستافان راج سولغ بزفيدنج راج كوالا جوک سبب تيد برالله فتراب برفا بفوكلغ (برفوكل) قون تيد دبرالوهه اكن استري بكندا راج سولغ جاوا ايت دوا اورغ استري يفميوان برنا م ترمان تحشي رقنا جویت دان استري بكندا بفسودان ايت.

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بولن قلق نوا ملك سلمه فصده وان جيك مدافع منجادي منجادي شهيرضر ايت ملك سلمه فيون شيمر لى سياوا فتاجف نماك تل خت بولا برسن جوك كاسالي دغن كوكاكس ال سنجان ملك سلمه فيون مينتا كفده راج جاوا سفوقيق مريم كفتين بفبرنام سيم بابو سغ كيفن كشر بومي كونغ بولاك توجه نوم سميلن كتتاه جيك ملغنون سيم بابو ايت اورغ ملغنون فتاه سميلن (بولن) كوك بولاك كرا دجوي نوم جانو ككوبو كتاه نفرن كرغ دلاوت فن نابك كدارتن بلاك دان كابو باكو تفربنتي فيون ها بيس تيفجل لورس سهاج نوم هاري فلورن مفكيلا تيچ بلي فولو فرچ نغو سغ جاهو دناته يفملنا لفنون ماني يفولو كنلا نوفر تره حوى دمكينه حالان سيم بابو سغ كيفن اه مك بحدنا راج جاوا فيون مربيله مرم ايت كتاهن سلمه فيون منجادي شهيرضر راج كوالا ملك سلمه فيون ايت سلام اي منجادي شهيرضر راج كوالا ايت نرولو امت سهيان (انيان) مك سكليمن فراهو دا كرغاني يفماسوق كليكدونغ بولن قلد نوا ايت داميل جوكي بلاك دان سكليمن كليف جيتا سيم ملابو يفماسوق بريناك ايت جيك بينه درقد حكونان ايت درفس سلمه فيون مات سكليمن ايت كات اف دمكينه حالان سلمه ايت سلام اي منجادي شهيرضر راج كوالا ايت مك سكليمن فراهو دا كرغاني لون تياهنا برياني ماسوق بريناك كليكدونغ بولن قلد نوا لكران ناكوت اكن سلمه فيون كوالا ايت مك نكرى لينكدونغ بولن سويله كران سكليمن سوها ككر تياه برياني ماسوق بريناك مك دغن حال يفتم كين ايت ترفوكله خيم ككد بكدنا راج سولج جاوا مك تيه راج سولج نوم سهيرن فيفكل سلمه فيون ات هندق دنام فريضا مك سلمه فيون شهيرضر راج كوالا لون تايو ككر تياه برياني اتكي مندف راج سولج جاوا لينكدونغ (بولن) قلد نوا ايت مك دوا تيچ كالي دفيكيل اوله راج سولج جاوا سلمه فيون راج كوالا تياه دانغ مندف مك راج جاوا فون مكال ان ككد سلمه فيون راج كوالا دهري تيه ككد سكليمن همبالغ منتري دسوره فركي امبال دغن كرسن

Journal Malayan Branch | Vol. V.
شهدان ملك اد سفوحن كايو مربو تورس نكرلي ليندوغ بولن أيت
برتام مربو لكبر برچاپغ تيك مك راج سولغ جاوا فون ايفنله ددالم
هانين هنديق قربوات مهليكي مك كند سوات هاري بكندا سدغ دهداف
اوله سكلين دمغ تفعكغ دان منرتي فكفاوا رعيا بالا سكلين فنوه سنق
دابلي قسيس أغوغ مك تيه راج جاوا كند اورغ سكلين هي سكلين
نوان؟ دلفهدافن ييت سياباته يفجاكفر راني منفكن قوءم مربو لكبر
برچاپغ تيك اين سرت قربواتن بين سبواه مهليكي مك سثورغ قون
تياد براني ماهوكنق فركتان راج جاوا ايت مك ددالم انتان اورغ بايق
اين اداهه سثورغ عملبلغ بكندا يغداوا برسام؟ دري تانه جاوا برناام
وان جيک يوان لوع فقنيم راج مك ايفقون (يايقون؟) برئلوتو مفقوكت
جاري ميوبس دانس كفلا كتانا سكلفون قكولون نوان باتو كفلا جك دفن
تيه قانققته هندق قربوات كرچ مك راج جاوا فون مرهله (تيريله؟)
سكلين فركاكس سرت دغن رعيا بالا يفقيد قربوات كرچ ايت كفتاكن
وان جيک يوان لوع فقنيم راج مك وان جيک وان لوع فون متريسا
انكرهان راج جاوا لالو برموهون قولغ فرکي قربوات كرچ سفرت مان
تيه راج ايت، حتى مك تياد براف لمان وان جيک دودق قربوات كرچ
اين مك مهليكي ايفقون سودهله ترارالو امت اينده قربواتن سقية
سرفت مان مقصور راج جاوا ايت مك راج جاوا فون ترارالو سوكچيان
مليه فربواتن وان جيک وان لوع فقنيم راج، مك دأغقت اوله راج
سولغ جاوا كلارن اكنت وان جيک وان لوع ايت تأينت وان جيک داتو
مهاراج ديندا مك تياد براف لمان ستله وان جيک مندافت كلارن
وان جيک داتو، مهاراج ديندا ايت مك كند سوات هاري داتو، وان
جيک مهاراج ديندا فون ماسوق مقادف راج جاوا موهن فيتنا منجادي
شفند، راج كوالا مك دفركنن اوله راج جاوا سفرت مان فرمينتنا داتو
وان جيک مهاراج ديندا ايت لالو دأغقت كلارن ف öl اكنت وان جيک
ايت تأينت وان جيک انتن بني انتن تسامك سلمفيت نام دي ليندوغ

1927 | Royal Asiatic Society.
كليندونغ يولون قدح توا لالو براولا يوله كاهل ايت دكولا قدح سته
سوده مك راج سولون فون نايقله كدارانين لقسم سكالي ماسوق مفاد
راج ليندونغ يولون قدح (نوا) مك راج ليندونغ يولون فون ميمبوت راج
سولون ايت دغن سربو كمليان سته ايت مك راج سولون فون بركيراله
ميمغ اكن توانقري بتسم غيفنام توانقري رقنا جويت ايت 0،5.
شهدانلاشي ادغون أكن راج ليندونغ يولون ايت د انتن امك ارث كامفنن سكالي
فوفتوق دان يفصول ايت دكوهينكن اوله بكندا دغن انتن متيري دان
فوفتوق ايت دكوهينكن دغن انتن نميكوق دان يفارن ايت دكوهينكن
بكتا دغن انت دمغ سكلينن منشوة بكتا ايت درفة نيفسي بكتا جوک
نوفل لاكي انق بكتا يغسمو انيله يغلفس باسوامي لاكي ابله.
دغ ديفن اوله راج سولون جاوا ايت مك اكن سيريه فيلغ (فينغ).
راج جاوا ايتلون دتر مجاله اوله راج ليندونغ يولون قدح توا مك سلغ تيب راف
هاري لمان مك راج ليندونغ يولون فون مفحونتكئلا انتدانها بكندا توانقري
رقنا جويت ايت دغن راج سولون جاوا سفرت عادة راج 2،5 برنيجك (نكا)
كهونين مك راج سولون جاوا فون ككله ددالم ليندونغ يولون قدح (نوا).
حتى مك تياد براف لمان مك راج ليندونغ يولون فون مفلكه مك
dاناسكنا ارغله بتاف عادة راج بسر2.0 حتى مك سته بكندا سوده
مفكت ايت مك سكلينن متيري دمغ تتمكوف فون بركتانا هندق ملتكن
راج جاوا ايت مفكتي بكندا سته سوده فونس مشواره ايت مك راج
سولون جاوا فون دلكابنکن ارغله اكن كتني بكندا بلغ سوده هيلغ ايت
ددالم نكي ليندونغ يولون قدح توا مك راج سولون فون ككله مزيته
نكي ليندونغ يولون سرد دغن عاديل (عدا) مورنن مك سكلينن رعبة
يابلا انتران دان ارغله بسر فون ترالوان كاكيه سابع اكن راج سولون ايت
مك اكن نكي ليندونغ يولون فون ماين برتنه رامين تياد بروفيسن
سكل فراه داكغ ماسوق برياك ددالم ليندونغ يولون تياد بروفيسن
لاكي حتى مك راج جاوا فون ككله دانس نخت كراجانون.
كان سوات هاري راج سولغ جاوا دان راج بفسو فون برنتنهل دوا برسودارا ایت سهفک منجادی بركچيل؟ هانیله مک راج بفسو فون یتیا ماهو دودق لاگی ددم اس لانه جاوا ایت مک براف دنسیمادنک اوله ایئیدا بکندا یتاد چوک دفاکین مک ایفوون برسفیل بهمیونکن سکیلن متوری ففکاوا دان رعیه بالا انترا یفیمان ماهو برستیا دگنی شن فسیو سیفکین فروهاو قفیل جووگ سایوو مک راج بفسو فون برلایرا همیجکا دانه جاوا تیه هنیدق چوک باسوب ارغ دموک کران سب راج سولغ جاوا ایت. شنلے یتاد براف لمان راج بفسو برلایر ایت مک راج بفسو فون سیفکین دهوجگ تانه ملایو دوجه مرفیمیا مک راج بفسو فون سیفکین فرووات تکري دستیو دنماکن تکري ایت جووگ مرفیمیا تانه جاانا مک ماکین لا مکری جووگ ایفون مؤن رامین سرئ دغن کرکه کوت فاریت داؤسورن دغن مرم سریو سیمیان رانوک گنف دغن سلداماد منجاک مک راج بفسو فون کیلدله منجادی راج دوجه مرفیمیا تانه جاانا ایت دمکیلے حالین راج بفسو ایت.

سيرمول مک تروسوئنل فول فرکتان راج سولغ دناته جاوا مک سلرع یتاد براف لمان مک راج سولغ جاوا قون ایفین راس هاپین هنیدق براستی مک تروموهورل جیخ کتانا دوان قری بایک فارس ایت راج لیندوج یولن قدھ نوا ایت یتاد برنتنگ کendir زمان ایت ددالمنن تانه جاوا دنےسی تانا ملایو پیترینام ناوناتری دقا نیتک مک راج سولغ جاوا قون هنیدق کلوارل درنتنگ دیسا هنیدق منجادری استري پیفیاک فارس مک راج سولغ فون برسفیل سیلو کیال بسی تینک ترلانو بسین سرت دفن متری ففکاوا جووگ دغن دنئگن شنگا سکیلن کتفلا کنک پیفیاک دان ساوعه یفسکمرون مک راج سولغ جاوا فون براغنلنین تایک کاتس کیال بسی تینک ایت دفن سکیلن متری ففکاوا لاوح بلایر منتوجو لاو لنداا سیبلا تانا ملایو. کنی مک یتاد براف لمان راج سولغ بلایر ایت مک راج سولغ فون سمفیل

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حكاية
ن رو غ ف ق ي ط ا

الفصصة مك ترسيوته سوات ١٤٩٢ زمان دهولو كلا قصه ترسوبت
دتناه جاوآ، سبرامل مك ترسيوته كون ن اد شورغ راج دوا برسودارا
بيهوان ايت برانام راج قويد شاه دان بفسون ايت برانام راج قويد
شهرين دان ادقون راج قويد (شاعر) ايت ايت بف منتاجئ راج
بسر دان بغ اديندا بكندنا ايت دلتقن بكندنا منتاجئ راج مودا
دباوه فرانته بكندنا مك اكن بكندنا ايت ترلالوله عاديل (عادل) فرانته
سته فولو جاوآ ايت ترحكم ددل تاقن بكندنا دوا برسودارا ايت
مك اكن بكندنا دوا برسودارا ايت تله سوده اي براستري كدرا
برسودارا سكالي. سلقين اارد براف لمان بكندنا سوده براستري مك
بكندا راج قويد شاه فون برقوا شورغ انق لاكي ٢ ترلالوله ايت بايك
روف فارس نيد بيد كنذا زمان ايت اكن قارس انتقا بكندنا مك
دنمكا اوله بكندنا اكن انقذا راج سولغ جاوآ. دان ديلا فليهاران
جوكف شفرت عادة راج بسر ٢٠ سبكي (سبكيلاكي)؟ اكن اديندا بكند
راج قويد شهرين فون برقراها جوك نيك اورغ. دوا اورغ انن بغا
سولف فرمفون دان بغ بفسون ايت لاكي ٢ دان دنمكا اوله ايندا
بكندا اكن انقذا ايلاككي ٢ ايت راج بفس. مك دمكيله جوك بكندنا
راج قويد شهرین ايت ترلالول كاسه سايغن اكن انقذا كنيك ٢ ايت
مك سمله بسرله راج سولغ جاوآ دان راج بفسو ايت مك تيد فرنه
برفجه يارغ كمان فون برسام ٢ جوكر بركاسه ٢٠ فرکي ماري مك

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. V,
INDEX

INDEX TO Vol. V (1927)

AUTHORS' NAMES.

ABDUL MAJID, HAJI, Random Notes on Current Malay Beliefs 360

BLAGDEN, C. O., Introduction to Report of Governor Balthasat Bort on Malacca 1

BLAGDEN, C. O., Notes on Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca 205

CARDON, R., On a migration of Catopsilia pomona (F.) 314

CHASEN, F. N. and C. BODEN KLOSS, A rare Bornean Squirrel, Glyphotes simus Thom 349

CHASEN, F. N. and C. BODEN KLOSS, An addition to the list of Bornean Birds: Numenius minutus Gould 350

CHASEN, F. N. and N. SMEDLEY, A List of the Reptiles of Pulau Galang and other Islands of the Rhio Archipelago 351

FOXWORTHY, F. W., Tree Names—a few changes 339

HAMILTON, A. W., Malayan Natural History Notes 362

HENDERSON, M. R., A List of Plants from Cameron's Highlands 237

KLOSS, C. BODEN, see also CHASEN, F. N.

KLOSS, C. BODEN, A Note on Bornean Badgers (Mydaus) 348

KLOSS, C. BODEN, The Pied Cuckoo-Shrikes 351

LEYH, S. G. H., Introduction to Hervey's Report on Achin Piracy 316

MILLER, J. I., Elephant Terms in Perak 364

MUDIN BIN PANGLIMA HASSAN, Panglima, The Tale of Trong Pipit, Related by 37

SCRIVENOR, J. B., The Geology of Malacca 278

SCRIVENOR, J. B., Notes on the Geology of Sarawak 288

SEDA RAJA ABDULLAH, DATO, The Origin of the Pawang and the Berpuar Ceremony 310

SMEDLEY, N., see also CHASEN, F. N.

SMEDLEY, N., On the Development of the Dogfish, Scyllium marmoratum Beun, and allied species 355

WINSTEDT, R. O., The Great Flood, 1926 295

WINSTEDT, R. O., More Notes on Malay Magic 342

WINSTEDT, R. O., Outline to the Tale of Trong Pipit 373

WOOLLEY, G. C., Two Murut Pantuns 366

ZAINU'l ABINDIN BIN AHMAD, Pair-Words in Malay 324
"A book that is shut is but a block"

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