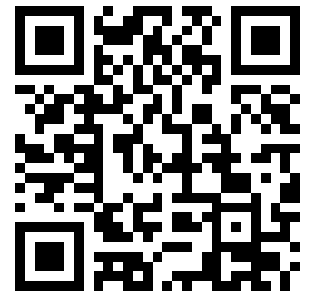

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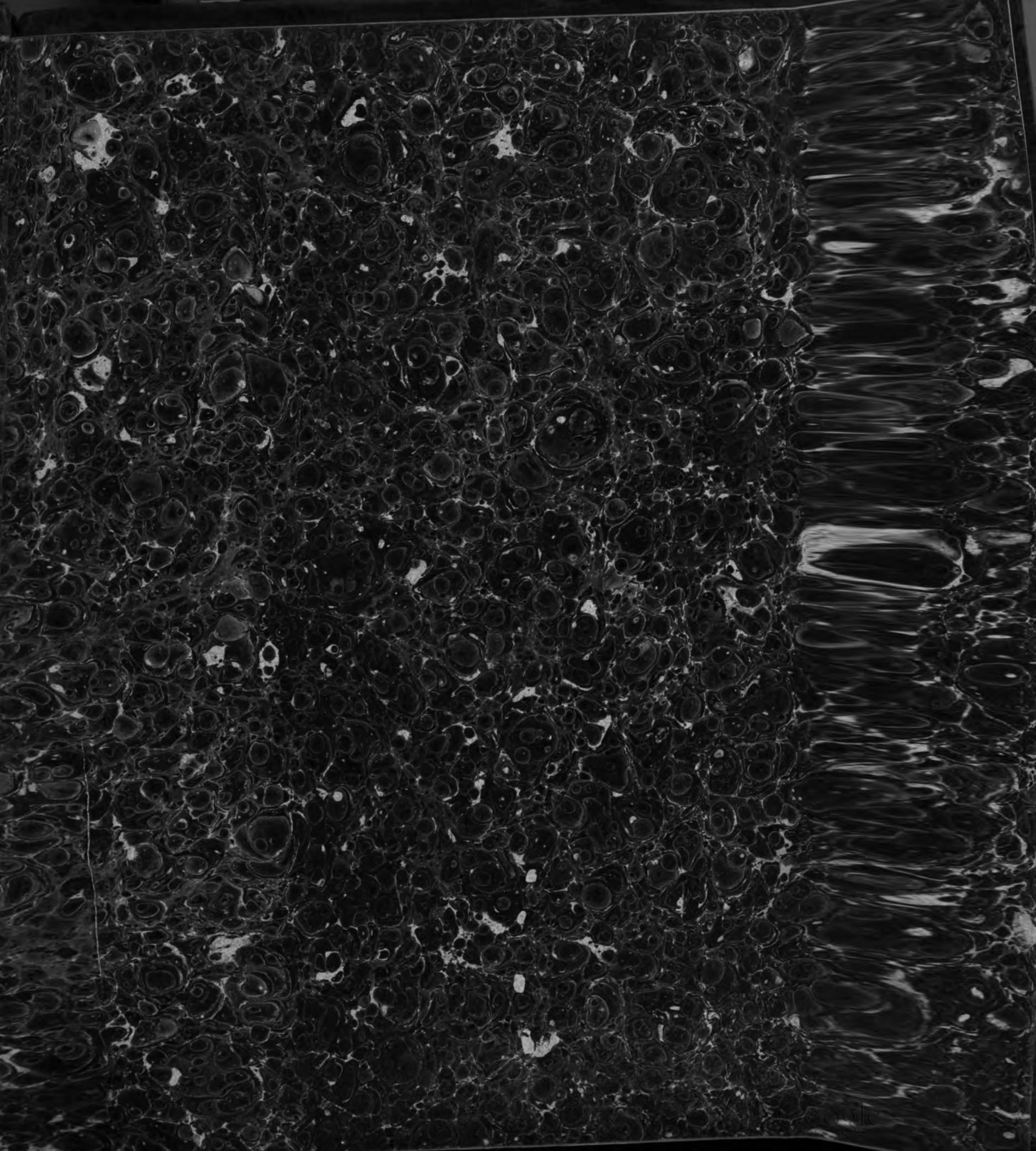
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THE
HISTORY OF JAVA.
VOLUME II.





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VOL. II

LONDON:

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1871.



THE
HISTORY
OF
JAVA.

BY

THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esq.

Late Lieut.-Governor of that Island and its Dependencies,

F. R. S. and A. S.

*Member of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, Honorary Member of the Literary Society at Bombay,
and late President of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia.*

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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WITH A MAP AND PLATES.

VOL. II.

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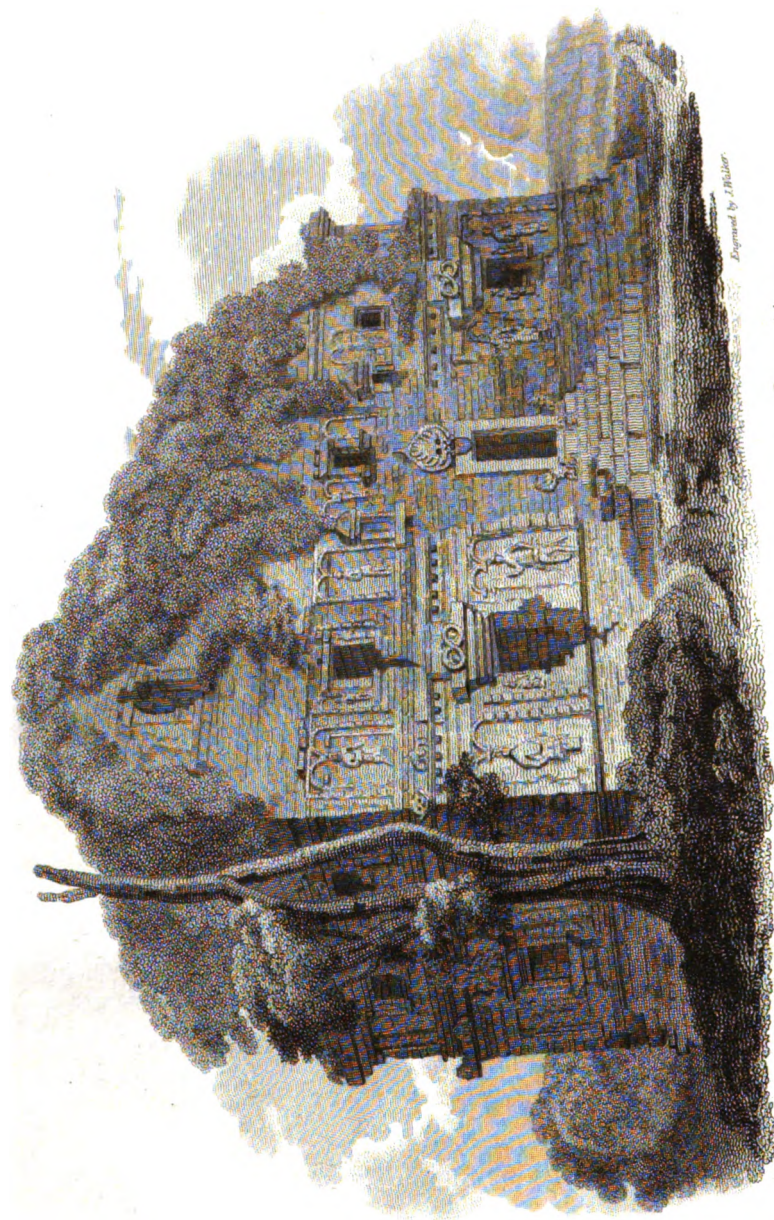
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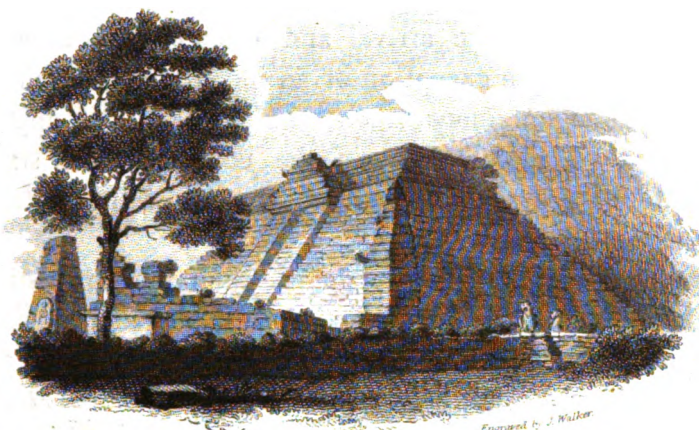
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Engraved by J. Walker

N.C. View of the Palace at Nollan near Bramham.



S.W. View of the principal Temple at Sukra.

CHAPTER IX.

Religion.—Introduction of Mahometanism.—How far its Tenets and Doctrines are observed.—Priests.—How provided for.—How far the ancient Institutions of the Country are superseded.—Antiquities.—Edifices.—The Temples at Brambanan.—Bóro Bódo.—Gúnung Práhu.—Kediri, Sing'a Sári, Súku, &c.—Sculpture.—Images in Stone.—Casts in Metal.—Inscriptions on Stone and Copper.—Coins.—Ruins of the ancient Capitals at Médang Kamúlan, Majapdhit, Pajajaran, &c.—Island of Bálí.—Conclusion.

IT has already been stated, that the established religion of the country is that of Mahomet. The earliest allusion to this faith made in the Javan annals is in the twelfth century of the Javan era (A. D. 1250), when an unsuccessful attempt appears to have been made to convert some of the *Súnda* princes.* Towards the close of the fourteenth century, several missionaries established themselves in the eastern provinces; and according to the Javan annals, and the universal tradition of the country, it was in the first year of the fifteenth century of the Javan era, or about the year of our Lord 1475, that the

Religion.

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Hindu

* See Chapters on History.

Hindu empire of *Majapáhit*, then supreme on the island, was overthrown, and the Mahometan religion became the established faith of the country. When the Portuguese first visited Java in 1511, they found a Hindu king in Bantam; and subsequently, they are said to have lost their footing in that province, in consequence of the arrival and establishment of a Mahometan prince there; but with the exception of an inconsiderable number in some of the interior and mountainous tracts, the whole island appears to have been converted to Mahometanism in the course of the sixteenth century, or at least at the period of the establishment of the Dutch at Batavia in 1620.

The natives are still devotedly attached to their ancient institutions, and though they have long ceased to respect the temples and idols of a former worship, they still retain a high respect for the laws, usages, and national observances which prevailed before the introduction of Mahometanism. And although some few individuals among them may aspire to a higher sanctity and closer conformity to Mahometanism than others, it may be fairly stated, that the Javans in general, while they believe in one supreme God, and that Mahomet was his Prophet, and observe some of the outward forms of the worship and observances, are little acquainted with the doctrines of that religion and are the least bigoted of its followers. Few of the chiefs decline the use of wine, and if the common people abstain from inebriating liquors, it is not from any religious motive. Mahometan institutions, however, are still gaining ground, and with a free trade a great accession of Arab teachers might be expected to arrive. Property usually descends according to the Mahometan law; but in other cases, the Mahometan code, as adopted by the Javans, is strangely blended with the more ancient institutions of the country.*

Pilgrimages

* “ The religion of the Javans is in general Mahometan, but mingled with many superstitious doctrines derived from the ancient Pagan worship. The Javans, however, are far from bigots to their religion, as other Mahometans generally are. They are mild and tractable by nature, and although they do not easily forget or forgive an injury, they would be a quiet well disposed people under good laws and a mild government. The murders, and other crimes, which are now committed in some places, are to be attributed more to the present faulty administration, than to any bad dispositions in the people. The same may be remarked of the indolence and indifference which now characterize them. Property in the land, with personal and commercial freedom and security, would soon render them industrious.”—*Hogendorp's Memoir on Java*, 1800.

Pilgrimages to Mecca are common. When the Dutch first established themselves on Java, it was not unusual for the chiefs of the highest rank to undertake the voyage, as will be seen in the course of the native history. As soon, however, as the Dutch obtained a supremacy, they did all they could to check this practice, as well as the admission of Arab missionaries, and by the operation of the system of commercial monopoly which they adopted, succeeded pretty effectually. It does not, however, appear that this arose from any desire to check the progress of Mahometanism on Java, or that it was with any view to introduce the doctrines of Christianity, that they wished to cut off the communication with Mecca; their sole objects appear to have been the safety of their own power and the tranquillity of the country. Every Arab from Mecca, as well as every Javan who had returned from a pilgrimage thither, assumed on Java the character of a saint, and the credulity of the common people was such, that they too often attributed to such persons supernatural powers. Thus respected, it was not difficult for them to rouse the country to rebellion, and they became the most dangerous instruments in the hands of the native authorities opposed to the Dutch interests. The Mahometan priests have almost invariably been found most active in every case of insurrection. Numbers of them, generally a mixed breed between the Arabs and the islanders, go about from state to state in the Eastern Islands, and it is generally by their intrigues and exhortations that the native chiefs are stirred up to attack or massacre the Europeans, as infidels and intruders.

The commercial monopoly of the Dutch, however injurious to the country in other respects, was in this highly advantageous to the character of the Javans, as it preserved them from the reception of many of the more intolerable and deteriorating tenets of the *Kóran*.

I have already mentioned, that every village has its priest, and that in every village of importance there is a mosque or building set apart adapted to religious worship. The usual Mahometan service is performed; and the *Panghulu*, or priest, is consulted, and decides in all cases of marriage, divorce, and inheritance. He is bound also to remind the villagers of the proper season for the cultivation of the lands. He is remunerated by a tithe of the produce of the land, certain fees which are paid on circumcisions, marriages, divorces, and funerals, and presents which are usual at particular seasons and on particular occasions.

In every chief town there is a high priest, who with the assistance of several inferior priests, holds an ecclesiastical court, and superintends the priests who are appointed in the subordinate districts and villages. His emoluments consist of a share, which varies in different districts, of the *zâkat* levied by the village priests, of fees of court, presents, &c. These chief priests are usually either Arabs, or descendants of Arabs by women of the islands. Their number in some of the large towns is considerable; at *Pakalongan* and *Grésik* they have amounted to some hundreds. The village priests are mostly Javans. On entering the profession, they adopt a dress different from that of the Javans in general, wearing a turban and long gown after the manner of the Arabs, and encouraging, as much as possible, the growth of a few hairs on the chin, as a beard. It is probable, that the total number of priests is not less than fifty thousand, which forms a ninetieth part of the whole population of the island.

In common with other Mahometans, the Javans observe the ceremony of circumcision (*sónat*), which is performed at about eight years of age, and in a manner somewhat differing from that usual in other countries. The ceremony is usually attended with a feast and rejoicing. Girls, at the same age, suffer a slight operation, intended to be analogous, and called by the same name.

In their processions and rejoicings on religious festivals and other occasions, the Javans are free from that noisy clamour and uproar, which is usual with the Mahometans of continental India. The ceremony of *húsen*, *hdsen*, which on the continent excites such a general noise throughout the country, here passes by almost without notice, and the processions of the Sepoys on this occasion, during the period of the British government on Java, excited the utmost astonishment among them, on account of their novelty, noise, and gaudy effect; but nobody seemed inclined to join in, or to imitate them: indeed, the Javans have too chaste an ear to bear with pleasure the dissonant sounds and unharmonious uproar of the Indians.*

The Mahometan religion, as it at present exists on Java, seems only to have penetrated the surface, and to have taken but little root in the heart of the Javans. Some there are who are enthusiastic, and all consider it a point.

* The Javans observe of the Mahometans of continental India, that they would rather drink wine than eat pork; while the Javans, on the contrary, would rather eat pork than drink wine.

point of honour to support and respect its doctrines : but as a nation, the Javans by no means feel hatred towards Europeans as *infidels* ; and this perhaps may be given as the best proof that they are very imperfect Mahometans. As another example of the very slight hold which Mahometanism has of them, may be adduced the conduct of the reigning prince (the *Susúnan*) in the recent conspiracy among the Sepoys serving on Java. The intimacy between this prince and the Sepoys first commenced from his attending the ceremonies of their religious worship, which was Hindu, and assisting them with several idols of that worship which had been preserved in his family. The conspirators availing themselves of this predilection of the prince for the religion of his ancestors, flattered him by addressing him as a descendant of the great *Ráma*, and a deliberate plan was formed, the object of which was to place the European provinces once more under a Hindu power. Had this plan been attended with success, it would probably have been followed by the almost immediate and general re-conversion of the Javans themselves to the Hindu faith.*

Whatever of their more ancient faith may remain in the institutions, Antiquities. habits, and affections of the Javans, the island abounds in less perishable memorials of it. The antiquities of Java consist of ruins of edifices, and in particular of temples sacred to the former worship ; images of deities found within them and scattered throughout the country, either sculptured in stone or cast in metal ; inscriptions on stone and copper in ancient characters, and ancient coins.

The antiquities of Java have not, till lately, excited much notice ; nor have they yet been sufficiently explored. The narrow policy of the Dutch denied to other nations facilities of research ; and their own devotion to the pursuits of commerce was too exclusive to allow of their being much interested

* In the account which has been given of the literature of the Javans, the most esteemed compositions connected with their ancient faith have been referred to ; but as most of these, such as the *Ráma*, *Bráta Yúdhá*, *Níti Sástra*, and others, are in many respects similar to corresponding works on the continent of India, it may not be uninteresting, while treating of the religion of the country, to give some account of the *Mánek Máya*, a composition in prose, which in its origin and story appears to be perfectly local, and which contains many of the peculiar notions still entertained by the people of the beginning of the world, &c. It is a work in high estimation among the modern Javans, and continually referred to. The copy in the Javan language from which the annexed translation was extracted was procured as an especial favour from the present *Susúnan*. It has obviously been compiled since the establishment of Mahometanism, but neither the time at which it was written, nor its author, is known.

interested by the subject. The numerous and interesting remains of former art and grandeur, which exist in the ruins of temples and other edifices; the abundant treasures of sculpture and statuary with which some parts of the island are covered; and the evidences of a former state of religious belief and national improvement, which are presented in images, devices, and inscriptions, either lay entirely buried under rubbish, or were but partially examined. Nothing, therefore, of the ancient history of the people, of their institutions prior to the introduction of Mahometanism, of their magnificence and power before the distraction of internal war and the division of the country into petty contending sovereignties, or of their relations either to adjacent or distant tribes, in their origin, language, and religion, could be accurately known or fully relied on. The grandeur of their ancestors sounds like a fable in the mouth of the degenerate Javan; and it is only when it can be traced in monuments, which cannot be falsified, that we are led to give credit to their traditions concerning it. Of these monuments, existing in great profusion in several places, and forming, if I may so express myself, the most interesting part of the annals of the people, none are so striking as those found at *Brambdnan* in the district of *Matdrem*, near the middle of the island, at *Boro Bodo* in *Kedú*, on *Gé-mung Prdhu* and its vicinity, in *Kediri*, and at *Sing'a Sdri* in the district of *Malang*, in the eastern part of the island.

In addition to their claims on the consideration of the antiquarian, the ruins at two of these places, *Brambdnan* and *Boro Bodo*, are admirable as majestic works of art. The great extent of the masses of building covered in some parts with the luxuriant vegetation of the climate, the beauty and delicate execution of the separate portions, the symmetry and regularity of the whole, the great number and interesting character of the statues and bas-reliefs, with which they are ornamented, excite our wonder that they were not earlier examined, sketched, and described.

With respect to the ruins at *Brambdnan*, we find, upon the authority of a Dutch engineer, who in 1797 went to construct a fort at *Klátén*, on the highway between the two native capitals, and not far from the site of the temples, that no description of its antiquities existed at that period. He found great difficulty in clearing away the rubbish and plants, so as to obtain a view of the ruins and to be enabled to sketch them. The indifference of the natives had been as great as that of their conquerors, and had led them to neglect the works of their ancestors which they could not imitate.

imitate. They had allowed a powerful vegetation, not only to cover the surface of the buildings, but to dislocate and almost to overthrow them. They still viewed with veneration, however, the most conspicuous statue in the ruins, and in spite of their Mahometan principles, addressed it with superstitious reverence. The temples themselves they conceived to have been the work of a divinity, and to have been constructed in one night; but unfortunately this belief did not restrain the neighbouring peasants from carrying off the stones of which they were constructed, and applying them to their own purposes. Enough, however, still remains, to shew the style of architecture that was followed in their construction, the state of sculpture at the period of their erection, and the nature of the religion which then prevailed.

In the beginning of the year 1812, Colonel Colin Mackenzie,* so well acquainted with the antiquities of Western India, visited *Brambánan*, took an accurate survey of the ruins, and sketched the fragments of the building, the architectural ornaments, and the statues found there. His journal, accompanied with much ingenious and interesting speculation on the nature and origin of the worship indicated by them, he kindly permitted me to publish in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Batavian Society.

Considering it as a matter of importance, that a more extensive and detailed survey should be made while we had the best opportunity of doing so, I availed myself of the services of Captain George Baker, of the Bengal establishment, employed in the provinces of the native princes, to survey, measure, and take draughts of all the buildings, images, and inscriptions which this magnificent mass of ruins presented. The following is an abstract of his report on the subject.

“ In the province of *Malárem*, and between the native capitals of *Síra kerta* Brambánan. and *Yúgya kerta*, lies the village of *Brambánan*, and at a distance of a mile from the high road, there are hills which run east and west, for about a mile and a half. On one of these, within about one hundred yards to the south-east of the *Bándar*'s* house, stands

THE

* Now Surveyor-General of India.

† *Bándar* is the term given to the Chinese farmer of the toll ports or transit duties; whence *bándran*, the place or residence of the *bándar*.

THE CHANDI KOBÓN DÁLAM,

but so covered with trees and shrubs, that it is not visible till you are within two or three hundred yards of it. I could find no remains of the ancient enclosure, but the fields for some distance round have been enclosed in later days with the stones which have fallen from the temple. About forty yards westward of the temple, formerly stood two colossal images or *réchas*,* both now overthrown, and one broken in two: these evidently faced each other inwards, as if to guard the approach. Each of these, including the pedestal, is of a single block, seven feet high; the head is two feet high; the square of the pedestal about three feet, and its height thirteen inches and a half: the stone block coarse grained, and apparently the same as the outer coating of the temple. The door-way is three feet and a half wide, and now ten feet long, so that allowing two feet for dilapidation, the thickness of the walls must have been more than twelve feet. This leads directly to an apartment twenty feet square, the terrace of which, or original floor, is now covered to an unknown depth with masses of stone fallen from the walls and roof. The present height of the interior of the building is about twenty-eight feet.

The roof is a square pyramid about fourteen feet high, formed of stones which overhang each other like inverted steps. The stone composing the interior of the apartment is whitish and close grained, and breaks in flakes something like flint. The whole is uniformly cut and neatly morticed together without cement. The interior is perfectly plain, the exterior could never have possessed more than the simplest architectural embellishment.

Excepting the two *réchas*, or porters, I saw no remains of statuary; but it is probable that images of Hindu deities lie buried in the rubbish. These porters or giants seem to have been posted as if to guard the approach to the sanctuaries of the gods. The hair of each is plaited and wound round his head, after the fashion of the mendicant priests of India. He wears large cylindrical earrings, like those of the Javan women, bracelets and necklace of beads. His waistband, which is very bulky and reaches almost to his knees, is confined by a chain of square links, and receives on the right side a small square-hilted dagger. Between his legs
and

* *Récha* is the term given by the Javans to all the remains of antiquity generally, but particularly to the images of their former worship.

and under the waistband there passes a *lungofa* or *kopina*, the ends of which hang down before and behind. In his right hand he holds an octagonal club; in his left a snake, coiled and darting its tongue along the breast: small twisted snakes also form his armlets, and one passes over his left shoulder diagonally across the body, the head and tail forming a kind of knot. His head is broad; his forehead and chin short but wide; his eyes quite round, large, prominent, and staring; his lips thick; his mouth open, and shewing two very large dog teeth and four others of the upper jaw. Singular as the countenance is, it has generally an open good humoured expression. The sepoy who attended me, and who had resided two years among the Bramins at Benares, and, of a corps of upwards of eight hundred sepoys, was acknowledged to be the best acquainted with such subjects, informed me that similar figures were common guardians of the entrance to the temples of India, and seemed perfectly well acquainted with their history, purpose, and distinctive accompaniments; but he was lost in surprise at the number, magnitude, and superior execution of those at *Brambánan*, to which he said that India could in no respect furnish a parallel. Every thing here, he said, was manifestly the work of the gods, as no human power could have effected such things. The temples at *Brambánan* are entirely composed of plain hewn stone without the least mixture of brick, mortar, or rubbish of any kind, even in the most extensive solid masses, or to fill up the floors and basements of the largest structures. Large trees have made their way through many of them, and give an air of high antiquity.

Close by the road side at *Brambánan*, and in front of the *bándar's* house, there are several pieces of sculpture deserving of notice. One is a very well executed relievo on two small stones, of about eighteen inches by five, within the *bándar's kámpung*: it represents elephants completely caparisoned in the Hindu fashion. Another is a piece of sculpture representing the wide-extended mouth and erect curled proboscis of the elephant, having a figure (I believe of a *Gópia* or inferior deity or demi-god) seated in an erect posture on the animal's tongue, surrounded with a formidable array of teeth. This is found on either side of the top or bottom of flights of steps, grand entrances, or portals of all the *Brambánan* buildings. There is also a more finished specimen of the same kind as the last, but having instead of a *Gópia* a lion, decorated with a necklace, to whose head descends from the *lotos* flowers which crown the elevated proboscis of the elephant, a very

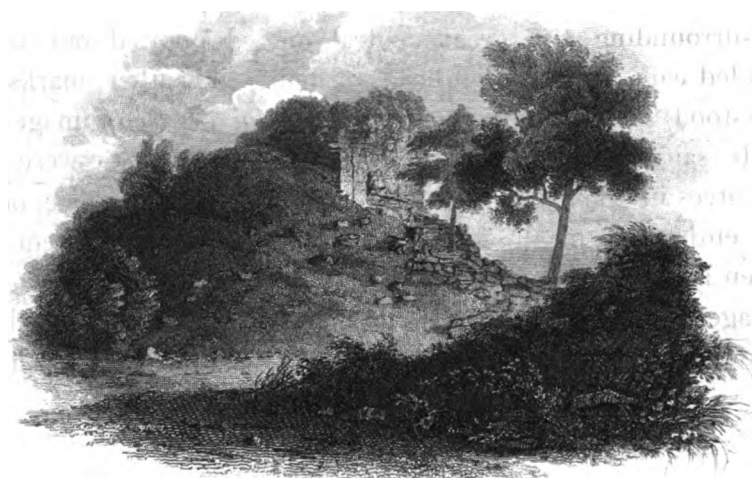
rich cluster of beads. Two stones are sculptured in relief with the figures of seven apes traversing a wood: they are each about two feet six inches high by two feet wide. These pieces are more damaged by time and weather than any others I met with, and perhaps more ancient. They appear to be entirely historical, and probably formed together the memorial of some legendary event, which the learning of my Brahmin did not reach: he seemed however positive that *Hanumán* was not of the number. The shield occurs twice, a reptile of the lizard kind led by a string once, and all the figures appear armed with sticks.

The only other piece of sculpture found here is of a headless naked figure, sitting on a double throne, surrounded with foliage, opposite the *Bandáran* at the corner of a field. The journal of Colonel Mackenzie, which had previously appeared in the Transactions of the Batavian Society, had so fully persuaded me that all these rude figures in a sitting cross-legged posture were *Jain* or *Budhist*, that I by accident only asked my companion if he knew what this was? To my astonishment he replied, that this, with all other similar images, were *tupís wurri*, or Hindus in the act of devotion, and that this figure was evidently a Brahmin (from the sacrificial or sacred string over his left shoulder) employed in *tupísya*. I asked him whether it might be *Budh*? to which he replied, No; that *Budh* held a very low rank in the estimation of the Brahmins, who, in consequence of the schism between Brahmins and Budhists, did not choose to make *tupísya* before him, or erect his likeness in their temples; and that, as all the temples at *Brambánan* were entirely Braminical, or had their origin from the same sect of which he himself was a member, it was not likely that any images of *Budh* should be found thereabouts. When we afterwards came to examine the temples at *Lóro Jóngran* and other places, where the same figure complete appears seated in the small temples, surrounding the great central one, I pointed out to him the long-extended ears, short curled head of hair, and other marks, which I had understood served to distinguish the *Jain* or *Budh* images from all others. He said he was only more convinced that they were all simple Hindu devotees in the act of making *tupísya*, in the presence of the principal deity enthroned in the grand temple in the midst of them; that this was frequently the case in India, and wherever practicable the Brahmins placed images of devotees, of exactly similar form and attitude, around the fanes of Brahma and their inferior gods; that what I called curled hair

hair was nothing more than a peculiar kind of cap (*topi* he called it) worn by devotees when in the most sacred acts of *tupisya*, which caps are common, he said, throughout Bengal or Hindustan, and are made for the purpose, by a particular class of people. I found the lower part of two counterpart decorated stones, having the part of the body of *Ganésa* in the centre of each. They were extremely well executed and in good preservation.

CHÁNDI LÓRO JÓNGRANG; or TEMPLES OF LÓRO JÓNGRAN.

These lie directly in front (north) of the village of *Brambánan*, and about two hundred and fifty yards from the road, whence they are visible, in the form of large hillocks of fallen masses of stone, surmounted, and in some instances covered, with a profusion of trees and herbage of all descriptions. In the present dilapidated state of these venerable buildings, I found it very difficult to obtain a correct plan or description of their original disposition, extent, or even of their number and figure. Those that remain, with any degree of their primary form or elevation, are ten, disposed in three lines, running north and south. Of those on the western line, which are far the largest and most lofty, that in the centre towers high above the rest, and its jutting fragments lie tumbled about over a larger area. Nothing can exceed the air of desolation which this spot presents; and the feelings of every visitor are attuned, by the scene of surrounding devastation, to reflect, that while these noble monuments of the ancient splendour of religion and the arts are submitting, with sullen slowness, to the destructive hand of time and nature, the art which raised them has perished before them, and the faith which they were to honour has now no other honour in the land.



A View of the Principal Temple at Jenggrang.
1813.

After repeated visits to the place, I am perfectly clear, that the temples of *Jongrángan* originally consisted of twenty separate buildings, besides the enclosures and gateway ; that of these, six large and two small temples were within the second wall, and twelve small ones, exactly similar to each other, formed a kind of square about the exterior of the inner wall. The first temple that occurs on entering, is the small central one on the right hand of the present pathway ; and though its roof is gone, a most beautiful terrace appears, which supported the building, and measures twenty-three feet six inches by twenty-two feet ten inches. At present the height of it is barely three feet and a half. The lower part contains five small niches on either side, profusely decorated and resting on small pilasters, each niche occupied by a lion, seated exactly similar to those described in the elephant's mouth. The intervals between the niches are very neatly filled with diminutive pilasters and other ornaments, displaying real taste and skill, which again support a double fillet projecting all round. One carved most beautifully, with a running festooned beading, with intermediate knots and pendants, each festoon filled with a lively representation of a perroquet with expanded wings, the other fillet with a fancy pattern more simple. On the opposite, or north side, was a building similar to this, but now a mound of stone.

The largest temple, apparently about ninety feet in height, is at present a mass of ruin, as well as the five others connected with it ; but ascending to its northern face, over a vast heap of stones fallen from it and the third temple, at the height of about thirty feet you reach the entrance : the whole is of hewn stones, fitted and morticed into each other, without rubbish or cement of any kind. Directly in front of the door-way stands the image of *Lóro Jóngran*.* I had previously found a very similar, and I think a more beautiful representation of *Dévi*, as the Bramin called it, in the village of *Kuwáran*, about fifteen miles north-east from *Brambánan*. The image of *Lóro Jóngran* here has exactly the same attributes and accompaniments as that found at *Kuwáran*, but it is larger, not at all damaged, perfectly smooth, and with a polished surface : the buffalo is entirely recumbent ; the character of the countenance, general figure, and attitudes are very different, and the shape, attitude, and visage of the goddess far less elegant and feminine. The figure at *Brambánan* is six feet

* See plate of subjects in stone found in the central districts of Java, No. 6.



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*From Subjects in Stone found in the central
districts of Java.*

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feet three inches by three feet one inch in the widest part at the pedestal ; that at *Kuwíran* is three feet nine inches high by twenty inches. The general description of this goddess, as read to me by the Bramin from a Sanscrit paper he copied at Benares, will serve to illustrate both these images, in the literal precise manner in which I took down his words.

“ *Bhawáni, Dévi, Soca, Juggudumba, Mahamya, Lutala, Phulmuttis*, and “ *Mata*, are the designations of this powerful goddess, who resides at *Shasi* “ or *Basini* (Benares), at an angle of the sacred Ganges. Her adoration “ is called *urchit* with oblations of flowers, *chundun, kundun*, and *mugt*. “ In her hand she holds a *tulwar*, called *khug* : round her neck she has a “ *malu* of *sumpurun, toolsi*, or *chundun*. Her weight is very great, and “ wherever her effigy is placed the earth trembles and becomes much “ heavier. The name of her buffalo is *Mahisa*, and the *Dewth* who “ attempts to slay it is *Ussoor*. She sleeps upon a bed of flowers.”

Thus much could I understand and repeat verbatim of this goddess's power and attributes. For the rest, in her eight arms she holds, 1st. the buffalo's tail ; 2d. the sword called *khurg* ; 3d. the *bhulla* or *janclin* ; 4th. the *chukur* or *whut* ; 5th. the *lune* or conch shell ; 6th. the *dhat* or shield ; 7th. the *jundah* or flag ; and 8th. the hair of the *Dewth Mahikusor*, or personification of vice, who while attempting to slay her favourite *Mahisa* is seized by the goddess in a rage. He raises a *dhat*, or shield, in his defence, and a sabre, or some offensive weapon, should be in his right hand.

The apartment in which this image and some other sculptured stones are placed, rises perfectly square and plain, to the height of ten feet, and there occurs a richly carved cornice of four fillets, a single stone to each. From this rises the roof in a square pyramid, perfectly plain or smooth, for ten feet more.

Proceeding over the ruins round to the west face of this building, you pass the intermediate angular projection, carved alternately in a running flower or foliage, which Colonel Mackenzie has called *Arabesque*, and with small human figures of various form and attitude in compartments, above representations of square pyramidal temples, exactly like those on so many of the entablatures of *Bóro Bódo*, and similar, I understand, to the *Budh* temples of *Ava*, &c. &c., the whole extremely rich and minute beyond description. The western doorway is equally plain with the former, and the entrance is still lower. The apartment is ten feet two inches square, apparently

apparently more filled up (that is, the floor raised higher than the other), but in all other respects exactly the same. In front is seated a complete *Ganésa*,* of smooth or polished stone, seated on a throne: the whole a single block, five and a half feet high and three wide. In his hands he has a plantain, a circlet of beads, a flower, and a cup to which the end of his proboscis is applied: a hooded snake encircles his body diagonally over the left shoulder. His cap is high, with a death's head and horned moon in front, and as well as his necklaces, waistband, armlets, bracelets, anklets and all his habiliments, is profusely decorated. The only damage he appears to have sustained is in losing all but the roots of his tusks.

The Javans to this day continue to pay their devoirs to him and to *Lóro Jóngran*, as they are constantly covered with turmeric, flowers, ochre, &c. They distinguish *Ganésa* by the name of *Raja Demáng*, *Singa Jáya*, or *Gana Singa Jáya*. Going still round over heaps of fallen stone to the south face, you with some difficulty enter by the doorway (nearly closed up by the ruin) into the third apartment, where there is scarce light enough to see a prostrate *Siva* with his feet broken off and lost. What remains is four feet ten inches and a half long, and two feet two inches wide.†

The whole of the apartment on the east side has fallen in, or is closed up by the dilapidation of that entire front.

From the elevated situation of the entrances to all the apartments first described, it is evident that there must formerly have been flights of steps to them. The plan of this temple, and as far as I could judge of the two adjoining ones, north and south, was a perfect cross, each of the four apartments first described occupying a limb or projection of the figure, and the small intermediate protruding angles between these limbs of the cross could only be to admit of a large apartment in the centre of the building, to which however no opening was practicable or visible. Moreover, as all the grand entrances to the interior of Hindu temples, where it is practicable, face the rising sun, I could have wished to ascertain from this (the largest and most important at *Jongrángan*) whether or not the main apartment was in existence, as I had made up my mind that, were I possessed of the means to clear away the stone, I should have found *Brahma* himself in possession of the place: the smaller rooms being occupied by such exalted deities as *Bhawani*, *Siva*, and *Ganésa*, scarce any other, indeed, than *Brahma* could be found presiding on the seat of honour and majesty.

* See plate from subjects in stone found in the central districts of Java, No. 2.

† See the same plate, No. 4.

The three large temples on the eastern line are in a state of utter ruin. They appear to have been very large and lofty, and perfectly square. The upper terraces, just under the supposed entrances, were visible in some places, at the height of about sixty feet.

CHÁNDI SÉWU, or THE THOUSAND TEMPLES.

In the whole course of my life I have never met with such stupendous and finished specimens of human labour, and of the science and taste of "ages long since forgot," crowded together in so small a compass as in this little spot; which, to use a military phrase, I deem to have been the head quarters of Hinduism in Java. These ruins are situated exactly eight hundred and thirty-five yards north-north-east from the northern extremity of those of *Lóro Jóngran*, and one thousand three hundred and forty-five yards from the high road opposite the *bándar's* house. Having had in view all the way one lofty pyramidal or conical ruin, covered with foliage, and surrounded by a multitude of much smaller ones, in every stage of humbled majesty and decay, you find yourself, on reaching the southern face, very suddenly between two gigantic figures in a kneeling posture, and of terrific forms, appearing to threaten you with their uplifted clubs: their bulk is so great, that the stranger does not readily comprehend their figure.* These gigantic janitors are represented kneeling on the left knee, with a small cushion under the right ham, the left resting on the retired foot. The height of the pedestal is fifteen inches, of the figure, seven feet nine inches to the top of the curls; total, nine feet. The head twenty-six inches long: width across the shoulders, three feet ten inches. The pedestal just comprises the kneeling figure and no more.

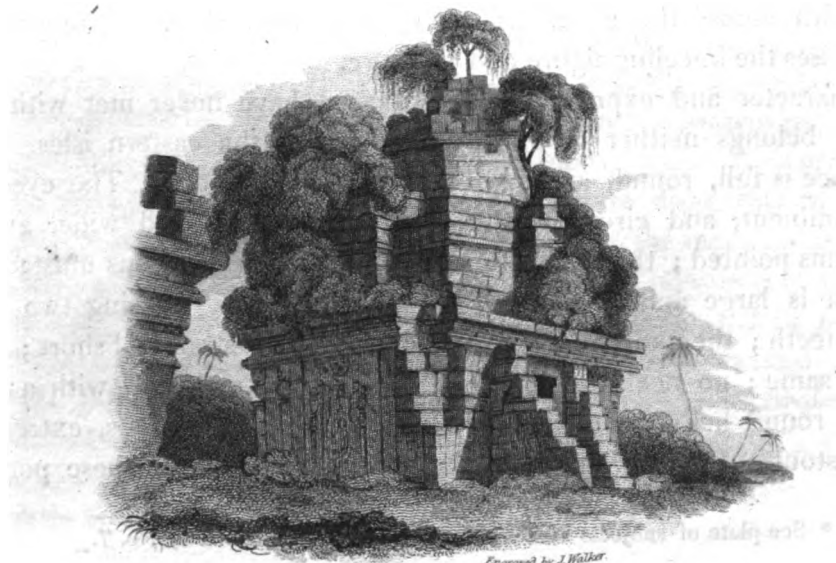
The character and expression of the face I have never met with elsewhere: it belongs neither to India nor to any of the eastern isles. The countenance is full, round, and expressive of good humour. The eyes are large, prominent, and circular; the nose is prominent and wide, and in profile seems pointed; the upper lip is covered with tremendous mustaches; the mouth is large and open, with a risible character, shewing two very large dog-teeth; the under lip thin, and the chin very strait and short; forehead the same; no neck visible; the breast broad and full, with a very prominent round belly; the lower limbs, as well as the arms, extremely short and stout. But the most extraordinary appendage of these porters,

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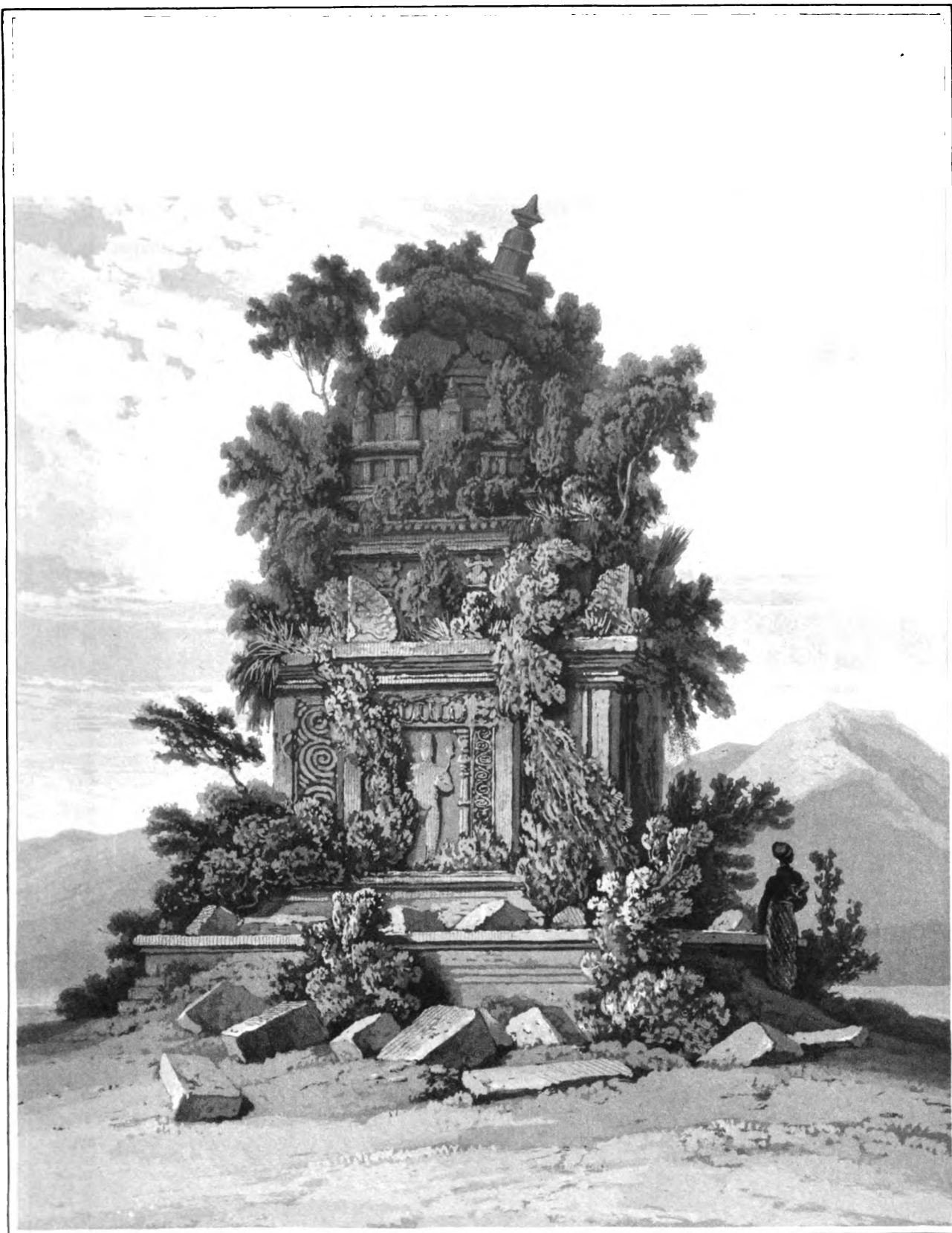
* See plate of subjects in stone found in the central districts, No. 7.

is a very large full-bottomed wig, in full curl all over, which, however, the Bramin assured me (and I really believe) is intended to represent the usual mode in which the *Moonis* are supposed to dress their natural hair; these gigantic genii, whose duty it is to guard the sanctuaries of the gods, requiring as formidable an appearance as possible. In other respects the images are in the Hindu costume. The *lungota* passes between the legs, the ends of it decorated, hanging down before and behind, over the waistband, and a curious square-linked chain, which encircles the waist. A snake entwines the body diagonally over the left shoulder, the tail and head twisted on the left breast. A small ornamented dagger is stuck in the girdle on the right loins. A pointed club of an octagonal form is held up in the right hand, and rests on the knee; the left hand, dropped down his side, grasps a circled snake, which seems to bite the fore part of the left arm. The necklace is of fillagree-work (such as is called *star*); and the ears, which are large and long, are decorated with the immense ornamented cylindrical ear-rings worn by the Javan women of the present day. Round the two arms are twisted snakes, and round the wrist bracelets of beads. The waistband extends nearly to the knees. From the waist upwards the figure is naked.

The same description is applicable to the eight other pair of images, which guard the other approaches of *Chándi Séwu*, at twenty feet distance from the exterior line of temples, and facing inwards to each other about twelve feet apart. Each of these statues and its pedestal is of one piece of a species of pudding stone, which must have required great care in working.



Engraved by J. Walker.
One of the small Temples at Chandi Séwu.
1815.



*One of the smaller Temples at Brambanan
in its present state.*

The whole site or ground-plan of these temples forms a quadrangle of five hundred and forty feet by five hundred and ten, exactly facing the cardinal points. The greater extent is on the eastern and western sides, as there allowance has been made for wider avenues leading up to the grand central temples situated within, while on the north and south sides the spaces between the small exterior temples are all alike. There is no vestige of an exterior boundary wall of any kind. The outer quadrangle, which is the limit of the whole and which encloses four others, consists of eighty-four small temples, twenty-two on each face: the second consists of seventy-six; the third of sixty-four; the fourth of forty-four; and the fifth, or inner parallelogram, of twenty-eight; in all two hundred and ninety-six small temples, disposed in five regular parallelograms. The whole of these are upon a uniform plan,* eleven feet and a half square on the outside, with a small vestibule or porch, six feet two inches long, by four feet and a half externally. Within is an apartment exactly six feet square, with a doorway five feet nine inches high, by three feet four inches wide, directly opposite to which stands the seat or throne of the statue which occupied the temple. The walls inside rise square to the height of seven feet ten inches, and quite plain; thence the roof rises about five feet more in a plain pyramid, and above that a perpendicular square rises two feet more, where the roof is closed by a single stone. The interior dimensions of the porch or vestibule in front were three feet and a half by two and a half. The thickness of wall to each temple was about two feet nine inches, and of the vestibule one foot four inches. The exterior elevation of each must have been about eighteen feet, rising square to the cornices about eight or nine feet, according to the irregularities of ground, and the rest a fanciful superstructure of various forms, diminishing in size to the summit, which was crowned with a very massive circular stone, surmounted with another cylindrical one rounded off at the top. The whole of each superstructure thus formed a kind of irregular pyramid, composed of five or six retiring steps or parts, of which the three lowest appeared to me of the figure of a cross, with intermediate projecting angles to the two lower, and retired ones to the upper step, which varied in position also from the lower ones. Above

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* See plates. One of the smaller temples at *Brambánan*, and one of the smaller temples at *Brambánan* restored to its original state; the first of these was taken in the year 1807 by Mr. Cornelis, when the temples would appear to have been in a much more perfect state than at present. For their present appearance see vignette.

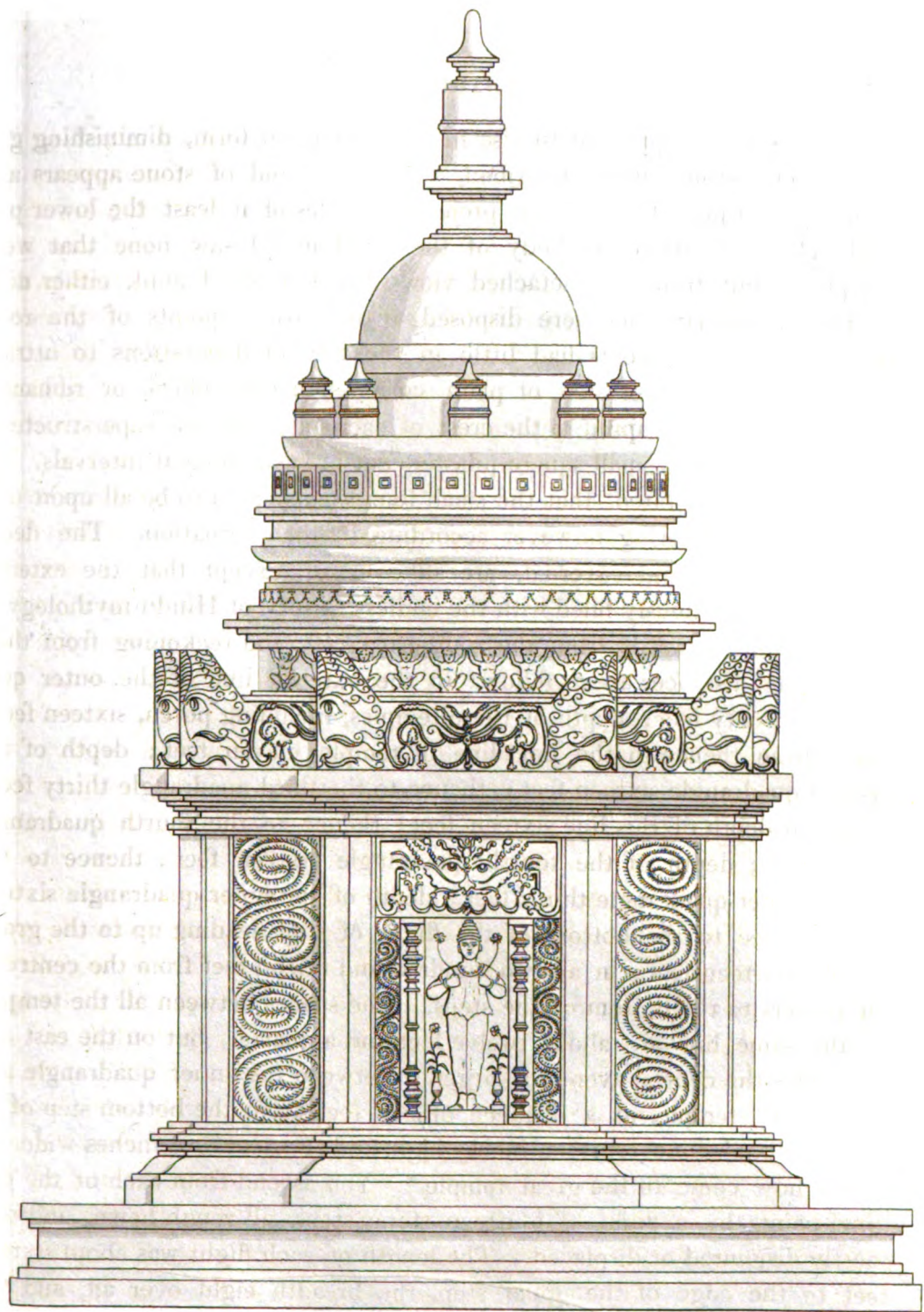
that the summit appeared to rise in an octangular form, diminishing gradually to the stones above described. The same kind of stone appears also to have been placed on the four projecting angles of at least the lower part of the elevation above the body of the building. I saw none that were complete; but from the detached views I had of all, I think either nine or thirteen similar ones were disposed at the various points of the roof. Besides these, the roofs had little in the way of decorations to attract notice, beyond a profusion of plain cornices, bands, fillets, or ribbands, forming a kind of capital to the crest of each stage of the superstructure, and on one of them small square pilasters cut in bas-relievo at intervals.


I have already stated, that the small temples appeared to be all upon one uniform plan, differing however according to their situation. The decorations, internal and external, are alike in all, except that the exterior niches are all variously filled with the endless variety of Hindu mythology.

Proceeding inwards from the southern *récha*, and reckoning from their centre, the distances are as follow: to the exterior line of the outer quadrangle twenty feet; depth of these temples, including porch, sixteen feet; space from thence to the next line of temples eleven feet; depth of the second quadrangle sixteen feet; thence to the third quadrangle thirty feet; supposed depth of this line sixteen feet; thence to the fourth quadrangle thirty feet; depth of the fourth quadrangle sixteen feet; thence to the fifth or inner quadrangle thirty feet; depth of the inner quadrangle sixteen feet; thence to the bottom of the flight of steps leading up to the grand temple fourteen feet; in all two hundred and fifteen feet from the centre of the porters to the bottom of the steps. The spaces between all the temples on the same line are about twelve feet and a quarter, but on the east and west sides the central avenue is larger. Between the inner quadrangle and the central temple, at a distance of five feet from the bottom step of it, runs a line of stone fourteen inches high, and two feet four inches wide.

We now come to the great temple.* You ascend from each of the cardinal points by a flight of fourteen stone steps, all rough hewn, and now mostly disjointed or displaced. The length of each flight was about sixteen feet to the edge of the upper step, the breadth eight over all, and the height about ten feet, that being the elevation of the terrace of the temple.

* See plates of the large temple at *Brambánan*, and the large temple at *Brambánan* restored; the former from a drawing by Mr. Cornelis in 1807. Also vignette, p. 20, shewing the present appearance of the building, as far as a sketch could be taken from any one view of it.

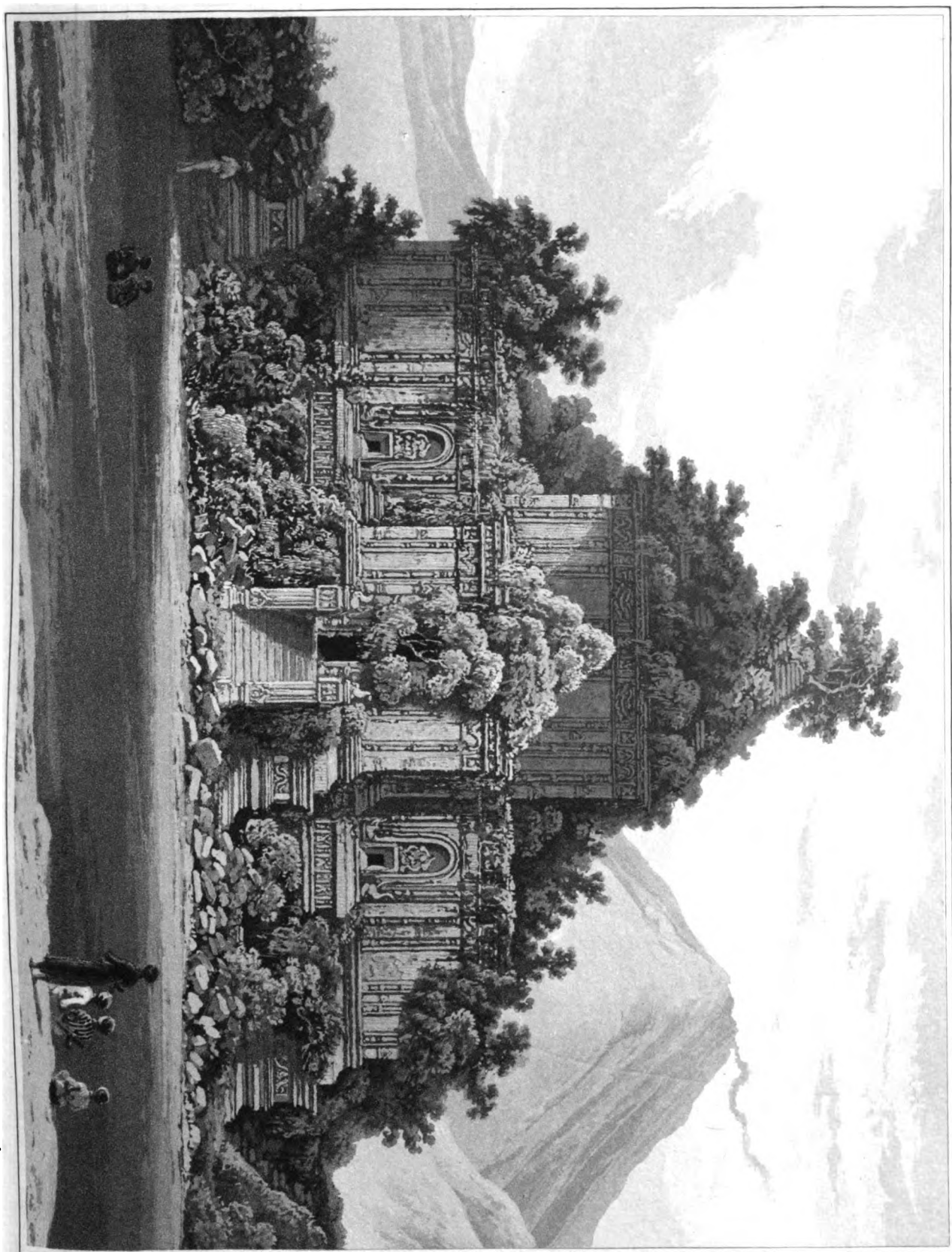


Scale of  Feet.

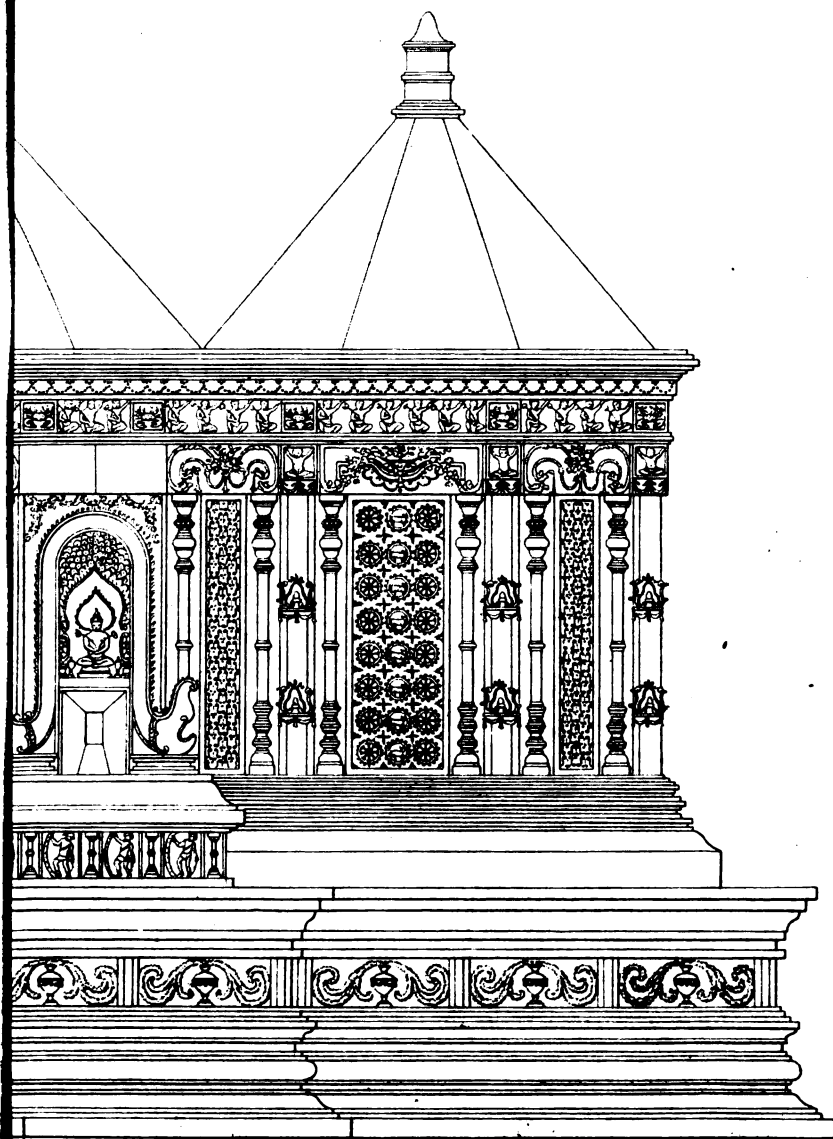
*One of the smaller Temples at Brambanan
restored to its original state.*

London Published by Black Parbury & Allen, Ludenhall Street 1877.





The large temple at Banabanan.



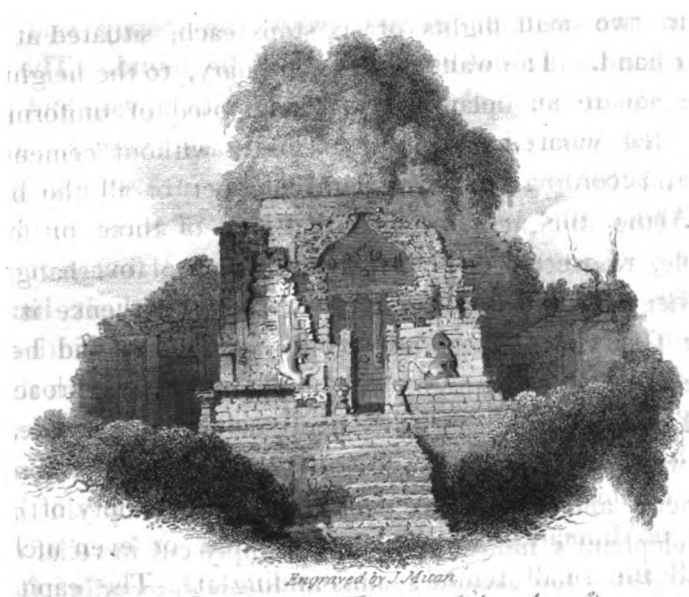
ple. The walls of this elevated terrace projected on either side of the steps, so as to form with the walls that received the steps three sides of squares, which the Sepoy who was with me immediately said must have been intended for small tanks, one at each side of every flight of steps, for the devotees to purify themselves in before their appearance at the shrine of the deity. On the third step from the bottom, on each side of it, was a figure of *Hastu Singh* (or the lion seated in the elephant's mouth), looking outwards and having a very fine effect. The same figures, facing outwards, supported each side of the four entrances to the vestibules. The terrace has a breadth of three feet and a half, clear of the walls of the temple all round, and as far as I could discern in the ruin, following the angles of the edifice.

The form of the building, like that at *Lóro Jóngran*, is a cross, with the same intermediate angular projections, in order to afford room for the grand central apartment. Entering from the east you pass through a portal, five feet eight inches in width by five feet nine inches in length (which is the thickness of the walls), into an outer vestibule, twelve feet wide by ten deep. The walls of this vestibule are ornamented with three niches, a large and two smaller ones, with pointed arches, and all the profuse decoration of Hindu architectural sculpture. In most of these niches remained the throne of the inferior deities, who the Sepoy said must have originally occupied them: not one was now to be found. The throne was generally a single stone, decorated in front with a vase and profusion of flowers, filling the whole space in a natural easy manner. Leaving this room you pass on through a doorway four feet five inches in width, and four feet in depth (the thickness of the wall), but of uncertain height, to a second vestibule, fourteen feet nine inches wide, and four feet four inches deep. At either end of this vestibule is a door, twenty-six inches wide in the clear, four feet two inches deep in the passage or width of the wall, and barely five feet and a half high, which communicates with the surrounding terrace. This vestibule is perfectly plain, with the exception of a raised spiral futing, which surrounds the large portal or gate leading into the central apartment, and terminates near the bottom step in the representation of the elephant's mouth and trunk, simply cut in relief on the wall, with no other addition but several strings of beads descending from the top of his proboscis. The roofs of the vestibules or limbs of the building, though entirely fallen, were originally shaped like the Syrian, that is pointed

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and falling down to the upper cornice of the walls, with a gentle double swell or curve. The northern limb is an entire mass of confusion and ruin; but the description just given of the double vestibule on the east side of the temple, answers with a very trifling variation of dimensions to those on the south and west, but that instead of the large and spacious portal to be seen on the east, there are five very lofty niches let into the main walls about a foot, with pointed Indian arches, standing on square pilasters of the same fashion, the capitals of each of which are supported by a small, squat, doubled-up human figure, having its arms embowed over its head, which my Cicerone informed me was very common in the like situations in India, He concluded also, that images of the gods had occupied the niches in front against the main walls of the temple, on the north, south, or west sides; but we saw not one, and only the centre niches had even the thrones remaining. The niches and pilasters are surmounted with a very deep elaborate projecting cornice, crowned again with five representations of small temples on each side, and immediately over these are seen the two swells or curves of the original Syrian roof.



The Principal Temple at Chandi Sura.

1845.

So far we have gone on a level with the external terrace or platform which surrounds the whole ; but on the east side you ascend by a flight of eight steps, at least six feet high, through the spacious portal before mentioned, which is twelve feet high from the top of these stairs, and six feet eight inches wide in the clear, formed entirely of massive blocks of stones, well squared. The depth of the passage or thickness of the wall is ten feet. The top of the portal, which is flat or square externally, surmounted in the centre with a very large and terrible gorgon visage, changes with the ascent of the stairs, in a very artful manner, to the pyramidal form, internally, formed by the overhanging of the stones to resemble inverted square steps closed at the top with a single stone. You thus find yourself in the *sanctum sanctorum*, the spot which has rewarded the toil and zeal of many a weary pilgrim. My expectations were raised, and I imagined I should find the great and all-powerful Brahma seated here, in glory and majesty proportionate to the surrounding splendour and magnificence of his abode. Not a single vestige, however, remains of *Brahma*, or of any other deity. The apartment is a plain, unadorned square, of twenty-one by eighteen feet. Four feet from the eastern wall or door is a raised platform, three feet and a half high, extending all across the room (north and south), surmounted with a deep projecting capital or crest, to ascend which are two small flights of six steps each, situated at the extremities on either hand. The walls of this sanctuary, to the height of about forty feet, rise square and plain, and are composed of uniform blocks of greyish stone, well squared, and fitting closely without cement, grooved into each other, according to the general manner of all the buildings at *Brambánan*. Above this is a projected cornice of three or four stones, from which the roof assumes the pyramidal form of overhanging stones, or inverted steps, to the height of ten feet nearly ; thence it rises perpendicular, plain and square, for about ten feet more, and hence to the top in an octangular pyramid of overhanging stones, approaching each other gradually by tiers or layers for nearly fifteen feet more, where it closes finally with a stone about two and a half or three feet across.

The exterior of this great temple contains a great variety of ornamental sculpture ; but no human or emblematical figures, or even niches in the walls, as in all the small temples surrounding it. The capitals of the pilasters (as in the niches against the body of the temple) are indeed supported by the very diminutive figures before mentioned ; but nothing further

further appears in that way throughout the whole structure. The style, taste, and manner of execution, are every where light, chaste, and beautiful, evincing a fertile invention, most delicate workmanship, and experience in the art. All the figures occupying the niches of the smaller temples (and there were thirteen to each of the two hundred and ninety-six) are a wonderful variety of mythological characters, which the Brahmin said figured in the Hindu legends.

Of the small temples, at least two-thirds are strewed along the ground, or are mere ruined heaps of stone, earth, and jungle. On the third quadrangle no more than six large heaps of dilapidation remain: fields of palma christi, sugar-cane, and tobacco, occupy the place and many detached spots on the site of the temples. Not one, in fact, is at all perfect: large trees and many kinds of herbage have shot up and split them asunder. They are covered with the foliage which has hastened or produced their destruction, certainly prematurely; for the stone itself, even externally, and where it would be most perceptible on the sculpture, exhibits not the least token of decay. The whole devastation is caused by a most luxuriant vegetation. Towering directly over the temples the *warín-gin*, or stately banyan, is conspicuous, both for its appearance and the extraordinary damage it has caused. In short, hardly twenty of the temples give a satisfactory notion of their original form and structure.

Under such circumstances, it can hardly be supposed that I examined the interior of many of them. Few could boast of the original four walls alone; but within such as I did examine I found only five of the original images occupying their places. As these five, however, were found in points very remote from, and bearing no relation to each other, and were all exactly counterparts in size, shape, character, and general appearance, I may safely conclude, that each of the two hundred and ninety-six smaller temples contained a similar image. Of these five, which are exactly the same with those Colonel Mackenzie calls *Jain*, only one was perfect:* the others had lost their heads and received other damage in the fall of their habitations; but all were manifestly intended to represent the same figure. The Bramin maintained, that these were all *tupés-wurri*, or devotees, represented by the Braminical founder of these temples in the act of *tupísyá*, around the sanctuary of the divinity himself, situated in the centre of them.

Returning

* See plate of subjects in stone found in the central districts, No. 1.

Returning from *Chándi Séwu* towards *Lóro Jóngran*, about halfway on the left of the road, two hundred yards distant, are the remains of a small assemblage of temples, which on examination proved to consist originally of a small square of fourteen temples, with a larger one in the centre. Five temples were on the east and west faces, and four on the north and south, including throughout those at the angles. The only difference, however, between these temples and the small ones of *Chándi Séwu* was, that they were rather smaller and the elevated terraces raised much higher, those of *Chándi Séwu* not being a foot above the ground, while these were raised nearly four feet, and had a small flight of steps and a doorway inwards towards the middle temple. The exterior of all these buildings was perfectly plain, excepting a very simple square pilaster and cornice surmounting it. The central building alone possessed the very same kind of decorative sculpture which is seen on those of *Chándi Séwu*, was about twice the size of its neighbours, and about four feet larger either way than those of *Chándi Séwu*, from which it only further differed in having no porch. I shall only add to this brief notice, that the whole site of this cluster seems comprised in an area of eighty feet by sixty; that the spaces between the temples of this quadrangle are equal to the extent of each building; that only nine of the exterior temples, of which one is a mere heap of stones, exist in any form indicating their primitive order or position; and lastly, that no statuary of any kind remains, to indicate the deity in whose honour they were erected, except the relievos in the eleven niches round the central building, which certainly seemed, as the Bramin asserted, to be of the tribe of *Gopias*, or demi gods and goddesses, which occupy the walls of the two hundred and ninety-six temples of *Chándi Séwu*.

The only name the Javans could give this assemblage was the generic term *chándi* or temples. The inclosures of the surrounding fields attest the extent to which the farmers have turned to account the devastations made by the *waringen* trees.

REMAINS at DINÁNG'AN, or RÁNDU GÚNTING.

Taking the road from *Brambánan* to *Yúgya kérta*, a little beyond the seventh furlong, you arrive at an angle bearing nearly south-west. At this angle, about sixty yards off the road to the left, a very large statue is conspicuous, standing close to the corner of the village of *Dinárgan*, which is behind it. Searching about I found the broken scattered remains of five other

Ruins at Dinang'an.

other images exactly similar to it. Twenty yards in the rear of the erect image, and just to the westward of the village, a very extensive heap of blocks of hewn stone (particularly large hollow cylinders intended to hold the water used in ablution in India) intermingled with earth, points out the site of what must once have been a spacious temple, long since prostrate. The principal image is called by the Javans *Béga Minda*.

CHÁNDI KÁLI SÁRI, or TEMPLE of KÁLI SÁRI.

Chándi Káli
Sári.

Returning to the angle of the road which I had left to inspect *Béga Minda* and his maimed and headless brethren, and proceeding along the high road, at a distance of little more than two furlongs further, I crossed the small stream now called *Káli Béning*, formerly *Káli Búkus*. A hundred and twenty yards beyond this, having the village of *Káli Sári*, which gives its name to the temple, close to the right hand, you turn up a path between two hedges in that direction, and at the south-western side of the village, about two hundred yards off the road, you come upon the south-east angle of a large and lofty quadrangular building, having much the appearance of a two-story house or place of residence of a Hindu Raja. It resembles a temple in no point of view even externally. It is an oblong square, regularly divided into three floors, the ground-floor having in front a large door between two windows, and on the sides two windows corresponding to the others. The first floor appears to have three windows in front, and two in the depth, answering to the apertures below, and through the foliage which decorates and destroys this monument of grandeur, may be seen several small attic windows at intervals, seemingly on the slope of the roof: these, however, are false, as the structure has but the two floors and no other.

The external appearance of this edifice is really very striking and beautiful. The composition and execution of its outer surface evinces infinite taste and judgment, indefatigable patience and skill. Nothing can exceed the correctness and minute beauties of the sculpture throughout, which is not merely profuse, but laboured and worked up to a pitch of peculiar excellence, scarcely suitable to the exterior of any building, and hardly to be expected in much smaller subjects in the interior of the cabinet. It originally stood upon an elevated terrace of from four to six feet in height, of solid stone. The exterior dimensions of this building are fifty-seven feet and a half by thirty-three and a half, measured along the walls just above the terrace or line of the original basement, which is divided obviously enough into three parts,

parts, by the centre projecting nearly a foot, and the general correspondent composition or arrangement observable in each. The door in the centre is four feet eight inches and a half wide, surmounted with the wide-gaping, monstrous visage, before described at *Chândi Séwu*, from which runs round each side of the portal a spiral-fluted chord, ending near the bottom in a large sweep or flourish, inclosing each a caparisoned elephant in a rising posture; the space left over its hinder quarters being filled with the face of a *munmook*, or human being, all in the usual style of relief. At either side of the door the original coat of stone has fallen, as far as the extremities of the vestibule, which covered the whole central compartment of the east or front of the building. In the middle of each of the other divisions is an aperture or window, nearly a square of eighteen inches, having a very deep and projected double resemblance of a cornice beneath, resting on the upper fillet of the terrace, while the same single projection crowns the top of the window, surmounted with a more lofty and elegant device of two elephants' heads and trunks, embellished and joined in a most tasteful way, with a profusion of other devices. On either side of the windows is a small double pilaster, having a space between for the figure of a small *garúda*, an effigy well known by the Hindus, which is human down to the waist, and has the body, wings, and talons of an eagle. Beyond the second pilaster, on each side of the windows, is a large niche rising from the terrace to the cornice or division between the upper and lower story. The niche is sunk in the wall about four inches, and is formed by the adjoining pilasters rising straight to their capitals, whence the top of the niche is formed by a very beautiful series of curved lines, leaving the point clear in the centre, which I can hardly compare to any thing but rounded branches of laurel, or some such foliage. This is crowned with a square projecting fillet, which reaches the central cornice dividing the two floors. Beyond the last pilaster of the niches, a single stone brings you to the angle of the building, which is covered from top to bottom with the running arabesque border, most delicately executed. On entering the building, the mind of every one must be fully satisfied that it was never constructed for, or dedicated to mere religious purposes. The arrangement is entirely adapted to the domestic residence of a great Hindu chieftain or Raja.

The whole building, within and without, was originally covered with a coat of very fine chunam, or lime, about one-sixth of an inch thick, of surprising tenacity.

CHÁNDI KÁLI BÉNING.

Káli Béning.

Pursuing the high road from the spot at which you leave it to visit the palace of *Káli Sári*, at the distance of about three furlongs and a half, a lofty, massy pile is seen, about one hundred yards off the road to the left. This ruin is of the same general form and appearance as the larger temples at *Chándi Séou* and *Lóro Jóngran*, but on a closer examination is found to be superior to the whole, in the delicate and minute correctness of execution of all its decorative parts. It is a cross, with the intermediate angles projected to give space to a large central apartment, which is entered from the east side only. The building is about seventy-two feet three inches in length, and the same in breadth. The walls are about thirty-five feet high; and the roof, which appears to have fallen in to the extent of five feet, about thirty more. Only one front or vestibule is perfect.

On the south face is seen a small door, five feet seven inches high, and three feet five inches and a half wide, situated in a deep niche, which also receives in the recess above the door a small figure of *Síta* (as the Sepoy called it) in a sitting posture. Beyond the door a small projection contains probably more various elaborate specimens of the best sculpture, than were to be found any where within a small compass, and on similar materials. A very large and well defined monster's head projects over the door, surrounded with innumerable devices of excellent workmanship. I know not how to describe them, nor the niche beneath, containing *Síta*, which amongst other accompaniments is supported by two small pilasters, the capitals of which are upheld by the small naked figures before described, under the generic term *munnook*. The central compartment of this southern limb (which is formed by the niche and door below and the gorgon head above) terminates at the top in a point, by a gradual elliptical slope upwards on both sides. These sides of the slope are filled, on either hand, with a succession of small naked *munnook* figures, all seated in various postures on the steps formed for their reception, along the edges of this ellipse, and closed by a similar one above.

On either side of the door-way is a small niche, three feet high and six inches wide, supported by small pilasters, and filled with rilievo figures of the fraternity of *Gópias* and their wives. That occupying the niche to the right, my Cicerone recognized to be *Krésna*. He was peculiarly happy to find *Síta* seated over the door, which he declared to be a decisive proof of the sense

sense and devotional excellence of the founders of this superb temple, which he very justly extolled, as far excelling in sculptural beauty and decorations any thing he had ever seen or heard of in India, or could possibly imagine had existence any where. This surprise and admiration at the superiority of the Javan architecture, sculpture, and statuary, over those of India, was manifest in every Sepoy who saw them. Nothing could equal the astonishment of the man who attended me throughout this survey at every thing he saw ; nor did he fail to draw a very degrading and natural contrast between the ancient Javans, as Hindus and artists, and their degenerate sons, with scarce a remnant of arts, science, or of any religion at all.

The arch of all the niches is surmounted with a very lofty and magnificent representation, in bas-relievo, of a grand pyramidal temple, on a small scale, though superior in size, and far more so in execution, to those at *Lóro Jóngran* or at *Bóro Bódo*. Beyond these niches to the angles of the building are a series of pilasters, rising to the cornice, which surmounts the whole face of each projecting vestibule. In the centre, just at the point of each niche, is a gorgon head of the usual aspect, which is surrounded by the lofty temples just described.

The exterior sides of the vestibules occupy an extent of eleven feet and a half, in the centre of which is a niche, much larger and deeper than those in the front, being about six feet high and two wide, and one deep in the clear, supported on either side by a real Hindu pilaster already described, and the top of the niche surmounted with the gorgon head and pyramidal temple, equally well known by description. Each of these niches was formerly occupied with solid statues, I imagine, of *Gopia*. On either side of these single niches are the same series of terminating pilasters (three in number), which occur also on the fronts of the vestibules, of which the centre one is a very magnificent running arabesque, from top to bottom ; the two others are plain, without any variation.

A very fine coat of stucco, of excellent quality, covers the whole exterior surface of the temple, and is made so to follow the most minute and laboured strokes of skill on the stone underneath it, as even considerably to add to their effect, particularly in concealing the junction of the stones. The walls are surmounted with a deep projecting double cornice. No principal image was found in the temple or vestibules.

REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT HALL OF AUDIENCE, &c. AT KÁLI BÉNING.

The temple which I have just described stands close to the north side of the village of *Káli Béning*, east of which is the river of that name; and as I had never before heard of any thing further in this quarter, I fancied my work was over. I was, however, most agreeably surprised, on being told by my Javan guides that there was something more to be seen directly south of the village behind us. We accordingly passed through it, and barely one hundred and fifty yards from the temple, in a high sugar-cane and palma christi plantation, we came suddenly on two pair of very magnificent gigantic porters, all facing eastwards, each having stood about twelve feet from the others. The pedestals of all these statues are nearly covered, or rather entirely sunk into the ground. The height of each figure, from the top of the pedestal, is five feet one inch and a half, and breadth at the shoulders three feet six inches. They are generally much better executed, defined, and consequently more marked and striking in their appearance, than those I had seen.* The countenance is much more marked and expressive, the nose more prominent and pointed, the eyebrows meeting in a formidable frown. The hair flows all round and down the back in large ringlets and curls, and on the ankles, instead of beads, are the small circular bells common in India, under the name of *googoor*. These figures are called *Gopolo*. Behind the second pair of porters, or west of them, is a heap of ruins of brick and mortar, which proved on examination to be the remains of an ancient hall of audience or state, originally standing on fourteen pillars, with a verandah all round it standing on twenty-two pillars. The porters guarded this building exactly in the centre of its eastern front: the nearest pair scarcely thirty feet distant from it. The greatest length of the building was east and west. The inner apartment over all gave forty-seven feet in length, including the pillars: the width of the hall was twenty-eight feet and a half in the same way. A verandah, of twelve feet and a half wide all round over the pillars, surrounded the hall.

It struck me forcibly, that the house at *Káli Sári* was formerly the residence of some great Hindu Raja of Java; the superb temple at *Káli Béning*, the place of his devotions and prayers; this hall, a little south of it, that of state or audience, perhaps also of recreation after his devotions.

Other

* See plate from subjects in stone found in central districts, No. 5.

Other ruins of brick-work, without any mixture of stone, were close by, and perhaps served as out-houses.

BÓRO BÓDO.

In the district of *Bóro*, in the province of *Kedú*, and near to the confluence of the rivers *Elo* and *Prága*, crowning a small hill, stands the temple of *Bóro Bódo*,* supposed by some to have been built in the sixth, and by others in the tenth century of the Javan era. It is a square stone building consisting of seven ranges of walls, each range decreasing as you ascend, till the building terminates in a kind of dome. It occupies the whole of the upper part of a conical hill, which appears to have been cut away so as to receive the walls and to accommodate itself to the figure of the whole structure. At the centre, resting on the very apex of the hill, is the dome before mentioned, of about fifty feet diameter; and in its present ruinous state, the upper part having fallen in, only about twenty feet high. This is surrounded by a triple circle of towers, in number seventy-two, each occupied by an image looking outwards, and all connected by a stone casing of the hill, which externally has the appearance of a roof.

Descending from thence, you pass on each side of the building by steps through five handsome gateways, conducting to five successive terraces, which surround the hill on every side. The walls which support these terraces are covered with the richest sculpture on both sides, but more particularly on the side which forms an interior wall to the terrace below, and are raised so as to form a parapet on the other side. In the exterior of these parapets, at equal distances, are niches, each containing a naked figure sitting cross-legged, and considerably larger than life;† the total number of which is not far short of four hundred. Above each niche is a little spire, another above each of the sides of the niche, and another upon the parapet between the sides of the neighbouring niches. The design is regular; the architectural and sculptural ornaments are profuse. The bas-reliefs represent a variety of scenes, apparently mythological, and executed with considerable taste and skill. The whole area occupied by this noble building is about six hundred and twenty feet either way.

The

* So termed by the people of the neighbouring villages. *Bóro* is the name of the district, *bódo* means ancient.

† These figures measure above three feet in height in a sitting posture and with the images found in the towers exactly resemble those in the small temples at *Chandi Séwu*. See plate from subjects in stone found in the central districts, No. 1.

The exterior line of the ground plan, though apparently a perfect square when viewed at a distance, is not exactly of that form, as the centre of each face, to a considerable extent, projects many feet, and so as to cover as much ground as the conical shape of the hill will admit: the same form is observed in each of the terraces.

The whole has the appearance of one solid building, and is about a hundred feet high, independently of the central spire of about twenty feet, which has fallen in. The interior consists almost entirely of the hill itself.*

Near the site of this majestic edifice was found a mutilated stone image of *Brahma*,† and at no great distance, situated within a few yards of the confluence of the rivers *Elo* and *Prdga*, are the remains of several very beautifully executed and interesting temples, in form and design corresponding with those in the neighbourhood of *Brambánan*. In niches and on the walls of these are designed in relief numerous figures with many arms, evidently of the Braminical order, most of them having their several attributes perfect. It is remarkable that at *Bóro Bódo* no figures of this description occur.

The image of the harpy (No. 1 of the annexed plate) was taken from the temple at *Bóro Bódo* and brought to England: it is of stone, in length about twenty inches, and exceedingly well executed. The other subjects in this plate were not found in this neighbourhood. No. 2 is a stone box about a foot square, containing a small golden *lingam*: it was recently dug up near *Málang* by a peasant, who was levelling the ground for a cooking place. No. 3 and 4 are representations of ornamented stone water-spouts, collected in the vicinity of *Pakalung'an*. No. 5 is an ornamental corner stone, now lying among the ruins of *Majapáhit*, the figure carved upon which is nearly as large as life.

Dieng or Práhu. Next to *Bóro Bódo* in importance, and perhaps still more interesting, are the extensive ruins which are found on *Gúnung Dieng*, the supposed residence of the gods and demigods of antiquity.‡ This mountain, from its resemblance

* Drawings of the present and former state of this edifice, and illustrative of the sculptural ornaments by which it is distinguished, have been made, and have been long in the hands of the engraver.

† See Plate.

‡ Here, according to the tradition of the Javans, are to be found the ruins of the dwelling of *Arjuna*, *Gatut Kácha*, *Bíma*, *Derma Kasúma*, *Sa Déwa*, and other characters who figured in the *Bráta Yúdhá*, or war of the *Pándus*.

resemblance to the hull of a vessel, is also called *Gúnung Práhu*. It is situated northward and westward of the mountain *Sindóro*, which forms the boundary between *Kedú* and *Bányumas*, and terminates a range of hills running east from the mountain of *Tegál*. There are no less than twenty-nine different peaks of this mountain, or rather cluster of mountains, each of which has its peculiar name, and is remarkable for some peculiar production or natural phænomenon,

On a table-land about six hundred feet higher than the surrounding country, which is some thousand feet above the level of the sea, are found the remains of various temples, idols, and other sculpture, too numerous to be described in this place. A subject in stone having three faces, and another with four arms, having a ball or globe in one hand and a thunder-bolt in another, were the most conspicuous.*

The ascent from the country below to the table-land on which these temples stood is by four flights of stone steps, on four different sides of the hill, consisting of not less than one thousand steps each. The ascent from the southern side is now in many parts steep and rocky, and in some places almost inaccessible, but the traveller is much assisted by the dilapidated remains of the stone steps, which appear to be of the greatest antiquity. Time alone, indeed, cannot have so completely demolished a work, of which the materials were so durable and the construction so solid. The greatest part of this wonderful memorial of human industry lies buried under huge masses of rock and lava; and innumerable proofs are afforded of the mountain having, at some period since the formation of the steps, been in a state of violent eruption. Near the summit of one of the hills there is a crater of about half a mile diameter.

At no great distance from this crater, in a north-west direction, is situated a plain or table-land, surrounded on all sides but one by a ridge of mountains about a thousand feet above it. At some very remote period it was perhaps itself the crater of a vast volcano. On its border are the remains of four temples of stone, greatly dilapidated, but manifestly by the effect of some violent shock or concussion of the earth. The largest of them is about forty feet square: the walls are ten feet thick, and the height about thirty-five feet. The only apartment which it contains is not more than twenty feet square, and has only one entrance. The roof is arched to a point

* See plate from subjects in stone found near *Bóro Bódo* in *Kedú*.

point in the centre, about twenty feet high above the walls, so that the whole building was almost one solid mass of masonry, composed of the most durable cut stone, in blocks of from one to two feet long and about nine inches square. Yet these walls, so constructed, are rent to the bottom. It was particularly observable, that little or no injury had been done by vegetation, the climate being unfavourable to the *waringen*, whose roots are so destructive to the buildings of the lower regions. The entablatures of these buildings still exhibit specimens of delicate and very elegant sculpture. Several deep excavations are observed in the neighbourhood. These, it is said, were made by the natives, in search of gold utensils, images, and coins, many of which have, from time to time, been dug up here.

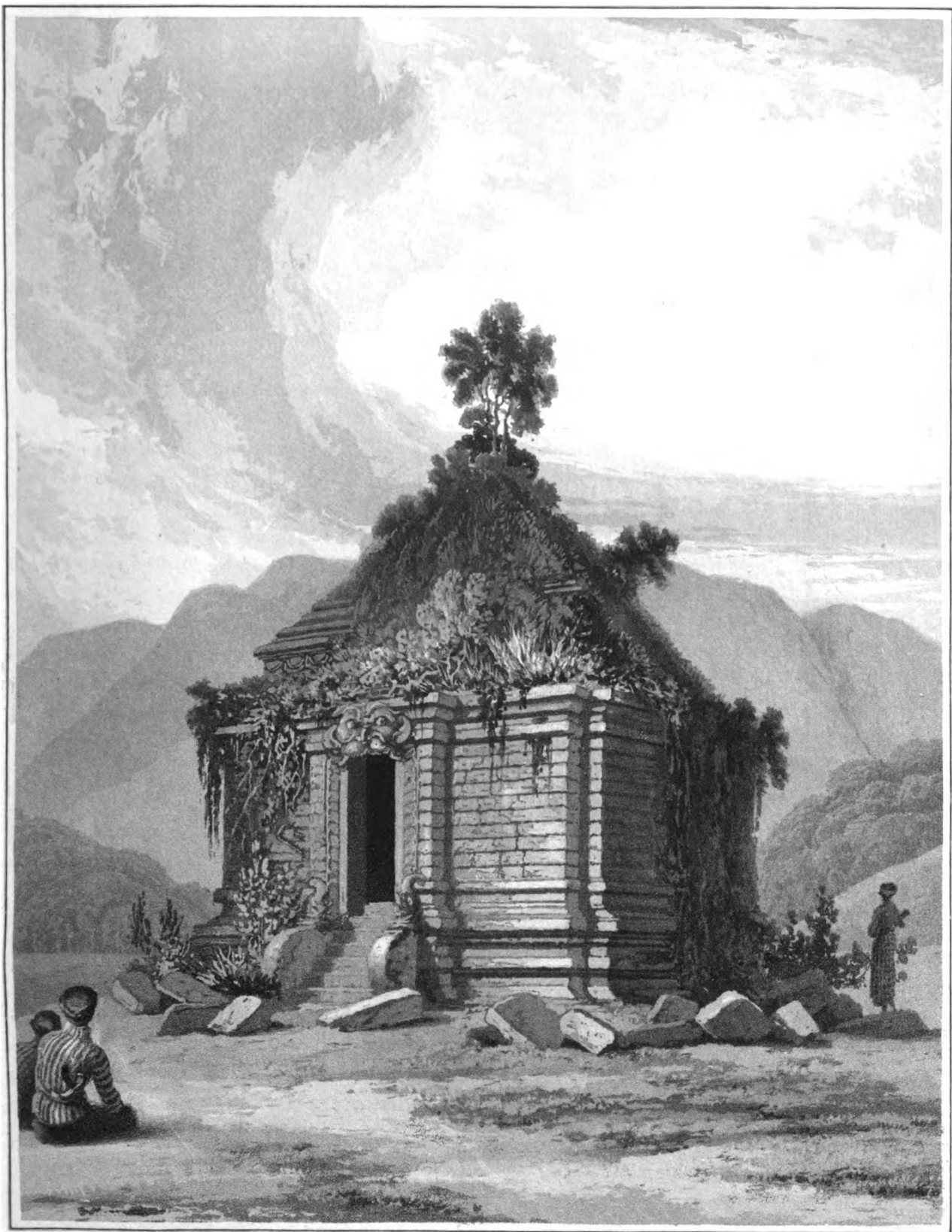
The whole of the plain is covered with scattered ruins and large fragments of hewn stone to a considerable distance. In the centre are four more temples, nearly similar to those before-mentioned, but in a much better state of preservation, the sculpture being in many places quite perfect. Numerous images of deities are scattered about.

On a more minute examination of this plain, traces of the site of nearly four hundred temples were discovered, having broad and extensive streets or roads running between them at right angles. The ground plan of these, as far as it could be ascertained, with sketches of the different images, ornaments, and temples, which distinguish this classic ground, have been made by Captain Baker, who devoted three weeks to the accomplishment of this interesting object. At present I have it only in my power to exhibit a drawing of one of the temples, in the state in which it was found in 1815, with the same temple restored to what it originally was.*

The whole of the country lying between *Gúnung Dieng* and *Brambánan*, in a line nearly crossing the central part of the island, abounds with ruins of temples, dilapidated images, and traces of Hinduism. Many of the villagers between *Blédran* and *Jétis*, in the road from *Bányumas* through *Kedú*, have availed themselves of the extensive remains to form the walls of their buildings. In the enclosures to several of the villages (which are here frequently walled in) are discovered large stones, some representing gorgon heads, others beautifully executed in relief, which had formed the frizes and cornices of temples, all regularly cut so as to be morticed together, but now heaped one upon another in the utmost confusion and disorder.

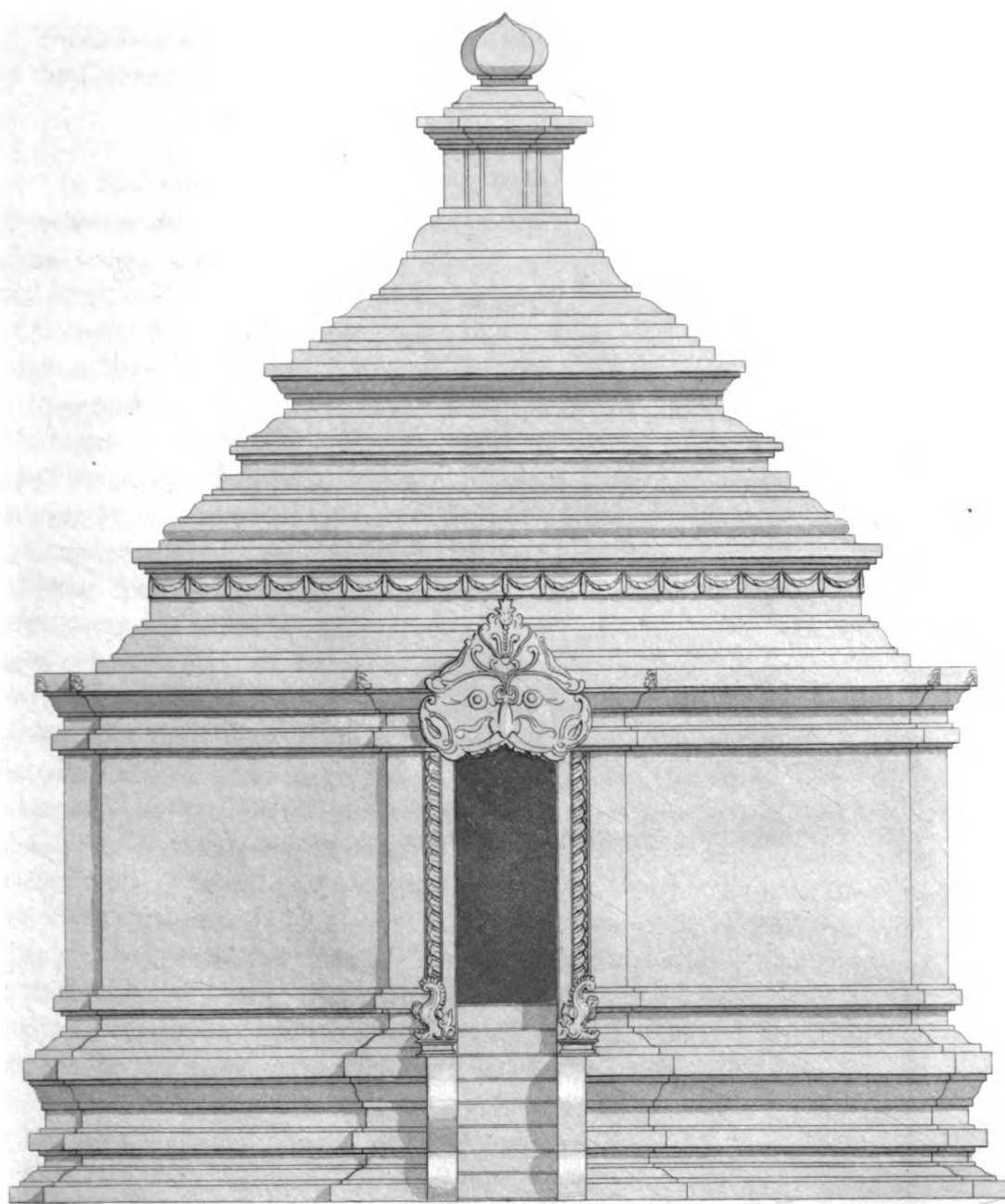
Along

* See Plates.



One of the Temples on the Mountain-Tieng, or Trahu

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Scale of  12 Feet

One of the Temples found on the Mountain Dieng or Prabu, restored to its original state.

Along the fields, and by the road side, between *Jétis* and *Mágelan*, are seen in ditches or elsewhere, many beautiful remains of sculpture, and among them many *yonis* and *lingams*, where they seem not only to be entirely disregarded by the natives but thrown on one side as if in the way.

The following is the account given by Dr. Horsfield of the ruins found in the Eastern Provinces of the native princes, in the year 1815.

KEDÍRI, &c.

“ In the districts of *Jagarága*, *Charúban*, *Ráwa*, *Kalángbret*, *Trengáli*, *Kedíri*, &c. *Pranarága*, and *Magetán*, these antiquities are dispersed solitary at occasional points, and consist principally of images or *réchas*. The remains of buildings, and of towns and cities, generally distinguished by the name of *Kóta-bedáh*, are also noticed ; but *Mádion*, *Kértasána*, *Kedíri*, and *Sreng’át*, contain very important and interesting antiquities.

In regarding them, the vicinity of the former capital of the princes of the house of *Majapáhit* strikingly offers itself for consideration ; and a traveller perceives them to increase in number, as he proceeds from the western to the eastern districts.

Commencing my notices from the westward, I have to point out in *Mádion* four monuments, or stones covered with inscriptions : these, with several pedestals and other remains of ancient buildings, have been collected and employed at *Mauspáti*, the capital of *Mádion*, lately established by *Ráden Ráng’ga*, the well known rebel of the *Yúgya-kerta* court. On the largest of these monuments the characters of the inscription are still in a great degree distinguishable, and these I have carefully taken off ; on the others, which are smaller, the characters, although completely perceivable, are too much obliterated by the decomposition and decay of the substance of the stone to afford a copy. Besides these inscriptions ; remains of buildings, pedestals, and *réchas* of different sizes, have also been collected from various parts of this province, and employed to decorate a well and bath near the capital. After a considerable interruption, which contains no remains at present, I discovered, in a direction almost due east from *Mauspáti*, in the district of *Anjóg*, a monument with an inscription in a more perfect state. In form this, as well as the others, resembles the common tomb-stones of our burial grounds, exceeding them only in size : its dimensions have been carefully taken. Four sides are

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covered

covered with characters ; two of these were in a state sufficiently preserved to be copied with only occasional deficiencies. This stone was placed near a *chândi*, of which the ruins only remain. It was two stories high, built of elegant bricks, according to the usual plan and distribution. In size, it nearly agrees with that of *Jâbung*, near *Probolingo*. It is obvious, that both the dimensions and the general plan of the numerous *chândis* found in these eastern districts, built of these materials, are similar ; at least they do not exhibit that variety, both in size and distribution, that is observed among the larger edifices built of stone.

Anjóg is connected in the east to *Kértasána*. In this province I found two monuments covered with inscriptions, a *kóta beddh*, or destroyed capital, and various *réchas*. The district of *Brébeg* has lately been separated from *Kértasána*. The newly-appointed *Tumúng'gung*, in clearing and levelling the ground for a dwelling and for a new capital, on the site of the village *Brébeg*, discovered, by following the indication of water oozing from the surface, in a slight concavity covered by a wild vegetation, the remains of a bath, constructed with neatness, and not without taste and art. The principal excavation, which appears to have been employed as a bath, is oblong, and about ten feet in length. Six small outlets or fountains pour the water into it, which was conducted from a rivulet flowing at some distance, by small canals cut of stone, but bedded in a foundation of brick. The fountains discharging the water are covered with sculpture in relief, tolerably executed : one of these is a female figure pouring small streams from the breasts. Adjoining to this bath are several other reservoirs of water, included in the same square, and receiving the supply by the same channels. Every thing is constructed massy of regular and elegant bricks. The present *Tumúng'gung* has collected, near this bath, many *réchas* and other antiquities from various parts of the district : among these was found one small inscription. Towards the foot of mount *Wílis*, in a southern direction from *Brébeg*, I visited, at the village *Ng'etos*, a *chândi* constructed of brick and still entire, with only partial dilapidation of the ornamental parts. It is on the whole very similar to the appearance exhibited by the remains of the *chândi* at *Anjóg*, and to the others constructed of bricks in the eastern districts above mentioned. Near this is a smaller *chândi*, of the same construction, in ruins, with various other remains of antiquity.

The

The environs of the capital of *Kediri* abound with antiquities of every kind ; but it is evident that here, more than at other places, great expense and labour has been bestowed to demolish the buildings and to mutilate the images. In all parts of the site of the present capital I noticed fragments covered with sculpture in relief, broken *réchas*, and regularly chiselled oblong stones, of that kind which was employed in the construction of the *chándis*, besides very extensive foundations, in brick, of walls, buildings, &c. I am further led to suppose, from the regularity and elegance of the materials employed, that a Mahometan temple and grave have been constructed almost entirely from an antient building demolished for the purpose, at the period of the introduction of the Mahometan religion. This temple is called *Asána Gedóng*, but none of the present inhabitants can give any information as to the period of its construction. As it is of Mahometan origin I took only a very slight view of it, to avoid the disagreeable gesticulations which the natives always exhibited on the approach of one of their sanctuaries ; and it is a very comfortable circumstance that a traveller is freely permitted to examine undisturbed, all those antiquities which are unequivocally derived from a period preceding the introduction of Mahometanism, or from what the natives call "*wong kúna, kápir, or buda.*"

I shall shortly enumerate the principal antiquities of *Kediri* which I visited, and only mention the names of those villages where the greatest number of *réchas* are dispersed. These are *Pápar, Kebo-gádung, Gadúngan,* and *Págot.*

The cave of *Séla-mángleng* is situated about two miles in a western direction from the capital, at the foot of the hill *Klótok*, an appendage to the large mountain of *Wilis* : it consists of four small apartments cut into the solid rock composing the hill, on a very gentle eminence. The apartments are adjoining to each other, forming a regular series, which stretches from north to south. The two middle apartments, which are the largest, have each an entrance from without, while those at the extremity communicate by an interior door, each with the apartment next to it. They differ but little in size. Their form is square or oblong ; the largest is less than twenty feet in length. The walls of the two principal apartments are covered with sculpture, and various platforms and projections indicate the places of devotion or penance. Several *réchas* now arranged in the avenue leading to the cave, as well as the sculpture covering the walls of the apartments within, are handsomely worked ; but the external sculpture of the rock is

coarse, and the steps by which one ascends, which are cut out of the same general mass of rock, appear to have been made intentionally rude. Several niches for *réchas*, lamps, &c. are cut in various parts of the walls; a *lingam*, several reservoirs of water, and other figures, are arranged on the vestibule. Of an inscription on the external rock, one regular line, stretching from the door of the outer apartments to the northern extremity of the rock, is still discernible, but many of the characters are probably too much effaced to afford an explanation.

In an eastern direction from the capital of *Kediri*, the antiquities of *Séntul* and of *Prúdung* are the most remarkable. *Séntul* is situated near the district of *Tiga-wáangi*, in a forest, the condition of which indicates an undisturbed vegetation for many successive ages. The dimensions of the principal edifice, now remaining nearly entire, are comparatively inconsiderable, but the workmanship is executed in a style of elegance, equal to that of any antiquity found on the island. By the present inhabitants the building is denominated a *chúnkup*, which word, in as far as it admits of a precise translation, denotes a place of burial or a repository of the dead. It appears to resemble, in its general scheme, several of the other principal antiquities of Java, being a solid massy structure, without any internal apartment or chamber, as a *chándi*, but affording, on the summit, an extensive platform or place of devotion, to which one of the sides is appropriated to furnish an ascent, while the others are perpendicular. The access to the *chúnkup* was from the west. Not only the sides of the stairs, but the perpendicular walls of the building, are ornamented by entablatures, the internal divisions of which are covered by elegant sculpture, while the projections are carved into a great variety of forms, which can only be represented clearly by a drawing. A few images, removed from their original situation, are dispersed through different parts of the surrounding area, displaying an exquisite workmanship. On the summit remains an highly elegant reservoir of water of uncommon dimensions. The plan of this building is a nearly regular square, the sides of which have about thirty-six feet in length.

It contains in its foundation a subterraneous cell, to which the descent is by very narrow steps, leading from the south: this consists of three compartments, gradually decreasing in dimensions as they extend into the body of the building. The height of the cell does not permit a person to stand erect, and no vestiges indicate its former appropriation, whether as a place
of

of devotion or penance, or for the reception of the remains of the person to whose memory devotion was paid on the summit.

Near this *chúmkup* is a smaller building of the same kind, equally ornamented by handsome sculpture. The remaining bases of numerous walls shew the division of the surrounding court into many compartments, and the whole adjoining territory was included within a wall constructed of brick, of which I found the vestiges in various points, and numerous separate foundations and detached fragments of chiseled stone remain within the exterior wall in the confines of the *chúmkup*.

In proceeding from *Séntul*, in an eastern direction, to the extremity of the province of *Kediri*, solitary remains of antiquity are occasionally found; and it is probable that these extend, without considerable interruption, towards the celebrated antiquities of *Mdlang*. Among these, *túgus* or landmarks are also observed.

The *chándi* of *Prúdung* is situated about eight miles south-west of *Séntul*. Though constructed entirely of brick, this edifice deserves particular notice. It exceeds in its dimensions and importance all other edifices built of the same materials that I have seen. Besides a principal apartment, the entrance to which is from the west, it contains in the east, the north, and the south, smaller apartments on the same floor, whose entrance corresponds to the niches usually observed in the walls. The projecting base containing the stairs has been destroyed, and one ascends at present to view the interior of the *chándi* by a ladder, the height of about twenty feet. The dimensions of the ornaments and figures on the sides correspond to the size of the building, and the sculpture is executed in a superior style. Following a southern direction, *réchas*, reservoirs of water, mortars, fragments of buildings and ornaments, are found at almost every village. Near the boundary, but within the province of *Srengát*, a *chándi* of brick, of the usual size, still remains entire near the village *Genéngan*.

The *réchas* which have been accumulated at the capital of *Sreng'át* from the vicinity, indicate the condition of the antient establishments, as the general review of the antiquities found in this province, strongly points out that its former culture was very different from its present rudeness. Places which are now covered with almost impenetrable forests, like those surrounding the *chúmkup* of *Séntul*, the first appearance of which would indicate an undisturbed growth from the origin of vegetation, are found to conceal the most stupendous monuments of human art and labour. During various
botanical

botanical excursions which I made through this province, I discovered (or rather was led to them by the natives) the *chândi* of *Gedóg*, the antiquities at *Penátáran*, and various monuments covered with inscriptions, which I shall separately enumerate below.

The *chândi* of *Gedóg* is a structure in the usual style of brick, but executed with superior excellence, while much of the ornamental work is supplied of stone. Several of the sides are still entire, but the base of the entrance or steps has gradually separated. *Gedóg* is situated near *Blitar*, formerly a capital, but now reduced to a simple village. Here, also, interesting antiquities are found, among which the site of a deserted capital, with its walls and many stone pedestals, attract the notice of the traveller.

Proceeding in a nearly north-east direction, I visited the antiquities at *Penátáran*. These, if not of the first rank, must doubtless be considered as belonging to those of second importance and interest, both on account of extent and execution; but a complete and accurate description would require a detail too extensive for my present purpose. The greatest part of these antiquities is now in ruins. Their general plan indicates an appropriation both to purposes of devotion and habitation. They comprize an extensive area of an oblong form, which was surrounded by an external wall of which the foundations can be traced throughout, and the whole was divided into three compartments. The principal edifice is situated in the eastern compartment, and was only accessible after passing three separate gates, which are all discernible, although much decayed. They are individually guarded, as at *Chândi séwu* and *Sínga-sári*, by porters resting on their hams, while a knee is drawn up to support the hand clasping a club of proportionate size. The principal gate, in antient times probably the only entrance, is of huge dimensions and guarded by porters of gigantic size. This led to the first subdivision of the whole area, in which two elevated plains, of an oblong form, confined by walls rising above the surrounding territory, and in all probability the floors of former places of dwelling, are the most interesting objects that now remain.

One of these plains extends to the north-east extremity, having been in contact with the external wall, as appears from its relative situation to the gate, and to the foundations that still exist; this is of great dimensions: the other inclines more to the middle of this compartment, and is somewhat less in extent. Both exhibit the appearance of having supported a building, and are elevated at present about three feet above the level of the surrounding forest,

forest, while the same depth is concealed by a layer of vegetable mould, accumulated during many successive ages. The sides of the smaller plain are covered with elegant sculpture in relief, the detail of the design of which would alone require a considerable time. Four entrances are indicated by as many flights of steps, the sides of which are elegantly decorated, and the pedestals still remaining at regular intervals along the confines, having the form of truncated pyramids, appear to shew that it was covered by a roof supported by wooden pillars, somewhat in the style of the *pasébans* of the present Javans. Similar pedestals are likewise placed in regular order along the sides of the large plain, which has the same number of entrances as the smaller, of which those in the north and south are guarded by porters of comparatively small stature.

The second compartment is less extensive than the western : a small *chândi* of excellent workmanship, built of stone, here attracts particular notice. The remains of various buildings, pedestals, and broken ornaments, are also observed, and it is probable that others are concealed by the forest and mould, which covers this compartment, which must be considered as the vestibule to the third or eastern division, containing the principal edifice : this of the various remains of the whole area deserves the most attention. It is indeed a surprising and a wonderful work : both the labour required in the construction and the art displayed in the decoration are incalculable. The general base is a large square, but each of the sides has a particular projection in the middle, the largest being in the west where the ascents are placed, by which the outline exhibits twelve angles. It belongs to the same class of buildings as that at *Séntul*, containing no chamber or vacancy within, but exhibiting a solid mass, highly decorated at the sides, and affording externally places of devotion. It consists of three different compartments, successively of smaller dimensions. Two pair of steps, one to the north, the other to the south of the most projecting part of the western side, lead to the area furnished by the lower compartment, the form of which agrees with the general base. From the middle of the most projecting part of the western side of this area, a single flight of steps conducts to the second, and is immediately continued to the third area on the summit of the whole building. The second compartment does not agree in form with the general base, but by means of the diverging of the sides in a direction opposite to the most projecting parts of the lower area, it furnishes in the west a plain before the steps, and in the north, the south, and the east, extensive areas or squares, which

which were probably destined for particular worship. By the form of the second compartment the second area is likewise modified ; but to demonstrate this a plan would be required ; and I shall only add, that the upper area was a regular square, but as appears from the remains of various foundations, subdivided into partitions.

Here the figure of *Bráma* (the *récha* with four faces) is placed alone, of a workmanship and finish superlatively excellent. It is to be remarked in this place, that besides this, only one image is found on this structure, attached to the walls of the second compartment, facing the smaller area on the base, from which it appears to have been worshipped. I shall not enter into a detail of the sculpture which covers all the sides of the three compartments : its diversity far exceeds the bounds of my examination or description. In the intelligent visitor it excites astonishment, and displays a degree of art and of taste, equal, as far as my opportunities for observation have extended, to that of any of the other remains of antiquity found on Java.

In clearing up part of the rubbish that surrounded the southern sides of this edifice, I was fortunate enough to discover a monument covered with an inscription of the usual size and form ; but the characters have suffered much from time.

Of other antiquities which fell under my observation in the province of *Sreng'át*, I shall only mention those at *Semánding* and *Sangráhan*. These, from their semblance to the edifice at *Séntul*, appear to have contained the remains of the dead, and to have been employed to celebrate their memory. They are considered as *chúnkups* by the natives. Each has something particular in its structure and appropriation ; but I shall not extend these details. Various spots were mentioned by the inhabitants, which are now covered with a close forest, in which less considerable remains, *réchas*, &c. are found, and others are probably concealed or unknown. They existed also on the south side of the large river flowing from the east, a branch of the river of *Kediri* and *Surabáya*, in the tract of *Luddya*, celebrated at present only on account of the wildness of the territory. Among these I visited a monument covered with inscriptions in a highly preserved condition. In my botanical excursions through this and the neighbouring districts, I also met with various caverns and other remains, the retreat of *fakirs*, hermits, &c. to which the approach is difficult or painful : they are distinguished by the denomination of *Ber-tápa*.

I have

Proceeding further east, the ruins in the district of *Málang* next attract our attention. These I visited in 1815.

RUINS at SINGA SARI, &c. in the DISTRICT of MALANG.

We first proceeded from *Pasúruan* to *Ldwang*, mounting our horses at the ruins of a fort, which for some time withstood the Dutch arms on their first taking possession of these districts. Further on, between *Ldwang* and *Málang*, the scene of a famous battle fought at that time was pointed out to us. The family of the present regent were first appointed to the office for services rendered on that occasion. The road from *Pasúruan* to *Ldwang* lay principally through forests, in which we observed the *waringen* to predominate.

On the next morning we visited the ruins of *Singa Sári*, which are situated a few paces within the entrance of a teak forest, about four miles from *Ldwang*, and to the right of the high road leading to *Málang*.

The first object which attracted our attention was the ruins of a *chándi* or temple. It is a square building, having the entrance on the western side: its present height may be about thirty feet. Over the entrance is an enormous gorgon head, and a similar ornament appears originally to have been placed on each of the other sides of the building, over the niches, which correspond with the entrance on the western side. In one of these niches we observed an image lying flat on the ground, with its head off; in another, the pedestal of an image, which we were informed had been taken away by Mr. Engelhard; and where the traces of a third niche appeared, the stones had been removed, and a deep hole dug, so as to disfigure, and in a great measure demolish, this part of the building. This was also attributed to Mr. Engelhard's agents.

On entering the *chándi*, to which we ascended by stones which had evidently been once placed as steps, we observed a very deep excavation, and a large square stone upset and thrown on one side. We ordered it to be filled up and the large stone replaced. There was a round hole passing completely through the centre of this stone, which, whether it had been an altar, the pedestal to some image, or a *yóni*, we could not ascertain.

Without the building, on part of the ruins which appeared to have been the lower terrace, we noticed two porters, with clubs in their hands, resting on the shoulder. The features were entirely defaced, and the images rude;

but we easily recognized their similarity to the porters at *Brambánan*. They were, however, not above three feet high.

The devices, ornaments, and general style of this temple are not very different from those of the great temple at *Brambánan*: the cornices and mouldings are no less rich and well executed. The external form of the building may differ, but the recess, or chamber within, seems on the same principle. There is no inlet for the light from above.

Proceeding a short distance further into the forest, we found several images of the Hindu mythology, in excellent preservation, and more highly executed than any we had previously seen in the island. In the centre, without protection from the weather, was the bull *Nándi*, quite perfect, with the exception of the horns, one of which was lying by the side of it. This image is above five feet and a half long, in high preservation, and of excellent proportion and workmanship.*

Near the bull, and placed against a tree, is a magnificent *Brahma*.† The four heads are perfect, except that there is a mutilation about the nose. The figure is highly ornamented, and more richly dressed than is usual.

Not far off we noticed *Mahadéwa*,‡ known by his trident. On the stone from which this is cut in relief are several *Devanágari* characters.

Another stone, with a figure nearly similar, stood by it. A Hindu sepoy, who accompanied us, asserted that it represented a Bramin, but it was too mutilated for us to ascertain the point.

A car or chariot of *Súria*, or the sun, with seven horses, of which the heads were wanting, was the only other object of antiquity in this groupe. The horses are at full speed, with extended tails, and the square of the chariot seems to have once formed the pedestal of an image.

At the distance of about a hundred yards from this spot, we were conducted to a magnificent *Ganésa* of a colossal size,§ most beautifully executed, and in high preservation. The pedestal is surrounded by skulls, and skulls seem used not only as ear-rings, but as the decoration of every part to which they can be applied. The head and trunk are very correct imitations of nature. The figure appears to have stood on a platform of stone; and
from

* See plate from subjects in stone found near Singa Sari, No. 5.

† See the same plate, No. 1.

‡ See the same plate, No. 2.

§ See plate—the frontispiece to this volume.

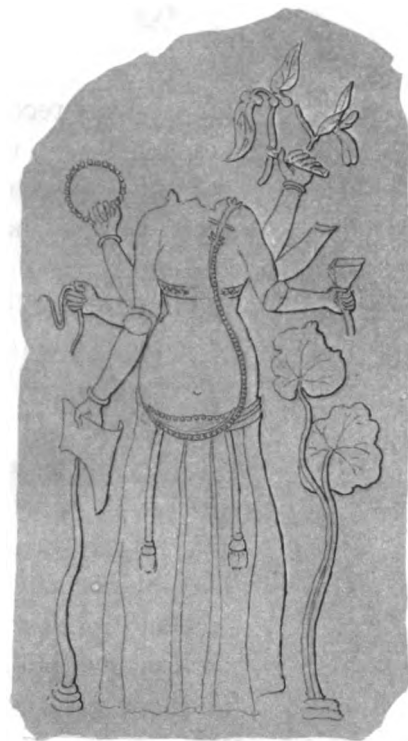
કુમવાપ્રતિ
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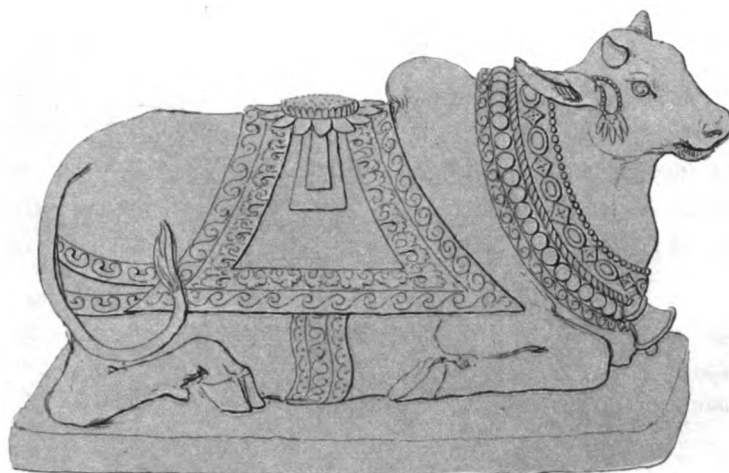
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*From Subjects in Stone found near Singa Sarai
in the district of Malabar.*

from the number of stones scattered, it is not improbable it may have been inclosed in a niche or temple.

Still further in the wood, at a short distance, we found another colossal statue, of the same stamp as the porters at *Brambánan*. This statue was lying on its face at the entrance of an elevated stone terrace: but the people having excavated and cleared the earth around, we were enabled distinctly to examine the face and front. It measures in length about twelve feet, breadth between the shoulders nine feet and a half, and at the base nine feet by five, and is cut from one solid stone. The figure is represented as sitting on its hams, with the hand resting on each knee, but no club, although it is not impossible it may have been broken off. The countenance is well expressed and the nose prominent; but this feature, as well as the mouth and chin, have suffered injury from partial mutilation.

The statue seems evidently to have fallen from the adjacent elevated terrace, which is about eighteen feet high in its present dilapidated state, and is built of stones, the upper ones being immense slabs of five feet by four, and three feet thick. A second figure of the same dimensions was afterwards found in the vicinity; these were no doubt porters who guarded the entrance to these temples.

Having visited all that could be traced in the vicinity of *Singa Sári*, we proceeded on to *Málang*, distant thirteen *palls* from *Láwang*, and in the evening we visited the ruins of *Súpit-urang*, usually called *Kótah Bédah*, or demolished fort, the site of the last establishment of the refugees from *Majapáhit*.

The wall of this fortification is of brick, and the foundation is traced without difficulty. We rode round it within side, and as far as we could calculate it could not measure less than two miles round. It is of an irregular figure, but in a position rendered remarkably strong by two rivers, which run their course round three-fourths of the wall, and then unite. The depth from the wall to the rivers is from fifty to a hundred feet, and in some places still more; in many parts the descent is nearly perpendicular. Where the rivers do not encircle the walls, a deep moat is cut from one river to the other, which is easily flooded by stopping the course of either river. It is about seventy-five feet wide and not less than fifty deep, even in its present state, filled up no doubt considerably, and in many parts cultivated.

ed. There appear to be several dwellings, if not villages, within the walls, and a good deal of cultivation, principally of tobacco.

The next morning we proceeded to visit the ruins at *Kédal* and *Jágu*, the former about seven miles, the latter nearly four from *Málang*, in a southeasterly direction.

At *Kédal* are the remains of a very beautiful temple of stone: its present height about thirty-five feet. The building is supported by a lion at each of the four cornices, and one on each side of the steps of the entrance. In the centre of each of the lower departments, between the lions, are figures in relief upon the wall. The mouldings and sculpture on this temple are in the same style as those of *Brambánan* and *Bóro Bódo*, but of still greater beauty. The building is surrounded by a square wall, and in the front is a raised terrace. The chamber appears to be of the same form as most of the temples in Java. Over the entrance is an immense gorgon head, and in the chamber itself a deep hole.

There are no Hindu images or other traces of Hindu mythology, except what may be afforded by the lions, and the figures in relief above mentioned. These represent the same principal figure, but with different attributes. On one side three immense serpents entwine over the head, the tail of one of them evidently held in the right hand; on another a water-pot, with a serpent's head attached to it, is on the head of the figure; and on the other there is a female figure with a serpent, the female reclining over the head.

This temple is just within the skirts of a forest.

At *Jágu*, also, we found the ruins a few yards within a forest, but these appeared to have been more extensive than the preceding.

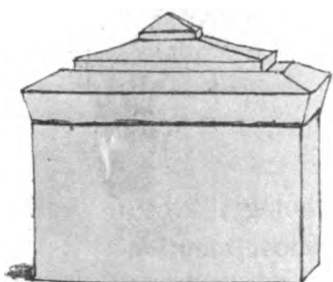
The base of the principal building is much larger than any of the temples we visited in the eastern part of the island, and there appeared to have been originally two or three terraces rising one above the other to the height of thirty feet. The form of the entrance still appears, but the roof, sides, and back part of the building, have entirely given way. Behind the ruin, and apparently in the same spot on which it originally fell, lies a dilapidated image of a Hindu deity.* The pedestal of this image is perfect, and lies near it. The head had been carried to *Málang* some years ago by a Dutchman.† On the back stone we observed an inscription, evidently in the *Devandgari* character, and which the Sepoy who accompanied us declared to

* See plate from subjects in stone found near Singa Sari, No. 3.

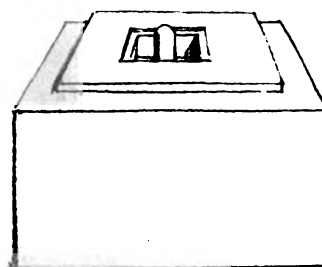
† Ditto, No. 4.



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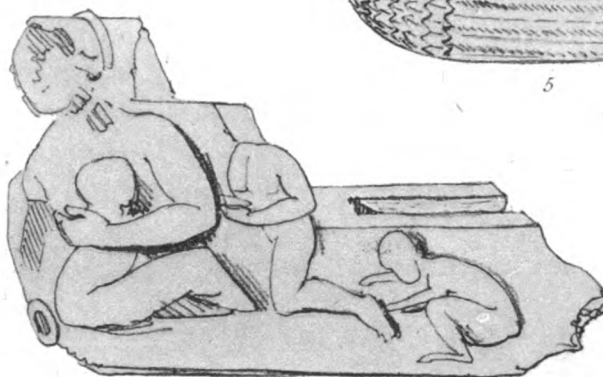
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From Subjects in Stone.

to be Sanscrit. The characters on each side were extremely distinct, but those at the back of the head of the figure were defaced.

This building is most richly ornamented with carved work, and various devices in relief are cut in the first, second, and third stories. One of these relievos represents a battle between an army of apparently polished people and an army of *Rasákṣa*. The figures are very rudely carved and disproportioned, but in general richness of effect may be compared to the style of the ornaments at *Bóro Bódo*. There are a variety of processions and achievements represented in different parts, but no where could we observe any image or particular object of devotion. Along the cornices, which are most splendidly rich, we noticed birds and beasts of various descriptions interwoven. In one part a palm tree between two lambs approaching each other, in another a perfect boar, apparently led to the sacrifice.

At a short distance from this principal building, say fifty yards, stands the remains of what would appear to have been an elevated terrace of about twelve feet high. The ascent is on one side, by regular stone steps, still perfect.

Previously to leaving *Málang* we took sketches of two images brought in from the fort, and also of the image of a man, peculiar from the manner in which the hair was tied. At *Málang*, also, I received from the *Tumúng'gung* a small square stone box, containing a golden *lingam*; this had been discovered three months before, about a cubit under ground, by a peasant, while digging for stones to build his cooking place. The *lingam* had originally two very small red stones within it, something like rubies: one of them was lost before it was delivered to me, the other by the party examining it.*

TEMPLES AT SÚKU.

The remains of antiquity still existing at *Súku*, though not to be compared with those at *Brambánan* and *Bóro Bódo* in extent and magnificence, seem to claim a peculiar interest, on account of the indication they afford of a different form of worship. These ruins were not known to Europeans until a short time previous to my visit to the central districts, in May 1815. When I visited them, the native inhabitants of *Súra-kérta* were also ignorant of their existence, and we are indebted for the discovery to the British resident at that court, Major Martin Johnson.

They

* See plate from subjects in stone, No. 2.

They lie in an eastern direction from *Súra-kértá*, and are distant from that capital about twenty-six English miles, being situated on the summit of one of the smaller hills to be found on the base of the mountain *Láwu*. From *Súra-kértá* our road was a continued ascent, which increased as we approached the hills: the country most highly cultivated, and in the immediate vicinity of the hills, where the dry cultivation predominated, beautiful beyond description.

Súku is the name of the village to which the lands in the neighbourhood of these ruins are annexed; and we were not able to ascertain that they were designated by any other name, or that the term *Súku* had any immediate reference or application to the buildings.

The principal structure is a truncated pyramid, situated on the most elevated of three successive terraces.* The ruins of two obelisks, having the form of the section of a pyramid, are also observable in the vicinity of the principal building, and on each side of the western front appear several piles of ruinous buildings and sculpture. The length of the terraces is about one hundred and fifty-seven feet; the depth of the first, eighty feet; of the second, thirty; and of the highest, one hundred and thirty feet.

The approach is from the west, through three porches or gateways, of which the outermost alone is now standing; but enough remains of the second and third to indicate a similarity of construction. This porch is a building of about sixteen feet high, in tolerable preservation, of a pyramidal form. The entrance is seven feet and a half high, and about three feet wide; a gorgon head forms the key-stone of the arch. The ascent is first by seven, and shortly after by three steps; and in relief, on the centre of the flooring under the porch, is a representation of the male and female pudenda.

On the outer face of the porch several figures are sculptured in relief.† On the right side, the principal figure is that of a man of monstrous appearance devouring a child: to his right a dog sitting, the head wanting, and a bird of the stork kind near the root of a tree, on one of the branches of which a bird not unlike a dove or pigeon is perched; over the figure is a bird on the wing, either the hawk or eagle. Above the figure of a man with the tail of a writhing snake in his mouth, is another which appeared to us to be that of a sphynx; it is however represented as floating in the air, with the legs, arms, and tail extended. The tail is similar to that of the lizard species, and

* See vignette, page 1.

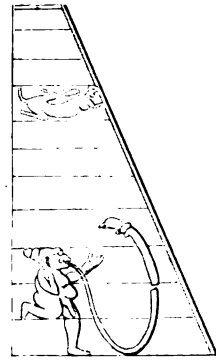
† See annexed plate, No 2.



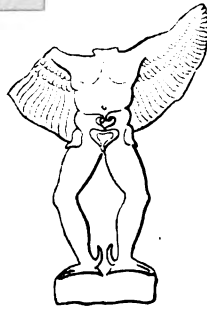
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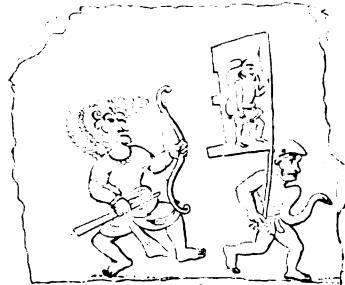
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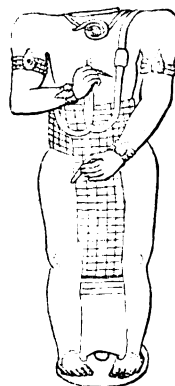
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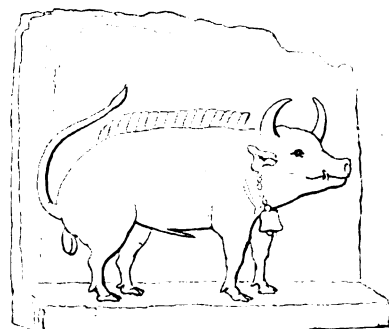
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From the ruins at Siku near the Mountain T'au.

and the hands appear to be webbed claws, but the body, limbs, and face, are human: the breasts distinguish it as female. Over this again is a small curling reptile, like a worm or small snake, reminding us of the asp.

On the north and on the south face of the gateway there is a colossal eagle with extended wings, holding in its talons an immense serpent, plaited in three folds, its head turned towards the eagle and ornamented with a coronet.

It was impossible to reflect on the design of these sculptures, without being forcibly struck with their reference to the ancient worship of Egypt. The form of the gateway itself, and of all the ruins within our view, was pyramidal. In the monster devouring the child we were reminded of *Typhon*; in the dog, of *Anoubis*; in the stork, of the *Ibis*: the tree, too, seemed to be the palm, by which the Egyptians designated the year; the pigeon, the hawk, the immense serpents, were all symbols of Egyptian worship.

Lying on the first terrace we observed several scattered stones, having various devices sculptured on them, some of human figures, one of a tiger wanting the head, which had been broken off, and several of elephants and oxen. On one we noticed the representation of a man on horseback, followed by five spearmen and a *pyong* bearer. We then ascended by five steps to the second terrace, on which were also some scattered ruins of buildings and sculpture. Ascending again three steps we came to the third terrace, when the principal building appeared in front, at the distance of about ninety feet. The ruins of several other temples and buildings also appeared in irregular heaps on each side of its front.

This building is on the centre of the terrace. Its base is a perfect square, of forty-three feet and a half to the side, decreasing in size at each successive layer of stones, so as to form steps to the height of nineteen feet: above this is a sort of cornice, four feet nine inches high. The roof is twenty-one feet two inches from north to south, and nineteen feet nine inches from east to west. In the centre of it we observed a part raised, of about a foot square, pierced by a small round hole. It had the appearance of being intended as a pedestal, or step, to some object which had been removed.

The sides of the pyramid face the cardinal points. The western side contains a flight of narrow steps. At the top, in the front of the building, we noticed two serpents, which appear to have been used for water-pipes; with this exception, the whole building was plain and unornamented by sacred emblems. The sides of the staircase are faced with flat stones.

The

The upper story or cornice is constructed with greater delicacy than the building generally. We were not able to ascertain whether there was any chamber within, and the point cannot be decided without material injury to the edifice. The eastern side seems to have suffered most from the effects of time.

Upon the ground on each side of the ascent is a large stone, in the shape of a tortoise, measuring not less than eight feet in length; the back flat, but the head well executed. A little advanced in front there is a third of the same description.

Near these, on the south side of the entrance, stand the remains of two temples, in one of which we discovered the ashes of fire recently kindled. The natives who attended informed us that the peasantry of the neighbouring villages were still in the habit of burning incense and kindling fire in this temple, and that when they suffered under or dreaded any misfortune, they made an offering of this nature in the hope of averting it. The building is about seven feet square, and on all sides various images are sculptured on it.

The other building, which is still further south, has a terrace in the centre, the steps ascending to which are still perfect. The building appears to retain nothing of its original pyramidal form, except at the south-east corner.

On different sides of this pile of building we noticed two inscriptions, each consisting of four characters. As they both agreed with various other inscriptions in this neighbourhood, except in the last character, which was different in all, we concluded that they were dates. To the north of the principal building, and almost contiguous to it, is an oblong structure, running east and west. On this there has evidently been a low terrace with a raised wall at the back. On the upper part of this terrace, and near the principal building, is a raised platform, from which rises an obelisk, somewhat similar to that noticed in the south, but of a much larger base, and ornamented with various devices on all sides. The spiral top is incomplete. Resting inclined upon the west front of the obelisk, is a statue, about four feet high and three feet broad.*

On each side of the terrace, which is narrow and long, we observed, both above and below, various devices cut in relief; also a stone vase for containing water, respecting which a tradition runs, that it could never be empty.

* See No. 7 of the plate, from the ruins of Suku.

empty. We also raised from the ground and took sketches of several slabs and stones in the vicinity, which had been thrown down on their faces. Of these one represents a horned boar.† On another is an elephant, tolerably well executed. In another the chief figure is represented striking off human heads.‡ On another there is a dog standing erect, and dressed like a man, with some buildings remarkable for the correctness of the perspective. On another is a representation of the monkey flag,§ the standard of *Arjuna*, and even used at the present day by the *Gladak* || establishment at *Sura-kérta*.

We discovered, nearly buried in the ground, two gigantic statues with human bodies and limbs, but winged from the arms like bats, and with spurs above the heel like those of a cock.¶ This figure occurs frequently in relief with some variation: sometimes with a fan tail, and its wings extended, so as almost to form a circle; ** in another the face appears devoid of flesh, and the figure is standing with one foot on an elephant and the other on a tortoise.††

On the lappet of the waistband of one of these colossal statues we noticed an inscription of several lines; but the most interesting and perfect was discovered on the back of the other, after we had with much difficulty raised it to an erect posture. This last inscription is in excellent preservation, and consists of lines, in each of which there are characters. The perfect state of this part of the stone must be attributed to its having been protected from the weather by its position along the ground. This inscription, as well as all the others which we discovered, are raised from the stone in relief, in the same character as that first noticed, which differs from most which had previously been discovered on the island.‡‡

We noticed particularly, as forming an exception to the sculptures in general, another figure with four hands. It has a coronet on the head and earrings, and from the back of the ear on each side appear to spring wings, which are half expanded over the back of each shoulder. The arms and hands were too mutilated to enable us to distinguish the attributes.

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H

A

† See No. 11, same plate. ‡ See No. 1, same plate. § See No. 5, same plate.

¶ An establishment consisting of a certain number of men and horses always kept in readiness for the public service.

¶ See No. 4, same plate. ** See No. 6, same plate. †† See No. 8, same plate.

‡‡ For a fac simile of one of these, see plate; others of the same kind were subsequently discovered at *Kediri* and farther east.

A little nearer to the north of the tortoises, in front of the principal building, stands a large erect statue,* apparently in its original position; at the back of which, on a scroll hanging from the waistband, is an inscription of several lines; a figure holding a double-headed trident in each hand and having three spikes on each elbow, rudely executed, and elsewhere a *phallus*, upwards of six feet long and not less than five in circumference. It had been broken in halves, but the two parts were easily brought together: round the upper part are four large balls of equal dimensions: along the urethra is an inscription in two lines, the letters being one above the other, and on the upper part of one of these lines is the representation of a *kris* blade, and two squares crossing each other just above the point, with a circle and other ornaments in the centre, so as to represent the sun; to the right of this is a representation of the moon in the first quarter; and further again to the right a small circle, representing a star: the whole in relief, very correctly executed, and in good preservation.

On one of the temples adjacent there are representations of a similar symbol cut in relief.

We observed several monstrous figures with clubs of different sizes. One in particular fronting the principal building, grinning most horribly, and two near the steps leading to the upper terrace from the south side.

Below the upper terrace, on the south side, we noticed the foundation of a building of an oblong shape, with three large slabs, on which were sculptured several objects which appeared much to interest the Javans. On one we observed a manufacturer of *kris* blades in the act of striking the steel. Above him are placed, as in his workshop, among several blades of different forms, a trident, a water-pot, a pair of shears, and something not very unlike Mercury's wand. On another stone is seen a man with the proboscis of an elephant, and in his hand a dog: on the third is a man blowing a Javan bellows.

The natives informed us, that the country people were in the habit of making offerings to these sculptures, which they highly esteemed, from a tradition that they represented the original Javan *túkang bési*, or workman in iron and steel.

The workmanship is ruder than that in the temples at *Brambánan*, *Bóro Bódo*, or *Malang*, and the worship must have been different.

Most

* See No. 10 of the same plate.

Most of the images which are not in relief have been decapitated, and the heads are not to be found ; but there still remains enough to enable a person well acquainted with heathen mythology, to decide on the classes to which they may generally be referred.

I could find no traditions regarding these temples ; but subsequent examination has enabled us to decide that the character found in the inscriptions is an ancient form of the Javan, and that the dates are, on one of the stones, 1361, and on the larger phallus, 1362.

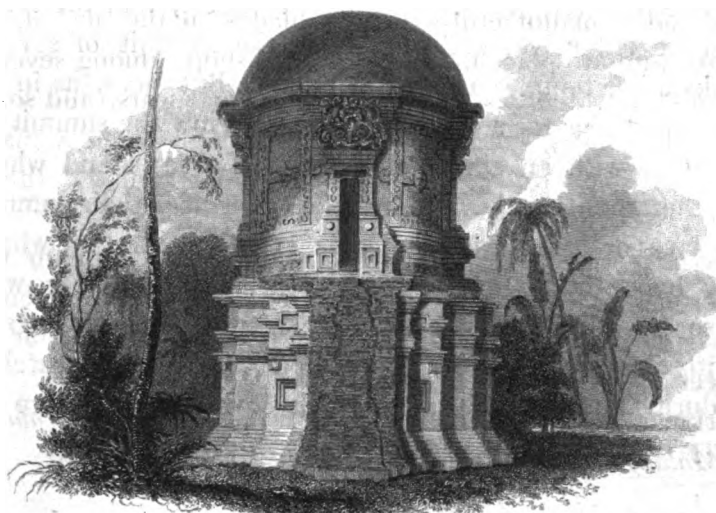
Besides the ruins of temples in brick noticed by Dr. Horsfield in the eastern provinces of the native princes, numerous buildings, constructed of similar materials, are found extending from the site of *Majapáhit* eastward as far as *Probolingo*, near which, a few yards off the high road, are situated two temples in brick represented in the vignettes. The larger temple may be about sixty feet high.

All the temples of this class (that is to say, constructed in brick, for they all vary in their style) were probably built during the latter years of the Hindu religion. Those constructed of stone must be referred to a much earlier period.

Near Buitenzorg, and also at *Récha Dómas*, a few miles further inland, both places adjacent to the site of the ancient capital of *Pajajáran*, are found several rude images in stone, and among them a figure with three faces (*trimúrti*). Images of the same kind, as well as casts in metal, are also

Temples in
brick at Jabang,
&c.

Antiquities
near Buitenzorg.



Engraved by J. M. M.

Western front of the larger Temple at Jabang near Probolingo.
1813.

also found in *Chéríbon*. The latter are particularly prized by the chiefs of *Teldga*, who are descended from the princes of *Pajádran*, and consider these relics as representations of their forefathers. In the possession of the present *Tumúng'gung* of *Telága* is an ancient manuscript written on Javan paper, and folded up in the manner of the manuscripts of Ava. The characters appear to be ancient Javan or *Káwi*, but ill written. This manuscript contains drawings of deities, of the signs of the Zodiac, and numerous other astronomical, or perhaps rather astrological devices.* Of the history of the manuscript nothing is known, further than that the *Tumúng'gung* and his family believe it to have come with the relics before-mentioned from *Pajádran*. A copy of it has been brought to England.

Ruins at Ung-
arang.

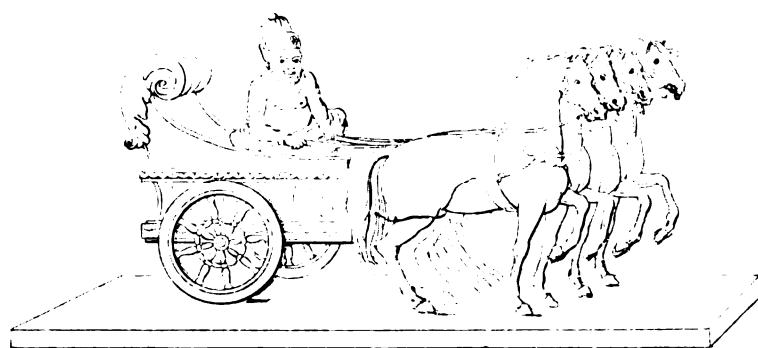
Besides the extensive remains of temples and other edifices already mentioned in the districts east of *Chéríbon*, where alone the antiquities deserve attention as works of art, there are to be found on the mountain of *Ung'arang* the ruins of several very beautifully executed temples in stone, with numerous dilapidated figures, and among them several chariots of *Súria*, or the sun. Most of them are sadly mutilated, but enough was left to authorize a sketch of their original design.†

The *Chándi Banyukúning* (yellow water), which are so called from their vicinity to the village of that name, are situated within a few yards of a small volcanic crater, which at the time I visited them was in many parts too hot to be trodden with safety. They appear to have been built on extensive terraces cut out of the mountain, and rising one above another at intervals of some hundred yards. The natives assert, that the temples were formerly far more extensive, and that near the summit of several of the adjoining peaks other temples are to be found. But here, as in most parts of Java, the mountains for a considerable way below the summit have been covered, for ages, with an almost impenetrable forest: and where this is not the case, the mountains have either been rent near their summit, or are covered with lava or ashes from volcanic eruptions, so that whatever may have formerly been the extent and grandeur of the edifices which once crowned these towering heights, they are at present either concealed or more frequently destroyed. Notwithstanding the diligent search made by the British during the short period of their stay on Java, there are doubtless many very interesting discoveries to be made.

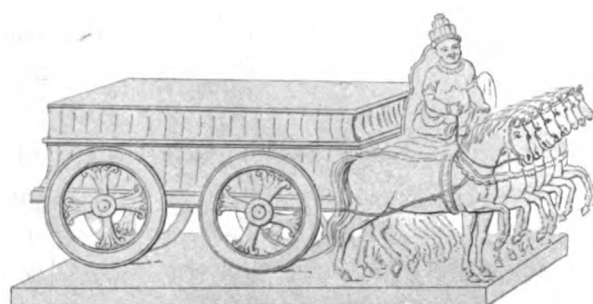
In

* For the signs of the Zodiac and extracts from this manuscript see *Astronomy*, vol. i.

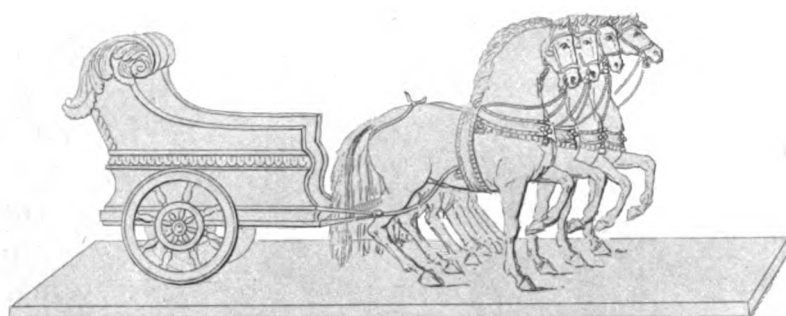
† See plate.



1

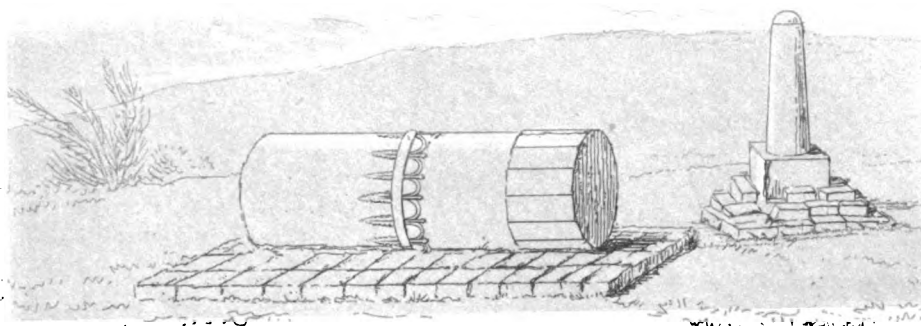


2



3

From Subjects in Stone found on the Mountain Ungarang.



Scale 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

*A Stone pillar called Tigu (the land mark) situated between
the districts of Koli-wungu and Kimarang*



DURGA,
called Sārajong'grang by the Modern Javans.
From a Subject in Stone brought from Brumbānan.



1



2



3

1 From a Subject in Stone found near Sing'a Sari,
and brought to England.

2 One of the heads brought from the Temple of Boro Bodo.

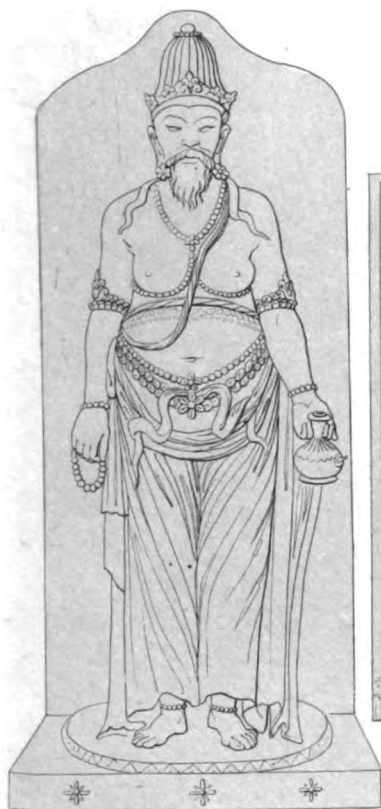
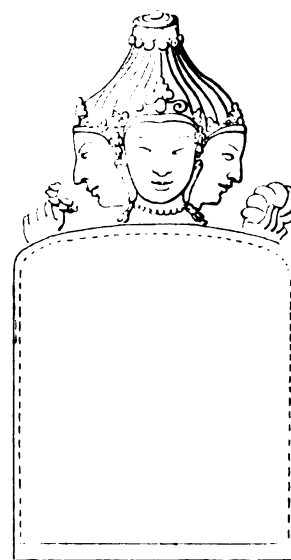
3 Profile of another head brought from thence.



1



2



3



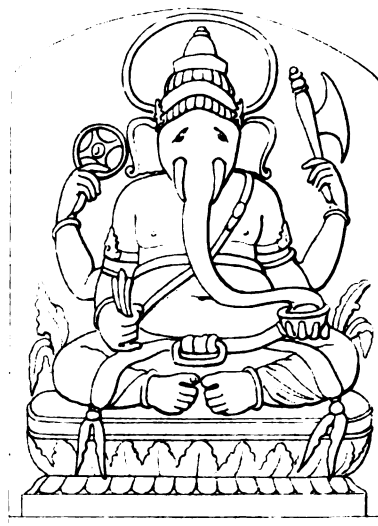
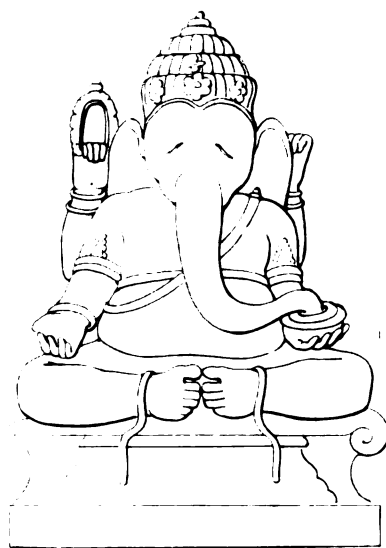
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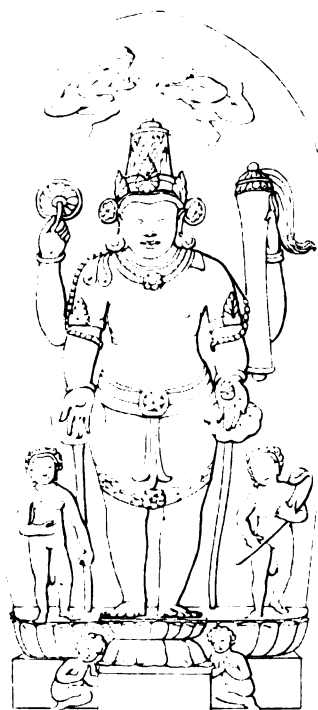


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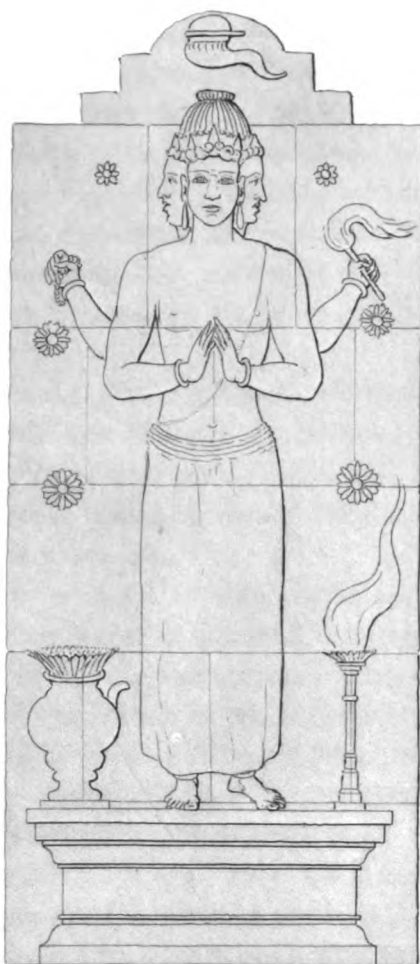


*From Subjects in Stone collected by the Chinese
and deposited in their Temple of Worship near Batavia*

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1



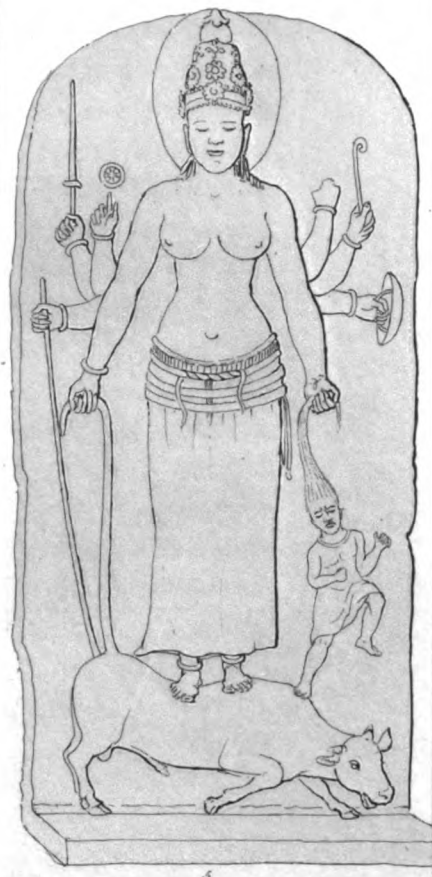
2



3



4



5

*From Subjects in Stone found in the vicinity of Bero Bero
in Kedu.*

In *Banyuwangi*, the most eastern province of the island, besides figures of Hindu deities, several others are to be found of extraordinary and grotesque appearance, which appear to represent the local deities of the island, and corresponding with those which are still worshipped on *Bali*. But whether they are to be considered as the deities of the Javans or *Bálans* is doubtful, as the *Bálans* long had possession of this province; and it is remarkable, that no such figures are to be found in the provinces further westward.

Images at Banyuwangi.

The traditions of the country concerning the former seats of government, enable us to trace at this day the site of *Médang Kamúlan*, *Jang'gála*, *Gegélang* or *Singa Sári*, *Dahá* or *Kediri*, *Pajajáran*, and *Majapáhit*, existing in remains of immense tanks, heaps of building materials, and other unequivocal vestiges of former cities.

Ancient capitals.

*Médang Kamúlan** was situated in the district of *Wirasába*, where in the centre of an extensive forest is pointed out the site of the *Setíngel*, distinguished by heaps of stones and bricks; and at no great distance from it are the walls and excavation of an extensive tank, several hundred feet in length and breadth. These ruins, of which little more can be said than that they are clearly discernible, are situated between *Penwadádos* and the most eastern of the volcanic wells alluded to in a former part of this work. The natives have a superstition, that the site of this ancient capital cannot be visited without some misfortune attaching to the party who undertook the visit. Those whom I had, with some difficulty, induced to accompany me to the spot, did not fail to assure me that I should lose my government within the year. As the event justified the prediction, it is probable that the superstition has rather gained ground than otherwise. Many Javans maintain, that *Brambánan* was the original of *Médang Kamúlan*; it is at least highly probable that it was once the seat of empire.

The site of *Jang'gála* is still pointed out in the district of that name in the division of *Surabáya*, and the country around is strewed with antiquities. The same may be said of *Sing'a Sári* and *Kediri*. At *Pajajáran*, a heap of stones is pointed out as the ruin of the *Setíngel*, and numerous lines crossing the country between rivers, attest the care with which this position was entrenched. They may be seen close by the road side, at a few hundred yards from the governor-general's country residence, and in many places they have been cut through to make a passage for the high road.

At

* See chapter on History.

Majapáhit.

At *Majapáhit*, in the district of *Wirasába*, the marks of former grandeur are more manifest. Here the walls of the tank, upwards of a thousand feet in length and not less than six hundred in breadth, are quite perfect. They are of burnt brick and about twelve feet high. The whole area of the tank, when I visited it, was one sheet of beautiful rice cultivation, and almost surrounded by a noble forest of teak.

A village adjacent is called *Tra Wúlan*, or *Tráng Wúlan* (the light of the moon): here we found the tomb of *Pútri Chámpa*. Proceeding through three regular squares, each enclosed with a wall, and in each of which were erected several *pendápas* or sheds, we came to the interior on ascending a few steps. On the right side of this enclosure, and elevated a few feet, was the tomb of the princess and her nurse; the tomb being in the Mahometan style, and having upon it, in ancient Javan characters, the date 1320, perfectly distinct and in relief. On the other side are the tombs of *Kidi Tumúng'gung Jáya Báya*, *Den Mas*, and nine other chiefs whose names are mentioned. The tomb is religiously guarded by several priests.

The ruins of the palace and several gateways of burnt brick are to be seen; but the whole country, for many miles, is thickly covered with a stately teak forest, which appears to have been the growth of ages, so that it is difficult to trace the outline of this former capital. Ruins of temples, mostly executed in brick, are scattered about the country for many miles, and attest the extent and grandeur of this "pride of Java."



One of the Gateways at Majapáhit.

I observed near the former site of *Majapáhit* two images of *Ganésa*, and some other mutilated deities of the Hindu mythology. Near the tank was the figure represented in one of the plates,* partly human and partly of the form of a bird, and a distorted figure, which the Javans called *Ménak Jíng'ga*; but in general the vicinity of *Majapáhit* is remarkable for the absence of any representations of the Hindu deities. The temples are beautifully decorated with representations of flowers, and other peculiar ornaments, which it would be difficult to describe.

The only collection which appears to have been made by Europeans of these interesting remains of antiquity, previously to the establishment of the British government in 1811, was by Mr. Engelhard, formerly governor of *Semárang*. In the garden of the residency at that station, several very beautiful subjects in stone were arranged, brought in from different parts of the country. Of them, and of several others, which appear to have been brought into some of the native villages from the vicinity of the different temples, drawings have been taken, and the representations of *Ganésa*† and *Dúrگا*‡ (called *Lora Jóngran*), both from subjects as large as life, wrought in close grained stone, will serve to convey some notion of the beauty and delicacy with which they are executed.

Collections of
antiquities.

I shall conclude this very general and imperfect account of the remains of sculpture on Java, by referring the reader to the annexed plate, containing representations of several subjects in stone, collected and arranged in the Chinese temple of worship in the neighbourhood of Batavia. The period at which they were collected is not known, and the subjects in general are not so well executed as those found in the eastern parts of the island; but it is remarkable, that the Chinese, whose form of worship is at present so different from that of the Hindus (however similar it may have been formerly) should in a foreign land thus prize and appreciate the idols of a people whom they affect to hold in contempt.§

Another plate annexed exhibits several subjects in stone, collected from the vicinity of *Bóro Bódo* in *Kedú*. The originals are as large as life, and the sculpture and ornaments are executed with great skill. No. 2 is an image with three heads (or *trimúrti*), similar to one on *Gúnung Dieng*. No. 3 is a mutilated image of *Bráhma*, having four faces: this was found in a field, within

* See plate from subjects in stone, No. 5. † See frontispiece to the second volume.

‡ See plate from a subject in stone brought from *Brambánan*.

§ See plate.

within a few hundred yards of the great temple of *Bóro Bódo*. The image No. 4 also occurs on *Gúnung Práhu*.

Casts in metal. The casts in metal which have been discovered in the central districts of Java are numerous. The subjects represented in the plates annexed, were selected from a collection of about a hundred brought by me to this country. They had most of them been found at different times near the ruins of the temples, and preserved in the families of the petty chiefs. I am indebted to Mr. Lawrence, the resident of *Kedú*, for many of them, which were brought in to him by the natives, on its being generally known that subjects of the kind were interesting to the British authorities.

These casts are generally of copper, sometimes of brass, and rarely of silver. The majority and best executed were found in the vicinity of *Gúnung Dieng*; and it is asserted that formerly many gold casts, of a similar description, were discovered, which have been melted down. The village of *Káli Béber*, situated at the foot of the mountain, is said from time immemorial to have paid its annual rent, amounting to upwards of a thousand dollars, in gold, procured by melting down the relics of antiquity discovered in the vicinity; but for some years past, no more golden images being found, the rents are paid in the coin of the country.

Among the casts which are now exhibited, will be observed two images of *Bráhma*; one with eight arms, standing upon a male and female figure; the other with four, on a pedestal surmounted by the lotus, having a fragment of the goose in front. The former, in particular, is most beautifully executed.

The casts vary from three to six inches in height, and abound in a variety of delicate ornaments, which it has not been attempted to represent in the plates.

Zodiacal cups. Several copper cups, varying from three to five inches in diameter, and having the signs of the zodiac and other designs represented upon them in relief, have likewise been discovered in different parts of the island. A fac simile (reduced) of them is given in the annexed plate.

As the Javans of the present day attach no particular designation to the different deities, except that of *Gána* and other terms to *Ganésa*, and that of *Lóro Jóngran* to *Dúrگا*, I have not thought it necessary to attach to all the representations the names which some of them may bear in the Hindu mythology of continental India. Many of them do not occur in Moor's Pantheon :





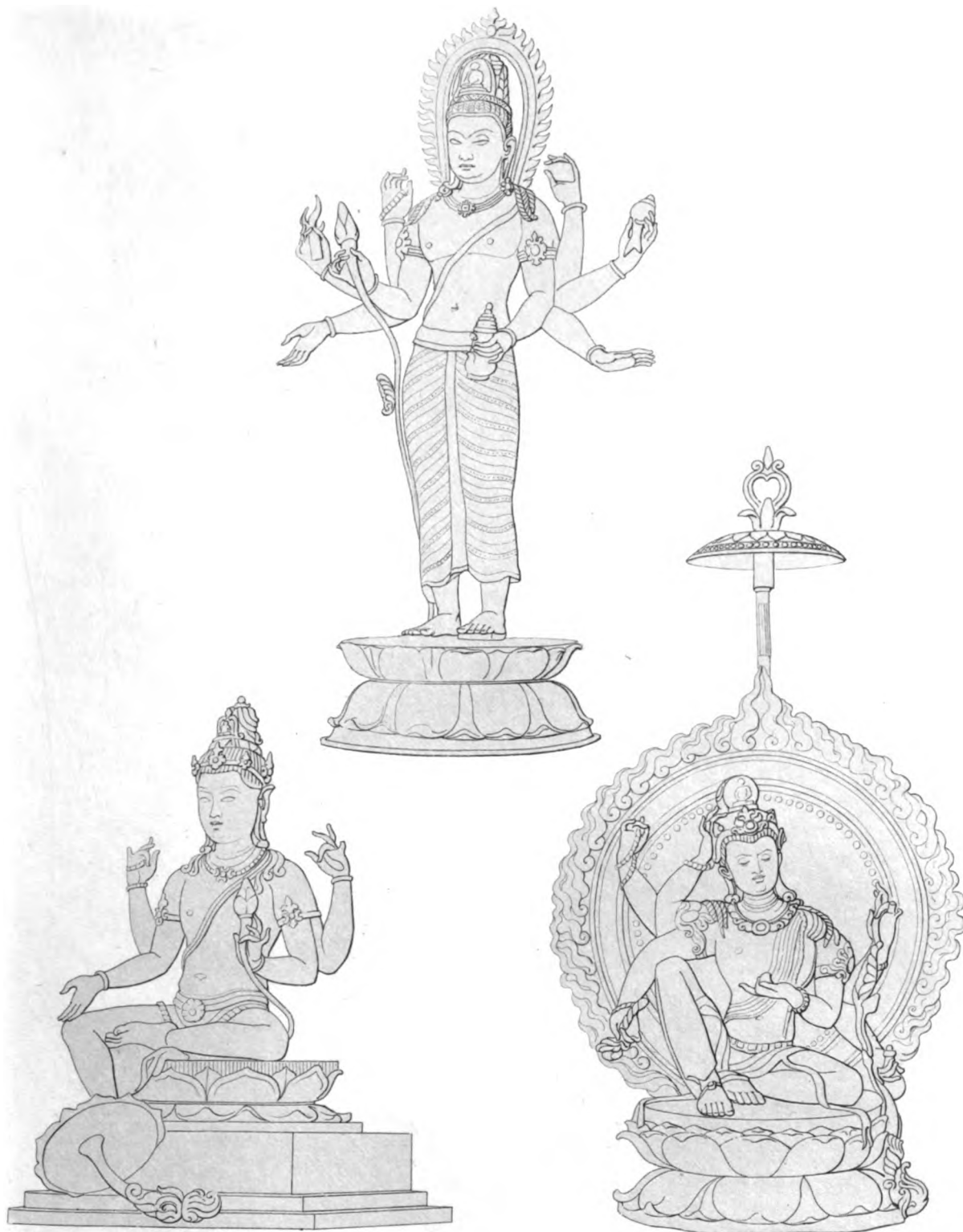
*From Casts in Copper &c. found
in the district of Kedu.*

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From Casts in Metal found in India

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*From Casts in Metal found near the ruins
at Brambanan and in the Mountain Dieng or Prah.*

London: Published by Black, Parbury & Allen, Ludlowhall Street 1827.



*From Casts in Metal found in Kedi and near the Ruins of
Brambanan and on the Mountain Dieng or Prahla*



*From Casts in copper found in the
vicinity of the Mountain Pien-pa-t'ang.*





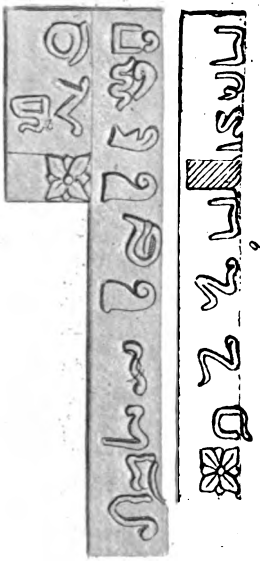
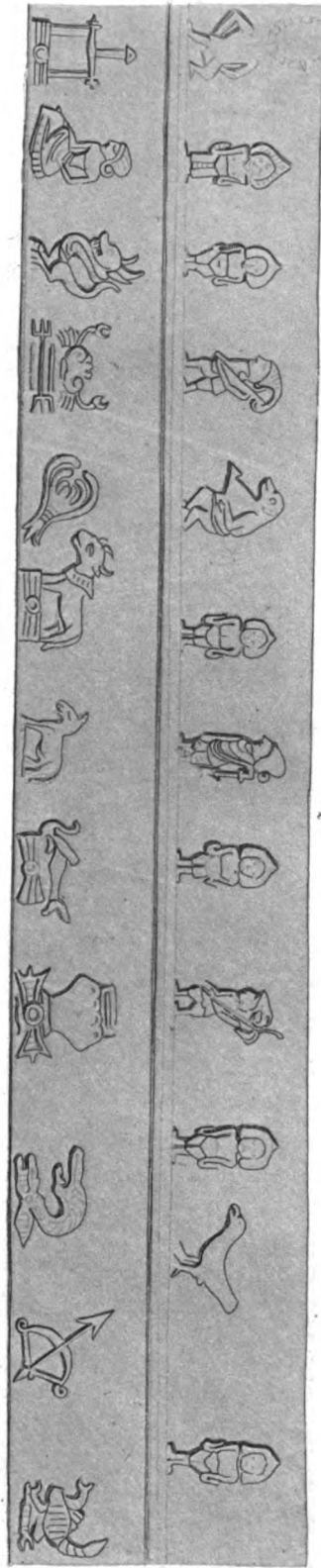
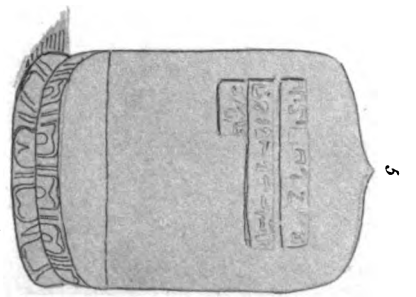
Brahma



Brahma

*From Casts in Metal found in the vicinity
of the Mountain Dzung or Pashu.*

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3

2

5

2

4

1 The figures represented round it

2 The figures represented round it

3 The figures represented round it

4 The figures represented round it



From Casts in Brass &c. found in the District of Noddu.

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Pantheon : some are decidedly Braminical, others Budh, and some it is difficult to class under either head.

A variety of bells, tripods, and ornaments of various descriptions, occur in casts of metal, and form part of the collection brought to England. These are of a small size, seldom exceeding a few inches in length, although bells sometimes occur much larger ; several of them are represented in one of the annexed plates.

The inscriptions engraved on stone, and in characters no longer understood by the people of the country, are innumerable : similar inscriptions engraved on copper have also been found in particular districts. The whole may be classed under the following heads :

Ancient
inscriptions.

1. Inscriptions in the ancient *Devanágari* character of continental India.
2. Inscriptions in characters which appear to have some connection with the modern Javan, and were probably the characters used by the people of *Súnda*.

3. Inscriptions in various characters, not appearing to have any immediate connection with either the *Devanágari* or the Javan characters, and which it has not been practicable to decypher.

4. Inscriptions in the *Káwi* or ancient Javan character.

Of these the first seem to lay claim to the highest antiquity. The principal inscription of this kind, and indeed the only one of any length, is that found at *Brambánan*, and noticed by Colonel Mackenzie in his interesting account of the ruins of *Brambánan*, as a real Hindu *Sassanum*. The stone, which is now broken into six parts, was originally six feet nine inches long and three feet six wide, in the shape of a tomb-stone, and the whole of one face is covered with characters, which appear to have been very well executed.

Fac-similes of this inscription having been brought to Europe, the characters were immediately recognised by Mr. Wilkins as an ancient form of the *Devanágari*, in use upon the continent of India probably about eight or nine centuries since. It is to be regretted, that from the constant exposure of the stone, and the fractures which it has received, the characters are in many parts effaced, so as to render it almost impossible to connect the sentences. No date can be discovered, nor any name which might afford a clue to the object or origin of the inscription. From such detached parts as are legible, it appears to be a record of some grant of honour or riches to the party whose praises it records. A specimen of a sentence from this

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inscription,

inscription, of the same size as the original, with the corresponding characters in the modern *Devanágari**, appears in the chapter on Language and Literature.

Similar characters, though apparently somewhat more modern, are found on several images at *Singa Sári*, transcripts of some of which will be seen in the plates to this work.

Of the second class are the inscriptions on the *Batu tulis*, or engraved stone, standing near the ruins of the ancient capital of *Pajajáran*, and those found at *Kwáli*, in the province of *Chéribon*, to which place it is related that some of the princes of *Pajajáran* fled on the overthrow of that capital by the Mahometans. The characters on these inscriptions appear very nearly to resemble each other. The stone at *Pajajáran*, as far as I could decypher it, with the assistance of the *Panambáhan* of *Súmenap*, appears to be a record in praise of a certain *Maharája*, whose name is not mentioned. One of these at *Kwáli*, a fac-simile of which is exhibited in the annexed plate, we were enabled to translate as follows.

“ The *Pandita* is able to check the evil course of men, by washing away
“ their evil inclinations, and he can shew them the right way, and prevent
“ covetousness and slander by his good advice. 1363.”

At *Kwáli* there are several other inscriptions in the same character, but in common with the whole of this class very rudely executed. Several of the characters and signs were found, on strict examination, to be on the same principle as the Javan.

Of the third class the reader will find a fac-simile on a reduced scale.†

But the inscriptions of the last of these classes are the most numerous, the best executed, in the highest state of preservation, and as they admit of translation, are of perhaps higher interest than the others. Of these some have been already noticed in Dr. Horsfield's account of the remains of antiquity in the vicinity of *Kediri* (formerly called *Dahd*); many have been found in the vicinity of the supposed site of the ancient capital of *Jang'gdla*, in the division of the modern *Surabáya*, and some at *Bátu*, near *Singa Sári*. These are invariably engraved on large flat stones, in the shape of tomb-stones, resting upon a kind of throne of lotus leaves.‡ Fac-similes of the whole of these have been brought to England, and several have been translated into English.

In

* See plate, Volume I.—Language.

† See plate of an inscription in the district of *Pakalongan*.

‡ See plate.

[illegible]

J. Lawrence Jones

The *Scinde* reduced from the original of an inscription on stone called *Bath* which found among the ruins of *Tajpur* in the District of *Bager* near *Bunderpore*.
 . Dufford date, 4/1/1916.

٤٢٣ ٧٨٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

In the collection of inscriptions at *Surabáya*, the following dates appear :

On a stone found near *Jang'gála*.....863.

On another found near the same place.....845.

On another from the *Kendang* hills.....865.

Several prior dates, as 116, 363, 647, 773, are mentioned in the body of these inscriptions, which seem to refer to historical events of preceding centuries ; but the dates above-mentioned, with some others, appear in the usual place to shew the actual date of the inscription itself.

The date of a similar inscription found in *Kedú* is 505, and of another stone found in the central districts 506 ; but it has not yet been ascertained what particular events these inscriptions record. The annexed translations from three of the stones collected at *Surabáya*, were made by Captain Davey at my request, with the assistance of the *Panambáhan* of *Súmenap*.*

Inscriptions in the same character have likewise been found on copper, very beautifully executed and in a high state of preservation. The date on one of these has been ascertained to be 735, and on another 865. I found several collected in the Museum of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia.†

The *Panambdhan* of *Sumenap* was able to read the latter without difficulty ; but finding them to be filled with terms of praise and devotion which he could not comprehend, it was not attempted to render a literal translation. One of the plates (No. 3), to which at my request he devoted particular attention, contains an invocation to *Sang yang Bráma* to favour and prosper the country of *Gegélang* (*Sínga Sári*), and to give assistance, by means of *Jáya Kátsang*, in repelling all evils and attacks, so that the country may become celebrated and flourishing.

The country of *Gegélang* (*Sínga Sári*) flourished in time of *Pányi*.

Another of these plates (No. 9.) contains an invocation of a similar nature, in favour of the country of *Dahá* (*Kediri*), which flourished at the same time.

In some of the eastern districts of the Native Provinces and at *Súku*, near the mountain *Ldwu*, inscriptions on stone occur in relief. Some of them occupy stones several feet high, and are written in well executed letters, above an inch square. The date of one of these is 1363. A fac simile of another of the same kind reduced, is given in the annexed plate.‡

I 2

The

* See Appendix I.

† See a fac-simile of one of them in the annexed plate.

‡ See plate of an ancient inscription at *Suku*.

The following is a translation of this inscription, as far as it could be rendered into modern Javan by the *Panambdhan* of *Súmenap*.

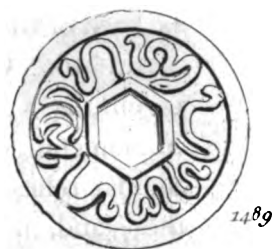
“ This is an advice to mankind, whose ignorance arises out of a covetous
 “ desire to obtain more than they possess. If mankind were not by their
 “ disposition inclined to be covetous of what others possess, and to scandal-
 “ ize each other, where would be the use of advice ; when they are receiving
 “ advice, they have a confidence in doing what is right, but afterwards they
 “ follow their natural inclinations. Therefore, oh ye men of the city, be
 “ advised by this, not to follow such dispositions, but to do what is required
 “ of you by the times and the customs of the country, and be not singular.”

In the present burial place at *Grésik* are the tombs of several of the early Mahometan missionaries, most of them of stone, bearing inscriptions with dates. That of *Sheik Mulána Ibrahim* is in marble, and in good preservation, having the date 1334 (409 years since). Here is also the tomb of *Mulána Mach'ribi*, who was antecedent to *Ibrahim*. This has however fallen to decay, and has no legible inscription.

The entrance to the cemetery is through several squares enclosed by walls and gateways, some of them very ancient, and in the same style of architecture as distinguishes those of *Majapáhit*. On the side of the gateway leading to the division in which are the most ancient tombs, is a small stone pillar with the date 1340 upon it in relief. Passing on to the division in which the family of the regents is interred, are also to be noticed many relics in stone, brought from some of the Hindu ruins. Among these is a gigantic toad or frog, and an oblong vessel of three feet long, having in relief the date 1246. On the side of the tomb of the great grandfather of the present regent, is a *Yóni*, said to have been brought from *Majapáhit*, and in this Mahometan sanctuary serving as a kneeling or resting place to the tomb. Similar relics are to be found in other burial places in the eastern part of the island, most of the chiefs priding themselves upon having some remnant of *Majapáhit*. At the residence of the regent of *Surabáya* are also collected several curious remains ; and in particular a large bath, excavated from a solid stone about six feet long.

Ancient coins.

In the central and eastern districts of Java, in the vicinity of the dilapidated temples, are found numerous ancient coins in brass and copper, exhibiting various subjects in relief, and invariably with a hole in the middle for the convenience of stringing them. Those which are represented in the annexed



annexed plate* are taken indiscriminately from a collection of upwards of a hundred brought to England, the dates annexed to each being determined by the *Chándra Sangkála*, as explained for each particular coin by the *Kiái Adipáti* of *Demák*. Thus the last, which has the date 1568, is explained as follows :

<i>Naga</i>	<i>hoba</i>	<i>wisaya</i>	<i>jalma</i>
Snakes	move	work	men
8	6	5	1

That is to say, "snakes are moving while men are working : " alluding to the two snakes which appear entwining together between and above the two men who are mastering an animal. The coin with the date 1489 bears a Javan inscription of *Pangéran Rátu*, the title by which a prince of Bantam, who reigned in that year, is recognized by the Javans.

The mode of determining these dates by the *Chándra Sangkála* appears however so uncertain and ill understood, that perhaps but little reliance is to be placed on it. I have, nevertheless, given them, in order to shew the notion of the Javans on the subject, and as it is not improbable they may be found useful in illustrating the early history of the country. Many of the coins not European or Indian, found in the Archipelago, as well as in China and Japan, have a hole in the centre. These coins seem to have been of home manufacture: the execution is rude ; but the figures, such as they are, in general well defined and clearly expressed. In the vicinity of the principal temples have been found small silver coins, about the size of a Madras pagoda, bearing the impression of a small cross and of some rude and unintelligible characters.

But perhaps the most striking and interesting vestige of antiquity which is to be found in the Eastern Seas, is the actual state of society in the island of *Báli*, whither the persecuted Hindus took refuge on the destruction of *Majapáhit*, and where the Hindu religion is still the established worship of the country. This interesting island has hitherto been but little explored by Europeans, and what we know of it is only sufficient to make us anxious to know more. I visited the island in 1815, and such particulars concerning it as the limits of the present work admit of, will be found in Appendix K.

In the course of the present work it has been my object to convey to the public, in as compressed a form as my time permitted, and without bias from previously conceived opinions or new theories, the information which I possessed.

* See plate, Ancient Coins, with their supposed dates.

I possessed. The antiquities of Java, however, afford such an ample and interesting subject for speculation, that I shall presume on the reader's desire for some opinion concerning their origin and purpose.

With respect to the remains of architectural grandeur and sculptural beauty which have been noticed, I shall simply observe, that it seems to be the general opinion of those most versed in Indian antiquities, that the large temple of *Bóro Bódo* (a corruption perhaps of the *Bára Búdha*, or the Great Budh), and several others, were sacred to the worship of *Budh*. The style and ornament of this temple are found much to resemble those of the great *Budh* temple at *Gai-ya*, on the continent of India; and it is probable that it may have been constructed by the same people, perhaps even by the same artists. The *Devandgari* characters on the inscription found at *Brambánan* are recognized by Mr. Wilkins to be such as were in use on continental India eight or nine hundred years ago. The date of several inscriptions in the ancient Javan characters, found in the central part of Java, is in the sixth century, supposed to be of the present Javan era, and the traditions of the Javans concerning the arrival of enlightened strangers, and an intimate connexion between Java and continental India, for the most part refer this intercourse to the sixth and three following centuries; that is to say, to the period of the empires of *Medang Kamúlan* and *Jáng'gala*.

Mahometanism having become the established religion in the year 1400 (A. D. 1475), all the great works of a pagan character must, of course, be referred to an earlier period.

The ruins at *Majapáhit* and its vicinity are distinguished by being principally, if not entirely, of burnt bricks, a circumstance which justifies us in assigning an anterior date to most of the edifices constructed of a different material. The date found on the ruins at *Súka*, and some few other places, may be an exception to this rule; but the sculpture of these is coarse and rude, compared to the magnificent remains in stone found elsewhere. On this account it is reasonable to conclude, that the arts at that period had considerably declined. The edifices and sculptures at *Sínga Súri* were probably executed in the eighth or ninth century, that being the period of the greatest splendour of this state; and as the style and decorations of the buildings, as well as the execution of the sculpture, appear very nearly to resemble those of *Brambánan*, *Bóro Bódo*, &c. it is probable that the whole were constructed about the same period, or within the same century, or at any rate between the sixth and ninth century of the Christian era.

From

From the extensive variety of temples and sculpture, as well as from that of the characters found in the ancient inscriptions, it is probable that Java has been colonized from different parts of the continent of Asia.

The Buddhist religion is by many deemed of higher antiquity than what is now called the Braminical; and it seems generally admitted, that the followers of *Budh* were driven by the Bramins to the extremes of Asia and the islands adjacent. The Jains and Budhists had probably the same worship originally, from which the Bramins or priests may have separated, after the manner in which it has been said the Jesuits of Europe once aimed at universal empire; and when we consider that the religion of *Budh*, or some modification of it, is still the prevailing worship of Ceylon, Ava, Siam, China, and Japan, we are not surprized to find indications of its former establishment on Java.

To trace the coincidences of the arts, sciences, and letters of ancient Java, and those of Egypt, Greece, and Persia, would require more time and more learning than I can command. Such investigations I must leave to the reader, deeming myself fortunate, if in recording their vestiges in the traces of a high state of civilization, to be found in the ruins, languages, poetry, history, and institutions of Java, I have succeeded in obtaining any share of his interest and respect for a people whom I shall myself ever consider with peculiar esteem and affection.



The smaller Temple at Sabung near Probolinggo.

IN the archives of the princes of Java are deposited histories of their country, extending from a remote antiquity to the latest date. It is principally from abstracts of these, made at my request, in three different parts of the country, by the *Panambáhan* of *Súmenap*, the late *Kidi Adipáti* of *Demak*, and the secretary of the *Pangéran Adipáti* of *Súra-kérta*, all distinguished among their countrymen for literary attainments, that the two following chapters have been compiled. The abstract presented by the *Kidi Adipáti* of *Demak* being the most continuous, forms the main stream of the narrative.

Copies, versions, and detached fragments of history, are found in the possession of every family of distinction. Of these I have occasionally availed myself.

So much of the native accounts as relates to the period anterior to the establishment of the empire of *Jang'gala*, in the ninth century, is confused, obscure, contradictory, and interpolated with the fabulous and heroical histories of continental India; but from that epoch they correspond essentially, and from the subversion of paganism (A.D. 1475) they are circumstantial, and claim attention, not only as illustrative of the character of the people, but as historical records of the transactions of the times. Much abridgment has been requisite: the passages between inverted commas are however literal translations from the native writings; and those so distinguished, subsequent to the arrival of the Dutch, are from the original histories. In the course of the narrative, a Dutch abstract of the native history, by Mr. Middlecoop, has occasionally been consulted.

Besides these historical relations, called *Bábat*, as *Bábat Jang'gála*, *Babat Matárem*, &c. the native princes and chiefs have been in the habit of keeping a register of the principal events, in the form of a chronological table. These are not very consistent in what regards events anterior to the Mahometan conversion. From these tables is formed that which is annexed to the following history. All that is subsequent to the establishment of *Matárem* is translated from the records of the court of *Súra-kérta*.

CHAPTER X.

The History of Java from the earliest Traditions till the Establishment of Mahometanism.

AMONGST the various traditions regarding the manner in which Java and the Eastern Islands were originally peopled, and the source whence its population proceeded, it has been related, that the first inhabitants came in vessels from the Red Sea (*Láut Míra*), and that, in their passage, they coasted along the shores of Hindustan; that peninsula then forming an unbroken continent with the land in the Indian Archipelago, from which it is now so widely separated, and which, according to the tradition, has since been divided into so many distinct islands, by some convulsions of nature or revolution of the elements.*

These people are supposed to have been banished from Egypt, and to have consisted of individuals professing different religious persuasions, who carried along with them to the land of their exile, their different modes of worship and articles of belief. Some are said to have adored the sun, others the moon; some the elements of fire or water, and others the trees of the forest. Like all other uncivilized men, they were addicted to the arts of divination, and particularly to the practice of astrology. In other respects, they are described as savages, living in hordes, without fixed habitations, without the protection of regular government, or the restraint of established law. Respect for age was the only substitute for civil obedience. The oldest man of the horde was considered its chief, and regulated its simple movements, or prescribed its political duties. When the crop was gathered and the accustomed devotions performed, it was he who appointed the mode and time of its departure from one place to another. On these occasions, the horde, after offering their sacrifices and feasting in an open plain, left the remains of their repast to attract the

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bird

* Middlekoop's Collection.

bird called *úlunggága*;* and the young men shook the *ángklung*,† and set up a shout in imitation of its cry. If the bird did not eat of the meal offered to it, or if it afterwards remained hovering in the air, perched quietly on a tree, or in its flight took a course opposite to that which the horde wished to pursue, their departure was deferred, and their prayers and sacrifices renewed.‡ But when the bird, having eaten of its meal, flew in the direction of their intended journey, the ceremony was concluded by slaying and burning a lamb, a kid, or the young of some other animal, as an offering of gratitude to the Deity; and for the favourable omen a second feast was enjoyed, which ended with the most violent demonstrations of joy, the whole party dancing and springing to the music of the *ángklung*. Every thing being arranged for the journey, the eldest of the horde, with his wife and children, were either placed upon an elephant, or carried in a litter shaded by mats; the rest moved on foot, preceded by young men and boys, shaking the *ángklung* and shouting aloud, for the double purpose of doing homage to the chief and of frightening away the wild beasts, which at that time abounded in the island.§

But it is only from the supposed arrival of *Adi* or *Aji Saka*, that the Javans, even in their traditions, enter with any confidence into details. This event is generally referred to the first year of the Javan era, which corresponds

* Supposed to have been a crow or raven.

† A rude instrument of music still in use, particularly in the *Sunda* and mountainous districts.

‡ The *Dáyas* of Borneo still hold particular kinds of birds in high veneration, and draw omens from their flight, and the sounds which they utter. One of the principal of these is a species of white-headed kite, which preys on fish, snakes, and vermin. Before the *Dáyas* enter on a journey or engage in any war, head-hunting, or indeed any matter of importance, they endeavour to procure omens from these kites, and, for this purpose, invite their approach by screaming songs, and scattering rice before them. If these birds take their flight in the direction they wish to go, it is regarded as a favourable omen; but if they take another direction, they consider it as unfavourable, and delay the business until the omens are more suitable to their wishes.—*Transactions of the Batavian Society*, vol. vii.

§ The manner in which the mountaineers of the *Sunda* districts still spring and shout to the sound of this rude instrument, as already described, corresponds with this account; and on occasions of public rejoicings or ceremony, the native princes of the eastern part of the island frequently introduce a party of wild men, with dishevelled hair, and covered with leaves, shaking the *angklung*, and shouting, springing, and distorting their limbs in the rudest manner: the object being to exhibit the original inhabitants, in contrast with what they have been rendered by civilization.

corresponds with the seventy-fifth of the Christian era, and in some accounts is thus related.

“ *Prábu Jáya Báya* was a great and powerful prince of *Astina*, and the fifth in descent from *Arjuna*, the son of *Pánda Déwa Náta* ; after whom had reigned successively, *Bimányu*, *Parakisit*, *Udayána*, and *Gandra Yána*. His *Peng'gáwa*, or chief minister, being a man of great enterprize and ability, was sent to visit and civilize foreign countries. In the course of his travels, he landed on Java, then the abode of a race of *Rasáksha*, and known by the name of *Núsa Kéndang*. This happened in the first year of the Javan era, and is distinguished in the *Chándra Sang-kála* by the words, *nir, ábu, tánpo, jálar*, meaning literally, ‘ nothing dust, not any thing (but) man,’ and metaphorically the figures 0001.

“ He here discovered the grain called *jáwa-wut*, at that time the principal subsistence of the inhabitants ; and, in consequence of this discovery, he changed the name of the country from *Núsa Kéndang* to *Núsa Jáwa*. In his progress through the island he met with the dead bodies of two *Rasáksha*, each holding a leaf with an inscription on it, one in *púrwa* (ancient), the other in Siamese characters : these he united, and thus formed the Javan alphabet of twenty letters.

“ He had several combats with the *Rasáksha*, particularly with one *Dewáta Chéngkar* ; and after fixing the date of his different discoveries, and leaving mementos of his visit wherever he went, he finally returned to *Astina*, and delivered to his sovereign a written account of all he had seen and done.”

The accounts of the real character of *Aji Saka* are various. Some represent him as a great and powerful prince, who established an extensive colony on Java, which a pestilence afterwards obliged him to withdraw ; whilst others consider him as a saint and deity, and believe that on his voyage to Java he sailed over mountains, islands, and continents. Most, however, agree in attributing to him the first introduction of letters, government, and religion ; the only trace of anterior civilization being a tradition, that before his time there existed a judicial code, under the title of sun and moon, the punishments of which appear not to have been severe : a thief was bound to make restitution of the property stolen, and to pay in addition a fine in cattle or produce ; and if the theft was considerable, he became the slave of the injured party or his relations, without, however, being trans-

ferable to another master: murder was not punished by death, but by a heavy fine, and perpetual servitude in the family of the deceased. This code *Aji Saka* is represented to have reformed; and an abstract collection of ordinances, said to have been made from his instructions, is believed to have been in use as late as the time of *Janggdla* (A.D. 900), and even of *Majapáhit* (A.D. 1300).

In the Sanscrit language *Sáka* means an era, and is applied to the founder of an æra; and in the chronology of the Hindu princes of India, *Sáka* is a name or title, which has so often been assumed, that it is sufficient to say to whom it is most appropriately due. According to Sir William Jones, *Sáka* is a name of *Budha*. In the chronology of the kings of *Magddha*,* by Major Wilford, the Hindus are stated to have divided the *Kaliyúga* into six unequal portions, or subordinate periods, called *Sákas*, because they derived their origin from six *Sákas*, or mighty and glorious monarchs, of whom three have already made their appearance and three are still expected. The third *Sáka* was *Salavahana*, who is believed to have lived at the same time with our Saviour, and is represented to have corresponded with him in some of the principal features of his life. The era which bears his name commenced from his death (namely, seventy-eight years after the Christian era), and is doubtless that adopted by the Javans, which corresponds with it within about three years: and the slight difference between them may be accounted for, by the introduction of the Mahometan mode of reckoning during the last three centuries.

The same writer informs us, that the first *Bála Rája*, a title peculiarly given to the ancient sovereigns of *Guj-rat*, and who is supposed to have lived in the seventh century of the Christian era, was called *Di Saka*, or *Déva Saka*; which being also one of the titles of *Salivahana*, might induce an opinion that they were the same person, if, as Major Wilford acknowledges, the confusion and uncertainty of the Hindu records did not almost deter us from forming any fixed opinion whatever. According to the Japanese historians, *Sáka* lived a thousand years before our Saviour; and the worship of that country is still denominated by them the religion of *Sáka* or *Sidka*.†

According, however, to a prophetic chronology of the Javans, which is now in the possession of the *Susuhunan*, and is ascribed to the pen of the *Aji*

* Asiatic Researches.

† Kempfer's Japan, vol. i, p. 148.

Aji Jáya Báya, but is doubtless of a more modern composition, the supposed arrival of *Aji Sáka* did not take place till after the year 1000. In this chronology, the author himself is described as sovereign of *Kediri* in the year 800 of the Javan era.

“What was first known of Java,” says this account, “was a range of hills, called *Gúnung Kéndang*, which extends along the north and south coasts; it was then that the island first came into notice, and at that period commenced the Javan era.

“After this the Prince of *Rom* sent twenty thousand families to people Java; but all of them perished, except twenty families, who returned to *Rom*.

Anno 1.

“In this year, twenty thousand families were sent to Java by the Prince of *Kling* (India). These people prospered and multiplied. They continued, however, in an uncivilized state till the year 289, when the Almighty blessed them with a prince, named *Káno*, who reigned for one hundred years, at the end of which period he was succeeded by *Básu Kéti*. The name of the sovereignty was called *Wiráta*. *Básu Kéti* dying, he was succeeded by his son, *Mángsa Páti*. The father and son together reigned three hundred years.

— 10.

— 300.

— 400.

“Another principality, named *Astina*, sprung up at this time, and was ruled by a prince, called *Púla Sára*, who was succeeded by his son *Abiása*, who was again succeeded by his son *Pándu Déwa Náta*; the reigns of the last three princes together amounting to one hundred years.

— 700.

“Then succeeded *Jáya Báya* himself, who removed the seat of government from *Astina* to *Kediri*.

— 800.

“The kingdom of *Kediri* being dismembered on the death of its sovereign, there arose out of its ruins two other kingdoms, the one called *Brambánan*, of which the prince was called *Báka*; the other *Péng'ging* of which the prince's name was *Angling Dría*.

“These two princes having gone to war with each other, *Báka* was killed in battle by *Dámar Máya*, the son-in-law of *Angling Dría*. On the death of *Báka*, the kingdom of *Brambánan* was without a prince, and continued so, till *Angling Dría* dying a natural death, *Dámar Máya* succeeded him and ruled the country.

— 900.

“*Dámar Máya* dying, and the sovereignty becoming extinct, there arrived from a foreign country a person named *Aji Sáka*, who established himself

— 1000.

“ as

“ as Prince of *Méndang Kamúlan*, in the room of *Dewáta Chéngkar*, whom
 “ he conquered.

“ In the year 1018 the *Chánda Séwu* (thousand temples) at *Brambánan*
 “ were completed.

“ The empire of *Méndang Kamulan* and its race of princes becoming
 “ extinct, the kingdoms which rose up and succeeded to it were :

“ 1. *Jang'gála*, of which the prince was *Ami Luhúr*.

“ 2. *Kediri*, *Lémbu Ami Jáya*.

“ 3. *Ng'aráwan*, *Lémbu Ami Sésa*.

“ 4. *Sing'a Sári*, *Lémbu Ami Lúeh*.

Anno 1082. “ These kingdoms were afterwards united under *Pánji Súria Ami Sésa*,
 “ the son of *Ami Luhúr*.

“ *Pánji Súria* dying, he was succeeded by his son, *Pánji Laléan*, who
 “ removed the seat of government from *Jang'gála* to *Pajádran*. This

— 1200. “ took place in 1200.*”

In some accounts it is stated, that the religion and arts of India were
 first introduced into Java by a Bramin named *Tritrésta*, who with numerous
 followers landed on Java about this period, and established the era, in
 consequence of which he is considered the same with *Aji Sáka*. The
 descendants

* This history, which is written in the Mahometan style of inspiration and prophecy, com-
 mences by a declaration on the part of *Jáya Báya*, that it is clearly ascertained, the
 island of Java will be annihilated in two thousand one hundred years from the date of its first
 existence; and after detailing every event, down to the Javan year 1743 (the present year, A.D.
 1816), has the following extraordinary conclusion.

“ The whole of the above chronological relation of events, from the first year to the present
 “ date, was written by the inspired *Aji Jáya Báya*, who himself lived about the year 800,
 “ What follows is a continuation of events which were foretold by him, and which are still to
 “ happen, viz.

“ In the year 1801, *Sura-kerta* being no more, the seat of government will be removed to
 “ *Katáng'ga*, which being afterwards demolished, the seat of government will be removed in
 “ 1870 to *Karang Báya*.

“ In 1950, the seat of government will be removed to *Kediri*, where it was of old. The
 “ *Pringi* people (Europeans) will then come, and having conquered Java, will establish a govern-
 “ ment in the year 1955. The Prince of *Kling*, however, hearing of the conquest and ruin
 “ of Java by the *Pringis*, will send a force which will defeat and drive them out of Java;
 “ and having given up the island once more to its Javan government, will, in the year 1960;
 “ return to his own country.

“ On regaining possession of the country, the new Javan government will desert the former
 “ capital of *Karang Báya*, as being an unlucky site, and remove it to *Waríngin Kúbu*, which is
 “ near the mountain *N'gmárta Láya*. This will take place in 2020.

“ By the year 2100 there will be an end of Java entirely.”

descendants of *Tritrésta* are accordingly said to have succeeded to the government of the country ; and a list of eighteen princes is adduced, to bring down the history to the ninth century, in which the empire of *Jang'gála* was established. From these accounts, with some minute details regarding the different adventurers, who are supposed to have arrived during the three first centuries, it has been inferred, that these were probably followers of the religion of *Búdha*, and that those who crowded to Java, about the close of the fifth century, are to be considered as the first settlers professing the Braminical faith ; but whatever authority this inference may derive from the knowledge we possess of the religious revolutions which have taken place elsewhere, and however probable it may be, that the followers of *Búdha* were at an early period established on Java, we apprehend that the conclusion will derive but little support from a chronology which, on the slightest investigation, will be found borrowed from continental India. Even the names of the principal characters, who are thus represented as having ruled Java for a period of so many centuries, will be readily traced in the accredited lists of Indian sovereigns ;* and when it is considered, that the princes of Java pretend to derive their descent from *Parakisit*, the descendant of *Arjénu*, that the scene of the celebrated war of the *Pandwa*, which forms the subject of the most popular poem in the country, as well as that of the great Indian poem, called the *Mahabárat*, is believed to have been laid on Java, and that not only the countries mentioned in that war, but the dwelling places and temples of the different heroes who distinguished themselves in it, are at the present day pointed out on Java, it is easy to account for the indistinctness and inaccuracy of the line drawn between the princes of India and those who may have actually ruled on Java.

Without entering into the mythology of the ancient Javans, which has been more particularly treated of in another place, it may be sufficient to observe generally, that in some of the copies of the *Niti Sástra Káwi*, a work of the highest antiquity and celebrity, the following is the duration prescribed for the several ages of the world.

“ The *kérta yóga* was of one hundred thousand years duration ; the *tréla yóga* was of ten thousand years ; the *duapára* was of one thousand years ; “ the *sandinka* (which began A.D. 78) is now in its course.”

The

* Vide Asiatic Researches.

The *kérta yóga* is considered to have terminated with the expulsion of *Vishnu* from *Suraláya*. The *tréta yóga* commences with his becoming incarnate in the person of *Arjuna Wijaya*, sovereign of *Mauspáti*, and ends with the death of *Ráma*, an event supposed to have taken place about the time of *Sákri*, in the following line of princes.

Mánu Manása,
Tritrésta,
Parikéna,
Sutápa,
Sapútram,
Sákri,
Pulasdra,
Abidsa,
Pándu Déwa Náta.

Many of these princes, with their descendants, are in the traditionary accounts of the country, believed to have established themselves on Java; and while we find *Tritrésta* founding a colony in the first year of the Javan era, or about seventeen hundred and forty years ago, it is the less surprizing that the war of the *Pándus* should have been transferred from the *duapára yóga* to the present age, and believed to have taken place in Java about twelve hundred years ago.

In the Javan, or modern version of the *Níti Sástra*, the following periods are assigned to the principal events of fabulous history. "In the beginning every thing was at rest and quiet. During the first years, kings began to start up, and wars arose about a woman named *Déwi Darúki*; at this period writing was introduced. One thousand five hundred years after this, another war began, about a woman named *Déwi Sinta*. Two thousand years after this, a third war broke out about a woman named *Déwi Drupádi*; and two thousand five hundred years afterwards another war took place, about the daughter of a spiritual man, not named in history."

The following account of princes, commencing with *Tritrésta*, who is believed to have established his government at *Gíling Wési*, at the foot of the mountain *Se Míru*, with the dynasties which they severally established, and the dates at which they respectively succeeded to the government, while it shews the manner in which these islanders have interwoven their
fabulous

fabulous history with that of the continent, will prove how little credit is due to those accounts, which furnish local details during a period so remote and obscure.

This account is extracted from a collection of the legends of the country, compiled by *Ndā Kasūma*, the present *Panambáhan* of *Súmenap*; a man who is not only distinguished among the Javans for his eminent erudition and information, but who, from the superior endowments of his mind, would command a high degree of respect among the more civilized people of Europe.

“ Before there were any inhabitants on Java, *Wisnu* (Vishnu) presided therein; but having offended *Sang yáng Gúru*, *Tritrésta*, the son of *Jála Prási*, and grandson of *Bráma*, was sent to Java as sovereign of the country. This prince was married, at ten years of age, to *Bramáni Kdli*, of *Kámbója*, and with eight hundred families from the country of *Kling*, established the seat of his government at the foot of *Gúnung Semiru*, the capital of which he called *Giling Wési*. He had two sons, *Mánu Mandása*, and *Mánu Madéwa*, and his people increased to 20,000.

“ In the country of *Kling* there was a man named *Watu Gúnung*, son of *Gána* of *Désa Sangála*, who heard of the fame of *Sinta* and *Lándap*, two beautiful women residing at *Giling Wési*. *Watu Gúnung* went in search of them, and finding them under the protection of *Tritrésta*, attacked and defeated him. *Tritrésta* was slain, and *Watu Gúnung* reigned as sovereign of *Giling Wési* for one hundred and forty years. Under his government the country became very flourishing. He adopted forty sons and as many daughters of the princes of the country, and gave them the names of the deities of *Súruga* (Swerga), for which, and for other acts, he was in the end punished with death by *Wisnu*, in the year 240.*

“ After this *Batára Gúru* sent *Gutaka* from the mountain *Sawéla Chála* Anno 240. in *Kling*, to be sovereign of *Giling Wési*, where after a reign of fifty years he died, and was succeeded by his son, *Ráden Sawéla*, in the year 290. This last prince reigned twenty years, and was succeeded by *Gutáma*, who removed from *Giling Wési* while yet unmarried, and went to a country (*Asfina*), which was possessed by an elephant that desired

VOL. II. L “ the

* See account of *Watu Gúnung* in vol. i, Literature.

“ the princess *Endrádi* in marriage. He fought and killed the elephant, and married the princess, and afterwards proceeded to *Lagrestina*.

“ There was a *Pandita* of *Gúnung Jdli* in the country of *Kling*, who had a son called *Ráden Dása Wiria*, who when twelve years of age, having obtained leave of his father to go to Java, took up his abode at the foot of the mountain *Láwu*. His son, *Dása Báhu*, when ten years of age, determined to make himself independent, and travelled with one hundred followers, until they smelt the dead elephant which had been killed by *Gutáma*. There he established himself, calling his capital *Gája-luia* or *Astina Púra*. This was in the year 310.

Anno 310.

“ *Dása Báhu* was succeeded by his son *Suantána*, who had wars with the giant *Púru Sada*. This prince had a son, named *Déwa Bráta*, whose mother died immediately after the birth of the child; and the prince finding no one from whom the child would take milk, was obliged to carry it about in search of some one to whom it might take a liking.

“ Of the descendants of *Tritrésta* were first, *Mánu Mandasa*; second, *Sutápa*; third, *Sapútram*; fourth, *Sákri*. The last begot *Pála Sara* who had a son named *Abiása*. It happened that *Abiása*, when an infant, was borne in the arms of his mother *Ambu Sári*, at the time when *Suantána* was in search of a wet nurse for his son. Upon seeing her, the infant *Déwa* immediately cried out and wanted milk from her, which, however, she would not consent to give, until after much altercation *Suantána* agreed to give his country in exchange; so that *Ambu Sári* received the country of *Astina* for her son *Abiása*, who when arrived at a proper age succeeded as sovereign, in the year 415. *Déwa Bráta* was made Prince of *Kumbina*.

415.

“ *Abiása* was married to a woman advanced in years, by whom he had three sons: *Drésta Ráta*, who was blind; *Pándu Déwa Náta*, who was very handsome; and *Ráma Widára*, who was lame. After twelve years he retired and transferred the government to his second son.

“ *Pándu Déwa Náta*, at the age of fourteen, then succeeded as sovereign of *Astina*, and married *Déwi Kúnti*, daughter of *Bdsu Ketí*, Prince of *Madúra*, by whom he had three sons, *Kánta Déwa*, *Séna*, and *Jindka*. *Déwa Náta* also married *Madrín*, daughter of the Prince of *Mandaraga*, and died, leaving her pregnant. She was delivered of two sons and died also; but *Déwi Kúnti* gave the children milk, and called

“ the

“ the one *Sadéwa* and the other *Nakúla*. At that time the children of
 “ *Pándu Déwa Náta* were very young; *Drésta Ráta* was therefore nomi-
 “ nated protector during their minority: but instead of resigning the
 “ kingdom to them, he gave it to his own son, *Suyudána*; who becoming
 “ sovereign of *Astina*, the five children were sent by *Abiása*, with a thousand
 “ families, to establish a new country, to which they gave the name of
 “ *Amérta*.

“ *Suyudána* married the daughter of the Prince of *Mandarága*, by whom
 “ he had a son, and the country became great, flourishing, and happy.
 “ There was none more powerful; and the dependent chiefs were the
 “ Princes *Kérna* of *Awáng'ga*, *Bisma*, or *Déwa Bráta* of *Kimbina*, *Jáya*
 “ *Páta* of *Dála Sejána*, *Jákar Sána* of *Madúra*, and *Sália* of *Mandarága*.
 “ But *Púnta Déwa* and his brothers in the country of *Amérta* were not
 “ satisfied: they wished for their father's inheritance, and sent their cousin,
 “ *Krésna* of *Diarawdti*, to confer with *Suyudána* and to demand their right-
 “ ful possessions. For the sake of peace with their cousin, they offered
 “ to accept of half; but *Suyudána* rejected their demand and replied,
 “ ‘ that without the decision of the sword, they should have none.’ Then
 “ began the war called *Bráta Yúdha*, because it was a contest for their just
 “ rights. The war lasted long, and during its continuance the sons and
 “ followers of both parties were nearly all killed: at last *Suyudána* himself
 “ fell, after a reign of fifty years.*

“ *Púnta Déwa* then became sovereign of *Astina*, in the year 491; but
 “ after two years he transferred the government to *Parikísit*, son of *Abi-*
 “ *mányu* and grandson of his brother *Jendka*. After defending the country
 “ successfully against the giant *Usi Aji* of *Surabáya*, whom he slew, he
 “ was succeeded by his son *Udayána*, who died after a reign of twenty-
 “ three years. His son *Jáya Dérma* succeeded. This prince had two sons,
 “ named *Jáya Misána* and *Ang'ling Dérma*. The former succeeded his father
 “ after a reign of twenty-seven years, and died at the expiration of five
 “ years. During the reign of *Jáya Misána* there was a dreadful pesti-
 “ lence and a violent earthquake which destroyed the country, and his son
 “ removed to *Miláwa*, where he became a *tápa*.

“ To this country *Ang'ling Dérma* had already removed with three thou-
 “ sand families, during the lifetime of his brother, and was acknowledged

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“ as

* See vol. i, Poetry—*Brata Yudha*.

Anno 491.

“ as sovereign of *Miláwa Páti*, where he reigned in prosperity for ten
 “ years. At the expiration of this period, it is related that his princess
 “ burnt herself, in consequence of being refused the knowledge of a certain
 “ prayer by which she might understand the languages of all animals. The
 “ prince afterwards became insane, wandered about, and was transformed
 “ into a white bird.

“ The son of *Jáya Misána*, *Jáya Purúsa*, begat *Púsapa Jáya*, who begat
 “ *Púsapa Wijáya*, who begat *Kasúma Wíchitra*, who again begat *Ráden Aji*
 “ *Nirmála*, who reigned for twenty years at *Miláwa Páti*, but in whose
 “ days the country was greatly afflicted with pestilence. In consequence
 “ of this, his son, *Bisúra Champdaka*, departed with his followers, and pro-
 “ ceeded to *Méndang Kamúlan*, where he abode as a *Pandíta*. He had,
 “ however, a son, named *Ang’ling Déрма*, from whom descended *Aji Jáya*
 “ *Báya*, who became sovereign of the country, and gave it the name of
 “ *Púrwa Chiríta* ; under his government the country greatly increased, he
 “ acquired large possessions, and all under his administration was flourish-
 “ ing and happy. It is related of him, that he dictated the poem of the
 “ *Bráta Yúdha*, by order of *Déwa Batára Gúru*, in the year 701. He
 “ was succeeded by his son, *Salápar Wáta*, in 756, whose son, named
 “ *Kandiáwan*, afterwards came to the government, under the title of *Jáya*
 “ *Langkára*. This last named prince had a sister, called *Chándra Suára*,
 “ four sons, *Subráta*, *Pára Yáta*, *Játa Wáda*, and *Su Wida*, and a daughter,
 “ name *Pambdyun*. His *Páteh* was named *Jáya Singára*, and among his
 “ dependents were *Gaja Iráwan* of *Luddáya*, *Lémbu Súren Gúna* of
 “ *Jang’gáka*, *Wíra Tíkta* of *Kedtri*, and the *Arias* of *Sing’a Sári* and
 “ *Ng’ráwan*.

Anno 701.

756.

“ In course of time this prince became very wicked, and married his
 “ sister, *Chándra Suára*. When his *Páteh*, chiefs, and followers, heard of
 “ it, they rose in arms, but feared to attack the prince, as it had been pre-
 “ dicted that he could only be killed at the full of the moon. The prince,
 “ in the mean time, being informed of the conspiracy, immediately attack-
 “ ed the party, and killing the *Páteh*, committed great slaughter among his
 “ followers.

“ When the battle was over, he assembled his sons, and after telling
 “ them they were not ignorant of his deeds, and that it was his intention
 “ to burn himself at the full of the moon, he desired that they would
 “ thereupon remove from the place, and leave the country of *Méndang*
 “ *Kamúlan*

“ *Kamúlan* to become a wilderness. He then divided his possessions into
 “ four parts : to the eldest son, *Subráta*, he gave the country of *Jang’gála* ;
 “ to his second son, *Pára Yáta*, he gave *Kediri* ; to his third, *Játa Wída*,
 “ he gave *Sing’a Sári* ; and to his fourth son, *Su Wída*, he gave *Ng’ará-*
 “ *wan* : and these princes severally became independent chiefs of those
 “ kingdoms.

“ When the full of the moon arrived, *Sri Jáya Langkára*, with his wife
 “ and sister, *Chándra Sudra*, went to the *Sung’gar* of *Déwa Pabayústan*,
 “ where they burnt themselves. The families of the *Pdteh* and the chiefs
 “ slain in the late battle also accompanied him, and committed themselves
 “ to the flames. *Pembáyun*, his daughter, was not however permitted to
 “ sacrifice herself, in consequence of which she bore great ill will to her
 “ father ; and it is related, that she is the same person who afterwards went
 “ to *Jang’gála*, and abode at *Wána Kapuchang’an*, where she assumed the
 “ name of *Kili Súchi*, and went about from place to place, being much be-
 “ loved ; for she was very learned, and made inscriptions upon stones, one
 “ of which is called *Kála Kérma*.*

But

* To this popular account of the early and fabulous history of Java, it may be interesting to add the equally popular and generally received ancient history of *Madúra*, formerly called *Mandúra*, and in the *basa*, or court language, *Mandurétina*.

“ *Batara Rama Yana* having completed the wars, and conquered *Dasa Muka*, of the country
 “ of *Alinka*, thought of making a new settlement from the wilderness. To this he gave the
 “ name of *Durjayapura* ; and after a long reign, resigned the government of it to his son,
 “ *Butlawa*, ending his days in solitude. *Butlawa* reigned for some years over the country of
 “ *Durjayapura*, and was succeeded by his son, *Kunti Buja*, who married the daughter of his
 “ *Pdteh*, named *Kasa*. This prince removed the seat of government, or rather changed the
 “ name of it, to *Mandura Rája*, and was succeeded by his son, *Basu Ketí*, who ascended the
 “ throne at nine years of age. During his reign there arrived a beautiful woman, named *Dewi*
 “ *Sani Gatra*, daughter of *Bengawan Adi Rusa*, who had fled from the Prince of *Nusa Kam-*
 “ *bangan*, called *Jura Mataraja*. The prince married her, and was in consequence attacked
 “ by *Jura Mataraja* ; but by the assistance of *Pula Sara*, the father of *Abiasa*, who after-
 “ wards became sovereign of *Astina*, he defeated him, and remained in quiet possession of
 “ his country. By the princess he had four children ; three sons, named *Basu Dewa*, *Aria*
 “ *Prabu*, and *Angrasana*, and a daughter named *Dewi Kunti*. When *Basu Dewa* was fifteen
 “ years of age, his father wished him to marry a princess of the country, but the youth having
 “ fixed his affections upon the daughter of *Raja Sirwonga*, named *Dewi Angsa Wati*, refused
 “ compliance, and was in consequence dismissed the royal presence.

“ *Basu Dewa*, learning that the daughter of *Sirwonga* had been carried off by a giant into
 “ the woods, succeeded in overpowering the giant, and married *Dewi Angsa Wati* ; but intel-
 “ ligence being given thereof to the chief, the prince of *Ambulutiga*, a chief called *Tiga*
 “ *Warna*

But other accounts, which attempt to draw a line between the Indian and Javan princes, date the commencement of the latter, five centuries subsequently

“ *Warna* (tri-coloured) was sent in pursuit of *Basu Dewa*, whom he overtook on his return to *Mandura Raja*. *Basu Dewa* was vanquished and fell into a cave: the princess fell into the hands of *Tiga Warna*.

“ It was about this time that *Pula Sara* obtained the kingdom of *Astina* for his son *Abiasa*, and was desirous of betrothing him to *Dewa Ambalika* of *Astina*; but the young prince would not consent; and one day, when he was wandering in the forests, he heard a voice issue from a cave, and discovered *Basu Dewa*, who related his case and entreated his aid in the recovery of his wife. The young prince then proceeded in search of *Tiga Warna*, and having discovered him, *Basu Dewa* discharged an arrow at him and killed him. *Dewi Angsa Wati* was in consequence restored to her husband. *Basu Dewa* and *Abiasa* then exchanged vows of perpetual friendship between themselves and their descendants, invoking a curse upon whomsoever of them should be guilty of breaking it. After this, *Basu Dewa* returned to *Mandura Raja*.

“ *Basu Dewa* at length succeeded his father in the government of *Mandura Raja*, and had several children; of whom one was white, named *Kakra Sana*, the other black, named *Kresna*. He was succeeded by a son whom he had exposed in the woods, but to whom he afterwards became reconciled, named *Raden Kangsa*, to whom he gave the country. At this time *Pandu Dewa Nata* reigned over the kingdom of *Astina*. One night a voice said to him in a dream, ‘ When you meet with children of *Madura* white or black, put them to death.’ His father, who was still living, apprehensive for the fate of his favourite sons, *Kakra Sana* and *Kresna*, sent them to *Widara Kandang* for concealment, with *Angga Gopa*. These two princes afterwards hearing of an exhibition of fighting men, proceeded with their sister *Sambúdra* to the *Alun alun*, where the combatants were assembled, and here they met *Raden Aria Jenaka* and *Sena*, sons of *Pandu Dewa Nata*, from *Astina*, who when their father died heard of the fame of *Madura*, and came in quest of the country.

“ *Raden Kangsa* was seated in the *paseban*, surrounded by his chiefs, when his *Páteh* informed him that the proscribed children had at last appeared. The prince, delighted that those whom he had so long sought in vain had now appeared of their own accord, ordered his *Páteh* immediately to seize them; but *Kakra Sana* fought with the *Páteh*, and drove him back upon the prince, who then seized him himself, and throwing him on the ground with violence, blood gushed from his mouth. *Kakra Sana* then called for assistance from *Krésna*, who with *Raden Sena* immediately came and overpowered *Raden Kangsa*. Upon this *Kakra Sana* put him to death with his weapon *Lugúra*. The *Páteh*, ignorant of the fate of his prince, rushed upon the parties, but was pierced with a spear by *Kakra Sana*, who immediately exclaimed, ‘ I am *Resi Anapita* of *Repat Kapanasan*; I am *Resi di Jala dara Balu-dewa*, the son of *Basu Dewa* of *Madura*.’

“ Then his uncle, *Aria Prabu*, spoke; and having embraced him, carried him to his father, *Basu Dewa*, who conferred the country upon him. At night, however, *Kakra Sana* heard a voice in his sleep, saying, ‘ to-morrow will I be revenged in the war *Bráta Yudha*: there will be one of the country *Champala Raja*, I am he.’ *Kakra Sana* replied, ‘ well. I dare you.’”

subsequently to the first landing of *Aji Saka*, and consider the kingdom of *Méndang Kamulan* as the first regular establishment on Java. As these, if not the most consistent with the historical data which have been admitted on continental India, have the advantage of being the least confused, a more particular account of the first establishments may be interesting. With regard to the statements that commence with a more remote antiquity, it may be sufficient to shew, at one view, the line of princes who are represented to have ruled on Java, according to the two different authorities which have been referred to.

LINE OF HINDU SOVEREIGNS

Who ruled on Java, according to the Manuscript ascribed to Aji Jáya Báya, in the Possession of the present Susuhunan.

Date of Accession Javan Year.	SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.		SOVEREIGNS.
289	Wiráta	1	Básu Ketí.
	.....	2	Mángsah Pati.
700	.....	3	Púla Sára.
	.....	4	Abiása.
	.....	5	Pándu Déwa Náta.
800	Kedíri	6	Aji Jáya Báya.
	Péng'ging	7	Angling Dría
900.2	Brambánan	8	Báka.
	.....	9	Dámar Máya.
1002	Méndang Kamúlan	10	Aji Sáka.
	{ Kedíri		Lémbu Ami Jáya.
1082-4	{ Ngaráwan		Lémbu Ami Sésa.
	{ Singa Sari		Lémbu Ami Lúeh.
	{ Jang'gala	11	Lémbu Ami Luhúr.
	.....	12	Pánji Súria Ami Sésa.
1200	Pajajáran	13	Laléan.
	.....	14	Banjáran Sári.
	.....	15	Méndang Wáng'i.
1301	Majapáhit	16	Jáka Sura, or
	.....	17	Browijáya 1st.
	.....	18	Browijáya 2d.
	.....	19	Browijáya 3d.
1381	.....	20	Browijáya 4th.
	.....		Browijáya 5th.

* The Chandi Sewu, or one thousand temples at Brambanan, according to this chronology, are supposed to have been completed in the year 1018.

† The temple of Boro Bodo is also supposed to have been completed in 1360.

LINE OF HINDU SOVEREIGNS

Who reigned on Java, according to the Manuscripts of the Eastern Parts of Java, Sumenap, and Bali, as collected by Nāta Kusúma, the present Panambahan of Sumenap.

Date of Accession Javan Year.	SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.		SOVEREIGNS.
1	Giling Wési	1	Tritrésta.
140	.....	2	Wātu Gúnung.
240	.....	3	Gutáka.
290	.....	4	Sawéla.
310	Astína	5	Gutáma.
	.....	6	Dása-báhu.
	.....	7	Sawantána.
415	.....	8	Abiása.
427	.....	9	Pándu Déwa Nāta.
480	.....	10	Suyudána.
491	.....	11	Pónto Déwa.
533	.....	12	Parikísit.
575	.....	13	Udiána.
588	Maláwa Páti	14	Ang'ling Dérma.
598	.....	15	Jáya Misána.
	.....	16	Púspa Jaya.
	.....	17	Púspa Wijaya.
	.....	18	Kasúma Wichitra.
638	.....	19	Aji Nirmála.
658	Méndang Kamúlan	20	Bisura Champáka.
671	.....	21	Ang'ling Dría.
701	.....	22	Aji Jáya Báya.
756	.....	23	Séla Prawáta.
818	Jang'gála	24	Kandiáwan, or Jáya Langkára.
868	.....	25	Subráta, or Déwa Kasúma.
927	Kóripan	26	Laléan.
	.....	27	Banjáran Sári.
	.....	28	Muda-níng-kung.
	.....	29	Múda-sári.
1084	Pajaráran	30	Ráden Pánkas.
	.....	31	Siung Winára.
1158	Majapáhit	32	Jáka Susúru, or Brá Wijáya.
	.....	33	Prábu Anom.
	.....	34	Uda nínkung.
	.....	35	Prábu Kánya, a Princess married to Dámar Wúlan.
	.....	36	Lémbu Ami Sáni.
	.....	37	Bráma Túnggung.
	.....	38	Ráden Alit, or Browijáya.

The following is the chronology of the Javan princes according to the legends abstracted by *Kiai Adipati Adi Meng'gala*, formerly Regent of *Demák*, and in which the Javan princes commence in the sixth century.

Date of Accession, Javan Year.	SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.		SOVEREIGNS.
525	Méndang Kamúlan	1	Sawéla Chála.
	.....	2	Ardi Kasúma.
	.....	3	Ardi Wijáya.
	.....	4	Rési Déndang Géndis.
846	Jang'gála	5	Déwa Kasúma.
	.....	6	Lémbu Ami Luhúr. }•
	.....	7	Panji Kérta Pati. }
1000	Pajajáran	8	Pánji Maisa Tandráman, or Laléan.
	(2).....	9	Múnding Sári.
	.....	10	Múnding Wángi.
	.....	11	Chiong or Siung Wanára.
1221	Majapáhit	12	Tandúran.
	.....	13	Bro Kamára.
	.....	14	Ardi Wijáya.
	.....	15	Mérta Wijáya.
	.....	16	Angka Wijáya.

“ When *Prábu Jáya Báya* of *Astina* died, he was succeeded by his son
 “ and descendants, named *Ami Jáya*, *Jáya Ami Sána*, *Páncha Driá*, and
 “ *Kasúma Chétra*. During the reign of the last of these princes, either the
 “ seat of government had been removed, or the country had changed its
 “ name, for it was then called *Kúj'rat* or *Gúj'rat*; and it having been fore-
 “ told, that it would decay and go to ruin altogether, the prince resolved
 “ to send his son* to *Jáva*, and possessing the written account of *Aji*
 “ *Sdka*,

* At this time there were also three other cotemporary kingdoms, *Daka*, *Singa Sári*, and *Ng'arawan*.

† By these accounts, *Sawéla Chála* is represented as the thirtieth in descent from *Nurcháya*, and the eleventh from *Arjuna*, according to the following line of Indian princes who ruled at *Astina-púra* and *Guj'rat*.

— *Arjuna*,

" *Sáka*, which had been preserved in his family, he gave it to his son, and
 " embarked him with about five thousand followers for that island. Among
 " these followers were *Jálma-táni*, *Jálma-undági*, *Jálma-újam-dudúkan*,
 " *Jálma-pangnidrik*, *Jálma-prajúrit*; that is to say, people skilled in
 " agriculture, artificers, men learned in medicine, able writers, and military
 " men.

" They sailed in six large ships and upwards of a hundred small vessels,
 " and after a voyage of four months reached what they conceived to be the
 " island of *Jáva*; and many landed; but as it did not accord with the
 " account given by *Aji Sáka*, they re-embarked. In a few months, however,
 " they came in sight of an island with a long range of mountains, and some
 " of them, with the prince at their head, effected a landing at the western
 " extremity, while a part were driven to the southward. They soon met
 " with the grain *jáva-wut*, as described by *Aji Sáka*, and ascertained that
 " they had at last reached their destination: then opening the book of
 " *Aji Sáka*, the days of the week and the *panchawára** were named.
 " The prince, however, did not long remain in this part of the island;
 " for on clearing the forest, a lingering sickness appeared among his
 " followers, and many died from drinking the water: so he moved to
 " the south and east, in quest of a more salubrious position, and with
 " the hope of falling in with their companions. These they found at that
 " part of the island now known by the name of *Matárem*, when the high
 " priest opening the book of *Aji Sáka*, and referring to the prophecy,
 " that *Jáva* should become an inheritance to the descendants of *Prábu*
 " *Jáya Báya*, he summoned the whole party together, and formally pro-
 " claimed the prince sovereign of the country, under the title of *Browijáya*
 " *Sawéla Chála*. The name of *Méndang Kamúlan* was then given to the
 " seat of government.

Méndang Ka-
 mulan.
 A. J. 525.
 Sawéla Chála.

" The prince now found that men alone were wanting to render it a great
 " and flourishing state, and he accordingly applied to *Gúj-rat* for assistance.

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" The

— <i>Arjuna</i> ,	6 <i>Ami Jaya</i> ,
1 <i>Bimanyu</i> ,	7 <i>Ami Sana</i> ,
2 <i>Rarikúit</i> ,	8 <i>Chitra Sama</i> ,
3 <i>Udiana</i> ,	9 <i>Pancha Dria</i> ,
4 <i>Gandra Yana</i> ,	10 <i>Kasuma Chitra</i> ,
5 <i>Jaya Baya</i> ,	11 <i>Sawéla Chála</i> .

* For an explanation of the week of five days, so termed, see vol. i. Astronomy.

Méndang
Kamulan.
A. J. 525.

“ The ambassadors whom he sent proceeded down the river and embarked
“ at *Grésik*, so called from *Giri-sik*, in consequence of the hills (*Gíri*) run-
“ ning in this part of the island close to the sea shore (*sik*) ; and when they
“ reached *Gúj-rat*, the father of *Sawéla Chala*, delighted to hear of his suc-
“ cess, immediately sent him a reinforcement of two thousand people. The
“ kindred and friends of the new colonists were permitted to proceed in
“ great numbers to *Jáva*, where they established themselves principally in
“ the southern and eastern provinces. The prince lost no time in improv-
“ ing his capital, which became an extensive city in the year 525. From
“ this period *Jáva* was known and celebrated as a kingdom : an extensive
“ commerce was carried on with *Gúj-rat* and other countries, and the bay
“ of *Matárem*, then a safe place for shipping, was filled with adventurers
“ from all parts.”

In some of the accounts, the father of *Sawéla Chála* is named *Bália Achar* ; and previously to the establishment of *Méndang Kamulan*, *Sawéla Chála* himself is usually known by the name of *Awap*.

“ Nothing, however is represented to have tended more to the prosperity
“ of this establishment, than a supposed union which is said to have taken
“ place between the family of *Sawéla Chála* and that of *Aru Bándan*, a
“ prince who had recently arrived from the Moluccas and established him-
“ self on *Balambangan*. Hearing of the arrival of *Sawéla Chála*, this
“ prince, with his followers, proceeded to *Méndang Kamulan* and submitted
“ to his authority, on condition that the eastern provinces, including
“ *Balambangan*, should be confirmed to him and his descendants. Accord-
“ ing to the tradition of the country, this prince was principally induced
“ to submit, in consequence of the other party being able to explain
“ the inscription and signs of *Aji Sáka*, which he himself could not,
“ and in consequence of the production of the writings, in which it was
“ prophesied that the country should become the inheritance of the family
“ of this prince.

“ *Sawéla Chála*, after a long and prosperous reign, was succeeded by his
Ardi Kasuma. “ son, *Ardi Kasuma* ; and he again, on his death, by his son, named *Ardi*
Ardi Wijaya. “ *Wijaya*.

“ During the sovereignty of these princes, the country advanced in fame
“ and prosperity, and the city of *Méndang Kamulan*, since called *Brambánan*
“ or *Prambánan*, increased in size and splendour. Artists, particularly in
“ stone

“ stone and metals, arrived from distant countries ; the temples, of which
 “ the ruins are still extant, both at this place and at *Bóro Bódo* in *Kédu*, are
 “ stated to have been constructed during this period, by artists invited from
 “ India ; and the remains of the palace, situated on a range of low hills near
 “ the site of the thousand temples, still attest the existence of this first
 “ capital of Java.

Mendang
Kamulan
A. J. 525.

“ *Ardi Wijáya* had five sons, besides a numerous illegitimate offspring.
 “ The eldest was appointed chief of the class of cultivators, the second of
 “ the traders, the third to the charge of the woods and forests, the fourth
 “ chief of the manufacturers of oil, sugar, and spirits, and the fifth, named
 “ *Rési Déndang Géndis*, remained as assistant to his father.

“ When this prince died, his youngest son, *Rési Déndang Géndis*, found
 “ himself in charge of the capital, and invested with the general administra-
 “ tion of the country ; but his brothers having formed independent govern-
 “ ments in other parts of the island, refused to acknowledge his supremacy.
 “ One of them was established at *Bágalen*, another at *Japára*, and a third at
 “ *Kóripan*. He is said to have died of a broken heart, in consequence of
 “ these secessions, leaving a numerous progeny, who established them-
 “ selves in different parts of the country.

Resi Dendang
Gendis.

“ The next prince who,” according to these accounts, “ appears to have
 “ succeeded to the government of *Méndang Kamúlan*, was *Déwa Kasúma*,
 “ who being of an ambitious character, is said to have proceeded eastward,
 “ and established the kingdom of *Jang’gála*, the capital of which, so called
 “ from his attachment to the chace (*jang’gála* signifying “ a dog” in the
 “ Javan language) was built in the forest of *Jeng’dwan*, a few miles to the
 “ eastward of the modern *Surabáya*, where its site, with many interesting
 “ remains of antiquity, is still pointed out. This event is supposed to have
 “ taken place about the year 846.”

Jang’gala
A. J. 846.
Dewa Kasuma.

Of the earlier history of Java it is probable, that each of these three
 accounts contains some true particulars ; but without unnecessarily
 discrediting the claims which that country asserts to a higher anti-
 quity, we must confess ourselves unable, in the present state of our
 information, to separate truth from fable, till we arrive at a period
 when its records are more consistent. Unconnected with the line of
 princes whose names have been brought forward, many small states, petty
 dynasties, and separate interests, no doubt existed on Java in earlier times ;
 of

Jang'gala.
A. J., 846.

of which little mention is made by tradition, which seldom busies itself, except with extensive and sanguinary wars, or great political changes. Among these may have flourished the celebrated *Jāya Bāya*, in whose reign the *Brāta Yūdhā* is said to have been composed by the *Pandita Pusēda*. In the account obtained from *Sūra-kérta*, this prince, as we have seen, is related to have reigned in the eighth century in the country of *Kediri*.

The temples at *Brambdnan* (the extensive remains of which, with the numerous casts in metal found in their vicinity, prove the high state which the arts had attained in a remote age, and afford incontestible evidence of the establishment of the Hindu worship in the earliest periods of Javan history), are stated in some accounts to have been constructed in the year 525, and in others in the year 1018; but as far as the general tradition may be relied on, it seems most probable that they were the work of the sixth or seventh centuries. This opinion derives confirmation from the fact, that during this period idol worship increased in Japan. Abundance of idols and idol carvers, and priests, arrived in that quarter from several countries beyond sea; and local traditions assert, that at that time similar emigrations first took place to Java and the eastern islands.*

Déwa

* " King *Me* succeeded his brother (as Emperor of Japan) in the year of *Synmu*, of Christ 540.

" He was a very religious prince, and very favourably inclined to the foreign pagan *Budō* worship, which during his reign spread with great success in Japan, insomuch that the emperor himself caused several temples to be built to foreign idols, and ordered the idol of *Buds*, or *Fotoge*, to be carved in *Fakkusai*, that is in China.

" My Japanese author mentions what follows, as something very remarkable, and says, that it happened in the thirty-first year of his reign, and contributed very much to the advancement of the *Budō* religion. About a thousand years ago, says my author, there was in *Tsiutensiku* (that is the middle *Tensiku*, whereby must be understood the country of the Malabarians and the coast of Coromandel in India) an eminent *fotoke* called *Mokuren*, a disciple of *Siaka*. About the same time the doctrine of *Jambaden Gonno Niorai* (that is, *Amida* the great god and patron of departed souls) was brought over into China, or *Fakkusai*, and spread into the neighbouring countries. This doctrine, continues he, did now manifest itself also in *Tsinokuni*, or Japan, at a place called *Naniwa*, where the idol of *Amida* appeared at the entry of a pond, environed with golden rays, nobody knowing how it was conveyed thither. The pious emperor, in memory of this miraculous event, instituted the first *Nengo* in Japan, and called it *Kenquo*. The idol itself was by *Tondo Josijmitz*, a prince of great courage and piety, carried into the country of *Sinano*, and placed in the temple of *Sinquasi*, where it afterwards, by the name of *Sinquasi Norai* (that is the *Norai* or *Amida* of *Sinquasi*) wrought many great miracles, which made that temple famous all over the empire. Thus far my Japanese author. He was succeeded by his son, *Fū Atzu*, or *Fint Atz*, in the year of

" *Synmu*

Déwa Kasuma is represented by the Javan writers to have been a prince of great talent and enlarged views, and by his mild and benificent government to have induced many of his relations to submit to his authority, which in a short time extended over all the provinces eastward of *Jawána*. But the most interesting fact related of him is, that he sent his children, consisting of four sons and a daughter, to India (*Kling*), in order that they might there be educated and instructed in the religion of *Bráhma*; from whence the eldest son having married the daughter of one of the greatest princes of the country, returned to Java with three large ships, laden with longcloth and other valuable manufactures, and bringing with him able artists of different professions, and a thousand chosen troops presented

Java'gala,
A. I. 846.

" *Synmu* 1232, of Christ 572. My author makes no mention of his age, but sets down the following remarkable events which happened during his reign. In the third year of his reign, on the first day of the first month, was born at the emperor's court *Sotoktais*, the great apostle of the Japanese. His birth was preceded and attended with several remarkable circumstances.

" The idol worship in general increased greatly in Japan during the emperor's reign. Abundance of idols, and idol carvers, and priests, came from several countries beyond sea.

" In the eighth year of his reign the first image of *Siaka* was brought over from beyond sea, and carried to *Nara* into the temple of *Kobusi*, where it is still kept in great veneration, possessed of the chief and most eminent place in that temple.

" In the fourteenth year of his reign one *Moria*, a great antagonist and professed enemy of *Sotoktais*, occasioned great troubles and religious dissensions in the empire. He bore a mortal hatred to all the *Fotoge* or idols of the country, which he took out of the temples and burnt wherever he could come at them: but within two years time his enemies got the better of him, for he was overcome, and paid with his life for his presumptuous enterprise. It is added, that having thrown the ashes of the idols, which he had burnt, into a lake, there arose suddenly a most dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain."

History of Japan by Kempfer, vol. i. page 167.

It is remarkable, that a peculiar people seem to have traversed Mexico in the following century, and according to Humboldt in like manner to have left behind them traces of cultivation and civilization. "The *Toultects*," says that eminent author, "appeared first in 648, the *Chichimecs* in 1170, the *Nahualtics* in 1178, and the *Aztecs* in 1196. The *Toultects* introduced the cultivation of maize and cotton; they built cities, made roads, and constructed those great pyramids which are yet admired, and of which the faces are very accurately laid out. They knew the use of hieroglyphical paintings; they could found metals and cut the hardest stones, and they had a solar year more perfect than that of the Greeks or Romans. The form of their government indicated that they were the descendants of a people, who had experienced great vicissitudes in their social state." "But where," asks Humboldt, "is the source of that cultivation; where is the country from which the *Toultects* and Mexicans issued?"—*Humboldt's Political Essay on New Spain.*

Jang'gala,
A. J. 846.

sented to him by his father-in-law as a body guard. How far this relation is correct it may be difficult to determine; and a suspicion may even be entertained, that it was a fiction invented by national vanity, for the purpose of concealing from posterity the successful invasion of foreign adventurers. What we know for certain is, that during the reign of the reputed sons of this prince, the Hindu religion, institutions, and literature, with the ornaments of continental India, were very generally introduced and diffused; and it is from this date that we may speak with some degree of confidence as to history.

Cotemporary
kingdoms of
Singa Sari, Ke-
diri and Bro-
werno.

Déwa Kasuma, on the return of his children from India, divided his kingdom among them. To the eldest, *Ami Luhur*, he gave the succession to *Jang'gala*, with a jurisdiction of limited extent; to *Ami Jaya* he gave the country of *Gegélang* or *Singa Sari*; to *Lémbu Meng'arang* he gave the country *N'gardwan* or *Browerno*, and to *Lémbu Ami Luhur* he gave the country of *Dahd* or *Kediri*; so that, when he died, the island of Java became divided into four kingdoms. His daughter, who was the eldest of his children, and named *Déwi Kili Súchi*, remained unmarried, and performed a conspicuous part in the transactions of those days. The temples at *Sing'a Sari*, the ruins of which still remain, are stated to have been constructed by that princess.

Ami Luhur.

Panji.

The reign of *Ami Luhur* is celebrated for the extensive intercourse which at this period took place with foreign nations, and still more on account of the exploits and adventures of his son, *Pánji Ino Kérta Páti*, the issue of his marriage with the Indian princess, and who, under the name of *Pánji*, became the most renowned hero of Javan story. The adventures of *Pánji* are described in numerous romances, which form the subject of still more numerous dramatic exhibitions, and constitute a principal portion of the polite literature, as well as of the popular amusement of Java. In these romances the hero is represented as devoted to love and war. At an early age he marries *Angréné* or *Sékar'táji*, the daughter of his father's *Pepáti*, to whom he is passionately attached. His father desirous of uniting him with his cousin, the daughter of the chief of *Kedtri*, causes the first object of his affections to be put to death. *Pánji* on this embarks with the dead body, and a storm arising, most of the vessels which accompanied him being lost, he is supposed to have perished. He, however, reaches the island *Tanábang* in safety, and after burning the body of his lamented *Angréné*, proceeds with all the followers he can muster to *Báli*, where

where he assumes the name of *Klána Jáyang Sári*. Having obtained assistance from the prince of the island, *Andáya Prána*, and received in marriage the princess his daughter, usually known under the name of the *Pútri* or princess of *Báli*, he crosses to *Balambánga*, the most eastern province of Java, and also uniting in marriage with the princess of that country, he obtains numerous auxiliaries, and moves westward to *Kediri*, in quest of the princess *Chándra Kirána*, the fame of whose beauty and accomplishments had been widely celebrated. Here, in consequence of his change of name, and the general belief that he had perished in the storm, he is considered as a powerful Raja from *Sábrang*, or the opposite shore, and joining the chief of *Kediri*, he secretly makes himself known to his daughter and marries her.

Jang'gála.
A. J. 846.
Panji.

According to some of these romances, a prince from *Núsa Kanchána*, or the Golden Isle, with numerous followers, and accompanied by two princesses from *Núsa Rétna*, arrives at *Jang'gála* about this period, and giving himself out for the long-lost *Pánji*, imposes on the credulity of the father, who receives him as his son. This prince is represented as the son of a *Bramána* possessing supernatural gifts, which enable him to succeed in the deception, and is said to have been lord of many rajas, among whom were *Báka*, *Mordda*, and many others who are named. He is reported to have had a sister, named *Angréna Sudra*, excelling in beauty, and in every respect resembling the princess *Angréné*, who with her nurse accompanied his four wives and numerous concubines to Java.

Klána Jáyang Sári now resuming his name as the real *Pánji*, his father the prince of *Jang'gála*, proceeded to *Kediri* with the auxiliaries brought over by the impostor, when a combat takes place between the two princes, and the true *Pánji* becomes manifest.

According to other accounts, the storm in which *Pánji* was supposed to have perished, occurred when the princess *Angréné* was living. She is cast on the *Báli* shore, where assuming a male habit, and becoming a favourite of the prince, she in time obtained the sovereignty of that island under the title of *Jáya Ang'ling Dára*. *Pánji* is thrown on the south shore of Java, and afterwards sent by his father to reduce the refractory chief of *Báli*, in whom he recognizes *Angréné*. In another romance his second wife, *Chándra Kirána*, is represented as becoming chief of *Báli*, under the title of *Kúda Narawáng'a*.

Jang'gala.
A. J. 846.
Panji.

It is also related, that, about this period the Prince of *Singa-sári* being attacked by the *Bálians* under *Klána Ráng'ga Páspíta*, and defeated in an engagement near *Arára Biddáí*, applied for assistance to *Jang'gdla* and *Browérno*. The forces sent as auxiliaries from *Jang'gdla* were defeated, and it was not until the arrival of a celebrated warrior from *Browérno*, that the *Bálians* were obliged to retreat. The river which flowed by the scene of action still bears the name *Káli Géli*, from its stream having been converted into blood on this occasion.

With regard to the Raja of *Núsa Kanchána*, it is related that he possessed very extensive influence over all the islands of *Sábrang*. He is sometimes called *Klána Tánjung Púra*, and said to have obtained his authority by means of a *Bramána*, named *Kánda* or *Sakéndo*, and sometimes *Satirti*, who performed a severe penance on the island *Tambina*. His first establishment was at *Goa* on *Celebes*; afterwards he attained supreme power: every island which he visited submitted to his sway. He established himself on *Sumatra*, in the country which has since been called *Palémbang*, whence he waged war against *Java*, in order to obtain the celebrated princess of *Dáha* in marriage. In other accounts, again, this prince is supposed to have been the son of the chief of *Browérno* on *Java*, carried off when an infant by a *Bramána*, who left his own son in his place.

In the dramatic performances of the *Bálians*, *Klána Tánjung Púra* is the same with *Si Maláyu*, which means a wanderer, and from which it has been supposed probable that the *Maláyus* have derived their name.

The poetical latitude given to the compositions which describe the life and adventures of *Pánji*, leaves it doubtful whether he was in fact the real son of a Javan prince, or some aspiring adventurer from *India*, whose attachment the chief of *Jang'gdla* might have found it his interest to secure. In the dramatic exhibitions of the same subject, it is difficult to decide whether the heroes of the piece are intended to represent the real personages whose names appear in history, or whether they are merely invested with historical titles, for the purpose of giving dignity to fictitious characters.

Some idea may be formed of the reverence in which *Pánji* is held by the Javans, from their representing him as an incarnation of *Vishnu*, and his second wife, *Chándra Kirána*, under the name of *Déwi Gálu*, as an incarnation of *Sri*.

This

This belief, together with the miraculous transformations and supernatural events attributed to the interference of the Hindu deities, while heightening the colours of these compositions may have rendered them more popular subjects for dramatic exhibition, but it has deprived them of nearly all authenticity and value as historical records. Perhaps the only inferences, with respect to the hero of them, which we can be justified in drawing, is that the prowess, enterprizes, and accomplishments of this chieftain, who has been termed the Charlemagne of the East, far excelled those of his contemporaries, and that he visited *Bali*. It appears also, that during this period some government was established in the other islands of the Archipelago, in which a similarity of religion, character, and usages prevailed. As descriptive of the manners and customs of the country, and as affording incontestable evidence, not only of the existence of the Hindu religion on Java, but of its universal diffusion as the prevailing worship of these islands at this period of their history, these traditionary remains possess a high value; and with the traces of foreign influence still to be found in their languages, and in the numerous monuments of the arts, will materially contribute to the development of their earlier history, while they throw light on the character of the people, and the progress that had been made in civilization.

Jang'gala
A. J. 846.
Panji.

The *krís* is believed to have been first introduced into the Eastern Islands by *Pánji*; and some go so far as to assert, that all the countries in which it is now worn acknowledged his supremacy. The *gámelan*, or musical instruments of the Javans, together with the various dramatic exhibitions which still form so essential a part of the popular amusement, and compose so distinguishing a characteristic of national literature, are all supposed to have been introduced by him.

The adventures of *Pánji* are related in the Malayan romances, where that hero is represented under the appellation of *Chékel Wáning Páti* (literally, "when young brave to death"), and in the Malayan annals a particular account is given of a chief of *Sábrang*, who, according to their story, obtained the princess *Chándra Kirána* in marriage.*

N 2

About

* In these annals, the princess *Chandra Kirana* of *Daha* is represented as being demanded in marriage by the son of the Mahometan *Raja* of *Malaca*, and the story, in which an account is evidently given of a visit to Java at a much later period of its history, blended with the earlier romances of Java, after detailing the particulars by which the prince of *Tanjung-pura* became *Raja* of *Mejapahit*, is thus told;

"The

Jang'gála.
A. J. 846.
—
Panji.

About this period the first intercourse with China is believed to have taken place: a large Chinese *wángkang* was wrecked on the north coast of Java, and the crew landed, some near *Japdra*, others at *Semarang* and *Tégal*. The writer of the vessel is represented as bringing with him a magical stone, by which he performed many wonderful effects, and by means of which he ingratiated himself with the chief of *Tégal*, who allowed him to collect the remainder of his crew into a regular establishment, and conferred upon them many privileges.

The accounts regarding the succession of *Pánji* to the throne of his father are very discordant. In some he is represented as having succeeded on his death, and having continued to administer the government for several years; in others, he is represented as dying prematurely, during the lifetime of his father: *Prába Jáyá Sangdra*, chief of *Madúra* (then called *Núsa Antára*, or the island lying between), jealous of the power of *Jang'gála*, is said to have landed, and in a desperate action killed *Pánji* with an arrow from his own bow, in fulfilment of a prophecy which foretold that he would be invulnerable, except to the iron staff of *Jáyá Langkára*, of which,

"The *Batára* had a daughter, named *Raden Galu Chandra Kirana*, whose beauty was celebrated far and wide, and many *Rajas* sought her in marriage. Her fame reached *Malaca*, and *Sultan Mansur* became enamoured of her by description. He ordered *Paduka Raja*, the *Bendahara*, to fit out a fleet of five hundred large *prahus* with innumerable small ones. At *Singapura* were fitted out a hundred with three masts, and at *Singi Raya* as many more of the same sort.

"Then the prince selected forty nobles of the country, and forty virgins of noble family. He summoned *Maha Raja Merlang* of *Indragiri*, and the *Raja* of *Palémbang*, the *Raja* of *Jambi*, and the *Raja* of *Linga*, to attend him to *Majapahit*; all the young warriors attending the prince, and all the great men remaining for the government of the country.

"When they reached *Majapahit*, they were well received by the *Batara*. At this time the *Rajas* of *Daha* and *Tanjungpura*, the younger brothers of the prince, were present at *Majapahit*.

"Among the chieftains who accompanied the *Raja* of *Malaca* was the celebrated *Hang Tuah* or *Laxamana*, who was highly admired and exhibited wonderful feats.

"The *Batara* gave his daughter, *Chandra Kirana*, in marriage to the *Raja* of *Malaca*; and the *Batara*, delighted with his son-in-law, caused him to be placed on a seat of equal honour with himself, both on public occasions and at meals.

"Then being about to depart, the *Raja* requested to be presented with the kingdom of *Indra-giri*, which was accordingly given to him. He then bestowed *Siantan* on *Laxamana*, from which time the rulers of *Siantan* are descendants of *Laxamana*.

"By the princess he had a son, named *Raden Galang*, who was killed one day by a man running amok."—*Mal. an Annals*.

which, it is added, this prince had manufactured his arrow. The account of this affair, as related in the *Madúra* traditions, is as follows.

Jang'gála.
A. J. 846.
Panji.

“ Then the prince of *Núsa Antára*, called *Klána Prábu Jaya*, consulted
“ with *Gúru Bramána Kánda*, and others of his council, on the probability
“ of his being acknowledged as chief prince over the adjacent countries.
“ *Gúru* observed, that while *Déwa Kasúma* lived he could not permit the
“ attempt; but the prince informing him that intelligence had been received
“ of the death of that prince, then said, ‘ *Gúru*, it is well; you are permitted
“ ‘ to effect your object by force, if necessary, but in the first instance try
“ ‘ negociation.’ A letter written on the leaf of a tree was then dispatched,
“ and when the messenger arrived at *Jang'gála*, he found the prince
“ *Angráma Wijáya* seated on his *setingel*, attended by his *patéhs*, *Kúda*
“ *Nawársa* and *Brája Náta*. At that time they were discussing the prince's
“ intention of transferring his title to his son, *Ino Kérta Pati*.^{*} The ques-
“ tion was not decided when the messenger appeared. The prince declined
“ reading the letter himself, but desired his minister to do so. As soon as
“ *Brája Náta* read the demand of the prince of *Núsa Antára* to be acknow-
“ ledged the superior, and the threat that he would lay waste the lands of
“ Java in case of refusal, he became enraged to the highest degree, and
“ without communicating the contents tore the letter, and seizing the
“ messenger by the neck, threw the pieces in his face, and desired him to
“ return to his master. After his departure *Ino Kérta Pati* arrived, and
“ being apprized of the circumstances, entreated his father to permit him
“ to go over in disguise to *Núsa Antára*.

“ On the return of the messenger to *Núsa Antára*, he reported the result
“ of his mission, when preparations were immediately made for the attack
“ upon *Jang'gála*, and the chief, on this occasion, received the title of
“ *Jáya Sankára*. But before the troops had departed, *Ino Kérta Pati* con-
“ trived to carry off from the palace the wife of the prince, named *Dewi*
“ *Sinawáti*, which raised the enmity of the parties to the highest pitch.

“ The prince of *Jang'gála*, when he was informed of these preparations,
“ summoned his brothers from *Ng'aráwan* and *Stnga Sári*, who resolved
“ to unite with him against the expected attack. The three princes were in
“ conversation, when information was brought them that the hostile troops
“ had landed in great numbers. Then they drew out their people, and a
“ battle ensued with the prince of *Núsa Antára*, who lost many chiefs and
“ followers.

* Panji.

Jang'gala.
A. J. 846.
Pauji.

" followers. This prince finding the battle going against him, recollected
" the advice of *Gúru Bramána Kánda*, the loss of his wife, and the many
" insults he had received from *Ino Kérta Páti*: then throwing off his
" princely attire, he disguised himself as a common man, and arming him-
" self with an arrow mixed with the people of *Jang'gdla*, and went in
" search of *Ino Kérta Páti*. He had no sooner found him, than he dis-
" charged his arrow, and *Ino Kérta Páti* fell dead, it having been foretold
" that this chief could not be killed except by the iron staff of *Jáya*
" *Langkára*, of which the prince of *Núsa Antúra* had made his arrow,
" *kris*, and knife.

" *Brája Náta* immediately acquainted his prince with the fall of *Ino*
" *Kérta Páti*, who thereupon rose and rushed into the thickest of the fight.
" The prince of *Jang'gdla* attacked the prince of *Núsa Antúra* with his
" *kris*, and slew him. *Gúru Bramána Kánda* seeing his prince slain,
" wished to escape, but his supernatural power was no more; and being
" seized by the prince of *Jang'gdla*, he was put to death, with all the
" people of *Núsa Antúra*, who did not save themselves by flight. There-
" upon *Agrdama Wijáya* assembled his council as before the war, and
" seated upon his *setíngel* declared, that as *Ino Kérta Páti* was no more, it
" was his intention to nominate his grandson, *Máisa Laléan*, to succeed
" him. *Máisa Laléan* accordingly became chief of *Jang'gala* in the year
" 927, and after a time made his uncle, *Brája Náta*, *Tumúnggung* of
" *Jang'gala*, and retired himself to the district of *Kédu*. He had a son,
" named *Banjáran Sari*, who succeeded him, after whom were *Múda*
" *ningkung*, and *Múda Sári*, who had a son called *Ráden Pánkas*, who suc-
" ceeded to the government of Java in the year 1084. This prince esta-
" blished his capital at *Pajajáran*."

A. J. 927.
Kuda Laléan.

The fame of *Pánji* naturally throws the other events of the day into the
back-ground, and whatever credit may be due to the earlier administration
of his successor, it is eclipsed by the brilliancy of his exploits. But it seems
agreed that *Kúda* or *Máisa Laléan*, who is the next prince in the line of
succession of whom tradition makes mention, at an early period of his reign
induced the separate authorities which had been established at *Browérno*,
Singa Sári, and *Kedúri*, to acknowledge the supremacy of *Jang'gala*.
Having, however, come to the throne at a tender age, and being under
the influence of a crafty and designing minister, named *Báka*, who with
one of the brothers of the prince entered into a league to deprive him of
his

his inheritance, he quitted his capital, and on the dismemberment of his eastern kingdom became the founder of a new one in the west. The causes which induced him to leave his capital are related to have been a dreadful sickness, which at that period prevailed in the eastern districts of Java, and the designs of his minister, who hoped to possess the means of aggrandizing himself in the attempt to form a new establishment. The first eruption of the mountain *Klut*, of which tradition makes mention, is recorded to have taken place at this time, when the discharges from it are represented "to have been like thunder, and the ashes to have involved the country in impenetrable darkness." The sickness having continued to prevail after the departure of the prince, the inhabitants who had remained at an early period are said to have embarked in vessels and proceeded to sea, no one knowing whither they went or hearing more of them.

Mendang Kamulan the Second.
A. J. 927.
Kuda Laléan.

Kuda Laléan, accompanied by his mother *Chándra Kirána*, proceeded west as far as *Blóra*, where he laid the foundation of a new capital, under the designation of *Méndang Kamulan*, the name of the ancient capital of the island. From thence, however, owing to the treachery of his minister *Báka*, who aspired to the sovereignty, he was soon obliged to fly, and to take refuge with a devotee, until the chief of *Giling Wési*, named *Prau Chátor*, going to war with *Báka*, an opportunity was afforded him of regaining his authority. Uniting with the forces of that chief, he succeeded in overpowering *Báka*, and laying waste his capital, which he afterwards burnt.

This *Báka* is said to have had a criminal passion for his own daughter, and in consequence of her refusing to gratify his desires, to have secreted her in an adjoining forest. In his service was a man named *Bándung Prakúsa*, descended from *Aru Bándung* of *Balambangan*, and also from *Káran Kálang*, the last chief of *Brambanan*. This man aspired to obtain the daughter in marriage. The father consented to the match, on condition that he would remove the temples from the old site to the new *Méndang Kamulan*. Having made the usual offerings at the *Sáng'gar*, and done penance for forty days without sleeping, in the middle of the last night, when his *tápa* was all but accomplished, it happened that a maiden rose in her sleep, and without awaking, began to beat the rice block. On this considering it day-light, he quitted his penance, and finding the stars still bright, he called down a curse on the women of *Brambanan*, that they should never be married till their hair was grey. This man is then said to have

Pajajaran.
A. J. 1084.
—
Kuda Laléan.

have been transformed into a dog, or in other words, to have become a wanderer as a dog in the forests, where he met with the daughter of *Báka*. From their intercourse is born a son, who in time destroys his father and marries his mother. From this union the people known at this day by the term *Kálang* trace their descent, although it is more generally believed that they are the real descendants of the first inhabitants of the island.

The brother of *Kúda Laléan*, *Chitra Arung Báya*, also called *Chandra Gáding*, being deceived by *Báka*, formed a party at *Jung'gáka*, and embarked from thence for the island of Celebes, where he established himself, and is supposed to be the same with *Sawira Gáding*, the first prince of whom the *Búgis* accounts make mention.

Kúda Laléan having been requested by the chiefs of *Bányu Mas*, *Lá-rung Téng'a*, and *Tégal*, to render them assistance against the Chinese, who by their extortions and oppressions had thus early become troublesome to the people of the country, attacked them, and killing their chief relieved the inhabitants of these districts from their oppressions. From this period the Chinese have been dispersed over the whole island.

Kúda Laléan with his followers then proceeded westward, as far as *Giling Wési*, which was situated in the southern provinces among the mountains of *Chidámar*, a district of the modern province of *Sukapura*, and in the fabulous and mythological accounts supposed to have been the ancient capital of *Wátu Gánung*. Finding two brass cannon in the neighbourhood, he considered them as the signal for the foundation of his new capital, and built a city and *kráton* on the spot, to which he gave the name of *Pajajaran*, where assuming the sovereignty of the country he was acknowledged under the title of *Browijáya Máisa Tandráman*.

This prince was a great promoter of agriculture, and encouraged the common people in the labours of cultivation by his personal example. He was the first who introduced the rice husbandry into the western provinces, and trained the buffalo to the yoke, from which circumstance he is called *Maisa*, and his descendants *Múnding*, both signifying a buffalo, the former in the Javan and the latter in the *Súnda* language. According to the tradition of the *Súndas*, the wild buffaloes came from the woods of their own accord during the reign of this chief.

This prince had two sons, the elder of whom not contented to remain at home, engaged in foreign commerce and went beyond sea; and the younger succeeded

succeeded his father, in the year 1112, under the title of *Prábu Múnding Sári*.

Pajajaran,
A. J. 1112.

Munding Sari.

It was seven years before he was enabled permanently to establish his authority ; and soon after he had done so, his elder brother returned, who having resided in India and having become a convert to the Mahometan faith, is known by the title of *Háji Púrwa*. He was accompanied by an Arab from the country of *Koúje*, who was descended from *Sáyed Abás*, and attempted in vain to convert his brother and family to the same faith. The troubles which were occasioned by their intrigues, and the endeavours which they used to effect their purpose, and which are allegorically described by the rapid growth and destructive effects of the *lagóndi* plant, were such as led to the removal of the capital further westward. In this new site it still retained the name of *Pajájaran*, being situated in the district of *Bógor* and in the vicinity of the modern *Buitenzorg*, the country residence of the European governor of the colony.

Háji Púrwa being unsuccessful in his attempts, and fearing the rage of the common people, quitted this part of the country, and is believed to have found an asylum in *Chéribon*, then an uninhabited wilderness.

This is the first mention of the Mahometan religion on Java.

The next chief of *Pajájaran* was *Múnding Wáng'i*, who succeeded to the government about the year 1179. He had four legitimate children ; the eldest a daughter, who refusing to be married was banished to the southern coast, where her spirit is still invoked, under the title of *Ratu Kidul* ; the second, also a daughter, was born white and diseased, and was in consequence sent to an island off *Jakarta* (named from this circumstance *Pálu Pútri*), from whence she is said to have been carried away by the white men, who according to the Javan writers traded to the country about this period ; the third a son, named *Aria Babáng'a*, who was appointed *Rája* of *Gálu* ; and the fourth *Raden Tandúran*, who was destined to be his successor in the government. He had also a son by a concubine ; but in consequence of the declaration of a devotee, who had been unjustly executed by *Múnding Wáng'i*, that his death would be avenged whenever the prince should have a child so born, he was desirous of destroying him in his infancy, but not being able, on account of the extreme beauty of the child, to bring himself to kill it with his own hands, he enclosed it in a box, and caused it to be thrown by one of his *Mántris* into the river *Krdwang*.

A. J. 1179.
Munding
Wáng'i.

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The

Pajajaran.
A. J. 1179.

The box being carried down the stream was discovered by a fisherman, who brought up the child as his own, until he arrived at twelve years of age. Finding him then to possess extraordinary abilities, he carried him to *Pajajaran* for further instruction, and placed him under the charge of his brother, who was skilled in the working of iron and steel. To the boy he gave the name of *Baniak Wédi*.

The youth soon excelled in the manufacture of all kinds of iron-work, and in the wild tradition of the country, he is said to have fashioned the red hot iron with his fingers. In a short time he was made chief of the *Pándi*, or ironsmiths, and admitted to the familiar intercourse of his father, *Múnding Wang'i*. Having constructed an iron chamber or cage, which particularly attracted the attention of the prince, he succeeded in persuading him to sleep in it, when closing the door, he according to some accounts burned him alive, or according to others caused him to be thrown into the South Sea at *Kándang Wési*, thus fulfilling the prophecy of the devotee.

Chiong Wanara.

Baniak Wédi now assumed the government, declaring who he was; but being opposed by his brother, *Tandúran*, who had been destined to succeed his father, it was some time before his authority was acknowledged. At length defeating his brother in a general engagement, the latter escaped with only three followers, and *Baniak Wédi* was declared sovereign, under the title of *Browijáya Chiong Wanára*.

Ráden Tandúran arriving at the river *Gúntung*, took refuge at the house of a widow, and afterwards meeting with his sister, who was performing a penance on the mountain *Chérmai* (the mountain of *Chérison*), he was encouraged by her to proceed further east, following the course of a bird which she desired that he would let loose for the purpose, till he reached the district of *Wirasába*. Here he observed a plant, called the *mája*, entwined round a tree. He wished to eat of the fruit, but finding it extremely bitter threw it away, and asked one of his followers, *Kidi Wira*, the reason of its bitterness. "I have heard," replied *Kidi Wira*, "that it was here your forefathers fought in the war *Bráta Yúda*." On which the prince said, "Then let us stop here and establish our kingdom," and let us call it *Majapáhit*." This was in the Javan year 1221.

A. J. 1221.
Ráden Tandúran.

In the Javan language *mája* and *páhit* both signify "bitter;" but the name of this kingdom, also called *Mauspáhit*, is more probably derived from

from *Maus Páti*, the ancient capital of *Arjuna Wijaya*, in whom the Javans believe *Vishnu* to have been incarnate.

Majapahit.
A.J. 1221.

Raden Tandúran was first assisted by the people of *Túban*, who hearing of the arrival of a prince of royal descent, immediately flocked to his standard. Afterwards *Aria Babang'a*, who had been driven from *Gálu* by the forces of *Chiong Wandra*, joined his younger brother, *Raden Tandúran*, and was appointed to the charge of the eastern districts along the *Solo* river, under the title of *Aria Panúlar*. In a short time considerable emigrations took place from *Pajádran*, in consequence of the heavy demands made upon the people. Among others, *Bráma Deddli* at the head of eighty *Pándi*, or iron-smiths, with their families, are said to have deserted their country. They were pursued as far as the river *Pamdli* in *Brébes*, but effected their escape, and were received with open arms at *Majapáhit*.

Chiong Wandra, on demanding that the *Pándi* should be delivered up, received a positive refusal, and in consequence declared war against his half brother, whose authority by this time extended as far as *Bátang*. Both princes, with their respective armies, moved towards the centre of the island: the forces of *Majapáhit* encamped at *Ung'arang*, and those of *Pajádran* at *Kaliwúngu*. A general engagement now took place; which proving indecisive, a personal combat between the two chiefs was about to occur, when it was mutually agreed, that from thenceforth the countries to the west should be subject to *Pajádran*, and those to the east to *Majapáhit*, a line being drawn due south from a stone column placed near the spot in commemoration of the agreement. This column* is still to be seen at *Túgu*, a few miles west of *Semarang*. This treaty, supposed to have been made in the Javan year 1247, does not appear to have lasted longer than the life time of *Chiong Wandra*; for several of the finest provinces, and particularly those to the east of *Chi Pamáli*, had been laid waste, and the succeeding chiefs not being able to reduce the country to order and submission, appear to have placed themselves under the immediate protection of *Majapáhit*. They accordingly delivered up the gun *ng'ai stómi*, and several of smaller calibre, which were considered as the *pusáka* (inheritance or regalia) of *Pajádran*, and are still held sacred by the princes of Java. The gun *stómi* is now in the possession of the *Susúhunan*.

— 1247.

An ineffectual attempt was made by *Rdtu Déwa*, a native of *Kuning'an* in *Chéríbon*, who, on the departure of *Aria Babang'a*, had been entrusted with

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the

* See plate, Antiquities.

Majapahit.
A. J. 1247.

the administration of *Gálu*, to maintain an authority independent of *Majapáhit*; but he lost his life in the struggle, and his widow, *Torbíta*, who persevered, and was for a time successful, was at length overcome, and went over to *Majapáhit*.*

A dif-

* According to the traditions of the *Sunda* people, these two brothers, *Chiong Wanara* and *Raden Tanduran*, were descended from a prince of *Galú*, and their empires were divided by the river of *Brébes*, thence called *Chi Pamali*, or the River of Prohibition.

" *Raja Galu*, otherwise known by the name of *Raja Pamakás*, and whose country was called "*Bajong Galu*, had two sons, named *Raden Aria Bang'a* and *Tanduran*. There was a pestilence "*in those days, which, carrying off great numbers of the inhabitants, caused the prince to be* "*much afflicted in his mind; whereupon, sending for his patéh (or minister), he thus addressed* "*him: 'Go thou to Bukit Padang, and call one there named Si Ajar, failing not to bring him* "*' along with thee, as it may perhaps be in his power to administer relief to my distressed and* "*' suffering subjects.' The patéh immediately took leave of his Sovereign, and repaired* "*forthwith to Bukit Padang, to summon Si Ajar, who soon after appeared before the Raja,* "*presenting him with some herbs which he had brought for that purpose. When Si Ajar had* "*seated himself in the usual manner before the monarch, the latter thus addressed him: 'Ajar,* "*' a great pestilence at present rages in the country, and makes great havock amongst my* "*' subjects; it is therefore that I have sent for thee, in hopes that thou mayest be able to put* "*' a stop to the mortality which now prevails.' Ajar immediately replied, 'O Raja, it is my* "*' opinion, that he to whom the country belongs is the proper person to do what is requisite* "*' for the good of it and its inhabitants.' When the Raja heard these words, he was exceedingly* "*wroth; so much so, that he was on the point of putting Ajar to instant death, when the latter* "*thus addressed him; 'Prince! if you are determined to kill me, I resign my life, but depend* "*' upon it you will be made to answer for it, and that by your own son.' Si Ajar then returned* "*to Bukit Padang, whereupon Raja Galu thus spoke to his patéh; 'Repair instantly to Bukit* "*Padang, and put Si Ajar to death; let him not longer live.' The patéh accordingly went, and* "*having executed the Raja's orders, returned and reported the circumstance to his prince,* "*who felt much joy on the occasion. Shortly after this the Raja's concubine became pregnant,* "*and when her time was come she was delivered of a son, whose features were exquisitely* "*beautiful. When the prince was informed of this, he desired the child might be brought to* "*him. The prince no sooner cast his eyes upon it, than he thought of the words of Si Ajar;* "*upon which he administered a dose of poison to the child, which however did not cause its* "*death. He then told his patéh to take the child, and having put it in a basket, to send it* "*floating down the river. The patéh took the child, and having disposed of it as he was* "*ordered, returned and made his master very happy by the report of what he had done. The* "*basket in which the child was turned adrift on the river Chitandui being stopped by some* "*stakes placed there by a fisherman, named Ke Balangantrang, it was picked up and carried* "*home by him. He was highly pleased with the child, and adopted it, and gave it the name* "*of Ke Jakah, and cherished it till it arrived at the age of manhood. Ke Jakah then invited* "*his reputed father to accompany him to Bajong Galu. They had nearly got half way, when* "*Ke Jakah looked up and saw a bird fly past. He asked Ke Balangantrang what might be the* "*name of that bird? and was told that it was called chiong (the black minor of India). Ke*

" Jakah

A different account of the first establishment of the *Majapahit* empire is given in a manuscript recently obtained from *Bali*, which may deserve attention,

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A. J. 1247.

“ *Jakah* then saw a form like that of a human being, and inquiring what it was, he was told that it was a *wanara* (monkey). *Ke Jakah* then exclaimed, “ if such is the case, then must my name be *Chiong Wanara*.”

“ After this the travellers prosecuted their journey, and in due time arrived at *Bajong Galu*, where they went to the house of a relation of *Ke Balangantrang*, named *Ke Haziali*, the chief of all the blacksmiths. *Chiong Wanara* was then delivered over by *Ke Balangantrang* to *Ke Haziali*, who treated him as his own son, and instructed him in the art, in which he soon became eminent.

“ *Chiong Wanara* had not been long in this new situation, before *Raja Galu*, hearing of the circumstance, sent for and begged him of the head blacksmith. The *Raja* in time owned him for his own son, and was so delighted when he first beheld him, that he sent for his son, *Raden Aria Bang'a*, and desired him to take every care of his newly-found brother.

“ A short time after this, *Chiong Wanara* went to his royal father, and asked him to give him some hereditary property. When the *Raja* heard this, he immediately addressed *Chiong Wanara* thus:—‘ My son, the whole of my property I have bestowed on thy eldest brother, ‘ and nothing is left except the head blacksmith, whom thou hadst better accept of.’ *Raden Chiong Wanara* said he would take him with much pleasure.

“ Soon after the head blacksmith came into his possession, *Raden Chiong Wanara* went again to his father, and solicited permission (which was granted to him) to construct an iron cage of very great strength, and of the most exquisite workmanship. *Chiong Wanara* then gave orders to his head blacksmith to have this cage made, and all the blacksmiths in the kingdom having been set about it, it was very soon finished, and had all the strength and beauty that was intended and wished for. Carpets and cushions, such as princes are accustomed to recline on, were spread within it. *Chiong Wanara* then went and acquainted *Raja Galu* that it was completed, When the *Raja* saw it, he was greatly pleased, and being entreated by *Chiong Wanara* to enter and examine whether or not there might be still something wanting to render it more complete; without suspecting any treachery, he did as he was requested. No sooner was he fairly in, than *Chiong Wanara* closed and locked the door, saying, at the same time to *Raja Galu*, ‘ Now is fulfilled the prediction of *Ajar* of ‘ *Bukit Padang*, whom you caused to be unjustly put to death.’ The *Raja* answered from within the cage, ‘ I submit to this just judgment.’

“ When *Raden Aria Bang'a* saw his father shut up in the cage, he could not contain his rage against *Chiong Wanara*, and a quarrel between the two brothers ensued.

“ *Raja Galu* perceiving this, immediately exclaimed, ‘ For shame! that two brothers should thus fight with each other; such conduct is strictly forbidden by the elders of the people.’

“ Without paying any regard to the words or admonition of *Raja Galu*, the two brothers engaged in single combat, stabbing, pushing, and striking each other in turn. Both parties being of equal strength, they continued fighting all the way from the place above described until they got far to the eastward, when finding themselves fatigued, they suspended the conflict under a certain tree. *Chiong Wanara* forthwith asked his brother what the name of

“ the

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attention, in as far as it differs from the usually received opinion in Java. This account is as follows.

“ The

“ the tree was under which they were : *Aria Bang'a* answered, it is called *māja*. They then
“ took one of the fruit, and having split it in two, each took a part. That which *Aria Bang'a*
“ ate was sweet, but that which *Chiong Wanara* ate was on the contrary very bitter (*pait*) ; so
“ *Chiong Wanara* called the place *Majapait*, or as more generally pronounced, *Majapahit*.

“ The combat was then renewed with the same vigour as before, and they continued fighting
“ towards the westward, until they came to a row of trees (*jajar*), where they halted. On
“ being asked by his brother the name of those trees, *Chiong Wanara* answered *paku* : *Raden*
“ *Aria Bang'a* then said, ‘ the name of the place must be *Pakuan Pa-jajar-an*.’

“ The two brothers then recommenced fighting, till they came to a river of *Brebes*, where
“ being both much fatigued, they rested by the side of it and drank of its water.

“ *Raden Aria Bang'a* then said : ‘ It was declared by our father to be wrong for brothers
“ to fight with each other, it is also contrary to ancient usage, let us therefore put an end
“ to this forbidden contest, and let us call this river *Chi Pamali*’ (that is to say, the river of
“ prohibition). The river *Brebes* thus obtained the name of *Chi Pamali*.

“ *Raden Aria Bang'a* then said to his brother : ‘ do thou go to *Pakuan Pajajaran* while I go
“ to *Majapahit*.’ They accordingly separated, *Raden Aria Bang'a* proceeding to *Majapahit*,
“ and *Chiong Wanara* returning to *Bujong Galu*, for the purpose of visiting his father in the
“ cage.

“ When *Chiong Wanara* arrived at *Bajong Galu* and found the cage empty, his astonishment
“ was very great. He then addressed himself to one of his people, named *Ke Jampang*, and
“ asked what was become of *Raja Galu*. *Ke Jampang* replied, ‘ he went out of the cage of
“ himself, without the assistance of any one, and has returned to his usual place of residence
“ at *Surga Luka*, where he now is, having assumed the name and title of *Guru Putra Hinga*
“ *Buya*.’

“ When *Chiong Wanara* heard all this, he thought he might as well throw away the
“ empty cage, which he accordingly did, on the beach of the south coast, from whence the
“ place is called *Tana Kandang Wesi*, or the land of the Iron Cage.

“ *Chiong Wanara* forthwith invited *Ke Jampang* to accompany him to *Surga Luka*, in search
“ of his father, *Guru Putra Hinga Buya*.

“ In a short time they arrived at *Surga Luka*, and *Chiong Wanara* surrendered himself,
“ entreating his father's forgiveness for what had passed. *Guru Putra* then said : ‘ to a cer-
“ tainty there must be two kingdoms on the island of Java, of which the (intermediate)
“ boundary will be the river *Pamali*. The kingdom of *Raden Tanduran* will be to the east-
“ ward, and shall be called *Majapahit* ; that of *Chiong Wanara* will be to the westward, and
“ shall be called *Pakuan Pojajaran* : the latter kingdom will cease first (*tunda dahulu*).
“ Whence the people under *Chiong Wanara* were called *Orang Sunda*, and their language
“ *Sunda*.

“ *Guru Putra* then gave *Chiong Wanara* a black monkey skin jacket, which the latter forth-
“ with put on, and immediately became in appearance like that animal. He at the same time
“ gave him the name of *Guru Minda-sida tanda Prabu lutung Kasarong*, and furnished him with
“ some rice-seed, and appointed *Ke Jampang* to be his follower.

“ *Guru*

" The history of the kingdom of *Tumdpel*, being an account of the
 " origin and rise of the kingdom of *Majapáhit*, written on the day *Respáti*
 " (Thursday),

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" *Guru Minda* and *Ke Jampang* then took their departure; and when they came to a place
 " not far from *Bajong Galu*, they set about sowing their rice-seed, distributing it among all
 " the poor people of the place for that purpose.

" *Pandi Chacha Domas* and all the *Peng'gawas*, as well as all the people of *Bajong Galu*,
 " who were attached to *Chiong Wanara* at the time he went to see *Guru Putra Hinga Baya*
 " of *Surga Luka*, being without a sovereign, went all of them to the eastward, to reside in
 " the country of *Majapahit*.

" When *Prabu Lutung Kasarong* had given orders for the sowing of the rice, he and his
 " follower, *Ke Jampang*, proceeded to a place on the south sea coast, called *Kedu Pondok*,
 " where *Ke Jampang* being left to settle, the place took its name from him, and was ever after
 " called *Chutak Jampang*.

" After *Prabu Lutung Kasarong* had left *Ke Jampang* at *Kedu Pondok*, he went through the
 " woods, till coming near *Pakuan Pajajaran* he found a very large tree, called *pundi*, situated
 " on the banks of the river *Chiliwong*. He remained under it to rest himself, and gave the
 " place the name of *Kampung Pundi*.

" *Kuwu Mangkubumbi*, of *Jambadipa* in the district of *Jeledud*, had several children, all of
 " them females. The youngest was called *Purba Sari*, and was established in the interior,
 " near the tree called *gadug*, from which the *kampung* so called, took its name.

" Having placed his youngest daughter, *Purba Sari*, in the interior of the country, he was
 " desirous to send out people to shoot birds with a pellet, and accordingly created and appointed
 " one a pellet-shooter, who went regularly every day to shoot, agreeably to the order of
 " *Kuwu Mangkubumi*. One day the pellet-shooter came to the large *pundi* tree, and observing
 " on it what he supposed to be a large black monkey, he wished to shoot it; whereupon
 " *Prabu Lutung Kasarong*, whom he mistook for the monkey, thus addressed him: ' Don't
 " ' shoot at me; you had better go home and tell your master to come here to me himself.'
 " When the pellet-shooter perceived that the black monkey was gifted with speech, he stood
 " aghast and astonished beyond measure, and returned immediately to his master to acquaint
 " him with the circumstance.

" *Kuwu Mangubuni*, together with the pellet-shooter, then repaired to the great *pundi*
 " tree. On his arrival there he called to *Prabu Lutung Karasong* who was upon it. No sooner
 " did the latter hear the summons, than he descended and talked with the *Kuwu*, who then took
 " him home with him, highly delighted at being possessed of so extraordinary and accomplished
 " a creature. In the course of a short time he wished to present him to his eldest daughter,
 " and on her refusing to accept of him he offered him to a younger one, but neither would
 " receive *Prabu Lutung Kasarong*.

" He then gave him to the youngest of all, named *Niai Purba Sari*, who accepted of him
 " with great pleasure.

" In the course of time, *Niai Purba Sari* built a house at *Wangun*, and the place was after-
 " wards called *Kampung Wangun*. He then planted some *tagur* trees, from which the place
 " received the name of *Kampung Tagur*. After this, *Prabu Lutung Kasarong* caused *Niai Purba*
 " *Sari* to remove from the *gaduga* tree to *Kampung Wangun*.

" When

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A. J. 1247.

“ (Thursday), the 10th of the fifth season. Date ⁵ ⁶ ⁴ ¹ *wisaya rasa toya wasitan*
“ (literally 1465).

In

“ When *Niai Purba Sari* became *Prabu Lutung's* wife, he laid aside the black monkey's skin with which he was clothed, and immediately resumed his former and usual beautiful appearance.

“ He afterwards received the name of *Niang Galarang*, and established himself at *Pakuan Pajajaran*, where the *Batutulis* (inscribed stone) now is, and which was the seat of government of the *Maha Raja Prabu Niang Galarang*. After this, his wife became pregnant, and *Prabu Niang Galarang* left *Pakuan Pajajaran* to the care of his *Peng'gawas*, or ministers of state, and went to *Bukit Padang*, where he became a *Pandita*.

“ When the time was come, *Niai Purba Sari* brought forth a son of the most exquisitely beautiful features, to whom she gave the name *Silawang'i*.

“ When *Silawang'i* grew up, he removed from *Pakuan Pajajaran* to *Sumedang Larang*, where he was soon afterwards married; first to *Niai Raden Raja Mantu*, and then to the daughter of the *Peng'gawa* of that place, so that he had many wives. He at the same time received the title of *Baginda Maha Raja Prabu Silawang'i*.

“ *Prabu Lutung Kasarong* had afterwards two other sons, the elder named *Ke Glap Nyawang*, the younger, *Ke Kedang Panjang*, both of whom were strong and well-made; and when they grew up they went with their father to *Sumedang Larang*, where they all remained with *Prabu Silawang'i*.

“ *Prabu Silawang'i*, when he had got a number of wives and *peng'gawas*, returned to *Pakuan Pajajaran*, bringing them all with him, as also his two sons, and his man *Ke Jampang* who was then called *Purwa Kala*. In returning to *Pakuan Pajajaran*, *Prabu Silawang'i* first went to a place on the south coast, called *Nusa Kambangan*, and there embarking in a vessel with all his family, he sailed westward, till they came to the anchoring place, to which was given the name of *Palabuan Ratu* (Wyn Coops Bay), and having disembarked, they all proceeded to *Paknan Pajajaran*.

“ On his arrival there, *Prabu Silawang'i* established himself as *Raja*, and having assembled all the *Mantris*, *Peng'gawas*, and other chiefs and officers, together with all the military forces, he caused great rejoicings to be made on the occasion, and each day and night every kind of play was performed to amuse him. *Pakuan Pajajaran* was crowded with the happy and delighted multitude, and so great and powerful did *Prabu Silawang'i* become at that time, that all the princes from the river *Chi Pamali* beyond Java Head (in Bantam) on the west, submitted to him and were subject to *Pakuan Pajajaran*.

“ *Prabu Silawang'i* then built without the *kraton* (or palace) a hall of audience (*paseban*), which was styled *Sasaka Domas*, or the hall of eight hundred pillars; and in the interior of the *kraton* another, called *Rarawis Kanchana* (or that of golden flowers). This was where the *Batutulis* now is.”

The tradition goes on to relate, that *Prabu Silawang'i* had one hundred and fifty wives, and that his sons-in-law, of whom there were also one hundred and fifty, were made great public officers.

In the course of a little time one of his highness's wives, named *Niai Mantri Manek Mayang Sunda*, the sister of *Ke Marugal Sang Mantri Ayung*, became pregnant, and in due time brought forth a beautiful boy, who was called by his father *Raden Guru Gatangan*, and who

was

Majapáhit.
A. J. 1247.
Tandúran.

“ In the kingdom of *Tumápel* there reigned a king, named and styled
“ *Rátu Sri Jáya Purúsa*, who on his demise was succeeded by his son,
“ known by the name and title of *Sri Láksi Kirána*, who on dying left
“ two sons, the elder named and styled *Sang Sri Siwabúda*, who succeeded
“ to the throne; the younger *Ráden Wijáya*, who was remarkable for the
“ beauty of his person.

“ During the reign of *Sang Sri Siwabúda* the state had very much de-
“ clined. Every district was going to ruin, in consequence of which the
“ *patéh*, named *Mángku Rája Náta*, addressed himself to the prince,
“ reminding him of the manner in which his forefathers used to treat the
“ people, and which the welfare of his kingdom required of him to follow.
“ To this, however, the prince would not listen, and as a punishment to
“ the *patéh* for his presumption, he immediately ordered him to quit
“ *Tumápel*.

“ *Sang Sri Siwabúda* had a man in his service named *Wira Rája*, whom
“ in consideration of his useful services, he had made ruler over the eastern
“ part of *Madúra* called *Súmenap*. On being informed that the king in-
“ tended to accuse him of a crime of which he was innocent, and consider-
“ ing himself in danger, sent a messenger to *Sri Jáya Kátong*, sovereign
“ of *Kedíri*, to say ‘ that as the kingdom of *Tumápel* was almost in a
“ ‘ state of confusion, he might attack and conquer it without difficulty.’

“ *Sri Jáya Kátong*, on hearing the intelligence, was very much delighted,
“ and accordingly he ordered his *patéh*, *Kébo Mundárang*, to make prepa-
“ rations for the purpose of invading *Tumápel*.

“ When every thing was ready, the king gave orders to his *patéh* that he
“ should march with a considerable force to *Tumápel*, and attack the
“ southern part of the kingdom, while himself and his followers began the
“ attack on the west.

“ *Sri Siwabúda* being informed that his kingdom was invaded by the
“ sovereign of *Kedíri*, appointed his younger brother, *Ráden Wijáya*, to
“ command the forces, and meet the enemy coming from the west. Instead
“ of marching out himself to meet the attack from the south, he remained

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“ in

was made *Raja Muda* of *Pakuan Pajajaran*, with the name and title of *Prabu Guru Gantangan*.

Both father and son continued as *Raja Tuah* and *Raja Muda* to live in the *kraton* of *Pakuan Pajajaran*, happy and on good terms with each other; the management and direction of the state being entirely vested in the hands of the *Raja Muda*.

Majapáhit.
A. J. 1247.
Tandúran.

“ in his *kadaton* and amused himself with his concubines. This enjoyment, however, was soon interrupted; for *Mundarang* having reached the *kadaton*, obliged him to come out and meet him, and on his making his appearance, *Mundarang* and his followers lost no time in deciding his fate. *Sri Śiwabúda* was accordingly killed before the palace gate. *Ráden Wijáyu* and *Jáya Kátong* had by this time fought several battles, as well as skirmishes, in which a great number of men were killed on both sides.

“ They continued to oppose each other, when *Mundarang* came up and attacked *Wijáya* in the rear. This soon determined the victory in favour of *Kediri*, and obliged *Wijáya* to fly to *Súmenap* for the safety of his person, where he remained in the house of *Wíra Rája*, to whom he gave a full account of all the circumstances.

“ Among the spoils which *Mundarang* had taken from the palace was the beautiful wife of *Wijáya*, who was afterwards delivered to the sovereign of *Kediri*. He was very much struck with her beauty and proposed to make her his lawful wife.

“ This proposal was however refused, and the king, instead of being offended by the refusal, adopted her as his daughter.

“ *Ráden Wijáya* had by this time remained a good while with *Wíra Rája* at *Súmenap*, and was then advised by him to repair to *Kediri*, that *Jáya Kátong* might forgive him and employ him in some way or other. He accordingly went over to *Jáya Kátong*, who received him very kindly; and he had not remained long at *Kediri*, when *Jáya Kátong* granted him an extensive forest, with which he might do as he liked.

“ *Wijáya*, with the view of making a large town in the forest, sent a messenger to *Wíra Rája* to get some assistance. *Wíra Rája* accordingly sent over a good many people to *Wijáya*, who after procuring every thing necessary for such an undertaking, began to cut down the forest. While they were at work they found a large *mája* tree loaded with fruit, but when they tasted the fruit they found it quite bitter; whence the place was called *mája páit* (literally the bitter *mája*).

“ *Ráden Wijáya*, after making *Majapáhit* a very large town, assumed the title of *Bopáti Sang Browjáyá*, having for his *Páteh* a son of *Wíra Rája*, whose name and title was *Kiádi Pateh Ráng'ga Ldxé*.

“ The population of *Majapáhit* increasing very rapidly, *Browjáyá* thought that, with the aid of *Wíra Rája*, he should be able to invade
“ *Kediri*.

Majapáhit.
A. J. 1247.
Tandúran.

“ *Kediri*. He accordingly sent a messenger to *Wira Rája* to request some
“ assistance. *Wira Rája* willingly sent a considerable force to *Browijáya*,
“ and after the two armies had joined together *Browijáya* began his march
“ to *Kediri*.

“ *Jáya Kátong*, on being informed that a considerable force from
“ *Majapáhit* was coming to invade his kingdom, immediately sent out a
“ band of fighting men to meet the enemy. Several battles were fought
“ in which many fell on either side.

“ *Jáya Kátong*, previous to the invasion of *Browijáya*, had promised
“ his guest, the King of *Táatar*,* whose name and title was *Sri Laksemána*,
“ to give him his adopted daughter (wife to *Browijáya*) in marriage. This
“ was however delayed. Several times did *Laksemána* press *Jáya Kátong*
“ to fulfil his promise, but he never received a positive answer.

“ *Laksemána* therefore being informed that *Browijáya* of *Majapáhit* had
“ attacked *Kediri*, forthwith sent a letter to him, saying that he would
“ co-operate with the people of *Majapáhit*, provided *Browijáya* would be
“ on good terms with him.

“ *Browijáya* on receiving this intelligence was very much delighted, and
“ accordingly returned a letter of approbation to *Laksemána*.

“ *Laksemána* and his followers then joined *Browijáya*, and fought several,
“ battles with *Jáya Kátong*, in which a great number of men, as well as
“ chiefs, were killed on both sides.

“ In the heat of the action *Jáya Kátong* and *Laksemána* met, and a
“ fierce encounter took place between these chiefs. *Jáya Kátong* threw his
“ javelin at *Laksemána*, but missed him; and *Laksemána*, in return,
“ struck him on the breast with his poisoned spear, and killed him on the
“ spot,

“ *Páteh Mundarang* and the whole force of *Kediri* perceiving that their
“ king was fallen immediately surrendered.

“ *Browijáya* then eagerly went into the *kadátan*, and was received by
“ his faithful wife. They embraced with tears of joy; and *Browijáya* was
“ so enraptured at recovering her, that without taking further notice of the
“ *kadátan*, he returned with his wife to *Majapáhit*. He invited the King
“ of *Táatar* to visit him. On his arrival *Browijáya* received him with
“ every attention, and made him a present of a beautiful virgin.

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“ *Laksemána*

* The Javan traditions furnish no information respecting the locality of this state.

“ *Lakṣmāna* remained for some time at *Majapāhit*, during which
“ *Browijaya* gave him two or three grand entertainments. He after-
“ wards embarked on board of his own vessel and returned to his kingdom
“ of *Tátar*.”

Under

“ It happened that *Raja Sekander*, the son of *Raja Darub of Rum*, of the race of *Makaduniah*,
 “ the name of whose empire was *Zulkarneini*, wished to see the rising of the sun, and for this
 “ purpose came to the confines of the land of Hind. There was a Raja in Hindustan, named
 “ *Raja Kideh Hindi*, who was very powerful, and whose empire extended over the half of Hin-
 “ dustan. Immediately on the approach of *Raja Sekander*, *Raja Kideh Hindi* sent his prime
 “ minister to collect his forces, and marched out to meet him. The armies engaged, and a
 “ battle ensued, as is fully recorded in the history of *Raja Sekander*. *Raja Kideh Hindi* was
 “ defeated and taken prisoner, after which he was sent back to his own country. This
 “ *Raja Kideh* had a daughter : after sending his minister, *Perdana Mantri*, to consult with the
 “ minister of *Raja Sekander*, he gave her in marriage to *Raja Sekander*, on condition of receiv-
 “ ing three hundred thousand dinars of gold.

“ The princess was already pregnant by *Raja Sekander*, but he was unacquainted with this
“ circumstance; nor was the princess herself aware of it, till a month after her return to her
“ father. At the expiration of her time, the princess was safely delivered of a son, whom
“ *Raja Kideh Hindi* named *Aristan Shah*.

“ After an absence of forty-five years, *Raja Sekander* returned to *Makaduniah*, and *Raja*
 “ *Kideh Hindi* died, leaving as his successor *Raja Aristan Shah*, who (or rather whose dynasty)
 “ reigned three hundred and fifty years. After him reigned the following princes in succession :

" *Raja Khuras Khainat*, ..do. thirty years.

“ *Raja*

Under the second prince of *Majapálit*, called *Brokamára* or *Brow'yáya* the second, the manufacture of arms of various descriptions was brought to the highest

Majapáhit.
A. J. 1247.
Brokamára.

- " *Raja Kuda Zuguhan*, son of *Amastubusu*.
- " *Raja Nikabus*, who reigned forty years.
- " *Raja Ardasir Migon*, who married the daughter of *Raja Nushirwan Adel*, sovereign of the
" west, by whom he had a son, named *Raja Derm Nus*.
- " *Raja Tarsia Burdaras*, son of *Raja Zamarut*.
- " The last of these princes married the daughter of *Raja Sulan* of *Amdan Nagara*. This *Raja*
" *Sulan* was the mightiest prince of the land of Hind, and of all the *Rajas* under the wind.
" By the princess, his daughter, *Raja Narsa*, had three sons :
- " *Raja Heiran*, who reigned in the country of Hindustan ;
- " *Raja Suren*, whom *Raja Sulan* appointed in his own place ; and
- " *Raja Panden*, who reigned in *Turkestan*.
" After a short time *Raja Sulan* died, and his grandson, *Raja Suren*, reigned in his place in
" *Amdan Nagara*, with still greater authority than his predecessors, and all the lands of the
" East and West, except China, acknowledged him.
- " Then *Raja Suren* formed the design of subjugating China, and for this purpose marched
" towards that country. Two months he marched on without any obstruction, and every
" country submitted, till he approached the country of *Gang'ga Nagara*, the *Raja* of which
" was named *Gang'gi Shah Juana*. Here an engagement took place, in which *Raja Suren*
" smote off the head of *Raja Gang'gi Shah Juana*, whose subjects having lost their chief
" submitted to *Raja Suren*, who married *Putri Gang'ga*, the sister of the deceased *Raja*.
" From *Gang'ga Nagara*, *Raja Suren* advanced to the country of *Klang Kins*, which in former
" times was a great country, possessing a fort of black stone (supposed to be up the river
" *Johor*). The name of the *Raja* of this country was *Chulen*, who was superior to all the *Rajas*
" of the country lying under the wind. Here another desperate engagement took place, in
" which *Raja Chulen* also was killed, and the country submitted to *Suren*. Then *Raja Suren*
" married the daughter of the deceased monarch, and advanced to *Tamarak*. He returned,
" however, to the land of *Kling* without proceeding on to China. On the return of *Raja*
" *Suren* he founded a city of great size, the fame of which became renowned, and the name
" of which was *Bisnagur* (a well known and celebrated city of the south of India), which even
" at the present time is a great city in the land of *Kling*.
- " *Raja Suren* had by the daughter of *Raja Chulen* a daughter, named *Chandu Wani Wasias*,
" and by *Putri Gang'ga* he had three sons, one of them named *Bichitram Shah*, another
" *Palidutani*, and the third *Nilumanam*.
- " *Palidutani* succeeded to the government of *Amden Nagara*, and *Nilumanam* was ap-
" pointed to the government of *Chandukani* : but on the eldest son, *Bichitram Shah*, was only
" conferred a territory of small extent, which so displeased the young prince, that he re-
" solved to abandon the country. He accordingly embarked with twenty vessels, fitted out
" with all the appurtenances of war, determining to conquer all the maritime countries ; but
" his fleet was dispersed by a storm, and part of them returned to their country.
- " *Bichitram Shah* is then represented as arriving in the country now called *Palembang*,
" where *Demang Lebar Daon*, great grandson of *Raja Chulen*, was chief. Here marrying the
" daughter

Majapáhit.
A. J. 1247.
—
Brokamára.

highest perfection ; and the first damaked *kris*es were now made by the *pándi* (smiths) from *Pajajáran*, who became so distinguished that they were appointed to the charge of districts with a thousand *chácha* each. The *kris*, which was afterwards placed on the tomb of *Susúnan Gíri*, is said to have been manufactured at this time from a piece of old iron found by the prince.

The

“ daughter of the Raja, he assumed the government, under the title of *Sang Sapurba Trimurti Tribuana*, and had by her four children ; two daughters, named *Chandra Dewi* and *Patra Sri Dewi*, and two sons, named *Sang Mutiaga* and *Sang Nila Utama*.

“ After some years *Sang Sapurba* was seized with a desire to view the ocean, and went in search of a good situation for a new settlement, leaving the younger brother of *Demang Lebar Daon* in the government of *Palembang* ; and the fleet being prepared, they set sail from the river of *Palembang*, and after steering six days and nights towards the south, arrived at *Tanjung pura*, where *Sang Sapurba* was very honorably received by the Raja, and a thousand chiefs introduced him into the country, seated him on the throne, and honoured him like a prince. As soon as the news of his arrival had reached *Majapáhit*, the *Bitara*, who was very powerful, came to make him a visit. *Sang Sapurba* received him very graciously, and gave him in marriage his daughter *Chandra Dewi*. After this ceremony the *Bitara* of *Majapáhit* returned to his capital ; and it is from this marriage (say the Malayan traditions) that the Rajas of *Majapáhit* are descended.

“ After a long residence at *Tanjung pura*, *Sang Sapurba* set out again in search of some other country ; but he first married his son, *Sang Mutiaga*, to the daughter of the Raja *Tanjung pura*, and established him on the throne of that country, giving him a superb crown. After leaving *Tanjung pura*, he traversed the sea until he arrived in the strait of *Sambor*, in view of the hills of *Ling'ga* (Lingen). The news quickly reached *Bentan*, at this time under the sway of a queen, named *Pramiswari Sehandar Shah*. *Sang Nila Utama*, the younger son of *Sang Sapurba*, was married to her daughter, named *Wan Sri Bini*, and afterwards became Raja of the country.

“ *Sang Sapurba* then left *Bentan*, and having sailed for a day and a night arrived at *Ruko*, whence he proceeded to the point of *Balang*, and ascended the river *Buantan*, where it was reported the country was extremely populous. When he had ascended far up the river he arrived at *Menangkabau*. All the *Menangkabaus* were surprized at his appearance and the splendour of his diadem, and they all came to inquire whence he came. As soon as they heard of his adventures, and that he was a descendant of Sultan *Sekander Zulkarneiné*, all the chief men of *Menangkabau* consulted about appointing him Raja, since they had none ; and after he had, as a condition, succeeded in destroying an immense snake which harrassed the country, he was unanimously elected Raja by the people of *Buantan*, and of him are descended all the generations of the Rajas of *Pagaruyang*.

“ *Sang Nila Utama* afterwards quitted *Bentan*, and founded the city of *Singapura*, situated on the southern extremity of the Malayan peninsula. This event is supposed to have taken place, A.D. 1160.

“ The successors of *Sang Nila Utama* were *Paduka Sri Wikrama*, *Sri Rama Wikrama*, and *Sekander Shah*, who being driven out of *Singa pura* by the *Majapahit* forces, afterwards established the city of *Malaca*. His successor, *Mahomed Shah*, first embraced Mahometanism, in the year 1276.”—*Malayan Annals*.

The reign of the third prince of *Majapáhit* was of very short duration, and he was succeeded by *Ardi Wijaya*, who putting to death the prime minister, eventually fell a sacrifice to the just revenge of the minister's son.

Majapáhit.
A. J. 1247.
Ardi Wijaya.

This prince, however, is distinguished by the extent of his conquests, and for the victory he obtained over *Sri Sin Dérga*, King of *Sing'apura* on the *Malayan* peninsula, whose subjects lived by piracy, but by this event became tributary to *Majapáhit*.

To him succeeded the fifth prince of *Majapáhit*, named *Mérta Wijáya*, whose minister, *Gúja Mada*, became celebrated for his virtues and abilities, and for the code of regulations which at this day exists under his name. In his reign the conquest of *Indragiri*, or Sumatra, which had been begun by his predecessor, was successfully completed.

Merta Wijáya.

Accounts differ regarding the successor of his prince, some considering *Ráden Alit*, his brother, to have succeeded at an early age, and others that *Ráden Alit* is the same with *Angka Wijáya*, the last sovereign of *Majapáhit*. According to the latter accounts, many of the principal events reported to have taken place in the reign of *Alit* are brought under that of *Mérta Wijáya*.

One of the sovereigns of *Majapáhit*, according to the *Malayan annals*, had two sons by the daughter of the Raja of the mountain *Sa Guntang*; the eldest named *Ráden Ino Mérta Wángsa*, and the younger *Ráden Mas Pamári*. The eldest succeeded to the government of *Majapáhit*, the authority of which then extended over the whole of Java, and all the Rajas of *Núsa Tamára* (probably *Báli*) likewise paid allegiance for half their lands. The sovereign of *Majapáhit* heard of the extensive country of *Malaca* which did not owe him allegiance, and sent a large fleet against it, under the command of *Demáng Wirája*. The Javans, however, did not succeed: they were forced to retreat to their *práhus* and to return to *Majapáhit*.

Through the wisdom of the minister, *Gúja Mada*, who was continued in office, and the prudent direction of *Alit Wijáya*, the kingdom of *Majapáhit* rose to the highest pitch of wealth and glory. Several nations on Sumatra, and among them the people of *Palémbang*, as well as the inhabitants of the southern states of Borneo, who had no regular government at that period, obtained from him protection against the people of *Lámpung*, and in return acknowledged the supremacy of *Majapáhit*. The authority of this empire now extended eastward over *Balambangan* and *Báli*, and westward over what was then termed the kingdom of *Súnda*, which included the

western

Majapáhit.
A. J. 1247.
Merta Wijáya.

western districts of Java, part of Sumatra, and all the islands situated in the straits. The inhabitants of the islands situated in the straits of Sunda consisted for the most part of the dregs of all nations, who having fled from the wars, or having been otherwise obliged to desert their own country, had elected a chief, under whom they committed extensive depredations by sea and land.

During the reign of *Alit Wijáya*, the *pusáka kris*, named *jala sémlang jándring*, was carried off by stealth, by emissaries employed by *Ménak Dáli Púti*, prince of *Balambárgan*; but was recovered by the dexterity of a *pándi* (or smith) named *Súpa*, who in reward for his services was made chief of *Madirángin* (now called *Siddáyu*), and was the first distinguished by the title of *Adipáti*. This chief afterwards proceeded with a force to *Balambárgan*, and an engagement took place near the river *Káli Tíkus*: *Ménak Dáli Púti* was defeated and put to death, and his family obliged to seek refuge with the chief of *Báli Klóngkong*. The enemy was pursued as far as his capital, *Máchang púti*, and the whole coast was divided into districts, under the sovereignty of *Majapáhit*.

The chief of *Báli Klóngkong* sent an embassy to *Majapáhit*, and concluded a treaty acknowledging its authority.

During this reign, a violent volcanic eruption took place from one of the mountains in the western districts of *Balambárgan*.

Prabu Kánya.

Mérta, or according to others, *Alit Wijáya*, left two children, a daughter named *Kanchána Wúnga*, and a son named *Angka Wijáya*, who according to some accounts administered the government jointly. The princess, however, is better known as an independent sovereign, under the title of *Prábu Kánya Kanchána Wúng'ú*. It is related, that during this reign the chief of *Balembárgan*, named *Ménak Jéng'gá*, made a successful attack on *Probolíng'go*, and reduced under his authority all the countries which had been dependent on *Majapáhit*, as far west as *Túban*, so that the capital was nearly surrounded by enemies. In this state of affairs, *Ménak Jéng'go* offered terms, on condition of obtaining the hand of the princess in marriage; but she, disgusted by the deformity of his person, and a stench that exhaled from his body, not only rejected his suit, but declared she would give her hand to the man who would destroy him. *Dámar Wúlan*, the son of a *tápa* or devotee, named *Udára*, and a descendant of *Aria Babáng'a*, obtained a signal victory over the rebels at *Probolíng'go*, and cut off the head of *Ménak Jéng'ga*: he was rewarded by the hand of the princess, and all the provinces again fell under the authority of *Majapáhit*

Majapáhit. According to some accounts, *Dámar Wúlan* had also been successful in repelling an invasion from *Kambója*.

Majapahit.
A. J. 1300.

Angka Wijáya having by this time attained a sufficient age, assumed the chief authority; the princess retiring with *Dámar Wúlan*, to whom was entrusted the charge of *Probolíng'go* with the more eastern districts, and of *Súmenap* and *Sámpang* on *Madúra*.

Angka Wijáya.

The first attempts to introduce the Mahometan religion in the eastern provinces of Java, appear to have been made at *Grésik*, about the close of the thirteenth century of the Javan era. In the origin and rise of *Grésik*, they are thus related by the native writers :

Introduction of
the Mahometan
religion in the
eastern provin-
ces.

“ *Mulána Ibrahim*, a celebrated *Pandita* from Arabia, descended from “ *Jenal Abidin*, and cousin to the Raja of *Chérmen* (a country of *Sábrang*), “ had established himself with other Mahometans at *Désa Lérán* in *Jang’-gála*, when the Raja of *Chérmen* arrived at Java. This prince, who was “ a Mahometan, perceiving with regret that the inhabitants of the large “ and populous island of Java were still heathens, resolved to attempt the “ conversion of the King of *Majapáhit*, *Prábu Angka Wijáya*, and with “ this view to present to him his maiden daughter in marriage. Embark- “ ing with his daughter, and all his relatives and followers of every des- “ cription, he reached *Jang’gála* in safety, and landing at the *Désa Lérán* “ he immediately built a mosque there, and in a short time succeeded in “ obtaining many converts.

“ The Raja of *Chérmen* having consulted with his relations whom he “ found at *Lérán*, deputed his son, *Sidek Mahómed*, to proceed to *Majapá- hit*, and apprise the king of his intended visit. He afterwards set out “ himself with all his party, among whom were forty holy men, his rela- “ tions, who had come with him from *Sábrang*.

“ The King of *Majapáhit* came forth, and met Raja *Chérmen* at the con- “ fines, where they both remained under a *pasáng’grahan*, erected for their “ accommodation. *Angka Wijáya* evinced the greatest respect for Raja “ *Chérmen*, and treated him with every mark of hospitality.

“ The Raja of *Chérmen* now presented to the King of *Majapáhit* a pome- “ granate in a basket, in order that, by his acceptance or rejection of it, he “ might ascertain whether or not he would become a convert. The king “ accepted of the present, but not without wondering how a Raja from “ *Tána Sábrang* could think of presenting him with such a fruit, as if it “ had been unknown on Java. His thoughts, however, he kept to himself;

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“ but

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A. J. 1300.
Angka Wijáya.

“ but *Raja Chérmen* knew what was working in his mind, and soon after
“ took his leave, and returned with his people to *Léran*. His nephew,
“ *Mulána Máhfár* (son of *Mulána Ibrahim*) alone remained with *Angka*
“ *Wijáya*. Some time after this, the king having contracted a kind of gid-
“ diness in the head, opened the pomegranate ; when, instead of the usual
“ seeds, he found it filled with precious stones (rubies). Surprized at this,
“ he observed to his minister, that *Rajá Chérmen* must indeed be a very
“ superior kind of person, and sent *Mulána Máhfár* to request the *Raja*
“ to return ; but the *Raja* refused to do so, and proceeded on.

“ When *Raja Chérmen* had been four nights at *Léran*, his people fell sick
“ and many died. Among them there were three out of five cousins, who
“ had accompanied him from *Sábrang*, named *Sáyed Jáfár*, *Sáyed Kásem*,
“ and *Sáyed Ghárt*, whose tombs are known by the name of *Kúbur Pánjang*.
“ The princess also fell sick, when her father attended upon her himself,
“ and besought the Almighty to spare her and restore her to health, that his
“ intention of giving her to the *Raja* of *Majapdlit* might be fulfilled : he
“ prayed, however, at the same time, that if it was ordained that *Angka*
“ *Wijáya* was not to be converted, her days might be shortened. The
“ princess shortly afterwards died, and was interred near the graves of her
“ relations.†

“ The usual tribute having been paid to the memory of the deceased, on
“ the different days appointed for the performance of the ceremony, and
“ *Mulána Ibrahim* having been appointed to look after and take care of the
“ graves, the *Raja* of *Chérmen*, with all his people, set out to return home.
“ On his way *Sáyed Jáfár* died. He was sent on shore at *Madúra*, and his
“ remains were interred to the west of the village *Plakára*. *Sáyed Rafidin*,
“ the only remaining cousin of the *Raja*, died near *Bovian*, and was buried
“ on that island.

“ *Angka Wijáya*, desirous of meeting again with *Raja Chérmen*, arrived
“ at *Léran* three days after his departure, and hearing of the death of the
“ princess, observed, that he thought the religion of *Raja Chérmen* would
“ have prevented such a calamity as the premature death of the *pútri*
“ (princess), that it would have enabled her to hold out against the sickness
“ of Java, and that he must now think meanly of it : to which *Mulána* replied,
“ that such ignorance was only the consequence of worshipping *Déwas*
“ instead

* The long graves which are still pointed out near *Léran*.

† Her tomb is still preserved.

“ instead of the true God. *Angka Wijaya* became highly enraged at this retort; but being pacified by his followers, returned to *Majapahit*, without taking any further notice of it. This happened in the year 1313.

Majapahit,
A. J. 1303.

Angka Wijaya,
A. J. 1313.

“ *Múlana Ibrahim*, who remained in charge of the tombs of the deceased, afterwards removed from *Léran* to *Grésik*, which however had not become a separate state. Here he died, twenty-one years after the departure of the Raja of *Chérmen*; and here his tomb, which is known by the name of *Gapúra Wétan*, is still to be seen. He died on Monday, the twelfth of *Rabiulawal*, in the Javan year 1334.

— 1334.

“ It is related, that about this period there was a woman of *Kambója*, named *Nidi Gédi Pindéh*, the wife of the *patéh*, or minister of that country, who on account of her being a great sorceress was banished to Java, where on her arrival she went to the king of *Majapahit* and implored protection. The king taking pity upon her, the more so as she was a woman of advanced age without any children, and had been removed from a situation where she had once been comfortable and happy, provided for her by making her a kind of *shabandar* (chief of the port) at *Grésik*, where there was already a mosque and a considerable population. *Nidi Gédi* afterwards became very religious and charitable, and was revered for becoming the foster mother of *Susúnan Giri*. Her death took place forty-five years after that of *Múlana Ibrahim*; being a short time previous to the destruction of *Majapahit*, and her tomb is still to be seen at *Gresik*.”

To return, however, to the proceedings of the King of *Majapahit*, it appears that early in his reign, *Angka Wijaya*, hearing from the merchants who resorted to Java of the beauty and accomplishments of a princess of *Champa*, sent an embassy to that country to demand her in marriage; and on her arrival at *Grésik*, received her there in person, with great attention and state. The princess, nevertheless, for a long time refused to cohabit with him, on account of the great number of his concubines, and particularly on account of the powerful hold obtained over his affections by a Chinese of great beauty, who had been sent to him as a present from one of the chiefs of China, at the request of the merchants and with the consent of the emperor, with a view to obtain greater privileges for their trade with Java.

This princess is represented as the second daughter of the Raja of
Q 2 *Champa*,

Majapahit.
A. J. 1334.
Angka Wijaya.

Champa. Her name was *Dára Wáti*, and her eldest sister had been married to an Arab, by whom she had a son, named *Ráchmat*.

Previous, however, to this marriage, *Angka Wijaya* is said to have had an intrigue with a woman of whom there are various accounts, some describing her as a witch, residing on the mountain *Láwu*, and others as a *rasáksha*. The fruit of this illicit connection was a son, called *Aria Damar*. Unknown to his father, this youth distinguished himself at an early age, by bringing together all the wild animals of the forest, as an amusement for the prince and his family. In consequence of an exploit so hazardous, he was first appointed chief of a province, and afterwards promoted to the command of an army proceeding against *Báli*, during a war in which the forces of *Majapáhit* suffered great loss, but were ultimately successful.* The capital, called *Klóngkong*, was surprised and carried, and the chief himself, with the whole of his family, except one sister, put to the sword. She being very beautiful, was sent to *Majapáhit*. The island of *Báli* became tributary to *Majapáhit*.

Aria Damar, on his return, presented the various arms which had been taken as tokens of his success; and his conduct being highly approved of, he was appointed *Adipáti*, or chief, of *Palémbang* on Sumatra.

The discontent of the Princess of *Champa* still continuing, the Prince came to the resolution of parting with his Chinese consort, and gave her to *Aria Damar*, on condition that he would not cohabit with her until she was

* The occasion of the war with *Báli* is thus related :—" At this period the royal family of *Báli* consisted of three brothers; the eldest of whom was named *Maya Dindwa*; the second, *Dewa Machuwel*, who was the chief; and the youngest, *Kabu Wihaha*. *Kabu Wihaha* is said to have been of extraordinary size, and to have had a head like a hog, devouring the flesh of that animal in great quantity. He was moreover very wicked and destructive, regardless of the rights or property of any one. On this account the people became dissatisfied with his sway, and his brothers, desirous of getting rid of him, advised him to proceed to *Majapahit*, in order to obtain in marriage *Loro Jongrang*, of the family of *Browijaya*, a lady whom they represented as of a stature similar to his own. The Raja of *Báli*, as a further inducement to him to go, sent an embassy to make the request; but *Browijaya*, considering it as the forerunner of war, made his preparations accordingly. He sent for a celebrated painter, named *Sung'ing adi Warna*, and putting down the dimensions of a large woman, such as had been requested, desired him to paint the figure of a most beautiful woman of the same size, and when it was done dismissed the ambassadors, accompanied by *Aria Damar*, who had especial instructions to make observations of every thing in *Báli*, so that the way might be clear for hostilities, should the same become necessary."

was delivered of the child, of which she was then pregnant, and that he would afterwards rear up the child as his own. *Aria Ddmar* then accompanied by the princess and about three hundred chosen troops, given to him by the prince of *Majapáhit*, embarked for *Palémbang*, where he was well received and immediately acknowledged as chief. He soon, however, became involved in a war with the *Ldmpung* states and the neighbouring isles of *Súnda*, the inhabitants of which were continually committing depredations in the territories of *Palémbang*. He proceeded into the *Ldmpung* country, but before he could reduce it to subjection, internal commotions obliged him to return to *Palémbang*, where the Chinese princess was now delivered of a son, to whom he gave the name of *Rdden Pátah*. He had afterwards a son by this princess, whom he named *Rdden Húsen*; but observing that the people of *Palémbang* disliked the princess, on account of her Chinese extraction, he took from one of the first families of the place another wife, whose son might become his successor, and resolved to send *Ráden Pátah* and *Ráden Húsen* to *Majapáhit*.

Majapahit:
A. J. 1334.
Angka Wijáya.

After *Aria Dámar* had resided about three years at *Palémbang*, *Rdden Ráchmat*, son of the Arab priest who had married one of the daughters of the Raja of *Chámpa*, arrived there, being the bearer of letters and presents for *Majapáhit*. *Ráchmat* was then about twenty years of age, carefully educated, and well instructed in the Mahometan religion. In a short time *Aria Dámar* felt inclined to embrace the faith, but on account of the attachment of the people of *Palémbang* to their ancient worship, he dared not openly profess it. *Ráchmat* remained two months at *Palémbang*, and then proceeded on his voyage to *Majapáhit*, touching at *Grésik* on the way, where he visited *Sheik Muldna Jomadil Kóbra*, a devotee who had established himself on *Gúnung Jáli*, and who declared to him that his arrival at that particular period had been predicted by the prophet; that the fall of paganism was at hand, and that he was elected to preach the doctrine of Mahomet in the eastern parts of Java, where a rich harvest of conversion awaited his apostolic labours.

Arriving at *Grésik* he proceeded to *Majapáhit*, where he was kindly received by the prince, and by his relative, the princess of *Chámpa*. *Angka Wijáya*, notwithstanding he disapproved of his religious principles, and himself refused to become a convert to them, conceived such an attachment for his person and such a respect for his character, that he assigned to him three thousand families, and formed an establishment for him at *Ampel*, situated in the

Majapahit.
A. J. 1334.
Angka Wijaya.

the vicinity of *Surabdyā*, where he allowed him the free exercise of his religion, with permission to make converts of those who were inclined. In a short time *Ráchmat* gained the affection of all those placed under him, and most of them were by degrees converted to the faith, whence he acquired the title of *Súnan*, meaning, according to some, “messenger from God,” or he of whom requests are made, and which title, indifferently termed *Sunan* or *Susuhunan*, the sovereigns of Java have since continued to assume.* As a further testimony of his regard for *Ráchmet*, the prince of *Majapáhit* gave to him in marriage the daughter of his first *Kliwon*, whose brother, *Wila Tikta*, he had appointed chief of *Túban*. By this wife *Ráchmat* had three children, a daughter and two sons, who were afterwards appointed *Adipátis* of *Bónang* and *Drájat*, now called *Lásem* and *Sedáyu*.

The next Arab missionary who arrived at *Grésik* was *Mulána Ishak*, the father of the celebrated *Súnan Gíri*. The circumstances attending his arrival, and the establishment of his son, are thus related.

“ *Muldna Ishak*, otherwise called *Mulána Ahul Islam* of *Pási Málaca*, “ a celebrated *Pandita*, who had given himself up to penance and mortification, having heard that there was at *Ampel*, on Java, a prince who was “ busily employed in propagating the Mahometan religion, and that many “ persons, through his means, had embraced the faith, went over and “ assisted *Súnan Mákdum* in the work of conversion; and having received “ his sanction to go to *Balambáangan*, for the purpose of teaching the Mahometan religion, there embarked in a *práhu*, and set out on the sacred “ mission.

“ It happened that at this time the chief of *Balambáangan* was greatly “ distressed on account of his daughter, who was very sick, and whose “ malady would not yield to the power of medicine. One night a voice “ from heaven told him, that if he would have his daughter speedily “ recover, he must send her to *Gúnung Patukáng’an*, where there would “ be found a *Pandita* from *Sábrang*, who would cure her, and afterwards “ become her husband.

“ A storm arising, the *práhu* in which *Malána Ishak* had embarked was “ driven close to the foot of *Gúnung Patukáng’an*, and he landed there, “ when the chief having sent his daughter to the mountain, directed that “ the

* *Súnan* in the Javan language means the ridge pole of the roof; and *tiang* the pillars or supports of a house. The former is the term adopted by the sovereign; the latter is applied to the common people or men in general.

“ the *Pandita* might be conveyed thither, in order that the prophecy
 “ might be fulfilled. *Malána Ishak* first objected to undertake the cure,
 “ on the plea that he was not skilled in medicine, but at last agreed to
 “ comply, on condition that the chief would embrace the Mahometan
 “ religion if he were successful. To this the latter consented, on which
 “ *Ishak* addressing the chief said, ‘ I am not a person skilled in medicine,
 “ ‘ neither do I know how to administer it, but if your daughter would be
 “ ‘ well she has now only to wish herself so.’ The princess immediately
 “ recovered.

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“ The prince afterwards bestowed upon the *Pandita* his daughter in
 “ marriage, and she soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the tenets of
 “ Mahometanism.

“ On one occasion, when the prince was sitting in the hall of audience
 “ before all his people, the *Pandita* went up to him and reminded him of
 “ his promise to become a Mahometan, adding that he was ready to instruct
 “ him in the doctrine of that system. On this the prince became angry,
 “ and told him in haughty terms that he never would change his religion.
 “ No sooner had he spoken, than his mouth was distorted. At this, how-
 “ ever, he only became more exasperated, and approaching the *Pandita* was
 “ going to strike him, when his legs gave way under him and he fell to the
 “ ground.

“ The *Pandita*, returning to his wife, took leave of her, exhorting her to
 “ adhere to the religion he had taught her, and telling her that he must now
 “ proceed upon the mission on which he had originally embarked. Though
 “ desirous of accompanying him he would not permit her. After he was
 “ gone, the land was afflicted with a pestilence which carried off great num-
 “ bers of the people.

“ The prince, greatly vexed, and enraged at the havock thus made among
 “ his subjects, told his minister, that it must be in consequence of his
 “ daughter being pregnant by the *Pandita*; and that, as soon as the child
 “ should be born, he was determined to make away with it.

“ The Almighty, however, took the child under his especial protection,
 “ and it was safely conveyed to *Grésik* in a trading vessel, where it was
 “ brought up by *Nidi Gedé Pindteh*, until it was twelve years of age; when,
 “ turning out a promising boy, she resigned him to *Ráden Ráchmat*, then
 “ called *Súnan Ampel*, for the purpose of his receiving religious instruction.

“ The

Majapahit. " The *Súnan* soon discovered the boy was of Arab descent, and gave him
 A. J. 1355. " the name of *Ráden Páku*, observing, that he would one day become the
 Angka Wijáya. " *pepaku* (that is, the *support-nail*, or *axle*) of Java; he subsequently
 " gave him his daughter in marriage.

" *Ráden Páku* afterwards, accompanied by *Mákdum Ibrahim*, son of the
 " *Súnan*, proceeded on a pilgrimage to *Mecca*; but touching at *Pási Ma-*
 " *laca*, they were there presented to the great and holy teacher, *Mulána*
 " *Alúl Islam*, who persuaded them, instead of prosecuting their voyage;
 " to return to their own country, in order to make converts and become
 " great and glorious; and giving to each of them an Arab turban and a
 " long gown, at the same time conferred upon them the names of *Prábu*
 " *Suswáta* and *Prábu Anyak Kraswáti*. He moreover told them, on their
 " return to *Grésik*, to erect a mosque at *Gíri*.

" On reaching *Ampel*, after their return to Java, the *Súnan* informed
 " *Ráden Páku*, that the holy man, to whom he had been presented at *Pási*
 " *Maláca*, was his own father, and that by obeying his instructions in build-
 " ing a mosque at *Gíri*, he would fulfil a prophecy, and he and his compa-
 " nion become great princes in Java.

" *Ráden Páku* then went to *Gíri*, and having cleared a spot, a mosque
 " and dwelling were soon erected. Numerous proselytes being attracted
 " thither, he was called *Prábu Satmdáta*, and sometimes *Susúnan Rdtu Ainul*
 " *Yákin*, but more commonly *Súnan Gíri*. He was afterwards appointed by
 " the King of *Majapáhit* to be chief of the province of *Grésik*, in the same
 " manner as *Susúsan Ampel* had been previously appointed. He was born
 " A. J. 1355. *Prábu Anyak Kraswáti*, his companion, afterwards assumed
 " the title of *Susúnan Bónang*, under which name he was a distinguished
 " character in subsequent transactions."

In the western provinces the work of conversion was also advancing,
 under the influence of *Sheik Ibn' Mulána*, who in A. J. 1334 had established
 himself in *Chéríbon*, where he is better known as *Susúnan Gúnung Jati*, a
 name given him on account of his fixing his abode on the hills so named.
 A woman afflicted with the leprosy (a complaint which has been declared incu-
 rable) was recovered by him, and thus procured for him the character of being
 able to perform miracles. The number of people who in consequence of the
 cure resorted to *Gúnung Jati* was so great, that the chiefs, in the first instance,
 thought themselves bound to interfere, and did so with the hopes of success;
 but

but finding afterwards that they could not resist the tide, many of them, among whom were the chiefs of *Gálu*, *Sukapúra*, and *Limbangan*, became themselves converts to the faith.

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A. J. 1355.
Angka Wijáya.

When *Lémbu Pétang*, son of *Angka Wijáya* by the Princess of *Chámpa*, was appointed to the charge of the island of *Madúra*, under the title of *Panambáhan*, the *Súnan Giri* deputed *Sheik Sárif*, commonly called *Kalípha Kúsen*, to accompany him, in order to make converts on that island. This missionary was buried at *Aros Báya*, where he had built a mosque, and is generally known on *Madúra* by the name of *Pangéran Sárif*.

In the meantime the name of *Majapáhit* stood high among surrounding nations; and at no time was the authority of that state more extensively acknowledged. Some disturbances, however, had taken place on *Báli*, promoted by chiefs of districts, who oppressed their subjects, and interfered with the authority of each other. These commotions were so exasperated by the difficulties which arose in collecting the tribute, that the prince was obliged to send an army thither, under the command of *Addya Níngnat*, the *Adipáti* of *Pájang Peng'ging*, who soon restored order and tranquillity. In return for this and other eminent services, he obtained in marriage *Rátu Tímbo*, the legitimate daughter of *Angka Wijáya*. *Déwa Agung Kátut*, a natural son of the Prince by the Princess of *Báli*, being then appointed chief of that island, proceeded thither with a select force, and continued tributary to *Majapáhi* until its downfall.

[The following account is given of the further success of the *Majapáhit* arms in the Eastern Seas, under *Anddya Níngnat*, commonly known by the title of *Rátu Péng'ging*, and of the motives which induced the Prince of *Majapáhit* first to give him his daughter in marriage, and afterwards to admit him to a share in the government.]

“ Every time that the Prince of *Majapáhit* received accounts of the success of *Rátu Péng'ging*, his alarm and uneasiness increased; for in these accounts it was stated, that he wanted no further assistance, as he met with but little opposition; all the rajas of *Sábrang* submitting to him, among whom were those of *Makásar*, *Góa*, *Bánda*, *Sembáwa*, *Endé*, *Tímor*, *Ternaté*, *Súlu*, *Síram*, *Manila*, and *Búrni*, in short, he and his followers conquered wherever he went, being themselves invulnerable.

“ At length the Prince of *Majapáhit* recollected that *Palémbang* had not yet submitted, and in consequence sent a handsome present to *Rátu Péng'ging*, accompanied by a request to subdue *Palémbang* without delay.

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“ The

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Angka Wijaya.

“ The Prince of *Majapáhit* then calling his minister, *Gája Mdda*, inquired of him how it was that *Rátu Péng'ging* met with such success, and was becoming so great that no country could withstand him, and told him, that his alarm was excited even for his own safety, least on his return to *Péng'ging*, the island of Java should become subject to two chiefs. To which *Gája Mdda* replied, ‘ he knew not how to account for it, or to remove the uneasiness of the prince, but that he was always ready to obey the orders of his prince : in the present case *Rátu Péng'ging* had been thrown into the greatest danger possible, and yet his life was preserved ; what more could be done ?’ The prince then said, ‘ let us both perform penance, and inquire of the Deity how to remove this uneasiness.’ *Gája Mdda* assenting to this proposal, they both kept themselves apart from the people of the court, and fasted for forty days and forty nights, at the expiration of which *Batára Nardda* appeared to *Gája Mdda*, saying, ‘ it is impossible for you to destroy or kill *Rátu Péng'ging*, for he is a good man and favoured by the gods ; but if the Prince of *Majapáhit* wishes to get rid of his uneasiness, he had better make him his son-in-law, by giving him his eldest daughter, *Rátu Pambáyun*, in marriage.’

“ The prince on hearing this became much astonished, adding that he had received a similar communication from *Sang yang Túng'gal* (the great and only one), and it was agreed to send for *Rátu Péng'ging* without delay.

“ In a short time *Rátu Péng'ging* reached *Majapáhit*, with numerous princes in his suite, in proof of what he had written, that all the Rajas of *Sábrang* had submitted, and were willing to obey the will of *Majapáhit*. *Rátu Péng'ging* then informed the prince, that in the conquest of *Palémbang*, the Raja of that country had been killed, and that he had himself appointed a person to administer the government provisionally, until the Prince of *Majapáhit* should nominate a new Raja.

“ The prince received him with great distinction, saying he knew not how to reward such eminent service, and offering to him his daughter in marriage.

“ After the marriage had taken place, the prince assembled all his chiefs, and placing *Rátu Péng'ging*, now his son-in-law, on the *seténgel*,
“ appointed

“ appointed him in their presence, under the title of *Prábu Anom*, to a joint administration of the country with himself.

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“ The prince, however, some time after, became jealous of the authority of this chief, and removed him to *Péng'ging*, afterwards called *Pájang*.

Angka Wijaya.

“ During the administration of *Lémbu Pétang* on *Madúra*, *Súmanap* with the subordinate islands, became a separate province under *Járan Panúlan*, a native of *Pamakásan*, who by his skill and courage had raised himself to the rank of commander of the *Majapáhit* cavalry, and was married to an illegitimate daughter of the prince.

“ About the year 1360 ambassadors arrived from *Bánjar Másin*, when the prince sent one of his sons, *Kúda Banjáran Sári*, also called *Chákra Nagára*, to be the chief of that country. He proceeded with many vessels and numerous followers and troops.

A. J. 1360.

“ The prince afterwards gave one of his daughters, the sister of *Chákra Nagára*, in marriage to a celebrated commander, named *Járan Línau*, who was appointed *Adipátí* of *Lokáno*, and appointed *Pánji Diwirio* chief of *Pranarága*, with the title of *Batára Kátong*.

“ The prince falling ill of a complaint, declared by the physicians to be incurable, was advised, as the only means of recovery, to cohabit with one of his female slaves, a woolly-haired girl. The fruit of this intercourse was a son, who on account of his birth was called *Búndan Kajáwan*. This child, shortly after its birth, was delivered over to *Kidi Géde Tárup Siséla*, chief of the prince's *sáwa* or rice lands, with directions to bring it up as a foundling.”

Returning, however, to the progress of Mahometan conversion, which was now more rapidly advancing, the history goes on to state, that the sons of *Aria Dámar* of *Palémbang*, who were destined to take a most conspicuous part in succeeding events, came to *Grésik*, the former at the age of twenty, and the latter of eighteen. *Ráden Pátah*, aware of his extraction and of the treatment which his mother had received, would not proceed to *Majapáhit*, but remained with the *Susúnan* at *Ampel* for some time. *Húsen*, however, went to *Majapáhit*, with injunctions not to say anything of *Ráden Pátah*. He was well received there, and soon after was appointed to the command of the troops, and to administer the district of *Trong*.

Ráden Pátah afterwards marrying the grand-daughter of *Súnan Ampel*, and leaving her during her pregnancy, proceeded to the westward, in

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—
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order to form an establishment, which he was directed to fix at a place where he should find the sweet-scented grass, called *bintara*. This he discovered in a place where there were but few dry spots to be found, in an extensive swamp, termed in Javan *Demalákan*, whence the contraction *Demák*, first called *Bintára*.

As soon as the Prince of *Majapáhit* heard of this new establishment at *Bintara*, he directed *Húsen* to proceed thither and destroy it, unless the chief was willing to acknowledge the authority of *Majapáhit*. *Húsen* in consequence prevailed on *Ráden Pátah* to accompany him to *Majapáhit*, where he was recognised by his likeness to the prince, and permitted to return to *Bintára* with the title of *Adipdti*.

When *Ráden Pátah* quitted *Majapáhit*, instead of returning to *Bintára* he went to *Ampel*, and communicated to him the shame and rage which he felt on the discovery of his birth and a determination which he had made to destroy *Majapáhit*. The *Súnan*, however, moderated his anger, by telling him that while the prince was just and beloved, and he himself received such benefits from him, his religion did not admit of his making war against him, or in any way injuring him.

Ráden Pátah then returned to *Bintára*, taking with him his wife, but leaving with the *Súnan* his son, *Ráden Abdala*. *Bintára* now rose in consequence and prosperity, proselytes became numerous, and the population daily increased.

Shortly after the mosque had been commenced, intelligence was received of the severe illness of the *Súnan Ampel*, in consequence of which *Ráden Pátah*, together with all the chiefs and people who had embraced Mahometanism, proceeded to *Ampel*, where, after they had attended him for a few days, he died, previously delivering into the hands of the *Súnan Gíri* a *pusdka kris*, which had been given to him by the Prince of *Majapáhit*, and which he required of him never to transfer into unhallowed hands.

The Prince of *Majapáhit* is represented as paying every honour to the deceased, and as having provided the usual feast on the occasion. After this event, *Ráden Pátah* returned to *Bintára*, whither eight missionaries, who had assumed the title of *Súnan*, viz. *Súnan Bónang* of *Túban* (son of *Súnan Ampel*), *Súnan Undang* of *Kúdu*s, *Súnan Gíri* of *Grésik*, *Súnan Agum* (*Mulána Jomadil Kobra* of *Chéríbon*), *Sunan Kali Jenar*, *Sunan Kali Jága*, *Súnan Tanggung* (of *Tegal*), and *Súnan Drája* of *Sidayu*, now proceeded to assist in the completion of the mosque. This mosque is still standing,

standing, and is of a shape different from those constructed at a later period, having, as it is asserted, eight pillars, to commemorate the circumstance of the eight religious men engaged in its construction. This event occurred in the year 1390.

Majapahit.
A. J. 1390.
Angka Wijaya.

It was now that *Ráden Pátah*, finding advisers who were perhaps less scrupulous than the revered *Súnan Ampel*, gave vent to his deep-rooted animosity against his father, and formed a league with the assembled missionaries to make war upon the pagan empire of *Majapáhit*. In consequence of this confederacy, which was joined by all those who had embraced the Mahometan faith, with the exception of *Húsen* and his followers, who remained true to the prince, a numerous army was soon collected at *Demák*, where *Ráden Pátah* openly declared war.

Súnan Undang of *Kúdu*s was appointed to the chief command, and under him the Mahometan army marched towards *Majapáhit*; but owing to the dexterity of *Húsen*, who commanded the *Majapáhit* forces, a general engagement was avoided, and for four years the hostile army was kept at bay. The troops of *Majapáhit* at last dissatisfied with this uncertain state of affairs and constant harassing called loudly for action, and in compliance with their wishes a decisive battle was fought near the *Sidayu* river, in which the Mahometans were completely routed, and their chief, *Súnan Undang*, killed. *Húsen* is accused of not having followed up this victory to the utmost of his power, on account of his fraternal affection for *Ráden Pátah*. The remains of *Súnan Undang* were interred in the north side of the temple at *Demák*.

The Prince of *Majapáhit*, after this success, again endeavoured to reduce *Ráden Pátah* to obedience by amicable means, and for that purpose invited him to *Majapáhit*. *Pátah* promised to comply as soon as he should recover from a distemper which then confined him. By this, and other excuses, which were only urged to gain time, he contrived to deceive the prince; and *Bintára*, with the other provinces, continuing to pay the usual tribute, his vengeance was disarmed.

Considerable depredations were now made by the *Súnda* people, who landing on the north coast proceeded by the river *Losdri* into the interior of the country, as far as *Bányu mas* and *Dáyu Lúhur*, which probably attracted the attention of *Angka Wijaya*, more than the immediate danger which threatened his empire from the members of his own family.

Ráden Pátah, in the meantime, was very active in making preparations for a fresh attack, and sent to *Palémbang*, for the double purpose of asking assistance

Majapahit.
A. J. 1400.
Angka Wijaya.

assistance from that state and of reconciling *Aria Dámar* to the part which he was now taking against *Húsen*.

To the latter part of the message *Aria Dámar* replied, " that it was the will of God to extirpate paganism, and to establish the doctrine of Mahomet; that therefore, if *Húsen*, who was a Mahometan, still continued to assist the infidels, he must abide by the consequences, and that he, as his father, would in such case take no vengeance for the death of his son, should it ensue."

The confederates gaining courage from this support, the several chiefs sent numerous troops to *Demák*, and a second army was soon assembled. The overthrow of the ancient kingdom, if we are to believe the Javans, was not to be effected by human means alone, and supernatural expedients were resorted to. *Aria Dámar* is said to have sent to *Rdden Pdtah* the box which had been given him by his mother before he quitted Java, directing him to carry it to the wars. *Súnan Gúnung Játí* sent him a *bdju ránté*, or chain jacket, with an injunction not to open it until the engagement was at its height, when thousands of rats would issue from it, and assist in putting an end to the struggle. *Súnan Giri* contributed with the same instructions the sacred *kris*, from which a swarm of hornets was to issue; and *Súnan Bónang* sent a magical wand or cane, which in cases of extremity possessed the power of producing allies and warriors on all sides.

Thus provided, the Mahometan army took the field under *Pangéran Kúduś*, son of the deceased *Súnan*. The progress of the confederates is thus described.

" The army of the faithful, highly elated and determined upon the downfall of paganism, were met by the united forces of *Majapáhit*, under *Húsen*, and a severe and desperate battle took place, which lasted for seven successive days. In this protracted engagement the former were at first worsted; but the commander, *Pangéran Kúduś*, availing himself of the enchanted box and miraculous weapons, at last succeeded in driving the enemy before him, and the city of *Majapáhit*, surrounded on all sides, submitted to the hostile forces, the prince and his immediate followers having previously quitted it in disorder and fled to the eastward."

Thus in the year 1400 fell the great capital of Java, the boast and pride of the Eastern Islands: thus did the sacred city of *Majapáhit*, so long celebrated for the splendour of its court and the glory of its arms, become a wilderness. " Lost and gone is the pride of the land."

The

The main force of the allies remained at *Majapáhit*; but *Pangéran Kúdu*s proceeded to *Trong*, whither *Húsen* had retreated, raising combatants, by means of the magical wand of *Súnan Bónang*, as he advanced. Here he attacked *Húsen*, who had entrenched himself in a strong position, and soon carried his lines. That chief immediately acknowledging his defeat, entered into terms, and accompanied the *Pangéran* to *Demák*, taking with him his principal followers and daughter, whom *Ráden Pátah* was allowed to dispose of. He was well received, and his daughter given in marriage to *Pangéran Aria* of *Túban*.

Majapáhit.
A.J. 1409.

On their way *Pangéran Kúdu*s and *Húsen* went to *Majapáhit*, whence the regalia had already been removed to *Demák*, and assisted in the further removal of all property, public and private, of every description: so that in the course of two years the country was entirely laid waste, 1402.

<i>Kedélang</i>	<i>sirna</i>	<i>warndni</i>	<i>nagdra</i>
2	0	4	1
To be seen	nought	form	city.*

Nothing

* The following account of this great capital, and of the country in general, is given by the Chinese; it was furnished by *Han-Cham-pit*, a Chinese, whose family have for many generations been settled on Java, and translated into English by Mr. Crawford, when Resident of Surabaya.

" Extract from a Chinese book called *Bun-kyan-tong-ko*, printed at Pekin one hundred and five years ago, in the reign of the Emperor *Bang-he*, and compiled under the direction of his ministers *Tyn-eng*, *Ong-un-Chin*, *Ong-Tam*, *Tyn-yong-twan*, and others.

" There is a country called *Jaw-wa*, formerly called *Cha-po*; on the sea coast of it there is a country called *Po-kyá-lung*, by which is the entrance into the country.

" In the reign of the Emperor *Hut-pit-lyat*, of the family of *Givan Jaw-wa*, it was described as being bounded in the following manner: to the east by *Ko-li-gin*, to the west by *Sam-bu-che*, to the north by *Ko-ta-sit*, and to the south by *Cham-Sya*.

" Subject to this country of *Cha-po* are *Sokit-tan*, *Ta-pan*, *Ta-kong*, *Te-but*, and other countries.

" In coming from *Chuan-cha* (*Emwi*) by sea one first makes *Cham-Sya*.

" The people of that country are of a strange appearance, and exceedingly ugly.

" In genius, habits, and language, they are entirely different from the Chinese.

" *Jaw-wa* became first known to the sovereigns of China in the reign of *Saow-Gil-yang*, of the dynasty *Song*.* The intercourse was, however, afterwards interrupted.

" After this, in the reign of *Tyo-kong-in*, of the family of *Tyo*,† the king of *Jaw-wa*, whose name was *Bak-lo-cha*, sent an embassy with gifts to the Emperor of China.

" The intercourse was again renewed in the reign of *Tyo-kyat*, of the same family, when the Javans sent a mission with gifts to China.

" Afterwards,

* " Thirteen hundred and ninety-four years ago."

† " Eight hundred and fifty-one years ago."

Majapahit.
A. J. 1400.

Nothing certain is known of the fate of the Prince of *Majapahit*. According to some accounts, he, his family, and immediate adherents, were put

“ Afterwards, in the reign of the Emperor *Hut-pit-lyat*, and in the thirteenth year of his reign, soldiers were sent from *China*, but the Javan subjects were very numerous, and they could not succeed.*

“ The water of that country is called *pa-chak-an*. Here is the mouth of a river. This is the place to invade the country. It was here that *Su-pit* and *Rohin*, the generals of *Hut-pit-lyat*, fought the people of the country.

“ The country of *Jaw-wa* is divided between two kings, one to the west and one to the east. In the reign of the Emperor *Chee-Te* of the dynasty of *Beng*, when that prince had sat five years on the throne, the western prince, whose name was *Fo-wan-pan*, made war on the prince of the eastern half of the island, and overthrew his kingdom.

“ In the reign of the same Chinese prince, and in the sixteenth year of his reign, the western king of *Jaw-wa*, whose name now was *Yang-wi-see-sa*, sent a mission to *China*, with a present of a white parrot.

“ Half a day's journey to the south-west of the river is the king's palace, close to a tank. Within this are two or three hundred houses. Seven or eight persons wait on the king, clothed in silk of various colours.

“ The king's palace is built of bricks. In height, the wall is thirty feet. Its circumference is about 30,000 paces. The hair on the king's head is in appearance like growing grass. He wears a cap ornamented at top with gold fashioned like leaves. A piece of silk is wrapped over his bosom; round his waist he has a piece of embroidered silk; he wears a short weapon; his feet are bare. Sometimes he rides on an elephant, and sometimes on a bullock.

“ With respect to the people, the hair of the men has the appearance of growing grass. The women tie it in a knot at the top of the head; they wear a coat and a long cloth. The men invariably wear a short weapon at the waist, which is of exquisite workmanship.

“ Their laws never punish by corporal infliction. They take no account of the measure of a man's offences; the criminal, in all cases, is secured with rattans, and then put to death by stabbing him.

“ In their traffic they use the money of *China*, but of a coinage older than the present times. These coins bear a value double of what they do in *China*.

“ The inhabitants of the country have names, but no surnames. They are of a quarrelsome disposition. In their persons they are ill-favored and filthy. Their color is a blueish black. Their heads are like those of large monkeys, and they go bare-legged. They believe in evil spirits. In sitting and sleeping they neither use chairs nor beds: in eating they use neither spoons nor *chop-sticks*. With respect to food, they do not reject snakes, caterpillars, worms and insects. They do not scruple to eat and sleep with their dogs.

“ In their marriage ceremonies it is the practice for the man to go to the house of the woman where he stays five days; at the end of this time the bride is received with music and noise at the house of the bridegroom. The bride wears no coat, her hair is loose, her feet are bare,
“ and

* “ Four hundred and fourteen years ago.

put to death on the assault of the city; according to others, he fled to *Máláng* and ultimately to *Báli*. But the temporary establishment formed at *Máláng*, after the fall of *Majapáhit*, is ascribed by the tradition of that district, not to the sovereign, but only to the *Adipáti* of *Majapáhit*, probably one of the sons of *Angka Wijáya*, who had remained with his father, and was indifferently termed *Depáti Gúgur* or *Depáti Majapáhit*. The date at which *Angka Wijáya* ascended the throne scarcely allows us to believe that he was living at the period of its final overthrow. This date may be determined from the inscriptions on several tombs still in a state of preservation. The year marked on the tomb of the princess of *Chámpa* (which is within the ruins of *Majapáhit*) is 1320; that on the tomb of *Mulána Ibrahim*, who died twenty-one years after the arrival of the *Raja Chérmen* in 1313, is 1334; and as the princess of *Chámpa* must have been living at the period of *Aria Dámar's* being sent to *Palémbang*, when that prince had at least attained the age of puberty, the accession of *Angka Wijáya* to the throne of *Majapáhit* must have been anterior to the year 1320, and a reign of eighty years more than exceeds the limits of probability. All the accounts which are given of the fate of this prince and his family, agree in stating that the princess of *Chámpa*, who must, if living, have been nearly a hundred years of age, fell into the hands of the conquerors, and found an asylum with the *Súnan Bónang* of *Túban*: but this statement is disproved by the recent discovery at *Majapáhit* of the tomb of this princess, who appears to have been buried according to the Mahometan custom, and on whose tomb-stone the date 1320 is found, in the old Javan characters, in the highest state of preservation.

Majapahit.
A.J. 1400.

In those accounts which represent the prince as having retreated from *Majapáhit* the following particulars are related.

“ About twelve months after the establishment of the supreme authority
“ at *Bintára* or *Demák*, the people of the more eastern provinces again
“ reverted to the standard of *Browijáya*, who had received assistance from
VOL. II. S “ his

“ and she wears a piece of silk round her bosom. Sometimes she wears ornaments of gold,
“ pearls, and precious stones.

“ With respect to the dead, some are thrown into the water, some burnt, and some buried;
“ all this according to the will of the person expressed before his death. The exports of the
“ country are gold, silver, pearls, rhinoceros' horns, elephants' teeth, tortoise-shell, beetle-
“ nut, black pepper, sapan wood, garu wood, kanglong, cotton, Sundit birds, green pigeons
“ and doves of various colours, parrots of various colours, red, green, and white, with white
“ deer and white monkeys.”

Demak.
A.J. 1400.

“ his son established on *Báli*; upon which *Pangéran Aria* of *Kúdu*s and
“ *Húsen* were directed to proceed against them with a powerful army. A
“ desperate engagement took place near *Málang*, in which the *Pepáti Síndu*
“ *Rája* was killed. The Mahometan forces were however victorious, and
“ following up their success they pursued the *Majapáhit* people to *Grojógan*
“ (*Balambárgan*), whence *Browijáya* and those of his followers who still
“ adhered to his fortune took refuge in boats, and fled to *Báli*. This event
“ happened in the Javan year 1403.”

The following, however, is the traditionary account given by the people of *Málang*, of the party who retreated thither from *Majapáhit*.

“ When the people of *Majapáhit* were defeated and obliged to fly their
“ capital, the *Páteh* of *Majapáhit* took refuge at a place now called *Sing-*
“ *gára*, to the south-west of *Málang*, where he met with protection from
“ a devotee, named *Kidi Gédé Seng'gára*, who becoming attached to him
“ gave him his daughter in marriage.

“ After the death of the *Páteh* of *Majapáhit* and of *Kiái Gédé Seng'-*
“ *gára*, the son of the former disagreeing with his wife, quitted *Seng'gára*,
“ and built a small village at *Gedádag*, where afterwards he constructed a
“ fort and assumed the name of *Ráng'ga Permána*.

“ In a short time this new country was known by the name of *Súpit-*
“ *urang*. Its inhabitants commenced the manufacture of bricks, of which
“ the walls of the town and ramparts were completed; they then dug a
“ moat or ditch round the whole, and rendered it a place of great strength.

Demak.
A.J. 1400.

“ The fame of this new establishment had no sooner reached the ears of
“ the Mahometan chief of *Demák*, who had now assumed all the authority
“ formerly possessed by *Majapáhit*, than he sent his forces against it. The
“ people of *Súpit urang* remaining however within their fortification, the
“ besiegers continued a long time before the place without being able to
“ make any impression upon it, and were about to retire, when it occurred
“ to them that a stratagem might be successful. This was to catch ten
“ doves or pigeons, which in the course of the day might come from with-
“ out the fortification in search of food, and after fastening to their tails
“ lighted brands, to let them loose into the city. The project succeeded,
“ for the birds flying towards their homes set fire to the buildings within
“ *Súpit urang* (which were constructed of light materials) and all was
“ confusion. The conflagration becoming general, alarmed the people;
“ who fled in every direction; the prince proceeding eastward as far as

“ *Gunung*

"*Gúnung Buréng* (a rising ground within sight of the town), where he is supposed to have perished, as nothing was afterwards heard of him. The besiegers then took possession of the place, which since that period has been called *Kóta Bedak* (the deserted fort)."

Demak.
A.J. 1400.

All the chiefs and priests went to *Gíri* on their return from *Seng'gára*, to offer up thanks for their victory. The *Súnan* was much indisposed when they arrived, and soon after died, at the age of sixty-three years. The tomb of the *Súnan Gíri* is still kept in a state of preservation, and highly revered. It is remarkable for still containing the *pusáka kris*, which he desired should be placed near his grave, and to which superstition has attached many virtues.*

To return, however, to *Ráden Pátah*. No sooner had this chief caused the removal of the regalia from *Majapáhit* to *Demák*, than the *Súnans, Gíri, Bónang*, and *Káli Jága*, formally invested him with the government, under the title of *Panambáhan Jimbun*, and declared him the deliverer from paganism and the head of the faithful. The manner in which *Ráden Pátah* obtained the sovereignty is otherwise related in other accounts.

Panambahan-
Jimbun.

While these events were passing in the eastern and more populous districts of Java, the missionaries were not idle in the western districts. *Sheik Mulána*, of *Chéribon*, after effecting the conversion of the chiefs and people in his neighbourhood, sent his son, *Mulána Hásen-u-din*, to *Bantam*, where, in the vicinity of the mountain *Pulasári*, a body of eight hundred recluses at once embraced the faith, and his disciples soon became numerous.

Hásen-u-din went afterwards with his father to Mecca. On their return they visited the court of *Menangkábau* on Sumatra, where they were received with great distinction by the Raja, who at their departure presented the father with a celebrated *kris*. From *Menangkábau* they proceeded to the mountain *Pulusdri* in Bantam, whence the father returned to *Chéribon*, leaving the *Menangkábau kris* with his son. *Hásen-u-din* shortly after went to *Chéribon*, to be married to a daughter of the *Súnan Demák (Ráden Pátah)*, and from thence to *Demák*, where he found *Ráden Pátah* engaged in war with the Prince of *Majapáhit*. He there obtained his daughter in marriage, and assisted in bringing the war to a favourable conclusion, after which he returned with his wife to Bantam. Bantam at this period was a province dependent on *Pajajaran*.

S 2

About

* Various stories are related of this kris.

Demak.
A.J. 1400.
—
Pangeran
Jimbut.

About twelve months after his return to Bantam, where he assumed the chief authority, *Hâsen-u-din* went over to the *Lampung* country in Sumatra, accompanied by *Pangéran Bálu*, a chief of *Tulangbátwang*, and proceeded as far as *Indrapúra*, where he married the daughter of the Raja as his second wife. On this occasion it is said that the Bencoolen river was fixed upon as the boundary of his possessions in that direction; but it does not appear whether, by this new boundary, his possessions became more extended or more circumscribed than before.

During the whole of his progress from *Tulangbátwang* to *Indrapúra*, it is said that the sword was never out of the scabbard. It is therefore probable, that his title to these more distant regions was founded upon some previous claim, and either that the *Lampung* country was transferred to his father, *Sheik Muldna*, along with the *Menangkábau kris*,* or that Palembang and the southern part of Sumatra might have devolved to Bantam, in consequence of *Hâsen-u-din's* marriage with the daughter of *Râden Pátah*, who had then assumed the sovereignty of Java and its dependencies.

On *Hâsen-u-din's* return from *Indrapúra*, he assembled a large body of men, principally from the southern districts of Sumatra, and marched against *Pákuan Pajajaran*, the chief of which, with his followers, still adhered to the ancient faith, and attacking that capital at midnight completely annihilated its authority. On this occasion *Kráwang* is said to have been fixed as the boundary between the possessions of *Sheik Muldna* of *Chéríbon* and those of Bantam, there being at that time no intermediate power.

The manner in which this ancient capital was annihilated, is described with great minuteness in the different traditions of the *Súnda* people, and the descendants of those who escaped and continued to adhere to their ancient faith, are to be traced in the districts of Bantam, where they still continue distinguished from the rest of the population under the designation of *Bedui*.†

Among

* Known by the name of *Keméndang*.

† The *Bedui* are to be found at three different places in Bantam. At *Gunung Perahiang*, where the chief is called *Girang Pohon*, there are twelve families; at *Gunung Parangkujang*, where the chief's name is *Wanklang*, there are forty men and women; and at *Gunung Bungbang*, where the chief is called *Kiang*, there are twelve families. In the *Rawayans*, the name given to the place in which they respectively reside, this exact number is constantly preserved, by the removal of any increase that may occur, and by supplying any deficiency from those without who have not embraced the Mahometan faith.

The

Among the articles removed from *Majapáhit*, and still preserved with superstitious veneration, was the *paséban*, or hall of audience, a large building,

Demak.
A.J. 1400.
Pangeran
Jimbou.

The history of these people, who consider themselves as descendants of *Prabu Seda*, the last chief of *Pajajaran*, is intimately connected with the period of which we are now treating, and with the establishment of Mahometism in the western districts. The origin of the *Bedui* is thus related.

"During the reign of *Prabu Seda*, the last prince of *Pajajaran*, he was informed that a certain recluse, named *Seda Sakti*, had an incestuous intercourse with his sister, and determined to punish him for thus bringing disgrace upon the country: the man pleaded his innocence to no purpose, and was put to death by being pressed between two large logs of wood, previously making a stipulation, which was deemed reasonable enough, and which obtained the concurrence of all present, viz. that if he had actually been guilty of the crime laid to his charge, his descendants might lose their religion and live in the low lands; if not, that *Prabu Seda*, with his nobles and court, might lose their religion and place of residence, and become for ever slaves: and as a sign that this stipulation was approved and ratified from on high, immediately the sun was eclipsed, the rain descended in torrents, the thunder roared, the earth shook, and under the mountains were heard sounds like the discharge of great guns.

"*Pachukaman*, son of *Prabu Seda*, who resided with his people at *Gunung Pulusari*, at the period when the Mahometan religion was about to be introduced, apprehended the consequences of the stipulation made with *Seda Sakti*, and determining not to change his ancient faith on any account, he quitted the place in secret, leaving his people, of whom eight hundred, who were holy men, went in search of him in vain, and only returned to deplore his loss."

Hasen-u-din subsequently fell in with these eight hundred recluses and converted them. He afterwards invaded *Pajajaran*. On his return to *Pulusari*, he was accustomed to come down to *Sirang* twice in seven days to sell fruit, and in the course of time he became acquainted with every thing relative to the people of Bantam. He afterwards subdued *Girang*, the ancient capital, situated a few miles inland of *Sirang*, of which the ruins are still visible, more by means of conversion than by arms, and when firmly established, *Prabu Seda* and his children, who refused to become converts, were there put to the sword.

The *Bedui* are the descendants of those who on the fall of *Pajajaran* escaped into the woods, and who refused to change their religion, remaining firmly attached to that of *Prabu Seda*. There is a tomb of one of them which they hold sacred, and which they will not allow any one but themselves to approach, even to this day. In after times, when the *Bedui* submitted to the Sultan of Bantam, and shewed no disposition to oppose the Mahometans, they were exempted from the necessity of becoming converts, upon the condition, at the time they yielded, that the number in each *Rawayan* allowed to profess the ancient worship should be limited.*

When the Mahometan religion became more generally established, it was declared that all those people who should not have embraced the faith before a certain day, should, with their descendants, be considered as outcasts or slaves. This is the origin of the people termed *Abdi*, and who are quite distinct from the *Bedui*.

The name, however, given in the *Sunda* traditions to the last chief of *Pajajaran*, is *Sila Wangi*; and it is from some of his original adherents, who became converts to Mahometanism, that

* For a further account of these people, see vol. i, page 333.

Demak.
A.J. 1400.
Pangeran
Jimbon.

building, supported by a double row of lofty pillars. This was placed in front of the mosque at *Demák*, where it is still to be seen. At *Kúdu*s there is a carved door belonging to the place of worship which *Browijáya* used to attend; and in the burial places at *Túban*, and several of the eastern districts, are still to be found relics of a similar kind, which are revered as sacred.

On the destruction of *Majapáhit*, the numerous *pándi*, or workers in iron and steel, who were considered the strength of the empire, and who in consequence enjoyed many privileges, were dispersed over the eastern districts of Java, Madúra, and Báli, forming separate establishments under their respective chiefs. At this period the custom of wearing the *kris* is said to have been introduced among the common people.

that the present regents of the *Sunda* districts are descended. One of them, *Guru Gantang'an*, with many followers, is said to have retired to the forests on the mountain *Gedé*, since called *Récha Domas* (eight hundred images), where many rude idols are still to be found. There it is said they afterwards became extinct, and according to the notion of the *Sundas*, the term *Per-hiang'an*, still retained by the descendants from *Nga-hiang*, signifying annihilated, is derived from the fate of this people.



*Remains of a Gateway at Majapahit,
called Gapura Tati-Pacer.*

CHAPTER XI.

History of Java, from the Establishment of Mahometanism (A.J. 1400), till the Arrival of the British Forces in A.D. 1811. (A.J. 1738).

ABOUT a year after the establishment of the chief authority at *Demák*, the Sultan, accompanied by the different heads of the Mahometan worship, visited *Sheik Mulána Ibrahim* at *Chéríbon*. On this occasion, the chiefs were distributed over different quarters appropriated for them, in the vicinity of *Palimánan*, and the places where they resided still bear their respective names.

Demak.
A.J. 1403.

Kábu Kanigára, the chief of *Pájang*, second son of *Andáya Níngkrat* by one of the daughters of *Browijáya* and the princess of *Chámpa*, was put to death, although he had embraced the Mahometan religion, for refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of Sultan *Demák*, by presenting himself at court when required. The following is the account of this transaction, as given by the native writers.

“ The *Pangéran Kúdu*s then departed alone, and having entered the
 “ *dálam* was observed by a female attendant of the chief, who demanded
 “ his name and errand ; to which he replied, that he should have the
 “ honour to make himself known to her master. The female observed
 “ that the prince was ill, and in mourning for the death of one of his best
 “ friends, *Kiái Gédé Tíngkir*. *Pangéran Kúdu*s then desired her to tell her
 “ master that he was a messenger from the Almighty, who brought good
 “ tidings. Having thus obtained admittance to the chief, he informed him
 “ that he was commissioned to require his immediate attendance at *Demák*,
 “ and in case of refusal to put him to death. But *Kábu Kanigára* still
 “ persisted in his refusal, and delivered his *kris* into the hands of the *Pan*-
 “ *géran*, who immediately wounded him in the arm, of which he shortly
 “ expired. He had however previously stipulated, that as his wife was
 “ pregnant, the circumstances of his death should be kept secret from
 “ her

Demak.
A. J. 1403.

“ her, and that her life should be preserved. The widow shortly after “ quitted the *dálam*, and found an asylum with the widow of *Kidi Gédé* “ *Tingkir*, where she was delivered of a son, destined to perform a “ conspicuous part in the transactions of those days.”

Pangeran Sa-
brang Lor.
A. J. 1409.

Panambáhan Jimbun reigned according to some twelve, and according to others nine years after the fall of *Majapáhit*. He had several children, one of whom, named *Pangéran Sábrang Lor*, succeeded him as sultan of *Demák*: another, named *Nidi Bintára*, was married to *Mulka Ibrahim* of *Chéríbon*, who was in consequence honoured with the title of *Panambáhan Makdum Jádi*.

Panambáhan Jimbun is represented as having resided in a small unadorned dwelling, while the principal buildings at *Demák* were constructed by *Pangéran Kúduś*, who had married the daughter of *Húsen*, and being entrusted with the highest offices, was considered as the second person in the state.

Panjeran
Tranggana.
A. J. 1412.

Pangéran Sábrang Lor, who succeeded his father in 1409, after a reign of less than two years, died of an inflammation of the lungs, and was succeeded, in 1412, by his brother, named *Pangéran Tranggána*, the third sultan of *Demák*.

— 1420.

On the inauguration of *Pangéran Tranggána*, he received the benediction of *Panambáhan Makdum Jádi*, and *Pangéran Kúduś* was appointed high priest. Two *kris*es and a *bádi bádi* were made by the celebrated smith named *Súra*, from the iron wand which was supposed to have wrought miracles in the *Majapáhit* war. One of them was presented to the new sultan, and became a royal *pusáka*; the other was delivered to the *Pangéran* of *Kúduś*, with the appointment of *Susúnan Pangúhu*, or high priest. The *bádi bádi* was sent to *Súnan Bónang*.

— 1421.

Before the year 1421, the whole island of Java had submitted to the authority of *Pangéran Tranggána*, the chiefs of the several provinces, from *Bantam* to *Balambágan*, presenting themselves at his court, and universal tranquillity was restored. The Mahometan religion was now firmly established throughout the island: the mosque was completed, and treaties of amity and peace were concluded with the princes of Borneo, *Palémbang*, *Báli*, *Singapúra*, *Indragiri*, and other states of the Archipelago, which had become independent of Javan authority after the fall of *Majapáhit*.

This prince is represented to have been an intelligent, good, and virtuous man, and to have enforced the strictest obedience to the laws. Under his superintendence

superintendence was composed a work, entitled *Jáya Langkára*, in which the principles of the Mahometan law and precepts were blended with the ancient instructions of the country, and thus rendered agreeable to the people.

Demak.
A. J. 1421.

It is related, that on the occasion of the assemblage of the different chiefs at the funeral of the deceased Sultan and the inauguration of *Pangéran Tranggána*, a dreadful storm arose, with much thunder and lightning, when a youth, named *Jáka Siséla* (the son of *Browijdyá* by *Búdan Kajáwan*, who had been delivered over to the superintendent of his *sáwáh* or rice fields) going out of the mosque to observe the weather, saw a meteoric stone fall on the ground beside him, without doing him harm. This stone he carried to the *Súnan Kali Jága*, who declared it to be an omen prophetic of much good to the youth. After thanks were returned to the Almighty for having averted the danger from the mosque, a sketch was made of the stone, which is still exhibited on the door facing the north. This youth *Siséla* failing in an endeavour to become chief of the sultan's guards, and afterwards in an attempt upon the prince's life, was obliged to fly from the capital.

Pangéran
Tranggana.

It is necessary here to advert to *Jáka Tingkir*, the offspring of *Kábu Kanigára*, a chief who had been put to death by order of the first sultan of *Demák*. It having been foretold that he would one day become sovereign of Java, he was taken by his mother to *Demák* in his eleventh year, where he soon found means to ingratiate himself with the Sultan, who gave him the name of *Pánji Mas*, and caused him to be instructed in the Mahometan religion and in the precepts of *Jáya Langkára*, appointed him to the command of the body guard consisting of eight hundred men, and afterwards, in the year 1449, gave him his daughter in marriage, with the administration of the province of *Pájang*, where, with the permission of the Sultan, he built a *kráton*; but afterwards having put to death a person who had arrived from the *Kedú*, applying for an appointment in the body guard, he was banished to the forests. During his exile he visited a village named *Bányu-biru*, near the *Solo* river, where he was instructed by a *Pandita* how to conduct himself for the future, the holy man predicting, at the same time, that he would become sovereign of Java and hold his court at *Pájang*.

— 1449.

Several exploits against alligators are recorded of him; and the opinion that no descendant of the princes of *Pájang* need fear injury from these animals is so prevalent, that it is not unusual for a Javan of the present

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T

day,

Demak.
A. J. 1449.

Division of the
empire.

day, seeing himself in danger from one of them, to exclaim aloud that he belongs to that family.

Not long after the return of *Pánji Mas*, the island of Java was again formed into two separate and independent governments, corresponding with the former limits of *Majapáhit* and *Pajajaran*. The eastern provinces remained subject to the Sultan of *Demák*, and the western were ceded in perpetuity to *Mulána Ibrahim*, with the title of Sultan. To both sultans was reserved the right of dividing their lands on their demise among their children, as they might think proper. The *Súnan Káli Jága* obtained as an hereditary property, free from all kinds of requisitions, the small district of *Adilángu*, in the province of *Demák*, where he was afterwards buried.

From this period until the death of the Sultan of *Demák*, the eastern provinces enjoyed the most undisturbed tranquillity; but the Sultan of *Chéríbon* found some difficulty in establishing his authority over the western people, and in converting them, particularly those of Bantam, to the Mahometan faith.

The Sultan of *Demák*, besides several natural children, had two sons and four daughters. Of these daughters one was married to a Madurese prince, who resided at *Lampung*; another, *Baliga*, to a son of the Sultan of *Chéríbon*, who was the chief of *Bantam*; a third to *Ráden Pánji*, who after the return of the Sultan from *Chéríbon* was appointed chief of *Pájang péng'ging*; and the fourth to the son of *Pangéran Kediri*, who was chief of *Japára*.

— 1461. *Pangéran Tranggána*, the third Sultan of *Demák*, died in the year 1461, having previously made a division of his dominions among his children.

His eldest son, *Aria Ráng'ga*, was appointed Sultan of *Prawáta*, to which was annexed all the land to the eastward along the *Solo* river, as far as *Surabáya*, together with *Demák* and *Semárang*. His son-in-law, *Pangéran Hadiri*, was made *Súnan* of the *Káli Niámat*, and possessed all the districts of *Japára*, *Páti*, *Rémbang*, and *Jawána*. The *Adipáti* of *Pájang Péng'ging* (*Ráden Pánji*) received the title of *Brébo Páti* of *Pajang* and of *Matárem*, with the lands attached to it. His son, *Mas Tímor*, was appointed *Adipáti*, with the lands of *Kedú* and *Bdgalen*. His son-in-law, the prince of *Madúra*, was made chief of *Madúra*, *Suménap*, *Sedáyu*, *Grésik*, *Surabáya*, and *Pasúruan*. His youngest son, *Ráden Pandangsang*, was appointed chief of *Jipang*.

— 1423. The Sultan of *Chéríbon*, better known by the name of *Súnan Gúnung Játi*, died in 1428, at an advanced age, leaving three sons by his wife, the princess

princess of *Demák*, and one son and a daughter by a concubine. This eldest son, *Hásen*, succeeded him as Sultan of *Chéríbon* and of the provinces lying between the *Chi-tárum* river and *Tígu*, and stretching in a southern direction to the *Kéndang* hills, so as to include all the *Priáng'en* districts and lands lying to the east of the *Chi-tárum*. From this prince are descended the present Sultans of *Chéríbon*. To his second son, *Baradin*, he left the kingdom of *Bantam*, which extended westward from the river of *Táng'-ran*, to the south-east part of Sumátra, including all the islands in the straits of *Súnda*. From him are descended the present kings of *Bantam*. His third son, named *Chendampui*, died when young, and was buried at *Mánda* in *Chéríbon*. To his natural son, *Káli Játan*, he assigned the lands lying between the *Childram* and *Tang'-ran* rivers, which had formerly formed part of *Chéríbon* and *Bantam*. This prince assumed the title of *Raja* of *Jokárta* or *Jákatra*, fixing his capital near the *kámpung* of that name, where he and his descendants continued to reign, until they were expelled, in the year 1619 of the Christian era, by the Dutch, who established on its ruins the modern *Batavia*, the capital of their possessions in the East-Indies.

The tomb of the *Susúnan Gúnung Játí*, situated on the mount so called, at a short distance from the present town of *Chéríbon*, is still an object of the highest veneration and respect.

Thus was the ancient empire of Java divided under no less than eight separate and independent governments. *Bantam*, *Jokárta*, *Chéríbon*, *Prawáta*, *Káliniámat*, *Pajang Kedú*, and *Madúra*; the several chiefs of which, in general, either assumed the title of *Kidi Gédé* or Sultan, or the more religious distinction of *Súnan*.

In about a year after the death of the Sultan *Tranggána*, the country of *Pajang* rose to considerable importance; its chief, on account of his possessing the regalia of state, being considered as the first in rank of the several princes in the eastern districts. Hatred, envy, and ambition, however, soon inflamed the breasts of the different princes of Java. The most ambitious among them, and the first who disturbed the peace of the country, was the *Adipáti* of *Jipang*, *Ráden Pandéngang*. The history proceeds thus:

“ The *Adipáti* of *Jipang*, by the advice of *Súnan Kúdu*s, dispatched one of his body-guard, named *Rákut*, to Sultan *Prawáta*, with orders to watch an opportunity and assassinate him. On the arrival of *Rákut*, it

T 2

“ happened

A.J. 1428. " happened that the Sultan was labouring under an indisposition ; but
 " when he was sufficiently recovered, he went one evening after prayers,
 " and sat down at the second gate of the *dalam*, his wife standing behind
 " and holding his head, accompanied only by some female attendants. At
 " t hat moment, *Rákut* went up to him, and declared his commission ; to
 " which the Sultan replied, ' I am aware that my time is come ; execute
 " ' your orders, but do not hurt any one but me.' Upon this, *Rákut* drew
 " his *kris* and stabbed him : after which, retreating a few steps, it occur-
 " red to him that the chief might not be actually dead ; and returning
 " with an intention of completing his purpose, he missed his aim, and
 " struck the wife. The prince observing this, immediately threw his *kris*
 " at the assassin, which, striking him in the leg, threw him to the ground,
 " where he was soon dispatched by the people, who were assembled by the
 " cries of the women."

The prince and his wife soon after died of their wounds, and left their dominions and property to their brother, the *Sunan Káli Niámat*, with authority to administer the same until their son, *Ariu Pungleri*, should come of age. Both the prince and his wife were interred in the burial place of their ancestors at *Demdk* ; and the provinces of *Prawáta* thus became incorporated with those of *Káli Niámat*.

The *Sunan Káli Niámat* immediately went to *Kúkus*, and demanded that justice and condign punishment should be inflicted on the persons concerned in this murder ; and the *Sunan Kúkus*, expressing great indignation at the act, promised compliance ; but the *Sunan*, while returning to *Káli Niámat*, was murdered on the road by persons in the pay of the *Adipáti* of *Jipang*. This prince, having thus far succeeded in his designs, then plotted the death of the chief of *Pájang*, hoping by that means to remove the only obstacle to his obtaining the supreme authority in the eastern districts of Java. The assassins, however, whom he employed for this latter purpose were not equally successful. They found the prince at midnight in an inner apartment, sleeping among his wives ; but while approaching him to execute their design, one of them happened to tread upon a woman, whose shriek awoke the prince. He demanded the reason of their visit, and promised them pardon, on their confessing by whom they were employed : they disclosed the whole, and obtained pardon with their dismissal. Thus disappointed in his scheme, the *Sunan Kúkus* invited the chief *Patéh* of *Pájang* to visit *Kúkus*, and assembled as many religious people as possible,

sible, in the hope that an opportunity might be afforded of assassinating him when off his guard ; but a letter arriving at this period from the Sultan of *Chéribon*, upon whose protection the widow of the *Súnan Káli Niámat* had thrown herself, in which the Sultan declared that he should hold the *Súnan Kúdu*s responsible for the discovery of the murderers, the intended assassination was deferred.

A. J. 1428.

The chief of *Pájang* having communicated with his sister, the widow of *Súnan Káli Niámat*, who had made a vow never to rest or to leave her home until the death of her husband, brother, and sister, should be avenged, informed his *Panambdhan*, that if they could find a suitable opportunity to take revenge on *Ráden Pendnsang* they had his full consent. The meeting which took place between the parties is thus described.

“ After having laid the troops in ambush, the chiefs of *Pájang* crossed the river, and seizing one of the grass-cutters belonging to *Ráden Pendnsang* they cut off a piece of his right ear, and told him to go to his master with a letter, which they hung about his neck, containing a challenge from the prince of *Pájang* : they then returned to their own camp. In the meanwhile the grass-cutter running with a great noise to the quarters of *Ráden Pendnsang*, who happened to be at dinner, delivered the message.

“ At this summons the *Ráden* came forth in a great rage, and ordering his horse and spear, galloped down to the river side, and called upon the prince to come over to him ; but the chief of *Pájang* answered, that if he was the man of courage he pretended to be, he would himself cross to the side he occupied. The *Ráden*, accompanied by two *Panakáwans* only, then crossed the river, and inquiring for his opponent, was informed that he remained in his *póndok*, and had sent hisson to fight in his room, and would only appear in the event of his being conquered. *Ráden Pendnsang* then said with a contemptuous smile, ‘ Is the *Brébo Patéh* ‘ afraid, that he sends me a child with whom he knows I will not fight ? ‘ I will teach him something. Go, child, and call your father.’ He then amused himself galloping about, until one of the chiefs of *Pájang* let loose a number of mares, on which his horse became unmanageable, and he was thrown and killed on the spot. *Tumúng’gung Matáok*, his principal chief, now crossed the river with all his followers ; but they were soon overpowered, and the *Tumúng’gung* being slain, his head was stuck upon a pole by the river side.”

From

A. J. 1428.

From this period the provinces of *Jípaŋg* became subject to the chief of *Pájaŋg* ; and his sister at *Kali Nídmát*, being informed of this success by *Panambáhan* expressed her readiness to fulfil a promise which she had made, of conferring upon him all her lands and property, *Panambáhan* declined accepting this offer, alleging that he had only obeyed the orders of his sovereign. He however received from her, on this occasion, two *pusdka* rings, in one of which was set a large diamond, in the other a ruby, which had formerly belonged to the house of *Majapáhit*.

The spoil taken in the war was then divided according to usage, and to *Panambáhan* was assigned a population of eighteen hundred working men in the district of *Mentáuk*, afterwards called *Matárem*. The lands of *Káli Nídmát* were left in the possession of his sister, and those of *Demdk* restored to his nephew. *Aria Pangíri* received the title of Sultan of *Demdk*.

The province of *Mentáuk* or *Matárem*, at that period did not contain more than three hundred villages, scattered in different parts of the country. On the arrival of *Panambáhan* near *Brambánan*, he was received by the *Súnan Adi Jága*, who would not allow him to perform the usual ceremony of kissing his feet, thus by implication predicting the future greatness of his descendants. At *Páser Gédé*, then a wilderness, *Panambáhan* was duly installed, under the title of *Kiái Gédé Matárem*.

When the government of *Kiái Gédi Matárem* was fully established, he was desirous of obtaining his son from the prince of *Pájaŋg*, who had retained him as an adopted child, and feared to part with him, in consequence of the prophecy of which he was aware, predicting the future greatness of the descendants of *Jáka Sisíla* ; but on the entreaties of the *Súnan Káli Jága*, he consented to part with him, under a stipulation, upon oath, from *Panambáhan*, that he would not undertake any thing prejudicial to him during his lifetime.

— 1490.

In the year 1490, the chief of *Pájaŋg*, from religious motives, paid a visit to *Súnan Gíri*, accompanied by *Kidi Gédé Matárem*, and a numerous retinue of chiefs and priests. He was mounted on an elephant, and assumed all the pomp which had been customary with the sultans of *Bintúra*. On this occasion he was formally installed as sultan, in the presence of the chiefs of the eastern provinces. The *Súnan Gíri*, at the same time, noticing *Kidi Gédé Matárem*, and being informed of his descent, declared that his family would one day rule all Java, and urged the Sultan of *Pájaŋg* to protect and befriend him.

It

It was during this visit that the Sultan of *Pájang* gave orders for digging the extensive fish-ponds which are now preserved at *Grésik* for the *Ikan Bándang*. A. J. 1490.

On the return of *Kiái Gédé Matárem* to his capital, he called together his relations, and recommended to their kindness the forty friends who had accompanied him on his first coming to *Matárem*, and their descendants, enjoining them, on no account whatever, to shed their blood, whatever crime they might commit, but if necessary, to punish them in some other way. To this they most solemnly bound themselves; and from this period, strangling is said to have been introduced as a capital punishment among the Javans.

His son, now called *Mas Anghebái Súta Wijáya*, had an amour with the grand-daughter of *Sheik Wáli ben Húsen*, who was intended to become one of the concubines of Sultan *Pájang*. Upon her becoming pregnant, he fled first to *Chérison*, where he implored protection from the Sultan, but to no purpose, and afterwards towards *Luánu*, where collecting the rabble of the country, he commenced hostilities against the chief. The Sultan of *Pájang*, however, at length offering him a pardon, on condition of his marrying the girl, he returned, and was again received into favour; but not before he had reduced the chief of *Luánu* to submission, and rendered that province tributary to *Matárem*.

The chiefs of *Surabáya*, *Grésik*, *Siddyu*, *Túban*, *Wirasába*, *Pranarúga*, *Kediri*, *Mádion*, *Blóra*, *Jépang*, and *Pasurúan*, declared themselves independent of the Prince of *Madúra*, and elected *Pánji Wíria Kráma*, the *Adipáti* of *Surabáya*, who acted as *Widána* to Sultan *Pájang*, to be their chief. About the same time, *Sánta Gúnd*, the chief of east *Balambágan*, with the assistance of auxiliaries from *Báli* and *Celebes*, again reduced the western districts of that province under his authority, subduing the principality of *Panarúkan* and expelling the prince and his followers.

Kiái Gédé Matárem died in the year 1497, after having, by his mild and equitable administration, converted the province of *Matárem*, from a wilderness into a fertile and populous country; and induced many of the surrounding districts voluntarily to submit to his authority. — 1497.

The relations of the deceased appearing at the court of the Sultan of *Pájang*, he appointed his son, *Anghebái Súta Wijáya*, to succeed him as chief of *Matárem*, conferring upon him, at the same time, the command of all the

A. J. 1497. the troops of the empire, under the title of *Kidi Gédé Agung Senapáti Ingalága*, commonly distinguished by the single title of *Senapáti*, enjoining him annually to present himself at his court on the feast of *Múlut*.

It is noticed, that at this period the island was frequented by Portuguese and other European navigators, who had established factories at Bantam.

The ambition of the court of *Matárem* being kept alive by various predictions, dreams, and enchantments, by which *Senapáti* was promised the assistance of *Kidi Gédé Laut Kidúl* (the goddess of the great South Sea), who declared herself wedded to him, he was instigated to build an extensive *kráton* on the spot where his *dálam* then stood.

He now placed guards at the limits of his territories, burnt some of the adjacent villages, and assumed an attitude of complete independence, subjecting by degrees many of the neighbouring districts. Ambassadors were immediately sent from *Pájang* to demand an explanation. They were in the first instance duped by the flattering manner in which they were received; but afterwards discovering the real state of affairs, and reporting it to the Sultan their master, he is represented as having called his son before him, and having said, "the will of Providence rules all events. *Senapáti* will not, during my life, commence hostilities against me, but after my death he will render you subject to him. Yield to his power, on which depends your happiness and that of your descendants." At length, however, the chiefs of *Túban* and *Demák*, apprehensive of the growing power of *Matárem*, prevailed upon him first to banish the *Tumúng'gung Pájang*, as the instigator of this feud, and afterwards to send a considerable force against *Matárem*. The *Tumúng'gung*, however, was rescued by forty chosen men dispatched by *Senapáti*, and a stratagem induced the forces of *Pájang* to retreat. The *Pájang* forces consisted of five thousand men, commanded by the Sultan's son: those of *Senapáti* did not exceed eight hundred. The latter seeing that it was rash to risk an engagement against such a superiority of numbers, particularly as the few troops he had raised on the emergency were altogether unexperienced and undisciplined, while those of *Pájang* were in the highest order, halted at a short distance from *Brambánan*, where the enemy's forces were encamped. During the night he burned all the villages in the vicinity, and set fire to the reeds and long grass at some distance from *Brambánan*, and to the rear of the enemy's camp, by which means he persuaded them that the *Matárem* forces had taken their departure, in order to obtain *Pájang* by surprise.

During

Pajang.
A. J. 1490.

During the succeeding night there was a heavy thunder storm, and on the following morning the mountain *Merbabu* burst with a dreadful explosion, throwing out ashes and large stones; the rivers overflowed their banks and inundated the low country, occasioning great confusion and destruction in the *Pájang* camp, and inducing the commander to retreat with his army forthwith to *Pájang*. Halting at the village *Tumpdit*, situated near *Kárbu Súru*, he visited the tomb of the *Pangéran* of that name, who was descended from *Abdallah*, the eldest son of *Ráden Pátah*. Here the sultan is said to have been informed of a prophecy which foretold the immediate downfall of *Pájang*, and to have fainted and fallen from his elephant in consequence.

Senapáti immediately bent his course to *Pájang*, where the sultan was again willing to receive him as his adopted son, and to pardon his past conduct; but a youth in the retinue of *Senapáti*, after first proposing to assassinate the sultan, a proposition to which *Senapáti* refused to listen, at last of his own accord succeeded in administering poison to him, of which he died. This happened, however, after the return of *Senapáti* to *Matárem*.

Being summoned by *Ráden Bendwa*, son of the deceased, *Senapáti* immediately repaired to *Pájang*, where he found already assembled *Pangéran Kúdu*s and the principal chiefs of the country, who after the funeral proceeded to the election of a new sultan. *Senapáti* was for investing the son of the deceased with the authority enjoyed by his father, but the *Súnán Kúdu*s, who though he had been the cause of his son's death, still breathed vengeance against the *Pájang* family, for the ignominious manner in which the punishment was carried into effect, opposed this nomination, and favouring the pretensions of Sultan *Démak*, that chief was duly proclaimed Sultan of *Pájang*, *Ráden Bendwa* being appointed chief of *Jipang*. From this period the different states which had acknowledged the supremacy of *Pájang* successively broke off from their allegiance.

The new Sultan of *Pájang* commenced his career by removing from office most of the *Pájang* chiefs, and replacing them by his adherents from *Démak*, which occasioned a general discontent. At last *Ráden Bendwa*, who was not inclined quietly to submit to the loss of his kingdom, succeeded in inducing *Senapáti* openly to adopt his cause, and join the forces which he could himself send from *Jipang* and the discontents of *Pájang*.

Senapáti accordingly marched against *Pájang*, and an engagement taking place, most of the troops deserted the sultan's cause, and the remainder, who continued faithful, were soon put to flight. *Ráden Benáwa*,

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U

alarmed

Matárem.
A. J. 1500.
—
Senapáti.

alarmed at a dream, in which he heard a voice saying, "Every thing in life has a beginning and an end, all worldly greatness is vanity, and no man can call himself happy until his death; do you always bear this in mind:" withdrew, and having followed the course of the *Sólo* river down to *Grésik*, proceeded thence to *Kendál*, where he attracted many followers by his irreproachable conduct. At last he settled on the mountain *Parákan*, where he was buried.

Senapáti, after this success, proceeded to carry the *kráton* by assault, and having entered the front gateway, the wife of the sultan came forth, entreating that her husband's life might be spared; but *Senapáti* reminding her that he was the friend of her father, and had nothing to fear, desired her instantly to produce her husband, which being complied with, he informed the sultan that the people of *Pájang* being displeased with him he could no longer remain sovereign, but that he and his followers might return to *Demák* as soon as they pleased, the sovereignty being now conferred on *Ráden Bendwa*.

Search was made for *Ráden Bendwa* without effect, but that chief was duly proclaimed as Sultan, and the brother of *Senapáti* appointed to administer the country until his arrival.

The retreat of *Ráden Bendwa* being at length discovered, and that chief declining to accept the government of *Pájang*, his brother, *Pangéran Gája Búmi*, was appointed sultan in his room. The latter shortly after died, and was succeeded by the son of *Bendwa*, *Ráden Sidawini*, on whom the title of *Pangéran Pájang* was conferred.

As soon as order was again restored, *Senapáti* returned to *Matárem*, carrying with him the saddle called *gatáya*, the head-dress called *mdchang gúguh*, and a set of *gámelan* called *sekar dalíma*, which he had taken at the assault of *Pájang*, as trophies of his victory, together with the cannon called *niái stómi*, and all the insignia and ornaments of royalty, which had descended for the most part from the princes of *Pajajdran* and *Majapáhit*, and which are still preserved in the regalia of the princes of Java.

Senapáti, in consequence of these arrangements and the possession of the regalia, transferred the seat of empire to *Matárem*, and lost no time in raising his family to the highest dignities. Assuming himself the title of Sultan, he elevated his nephews to the rank of *Pangérans*.

His ambitious views being now so far realized, he consulted the *Súnan Giri*, wishing to obtain his opinion, whether the time for the complete fulfilment

fulfilment of the prophecy was not arrived. The *Súnan* replied, that if the Sultan of *Matárem* wished to be sovereign of the whole island of Java, it was essential that he should, in the first instance, bring the eastern provinces under subjection. In consequence of this reply, the Sultan immediately collected his troops, trained them to the use of arms and regular discipline, and in the month of *mohárem* marched eastward.

Matárem.
A. J. 1500.
Senapáti.

The *Adipáti* of *Surabáya*, who had held the supreme authority over all the eastern districts, as *Widdna* to the Sultan of *Pájang*, no sooner heard of these preparations, than he directed all the subordinate chiefs with their forces to assemble at *Jipang*, there to await the arrival of the army from *Matárem*; but at the moment when a general engagement was about to take place between the two armies, an open letter was delivered to both chiefs from the *Súnan Gíri*, requesting them to desist, and proposing an arrangement, by which the eastern provinces were to become subject to *Matárem*, but to continue under the immediate administration of the *Adipáti*. This arrangement was agreed to by both parties, but the *Adipáti*, soon repented of it, who in consequence was preparing for hostilities, when an open rupture was again averted by the interference of the *Súnan Gíri*; but soon after being joined by the forces of *Pranardga* and *Madion*, the *Adipáti* assembled his troops and marched to invade *Matárem*.

Senapáti no sooner heard of these hostile preparations, and that the *Adipáti* was levying the revenue of *Pájang*, than accompanied by his uncle, *Kidi Gédé Páti*, he marched towards *Madion*, and obtained possession of the *dálam*, the chief having previously fled with his son to *Surabáya*, leaving behind him a daughter whom *Senapáti* married. His uncle, displeased at his conduct, returned to *Páti*; but *Senapáti* prosecuted his march towards *Pasúruan*, with an intention to render himself master of that province.

The chief of *Pasúruan* was inclined to surrender at discretion, but was dissuaded from doing so by his *Páteh*. One day when *Senapáti* accompanied by only forty men of his body guard, was reconnoitering the enemy's camp, he met the *Páteh*, who had come out with a similar intention, when a skirmish taking place, the *Páteh* was wounded by a lance and fell to the ground. The Sultan lifting him up and placing him on a mare, sent him back to the chief, with a letter tied round his neck. The chief no sooner saw him in this disgraceful predicament, than he repented of having taken his advice, and ordering his head to be immediately severed from his body, sent it to *Senapáti* in token of submission.

U 2

After

Matárem.
A. J. 1520.
—
Senapáti.

After this *Senapáti* returned to *Matárem*, where he married one of his daughters to the son of the late chief of *Madion*, and appointed him chief of *Jipang*.

Súra Manggála, a chief of *Kediri*, was now willing to submit to the authority of *Matárem*, but *Senapáti* returned no other answer to his messenger, than that it was his intention to march at the next *mohárem*, when it would be the duty of *Súra Manggála* to surrender that province. Accordingly, in the month of *mohárem*, an army proceeded against *Kediri*: the *Matárem* forces were successful, and the chief and his three brothers submitted. *Senapáti* was so pleased with the conduct of *Súra Manggála* on this occasion, that he appointed him to the command of the *Matárem* troops.

This chief, better known by the name of *Senapáti Bálek*, served the Sultan of *Matárem* with great ability and fidelity. He gained numerous victories, brought all the western provinces, as far as *Chéríbon*, to acknowledge the supremacy of *Matárem*, limiting the authority of that chief within the rivers of *Losári* and *Indramáyu*. He is said to have removed the mud wall which surrounded the *kráton* of *Matárem*, and built in its stead a strong wall of stone. He was at last killed in a desperate engagement with the eastern people, which took place in *Pájang*, in which however the *Matárem* troops were successful.

Shortly after the death of this chief, *Senapáti* received intelligence of hostile preparations against *Matárem* being made by his uncle, *Kidi Gédé Páti*. He accordingly proceeded to meet him, accompanied by all his sons and a numerous army. After a long and desperate action, the *Matárem* forces were again successful, and the sultan returned to *Matárem*, with the wives, children, and all the valuables of his uncle.

His son, *Pangéran Séda Krápiak*, being wounded on this occasion, the sultan published a proclamation, declaring that prince to be his successor after his death, by the title of *Panambáhan Senapáti*.

The continued opposition of the eastern people, however, and the revolt of *Kediri* and *Pasúruan*, obliged him again to take the field, when finding the numbers and strength of the enemy far superior to his own, he conducted an able but slow retreat to his capital, and during the whole course of his reign found it impracticable to subject these provinces to his authority. To the provinces, however, of *Matárem*, *Bágelen*, *Bányumas*, *Pájang* and *Jipang*, which descended to him from his father, he added those of *Páti*, *Kúduś*, *Semárang*, *Kendál*, and *Kaliwúng'u*.

The

The days of *Senapati*, the founder of the *Matdrem* empire, and of the dynasty which still retains a nominal rule on Java, were now brought to a close, after a reign of continued warfare. As the founder of the last native empire on Java, his memory is naturally held in high estimation; but he is also respected for the discipline he introduced into his army, and the valour, ability, and noble-mindedness which he displayed throughout. With the Javans he is considered as another Alexander, and he is the first in their modern history who is considered to have understood the art of war.

Matárem.
A. J. 1520.
—
Senúpati.

He was succeeded, in the year 1524, by his son, since called *Séda Krápiak*, from the place of his interment, but who during his reign bore the title of *Panambáhan Senapati*. The succession was, however, opposed by his elder brother, *Pangéran Púger*, who did not attend to kiss the sovereign's feet, as customary, on the day following his installation. This chief proceeding to hostilities, was soon taken prisoner near *Ungdrang*. He was banished to *Kúdus*, and his minister was put to death, which offended one of his younger brothers, *Jajarága*, so much, that he instantly quitted *Matdrem* and proceeded to *Pranarága*, of which province he had formerly been appointed chief, with an intention of stirring up a rebellion in the distant provinces; but the Sultan obtaining information of it, secured his person and banished him also. He was shortly afterwards pardoned and permitted to return.

A.J. 1524.
Seda Krapia.

It was during this reign that the Dutch and English first visited Java.

This prince reduced the provinces of *Madion* and *Pranarága*, and built a palace, the walls of which are still standing at *Krápiak*, a place at the foot of a range of hills lying along the South Sea, a short distance from *Matárem*. He died after a reign of twelve years, esteemed on account of the general tranquillity which prevailed after the firm establishment of his government.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, named *Panambáhan Merta Púra*, in the year 1540; but this prince not being able to conduct the government, on account of his infirm state of health, or more probably removed by the intrigues of his family who declared him to be insane, made way for his younger brother, who was raised to the throne in the following year.

Panambahan
Merta Pura.
A.J. 1540.

This prince, distinguished by the title of *Agung*, or the great, commenced a flourishing reign by a signal victory over the *Surabáyan* and *Madurese* forces, by which he brought the eastern provinces of *Máláng*, *Untung*, *Jápan*, *Wirasába*, *Pasíruan*, and *Surabáya*, under subjection;

Sultan Agung.
A. J. 1541.

and

Matárem
A.J. 1541.
Sultan Agung.

and following up his success, subdued all the eastern provinces, as far as *Balambangan*. Dissensions arising at this period between the people of Bantam and those of the *Súnda* districts, the chief of *Súmedang* applied to *Matárem* for assistance; and being invested by the sultan with the chief authority over those districts, soon brought the whole of the western chiefs, alarmed at the approach of *Matárem* arms, to acknowledge his supremacy. A force was now sent to *Madúra*, and that island being conquered was united to his dominion, which then extended through all Java and *Madúra*. An enemy, more powerful than any with whom he had been accustomed to contend, and destined to strip his posterity of all but the semblance of sovereignty, now appeared. The Dutch, availing themselves of the divisions and convulsions by which the empire had been previously distracted, had established themselves at *Jákatra*.

On their first arrival at Bantam, the prince of that country was absent on an expedition against *Palémbang*, which country, as well as a great part of the north and west coast of Sumatra, was then subject to his sway. They found the influence of the Portuguese, who had previously established a factory there, on the decline, and with little difficulty entered into a treaty with the chief, on whom the administration of the country was provisionally conferred during the absence of the prince. By this treaty, the contracting parties agreed to trade honestly and fairly with each other, and to afford mutual assistance in case of being attacked by an enemy.

Complaints, however, were soon made of the high tone which the Dutch assumed, and of the insolence of their menaces. Hostilities ensued, and according to the Dutch account, upwards of a hundred of the natives were killed or wounded. The consequence was, that they were obliged to quit Bantam. Touching at *Jákatra*, *Japára*, *Túban*, and *Siddyu*, they had an affair with the Madurese, but ill calculated to make an impression in their favour. The prince of that country, anxious to pay his respects to the Europeans, requested, through his interpreter, to be permitted to visit the principal person among them, and an arrangement was accordingly made that he should be received on board a particular ship. As the prince left the shore with his suite, accompanied by their women and children, the Hollanders became alarmed at the appearance of so numerous an assemblage, and observing that they did not appear to be proceeding direct to the ship pointed out for their reception, discharged three guns. The terror occasioned by the report threw the procession into the utmost confusion, all the people

people in the boats falling as if killed. The crews of the other European vessels taking these guns as a signal for action, threw themselves with such impetuosity upon the native boats, that out of this numerous assemblage only twenty-one are said to have escaped. Among the slain was the prince, and his interpreter or high priest, and their bodies, as soon as discovered, were thrown with indignity into the sea.

Matárem.
A. J. 1541.
—
Sultan Agung.

It is remarkable, that the leading traits which distinguish the subsequent administration of the Dutch on Java (a haughty assumption of superiority, for the purpose of overawing the credulous simplicity of the natives, and a most extraordinary timidity, which led them to suspect treachery and danger, in quarters where they were least to be apprehended) were manifested in their earliest transactions in this quarter. On their first arrival at Bantam, we find the clerks of their trading vessels styling themselves captains; and such was the state and consequence assumed by Houtman, the chief of the expedition, who took the title of Captain Major, that a Portuguese, who had known him before, asked him significantly if he had been created *a duke* since he last saw him. The murder of the unfortunate prince of *Madúra* and his followers (for it can be called by no other term) was as detestable and unjustifiable, as the subsequent massacre of the unfortunate and unoffending Chinese in the streets of Batavia. In neither case was there a plea to palliate the crying guilt, but such a degree of danger, as the basest cowardice could alone be sensible of.

This aggression did not pass unpunished, for the Dutch Admiral having allowed some of his men to land near *Arosbáya*, then the capital of the island, they were seized by the Madurese, and their enlargement was not effected without the loss of many lives and the payment of a liberal ransom.

Bantam was already a place of considerable trade: Chinese, Arabs, Persians, Moors, Turks, Malabars, Peguans, and in a word, merchants from all nations, were established there. The principal produce for the European market was pepper. With this province the Dutch renewed their commerce in the year 1598 A. D., and four years afterwards they obtained permission to establish a factory there. In the following year, accordingly, they erected a permanent building, and formed a commercial establishment. At this time they had granted passes to the vessels belonging to the chief of

Establishment
of the Dutch at
Bantam.

Matárem.
A.J. 1541.
Sultan Agung.

of *Túban*; and, in 1609, they left an agent at *Grésik*. A second treaty was now entered into with the king of Bantam, in which the States General stipulated to assist him against foreign invaders, particularly Spaniards and Portuguese; and the king on his side agreed to make over to the Dutch a good and strong fort, a free trade, and security for their persons and property, *without paying any duties or taxes*, and to allow no other European nation to trade or reside in his territories. The Dutch observing the serious differences which occurred among the chiefs of Bantam during the minority of the sovereign, made overtures, in the same year, to the prince of *Jákatra*, and removed to that province soon after.

In 1612, a convention was entered into between them and the prince of *Jákatra*, by which a free trade was allowed to them, together with an eligible place to reside at; both parties contracting to assist each other in war on the territory of *Jákatra*. It was moreover stipulated, that all goods should pay duty, except such as were imported in Dutch ships, or Chinese junks; and that the prince should prohibit the Spaniards and Portuguese from trading with his dominions.

A.D. 1619.

On the 19th January, 1619, a further treaty was made with the same prince, confirming the former contracts, and stipulating that the fort should remain in its present state until the arrival of the Governor General, and that the English should be obliged to build their factory, and the other nations their houses, at a certain distance from the fort; but on the 1st of February following, in consequence of the success of the English, who had espoused the cause of the native chiefs, we find a convention entered into by the prince of *Jákatra*, the commanding officer of the English, and the commandant of the Dutch fort, by which the latter promised to deliver over the fort to the English, and the treasure, merchandize, &c. to the prince; the English agreeing to furnish the Dutch garrison with a ship and a safe conduct for six months.

On the 11th March, a contract was entered into between the king of Bantam and the commissioners of the Dutch Company, still in the fort of *Jákatra*, whereby the former promised to protect the Dutch against all hostile attempts, and to permit the re-establishment of a free trade on its former footing. The Dutch, on their part, agreed to keep the fort in good order, and to abandon the same on the arrival of their ships, when they would also deliver to the king (in return for the protection he afforded

afforded them) one-fourth of the Company's property, and one-half of the ordnance, &c.

Matárem.
A. J. 1541.

Sultan Agung.

In consequence, however, of the arrival of reinforcements from Europe, under Koen, and of the political understanding which then existed between the English and Dutch nations, the Dutch still maintained their ground, and in the month of August following laid the foundation of their establishment at *Jákatra* on an extensive scale. They had previously, in the years 1618 and 1619, plundered and laid in ashes the town of *Japára*, because the chief of that province had, in the former year, taken possession of the factory, made prisoners of the Dutch, and sent them into the interior.

Establishment
of Batavia.

The Javan historians considering the Dutch in the light of other foreign nations, who were in the habit of trading to the sea coasts, do not furnish us with any information concerning the disputes which took place at Bantam, or in the first instance at *Jákatra*. Even in their accounts of the occasion of the first hostilities which took place with the Sultan of *Matárem*, they convey rather a notion of what is the general impression regarding the first establishment of the Dutch, than any particulars calculated to throw light on the history of that period. "The Dutch," say they, "before they arrived at *Jákatra*, had formed an alliance with the Sultan of Bantam, They subsequently treated with the English, and with *Pangéran Jokárta*; but in a short time they found the way to play off a foul stratagem on the latter. In the first place, when they wished to ascertain the strength and resources of *Jákatra*, they landed like *máta-mátas* (peons or messengers), the captain of the ship disguising himself with a turban, and accompanying several *Khójas* (a term by which the natives of the Coromandel coast are distinguished). When he had made his observations, he entered upon trade, offering however much better terms than were just, and making more presents than were necessary. A friendship thus took place between him and the prince: when this friendship was established, the captain informed the prince that his ship wanted repair; and the prince, at his request, allowed the vessel to be brought up the river. There the captain knocked out the planks of the bottom and sunk the vessel, to obtain a pretence for farther delay, and then requested a very small piece of ground, on which he might build a shed, to store the sails and other property, while endeavours should be made to raise the vessel. This request was also complied with. The captain then made a wall or mound of mud, so

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that

Matárem.
A. J. 1541.
Sultan Agung.

that nobody could know what he was doing, and in the mean time courted the friendship of the prince. He afterwards waited on the prince, and requested as much more land as could be covered by a buffalo's hide, on which he might build a small *póndok*. This being complied with, he cut the hide into strips, and claimed all the land he could enclose with them. To this also the prince, after some hesitation, consented. The captain then went on with his buildings, engaging that he would pay all expenses. When the fort was finished, the mud wall was removed; batteries were unexpectedly displayed, and under their protection the Dutch refused to pay a *doit*. War then commenced, in which the Dutch were reduced to such an extremity, as to be obliged to use stones in lieu of balls, which were expended. Even this resource failed; and, as a last expedient, bags of the filthiest ordure were fired upon the Javans, whence the fort has ever since borne the name of *Kóta tai*."

Such is the aversion of the Javans for the *Khójas*, as well on account of their general character as of their conduct on this occasion, that it is a proverb among them, "If you meet a snake and a *Khoja* in the same road, kill the *Khoja* first, and afterwards the snake."

Another account is as follows. "The Dutch having obtained the desired spot built on it a store-house, and formed a garden for vegetables. When *Pangéran Jokárta* inquired why they did this, they replied, they must have their conveniences, and that it was not the custom of the Dutch to live and eat like the Javans. The *Pangéran* was satisfied with the reason given, and allowed the work to proceed; but they had no sooner completed several buildings, by means of the people landed from their ships, than they began to surround them with a battery. The *Pangéran* again was roused, and inquired the reason of this, to which they replied, that there were a great many traders about to arrive, and that it was necessary to protect their property from thieves. When the batteries were completed they planted cannon in them: the *Pangéran* inquired the reason of this preparation, to which they only replied, it was to keep off bad people.

"In a short time, however, when the Dutch had increased in numbers, they fired one of the guns, and the ball discharged from it fell in front of the *Pangéran's* palace. The *Pangéran* inquired why they did so, to which they replied, they were only trying how far the gun would carry, in order that they might be able to assist the *Pangéran*, should he be attacked by an enemy. The *Pangéran*, however, was not satisfied with this reason, and demanded

demanded a fine of two thousand dollars for the insult, which the Dutch immediately paid. But it was not long before they fired another gun, the ball of which went over the palace, on which the *Pangéran* became highly incensed, and demanded a fine of four thousand dollars, threatening if it was not paid forthwith, to write to the Sultan of *Matárem*, who would order them immediately to be driven from the island. To this menace the Dutch said nothing, but paid the money, which the *Pangéran* received with delight. The Dutch, at last, fired a gun, the ball of which fell within the palace, on which the *Pangéran* conceiving it to be their intention to attack him, immediately considered them as enemies, and collected his people, in order to fall upon them and destroy them without delay. As soon as the Dutch saw the people thus assembled, they fired from their batteries, dealing slaughter all around, and obliged the *Pangéran* and his people to retreat out of the reach of the shot."

Matárem.
A. J. 1541.
Sultan Agung.

While these events were in progress in the western provinces, a serious revolt took place in the central and eastern districts, in consequence of the intrigues of *Aria Mandúra*, the favourite and chief minister of the Sultan, who by means of his treacherous conduct to the chief of *Pájang*, had obtained the administration of that province for himself. The chiefs of *Madúra* and *Surabáya* availing themselves of the disturbance thus occasioned at *Pájang*, declared their independence of *Matárem*, and were not reduced to subjection till two armies had been sent to the eastward against them.

Not long afterwards, the chief of *Surabáya*, *Tumúnggung Sapárjang*, having refused to give up two beautiful horses which the Sultan demanded of him, an army was sent to compel his obedience; but the chief being reinforced from *Madúra*, repulsed the *Matárem* forces, obliging them to return to their capital.

The Sultan, who had hitherto shewn himself anxious to maintain a good understanding with the Dutch, and consented to their enjoying a free trade to the different parts of Java, with permission to establish a factory at *Japdra*, is represented as having acted upon their advice in the present juncture, in marching to the eastward in person with his whole forces; but they no sooner saw him undertake the expedition, than availing themselves of the opportunity, they took possession of *Jákatra*.

He immediately sent two armies against them, under the command of *Tumúnggung Wira Kusúma*, and a battle ensued, in which the Javan chief,

Matárem.
A. J. 1551.
—
Sultan Agung.

chief, with about ten thousand of his followers, were either slain or drowned in the river *Chiliang*. *Tumúnggung Náta Jawána* coming up afterwards, collected the fugitives, and joining them with his forces surrounded the town. He posted troops on all the roads towards the south and west, at the distance of cannon-shot from the town, at the same time cutting channels to lead off the streams by which the Dutch were supplied. After an unsuccessful attack made by the chiefs *Mandúra Réja* and *Wila Tikta*, for which they were put to death by their commander, a sally was made on the part of the besieged with so much success, that *Tumúnggung Jawána* determined to break up with his army, and no further attempt against the Dutch was made until the year 1629 A. D.

A.D. 1629. “ In this year a second army from *Matárem*, composed of Javans and Madurese, appeared before Batavia. The siege lasted for a considerable time, and the assaults on the town and fort, as well as the sallies of the besieged, were very bloody. Anxious to know the fate of his army, the Sultan dispatched his uncle, *Pangéran Purbáya*, to Batavia, to obtain information. This chief having destroyed the Dutch factory at *Japára*, embarked in a swift sailing *práhu* of the size of the trunk of the largest teak tree, which when seen at a distance looked like a serpent on the sea. On reaching the bay of Batavia, *Purbáya* perceived three ships at anchor. Two of them, after firing upon him, were sunk, and notwithstanding the fire from the third he brought his *práhu* safe up to *Jákatra*, when he was fired upon from the fort. On this *Purbáya* with three followers landed from the *práhu*, and passing like a shadow to the Dutch fort, which he touched with his hands, proceeded on to the Javan lines, where he informed them that he had come by the order of the Sultan, to give them a proof how near they might approach the Dutch fort. He then hastened back to *Matárem* and reported the disastrous state of the war, on which the Sultan withdrew his forces to *Kaliwángu*.”

The Dutch sent an ambassador with rich presents, and the war ended in the Javan year 1551.

A.J. 1551.

During the latter part of this prince's reign the country appears to have enjoyed tranquillity, the only two occasions in which it was disturbed being the revolt of the chiefs of *Balambangan* and *Súmedang*, which may be considered as the extreme points of the *Matárem* dominion, *Jákatra* and *Bántam* having been effectually separated from them.

Sultan

Sultan *Agung* is represented, even by the Dutch, as a well informed and enlightened prince. He extended his dominion not only over all Java and *Madúra*, but carried his conquests to *Lándak* and other states on Borneo. He died in the Javan year 1568, and was succeeded by his son, *Pangéran Aria Prábu*, or *Aria Matárem*, then twenty-six years of age.

Matárem.
A. J. 1558.
—
Sultan Tegal
Arum.

This prince, on account of his mother being a princess of *Chéríbon*, succeeded, to the prejudice of his elder brother: he held his court at *Pléret*, and is represented as the most severe and tyrannical of Javan sovereigns. During a visit made by the chief of *Chéríbon* to *Matárem*, he received the distinction of *Abdul Ráchman Sahiden*, in addition to the title of *Susúnan Amangkúrat Senapáti Ingalága*, which he had assumed on his accession. On this occasion it is stated, that he again conferred on the Sultan of *Chéríbon* all the eastern districts of the island to the westward of *Túgu*, the supposed limit of the *Majapáhit* empire, that is to say the districts of *Brébes*, *Tegál*, *Pamálang*, *Uhjámi*, *Wiradésa*, *Pakalóng'an*, *Bátang*, *Kendál*, and *Kaliwíngu*. The Dutch had already firmly established their capital at Batavia, and secured an influence in many of the former dependencies of Java, particularly at *Sukadána* on Borneo and *Palembáng* on Sumatra.

During the troubled reign of this prince, the Dutch appear first to have entered into a written agreement with the acknowledged sovereigns of Java. A treaty was ratified at Batavia in the second year after his accession, on the 24th September 1646, the conditions of which were that the *Susuhúnan* should be informed annually, by an ambassador, of the nature of the curiosities which had arrived from Europe; that all priests, or other persons, whom he might be desirous of sending to foreign countries, should be conveyed thither in the Company's ships; that all persons who should desert to either country, for the purpose of evading their debts, should be given up; that the Company and the *Susuhúnan* should assist each other against their common enemies; that the vessels of the *Susuhúnan's* subjects should be allowed to trade to all places under the Company's authority, except *Ambon*, *Bánda*, and *Ternáté*, and that those bound to *Maláca*, or places situated to the northward of that settlement, should be obliged to touch at Batavia and to apply for passes.

A. D. 1646.

A treaty was also entered into on the 10th July 1659, between the Dutch and the Sultan of Bantam, through the mediation of the ambassadors of the *Pangéran* of *Jámbi*, in which it was stipulated, that all pri-

A.D. 1659.

soners

Matárem.
A. J. 1585.
—
Sultan Tegal
Arum.
A.D. 1659.

soners of war and deserters should be mutually restored, with the exception, on the part of the Sultan, of those who had embraced the Mahometan faith more than three months previous to that date, those who had submitted to circumcision since that date to be sent back, or if slaves and unwilling to return, the Sultan to pay the value of them to their masters: that the Dutch should, as heretofore, have a permanent residence at Bantam, for which purpose the same building was to be given which they had occupied before the war, free of rent, and this building to be secured, at the Sultan's expense, against any hostile attempts: that the river of *Untung Jawa* should form the boundary of the Bantam territory.

Certain provisions were made also to prevent illicit trading.

Shortly after his accession, the chief of *Balambangan*, aided by forces from *Bdli*, again revolted, and an army was sent against him. The troops, however, were no sooner set in motion, than a plot was concerted against the prince's life, with the knowledge of his younger brother, *Alit*; but intelligence of it being communicated to the prince, *Aria Salingsing*, who had been the instigator of the plot, was with his son beheaded, on the spot where a new *kraton* was erecting. On the intercession of *Pangéran Purabaya*, the prince was disposed to be lenient to his brother, as well on account of his age as a strong affection which he bore towards him. Ascending the royal eminence, the prince ordered the heads of the parties to be brought, and summoning his brother *Alit* into his presence placed the heads before him, saying, "behold the reward of those who have attempted to overthrow my authority. Bring before me, without delay, all your followers." The *Pangéran* immediately retired, and not knowing what was to be the result, immediately assembled all his adherents and attendants, and informed them of what had passed, when they unanimously agreed to *amók* the *Susunan's* party, urging that, as soon as the *Matárem* people saw them commence to *amók*, they would join them. The *Pangéran*, who was quite a youth, gave into the plan, and they forthwith proceeded to the *alun alun*, where they were not joined by a single man of the *Matárem* people. They however commenced *amók*, and the people fled in every direction, until *Pangéran Chákra Ningrat* of *Madúra* approached *Alit*, kissed his feet, telling him it was the order of the prince, who was aware of this proceeding, that his person should be seized, but on no account wounded or hurt, and implored him to surrender; but *Alit*, disregarding his proposal, drew his *kris* and stabbed the *Pangéran*, who died on the spot. The
Madurese,

Madurese, who witnessed this scene, immediately fell upon *Alit*, who was soon dispatched. The *Susúnan* was deeply affected at the loss of his brother, and in the violence of his agitation, on receiving the account of what had passed, wounded himself in the left arm; and from this period, the Javan historians state, "that he never forgave an offence however trifling. "When he was unhappy, he always put to death those who were the cause of his unhappiness, and on the slightest occasions was subject to the "most violent gusts of anger."

It is related, that the prince evinced great sorrow for the loss of this brother, and that when the time of mourning had expired, he wreaked his vengeance on the supposed authors of this calamity, by a massacre unparalleled in the annals of the country. A rigorous investigation was instituted to ascertain the abettors and accomplices in this attack against the prince's life, and for this purpose a commission was appointed under the direction of his favourites. The chiefs of the four quarters of the capital were directed to inscribe the names of all the priests within their respective divisions, under pretext that the prince intended to confer certain marks of distinction upon those who resided at *Matárem*, but in fact to prevent their escape; for no sooner were the registers made, than a cannon was fired from the palace, as a signal to commence the slaughter, and within less than half an hour all the priests, whether guilty or innocent, with their wives and children, amounting to upwards of six thousand souls, were inhumanly and indiscriminately butchered.

On the following morning, when the *Susúnan* appeared in public, he seemed much agitated, and remained without saluting his courtiers or uttering a word for the space of an hour. He then addressed himself to his uncle *Purbáya*, saying that the priests, who ought to have set an example to others, had conspired against his life; and to cover the atrocity of the massacre, he brought forward three or four priests, who had been purposely saved from the general slaughter, and from whom it was easy to obtain whatever evidence best suited his purpose.

In the war against *Balambangan*, although the *Matárem* forces were successful in obtaining possession of the capital, the chief and his principal adherents fled to *Báli*. *Wira Gúna* was anxious to follow them; but a serious illness breaking out among the troops, he was obliged to withdraw them, and retreat with the few who had survived, in number not exceeding a thousand.

Matárem.
A. J. 1585.
Sultan Tegal
Aram.
A. D. 1659.

Matárem.
A. J. 1585.

Sultan Tegal
Arum.
A. D. 1660.

a thousand. On reaching *Kediri*, intelligence was sent to *Matárem* of the failure of the expedition, when the *Susúnan* immediately ordered the chief *Wira Gúna*, with all his family, to be put to death, under the pretext of punishing his want of success, but in reality to satisfy a revenge, which he had long been anxious to gratify, against this chief, on account of his having, during the life-time of his father, preferred a complaint against him for carrying off one of his concubines.

It is said, that the father of his first *rátu* (queen) having a pet fowl, which had been produced from a jungle hen and a domestic cock, brought it as a curiosity into the *kráton* and gave it to the *Susúnan*. The *Susúnan* conceiving it to be an omen, that as soon as the *Pangéran Adipáti* became of age he would quickly obtain the throne, assembled his *pengdwa* and informed them of his apprehensions. The *Pangéran* on hearing of it, immediately called all his family together, to the number of sixty persons, who on the first day that the *Susúnan* appeared in public sat themselves down in tears under the *waringen* tree. The *Susúnan* inquiring their object, they called God and the Prophet to witness, that they were innocent of the bare thought of any thing which should alarm the mind of the *Susúnan*, and intreated that, if he anticipated sorrow or misfortune from them, he would put them to death immediately, and avert the apprehended calamity. The *Susúnan* desired them not to listen to people who told them such stories, and retired. Some time afterwards, the *Pangéran Adipáti* fell desperately in love with a young woman, who from her infancy had been brought up under an aged *mántri* for the royal embrace. Becoming dangerously ill on her account, he at length communicated the cause to his grandfather, *Pangéran Pákik*, who prevailed on the *mántri* to part with her for two thousand rings, one thousand dollars, and a *káti* of gold. The young pair were immediately married. As soon, however, as the *Susúnan* became apprized of the transaction, he caused his son, the *Pangéran Adipáti*, to appear before him with his young bride, and then directed him, in his presence, to stab her to death. He afterwards banished his son, and sentenced the *Pangéran Pákik*, with all his family, to capital punishment; and this aged chief, with his wife, *Rátu Pándan*, and his relations, to the number of forty, were accordingly put to death on the *alun alun*.

It is even related, among the atrocities committed by this prince, that he violated his own daughter, *Rátu Bráwa*, who was affianced to the son of *Panambáhan*

Panambáhan Giri Láya of *Chéríbon*, and that, on the death of one of his wives, *Rátu Pamálang*, he confined sixty of her attendants in a dark room, and deprived them of food until they all died.

Matárem.
A.J. 1590.
A.D. 1665.

Sultan Tegal
Arum.

The injustice and severity of the *Susúnan* became still greater as he advanced in years. His fits of anger became more frequent, and the day and night were employed in barbarous executions. Life enjoyed no security: every one was upon his guard, and fears and apprehensions wrought among people of the highest and the lowest rank. At length the attention of the chiefs having been directed to the *Pangéran Adipáti*, who had evinced a kind disposition in the presents he was continually making to the poor, they implored him to assume the government; and the young prince entering into their views, formed an agreement with the celebrated chief, *Trúna Jáya*, who was the nephew of the *Bopáti* of *Madúra*, *Chákra Níngkrat*. It was by these means arranged, that while *Chákra Níngkrat* was at *Matárem*, *Trúna Jáya* should forthwith proceed to *Madúra*, and there heading the Madurese and the people of the eastern provinces, first rear the standard of rebellion, while the young prince himself, to preserve appearances, should remain at the court of his father, in seeming ignorance of what was going on. No sooner had *Trúna Jáya*, in prosecution of this plan, declared the independence of *Madúra*, than there arrived at *Pasúruan* a considerable force from *Makásar*, headed by *Dáin Galéngsong* and *Dáin Manápok*. An army sent against them from *Matárem* was repulsed, and the provinces of *Pasúruan*, *Probolíngo*, *Wirasába*, and *Jápan*, submitted to their arms.

The first establishment of the *Makásars* in Java appears to have taken place A. D. 1675, when a chief from Celebes, named *Kráin Monte-mardni*, with numerous followers, left his country in discontent and settled in Java, to the eastward of *Surabáya*, near *Besúki*, where he collected all the vagabonds of the country, and committed great depredations by sea and land.

A.D. 1675.

In this dilemma, and finding himself unequal either to dislodge the *Makásar* establishment or to reduce the Madurese to submission, the *Susúnan* dispatched his son, *Pangéran Púgar*, to the Dutch, A. D. 1676, with various presents, soliciting their aid.

A. D. 1676.

A second army was immediately assembled, and directed to proceed by the route of *Japára*, where, according to the Javan accounts, the chiefs had instructions to ask the assistance of all the white people who had factories there, Dutch, French, and Portuguese, and in case of refusal, to

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drive

Matdrem.
A. J. 1595.
A. D. 1670.

Sultan Tegal
Arum.

drive them from the country. On this occasion the Dutch commandant at *Japára* is represented as having said, "that this application on the part of the *Susúnan*, was what the Dutch had been long anxious for, and that he was ready to obey his orders and sacrifice his life in his service."

This army was not more successful than the former in reducing the revolted provinces to submission; but by the aid of the Dutch, who had embarked a considerable force from *Japára*, the Makásar chief was driven from his post: all the wounded were brought to *Japára*. They also saved the body of their chief, *Pra Wira Trúna*, who was killed on the occasion, and sent it to *Matdrem*.

It appears that the assistance sent by the Dutch on this occasion, consisted of four ships and several smaller vessels with troops, which were reinforced at *Japára* by the *Susúnan's* troops and vessels. "Having arrived to the northward of *Madúra*, they landed the troops, during the night, in the forest, and in the morning sent a present to the Makásar chief, requesting his permission to take in fresh water, of which they stood in need, alleging it to be their intention to depart immediately. This request being granted, the guns were landed, and batteries thrown up behind the water-casks. An attack was then made upon the enemy's works, and in a few days the whole were demolished, the chief, *Krain Monte-maráni*, killed, and numerous prisoners taken."

On this intelligence reaching *Matdrem*, the *Susúnan* assembled all his family and chiefs, and directed another attack to be made upon the hostile forces. A third army was soon assembled at *Japára*, where the Dutch were ready to join them: in the meantime, however, *Trúna Jáya* formed an alliance with the Makásars.

The *Pangéran Adipati*, who was appointed to a command in this army, had charge of the rear division, which he had so arranged as to be able to act as emergency might require: but he was soon released from his doubts, for *Trúna Jáya* forgetting the agreement which he had entered into with this prince, no sooner saw himself thus successful in the eastern provinces, than he assumed the sovereignty himself, and caused himself to be installed, under the title of *Prábu Máduréta Senapáti Ingalága*, and confirmed his alliance with the Makásars by giving his daughter in marriage to their chief, *Dáin Galéngsong*.

The conditions of this alliance are said to have been, that *Trúna Jáya* should be placed on the throne of *Matdrem*, *Dain Galéngsong* appointed chief

chief of *Surabáya* and *Pasúruan*, *Dain Manápok*, chief of the eastern and western districts of *Balambangan*, and *Sheik Kajúran*, a crafty Arab, chief of *Madúra*.

Matárem
A. J. 1600.
A. D. 1674.
Sultan Tegal
Arum.

After a desperate engagement, the forces of *Trúna Jáya* were again successful. As a last effort, therefore, the venerable *Pangéran Purbáya*, uncle of the *Susúnan* and nearly eighty years of age, summoned all the chiefs to follow him, and going himself into the field of battle performed extraordinary feats of valour, till his horse having been shot under him, and having himself for some time fought on foot, he was overpowered, and his scattered forces compelled to retreat towards *Matárem*.

Trúna Jáya being now in full possession of *Surabáya* and the eastern districts, pursued his success as far as *Japára*. Here, however, he was effectually resisted by the chief, *Angébdí Wángsa-dípa* and the Dutch, and obliged to retreat.

As another division of his army, under *Ráden Dándang Wichána*, rapidly approached *Matárem*, the *Susúnan* again applied to the Dutch, who sent one of the members of government, Admiral Speelman, to assist him with a considerable force by land and sea. The admiral left Batavia in December 1676 A. D., and shortly appeared before *Chéríbon*, reducing to submission the coast districts from thence to *Japára*. The fruit of this success, on the part of the Dutch, was the contract of February 1677, of which the chief stipulations were:—that the *Susúnan* and Dutch should assist each other against their common enemies, on condition that the expenses of the war should be repaid by the party assisted: that the Dutch jurisdiction at Batavia should extend to the *Krdwang* river, and the Javans living to the westward of a line drawn from that river to the southern shore should be considered on the Dutch territory: that the Dutch should be allowed to export and import all species of goods and merchandize duty free, and to establish a factory on any spot which they might deem convenient: that *Makásars*, *Maláyus*, and *Moormen*, who had not Dutch passes, should not be permitted to trade or settle in the states of the *Susúnan*: that the *Susúnan* should engage to reimburse the Dutch for the expense incurred in assisting him against the *Makásars* and *Madurese*, amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and three thousand lasts of rice, deliverable at *Batavia*: that in the event of a peace being concluded between his highness and his enemies, through the mediation of the Dutch, his highness should abide by their decision; but, that if no accommodation was effected by the 30th.

A. D. 1676.

— 1677.

Matárem.
A. J. 1600.
A.D. 1677.
Sultan Tegal
Arum.

July following, he should pay to the Dutch monthly the sum of twenty thousand reals, for the expenses of the war : that the Dutch should station an adequate force on *Japára* hill, in order to preserve that place for the *Susúnan*, which force was also to be maintained at the expense of his highness.

Admiral Speelman was invested by the *Susúnan* with full powers to act against the Madurese and Makásars, and to conclude such treaties with them as he should deem proper, without any restriction whatsoever, and all the *Susúnan's* subjects were commanded to join the standard of the admiral wherever he might arrive.

In May following, the allied forces of the Dutch and the *Susúnan* gained a victory over *Trúna Jáya*, who was obliged to fly to *Kediri*, leaving behind him upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon.

At length the enemy being still in possession of all the central provinces, and the trifling force which it was in the power of the *Susúnan* to raise being defeated in every skirmish, fear and dismay struck the remnant of the *Matárem* forces ; and the invading army having subdued *Pájang* were entering *Matárem*, when the *Susúnan*, seeing no hope for safety except in flight, assembled his family in the dead of the night, and collecting the regalia quitted his capital with his four sons, and mounted on an elephant, took a westerly direction. This was in the Javan year 1600.

On the next day (June 1677), the hostile troops entered *Matárem*, when a force was immediately detached in pursuit of the fugitive prince, who had pushed on to the *Kéndang* hills, and halted at *Kájinar* with an intention of making a stand. Hearing of the strength of the pursuing force, however, he left his family at that place, and proceeded with only his son, the *Pangéran Adipáti*, to the village *Pasirdman*, where being seized with a mortal complaint he soon died. On his death-bed informing his son that he felt his end approaching, he thus addressed him, " You must assume " the sovereignty of Java, which has descended to you from your fore- " fathers. Make friends with the Dutch, and by their assistance you may " be enabled to reduce the eastern provinces to submission. I deliver over " to you part of the sacred *pusdka* and regalia of the country ; and now " let my body be carried to a spot where the earth is fragrant, and there " let it be buried."

In conformity with the wish of the deceased, his body was carried across the country towards *Tegdl*, in search of a spot where the earth was sweet-scented,

scented, and deposited a few miles inland from the town. The tomb is still held in high veneration ; and it is from this circumstance that this prince is distinguished by the appellation of *Susúnan Tegál-wáng'i*, or *Tegál-árum* ; *árum* and *wáng'i* signifying fragrant.

A. J. 1600.
A. D. 1677.

The rebel forces had, in the mean time, taken possession of *Matárem*, and found among the articles of plunder the crown of *Majapáhit*, with several other parts of the regalia, which had been left behind in the hasty departure of the prince, together with two of his daughters, named *Keleting Wúng'u* and *Keleting Kúning*. The plunder was immediately dispatched to *Kediri*, where the rebel chiefs had established their head quarters, and equally divided between *Trúng Jáya* and *Krain Galéngsong*, with the exception of the regalia and of the daughters of the *Susúnan* whom *Trúna Jáya* espoused.

The loss on the side of the *Matárem* people is estimated at fifteen thousand killed, and on the side of the eastern people at somewhat less.

It is said in some accounts, that the late *Susúnan* having failed to persuade his son, *Pangéran Adipáti*, to assume the government, gave to another of his sons, *Pangéran Púgar*, the *pusdka kris*, *máisa núlar*, and the spear *kiái paléret*, in consequence of which *Pangéran Púgar*, with his brothers, returned to *Bágelen*, where assuming the title of *Susúnan Senapáti Ingalága Abdul Ráchmen Sahidin Panatagáma*, he assembled a considerable force, and proceeding to *Matárem* regained possession of it.

After the interment of the deceased *Susúnan* at *Tegál*, *Márta Láya*, the chief of that province, urged the *Pangéran Adipáti* to assume the government, and first to establish himself at *Tegál*, until he had collected a sufficient force to attack the eastern people, offering his services to collect for him as many people as would be required ; but the prince still declined, not having the courage to attempt the recovery of the authority that belonged to his family, and requested *Márta Láya* to procure for him a vessel, in which he might proceed to Mecca, being resolved to relinquish for ever the cares of government and to become a *Háji*. *Márta Láya*, although he had vessels at his disposal, evaded a compliance with the prince's request, in the hope that he might alter his resolution, and still be induced to assume the government. The prince retired to *Bányumas*, and performed a penance in one of the mosques. He is said on the seventh day to have fallen asleep, and to have dreamt " that the roof of " the mosque opened, as if it were carried up in the air, when a full and
" bright

A. J. 1660.
A. D. 1677.

“ bright moon appeared, which diffused its lustre over all Java, after which “ it approached and entered his breast.” Encouraged by this omen, the prince changed his determination, and recollecting the words of his father, bethought himself of obtaining the assistance of the Dutch. He in consequence dispatched two messengers to Batavia for aid.

The prince then sent orders to *Márta Lâya* at *Tegál* to collect as many forces as possible; he likewise dispatched trusty people to the *Désa Dúnan*, in search of the flower called *wijâya mâla*, there being a superstitious notion among the Javans, that if in their distress they are able to obtain this flower, whatever they undertake will prosper.

Márta Lâya immediately exerted himself with great zeal and effect to assemble his adherents, in the hope that, by shewing a large force, he might induce the prince to relinquish his idea of receiving succour from the Dutch. On the arrival of this succour at *Tegál*, he addressed him publicly as follows :—“ Sire, I have felt excessive shame in hearing that “ your highness is desirous of soliciting aid from the Hollanders, as if you “ were yourself in want of men. I am now ready, with numerous fol- “ lowers, to perform whatever you please, if you will only confer upon “ me the necessary authority. Give me but your orders, and I will my- “ self extirpate your enemies.” The prince replied, “ What signifies “ your shame, *Márta Lâya*? I have requested assistance from the “ Dutch, because it is always agreeable to rely on one’s friends; and it “ was foretold by my great grandfather, *Sultan Agung*, that the Dutch “ would assist his descendants.” *Márta Lâya* was silent. The messen- gers now returned with the *wijâya* flowers, on which the prince assumed the title of *Susúnan Amangkúrat Senapâti Ingalâga*, &c.; and soon after- wards, the Dutch agreed to give him the assistance required.

When the Dutch force was landed, the *Susúnan* received the visit of the admiral and officers in state. The Dutch officers being introduced stood in a row with their hats in their hands; but *Márta Lâya*, considering it disrespectful that any one should stand in the presence of the sovereign, ordered them immediately to sit down in the manner of the Javans, and was proceeding to compel the admiral to do so, when the *Susúnan* seeing the confusion in which all were thrown, applied to his late ambassador to the Dutch for an explanation. When he learnt that they shewed respect by bowing their heads only, he was satisfied, and desired *Márta Lâya* not to interfere with them.

“ The

"The *Susúnan* then inquired the name of the commander, who after informing him that he had the rank of admiral, approached him, saying, that he was ordered by the government of Batavia to proceed to *Tegdl*, with a force of Europeans, Makásars, &c., and to afford him every assistance he might require in the establishment of his authority. There were landed valuable presents for the prince, among which was very splendid apparel as worn by the Hollanders, to which the prince took such a liking that he immediately clothed himself in it. The Dutch force was then divided, and the admiral embarked with one division for *Japára*, while the other accompanied the prince, who proceeded by land to *Pakalongan*, and afterwards with his followers by sea to *Japára*."

A. J. 1660.
A. D. 1677.

"On the arrival of the admiral at *Japára*, he inquired of *Wángsa Dípa*, the chief of that place, who had rendered assistance in repelling the rebels, at the time they attacked *Japára*? To which the latter replied, "The successful resistance was principally owing to the conduct of the French, English, and Dutch factories." The admiral then consulted with his officers, and observing that the English and French seemed to be preferred to the Dutch, or at any rate considered on the same footing, he called the chiefs of the French and English factories, and presenting them with twenty thousand dollars, said it was the gift of the *Susúnan*, who directed that they would quit *Japára*. The chiefs of the two factories took the money, but did not wish to depart, alleging that there were no vessels to convey them away; to which the admiral replied, that in that case he had the further orders of the *Susúnan* to provide them with a vessel. The people belonging to the two factories were then, with all their property, public and private, embarked on board a Dutch transport. The vessel sailed, but nothing more was ever heard of the English and French who were embarked in her. The Dutch then repaired their instruments of war."

Another account is as follows: "When the admiral arrived at *Japára*, he found there two foreign vessels, an English and a French ship, the officers of which said they had put in there in distress, and could not proceed further on account of the bad state of their ships. They also represented that they had assisted the Dutch when the rebels attacked *Japára*. The admiral thanked them for the service they had rendered, and presented them with ten thousand dollars, and ordered them to proceed to their own country in one of his vessels."

"On

A. J. 1660.
A. D. 1678.

“ On the arrival of the *Susúnan* at *Japára*, he was joined by a considerable force from *Tegál* and *Demák* ; and among those who were most active in the support of the *Susúnan*'s authority was *Mérta Láya*, whose aversion to the Dutch still continued. The admiral, apprized of his sentiments, applied to the *Susúnan* for his destruction, supporting his application by a written request to the same effect from the government of the capital, and threatening an immediate departure to Batavia in case of non-compliance.

“ To accomplish this end, the *Susúnan* first attempted to send him to *Kediri* against *Trúna Jáya* ; but *Márta Láya* obtaining information of the demand made by the Dutch for his life, refused to attend the summons, on the pretence of sickness. His disobedience so enraged the *Susúnan*, that he ordered his instant death, which was effected in the following manner. *Mérta Púra* having received the orders of the prince to put *Márta Láya* to death, went to his house, accompanied by two hundred followers. *Márta Láya* having been apprized of the *Susúnan*'s anger, he collected an equal number of men.

“ When *Mérta Púra* approached him he was seated on a yellow carpet with a drawn *kris* in his hand, and being informed that he was to be put to death by order of the *Susúnan*, *Márta Láya* replied, “ If it is the wish of the prince that it should be so, do your duty, I am prepared.” *Mérta Púra* then drew his *kris* and stabbed *Márta Láya* in the belly ; but while he did so his neck received in return the *kris* of *Márta Láya*, which separating the throat in two, killed him on the spot. The two chiefs were no sooner wounded than the followers of both parties rushed on each other, and a most bloody and obstinate engagement ensued, which lasted till the bodies of nearly the whole lay weltering round those of the chiefs.”

Measures had already been taken for the dispersion of the rebel forces in *Kediri*. A Makásar chief, named *Kráin Kadádrang*, in the service of the Dutch, discovered his relationship to the Makásar chief *Galéngsong*, and offered to bring him to terms. He was in consequence dispatched secretly to *Kediri*, where he had an interview with the Makásar chief, who was his brother. On the part of the Dutch, he promised that they would assist him on Celebes. He hesitated to come over immediately, lest he should betray *Trúna Jáya*, but promised to join the allied forces when they should arrive and attack *Trúna Jáya*.

Having thus secured an interest with the Makásars, one division of the Dutch forces, under the admiral, embarked for *Surabáya*, and the other, with

with the *Susúnan*, commenced their march by land. A decisive battle took place at *Kediri*; on the evening previous to which, it is asserted the Dutch had a communication with *Krain Galéngsong*, to know his intentions, when the latter told them, “ attack me to-morrow, and I will make arrangements for the flight of my forces.” Accordingly the next morning, before daylight, the Dutch troops marched to the hostile camp, where they found no preparations for resistance. *Krain Galéngsong* immediately ordered a retreat, and fled himself the first, leaving behind him all the plunder that had been taken at *Matdrem*, and among other things the crown of *Majapáhit*.

A.J. 1603.
A.D. 1677.

The siege of *Kediri*, according to the Dutch accounts, lasted fifty days, and it was at last taken by assault, *Trúna Jáya* making his escape. Great riches were found in the interior of the palace, and many chests of Spanish dollars, besides ingots of gold and the most valuable part of the regalia. The *Susúnan* claimed nothing but the crown of *Majapáhit*, leaving the remainder to be distributed among the troops.

When the crown was delivered to him, it appeared that its most splendid ornament, the large centre diamond, was missing. This the *Susúnan* immediately noticed, and inquiries were set on foot; but to the great affliction of the *Susúnan* and all the Javan chiefs, the jewel was never recovered.*

Nine Makásar chiefs afterwards surrendered to the Dutch on the 9th December, when they received pardon, and a promise that they should be sent to Makásar.

After this *Trúna Jáya* collected all his forces, and marshalled them upon the plain, as if to receive the enemy; but on the approach of the Dutch troops from the left and the Javans from the right, his army was panic struck and fled in various directions, he himself with his two wives escaping to *Antang*. The *Susúnan* allowed the Dutch soldiers to plunder and possess themselves of every thing left by the rebels.

Chákra Ningrat having quitted his place of banishment and joined the *Susúnan*, was sent to urge the submission of his half-brother, *Trúna Jáya*. *Chákra Ningrat* accordingly went in search of *Trúna Jáya*, accompanied by a very few followers, and having found him at *Antang* he addressed him as follows. “ Brother! what are you doing and whither would you fly? “ depend upon it, if you persist in your resistance to the will of the *Susúnan*, “ he will disappoint your expectations, and if you compel him to send people to arrest you, you will excite his implacable displeasure. I have come to

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“ you

* A Dutch officer is accused of having purloined it.

A. J. 1605.
A. D. 1679.

“ you as quickly as possible, for my heart yearns towards you, and I dread
“ lest you should come to any misfortune. If you wish it, I will go and
“ meet the *Susúnan*. Bring you your two wives, who are both the sisters of
“ the *Susúnan*, throw yourselves together at his feet, ask forgiveness for any
“ offence you have committed, and perhaps he will be merciful towards you
“ and grant you pardon. If you come alone in that way, the *Susúnan*
“ cannot act against you, for are you not married to his sisters?” *Trúna*
Jáya reflected upon what *Chákra Ningrat* said, and was inclined to follow his
advice, saying, “ I return abundant thanks to you for your kindness towards
“ me. Your advice is good and I will follow it: I will follow you, accom-
“ panied by my wives.” *Trúna Jáya* with his wives afterwards accompanied
Chákra Ningrat to *Kediri*.

“ *Chákra Ningrat* then led *Trúna Jáya* with his wives to the hall of audi-
ence, where the *Susúnan* was seated with the admiral and numerous Dutch
officers. *Trúna Jáya* on this occasion did not wear his *kris*, but rolled a
chindi cloth round his body, as if he were a prisoner.

“ They fell at the feet of the *Susúnan*, imploring forgiveness for the offence
of *Trúna Jáya*, on which the *Susúnan* said, “ It is well! *Trúna Jáya*, for
“ this time I forgive you. Go without and clothe yourself in becoming
“ apparel, and then return to me, when I will present you with a *kris*,
“ and instal you as my minister, in the presence of all assembled.” The
Susúnan then gave orders that he should be served with apparel. The heart
of *Trúna Jáya* became highly elated: he went out and received the apparel
from the *Susúnan*’s people, and then returned into the presence, but without
wearing a *kris*, as the *Susúnan* had intimated his intention to present him
with one.

“ As he approached, the *Susúnan* desired his women to bring him the *kris*
named *Kiái balábar*, which was still unsheathed. As soon as it was delivered
into the hands of the *Susúnan*, he said to *Trúna Jáya*, “ know, *Trúna Jáya*,
“ that I have given my word that I would never sheathe this *kris* except in
“ your body: receive now your death from it in punishment of your
“ offence.” *Trúna Jáya* was silent, while the *Susúnan* standing up approach-
ed and stabbed him with his *kris* in the breast. Returning then to his
throne he seated himself, and ordered his people who were assembled to
finish the work which he had began, whereupon they all fell upon *Trúna*
Jáya, the unfortunate wretch, stabbing him in a thousand places and cutting
his body to pieces. They then severed the head from the trunk, rolled it in
the

the mud, made a mat of it, and at last cast it into a ditch by the express order of the *Susunan*. The admiral and all the Dutch officers and party were present at this execution; but though they appeared astonished at the conduct of the *Susunan*, they remained quiet spectators of it."

A. J. 1606.
A. D. 1679.

Such is the account given by the Javans, without reference to the share which the Dutch had in the transaction; but from the Dutch accounts it appears, that *Trúna Jáyá* delivered himself up under a stipulation with the Dutch that his life should be spared. A young officer, of the name of *Jengker*, who had been placed by the General (Cooper) in charge of the *Susunan's* guard, was sent by the *Susunan* to treat with *Trúna Jáyá*, without any communication with or authority from his commanding officer. Valentyn says positively, that *Jengker* promised him pardon, and assured him of his life; but Cooper, annoyed that the credit of taking this chief should thus have been wrested from him by a junior officer acting without authority, exasperated the *Susunan* against *Trúna Jáyá*, and threw that unfortunate chief in his way at a moment when his passion was at its height. This catastrophe, says Valentyn, is to be ascribed to no one but the jealous Cooper, who brought it about, in order that his bad conduct, oppressions, and extortions, which were well known to *Trúna Jáyá*, and which he had intended to complain of, should remain concealed.

Trúna Jáyá, at the time of his surrender, was dressed in a Portuguese jacket, and wore on his head a black turban edged with lace. He gave short and pertinent answers to the questions put to him. On his coming before *Jengker* he fell at his feet, saying, that in his youth it had been predicted that, however great his fortune might be, still he should, at one time of his life, be taken prisoner, and that since this was his destiny, he rejoiced in having fallen into the hands of a person so well known for his humanity. He then presented to him his *kris* with a golden bow, requesting *Jengker* to keep them in token of his esteem. *Jengker* lifted him up, promised that his life should be spared, and further, that all his influence with the Dutch government and the *Susunan* should be used in his behalf. It is alleged in the Dutch accounts, that the immediate cause of the *Susunan's* conduct on this occasion, was the irreconcilable hatred which *Trúna Jáyá* still evinced towards that prince, who, he said, had in his youth encouraged him to the steps he had taken, and afterwards abandoned him.

A. J. 1605.
A. D. 1679.

Trúna Jaya surrendered on the 25th December 1679 A.D., and general tranquillity ensued, which however was not of long duration. The *Panam-báhan Gíri* having in his possession the *kris* deposited in the tomb of the first *Súnan*, it was demanded of him by the *Susúnan* as royal property; but the *Panam-báhan* not being inclined to part with it, and disapproving of the conduct of the *Susúnan*, who was guided by Dutch councils, and had even adopted their dress, replied, that he did not wish to know anything of the *Susúnan*, or to be acquainted with him; that he wished to wear the *kris*, *kálam múning*, himself, and that he preferred his own dignity to that of such a chief. The *Susúnan*, enraged at this answer, proceeded to *Gíri* with his Dutch allies, where an engagement took place and the *Gíri* people were obliged to fly: the *Panam-báhan* was taken and put to death. In this affair, a cousin of the *Súnan Káli Jága* of *Adilángo*, who had followed the *Susúnan*, distinguished himself in destroying the brother of the *Panam-báhan Pangéran Sínga Sári*, who was running *amók* and doing much mischief; as a reward for which service the *Súnan*, in the presence of the Dutch commander, declared that, for ever after, the descendants of that chief should be permitted to reside at *Adiláng'o*, and not be called upon to perform any duties of the state.

The whole of the eastern provinces having now submitted, the *Susúnan* returned to *Semdrang*, where when he had made acknowledgements to the Dutch for the assistance they had rendered him, the commander requested that he would give them a small piece of ground at *Semárang* to build a fort upon, which would not only be convenient for the protection of their trade, but would enable them to come to the assistance of the *Susúnan*, if necessary, at a shorter notice.

The admiral having promised that he would station a suitable force at *Semdrang*, which the *Susúnan* might at any time employ as he thought proper, obtained the permission he applied for.

The Javans have a superstitious belief, that when once misfortune has fallen on a place so generally as to extend to the common people (which was the case at *Matárem*), it will never afterwards prosper; it was therefore determined by the *Susúnan* to change the seat of empire, and some were for fixing it at *Semdrang*, but at last it was determined to erect it in the wood *Wána Kerta*, in the district of *Pájang*, which was good land but uninhabited.

The

The new capital was called *Kérta-súra*, the walls of which are still to be seen on the road to *Súra-kérta*, the present capital of the *Susúnan*.

Kérta Sura.

A. J. 1605.
A. D. 1679.

During all these transactions *Pangéran Pugar* remained at *Matdrem*. The *Susúnan* now, for the first time, sent him information of his establishment, and required his attendance at court. The *Pangéran*, who having heard that the *Susúnan* was in the constant habit of dressing after the Dutch fashion, had been strengthening himself as much as possible, under an impression, that the *Susúnan* supported by the Dutch was not his brother, but a foreigner, whom they had raised to answer their own purposes, received this intimation with great surprize, and sent two of his family to ascertain the truth. The messengers, who were interested in upholding the separate authority of their master, determined to encourage his mistake, and they represented the *Susúnan* as a foreigner from *Sábrang*, elevated by the Dutch. Upon this report the *Pangéran* informed the *Susúnan* that he could not proceed to *Kérta Súra*, as he preferred remaining at *Matárem*, where he was established as the legal sovereign. A force, consisting of Dutch and Javan troops, was in consequence marched against *Matárem*; at first the troops of *Kérta-súra* were defeated, but in a second attack they were more successful, and the *Pangéran* was obliged to take to flight.

By means of the *Adipáti*, the *Pangéran* was afterwards assured of the *Susúnan* being his brother, when he agreed to go to *Kérta-súra*, provided the *Susúnan* would throw off his Dutch dress and appear in his native costume. To this the sovereign consented, and publicly received his brother with the greatest demonstrations of joy and affection.

The authority of the *Susúnan* was now firmly established, and general tranquillity prevailed for some years.

A new character now appears on the stage, under the title of *Surapáti*. This man, whose name was *Sí Untung*, had been the slave boy of a Dutchman at Batavia, of the name of Mor, who is represented to have been of low origin, but to have been advanced to the highest dignities, even a seat in the high regency, by means of the riches and influence he had acquired through the services of this slave, to whom he became, in consequence, much attached. Mor, however, discovering an improper intimacy between *Untung* and his natural daughter, chastised him severely, and afterwards had him confined in the public block or stocks. *Untung* contrived to effect his escape from them during the night, and to release his fellow prisoners. They then fell upon the guard which came to mount at daylight, and taking them

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1605.
A. D. 1679.
Mangkúrat.

them unawares massacred the whole. Being thus committed, *Untung* bent his course to the high lands, and afterwards to *Chéríbon*. While in the high lands he formed a connection with a formidable party from Bantam, where a civil war had been excited, in consequence of the Dutch having elevated to the throne a son of the deceased king, contrary to the express directions of the father. One of the brothers, *Pangéran Purbáya*, was prevailed upon to join a certain *Abidin*, a fanatic rebel, who had raised about two thousand followers, and with him passed through *Jasingá* and the *Jákatra* and *Predangan* highlands, increasing their numbers as they went.

Abidin having proposed to proceed by that route to *Matdrem*, there to stir up the *Susúnan* against the Dutch, the *Pangéran* being tired of the journey surrendered to the Dutch force sent against them; but *Abidin* stood a severe engagement, and was only induced to surrender by means of an artifice practised upon him. An European officer belonging to the Dutch troops disguised himself as an Arab, and being well versed in the Arabic and Malayu languages, obtained an interview with *Abidin*, to whom he represented, that having himself been once taken prisoner by the Dutch he had been so well treated that he would advise him to go and surrender himself. The unfortunate man took his advice, and was conveyed to the commanding officer, then at *Chikálong*, who immediately forwarded him to Batavia, whence he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope for the rest of his life.

The party of runaway slaves under *Untung*, who had now assumed the name of *Santána*, being surprized by the Dutch force, were by special orders from Batavia allowed to remain undisturbed for the present. The chief appears to have been useful to the Dutch, and to have been employed, in order the better to secure the surrender of *Pangéran Purbáya*. When the Dutch officer went with a small party to receive the submission of this chief, he found that he had already tied his spears together (the sign of surrender) and kept no arms but his *kris*. Ignorant of the customs of the country, the officer demanded that the *Pangéran* should also deliver this weapon and his personal ornaments. The demand created the utmost astonishment in the *Pangéran*, who instantly asked if it was not sufficient humiliation to a prince of the royal blood that he and his people had given up their arms. *Santána* entreated of the Dutch officer not to urge the delivery of the *kris*, and to consider "that the bird, although caught, was not yet in the cage," but to no purpose: the officer persisted in his demand, and insulted *Santána* in presence of all who were there assembled. The *Pangéran* seeing that

resistance

resistance was now vain, promised compliance next morning; but during the night, to the inexpressible mortification of the officer, he effected his escape. The rage of the officer now fell so violently upon *Santána*, that a quarrel ensued. *Santána* and his followers fell upon the Dutch party and killed many of them; the officer however escaped. *Santána* then moved towards *Chéribon*, where he had an affair with a chief, named *Ráden Surapáti*, which being reported to the Sultan, that chief was put to death and his title of *Surapáti* conferred upon *Untung*. *Surapáti* then proceeded towards *Kérta-súra* to beg assistance against the Dutch, leaving several of his followers in *Bányumas*, under the direction of two chiefs, who soon became dreaded as noted *krámans* or rebels. At *Kérta-súra* he found protection from the prime minister, to whom he related all the particulars of the story, with the exception of that part which related to the establishment he had formed in *Bányumas*. This district being now declared in a state of revolt, he offered to bring it to submission, and was employed by the *Susúnan* for that purpose: he accordingly proceeded secretly to *Bányumas*, where aided by the plan he had before laid, he caused the heads of the two *krámans* to be secretly cut off in the night, and the rebels to disperse; when returning to *Kérta-súra* and producing the heads, he was received into the highest favour by the *Susúnan*.

The Dutch hearing of his fortune, demanded from the *Susúnan* that his person should be given up; but the reply of the *Susúnan* was, "that *Surapáti* having thrown himself on his protection and performed a signal service to the empire, he could not give him up; but that if the Dutch wished that he should be arrested, they were at perfect liberty to arrest him in any part of his dominions."

The Dutch accordingly sent a force, consisting of four hundred Europeans and six hundred islanders, under the orders of one Tak, an officer who had incurred the suspicion of having purloined the centre diamond from the *Majapáhit* crown, and on whom, according to the impression which pervades the Dutch accounts, the *Susúnan* had determined to be revenged.

On the approach of the Dutch troops, the *Susúnan*, alarmed lest they should succeed in arresting *Surapáti*, determined to afford him every assistance, and for that purpose directed, that when they arrived the *Ráden Adipáti* (prime minister), who had given his daughter in marriage to *Surapáti*, should openly espouse his cause, and proceed, in the first instance, to attack the lines of the *Adipáti*s of *Madúra* and *Surabáya*, who after a skirmish

Kérta Súra.

A. J. 1608.
A. D. 1679.
Mangkérat.

Kerta Sura.

A. J. 1605.

A.D. 1679.

Mangkúrat.

skirmish should retreat to the *alun alun* in confusion, exhibiting all the appearance of a defeat, while the united party of the *Ráden Adipáti*, and *Surapáti* should appear to threaten the *kráton*. The *Pangéran Púgar* being strongly attached to *Surapáti*, received orders, that if, in the affair with the Dutch, the party of *Surapáti* and the minister should be worsted, he should render them assistance, by sending his people to them clothed in white, the distinction adopted by *Surapáti*.

When the Dutch arrived, to cover appearances, a new prime minister was appointed. The commander requested assistance from the *Susúnan*, who pointed out to him the apparent state of affairs, and induced him to believe that he was himself in danger from the attack of *Surapáti*. Under this impression, Tak made his arrangements; and the Dutch troops appeared on the front *alun alun* at eight o'clock in the morning, when they were immediately attacked by *Surapáti*. After four hours of hard fighting, *Surapáti* was repulsed; but reinforcements being sent by *Pangéran Púgar*, and by the whole population of the city, the Dutch were completely destroyed. Tak, at his last extremity, ordered out from the fort two hundred soldiers remaining there; but as they could not join their companions, they were immediately surrounded and cut up. Of the two thousand men, eleven hundred and eighty-three lost their lives; and among them Tak, who was mortally wounded in the neck by the celebrated *pusáka* spear of *Pangéran Púgar*. The weapon was found blunted at the point by the chain jacket which Tak is said to have worn on the occasion.

The *Susúnan* now directed the *Ráden Adipáti* and *Surapáti* to take refuge in the province of *Pasúruan*, and assume the habit of devotees; while to the *Adipátis* of *Madúra* and *Surabáya* orders were given to follow them at a certain distance, burning the villages and laying waste the country, as if in pursuit of an enemy. When *Surapáti* reached *Pasúruan*, he took the name of *Adipáti Wíra Nagára*.

The few Dutch who had survived made their escape to the fort of *Japára*, which was then more extensive than that at *Semárang*.

After this the *Susúnan* wrote to the commanding officer at *Japára*, informing him that Tak with all the party had been killed by the *Ráden Adipáti* and *Surapáti*, who had also attacked him, but that he had at last driven them to the eastward, by the force he had collected under the *Adipátis* of *Madúra* and *Surabáya*. He also informed him that he had elected a new prime minister, in lieu of the one who had espoused the

cause

cause of *Surapáti*. The *Susúnan*, fearing lest this story might not be believed, and that he might be suspected of having assisted *Surapáti*, sent with this letter five *píkuls* of birds' nests, forty oxen, and other articles of value, which he entrusted to the care of a *pridi gándok* (a messenger of distinction) named *Jága Rága*, with instructions to mark well the thoughts of the commander or officer who was the chief of *Japára*, and if he shewed the least suspicion of the part the *Susúnan* had taken, mainly to deny it, and firmly to insist that the *Susúnan* was true-hearted to the Hollanders. He moreover promised to his ambassador, that if he succeeded in averting the anger of the Dutch, he would reward him on his return.

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1603.
A. D. 1677.
Mangkurat.

This messenger accordingly proceeded to *Japára*, when the chief officer, after reading the letter, said he had heard the *Susúnan* was of one heart with *Surapáti*; to which *Jága Rága* replied, that what he had heard was false, and that perhaps the story might have originated in the part taken by the *Ráden Adipáti*, whose attachment to *Surapáti* was well known. He then referred to the circumstance of the country's being laid waste by *Surapáti* on his flight to the eastward, in proof of his enmity. The commander heard this explanation with patience, and after receiving the presents with which he was much pleased, returned for answer to the *Susúnan*, that he had first heard that he was favourable to *Surapáti*, but was now convinced, from the explanation afforded, that these reports were unfounded, and that he was satisfied of the lasting attachment of his highness to the Dutch. He then thanked him for his present, and in return sent one thousand ducatoons, with an assortment of velvets and cloth. The messenger having thus succeeded, was raised to the rank and station of *Tumúng'gung* of *Japára*, by the name and title of *Kidi Tumúng'gung Márta Púra*.

The next indignity offered to the Dutch was by this man, who laid hold of a half cast Dutch soldier at *Japára*, and insisted upon his sitting on the ground on his hams and dancing the *tandák*, after the fashion of the Javans, for his amusement. The Dutch, highly incensed, demanded the immediate release of the man; but the *Tumúng'gung* refusing, an application was sent to the *Susúnan*, requesting that *Márta Púra* might be put to death. The *Susúnan* immediately sent for *Pangéran Púgar* and his minister, and desired them to communicate with *Márta Púra*, and if they found he had the courage to oppose the Dutch to give him assistance under hand, or to promote his success by some stratagem, in the same manner as had been done to *Surapáti*; but if not, to let him be sacrificed, as a punishment for his

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1603.
A. D. 1677.
Mangkurat.

cowardice. He then replied to the commodore, saying that he had sent his own people to arrest *Márta Púra*, and to deliver him to the commander, who might act with his person as he thought proper. When the minister arrived at *Japára*, it was agreed that *Márta Púra* should be invited into the Dutch fort, and there apprehended early next morning; but in the meantime the agents of the *Susúnan* had a secret interview with the chief, who declared himself ready to oppose the Dutch, and it was determined that their pretending to seize him should be a signal for all to join and *amók* the Hollanders: but in the morning the heart of *Márta Púra* failed him. He twice refused to quit his retreat, and when at last he came into the presence of the party, he appeared trembling and pale, and his knees tottered under him, so that he was scarcely able to stand. They then gave him a chair to sit down upon, and plied him with wine. An officer having taken his *kris* from behind him, he rose from his chair and attempted to escape, but was bayoneted by a soldier on his way. The agents of the *Susúnan* enraged to see him so thoroughly frightened gave him no assistance, but ordered the dogs to devour his carcase. When the *Susúnan* heard of the cowardly conduct of *Márta Púra*, he ordered that it should be publicly prohibited, on pain of his severest punishment, to harbour or afford assistance to his relations and children.

Afterwards the former *Tumúng'gung* of *Japára*, *Sécha Nagára*, was replaced, and a communication was through him made to the Dutch, intimating the willingness of the *Susúnan* to co-operate against the *Surapáti*, in consequence of which orders were given for the Dutch troops to proceed from Batavia. When the *Susúnan* had thus drawn the Dutch into a second attack upon this chieftain, he is represented "as being most delighted at the prospect which it afforded, that on the present occasion more of the Dutch troops might be sacrificed, in the same manner as in the recent affair at *Kérta Súra*."

The *Adipáti* of *Surabáya* and *Madúra* were immediately dispatched to *Pasúruan* to meet the Dutch, but having waited some time in vain for the arrival, a mock battle took place with *Surapáti*, when it was arranged that the *Kérta Súra* troops should take to flight, burning and laying waste the country as they retreated. A regular communication appears to have been kept up during the whole time, between *Surapáti* and the *Susúnan*, who allowed him quietly to possess himself of the adjoining districts of *Máláng* and *Mádion*. The *Ráden Adipáti Aúrang Kasúma* died about this time.

The

The Dutch troops now arrived in the eastern districts, and the commandant of *Japdra* applied for the assistance of the *Susunan*; but the latter alleging that his chiefs had been recently beaten and obliged to retreat from *Pasuruan*, urged delay, on the plea of waiting a more favourable opportunity of attack.

In the meantime family feuds disturbed the peace of the *kráton*. The hereditary prince, *Pangéran Adipáti Amángku Nagára*, had married the daughter of his cousin, *Pangéran Púgar*; but after the expiration of the forty days he disregarded her, and she returned to her father's protection. One of the most distinguished characters at the court was the son of the prime minister. The hereditary prince, jealous of the universal admiration which he enjoyed, determined to lower him by the infliction of the greatest disgrace which could be endured. Naturally of a fiery disposition, he became excessively enraged at an accident which occurred to him while hunting in the forest of *Ránda Wahána*, and which occasioned a lameness in his legs. As soon as he returned home he sent for this youth, whom he immediately ordered to be bound and severely flogged with a rattan: he then directed him to be tied to a tree abounding with ants, which soon covered his body; a favourite mode of inflicting cruel punishment. There the young man suffered dreadfully; but his tortures were not at an end. He was afterwards flogged till he nearly expired, and then sent to the house of his father, the prime minister, who although much enraged was obliged to suppress his resentment. Determined afterwards to revenge himself, he seduced the wife of the *Pangéran Adipáti*, who had returned to her father's house as above stated. The connection was discovered, and all parties were put to death.

The *Susunan* becoming now dangerously ill, from an affection of the spleen which he had contracted at the time of the massacre of the Dutch under Tak, called into his presence his eldest son the *Pangéran Adipáti*, his brother *Pangéran Púgar*, and his two firm adherents, the *Adipátis* of *Madúra* and *Surabáya*, and thus addressed them: "The time which is allotted to me in this world has nearly expired; but before I depart, let me impress upon you all, the necessity and advantage of your mutually supporting each other. If you hold together, then will the sovereignty of Java become pure and strong. The *Adipátis* of *Madúra* and *Surabáya* will be as the surface of the *támpa* (or sifter) on which rice is cleansed from the husk; the *Pangéran Púgar* as the *wángku* (or rim of the sifter);

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" and

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1603.
A. D. 1677.
Mangkurat.

Kerta Surā.
A. J. 1693.
A. D. 1677.

“ and the *Pangéran Adipáti* will be as the one who sifts or fans the rice.
“ When the *Pangéran Adipáti* ascends the throne, let him attach himself to
“ the other three, by which means he will cleanse and strengthen his govern-
“ ment, even as the rice is cleansed from the husk in the *támpa*. Let him
“ study the writings *Níti Prája*, *Níti Sastrá*, *Srúti*, *Asta Bráta* and *Jáya*
“ *Lángkara*; to abandon his vicious habits, never to ill use his wives,
“ and to be kind and constant to his present wife (another daughter of the
“ *Pangéran Púgar*).”

In a short time the *Susúnan* died. The *Pangéran Adipáti*, who was destined to succeed him, excited much disapprobation and disgust by his ungrateful neglect of the customary rites due to the body of the deceased, and his indecent eagerness to ascend the throne before it was even vacated. The practice of the country required him to wash and purify the corpse with his own hands; but he left the task to the women, while he shut all the gates of the *kráton* and seated himself in front on the *setingel*. The deceased was buried at *Megiri*, and his widow, *Rátu Kanchána*, attended the procession, distributing money as she past along, to the amount of one thousand dollars and more.

Mangkúrat
Nias.

As soon as the body was removed, the *Pangéran Adipáti* assembled all his chiefs, and addressed them to the following effect: “ All ye who are
“ present bear witness, that the *Pangéran Adipáti Amdngku Nagára* has
“ succeeded to the sovereignty of his late father, *Susúsan Mangkúrat*,
“ and as ye acknowledged and respected the father, now do the same to
“ the son;” to which they all ejaculated assent. To this *Ráden Subráta*, who wished to shew his attachment to the young prince by raising him in the eyes of the people, added, “ the sovereignty descends to you by the
“ will of the Almighty; it has not been assumed by yourself;” but no one answered. All the chiefs present, however, approached the prince and kissed his feet, in proof of their acknowledgment of his authority. The new *Susúnan* then declared *Rátu Kanchána* his queen, and nominated the principal officers of state; and as soon as he returned to the *dálam* addressed three letters, one to the Governor General of Batavia, one to the commandant at *Japára*, and one to the commandant at *Semarang*, informing them of his having assumed the sovereignty in succession to his ancestors. He likewise entrusted a letter for Batavia, and another for the Governor General, to the care of Captain Knol at *Semarang*.

On

On first granting their support to the deceased prince, the Dutch required that he should enter into a bond, dated 10th October 1677, confirming the treaty of the 25th February preceding, and acknowledging a debt to the Dutch of thirty thousand dollars, together with three thousand *kóyans* of rice, as a security for which he was required to mortgage to the Dutch all the sea-ports from the river *Krdwang* to the eastern extremity of the island. The whole revenues of these places, including in particular all the rice deliverable to the state, were also to be received by the Dutch in diminution of this debt.

Kerta Sura,
A. J. 1627.
A. D. 1701.

At the same time, also, the *Susúnan* was called upon to execute a deed of cession, confirming the act of the 28th February preceding, and setting forth that his father, having already verbally expressed an intention to make over to the Dutch his rights on the kingdom of *Jákatra* (or land lying between the river of *Untung Jáwa* and *Krdwang* and the northern and southern sea-coasts), the said grant was further confirmed, and the whole of the province of *Jákatra* ceded accordingly, the inhabitants who wished to remain being ordered to acknowledge the Dutch as their lawful sovereign, but all being at liberty to place themselves under the *Susúnan* and to leave the Dutch territory, till the expiration of twelve months after the publication of this act.

By this deed of cession, the *Susúnan* also ceded to the Dutch, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by Admiral Speelman against the rebels, the country between the *Krdwang* and *Pamanúkan* rivers, in a straight line to the South Sea, with all the immunities and privileges attached to it.

This document further prohibited the importation of cloths and opium by any one except the Dutch, and contained the appointment of *Adipáti Mandardka* to be chief of *Tegal* and the western, and *Aria Urawán* to be chief of *Japdra* and the eastern sea-coast.

On the 15th January 1678, a charter was procured from the *Susúnan*, placing the sugar trade of *Japdra* entirely in the hands of the Dutch. A grant was made them of the management of the town and jurisdiction of *Semdrang* and the village of *Kaligáwi*, that is to say, the right of appointing governors of their own at those places, without the least interference on the part of the *Susúnan*; on condition, however, that the revenues should be duly accounted for and paid to his highness's officers by those of the Dutch. But as his highness was still in debt to the Dutch, those revenues were provisionally taken in diminution of the debt.

In

Kerta Sura.
A.J. 1627.
A.D. 1701.
Bantam.

In Bantam the Dutch had made various treaties with the princes.

On the 17th April 1684 a contract was signed with the Sultan of Bantam, by which it was stipulated, among other articles, that the contract of the 10th July 1659 should be renewed and confirmed; that the Sultan should give no kind of assistance to the enemies of the Dutch, and undertake nothing hostile against their allies, particularly the *Susúnan* and the prince of *Chéribon*; that the *Táng'ran* river, from its mouth to its origin, and from thence a line drawn from south until it meets the South Sea, should be the boundaries fixed upon between the Dutch jurisdiction and the Bantam country, it being understood that the whole of the *Táng'ran* or *Untong Jáwa* river, with its mouths, should be the property of the Dutch, together with six hundred rods of land to the northward from fort *Babákan* to the sea, with liberty to erect such *pággars*, or forts, on the western banks of the river, as should be deemed necessary for purposes of safety; the inhabitants of the Bantam side to be permitted to fish in the river and to appropriate its waters to purposes of cultivation, but no vessels to be allowed to enter the river from the sea without Company's passes; that the claims of the Dutch on the government of Bantam should be reduced to twelve thousand rix-dollars, or one-eighth of its original amount; that his highness should give up all claims to the principality of *Chéribon*; that the fourth article of the contract of 1659 should remain in force, and consequently that no ground or factory rent should be paid by the Dutch, but that the Sultan should give as much ground gratis, as the purposes of the factory might require; that his highness should conclude no contracts with other powers contrary to the present treaty.

On the same day, however, a bond was executed by the Sultan, in favor of the Dutch, for the payment of the expenses incurred in assisting his highness against the rebel Sultan, and his friend the British resident, who it is stated in this document would have received the punishment due to his conduct but for the interference of the Dutch, to whose protection he was indebted for the moderation with which his highness had restricted his punishment to a final removal from Bantam. This obligation states the Sultan's debt to be six hundred thousand rix-dollars, which he promises to pay either in specie or pepper, or by remission of duties; and he also grants therein to the Dutch the sole trade in pepper and cloths, in the countries of *Bantam*, *Lampung*, and *Silebar*.

On

On the 28th April 1684, a deed was executed, by which the Sultan of Bantam's debt of six hundred thousand rix-dollars was remitted, on condition that the Company should enjoy the privileges mentioned in the bond of the 17th instant; but whenever the above privileges were violated on the Sultan's part, the Dutch held themselves justified in requiring payment of the debt in question.

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On the 15th February 1686, an agreement was entered into with the Sultan of Bantam, by which, among other stipulations, the Dutch engaged to assist the Sultan against his rebellious subjects, with men, ammunition, and vessels, on condition that he would pay the expense; it being stipulated that they should not leave their factory during the night; that they should not be permitted to walk outside the town without the Sultan's and the Resident's permission; that they should not enter the houses of the natives, much less stay there during the night; that they should not take away any articles in the bazars without duly paying for the same; that they should not enter any gardens or premises without permission from the proprietors; that they should not enter any temples without previous leave; that they should not detain any females in their houses, nor stop them in the streets; on meeting the Sultan in the streets, that they should shew his highness the accustomed honours; that they should not stop whenever the Sultan or Sultana bathed in the river, but pass without looking at their highnesses; that they should not interfere with the disputes and judicial proceedings of the natives. By the eighteenth article it was mutually agreed, that offenders, of either party, should be punished according to their respective laws, and each by his own nation; and that the whole of the black and white pepper produced at Bantam should be sold to the Dutch at a fixed price.

On the 4th December 1687, on the occasion of the accession to the throne of a new Sultan of Bantam, an act of renovation of all former treaties was passed, together with a renewal of the bond for six hundred thousand dollars, and of the deed remitting the same, on condition that the privileges heretofore specified were granted to the Dutch at Bantam.

On the 3d March 1691, on occasion of the elevation to the throne of another Sultan, an act of renewal was passed of the contracts concluded at different periods between the Dutch and the Sultans of Bantam.

On the 6th January 1681 an agreement was signed with the three chiefs of *Chérison*, setting forth the gratitude of those princes for the signal services

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vices rendered them by the Dutch, and their determination to follow the Dutch Company's advice under all circumstances, and to assist the Dutch government whenever their aid might be required, on condition that they should, in like manner, be assisted by the Dutch in cases of emergency, each party bearing the expense of all armaments undertaken for his benefit. The three princes promised to live upon good terms with the *Susúnan*.

In the event of one of the three princes, or other persons, committing any acts prohibited by the present articles, or derogatory to his highness the *Susúnan*, it was agreed, that such conduct should be punished with the utmost severity.

The other stipulations of importance were, that no fortifications should be erected by the princes without the consent of the Governor General, who should have leave to build a factory at Chéríbon, and to cause all species of merchandize to be imported *duty free*. That all pepper growing in the kingdom of Chéríbon should be disposed of to the Dutch at the bazar price; that the trade in sugar and rice should be free to all, upon payment of an export duty of two per cent. to the princes; that vessels belonging to powers at war with the Dutch should not be permitted to enter the ports of Chéríbon, but be dealt with as enemies.

On the 7th September 1680, another contract was entered into with the princes of Chéríbon, by which all former differences were declared to be forgotten, and Panambáhan, Chéríbon, and Sultan Anom, promised to respect and honour their elder brother, Sultan Sépu, as the first-born of their father Panambdhan Kidí Gíri Láyah. Sultan Sépu promised, on the other hand, not to slight his brothers in any way, but on the contrary to treat them, on every occasion, with the deference due to their rank. It was agreed, that there shall be one place only for holding tournaments, where the royal brothers would appear every Saturday in their state dresses, attended by their *mántris*, and that, to prevent disputes, they should be seated to the right and left of Sultan Sépu, and all the *mántris* below; but that, should indisposition prevent one of them from attending the tournament, they should send due notice thereof on the Saturday morning. At the tournament the Sultan only had the right to speak; but Sultan Sépu not being present, that right was to devolve on the second, and in his absence on the third chief. In the event of all the princes being prevented from attending,

the

the eldest sons of Sultan *Sepu* and *Anom* should make their appearance, and the command devolve on the *Pangéran*. That in consequence of frequent disputes having arisen among the princes, with reference to the appointment and supercession of prime minister, the right of nominating to that office was vested exclusively in the governor-general of Batavia. That in the event of any difference occurring between the princes, which they could not adjust themselves, the resident of *Chéríbon* should be requested to act as arbitrator on the part of the Dutch. That should one of the princes refuse to comply with this article, the other brothers should on no account molest him, but simply report the matter to the Batavian government, through their ambassadors. The dissenting prince should, however, in that case, voluntarily place himself in the resident's custody, who should not be permitted to convey him out of *Chéríbon*.

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Mangkúrat
Mas.

Mr. Middlekoop mentions, that during the reign of this prince, the principality of *Madúra* was conferred by the *Susúnan* on *Chákra Diníngrat*; but the inhabitants of *Súmenap* being discontented with this choice, they informed the *Susúnan* that they would rather die than submit to that authority; upon which the *Susúnan* thought proper to divide that country into two parts, giving to *Chákra Diníngrat* the western district, and the eastern, or *Súmenap* district, to *Mas Yáng Wúlan*, who took the name of *Yúdha Nagdra*. In the year 1683, the whole island of *Madúra* revolted, and became subject to the Dutch government.

Madúra.

But to return to *Pangéran Adipáti Amdángku Nagára*, usually called *Mangkúrat Más*. The authority of this prince seems to have been attacked almost immediately after his accession to the throne; for *Ráden Súria Kasúma*, a son of the *Pangéran Púgar*, having accompanied the procession which attended the body of the late *Susúnan* to the grave, persuaded many of the party to declare him sovereign of Java, under the title of *Súnun Panatagdma*. The *Susúnan Mangkúrat Más* no sooner heard of this, than he became highly enraged with his uncle, the *Pangéran Púgar*, and sent back to him his daughter, the queen *Rátu Kanchdna*. He afterwards ordered the *Pangéran* with his wives and children into his presence, and commanding them to be seized, publicly exposed them on the *alun alun*, in a pen or railing made for that purpose, which the Javans call *beték*. *Ráden Suria* was apprehended.

On the one hundredth day after the death of the late *Susúnan*, the wives of the chiefs being assembled to prepare a customary feast, intended

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“ to

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MangkuratMas.

“ to give a blessing to the journey of the deceased,” the *Susúnan* conceived a passion for *Ayu Pakúwati*, the wife of the *Adipáti* of *Madúra*, and availed himself of his power over her to gratify it. She however soon made her escape, and reported the particulars to her husband, who in revenge concurred with the *Adipáti* of *Semárang* in urging the *Pangéran Púgar* to assume the sovereignty. “ So large a party,” said these chiefs, “ being in “ favour of your pretensions, you can never be condemned for assuming the “ government ; for as with men who drink a bottle of wine, if there are few “ of them they must necessarily become intoxicated, but if there are many, “ truly it is nothing at all.”

Being assured by the *Adipáti* of *Semárang*, that the Dutch were not cordial friends of the present *Susúnan*, the *Pangéran* was at last prevailed upon to escape with his family and a chosen band to *Semárang*, where the Dutch received him, and conditionally proclaimed him sovereign of Java.

As soon as the *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas* was informed of the departure of the *Pangéran*, he applied to the commissioners at *Semárang* to have him delivered up ; but received for reply an intimation, that he was under the protection of the Dutch, and that if the *Susúnan* wanted him he must come for him himself. Enraged at this evasion, he ordered that *Ráden Súria Kasúma*, the son of the *Pangéran*, should immediately be put to death. The young prince was accordingly brought into his presence for the purpose, when a great eruption suddenly took place from *Merápi*, the mountain emitting a sound louder than thunder, and flame which enlightened all *Kérta Súra*. The *Susúnan* thinking that his end was approaching, sent the young king back into confinement, when the sounds immediately ceased, and the mountain emitted no more flame. The *Susúnan* conceiving all danger at an end, once more ordered the execution of the prince, but a more violent eruption than the first instantly rent the mountain asunder. The alarm of the *Susúnan* was increased, and considering this was a *gáro-gáro*, or sign, that the prince was favoured by the Almighty, he altered his intentions, received his intended victim into favour, and appointed him a *Pangéran*, under the title of *Pangéran Ang'ebdi Saléring Péken*, with an assignment of one thousand *cháchas* of land.

He appointed the *Adipáti* of *Madúra*, under the name of *Panambáhan Chákra Ningrat*, chief over all the coast districts, from *Brébes* to *Banyuwáangi*, and the *Tumúng'gung* of *Surábaya*, under the name of *Adipáti Jaeng*

Jaeng Rána, to be his *Páteh*. To the *Tumúng'gung* of *Semdrang* he also gave the title of *Adipáti Súra Adimang'gdla*.

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Immediately after his accession he had written to the Dutch government; but it appears that the letter was not forwarded from *Semárang* to Batavia until after the *Pangéran Púgar* had taken part against him. According to the Dutch accounts, the ambassadors of both parties arrived nearly at the same time at Batavia, were admitted to audience the next day, and were received, not like ambassadors, but rather as messengers.

The objections urged by the Dutch to the acknowledgment of the *Susúnan* were the following:—1st. Because he was a great tyrant, and well known to have instigated his father to a rupture with the Dutch, and to have himself menaced hostilities against them, as soon as he should have mounted the throne. 2d. Because his embassy did not consist of princes of his family, and the prime minister, as usual, but of two common regents only. 3d. Because the letter which communicated his father's death, and announced his own accession, although it contained a request for protection against his enemies, did not apply for their sanction or confirmation, nor declare his readiness to renew the contracts, to acknowledge the debts, and to fulfil the engagements formerly stipulated, though he ought to have known that this was the basis upon which alone the Dutch could have recognized his title as sovereign of Java. 4th. Because letters had been intercepted, in which he invited the prince of *Madúra* to join him against the Dutch, calling them his mortal enemies, whom he intended to expel from the island of Java.

These combined circumstances induced the Dutch government not to acknowledge him as successor to his father, although they, with a view to gain time until the arrival of a fleet expected from Holland with a reinforcement of troops, wrote to him, merely declining to receive his ambassadors as such, and requiring him to send others, whose family connections and rank might entitle them to more consideration, and with whom they might treat.

After it was arranged that *Pangéran Púgar* should become sovereign, the three chief Dutch authorities then at *Semdrang* waited upon him, to inform him thereof, at the same time requiring that, in return for the assistance intended to be afforded him, he should, on assuming the authority, cede to the Dutch the provinces of *Demák*, *Japdra*, and *Tegál*, in compensation for the expenses they might incur on his account. *Pangéran Púgar* feeling

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A. J. 1630.
A. D. 1704.

no inclination to comply with these conditions, though anxious to avoid a rupture with the Dutch, proposed, instead of a cession of territory, that he should become generally responsible for all the expenses of the war; "for," said he, "if it is through the assistance of the Dutch that I am placed upon the throne, of course it would not be becoming in me to refuse them any thing they require: but with respect to this request, is it not better that, at present, we attend to what is necessary to secure the throne, and afterwards talk of minor matters? I am willing to pay all the expenses which it may occasion to the Dutch." With this the commissioners were satisfied; and the troops having arrived from Europe, it was resolved, on the 18th of March, 1704, to place *Pangéran Pugar* upon the throne, and to maintain him on it.

The Dutch ships and troops having reached *Semárang* in April, and the part they intended to take being now for the first time manifest to *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas*, he dispatched three messengers to the Dutch representative at *Semárang*, with the sum of seventy-thousand dollars in specie, and authority to renew former contracts, and comply with every requisition which the Dutch might make, provided they would acknowledge his succession to the throne; but these messengers had only reached *Tínker* when they fell in with the Dutch troops, and were obliged to secure their safety by flight, leaving the money behind.

Pangéran Púgar
installed as Su-
súnan by the
Dutch.

The *Pangéran Pugar* was publicly installed by the Dutch at *Semdrang** on the 19th of June.

The districts of *Demák*, *Grobógan*, *Siséla*, and all the lands beyond *Semárang* as far as *Un'garang*, were immediately taken possession of by the Dutch, and the troops of the *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas*, which had moved towards *Semárang*, were forced to retreat on *Kérta Súra*.

"Before the departure of the *Pangéran*, the Dutch had again pressed him to cede the provinces of *Semdrang*, *Tegál*, and *Japára*, but by the advice of the *Panumbdhan* of *Madúra* and his principal chiefs, he still refused compliance, and they were not able to obtain any decided promise from him, beyond reimbursement for the expenses of the war. When they were arrived, however, at *Ung'drang*, the prince happening to be alone, unattended by any of the *Bopáti*, the Dutch commander seized the opportunity which he had been so long watching for, to assure him how truly and sincerely

* From the circumstance of this installation having taken place at *Semárang*, two *wáringén* grees are allowed to distinguish the *alun alun* of the regent.

sincerely the Dutch were inclined to assist him, not only on the present occasion, but hereafter, whenever he might require their aid. "The Dutch," added he, "are in great want of rice, and request your highness will have the kindness to grant them a thousand *koyans* (two thousand tons) a year without payment."

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"The *Pangéran* made no reply: he wished for time to think upon it; but the chiefs of the Dutch came up to him, and returned him many thanks and compliments for his having thus, as they said, agreed to their request. The prince, though he wished to say he had not given his promise, yet felt ashamed, after the thanks and compliments he had received, to express what he thought. He therefore bowed his head and was silent. They then entreated him to draw out his assent in writing, and to affix his seal to it, as a proof of his voluntary surrender of the present. With this he complied.

"The paper was no sooner obtained, than the Dutch officers again returned their thanks. They then withdrew, and the troops being under arms, a salute was fired on the occasion. When this circumstance came to the ears of the *Adipáti* of *Semdrang*, he hastened to the *Pangéran*, and thus addressed him, "Be not offended, my prince, if I presume to open your eyes to the proceedings of these Hollanders, who are so rapacious in their demands. They had already consulted with me on the subject of this rice, and they knew the opinion of your advisers to be against it, they therefore watched for their opportunity to find you alone. I little thought you would have taken upon yourself to act thus, without consulting your chiefs. I imagined the Dutch were satisfied with the answer I had given them and would not have thought of going to you about it." The *Susúnan* gave him in return the history of the grant, and promised faithfully that, if ever they made another request of the kind, he would send for his advisers immediately."

Before the Dutch moved towards the interior, they contrived to bribe *Jága Diníngnat*, the chief who commanded the *Kérta Súra* troops, and with his assistance possessed themselves without difficulty of the fortified stations of *Pedakpáyang*, *Ung'arang*, and *Selatíga*. The main force of the *Kérta-súra* troops, consisting of about forty thousand men, was encamped in a strong position, not far from the latter place. After making considerable resistance, they were obliged to retreat in confusion, and the combined army prosecuting its march towards the capital, carried *Asem* by assault, and reached *Kérta Súra* shortly after *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas* had quitted

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A. J. 1630.
A. D. 1704.

Pakubuana.

quitted it. All the chiefs who remained submitted to the new authority, and were received under its protection, with the exception of the son of *Pangéran Púgar*, who was strangled. *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas*, called also *Susúnan Pinchang*, on account of his lameness, was at this time about thirty-four years of age. His reign was short, but remarkable for severity and cruelty.

Pangéran Púgar was fifty-six years of age when he ascended the throne. He had seven legitimate children, *Pangéran Matdrem*, *Ang'ebdi Léréng Páser* (who had remained with the deposed *Susúnan*), *Jága Rdga*, *Mángku Nagára*, *Mángku Búmi* (who was declared hereditary prince, and succeeded his father), *Bktar*, and *Tepa Sána*.

The title assumed by *Pangéran Púgar*, with the concurrence of the Dutch, was *Susuhúnan Pakabúana Senapáti Ingalága Abdul Rdchman Panatagama*, which may be rendered "The saint who is the nail of the empire, the chief commander in war, the slave of God, and propagator of the true faith."

An occurrence which took place shortly after the assumption of the government by this prince is noticed by the Javan writers, and argued highly in favour of the justice and impartiality of this prince.

The wife of *Mérta Yúdha*, writer to the *Susúnan*, and nephew of the *Adipáti* of *Semdrang*, presented herself before him, alleging that her life was endangered by the cruel treatment of her husband, and imploring that she might be divorced from him, or protected against his ill usage. The *Susúnan* inquiring into the particulars, ascertained, from the testimony of the woman herself, that she was attached to *Pangéran Adipáti*, the son of the *Susúnan*, who had frequently visited at her house in the absence of her husband, and that the severities she had suffered were the consequence of the rage which a discovery of that fact had occasioned. He called upon the *Pangéran Adipáti* to say if this was correct; and the prince, being ashamed to tell a falsehood, acknowledged the fact: whereupon his father reproved him in the strongest terms, and cautioned him not to be guilty of a like transgression a second time. Then calling for *Mérta Yúdha*, he thus addressed him: "*Mérta Yúdha*, your wife has come to me requesting my interference to procure her a divorce from you, or that I should prohibit you from again ill-treating her, in the same severe manner you have before done, on account of her attachment to my son, the *Pangéran Adipáti*." To which *Mérta Yúdha* replied, "Respecting this affair, allow me to explain. She committed an offence

“ offence towards me, and she now comes to you to complain of me,
 “ saying I had beaten her until she was nearly dead. That I did beat her
 “ is true, but that I did so until she was nearly dead is utterly false. I
 “ beat her when I was enraged; but, as my anger subsided, I quickly
 “ became kind to her again; and yet she has the audacity to request a
 “ divorce. This completes three offences: in the first place, she committed
 “ the fault; in the second, she has told a falsehood; and in the third,
 “ she has requested a divorce. These points I submit to the justice of
 “ your majesty.” The *Susúnan* then reflected, that as the *Pangéran Adipáti*’s conduct had been the cause of this woman’s offence, it would not be just to punish her, without also punishing his son; and being disinclined to be severe with him on account of his youth, he felt at a loss how to decide with justice. At length, seeing but one way to get rid of the difficulty, he thus addressed *Mérta Yúdha*: “ Enough, *Mérta Yúdha*; the fault
 “ rests with my son the *Pangéran Adipáti*, and your wife cannot be con-
 “ demned to punishment, unless my son be also condemned. Now I have
 “ not the power to condemn my son, on account of his youth; therefore,
 “ I publicly request your pardon for my son’s offence. If you wish to be
 “ divorced, the permission is granted, and I will provide you with another
 “ wife. You want her immediately—It is well;—but I have no women
 “ at present except my own, none but the *Rátu* and my own daughters.
 “ Make your choice, and whichever you prefer of them, I will present to
 “ you in marriage. Place your confidence in what I say, and believe that
 “ I say no more than what I will do.”

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 A. J. 1631.
 A. D. 1705.
 Pakubuana.

Mérta Yúdha, struck with astonishment, knew not how to reply. At last, after bowing his head several times to the ground, he declared that he was overcome by this act of magnanimity; that he forgave the young prince from his heart, and would willingly receive his wife back again, and treat her with kindness. The *Susúnan* then dismissed the parties, giving them advice as to their future conduct, and presenting them with a sum of money and several rich presents. *Mérta Yúdha* and his wife, say the Javan writers, afterwards lived most happily together, and never ceased to praise the justice and magnanimity of the prince.

In the spring of 1705, the Dutch government again sent a force to *Semárang*, which was joined by seven thousand Madurese, under the command of *Panambáhan Chákra Diningrat*.

At

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1631.
A. D. 1705.

Pakubuána 1st.

At this time *Surapáti*, who after his first arrival at *Matárem* had offered to surrender, again made an application to the Dutch for protection, and offered to send six thousand auxiliaries, promising at the same time to conduct himself as a faithful subject ; but his offer was rejected.

On the 5th October, 1705, a contract was entered into by the new sovereign with the Dutch, by which, 1st, the contracts of the 24th September, 1640, and 20th October, 1677, and all privileges and immunities granted by *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas* to Messrs. Speelman and Cooper, were confirmed. 2d. His highness ceded to the Dutch the district of *Gebáng* as situated within the following boundaries ; viz. “ From the mouth of the “ river *Dónan* on the southern shore, in a westerly direction along its “ banks as far as *Pasúruan*, where there is an inland lake ; thence along “ the north-eastern seashore to the mouth of the river *Che-brom*, and “ further on along the north-eastern side of an accessible swamp to *Che-satia*, near the village *Madúra*, thence in a north-easterly direction “ over the mountains of *Dáyu-luhur* to mount *Sumána* or *Subáng*, and then “ south-east over the mountains of *Bonkok*, where a northerly direction is “ taken, and continued to the river *Losári*, and further on along the “ banks of that river to its mouth on the northern coast of the island.” 3d. The *Susúnan* acknowledged *Chéríbon* as an independent state, in consequence of that country having, in 1680, been saved by the Dutch from the ravages of a banditti. 4th. The *Susúnan* resigned to the protection of the Dutch the countries of *Súmenap* and *Pamakásan*, stated to have been forced on them during the reign of *Susúnan Tegdl-arom*, by the chief *Yúdha Nagára*. 5th. The *Susúnan* renewed and confirmed the cession of *Semárang* and *Kaligawé*, as stated in the transfer of 15th January, 1678. He further ceded to the Dutch the ports of *Torbáyá* and *Gumúlak*, on condition that the tolls continued to be collected for his own benefit, as at *Semárang*. The Dutch, on the other hand, agreed to restore about fifty villages which belonged to *Demák* and *Kaligawe*.

It was agreed that the tolls on goods imported into, or exported from the *Susúnan's* dominions by the Dutch, should be levied according to the above-mentioned contract of 25th February 1677, and that the *Susúnan* should in future require a duty of three instead of two per cent. from individuals trading with Dutch passes, it being left to his highness to fix the duties to be levied on goods belonging to persons who were not furnished with licences from

from the Dutch. 7th. The Dutch obtained liberty to establish factories in every part of the *Susúnan's* dominions, for which sufficient lots of vacant ground were to be given them, to answer every purpose of safety and convenience, and also to establish yards for building vessels. The Javan chiefs were bound to supply the Dutch at all times, payment being made for the same, with timber, labourers, &c. but they were to pay no capitation, and only to be considered as Company's subjects, as long as they should be employed by the Company. 8th. His highness promised to supply the Dutch with as much rice as should be required, at the market price, the Dutch being also at liberty to purchase that article from his highness's subjects, who were also allowed to export rice to Batavia, and all countries at peace with the Dutch. 9th. Pursuant to the contract of 1677, the *Susúnan* agreed to continue to shut his ports against *Makásars*, *Búgis*, *Maládyus*, *Bálians*, and other foreigners, except such as should obtain the permission of the Dutch. 10th. It was agreed that the Dutch, and all persons duly authorized by them, should continue to enjoy the exclusive privilege of importing and selling opium and cloths, as granted to them by *Susúnan Mangkúrat*, on the 20th October 1677: that the native chiefs should carefully prevent all encroachments on this monopoly, and that all seizures of prohibited goods made by them and by the Company's servants, should be for the profit of his highness, to whose discretion it was left to remunerate the officers making the seizure. 11th. That all seizures made at sea by the Company's cruizers should be for the sole benefit of the captors, although afterwards brought into his highness's ports. 12th. The *Susúnan's* subjects were to be prohibited from trading otherwise than with Company's passes, and their trade eastward was restricted to *Báli* and *Lómbok*, northward to Borneo and *Banjarmásin*, and westward to *Bántam*, *Lámpung*, *Jámbi*, *Indragíri*, *Johór* and *Maláca*. They were prohibited from visiting the eastern governments, or *Búton*, *Tímor*, *Bíma*, &c., on pain of confiscation of vessels, cargo, &c. It was declared, that whenever his highness should be desirous of sending vessels to these quarters on his own account, the Dutch should attend to his wishes, as far as might be consistent with their regulations. 13th. The balance remaining due to the Dutch of the debts of his highness, adverted to in the contracts of 25th February and 15th October 1677, was remitted, together with the sum to be paid to Captain Jonker for the delivery of the rebel *Trúna Jáya*, and all other claims of the Dutch on his highness, for expenses incurred in re-establishing him on the throne, &c. on the express condition

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1631.
A. D. 1705.

Pakabuána 1st.

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1632.
A. D. 1706.

Pakubuwana 1st.

condition that this contract should be faithfully observed; otherwise the said claims and pretensions to retain their former validity. In consideration of this important remission, his highness promised to supply the Company, during twenty-five years, commencing in 1706, with eight hundred lasts of good rice annually, deliverable at Batavia by his highness's own vessels. An article was afterwards added to this treaty, by which it was stipulated that no other European nation than the Dutch should ever be permitted to trade or build factories on Java.

On the 11th October 1705,* a further agreement was entered into by his highness, by which he promised to bear the expense of keeping a detachment of two hundred men of the Dutch troops at *Kérta-súra*, for his highness's protection and security, amounting to thirteen hundred Spanish dollars per month.

On the 12th July 1706, a treaty for determining the boundaries between the territories of the *Susúnan* and those of the Dutch was entered into.

The deposed prince, *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas*, after flying from his capital, proceeded to the eastern districts, and joining *Surapáti*, reduced the eastern provinces under their authority, and appeared confident of success, being possessed of immense treasures in specie and jewels, which he had carried off with him.

In 1706, however, the army of *Surapáti* was defeated by the allied Dutch and Javan forces, and *Kediri* was taken. Subsequently, the large combined army of *Mangkúrat Mas* and *Surapáti* was put to the rout and dispersed. *Surapáti* shortly after died in the mountains of *Bángil*, according to some accounts, of the effect of his wounds. He was succeeded in office by his son, *Pangdting*, who took the name of *Adipáti Wíra Nagára*, and being allied by marriage to the chiefs of *Kediri*, *Balambáng'an*, and *Grésik*, brought many of the eastern districts again to acknowledge the authority of *Mangkúrat Mas*. Additional forces were, in consequence, sent from Batavia by the Dutch, which arrived at *Semárang* in 1707, and immediately proceeded first to *Kérta-súra*, and then to the eastward. Falling in with the enemy in *Mádion*, they put him to flight, and continued their march to *Surabáya*, where the disturbances which had broken out on the island of *Madúra* obliged them to halt.

On the death of the native chief of *Madúra*, his eldest natural son, *Sástra Nagára*, had declared himself his succesor, and placed troops round the island,

* Contract with M. De Wilde.

island, to oppose the landing of his uncle, *Ráden Súria Nagára*, who had been appointed to the succession by the Dutch. The Dutch, however, found means to satisfy both parties, by conferring the separate charge of *Sámpang* on *Sástra Nagára*. Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1634.
A. D. 1708.
Pakubána 1st.

At *Súmenap* they met with greater difficulty. The native chief, *Nága Sidérma*, had been stabbed by his secretary : the secretary was afterwards killed by the slave of the chief. A tumult was thus excited, and the Dutch commanding officer having given offence to the principal inhabitants, they proceeded with a large proportion of the population to the northern part of the island. The Dutch at length succeeded in establishing the infant son of the deceased as chief of *Súmenap*, with the title of *Ráden Tumúng'gung Pring'ga Kasúma*, under the guardianship of his mother, *Rátu Siddyu*. With these proceedings the campaign closed for that year.*

In the following year, 1708, the Dutch sent further reinforcements to the eastward, and preparations were making for opening the campaign, when the fugitive *Susúnan* hearing of the arrival of the Dutch at *Surabáya*, sent ambassadors to their representative (Knol), soliciting his pardon and an assignment of some lands, independent of any other authority than that of the Dutch government. No sooner had he been promised this than he came to *Surabáya*, where he was received on the 17th July by Knol, who delivered to him a letter of pardon written in the Dutch and Javan languages, promising to him the independent possession of a district as a principality, subordinate only to the Dutch government. But, alas ! these concessions were soon found to be nothing more than a stratagem to get possession of the prince's person. The unfortunate *Susúnan*, unsuspecting of the treachery, was quietly embarked at *Surabáya* on the 24th August, and with his three sons, his wife, concubines, and attendants, conveyed to Batavia.

The Dutch accounts relate, that as soon as the prince arrived at Batavia, the commissioners, who had received him on board and accompanied him to

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the

* The native writers relate a strange proceeding of the Dutch commandant in this war.

" As soon as the Dutch commander arrived at *Pasúruan*, he assembled the people, and offered a reward of one thousand dollars to any one who would bring him the body of the deceased chief *Surapdti*. The body was accordingly brought in a perfect state of preservation, on which the commandant ordered it to be placed upright in a chair, as if still living. He then approached it, took it by the hand, and made his obeisance to it as to a living person : all the officers and men followed the example. After this they burnt the body, and having mixed the ashes with gunpowder, fired a salute with it in honour of the victory.

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1634.
A. D. 1708.

Pakubuwana 1st.

the castle, demanded that he should deliver up his *kris* before being admitted to an audience, which he refused to do. When, however, introduced to the high regency, who had been especially assembled for his reception, he prostrated himself at the feet of the governor-general, surrendered his *kris*, and implored the fulfilment of the conditions on which he surrendered. The governor-general replied, that Mr. Knol had not been authorized either to grant him a pardon or to make promises, yet that government would take the matter into consideration: his *kris* was then returned to him. He was lodged in the castle as a prisoner of war, and soon afterwards transported to Ceylon.

The account of this transaction by the Javan writers is as follows:

“ The *Susunan Mangkurat Mas* and the *Adipati Wira Nagara* (son of *Surapati*) had not been long at *Malang* before they were attacked by *Pangéran Blitar*, and forced to seek safety in the forests with only a few followers. There they suffered severely from disease; and most of them dying, the rest removed to the land of *Blitar*, whence the *Susunan* sent a letter to the chief Dutch authority at *Surabaya*, asking him why the Dutch had thus assisted the *Pangéran Pugar* against him, and deprived him of the sceptre which had descended to him from his ancestors, adding that he was himself equally the friend of the Dutch, that he had never harboured a thought injurious to them, and that if they still believed that he had been guilty of a fault against them, it would be well if they would point it out that he might exert his utmost to make amends: for this they might fully depend on him; “ therefore,” said he, “ let the Dutch place confidence in me, “ let them consider my youth, and that it is yet but a short time that I “ have been a sovereign.” To this the Dutch authority replied, “ If the “ *Susunan* wishes to act thus, and his intentions are good, let him come to “ *Surabaya*.” *Susunan Mangkurat* then requested, that if the Dutch would not again place him on the throne, they would assign him a province, in which he and his family might reside in peace. A promise being given to that effect, he immediately proceeded to *Surabaya*, where he was received with all honours and the customary salutes, and afterwards entertained with the Dutch officers in the *Passangrahan* of the *Adipati* of *Surabaya*. The Dutch authority at last said to him with the utmost kindness and softness of speech, “ If the *Susunan* has no objection, I am anxious that we should go “ to *Semarang* to see the commissary; from thence the *Susunan* can at “ once proceed to *Kerta-sura*, and request the Dutch again to acknowledge “ him

“ him as sovereign of Java.” The *Susúnan* immediately assented to this arrangement. He was then, with his family and followers, embarked on board a ship ; but instead of being conveyed to *Semárang*, he was taken to Batavia, and afterwards banished to Ceylon.”

Kerta Sura.
A.J. 1638.
A.D. 1712.

Pakubúana 1st.

It appears that after the arrival of *Mangkúrat Mas* at Ceylon, he found means to dispatch letters of complaint to the Prince of Orange and the Court of Directors in Holland. Two Mahometan priests were charged with the mission, but the letters being intercepted, the messengers were subjected to severe punishment.

With *Mangkúrat Mas* was lost the celebrated *makóta* or crown of *Majapáhit*. The regalia of the sovereigns of Java, with the exception of this important article, were duly delivered over, by order of the Dutch, to the acknowledged sovereign *Pakabúana*, but nothing more was ever heard of the crown, and since that time the princes have worn a *cap*, as described in another place. As the Dutch were now become supreme on Java, a crown was perhaps but an empty pageant. It cannot, however, escape notice, that this proud ornament of state should first have been deprived of its brightest jewel, and afterwards, as there is too much room to suspect, filched by the Dutch, who probably stripped it of its remaining jewels, and melted down the gold for its value !

The removal of *Mangkúrat Mas* did not, however, extinguish the flame of internal discord, which still blazed forth in the eastern provinces of Java, and which increased till the year 1712-13. The *Susúnan* sent several embassies to Batavia, requesting assistance against the chiefs of *Balambárgan* and of the island of *Madúra*, as well as against the sons of *Surapáti*, who had their hiding places in the mountains. On this occasion the Dutch sanctioned the nomination of the *Pangéran Mángku Nagára*, as the hereditary prince, and promised the required succours against the rebels, but took care to point out the value which they put upon their assistance : a piece of policy which, on no occasion, they seem to have forgotten. They adverted to the immense sums they had at different times advanced, and the extent of the obligations which the *Susúnan* lay under to them, admonishing him to act with greater circumspection in future, and to adopt such measures as might put a stop to the civil wars and commotions which desolated the country.

It was not long, however, before various circumstances concurred to render the rebels still more formidable. The chiefs of *Surabáya*, *Probolíng'o*,
and

Korta Sura.
A. J. 1639.
A. D. 1713.
Pakubuwana 1st.

and *Kediri*, as well as those of *Madúra* and *Balambáng'an*, united at the instigation of the chief of *Wináng'un* (whose life had been unjustly attacked), in a league to shake off the yoke of the *Susúnan*, and at the same time to rid themselves of the Dutch, whose aim they conceived to have been eventually to depose the *Susúnan*, and to render themselves sovereigns of the whole island.

A circumstance is related by the native writers, which is said to have contributed essentially to the distractions which at that time existed in the country.

" The Dutch requested that the *Susúnan* would immediately put the *Adipáti Jaing Rána* of *Surabáya* to death, alleging that he was attached to the cause of the rebels, and that if an example were made of this chief, it would strike fear into the others. On this the *Susúnan* became excessively grieved at heart, for he was sincerely attached to the *Adipáti*; and now that the *Panambánhan* of *Madúra*, who had been as his right hand, was dead, if he were to lose the *Adipáti* of *Surabáya* also, who had been as his left hand, he would in truth find that he had lost both hands. He wished, therefore, to refuse compliance with this request; but at the same time feared that, if he disappointed the Dutch, there would be an end of his friendship with them. On these two accounts he gave the subject his deepest consideration. At length he wrote a letter to the *Adipáti*, informing him of the request made by the Dutch; and to the Dutch at Batavia he wrote in reply, that he wished to reflect upon the affair, until the time appointed for the chief to pay his usual visit to the capital should arrive.

" As soon as the *Adipáti* of *Surabáya* received these tidings, he assembled his brothers and his *Páteh*, named *Wira Tantáha*, and showed them the letter. His brothers immediately advised that they should unite and oppose any one, whoever it might be, who should attempt the life of the *Adipáti*; for, said they, " Is it not better to die nobly in war, and to let one's enemies know how dearly the death of our brother is to be purchased, than to be quietly killed in one's bed? they will only know of the death and not of its value." But the *Páteh* replied to them, " What you say is correct, and in the service of the state we are bound to act as you advise; but this is a request made by the general, that the *Adipáti* should be put to death. Is it not better that he should deliver himself up? for if he does not, there will be a rupture between the general and the *Susúnan*, and then (which God forbid) the land of *Jáva* will be destroyed, and universal misery

"misery will follow. You have now, for a long time, enjoyed happiness and a good name, and now that you have grown old in honour, it would not be fitting in you to do any thing that could bring sorrow or ruin on your sovereign, or that would disgrace your followers or descendants, which would be the case, if you now got a bad name." The *Adipáti* was well pleased with the advice of his *Páteh*, and after considering for a short time then addressed him. "What you say is true, oh *Páteh*! I am old and have not long to live. It is indeed right that I should deliver up my life for the benefit of my sovereign and the character of my family."

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1639.
A. D. 1713.
Pakubuwana 1st.

This resolution being taken, the *Adipáti* shortly after set out for *Kérta-súra*, accompanied by his brother and about two thousand followers. When he arrived, the *Susúnan* inquired how he wished to act; to which he replied, that he preferred to die rather than to be the cause of misfortune to his sovereign or to the people of Java; that he was now old; that if his life was spared on this occasion he could not expect to live many years, and that he was already satisfied with this world. The *Susúnan* then said, if such was his determination and wish, he must of course follow it, but urged him to speak his mind freely, adding that he would think of it, and do what would turn out best for him: but the *Adipáti* replied, that he had no other wish than what he had already expressed; that it was much better that he should die than become the cause of misfortune to others. All he requested was, that after his death the *Susúnan* would not be forgetful of his family and children, and that until his son was of a proper age, his brother, *Ráden Jaya Puspíta*, might succeed him in his public administration. The *Susúnan* then said, "It is well. If the Dutch again make the demand you must prepare for your fate; and I promise you that, in that case, your request shall be complied with." At the expiration of about a month, during which period the *Adipáti* clothed himself in white and gave himself up entirely to his devotions, another letter arrived from the Governor General, making a peremptory demand that the *Adipáti* should be immediately executed. The *Susúnan* then sent for the *Adipáti*, and directed that he should be brought into the *dálam*. Dressed in white, he immediately attended the summons. When he reached the entrance *sri meng'ánti*, he quitted his followers, who were not allowed to come further but remained without; and the people who guarded the entrance of the *kráton*, having received the orders of the *Susúnan* to that effect, seized him, and plunging their weapons into his body, immediately dispatched him. They then carried out the

Kerta Surai.
A.J. 1643.
A.D. 1717.
Pakubuwana 1st.

the corpse and gave it to his followers, charging them to give it proper burial. They were all struck with deep grief at the sight, for the *Adipati* was much beloved. They interred the body at *Lawéan*; but immediately afterwards the brother, with about two thousand followers, assembled in the *alun alun*, determined upon vengeance, and the disturbance was not quelled until the *Susunan* entered into an explanation. He then appointed *Jáya Puspita* to succeed provisionally to the administration of his deceased brother, and otherwise conciliated the parties, who were at last induced quietly to return to *Surabáya*; not, however, without a determination of one day being revenged on the authors of this calamity. On receiving the appointment from the *Susunan*, while *Jáya Puspita* returned their grateful acknowledgements for this mark of kindness, they as openly avowed that they would never rest in peace, until they had given a due return to whoever was the cause of their brother's death.

“ In pursuance of this determination, *Jáya Puspita* took an early occasion to league with other discontented chiefs, and soon became the most formidable enemy to the tranquillity of the country.

“ The forces of the *Susunan* were completely defeated in a pitched battle, and the rebels made themselves masters of several important provinces to the eastward of *Pasúruan*, which place they also besieged until the arrival of the Dutch auxiliaries. They were then driven beyond *Panarúkan*; but being reinforced from *Báli*, soon forced the combined Dutch and Javan troops to retreat again to *Pasúruan*.”

The effect of this civil war was now severely felt at Batavia. The country was laid waste, cultivation was neglected, and a great scarcity of rice was felt at Batavia. This induced the Dutch to march a more considerable force in 1717, and again to take an active part in re-establishing the tranquillity of the country.

On the arrival of this force at *Madúra*, it was found that the chief of that island had made two unsuccessful attacks on the troops of *Pamakdsan* and *Súmenap*, and been forced at last to leave his capital with his son, brother, wives, and relations, and seek safety with the Dutch.

“ When *Pangéran Chákra Deníngrat*,” say the Javan authors, “ saw that nothing more was to be done against his enemies, he resolved to throw himself on the protection of the Dutch; and a Dutch ship arriving at *Madúra*, he dispatched a letter, soliciting their assistance. This letter the captain forwarded to *Surabáya*, and received the instructions of the
admiral

admiral to take the chief and his family on board, and convey them to that capital. The captain immediately sent a messenger on shore to the *Pangéran*, informing him of the wishes of the admiral, and inviting him to come on board with his family. *Pangéran Chakra Deningrat*, who was unconscious of treachery or duplicity, and consequently void of suspicion, with a joyful heart accepted the invitation, and, accompanied by his family, immediately went off in a small fishing-boat. When arrived alongside of the ship, the followers who carried the *upachakra* (emblems of state) were ordered to go on board: after them the *Pangéran* himself ascended, and then his wife, *Ráden Ayu Chakra Deningrat*. When the *Pangéran* came upon deck, Captain Curtis took him by the hand, and delivered him over to one of his officers, who immediately led him into the cabin. The captain remained till the *Ráden Ayu* had ascended, and as soon as she came on deck he likewise took her by the hand, and after the European manner kissed her cheek. Not understanding the custom she became alarmed and thinking that Captain Curtis was offering an insult to her, screamed out, and called aloud upon her husband, saying "the Captain had evil intentions." The *Pangéran* hearing the cries of his wife became furious, and drawing his *kris* rushed out, and without further inquiry stabbed the Captain. The attendants of the chief, who had come on board with the state ornaments, following the example of their master, raised the cry of *amók* and immediately fell on the crew of the vessel. The latter, however, were too powerful for them, and in a short time the whole of the Madurese party were killed, together with the chief and his wife.

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1643.
A.D. 1717.

Pakabuana 1st.

When a question arises respecting the chastity of the Javan women, this story is usually referred to.

The rebels, both in the eastern provinces of Java and on *Madúra*, were joined by auxiliaries from *Báli*. Those, however, on *Madúra* were soon overmatched by the Dutch troops, and obliged to fly again to *Báli*. *Jáya Puspita* was more successful. Moving from *Surabáya* through the central districts towards *Kérta-súra*, he subjected the provinces of *Jápan*, *Wirasába*, *Kediri*, *Mádion Sukawáti*, and the neighbouring districts. While his head quarters were at *Kediri*, he was joined by *Pangéran Dipa Nagára*, one of the sons of the *Susúnan*, who setting himself up as sovereign of Java, under the title of *Panambáhan Héru Chakra Senapáti Panatagdma*, appointed *Jáya Puspita* to be his *Páteh*, with the title of *Ráden Adipáti Panatagdma*, and commenced the establishment of a government at *Mádion*.

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1643.
A. D. 1722.

An army was sent from *Kérta-súra* against *Mddion*, under the command of *Pangéran Blitar*, another son of the *Susunan*; but before they reached that place the *Pangéran* was summoned to return, in consequence of the severe indisposition of his father. This prince died in the Javan year 1648, and was buried at *Megiri*. He had previously written to the Dutch authorities, requesting them to select one of his three sons, *Pangéran Adipati Amángku-nagára*, *Pangéran Purbáya*, or *Pangéran Blitar*, to succeed him in the government.

Thus ended the reign of a prince, which had been one constant scene of commotion and rebellion, directed perhaps not so much against the authority of the prince himself, as against the Dutch, who now took so active a part in the affairs of Java, that the power of the native sovereign was merely nominal.

The Javan writers, whether from a desire to exclude from the regal line a prince who thus became the mere puppet of the Europeans, or from a conviction of the truth of the circumstance, seem anxious to prove that he was not the real son of *Susunan Tegál Arom*, as related, but a son of the *Pangéran Kajúran*, father-in-law of *Trúna Jdya*, and who afterwards, when he established himself in the southern hills, took the name of *Panambáhan Rdma*. The story runs, that the *Rátu* of *Mangkúrat* being delivered of a deformed and imperfect offspring, the *Susunan* secretly sent the child to *Kajúran*, who was supposed to deal in witchcraft, and that the *Pangéran* took the opportunity of destroying it, and substituted his own child in its place. This child, however, was born of a daughter of *Pangéran Purbáya*, the younger brother of Sultan *Agong*; so that on the mother's side it was of royal extraction. "But," say the Javan writers, "as the present princes of Java are descendants from *Pakubudna*, this story is not talked of in public; although in private societies there are many who put faith in it."

Bantam,

On the 13th of December, 1705, articles were agreed upon with the Sultan of Bantam, to ensure the weight and quality of the pepper to be delivered.

On the 9th of October, 1708, a further contract was entered into with the Sultan, with the view principally of renewing and confirming the contracts, bonds, deeds of remission, &c. entered into and concluded with his predecessors.

In

In August 1731, another contract was entered into with the Sultan, of which the following were the most interesting articles.

Kerta Suru.
A. J. 1648.
A.D. 1722.
Prabu.

That all Búgis, Maláyus, Javans, and other native traders, shall be allowed freely to dispose of their wares at Bantam, without any interference on the part of the Dutch Resident, provided they do not trade in articles which constitute the Company's monopoly. The subjects of Bantam shall be permitted to trade to Java on condition that they do not abuse the confidence thus placed in them by engaging in illicit commerce. The Sultan promised to adopt immediate measures for increasing the annual deliveries of pepper to the Company, and engaged to hold out every possible inducement to the *Lampung* people to extend the cultivation of the article, instead of depressing them by unnecessary acts of severity. A deed was also executed about this time ceding *Pulo Panjang* to the Dutch, for the purpose of keeping an establishment on it for assisting vessels in distress.

On the 9th December 1733, a further contract was entered into with the Sultan of Bantam, by which many regulations were made respecting the pepper monopoly.

Being called upon to renew the bond for the sum of six hundred thousand Spanish dollars in favour of the Dutch, the Sultan, after previously stating whence this *lawful* debt originated, bound his kingdom and revenues for the same, and at the same time conferred on the Dutch the exclusive trade in pepper and other privileges. The deed of remission, bearing date 28th April 1684, was further renewed, by which a conditional remission of the above-mentioned bond was granted. An act of donation from the price of ground, called *kampung bali*, was at the same time granted.

Of the three sons of the deceased *Susunan*, the Dutch government made Java. choice of the *Pangéran Adipati Amangku Nagara*, as his successor; he was accordingly publicly installed, under the title of *Susuhunan Prabu Senapati Ingalaga Abdul Rachman Sahidin Panatagama*.

The first and principal event in this reign was the rebellion of the younger brothers of the prince, *Pangéran Purbaya* and *Blitar*, occasioned principally by their being deprived of the lands and honours which they had enjoyed during the life-time of their father. They first raised a party in the capital, and made an attempt, during the night, to enter the *kráton* and put the *Susunan* to death, but being repulsed, they fled to *Matárem*, and collecting their followers, the youngest (*Blitar*) assumed the title of *Súltan Ibni Mustapha Pakubána Senapati Ingalaga Abdul Rachman Patagama*. His

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1648.
A. D. 1722.

Prabu.

brother, *Purbaya*, was satisfied with a secondary authority, under the title of *Panambáhan Senapáti Ingalága*.

In a short time the provinces of *Bányumas*, *Matárem*, and *Kedú*, submitted to these chiefs, and a union taking place with the party under *Panambáhan Héru Chákra*, the authority of the newly elected *Susúnan* became endangered.

Pangéran Aria Matárem, uncle of the *Susúnan*, at the same time quitted *Kérta Súra*, and reared the standard of rebellion in *Grobógan* and *Blóra*. This chief was, however, soon after decoyed into the hands of the Dutch in the following manner.

“The *Pangéran* was induced to go to *Páti*, and afterwards to *Japára*, on an understanding that the Dutch would raise him to the throne, where troops were immediately assembled, apparently for that object, but in reality to secure his person. On his arrival at the fort with his family, he was received with salutes of cannon and small arms, and separated from his followers, who were excluded. After he had been seated a short time, the gates of the fort were shut, and the *Pangéran* and his sons were disarmed, and placed in close confinement. He died in a few days. When the gates of the forts were closed, the followers of the *Pangéran* suspecting the treachery, would not disperse, until many were destroyed and the rest fired upon.”

The Dutch force uniting with those of the *Susúnan*, the rebels, who were now united under the Sultan *Ibni Mustápha*, were defeated, and obliged to retreat to *Kediri*. Here they were pursued, again beaten, and driven in disorder to *Máláng*. The sultan fled to *Gúnung Dampúlan* with only a few followers, while *Panambáhan Senapáti* and *Panambáhan Héru Chákra* rallied their remaining forces at *Lamájang*. The Dutch army now returned to *Kérta Súra*, and the tranquillity of the country was once more for a short time restored.

Sultan Ibni Mustápha having returned to the village of *Káli Gángsa*, was seized with a violent illness and died, and his family and followers, worn out with fatigue, conveyed the body to *Kérta Súra*, and threw themselves on the mercy of the *Susúnan*. Notwithstanding this unconditional submission, their chief, *Jáya Bráta*, was immediately put to death, and his body thrown into the river: the body of the deceased sultan, however, received honourable interment.

The

The rebels established at *Lamajang* still held out, and it was not until the arrival of a considerable Dutch force at *Surabaya* that they were induced to submit. According to the native writers, "The Dutch commander wrote from *Surabaya* to the rebel chiefs at *Lamajang*, informing them that he had been ordered to the eastward with a formidable force purposely to destroy them, and that if they did not quietly submit, he would force them to do so, in which case no quarter should be given, adding at the same time, that if they were willing to submit quietly, they should be received with favour, treated with kindness, and want for nothing during their lives. The chiefs seeing no prospect of success from further opposition, were induced to close with these terms. Accordingly *Panambahan Senapati* and *Héru Chakra*, with *Adipati Nāta Pura*, attended by only a few followers, surrendered themselves at *Surabaya*, where they were received with great honour, the firing of cannon and musketry, and by the sound of the *gamelan*, which struck up on their approach. It was not long, however, before their persons were placed in confinement, and they were embarked on board a ship for Batavia, from whence *Panambahan Héru Chakra* and *Adipati Nāta Pura* were afterwards banished to the Cape."

Kerta Sura.
A.J. 1648.
A.D. 1722.
Prabu.

The only circumstance from which the peace of the country appears to have been subsequently disturbed during the reign of this prince, was by a *kráman*, or rebel, named *Ráden Ibrahim*, who gave himself out as a descendant of *Surapati*; but this movement was instantly suppressed, and all that arose out of it appears to have been an attempt on the life of the *Sustanan*, made by a woman, who with a small party endeavoured to force her way into the *kráton*, but with several of her followers was killed in the attempt. The authority of the prince was now fully established; and in return for the services rendered by the Dutch in the late war, he was required to enter into a new treaty with the Dutch, containing the following, among other less interesting stipulations.

In acknowledgment of the services lately rendered, and also to his highness's forefathers, and in consideration of the considerable quantity of rice still owing by him to the Dutch, on the deliveries stipulated by the contract of 1705, his highness now promised to deliver to the Company annually at Batavia, with his own vessels, for a period of fifty years, to commence from the year 1734, a quantity of one thousand *koyans* of good rice, or its equivalent in money, it being at the same time understood that the Dutch are not bound to take money for any proportion of the said annual

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1648.
A. D. 1722.
Prabu.

nual delivery, except when it was sufficiently proved that a failure of the crop of rice rendered it impossible to supply the whole quantity.

That with the view to encourage the cultivation of pepper, the Dutch should, in future, pay five rix-dollars for each *píkul* of that article; while, on the other hand, the *Susúnan* engaged to issue an edict, directing the total annihilation of the coffee culture, with the exception of a few plantations near the houses of the regents, for their own amusement and consumption, but by no means for trade, on severe penalties. The *Susúnan* moreover authorized the Dutch to cause all plantations, without distinction, in the low countries, on the coast, or in the mountains, to be destroyed, and to confiscate, for their joint profit, any quantity of coffee which might be found, for purposes of trade, in the hands of any of his highness's subjects, at the expiration of six months from the date thereof. That his highness should direct the coast regents to deliver, in the year 1734, the annual quantity of timber for repairing and extending the forts of *Semárang* and *Japára*, the other materials being furnished by the Company. The seventh article stipulated for the delivering annually about ten thousand beams of teak timber (specified) at *Japára*, *Demák*, *Walíri*, and *Brébes*, the same to be duly paid for on delivery; and the Dutch engaged to assure themselves that the regulation should be complied with, by causing the residents of the timber places to transmit the receipts and other vouchers relative thereto, while, on the other hand, the *Susúnan* promised to take care that the timber should be of good quality and of the stipulated dimensions.

The Dutch remitted to the *Susúnan* the arrears on account of the quantity of rice (the delivery of which was stipulated by the contract of October, 1705), consisting of no less than 6,537 *koyans*; and also the sums advanced by them in the wars and during his minority, on condition that, on the part of the *Susúnan*, all previous treaties, deeds, and charters, contracted and granted by his highness's predecessors, should be fulfilled by him; in default whereof the above pretensions were to regain their full force and value. It was further agreed that the Dutch should remain in possession of their former commercial privileges at Java, his highness promising to render the Dutch trade still more flourishing and considerable, and to increase the deliveries of cotton thread. His highness further bound himself to supply every day two hundred and forty *báturs*, or Javan labourers, for the service of the fort, free of expense to the Dutch.

The

The act which closed the reign of this prince, and which affords good evidence of the undisturbed state of public affairs at the period, was a visit to the burial-place at *Bútah*, where *Kidi Agong Bútuh*, and Sultan *Pájang* had been interred. The Javans have such a superstitious veneration for this spot, that they declare it is never overflowed, notwithstanding the waters rise to a considerable height round it, and that it is lower than the adjoining ground. Here the prince was taken ill, and after a long confinement died, in the Javan year 1657.

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He was succeeded by his son, under the title of *Susúnan Pakubuwána Senapati Ingalága Abdul Ráchman Sahedin Panatagáma*, who ascended the throne when he was only about fourteen years old, and was yet unmarried.

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The young prince was entirely under the superintendance of *Dánu Réja*, his father's prime minister, until, as he attained maturity, he by repeated acts shewed a disposition to shake off the controul of that chief. He was desirous of appointing *Chákra Ningrat* to be *Widána* of the eastern districts of *Pasuruan*, *Bángil*, and *Proboling'o*; but that chief being on bad terms with the minister *Dánu Réja*, the *Susúnan* privately, and without the knowledge of the minister, wrote to the Governor-general at Batavia, requesting his sanction to the measure. Shortly after this the *Susúnan* made a further application to the Dutch, that they would remove from Java the person of *Pangéran Ria Mángku Nagára*, on a plea that he had been discovered in an improper intimacy with one of his concubines. On this occasion the minister, *Dánu Réja*, was despatched to Batavia; and the interview he had with the Governor-general is thus related by the native writers:—"The General was displeased with *Dánu Réja*, because he had not adjusted these two affairs; and afterwards, when he went to Batavia with presents from the *Susúnan*, the General asked him if he was willing that *Chákra Ningrat* should be *Widána* of the three districts? *Dánu Réja*, not aware of the application made by the *Susúnan*, replied, that if that chief was entrusted with so extensive an authority he should tremble, as the heart of *Chákra Ningrat* would thereupon become great; for he had already been married to the *Susúnan's* sister. The General observed, that it was easy to remove this uneasiness from his mind. "Let," said he, "this chief be under the authority of the Dutch only. Let him pay the money tribute to the *Susúnan*, but in other respects let not the *Susúnan* trouble himself about him. Let him look to the Dutch only
" for

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“ for keeping him under due restraint.” To this *Dánu Réja* replied, “ If
“ such is the wish of the General, I cannot follow it, because I fear that
“ hereafter the *Susúnan* would object to such an arrangement, and, repent-
“ ing of having followed the General’s advice, would be justly enraged
“ against me and my successors, for having in any way consented that
“ *Chákra Ningrat*, or these lands, should be placed under the immediate
“ authority of the Dutch.” A pause then ensued. At length the General
resumed, and in a peremptory and angry manner demanded of the minister,
why he had not prevented the *Susúnan* from applying for the banishment
of his brother, *Ria Mángku Nagára*, observing that it had not yet been
proved, that he was guilty of any offence against the *Susúnan*. *Dánu Réja*
replied, “ The offence of the *Pangéran* is clear and decided; it is known
“ to many that he had an attachment for the *Susúnan’s* concubine.” He
therefore requested he might be banished the island, adding, that he would
request the *Susúnan* to make a proper provision for his maintenance. The
General conceiving that *Dánu Réja* was not inclined to follow his wishes,
became enraged, and desired him not to trouble himself further about the
Pangéran, saying that, whether he was banished or not, was not his busi-
ness; it depended entirely on the government. He then dismissed him to
his *póndok*, where the minister was allowed to remain upwards of a year,
until the death of the General, when, on the elevation of his successor, he
was directed to return to *Kérta-súra*. While thus detained at Batavia,
he was repeatedly visited by some of the counsellors, urging him to ac-
cede to the wish of the General respecting the lands; but he continued to
use to them the same arguments he had before used to the General.”

After the return of *Dánu Réja* to *Kérta-súra*, he is represented as having
had an interview with *Wangsardna*, a celebrated devotee, who resided in
the first *Kalángbrit*, and who foretold the misfortunes which were to ensue.

On demanding of this *tápa* what would be the future fate of *Kérta-súra*,
he replied, “ that it was destined to misfortune, destruction, and sorrow :
Ráden Más Sujána and *Ráden Mas Sáyed* will however profit by it.” This
Ráden Sujána was a younger brother of the *Susúnan* by a concubine, and
afterwards took the name of *Pangéran Mangkubúmi*. *Ráden Mas Sáyed*
was a cousin to the *Susúnan*, son of his elder brother, *Pangéran Mang-
ku-nagára*, who had been sent to Batavia with a request that he might be
banished. They were both at this time youngest children (*tímur*).

This

This prophecy made a deep impression on the mind of the minister ; and his uneasiness became still greater, when one day a woman, named *Nidi Súka Wáti*, came to him from her mistress, *Rátu Agong*, the mother of the *Susúnan*, saying that the *Rátu* had just dreamt that she beheld the moon descend from the heavens and rest on the top of the large *dúku* tree in the *kráton* ; and that this had no sooner occurred, than that *Ráden Mas Sujána* immediately came, and seizing hold of the moon swallowed one half of it, the other half slipping from his grasp, and resuming its place on the top of the tree : the *Rátu* then awoke and found it daylight. These were the first signs of what was soon to befall *Kérta-súra*.

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The fate of the minister was, however, to be first decided ; for on the occasion of the *Susúnan* raising a chief, named *Súra-Diningrat*, to be *Bopáti* of *Pakalúngan*, with a thousand *cháchas*, without the knowledge of the minister, the latter refused to acknowledge him in that capacity ; in consequence of which the *Susúnan* requested the Dutch to arrest him, and banish him from the island. As soon as the Dutch had consented to do so, the unfortunate minister was dispatched to *Semdrang* on a special embassy from his master, where he was decoyed into the Dutch fort and confined. He was soon after embarked for Ceylon, in the same vessel which conveyed *Pangéran Ria Mángku Nagára*, at whose feet he fell, acknowledging the justice of his own punishment, for having assisted in the banishment of that chief, who had in fact committed no fault. The *Susúnan* then appointed *Náta Kasúma* to be his minister.

Accounts were now received from Ceylon of the death of the ex-*Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas*, and at the request of the *Susúnan*, the family of the deceased were permitted to return to *Kérta-súra*. On these were conferred distinguished titles and considerable assignments of land. To *Mángku Nagára* the *Susúnan* gave the name of *Wira Mengála*, with one thousand *cháchas* of land ; to *Mángku Ningrat* he gave the name of *Pangéran Tépa Sána*, with nine hundred *cháchas* ; and to *Ráden Jáya Kasúma* he gave the title of *Pangéran*, with three hundred *cháchas*. *Pangéran Purbáya*, who had assumed the title of *Panambáhan Sénapáti Ingalága*, shortly after died at Batavia, and his body was conveyed to *Megtri*. The eldest son of this chief married a younger sister of the *Susúnan*, and received the title of *Pangéran Purbáya*, with an assignment of *sáwa*. The *Susúnan* became much attached to him, and at length followed his

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counsel in all things. "What was right was declared wrong, and what was wrong, right, just as he pleased, and the *Susunan* believed it."

This increasing influence of the *Pangéran Purbáya* alarmed the minister, who secretly acquainted the Dutch with it, and by their interference the *Pangéran Purbáya* was removed from the councils of the prince, and obliged to fix his residence at a distance from the capital.

Various signs now foreboded approaching war and misfortune, and led the people to expect that *Pangéran Tépa Sána* would attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors. The *Susunan* and his ministers entirely disregarded these signs; but *Pangéran Wira Mengála* sought the friendship of the Dutch commandant, in the hope of obtaining his assistance.

Chinese war.

At this time occurred the rebellion of the Chinese at Batavia; and as the Dutch accounts of the transaction are far from complete or satisfactory, I shall quote two Javan records without variation. One of them is as follows :

"The city of Batavia was now in the highest state of prosperity : traders came from all quarters, merchandize was in abundance, and the slaves were numerous. The latter becoming arrogant, in consequence of the wealth and power of their masters, committed outrages on the Chinese, in the first instance by beating them, and afterwards by attempting their lives. At first there were but few who committed these outrages, but at last they formed themselves into parties and committed more public acts of hostility. The Chinese applied to the European officers in authority, to put a stop to these outrages, or to punish those who committed them : they could, however, obtain no redress, the slaves testifying with one accord that the Chinese were the aggressors. The Chinese finding they could not obtain justice from the great people, assembled near the sugar mills at *Gandária*,* to the number of more than a thousand, and chose a chief, with the determination to oppose the Dutch and the slaves ; but as yet they thought it advisable not to do so openly, and therefore committed their depredations in small parties during the night. The Dutch, as soon as they heard of this, empowered several natives from *Sábrang* (of the opposite coasts and islands) to take up the Chinese who were at *Gandária*; these people succeeded in apprehending the Chinese one by one, and as soon as they gave them over to punishment they received a reward of six ducatoons for each. In this way

* A village in the vicinity of Batavia.

way they secured about two hundred. These were immediately embarked on a vessel to be banished to another country, but when they had got out to sea they were all thrown overboard. Many of them who could not swim perished; but a few having succeeded in reaching the shore, found their way to *Gandária*, and related to their companions how they had been treated. The Chinese, upon this, concluding that the Dutch had resolved to extirpate their race, now openly prepared their warlike instruments, gave notice to their countrymen at Batavia of the manner in which the Dutch had determined to destroy them, and requested that those who were willing to join them would immediately repair to *Gandária*. The Chinese in other quarters, equally harassed by the slaves, against whom they could gain no redress, became of one mind, when they received the intelligence of their countrymen having been thrown overboard by the Dutch, and when they reflected that the destruction of their race was determined; they therefore collected quietly at *Gandária*, until their numbers amounted to upwards of five thousand. Here the whole placed themselves under the orders of a chief, named *Sipanjang*."

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The other account is as follows.

"It is related of Batavia, that General Valkenier was excessively liberal in his favours to the Chinese. The consequence of this was, that of all the races then resident at Batavia, with the exception of the Dutch, none were so wealthy as they. Whatever was profitable fell into their hands, while the other races, the natives of the country and the adjacent islands established there, found it difficult to discharge the duties and demands made upon them. On this account all these races became discontented with the Chinese; and as it is usual with the latter for their hearts to swell as they grow richer, quarrels ensued, and disputes continually took place between the parties. These increased, until complaints were carried before masters of slaves, where slaves were concerned, and before the regular courts, where free people were concerned. But the Chinese being always defeated in these suits, and fined for their conduct, they assembled in bands, for the purpose of revenging themselves, and began to plunder the villages in the neighbourhood of the town. This happened in the Javan year 1668 (*gúna-rása-móbah jalma*).*

"It is related, that at this time there was at Batavia a certain *Edel Heer*, the Baron Van Imhoff, who had arrived from Ceylon. On his arrival at

2 E 2

Jakarta

* Meaning, "ability was now inclined to move or shake mankind."

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Jokarta he learned from General Valkenier the particulars of the conduct of the Chinese, who were thus committing depredations in the villages; he said there were too many Chinese at Batavia, and proposed that a proposition should be sent to Ceylon. This was accordingly agreed to by the high council, and a search was in consequence made to take up the poorest of these, that they might be transported to Ceylon. The expenses, in the first instance, were to be advanced by the Dutch, who were afterwards to be reimbursed when the Chinese should have acquired the means at Ceylon. The Chinese captain was accordingly directed to beat the *gong*, and give public notice of this order; but there was not one Chinese inclined to follow it: and in order to carry the proposition of Van Imhoff into effect, it was agreed to arrest all the poor Chinese. This order was given to the captain Chinese, but he declined to arrest his countrymen. Van Imhoff then inquired by what distinction of dress he might know the rich from the poor? The captain replied, "the clothing of the Chinese which may be considered a proof of their being poor is black (blue)." Upon this the governor directed the *Baillieu* to arrest all Chinese so dressed; and the *Baillieu* again entrusting the execution of this order to his *Máta Máta*, who belonged to the races inimical to the Chinese, the latter, to gratify particular enmities, arrested many who did not wear blue, some of them of the most respectable families. The Chinese, in general, were much offended, when shortly the whole of those who were arrested, were embarked on board ship apparently for Ceylon; but they had been only a few days at sea when they were *amók'd*. Most of them were killed, and the rest were thrown overboard. Of these some escaped to land, and arriving secretly at Batavia, communicated to their countrymen the particulars of the cruel treatment of the Company towards them. On this all the chiefs of the Chinese entered into an agreement to raise the standard of rebellion against the Dutch, and to endeavour to carry the fort of Batavia. There were, however, one or two who did not chuse to become the enemies of the Dutch.

"A Chinese, named *Liu Chu*, informed the government of what was going on among his countrymen, for which he received a reward of eighty ducats, and other valuable presents, with a promise of future patronage. This man went as a spy to the Chinese at *Gandaria*, and endeavoured to persuade the chief to submit to the Dutch, promising him free pardon; but *Si-pánjang* suspecting that, however fair might be the promises of the Dutch in the first instance, they would not fail to revenge themselves upon him, by seeking

seeking out some offence of which to accuse him, would not listen to these overtures. The Dutch then ordered, that of the Chinese who were at Batavia, such as wished to join their countrymen at *Gandária* might do so, but that such as wished to follow the Dutch, must shave their mustaches as a sign, and deliver up all their sharp instruments of every description, even to the smallest knife, and neither burn a lamp nor make a fire at night. All the Chinese within the city were inclined rather to remain in their houses, and to conform to the wish of the Dutch according to this order, than to quit their houses and join their companions at *Gandária*. The Dutch troops were now making preparations in the fort, and shut the gates of the city, hearing that the Chinese from *Gandária* were approaching. These came towards Batavia in three parties, burning and laying waste every thing in their way, until they arrived close under the walls, in numbers not less than ten thousand. Some of the guns being inefficient, the Chinese became bolder, and made a furious attack in which they were repulsed with great slaughter. In this affair the Chinese are estimated to have lost one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine lives. They retreated in confusion, but assembled again at *Gáding Meláti*.

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“The next morning the Dutch landed all the sailors from the shipping in the roads, and having confined the Chinese to their houses, according to the regulation, the Dutch government gave orders for their own people, the free black inhabitants, and the native Christians belonging to the fort, to slay all the male Chinese, old and young, who were within the city. Of these, amounting to nearly nine thousand souls, only one hundred and fifty escaped to join their countrymen at *Kámpung Meláti*. The property of all the Chinese was seized by those who committed the slaughter, not one of whom was killed, the Chinese having previously, as before related, delivered up their weapons to the Dutch.

“After this the Dutch troops, to the number of eight hundred Europeans and two thousand natives, under the orders of the Baron Van Imhoff, proceeded to *Kámpung Gáding Meláti*, where the Chinese under *Si-Panjang* had entrenched themselves in considerable numbers, and soon drove them from this position. The Chinese then retreated to *Paning'gáran*, where also they were defeated. The loss of the latter affair was on the part of the Dutch four hundred and fifty, on that of the Chinese eight hundred.”

While these transactions were going on at Batavia, many of the *Bopdtis* of the coast provinces had arrived at *Kérta Súra*, to present themselves at court,

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court, according to custom, at the ensuing *múhud*. The *Bopáti* of *Demák* informed the minister, *Náta Kasúma*, that before he quitted his district, the Chinese, in considerable numbers, had assembled in arms and elected a chief of their own nation, named *Singseh*. The *Bopáti* of *Grobógan* also reported, that the same thing had taken place in his district, in consequence of their having heard that the Dutch at Batavia were determined to destroy every Chinese on the island. On this the minister waited upon the *Susúnan*, and informed him of these commotions. The *Susúnan* replied, that he had already heard of what was going on at Batavia, and was much surprised that the general had not sent him any intimation of the insurrection. The *Ráden Adipáti* observed, that perhaps it would not come to anything, and that very probably the disturbance would subside of itself. To this the *Susúnan* replied; "if so, it was well; but if the war was brought into his country what was he to do? He feared this was to be apprehended, or why should the Chinese on his lands be thus preparing to defend themselves against the Dutch. It is proper at any rate," added the *Susúnan*, "that we should agree with all the *Bopátis* who are assembled, whether it would be most advisable to assist the Dutch or the Chinese, for if the war is to be brought into my country, it appears to me that this point must soon be determined. In the mean time should this event happen, let them fight between themselves, don't let us interfere or assist: don't drive the Chinese away." On this the *Ráden Adipáti* observed, "that if the general requested their assistance, they were bound, according to treaty, to afford it." The *Susúnan* replied, "if the general requests assistance from me in men, it is an easy matter, and we can readily chuse the right course, but he must not force me to render assistance." The *Ráden Adipáti* then said, "as this was the wish of the prince, he would assemble the chiefs and be ready to give assistance to the Dutch, should they request it." The *Susúnan* replied, "very well, let them agree how to act."

The *Ráden Adipáti* then proceeded to his house, where assembling the chiefs the point was discussed as follows. The *Ráden Adipáti* having informed them of the desire of the *Susúnan*, that they should agree how to act, in the event of the war between the Chinese and Dutch being brought into the *Susúnan's* country, whether they should assist the Dutch or the Chinese. The *Adipáti* of *Pakalóng'an*, *Jáya Ningrat*, first delivered his sentiments. "I think it is best," said he, "that the *Susúnan* should assist the Dutch, but

“ but on condition they should release him from all the burthens which have
 “ been imposed upon his ancestors.” The *Ráden Adipáti* said, “ That is
 “ good ; but I must remain of opinion, that the Chinese who are on Java do
 “ not concern our affairs as do the Dutch : they are not under my orders ;
 “ they are only engaged in trade ; they have done good, and brought profit
 “ to Java : Why must we assist the Dutch, and destroy the Chinese ?”
Depáti Jáya Níngnat replied, “ It is true the Chinese do not interfere with
 “ our business, and it is our own fault that we have any thing to do with the
 “ Dutch. Is it not better to take this opportunity of ridding the *Susúnan* of
 “ the exactions he is under to the Dutch ? Let us assist them ; they are
 “ strongest. The Dutch are as iron, the Chinese as tin ; therefore it is
 “ better to assist the party most likely to be victorious.” The *Ráden Adi-
 páti* observed, “ that it was on account of the Dutch being so strong, that
 “ he thought it wrong to assist them ; for,” added he, “ if we do, they will
 “ only become more powerful and great, when perhaps we shall not be able
 “ to oppose them, and must remain entirely at their mercy. Is it not bet-
 “ ter, therefore, to destroy their strength while they are not too powerful
 “ for us ?” The *Depáti Jáya Níngnat* then said, “ If on this account we
 “ do not like to assist the Dutch, let us not assist the Chinese, but remain
 “ neutral, and leave them to fight it out among themselves.” The *Ráden
 Adipáti* said, “ That would not be according to the will of the *Susúnan* : he
 “ wishes to take part with one or the other, and he only asks which.” The
 other *Bopátis* inclined to the advice of *Jáya Níngnat* ; but observing the
 desire of the *Ráden Adipáti* to assist the Chinese, were silent, concluding
 that the part he took was in conformity with the wish of the *Susúnan*. The
Tumúng’gung of *Grobogán*, *Ráden Merta Púra*, then said, “ We are as the
 “ people who bear two burthens : the Dutch are on the right shoulder, the
 “ Chinese on the left ; if we throw off one, the other still remains. If we
 “ can accomplish it, why should we not get rid of both ? In the first in-
 “ stance, let us assist the Chinese, and get rid of the Dutch ; when that is
 “ done, we can easily get rid of the Chinese also.” *Depáti Jáya Níngnat*
 replied, “ It is very well for you to wish this, but perhaps you are not suffi-
 “ ciently strong to effect it. In an affair of this importance we should con-
 “ sider the consequences. If we succeed, it is well ; but if we destroy one
 “ party, we commit an offence against the Almighty : what then if we de-
 “ stroy both parties who have done us no harm ? You must have read in
 “ history, what has happened in the land of Java, and what occurred to
 “ those

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“ those who injured others who did not offend them. Recollect, for in-
“ stance, the case of *Jaing Rána* of *Surabáya*, who was put to death un-
“ justly : was his death not avenged, and for this one innocent life was there
“ not afterwards a retribution of sixteen lives?” *Mérta Púra* was embar-
rassed, and knew not what answer to make. The *Ráden Adipáti* laughed,
and was followed by all the chiefs; he afterwards said, “ This is the effect
“ of experience. *Mérta Púra* is a young man, and not able to contend in
“ argument with *Adipáti Jáya Ningrat*, his elder.” However, *Ráden*
Mérta Púra taking a cup of tea, recollected himself, and prepared to reply.
After drinking the tea, and replacing the cup, he immediately addressed
Adipáti Jáya Ningrat: “ How can you talk thus? Is it not better to finish
“ the business at once, and not by halves? Of what use is it to talk of pre-
“ cedents? What was the case formerly is one thing; the present affair
“ is altogether different: they cannot be compared together. We have now
“ our own master, whose wishes we must follow. We must make a new
“ example, and leave others to act up to it.” The *Ráden Adipáti* then
demanded of all the other *Bopátis* their opinion in this affair, to which they
replied, “ Let us advise the *Susúnan* to follow his own inclination, either to
“ assist the Dutch according to treaty, on condition that they cancel all obli-
“ gations, &c. on the part of the *Susúnan* to the Dutch, or to assist the
“ Chinese in destroying the Dutch, and after that to get rid of the Chi-
“ nese altogether, or allow them to remain, as the *Susúnan* may think
“ proper.”

This opinion was on the next day carried to the *Susúnan* by the *Ráden*
Adipáti, who further suggested, that it would be well to encourage the
Chinese to act against the Dutch; that when the war took place it would
be easy to perceive which was the best side to assist, and that the *Susúnan*
should appear to remain neutral for the present. The *Susúnan* having
listened to this advice approved of it. He in consequence directed that
Mérta Púra should quietly return to his province, and should encourage the
Chinese to act against the Dutch, and promise them, that in the event of
their success the *Susúnan* would join them. He also directed that the other
Bopátis should make preparations for collecting their forces.

In pursuance of these orders, *Mérta Púra* secretly proceeded to *Grobógan*,
and communicated with the chiefs who had been elected by the Chinese,
named *Inchi Mdchan* and *Múda Tik*. The Chinese of *Grobógan* imme-
diately wrote to *Síngseh*, the chief at *Tánjung Welahan*, who was equally
pleased

pleased with this promise of support. The Chinese from *Grobógan* then went and joined those at *Tánjung Waláhan*, it being arranged that *Mérta Púra* should make a sham attack upon them, from which they should appear to fly.

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A. J. 1670.
A. D. 1745.

Pakabuana 2d.

Mérta Púra then wrote to the Dutch commander at *Semárang*, telling him that he had orders from the minister to attack the Chinese, and requesting to be supplied with ammunition, which was immediately sent. The Dutch were completely deceived. They furnished *Mérta Púra* with twenty muskets, eight carbines and eight pistols, and eight barrels of powder: they also sent thirty Dutch soldiers. *Mérta Púra* commenced the attack before they came, and thus secured the retreat of the Chinese. On this occasion he shot three horses with ball, and showed them to the Dutch as having been wounded under him.

In the mean time the commandant at *Semárang*, deceived by the assurances of *Mérta Púra*, requested the officers at *Kérta Súra* to call upon the *Susúnan* for assistance. He directed that *Mérta Púra* should be reinforced, but that the chief who commanded the party should receive secret instructions not to annoy the Chinese in earnest, but to act as *Mérta Púra* had done. With respect to the Chinese at *Kérta Súra*, he directed that they should be informed, that on the next morning the Javans would make a sham attack upon them, when they must retreat and join a party of Chinese assembled at the *Désa Sarója* in *Kedú*, to which place they would be pursued, and from whence the Javan chief was to return, saying that on account of their numbers he could advance no further.

Secret orders to this effect were immediately given to all the chiefs. The *Adipátis* of *Páti*, *Demák*, and *Kedú*, were at the same time directed to go and make a false attack upon the Chinese at *Tánjung Waláhan*, and afterwards to retreat to *Semárang* as if beaten, in order that the commander might believe that the *Susúnan* was determined to assist the Dutch.

The captain and lieutenant of the Chinese at *Semárang* having been put in confinement by the commandant, all the Chinese at that place joined their countrymen at *Tánjung Waláhan*. The Chinese then moved to *Kárang Anyer*, where they were attacked. The Javans retreated to *Semárang* and were assisted by the Dutch. The chief, *Singseh*, in concert with *Mérta Púra*, now laid siege to *Semárang*.

The commander at *Kérta Súra* requested assistance against the Chinese at *Ambaráwa*, which was granted, with the same instruction to the chiefs as in

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1657.
A. D. 1731.
Pakubuwana 2d.

the former instances. These marched as far as *Saliatga*, where they held secret communication with the Chinese; but the chief, *Aria Pringakya*, caused ten Chinese to be put to death while both parties were about to meet privately, and sent the ten heads to *Kérta Súra*, which were delivered to the commandant. This at first exasperated the Chinese leader at *Semarang*, but he was soon pacified.

At this time the *Susúnan* discovered that one of the sons, of *Mangkúrat-Mas*, *Tépa Sána*, was carrying on an intrigue with the commandant of the fort at *Kérta Súra*, and caused him to be bow-stringed. *Wira Méja* and *Ráden Garendi*, the two sons of *Tépa Sána*, with his other relations, joined *Pangéran Wíra Meng'ala*, and quitted *Kérta Súra*: they were well received by the Chinese.

The Chinese, besides laying siege to *Semarang*, had also by this time taken and destroyed *Rémbang*. *Jawána* and *Demák* were abandoned by the Dutch troops, and a want of provisions was felt through the country.

Affairs had come to this pass, when the *Susúnan* resolved to massacre the Dutch garrison at *Kérta Súra*. The Javans were collected under the fort, as by order from the *Susúnan*, in readiness to march against the Chinese, when one of them who had entered within the walls fired a shot. The cry of *amók* was given, and many lives were lost on both sides; but the plan did not succeed, and it was not till after he was reinforced by the Chinese that he could effect his object. On the renewal of the attack, the garrison was compelled to surrender. The commanding officer and some others were barbarously murdered in cold blood; the rest of the troops, with their wives and children, made prisoners, and distributed among the Javans: the greatest part of the men being circumcised and forced to adopt the Mahometan religion.

The Dutch authorities, in endeavouring to account for this act, incline to an opinion, that the *Susúnan* was (not without an appearance of probability) immediately impelled to it by many acts of oppression and injustice exercised against his subjects, by a total disregard of all his representations for redress, by an evident intention on the part of the Dutch to become masters of the whole island, and by the harsh and uncivil conduct of the Resident towards the first men of the court, which was the more obnoxious from his being the son of a Javan woman, and for that reason, and the illegitimacy of his birth, much despised by the natives.

When

When this intelligence reached *Semarang*, the Dutch began to open their eyes. The first step that was taken was to pass a decree, absolving the *Pangéran* of *Madura* from his allegiance to the *Susunan*. This decree was formally signed by the government of *Semarang*, and accepted by the *Pangéran*, who being married to a sister of the *Susunan*, returned his wife back to her brother. No sooner had he declared himself the ally of the Dutch, than he ordered all the Chinese on the island of *Madura* to be put to death, and embarking his forces immediately, took possession of *Siddyu*, *Tuban*, *Jipang*, and *Lamung'an*. At *Grésik* about four hundred Chinese were put to death.

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1657.
A. D. 1731.
Pakubuwana 2d.

The Chinese, in the meantime, finding themselves reinforced by the Javans, spread over the whole country without encountering opposition, and laid seige at the same time to nearly all the Company's settlements along the coast, from *Tegál* to *Pasuruan*.

After many feeble and unskilful attacks on the fort of *Semarang*, and the loss of many lives, the united forces of the Javans and Chinese were compelled to raise the siege.

A negociation was now brought about by means of the *Pangéran* of *Madura*, who represented to the Dutch that the attack upon the fort, as well as the subsequent part taken by the Javans, was solely at the instigation of the minister, *Ndta Kasuma*, and that the *Susunan* himself was personally averse to these measures. The *Susunan*, according to the Dutch accounts, regretted the precipitate steps he had taken, either as beginning to fear that the Dutch might again, as in former wars, obtain the ascendancy, and make him pay dear for his temerity; or, which appeared to him most likely, apprehending that the Chinese, who, though comparatively few and unused to arms, had hitherto taken the lead in every affair of consequence, and evinced their superiority to the Javans in ability and courage, should become too powerful, and might, in concert with some discontented chiefs, think fit to depose him. From one or other, or both of these motives, the *Susunan* desired to renew his alliance with the Dutch.

The Dutch, on their part, considering the precarious state of the time and circumstances, found it advisable to enter into amicable relations, and accordingly concluded a peace, by which were ceded to them the island of *Madura*, the sea-coast, and *Surabaya*, with all the districts to the eastward, as far as *Balambang'an*, and *Rembang*, *Japara*, and *Semarang*, with all their subordinate posts.

Kerta Súra.
A. J. 1660.
A. D. 1734.

Pakubuwana 2d.

According to the Javan accounts, this treaty was concluded without the knowledge of the minister, *Náta Kasúma*, who with the Javan and Chinese forces still lay encamped not far from *Semárang*; and it was agreed upon by the *Susúnan*, at the request of the Dutch, that the Chinese should be kept in ignorance of what was passing, in order that they might be the more easily massacred by their supposed friends the Javans. *Náta Kasúma*, however, no sooner heard of the conditions on which the peace had been concluded, and of the intention to massacre the Chinese, than he took part with them, and revealed the whole plot. To preserve appearances, however, he made a sham attack on the Chinese, in which the sick alone were sacrificed. The rest moved off unmolested to the eastward, meditating vengeance against the *Susúnan*, by whom they had been thus deserted. Their principal force was now assembled in the districts of *Pdti* and *Jawána*, where they were joined by many of the chiefs who had hitherto been attached to their cause. Here they proclaimed as *Susúnan Ráden Mas Garéndi*, son of *Pangéran Tépa Sána*, who had recently been put to death by the *Susúnan*, and grandson of *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas*, who had died at Ceylon. He assumed the title of *Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas Prábu Kúning*, but is usually distinguished by the name of *Susúnan Kúning*. This prince was about ten years of age, and therefore the transactions which ensued are to be attributed to his ministers, *Mangunónang* and *Mérta Púra*, and to the Chinese chiefs, *Síngsih* and *Pánjang*.

Náta Kasúma, the minister, still feigning allegiance, returned to *Kérta Súra*; but the part he had taken being discovered, he was sent to *Semárang* on a false mission, as was customary in such cases, and there entrapped by the Dutch and conveyed to Ceylon.

The Chinese, with their emperor, now marched with great expedition to *Kérta Súra*, in order to attack the *Susúnan*, and met with but little resistance. The troops of the *Susúnan*, under the command of *Ráden Prínga Láya*, were defeated, *Kérta Súra* was surprised, and the *Susúnan* was obliged to leave his court and treasures to the enemy. His queen, sister, and children, on horseback, together with his mother, carried by two Europeans, under the conduct of two Dutch officers, through a back gate of the *dálam*, were pursued and overtaken. The *Susúnan* and the hereditary prince only were enabled to save themselves by flight.

It was not likely that an alliance between the Chinese and Javans, people so different and hostile to each other, could be of any long duration.

While

While the Chinese became relaxed in their discipline, and indulged in every species of irregularity, the fugitive emperor, being now joined by the Dutch and *Madurese*, received the submission of many of the rebel chiefs, and pardoned them; but he refused to pay attention to the offers of submission made by the Chinese. The prince of *Madúra*, at length, succeeded in making himself master of *Kérta Súra*, from whence the *Susúnan Kuning* was obliged to fly, after a reign of four months.

Kérta Sura.
A. J. 1667.
A. D. 1742.
Pakubwana 2d.

The Chinese being afterwards defeated in a pitched battle at *Asem*, retreated to *Brambánan*, and the *Susúnan* again arrived in his capital. When, however, the prince of *Madúra*, who was by no means well inclined to the *Susúnan*, found himself in possession of *Kérta Súra*, he made an attempt to raise to the throne *Pangéran Angebai*, the *Susúnan's* brother. The *Susúnan* was once more obliged to quit his capital, and it was not until after much negotiation between the Dutch and the Javans, that he was re-established. Whether this attempt on the part of the *Madurese* prince was serious, or only intended to render the sovereign more complying to the demands of his allies, is not known. The negotiation, however, as was usual in similar cases, turned out highly advantageous to the Dutch interests, a treaty being dictated by them without the walls of the palace, and before the prince was permitted to enter it.

Nov. A.D. 1742.

The Chinese, who had meanwhile remained at *Brambánan* unmolested for two whole months, were now joined by *Pdku Nagdra*, a man noted among the Javans for his eminent abilities, and distinguished afterwards for the conspicuous part he acted in what is called "the war of Java," and through his means the party were enabled still to make a stand: they were at length, however, defeated by the Dutch troops, and compelled to retreat over the southern hills. A general amnesty being proclaimed, and the Chinese having availed themselves of it, the ex-emperor at length surrendered to the Dutch at *Surabáya*, by whom he was banished to Ceylon, where he died. This event happened in the Javan year 1667, and terminated the Chinese war.

After a few months the *Susúnan*, in conformity with ancient custom, removed the seat of government from *Kérta Súra* to the village of *Solo*, about six miles distant, where a palace was built. The new capital was called *Súra Kérta*, and is the present residence of the emperors of Java.

Removal of the
seat of govern-
ment to Sura
Kerta.

On the subsequent accession of Mr. Imhoff to the post of governor-general, he was of opinion that, notwithstanding the favourable terms of the treaties granted by the *Susúnan*, sufficient atonement had not been made

made

Sura Kerta.
A. J. 1667.
A. D. 1742.

Pakubuwana 2d.

made to the Dutch nation for the outrage committed against the Christian religion, and the barbarous treatment of the garrison of *Kérta Súra*. He therefore required that the two principal ringleaders should be delivered up and punished; and to ensure compliance, measures were taken for seizing upon the *Susúnan* and his son, and bestowing the throne on the eldest son of *Pangéran Mángku Nagára*. But the *Susúnan* thought it prudent to comply, and delivered over two priests to the Dutch; and a new treaty was on this occasion concluded with the *Susúnan*.

Fresh disturbances soon succeeded. The *Pangéran* of *Madúra*, *Chákra Deníngrat*, a man of a selfish and haughty character, considered himself, in consequence of the part he had taken, so far exalted above the other chiefs, that he neglected to make his annual appearance at court. Of this the *Susúnan* complained to the Dutch, who interfered, but without effect. The *Pangéran*, who, as before stated, had taken possession of the provinces of *Sidáyu*, *Tuban*, *Jipang*, and *Lamúng'an*, now refused to restore them either to the *Susúnan* or the Dutch, to whom they had been ceded, claiming them, as well as all the plunder he had obtained at *Kérta Súra*, as conquered property. Determined to keep them by force, he engaged in his service a number of men from *Bdli*, and fortified the island *Méndri*, so as to command the harbour of *Surabáya*.

He now commenced open hostilities by attacking a Dutch vessel, and putting to death several European seamen. Two thousand *Madúrese* entered the district of *Surabáya*, burnt some villages, and laid the country waste; and five thousand *Bdlians* were posted on the frontiers of *Pamakásan*. After having been twice or thrice defeated, the *Pangéran* made a sudden attack upon *Súmenap* and *Pamakásan*, and gained a complete victory over the natives fighting under a Dutch commander, who lost six thousand men on the occasion, the chief being obliged to fly the country.

It was not long before the Dutch regained possession of *Súmenap* and *Pamakásan*, on which occasion a brother-in-law of the *Pangéran*, with two chiefs, submitted to them; but the Dutch troops were no sooner withdrawn, than those provinces again fell under the authority of the *Pangéran*, who laid them waste with fire and sword. The Dutch tried in vain to dislodge him. *Rémbang* was now besieged by an army of five thousand *Madúrese* and *Javans*. *Idsem*, *Pájang-kungung*, and all the villages as far as *Paradésa*, were in possession of the *Pangéran*, who made himself master also of the fort of *Rémbang*, and of the building-yard established there;

there; but his fortune suddenly changed. The prince was, in his turn, defeated in several engagements, and at length compelled to fly from Java; and the Dutch forces landing on *Madura*, took the capital, *Sampang*, by storm, and in a short time made themselves masters of the whole island.

Sura Kerta.
A. J. 1667.
A. D. 1742.

Pakubuwana 2d.

In this extremity, the prince of *Madura* still refused to come to terms, and went with his sons, *Sasra* and *Rana Deningrat*, to *Banjermdsin* on Borneo, where he engaged his passage on board an English ship bound to Bencoolen; to which place he had previously, on his affair taking an unfavourable turn, sent his son, *Raden Tumung'gung Wira Deningrat*, to request assistance from the English, and procure men and warlike stores. His plan, however, of proceeding to Bencoolen was frustrated; for the Sultan of *Banjermdsin*, on application from the Dutch, sent him, with his son *Sasra*, to Batavia, whence the father was banished to the Cape of Good Hope, and the son to Ceylon.

In effecting a settlement of the country, the Dutch were compelled to appoint another son of this prince, *Sura Deningrat*, to succeed as chief of *Madura*, under the name of *Sécha Deningrat*. In the year 1758, this chief was also appointed *Widana*, or chief, of several of the eastern districts.

But, however these successes on the part of the Dutch might tend to the immediate tranquillity of the country, the authority of the *Susunan* had been seriously shaken. The prince possessed neither the esteem or attachment of his subjects. To his evil star it was attributed that the empire had not only lost much of its ancient grandeur, but was brought to the brink of ruin. The chiefs no longer placed any confidence in him; they despised the man who had granted such humiliating terms to the Dutch, and who, to obtain their temporary aid, had thus sacrificed the permanent integrity of the empire: they, therefore, were inclined to make an effort to regain what had been lost.

The principal character and prime mover in this rebellion was the *Pangéran Mungkubumi*, a younger brother of the *Susunan*. During the Chinese war he had obtained considerable experience, and was distinguished for boldness and enterprize of character. On the Chinese being driven from *Kerta Sura*, he had thrown himself on the protection of the Dutch, and was now residing with his brother at *Kerta Sura*. Next to *Mangkubumi*, the most prominent character in the war of Java was *Paku Nagdra*, who was

Sura Kerta.
A. J. 1671.
A. D. 1745.

was also called *Mas Sáyed*, but perhaps better known as the grandfather of *Práng Widóno*. After the defeat of the Chinese at *Brambdnan*, this prince had also returned to court; but being coldly received, again reared the standard of revolt, and escaping into the southern mountains assumed the title of *Susúnan Adi Prakúsa*.

Mangunbhang, the minister of *Susúnan Kúning*, and *Mérta Púra*, had established themselves in the province of *Sukawáti*, refusing to come into any terms. They invited *Mangkubúmi* to come over to them, and promised their assistance in raising him to the throne. *Mangkubúmi* accepted their invitation; but finding himself deceived by them, he, by his own exertions and those of the son of *Mérta Púra*, obtained possession of that province, and established himself under the title of *Pangéran Adipáti* of *Sukawáti*. He was, however, afterwards induced to listen to terms offered him by the *Susúnan*, who again received him into favour, and conferred upon him the independent government of *Sukawáti*. But these terms were not granted by the emperor without exciting the jealousy and apprehensions of the minister *Prínga Láya*, who easily availed himself of an early opportunity, when the Governor-General, Van Imhoff, was on a visit to *Súra Kérta*, to represent the danger arising from any subject possessing so independent and extensive authority, as that recently granted by the *Susúnan* to *Mangkubúmi*.

It was accordingly determined to deprive *Mangkubúmi* of this tract of country, and the resolution was personally communicated to him in the hall of audience. The chief feigned obedience; but, in the course of the night, secretly quitted the capital, and assembling his party proceeded to *Sukawáti*, where he again reared the standard of rebellion. From the flight of this prince is dated what is usually termed the war of Java, which took place in the Javan year 1671.

The Dutch now took an active part in the war, but found that they had enemies to contend with who possessed considerable ability and enterprize, and who in the past disturbances of the country had gained much experience. *Páku Nagára* was, in the first instance, defeated, and fled for protection to *Mangkubúmi*, who received him kindly, gave him his daughter, *Rádu Bandára*, in marriage, and appointed him his *Páteh*, or minister. The united forces of these two chiefs resisted the attacks of the Dutch for about twelve months, when *Mangkubúmi* assumed the title of *Susúnan Matárem*; but a dispute arising between him and *Páku Nagára*, who demanded

demanded his own nomination as presumptive successor, *Mangkubúmi* took back his daughter and the chiefs parted in enmity.

Sura Kerta.
A. J. 1670.
A. D. 1749.

While *Mangkubúmi* lay with his forces at *Bundran*, a village on the south coast, and distant about ten miles from the present *Yúgya Kérta*, intelligence was received of the death of the *Susúnan*; and such was the extensive power of *Mangkubúmi* at the time, that the body of the deceased could not be removed to the consecrated burial place at *Megíri* in the southern hills, on account of his forces, and was in consequence interred near the tomb of *Jáka Tingker*, Sultan of *Pájang*, at *Lawian*, near *Súra kérta*, whence this prince received the appellation of *Susúnan Séda Lawigan*.

Mangkubúmi had evinced a desire to come to terms, and gave assurances to the governor of his attachment to the Dutch, but demanded that his son should be proclaimed *Pangéran Adipáti Matárem* (heir apparent); a condition to which the Dutch would not listen.

The reduced state of the *Susúnan's* authority before his death, and the distracted condition of affairs, afforded an opportunity too favourable to be overlooked by the Dutch, of at once attaining the grand object of all their political interference, the sovereignty of the country. A weak prince on his death-bed was, under existing circumstances, easily brought to any terms, in the hope of continuing even the nominal succession in his family. He was compelled, by a formal official deed, "to abdicate for himself and his heirs, the sovereignty of the country, conferring the same on the Dutch East India Company, and leaving it to them to dispose of it, in future, to any person they might think competent to govern it for the benefit of the Company and of Java." After recommending his children, and especially the heir apparent, to the protection of the governor, the unfortunate monarch expired. This singular and important deed was dated on the 11th December 1749.*

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From

* During the reign of this prince, on the 9th of September 1738, a contract was entered into between the Dutch and the Sultan of Bantam, of which the following were the chief articles.

1st. The Dutch having deemed it necessary to send a detachment to *Lampung Túláng Báwang*, in order to save that province from total ruin, the Sultan promised to cause a fort, or *páger*, to be erected at his expense, on the spot which should be deemed most eligible for that purpose, either on the *Palembang* river or any where else.

2d. That the Sultan should keep this fort in constant repair at his own expense.

Kerta Sura.
A. J. 1672.
A. D. 1749.
Pakubuana 3d.

From this deed is derived the right by which the Dutch East India Company subsequently granted in *fee* to the native princes, the administration of those provinces which still continued under native government.

On the death of this unfortunate prince, *Mangkubúmi* caused himself to be formally proclaimed *Susúnan Pakubúana Senapáti Matárem*, in the presence of a more numerous assemblage of the princes and chiefs than attended the investiture of the new *Susúnan* raised by the Dutch. He sent ambassadors to the Dutch Governor with many assurances of attachment and fidelity, requesting to be acknowledged as sovereign, and soliciting that the body of the deceased might be delivered to him, for the purpose of solemn interment.

The son of the deceased *Susúnan*, however, was preferred, and at the age of nine years was raised to the throne, under the title of *Pakubúana* the third.

The enmity of the rebellious chiefs to each other soon vented itself in open hostility, and a pitched battle ensued, in which *Mangkubúmi* was defeated and driven to the westward. Soon, however, recruiting his forces, he returned, and had two successful engagements with the Dutch, one at *Jáнар*, a village in *Báglen*, the other at *Tídar*, a hill in *Kedú*. In the battle of *Jáнар* the Javan forces allowed the brunt of the action to fall upon the Dutch, who were completely routed: of those who had escaped the sword many were drowned in an adjoining marsh, and the rest were murdered in great numbers by the country people. The affair of *Tídar* was of less importance. The forces of *Mangkubúmi* were sometimes reduced to a few hundred, and at other times amounted to as many thousands, the chiefs and people deserting him in his distress and flocking to him in his prosperity.

After

3d. That the Sultan should repay to the Dutch the expense of maintaining a small establishment, consisting of a resident, a commandant, one sergeant, two corporals, twenty-four privates, one drummer, and three artillery men.

4th. That the ground on which the fort was to be built, should be ceded to the Dutch, with an extent of one hundred roods in every direction. This ground to revert back to the Sultan, in the event of the Dutch establishment breaking up, in the same manner as had taken place in regard to *Lampung Samánka*.

6th. With a view to hold out due encouragement to the industry of the *Lampung* people, it was agreed that, previously to exporting their pepper to *Bantam*, they should state the quantity to the Company's resident, who should furnish them with a certificate, enabling them to obtain early payment, pursuant to the existing contracts.

7th. The Company's servants at *Bantam* and *Lampung Túlang Báwang*, were authorized to confiscate any quantity of pepper which was exported from the latter place, unprovided with a certificate from the resident.

After three victories obtained over the Dutch, he marched towards the northern coast, fell upon *Pakalóng'an*, and plundered the place.

A. J. 1682.
A. D. 1754.

Mangkubúmi now carried all before him, and was once at the gates of *Sólo*, which capital the Javans represent to have been saved from plunder by the superstitious veneration for the gun *nidi stómi*, which the rebels no sooner descried on the *alun-alun* than they sounded a retreat. The Dutch, in the hope of allaying his displeasure, had given the *Susúnan* the choice of his officers of state, and prohibited the resident from taking his seat on the throne with him (an indelicate assumption which had previously given the greatest disgust to the Javans); but after nine years of harassing warfare it was still found impracticable to reduce the rebellious chiefs, or to restore the country to order. The Dutch, therefore, availing themselves of the abdication in their favour executed by the deceased *Susúnan*, listened to the proposals of *Mangkubúmi*, who offered peace, on condition that one half of Java should be ceded to him. A meeting took place at *Gingánti*, a village not far distant from *Súra-kérta*, at which were present the *Susúnan*, *Mangkubúmi*, and the Governor of the North-east coast of Java, when a treaty was signed.

Division of the
empire.

A. D. 1754.

One of the conditions of this treaty was, that *Mangkubúmi* should use his utmost exertions to subdue *Páku Nagára*. In conformity with this condition he immediately proceeded against him; but *Páku Nagára* making his appearance with his whole force, obliged him to retreat and conceal himself in a cavern, while his troops, flying in every direction, allowed his camp to be burned. *Mangkubúmi*, however, soon collected his forces again. The Dutch offered a reward for the head of *Páku Nagára*, who was obliged to proceed to the eastward, being pursued and his whole force finally overthrown. He still refused to submit, and the celebrity of his name and exploits was sufficient to recruit his ranks.

In the year A. D. 1755, *Mangkubúmi* was solemnly proclaimed by the Dutch Governor, under the title of *Súltan Amangkubudna Sénupáti Ingálága Abdul Ráchman Sahédin Panatagáma Kulifatólah*.

A. D. 1755.

The united forces of the *Susúnan* and *Sultan* now resumed the attack upon *Páku Nagára*; several of his chiefs were forced to submit, and he himself, after having prolonged the war for upwards of two years, seeing no favourable chance or hope of ultimate success, at last sent his brother to the *Susúnan*, requesting that certain districts and the southern mountains

A. J. 1685.
A. D. 1758.

might be granted to him for his support, promising on that condition to lead a quiet and peaceable life for the future. In reply to this he was informed, that the partition of the lands had already taken place; that part of these lands might however be granted, but that it was first necessary he should make his appearance at court. To this he assented; and it being stipulated that the *Susúnan* should pay him the compliment of receiving him at the distance of half an hour's walk from *Sura-kérta*, he came in, and throwing himself at the feet of the *Susúnan* was kindly raised again, desired to sit on the bench, and assured that he had nothing to apprehend.

Peace was then concluded, on the conditions that *Páku Nagára*, commonly called *Mas Sáyed*, should assume the rank and title of *Pangéran Adipdti Mangku Nagára*, with an assignment of land to the extent of four thousand *cháchas*, in the districts of *Kadwang*, *Malésa*, and the southern mountains.

A. D. 1758.

Thus ended, in the year 1758, a war which had lasted twelve years, in which the finest provinces of the island were laid waste, thousands slain on both sides, and the independence of the empire finally annihilated. The expenses incurred by the Dutch on account of the war, from the year 1746 until the peace, amounted to 4,286,006. 12. 8. florins; but, in the result, they acquired, if not the acknowledged sovereignty of the whole island, at least an effectual controul over its future administration.

The *Susúnan*, on his death, was succeeded, in the Javan year 1714, by his son, the present *Susúnan*, under the title of *Susúnan Pakubudána* the fourth.

The Sultan established his capital a few miles distant from the ancient capital of *Matárem*, at *Yúgya-kérta* (*Djocjo Carta*) the present residence of his successors. He died, after a long reign, in the Javan year 1718, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, under the title of *Amangkubudna* the second. This prince was deposed by the British government in the year 1812, and succeeded by his son, *Amangkubudána* the third, who dying, was again succeeded, in 1815, by his son, a child of nine years of age, the present Sultan *Amangkubudána* the fourth.

Pangéran Prang Widóno, still residing at *Súra Kérta*, is the grandson of *Pangéran Adipdti Mángku Nagára*, and continues to enjoy the independent administration of the lands assigned to him at the settlement in 1758.

By the final settlement of the country in 1758, the Dutch reserved to themselves the direct administration of all the provinces lying on the northern

sea

sea coast, from *Chérìbon* to the eastern extremity of the island of *Madúra*; but the inland and southern provinces stretching from the highlands of *Chérìbon* to *Mdlang*, were restored to the native princes, between whom the lands were divided in nearly equal portions by *cháchas*, according to the population and the peculiar usage of the country, four thousand *cháchas* from the share of the *Susúnan* being set apart for *Mangku Nagdra*.

A. J. 1738.
A. D. 1811.

The terms on which the successors of these princes were permitted to exercise the sovereignty, suffered no material alteration until the year 1808, when Marshal Daendels officially declared that the clauses of the existing treaties, by which those princes held their territory in fee from the Dutch, were void, and that in future he should consider them as independent princes, having no other relation to the European government, than such as must of necessity exist between a weaker and stronger state in the immediate neighbourhood of each other. At this time the court of *Yúgya Kérta*, sensible of owing its establishment chiefly to the military success of its founder, and the weakness of the Dutch and the *Susúnan*, and that it never fully submitted to the terms of the treaty of 1755 (which it is even stated were imposed upon the sovereign by a false translation in the Javan language) evinced a desire of independence and an appearance of internal strength, which called for the immediate interference of the European authority. Marshal Daendels, therefore, marched to *Yúgya Kérta* with a considerable force, and a negotiation being opened, a treaty was entered into, by which the reigning sultan consented to resign the administration of the country into the hands of his son, who was appointed to exercise the same under the title of regent, and to cede certain provinces.

But the stipulations of this treaty, thus entered into, had not been carried into effect, when in the month of August 1811 the British forces arrived in Java. The sultan, it is true, had ostensibly resigned the administration to his son, but he still took his usual place on the throne, and not one of the districts ceded by treaty to the Dutch had then been actually transferred.

LINE of the MAHOMETAN SOVEREIGNS of JAVA,

Who have ruled subsequently to the Destruction of the Hindu Government of Majapáhit down to the Javan Year 1742, corresponding with the Christian Year 1815.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Began to Reign.		
A. J.	A. D.	
<i>At Demák, from A. J. 1400 to 1503.</i>		
1408	1477	Ráden Pátah Adipáti Jimbun.
1455	1519	Pangérang Sábrang Lor.
1457	1533	Súltan Bintára, or Trang'ána, often called Sultan Demák.
<i>At Pájang, from 1503 to 1540.</i>		
1503	1577	Jáka Tíngkir, Sultan Pajang.
1532	1606	Adipáti Demák.
<i>At Matárem, from 1540 to 1600.</i>		
1540	1614	Panambáhan Senapáti.
1550	1624	Súltan Séda Krápiak.
1562	1636	Ráden Ránsang, also called Súltan Agung or Súltan Kérta.
1585	1659	Mangkúrat, commonly called Séda Tegál-árum.
<i>At Kérta Súra, from 1603 to 1675.</i>		
1603	1677	Susúnan Mangkúrat the second.
1627	1701	Susúnan Mangkúrat Mas.
1630	1704	Pangéran Púgar, usually called Susúnan Pakubúana the first.
1643	1717	Susúnan Prabu Amangkúrat.
1672	1746	Susúnan Séda Langkúnan, also called Susúnan Pakubúana the second.
Susúnan Pakubúana the second removed the seat of government to Sura Kerta in 1675.		
<i>At Sura Kérta, in 1675.</i>		
Susúnan Pakubúana second (continued).		
1675	1742	Susúnan Pakubúana third, in whose reign the empire was divided into the two kingdoms of <i>Súra Kérta</i> and <i>Yúg'ya Kérta</i> .

At Súra Kérta.

Susúnan Pakúbuan
third (continued).

At Yúgya Kérta.

A. J.	A. D.	
1682	1756	Sultan Amangkubúana first.
————	————	Sultan Amangkubúana second.

At

<i>At Súra Kérta.</i>			<i>At Yúgya Kérta.</i>		
A. J.	A. D.		A. J.	A. D.	
1714	1788	Susúnan Pakubúana the fourth and pre- sent Susúnan.	—	—	Sultan Amangkubúana third.
			1741	1815	Sultan Amangkubúana fourth, and present sultan.

Sovereigns of Demák,4
of Pajang,2
of Matárem,4
of Kérta Súra,4
of Sura Kerta,4

The present Susúnan is consequently the eighteenth in succession from the first Mahometan sovereign, and not perhaps less than the fortieth from the first Hindu prince. The average reign during the Mahometan government is nineteen years. Taking the same average for the period of the Hindu government, its origin would be four hundred and eighteen years anterior to the destruction of *Majapdhít*, A. J. 1400, and may be referred to the close of the tenth century of the Javan era, or the middle of the eleventh century of the Christian era.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS,

Which have occurred in Java (from the Traditions and Records of the Javans).

- 1 Arrival of *Aji Sáka* in Java.
- 10 The date of (or probable establishment at) *Núsa Bárong*.
— *Núsa Tambini*.
— *Bawéan*.
- 33 The mountain *Múria*.
- 39 The great mountain of *Tegdi*.
- 50 The mountain *Brómo*.
— The mountain *Semíru*.
- 70 The mountain *Súmbing*.
— The mountain *Hdla Húlu*.
- 94 The mountain *Láwu*.

152 The

- 118 The date of (or probable establishment at) The mountain *Bénkok*.
 131 ----- On the southern mountains.
 152 ----- The mountain *Wilis*.
 175 ----- The mountain *Pendam*.
 193 ----- The mountain *Prawáta*.
 —----- The mountain *Arjuna*.
 195 ----- The mountain *Ingel*.
 211 Building of *Chándi Máling*.
 297 The introduction of maize or Indian corn into Java.
 308 The date of (or probable establishment at) The mountain *Merdpi*.
 343 ----- The mountain *Anyer*.
 551 Building of *Singa-sári*.
 752 Death of *Nidi Súka wáti*.
 808 Burning of the temples at *Gúnung Wédi*.
 924 Construction of buildings in the western mountains.
 It is related, that in former times the islands of Sumatra, Java, *Báli* and *Sumbáwa*, were united, and afterwards separated into nine different parts; and it is also said, that when three thousand rainy seasons have passed away, they will be reunited.
 1018 or 1188 Building of the *Chándi Séwu*, or thousand temples, at *Brambánan*.
 1055 Date of *Telága Páser* in *Banyumas*.
 1067 *Randu Kuning* in ditto.
 1114 Separation of the lands of *Palémbang* and Java.
 1124 In the island of *Báli*.
 1164 Appearance of *Pulo Mengaré* (near *Surabáya*) above the sea.
 1204 Separation of the lands of *Báli* and *Balambágan* in Java.
 1217 Date of (or probable establishment at) *Pagunúgun*.
 1218 Building of the temples at *Kdli Bening* near *Brambánan*.
 1260 Separation of the lands of *Giling Trawágan* and *Báli*.
 1273 The fall of stones from a mountain.
 1280 Separation of the island of *Sela Paráng* (also called *Lumbok* or *Sasak*) from *Sumbáwa*.
 1300 Establishment of the court of *Pajajáran*.
 — Erection of a stone temple at *Salatiga*.
 1308 Construction of the tank at *Peng'ging* near *Ambaráwa*.
 1352 Date of *Telága Mengémbel*.

1403 Establishment

- 1360 Building of the temples at *Bóro Bódo* in *Kedú*.
 1400 Destruction of *Majapáhit*.
 1403 Establishment of the court at *Demák*.
 1419 Establishment of *Gegélang*.
 1421 Establishment of *Surabáya*.
 1423 The fall of *Bányu pindah*.
 1427 The burning of *Pálok* by women.
 1432 Era of *Kanúten*.
 1433 Era of the Prince of *Páti*.
 1439 Destruction of *Pánjer* by fire.
 1440 Death of *Kayubrdlit*.
 1441 *Kajóran* surrounded.
 1443 Death of the three princes.
 1448 Conquest of *Kedtri* by *Susúnan Ingalága*.
 1449 Conquest of *Túban*.
 1450 of *Wirosári*.
 1451 of *Gegélang*.
 1452 of *Mendáng kúngan*.
 1454 The site of *Surabáya* changed.
 1455 Conquest of *Pasúruan*.
 1462 of *Panarúkan*.
 1464 Defeat of the sons of the chiefs of *Lamúng'an*, *Blitar*, and *Wirasdba*.
 1465 Conquest of *Panangúngan*.
 1466 of *Pamendáng*.
 1467 of *Sing'ga*.
 1468 of *Balambáng'an* and *Banyuwáangi*.
 1469 Conquest and burning of *Sing'ara* a dependency of *Balambáng'an*.
 1470 Conquest of *Jápan*.
 1471 Arrival of the prince of *Giri* in the district of *Kediri*.
 1494 Foundation of the gardens of *Pungkúran* at the foot of the mountains.
 1473 Destruction by fire of *Dahd*, and the disappearance of the prince called *Prawáta* at that place.
 1474 The elevation of another prince.
 1475 War of *Surowári*.
 — *Kiai Wirasóma* proceeds to *Jípang*.
 1476 The falling down of *Banyu pindah*.

- 1478 Conquest of the district of *Blóra*.
 ————— of *Baléga* in *Madúra*.
- 1499 Disappearance of the *Adipdti* of *Kediri* and his princess, after embracing the Mahometan religion.
- 1500 Conquest of *Katujan Wirasdba* and *Pranarága*.
- 1502 Swords and javelins first made use of.
- 1503 The establishment of the court at *Pájang*.
- 1506 Occurrence of a great earthquake.
- 1509 First destruction of *Pájang*.
- 1510 Destruction of *Demák*, when the chiefs and people betook themselves to their vessels, and put to sea.
- 1512 *Dahd* conquered by *Senapdti*.
- 1513 The people of *Jipáng* carried into captivity after the battle of *Kaliddung*; actions in *Pasúruan* and *Pranardga*.
- 1515 Construction of *Kótah Batu Púteh* (or White-walled Castle) at *Matdrem*.
- 1517 Battles of *Jatasdri*, &c. fought by *Senapdti*.
- 1521 Death of *Panambáhan Senapdti*, at *Jenar (Matárem)*.
 — The palace at *Kérta* being burnt, the seat of government is removed to *Púra*.
 The *Panambdhan* of *Chérison* comes to *Matdrem*.
- 1522 The *Adipdti* of *Pugar*, son of the *Senapdti*, removed to *Demák*, where he ascended the throne. After remaining there a year, there happened an eclipse of the sun.
- 1525 Sultan *Krápeak* surrounds and attacks *Demák*.
 — While the war was carrying on at *Grésik*, Sultan *Krápeak* died at *Matdrem*.
- 1526 Battle of *Kaliránan*.
- 1532 Death of *Adipdti Mértá Láyá*.
- 1536 The people of *Matdrem* attack *Málang*, under Sultan *Kérta*.
- 1540 The election of *Panambdhan Senapdti* at *Matdrem* as Sultan.
- 1541 The age of *Sínga Pádu*.
- 1545 The Madurese war.
- 1547 A great sickness at *Matdrem*, and the erection of the throne of *Matárem*.
- 1552 The war of *Pdti*, and the erection of the *Matárem* tower.
- 1553 The first Batavian war.

1555 The

- 1555 The measuring of time, and the second Batavian war.
- 1560 The people of the eastern districts assembled at *Matárem* to perform required services.
- 1561 Conquest of *Balambárgan*, and submission of *Ráden Kámbar*.
- 1562 The Sultan removes to *Tumbáyat*, and a great granary of corn is destroyed by fire at *Gáding*.
- 1564 The *Chéríbon* war, and the first appearance of the *Prin'gi* people (Europeans) at the court of *Matárem*.
- 1565 The anger of the prince towards the minister of *Palémbang*, and the appearance of the *Bánjar* (Masin) people at the court of *Matárem*.
- 1566 The second great sickness appears at *Matárem*, and the construction of the large gun, called *Kiat Gúntur Agni*. An artificial lake made at *Pléret*.
- 1568 Death of Sultan *Kérta*, and succession of his son.
- 1569 The march of the *Matárem* people to *Báli* and *Balambárgan*, and the submission of those people.
- 1571 The construction of the mosque, and the marriage of the Sultan with the princess *Kránon*. The *Kálang* move to the east of the *Sólo* river.
- 1572 The establishment of the court at *Pléret*, and the *Susínan's* desire for maidens. The chiefs of all ranks, the soldiers, the natives of the coast, and the inhabitants of the country, were each ordered to marry two wives.
- 1573 The appearance of the *Chéríbon* minister with a present of an elephant; also that of the minister of *Jámbi* (on Sumatra), bringing accounts of the death of the Sultan. The first embassy from the Hollanders arrived at *Matárem*, bringing a present of four pieces of artillery.
- 1574 The second embassy from the Hollanders, with various presents.
- 1575 Great inundation at *Matárem*, and the appearance of a comet.
- 1576 The subjection of the *Sukaddna* people (on Borneo).
- 1577 The subjection of the *Siam* people, and a present from the Company (the Dutch) of a horse of large size.
- 1579 The marriage of the *Pangéran Adipáti* with the daughter of *Mángum Jáya*.
- 1580 The *Rámpok* of an elephant.

- 1581 Death of *Pangéran Purbáya*.
- 1582 The introduction of copper *pichis* (a small coin).
- 1584 Death of *Ráden Tápa Sána*.
- 1585 Death of the *Chéribon* prince in *Matárem*, and the murder of *Mérta Náta*.
- 1586 The appearance of a comet.
- 1587 The banishment of the *Pangéran Adipáti* to *Lipúra*, to convert himself and do penance.
- 1588 Death of the *Rátu*.
- 1592 Order of the *Susúnan* to *Aria Purbáya* to kill *Wíra Mang'gala*.
 — Explosion of the powder magazine, by which the sentries were killed in a shocking manner.
 — The period when Europeans came to *Matárem* with a present of two horses.
- 1594 The *Susúnan's* desire for maidens.
 — An uncommon eruption from a volcano, throwing out a great quantity of fire with sand and stones.
- 1595 The arrival of the *Búgis* people at *Demóng* and the march of the *Matárem* forces joined with those of *Manchanagara* and the sea-coast.
- 1596 The return of them, with the separation of *Madura*, *Sumenap*, and *Grésik* from the *Matárem* obedience. They join the rebel *Truna Jaya*.
- 1600 They join together and attack *Matárem* and destroy it, the *Susúnan* leaving the court with the *Rátu* and family, after having burnt the same; death of the *Susúnan* at *Tegál Wángi*, and election of his son *Mangkúrat*.
- 1601 *Mangkúrat* marches over *Japára* to *Kediri*, to exterminate the rebel *Truna Jáya*, with the assistance of the Company.
- 1602 *Kediri* taken and *Truna Jáya* surrenders.
- 1603 *Truna Jáya* killed. The *Susúnan* goes to *Pájang* and establishes his court at *Kerta Sura*. *Pangéran Pugar* rebels against him, but is defeated and flies to *Baglen*.
- 1604 Insurrection of the rebel *Raju Námrúd* at *Salingo*, and the destruction of the *kráton* by fire. The subjection of *Pangéran Pugar* to the *Susúnan*.
- 1605 The arrival of ambassadors from *Johór* and *Palémbang* at *Kérta Súra* with a present of an elephant.

1606 Marriage

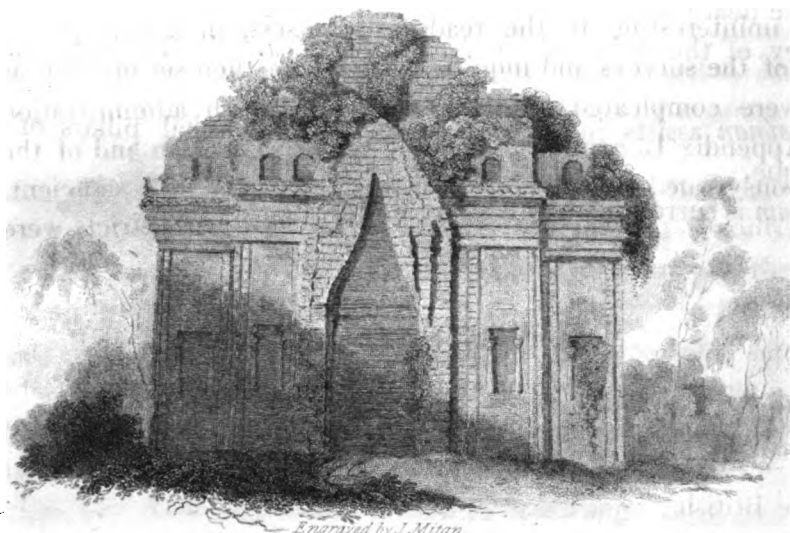
- 1606 Marriage of the *Susúnan* with a princess of *Gíri*.
- 1607 Age of *Wána Kasúmu*.
- 1608 Circumcision of the *Pangéran Adipati*, and preparations made for a great chase at *Kérta Súra*.
- 1609 Death of Captain Tak and other Europeans, and the rebellion of the eastern people, who join *Surapáti*. Several personal combats on the *Paseban* to divert the *Susúnan*.
- 1612 The deplorable state of the court of *Kérta Súra*.
- 1613 Fire in the mosque at *Kérta Súra*.
- 1614 Excursion of the *Susúnan* to *Manchíngan*.
- 1619 March of the *Balambángan* people coming from the south across *Kedíri*, where they assassinate men and women.
- 1620 The *Balambángan* people march to *Pasúruan*, but are attacked at *Pachatan* and repulsed, with a loss of one thousand men.
- The court at *Kérta Súra* surrounded with a wall of stone.
- 1621 The conquest of *Pranarága*.
- 1622 Death of *Ráden Súkra* and the illness of the *Susúnan*.
- 1623 *Kamagetan* attacked by the people of *Báli*.
- 1624 Personal combat between the Javans *Téka* and *Jandla*, who were both killed.
- 1625 March of the *Susúnan* to *Matárem*, and embassy sent by the *Susúnan* to *Mecca*, in order to obtain the rank of *Húji*.
- 1626 Death of *Susúnan Mangkúrat*.
- 1628 His son succeeds, and *Ráden Súria Kasúma* usurps the rank and title. The latter is defeated by the people of *Kérta Súra* and taken prisoner. *Pangéran Púgar* is arrested, and afterwards released. Being offended he proceeds to *Semárang*.
- 1630 The people of the western sea-coast conquer *Kérta Súra* and expel the *Susúnan* from his *dálam*, who goes to the east, where he joins *Surapáti* with a thousand followers.
- 1630 Arrival of the Europeans at *Kérta Súra*, who upon finding it deserted, appointed *Pangéran Púgar* as *Susúnan*.
- 1631 The court of the exiled *Susúnan* held at *Kedíri*.
- 1633 *Pangéran Purbáya* marches against the exiled *Susúnan* and conquers him. *Surapáti* is killed. He marches with the Admiral towards *Pasúruan*, where he is again victorious. The exiled *Susúnan* delivers himself up to the Admiral, who sends him to *Surabáya*, from whence

whence he is sent with his *Rátu* and minister, *Jaeng Rána*, to Batavia.

- 1634 Appointment of *Jáya Puspita* as *Adipáti* of *Surabáya*.
- 1635 Appointment of *Tumúng'gung Chdkra Jáya* as minister, who is sent to Batavia in the following year.
- 1637 Journey of the *Susúnan* to *Matdrem*.
- 1641 Journey of the *Susúnan* to *Gáding*.
- 1642 First expedition of the Commodore to *Surabáya*. Conquest of *Surabáya*, in which the Admiral, Van der Lee, is killed. Appointment of Brinkman as Admiral.
- 1643 Death of the *Susúnan Pakubuána* the first, and the succession of his eldest son.
- 1644 Rebellion of *Pangéran Blitar* in *Matdrem*, and the expedition of Admiral Brinkman against him, wherein the Admiral gained a complete victory.
- 1645 Flight of *Pangéran Blitar* to *Kamagétan*. His death, and the transport of his body to *Kérta Súra*.
- 1648 Arrest of *Pangéran Purbáya Aria*, *Dípa Nagdra*, and *Surapáti*, who were all sent to Batavia, from whence *Pangéran Aria* was afterwards recalled.
- 1651 Embassy of *Tumúng'gung Níti Nágara* to Batavia, and the death of *Pangéran Purbáya*.
- 1652 Journey of the *Kidi Adipáti* to *Semárang*, to pay the debt of the *Susúnan* to the Company.
- 1653 Arrest of *Pangéran Aria Mángku Nagdra*, and his being delivered up to the Company.
- 1655 Death of *Pangéran Mángkubúmi*, and the arrival of the Commodore at *Kérta Súra*.
- 1656 The *Kiái Adipáti* dispatched to *Semárang*.
- 1657 An eruption from a volcanic mountain which emitted flame for three days.
- 1658 The *Kidi Adipáti* sent to *Semárang*, where he is arrested in the Dutch fort. Arrival of the Commodore at *Kérta Súra*.
- 1659 *Raden Adipáti Nata Kasúma* sent to Batavia.
- 1662 The *Raden Adipáti* sent to Batavia, and arrival of the Commodore at *Kérta Súra*.
- 1664 Journey of the *Susúnan* to *Matdrem*.

1667 Conquest

- 1667 Conquest of *Kérta Súra*.
1668 Conquest of *Prándu Láwang*.
1670 Removal of the court of *Súra Kérta* to *Sólo*, which place is since called *Súra Kérta Diníngrat*.
1671 Arrival of General Imhoff at *Súra Kérta*.
1675 Death of *Susúnan Pakubúana* the second, and the time when *Pangéran Aria Mangkubúmi* proclaimed himself *Susúnan*.
1676 Battle of *Mangkubúmi* at *Jenar*. Conquest of *Pakálongan* by him.
1682 Interview between the *Susúnan* and *Pangéran Mangkubúmi*. Peace established. The lands divided, and the *Pangéran* made Sultan of *Yúgya-Kérta Adiníngrat*.
1685 Rebellion of *Pangéran Aria Mátku Nagára* at *Súra Kérta*. The *Susúnan* occupies his new palace.
1686 Arrival of *Pangéran Juru* at *Súra Kérta*, and flight of *Pangéran Anom*.
1688 Dissolution of the marriage of the *Susúnan* with the *Rátu* of *Madura*, and the death of *Rátu Madúra Rétna* and *Ráden Radméja*. The journey of the *Rátu* of *Madúra* to *Madúra*. *Ráden Kúlon* made *Rátu*.
1690 The *Susúnan* assists in the erection of the triumphal pillars of the mosque.
1692 The *dálam* is surrounded by a stone wall.
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Engraved by J. Mitton.

Temple near Tula, Mex. With pier.
1847.

A C C O U N T
OF
THE SEVERAL PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS
OF
J A V A A N D M A D U R A .

IN several parts of this work, and in particular when treating of agriculture and revenue, reference has been made to the changes introduced by the British Government in the internal management of the country, and to the information of a statistical nature which was collected with regard to its resources.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to possess, in a compressed form, the result of the surveys and inquiries which were then set on foot, as far as the same were completed at the close of the British administration on Java. The Appendix L. contains a copy of the proclamation and of the general instructions issued by the Government; the latter will sufficiently explain the principle on which the tables for the Eastern Districts were compiled.

BANTAM.

Bantam, once rich in its pepper plantations and the emporium of the Archipelago, had, in consequence of the restrictions of the Dutch company and the vicinity of Batavia, lost all its trade and importance, long before the arrival of the British. Bantam.

The succession of the throne of Bantam was generally disposed of by the influence of the Dutch government: but the administration of the country and the collection of the port duties were till very lately entirely entrusted to him. This European influence, though strongly resisted in the first instance, had been long acquiesced in, till an attempt of the Dutch government, in the year 1808, to draw additional benefit from this province, gave occasion to an insurrection. The successive measures of introducing the cultivation of coffee into that part of the island, of opening the communication by means

of new roads, and of constructing a new harbour, first at *Mew Bay*, and afterwards at *Merak Bay*, imposed new and unusual burthens on the people; and so many deserted from the public works, that an order was issued to the resident, requiring him to inform the Sultan that his first minister should be held responsible for the due execution of the public task assigned to the Sultan's subjects. The desertion still continuing, an order still more peremptory was issued to the resident, requiring him to call upon the Sultan to deliver up his first minister immediately. In carrying these orders into execution, the resident having imprudently risked his person, was murdered. This fatal accident was the occasion of sending a considerable military force to Bantam, by which an immediate and thorough change in the native government was effected. The reigning Sultan was removed from the throne and banished to Amboina, and a relative was raised to the sovereign power.

This prince was placed under regulations, dictated by the Dutch; for so fallen had the sovereigns of this once flourishing and powerful kingdom now become, that the form and solemnity of a treaty was not deemed necessary. The Sultan ceded part of his territories to the westward, adjacent to the environs of Batavia, the bad administration of which had frequently given occasion to disturbances in the Batavian districts. The new Sultan was allowed to administer the rest of his dominions, under the superior rule of the Dutch government.

The public works to be carried on in Bantam, and the unusual burthens they imposed on the people, continued however to excite, from time to time, disturbances and insurrections. On one occasion a detachment, consisting of a lieutenant and eighteen dragoons, were surprised and murdered by the inhabitants. Several native *Pangérans* and chiefs fell victims to the same spirit of discontent and revenge, and another change in the person of the Sultan was thought advisable; the new Sultan was in consequence allured on board a vessel, and conveyed to Batavia, and in his place, another chief was installed Sultan of the high lands of Bantam, the Dutch reserving to themselves the direct administration of the low lands.

The country, however, remaining still in a disturbed state, the *Pangéran Akmet* united under his banner the discontented people of all descriptions, in a more regular opposition to the European authority. From this time an extraordinary military force was constantly kept in Bantam: all attempts, however, to arrest the person of *Achmet* failed. His influence increased so much,

much, that proposals were made to him of a cession of part of the country : these, however, not being listened to, it was determined to abandon the interior to his depredations, until the inhabitants themselves, wearied of his arbitrary proceedings, might seek refuge with the European government.

The Dutch force being withdrawn from Bantam, *Akmet* availed himself of the presence of the British cruisers, during the blockade in 1811, to strengthen his influence by an intercourse with them, which he easily effected, by furnishing them with supplies plundered by him from the inhabitants. By the cruisers he was considered as an unfortunate prince, maintaining his independence against the Dutch ; and when the British troops landed, the Sultan was his prisoner, and all Bantam under his controul.

At the conquest of Java by the British forces, the extensive tracts of this fertile province were thus in the hands of a lawless rebel, the inhabitants were in a state of revolt, and universal anarchy and distrust had prevailed for several years. All idea of raising a revenue on account of government had been abandoned ; and the general settlement of the country under European controul, was the most that could be hoped for.

In the year 1813, the Sultan voluntarily resigned the administration of the country into the hands of the British government, in consideration of an annual pension of ten thousand Spanish dollars. With the detailed system of land revenue introduced into this province, an accurate survey was made of all the northern divisions ; and a settlement having been made with each individual cultivator, the extent of population stated in the annexed table, as far as these districts are concerned, may be considered as in general correct. The population of the southern districts is estimated ; and it may be observed, that the total population rather exceeds than falls short of what is stated.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the POPULATION of BANTAM.

	Number of Principal Villages.	Number of Houses.	Householders.		Married Women.	Children.		Total Population in each District.	Number of Buffaloes.	Ploughs.	Settlement, 1815.			Computed Total Population.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.				Separate Leases granted for 1815.	Quantity of Land.	Changkals	
Tenára	9	1277	1221	226	983	1017	642	4089	306	364	573	1363	93	5452
Pontang	23	3620	2618	1030	2594	2766	2326	11334	980	1635	1170	2334	402	14112
Ragas	11	980	842	130	758	754	750	3235	764	610	490	848	398	3835
Tambakbaya ..	24	1281	869	392	791	752	669	3473	796	758	939	1593	134	4073
Panénan	25	1248	822	427	788	1089	921	4047	667	578	598	938	442	4547
Charoas	37	1639	1323	497	1150	1294	984	5248	709	648	697	1206	198	6200
Kalodran	14	1506	1129	352	1130	1123	918	4652	828	883	800	1521	278	5200
Chepété	14	1119	916	200	886	643	558	3203	519	487	826	1194	3	3400
Bántam	12	1818	1786	409	1677	614	749	5235	306	231	237	361	526	5699
Chebáning	8	1073	842	230	839	788	579	3278	598	807	353	516	451	3578
Sirang or Siram	42	5396	4399	980	4349	4826	4139	18693	2303	2787	2764	3108	484	19793
Pakam	16	1062	937	108	930	598	449	3022	457	399	741	1094	2	3321
Baros	51	2310	2888	384	2795	1825	1266	9158	1851	2033	2334	2723	146	9536
Cheomas	41	2690	2266	414	2267	902	723	6572	522	1872	2755	3640	167	6972
Sardang	26	2700	1990	731	1846	2155	1991	8713	944	804	1247	1699	168	8914
Jawána	5	1179	908	271	883	1066	952	4080	555	515	673	959	464	4390
Taraté	15	1842	1425	436	1357	1312	1102	5632	516	485	514	858	269	6400
Chelegon	34	4767	3825	1010	3685	3512	3212	15244	2531	2335	1321	2724	403	15744
Bujenagára ..	12	2693	2025	461	1964	2198	2096	8744	1009	1229	817	1710	30	9034
Anyer	41	4765	4710	490	4746	4346	3660	17952	2375	1695	4341	2437	180	18151

Charita	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4143	—	—	—	880	359	389	4143
Chérighin ..	32	2667	2472	193	2403	1882	1454	8404	2105	1140	3846	1730	199	15384			
Panimbang ..	11	443	405	38	399	306	207	1858	53	—	—	—	—	1957			
Minés	15	563	544	29	525	379	289	1756	382	386	673	284	358	1906			
Kanánga	24	668	591	25	575	305	248	1744	419	373	808	291	195	1890			
Chemánok.....	32	1558	1389	148	1409	888	802	4636	1178	1060	1406	1468	33	5237			
Kadulósong ..	26	596	596	74	596	290	107	1663	941	772	2055	2241	67	4320			
Chekek	20	993	767	230	739	492	482	2710	598	551	710	756	311	2841			
Pandéglang ..	20	1020	794	234	780	611	489	2908	625	622	932	805	138	3329			
Chadasári	39	2347	2227	321	2165	1576	1331	7620	1323	1233	2039	1247	75	8154			
Pamaryan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2174	—	508	543	449	2174			
Underándi ..	11	656	570	88	537	423	399	2017	499	459	426	360	178	2217			
Chikándi	11	517	463	70	433	360	329	1655	374	324	332	598	271	1763			
Kolet	18	624	586	128	569	359	341	1983	356	285	634	692	220	2535			
Chrangasa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1025	601	382	2403			
Konchang	16	1017	910	109	853	470	400	2742	626	555	980	792	48	3110			
	738	58631	50055	10865	48401	40921	45624	193946	31289	28915	41444	42122	54	221714			

ESTIMATED POPULATION of the SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

Parunkujang	1800
Binwangan	2200
Parayan	1140
Somang	1305
Sajira	1745
Kosik	1700
	9890
Total Population ..	231604

BATAVIA.

Of the splendour and magnificence which procured for this capital the title of the Queen of the East, little is now to be found. Streets have been pulled down, canals half filled up, forts demolished, and palaces levelled with the dust. The stad-house, where the supreme court of justice and magistracy still assemble, remains; merchants transact their business in the town during the day, and its warehouses still contain the richest productions of the island, but few Europeans of respectability sleep within its limits.

The following table comprizes all fixed residents within the city and its immediate suburbs, to the distance of about two miles. The municipal regulations of this part of the island having been continued in force, and the execution of them, for the most part, delegated to Dutch authorities, it is to be apprehended that the return of the population now given may be found deficient in accuracy. A poll tax being levied on the Chinese, and other town duties rendering it the interest of the parties to withhold information as to their exact numbers, it is also probable that the total amount considerably exceeds that now given: certainly it does not fall short of it.

ACCOUNT of the POPULATION of the City of BATAVIA and its SUBURBS.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Europeans	367	176	543
Descendants of Europeans born in the Colony	706	779	1,485
Arabs	197	121	318
Moormen	71	48	119
Maláyus	1,756	1,399	3,155
Javans	1,782	1,549	3,331
Búgis	1,032	831	1,863
Makásars	1,148	881	2,029
Bálians	4,063	3,657	7,720
Sumbáwas.	141	91	232
Mandharese	112	111	223
Ambonese and Bandas	57	25	82
Timorese and Butanese	16	8	24
Pernákans or half-cast Chinese	357	248	605
Chinese	6,976	4,273	11,249
Slaves	7,001	7,238	14,239
GRAND TOTAL			47,217

ENVIRONS OF BATAVIA.

The lands comprehended under the denomination of the Batavian environs (*Ommelanden*), originally formed the principal part of the *Jakátra* dominions. The native chiefs were early deprived of the administration by the cautious policy of the Dutch, and the lands subsequently sold in property to Europeans and others. According to an official valuation in 1813, the amount of property in houses and lands, belonging to individuals, in the city of Batavia and its environs, including the private estates near *Buitenzorg*, exceeded eleven millions of rix-dollars silver, and the taxes were levied on that estimate. Various systems of government had been attempted in this district before the arrival of the British in 1811, but so inefficacious were they, that it was considered unsafe for Europeans to travel without arms. As a measure of police, a portion of this division, formerly comprized within the *Ommelanden*, was recently annexed to the regency of *Buitenzorg*, and formed into a separate administration. For the population of these two divisions, as they now stand, see General Table, Vol. I, page 62, Table II.

Environs of
Batavia.

BATAVIAN or PRIANGEN REGENCIES.

Each of these regencies was administered by a native chief, immediately dependant on government, and without any power beyond his district. The chiefs, however, were mostly allied by frequent intermarriages, and traced their descent from different chieftains of the ancient empire of *Pajajáran*. Separated, on the one hand, from the dominions of the *Susúnan* and Sultan by the country of Chéríbon, and on the other from Bantam by the Batavian environs, their power never became formidable to the European government. The coffee monopoly in the Western Districts having been maintained on its former principle during the period of the British administration, the inhabitants of these districts were precluded from feeling the effects of the system introduced into the more eastern districts; but as it was in contemplation, eventually, to render the change general throughout the island, preparatory measures were taken, and a survey of these districts being made, the annexed statistical table was framed. The produce stated in the table is estimated according to the native returns; these districts likewise furnish an annual quantity of about seventy-five thousand hundred-weight of coffee for the European market.

Batavian or
Priangen Re-
gencies.

GENERAL ACCOUNT *of the* POPULATION *and* CULTIVATION *of*

Names of the Regencies and Divisions.	Number of Villages.	Cultivators.				Not Cultivators.				General Population.	Buffaloes.	Cows.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
Chianjur	522	6138	6196	7158	8154	1504	1543	2226	2315	35234	3493	—
Bandung	721	10804	10814	10869	11176	2597	2615	3537	3710	56122	10897	1043
Sumedang	650	8573	8664	7987	8932	97	104	97	140	34594	10086	538
Limbang'an	168	2163	982	2812	2916	571	588	595	647	12270	2966	439
Sukapura	456	8500	8082	4995	6026	458	380	216	473	29130	3783	48
Kráwang	94	4240	4340	1780	1680	300	270	320	220	13150	6073	—
Chasem and Pamanúkan ..	124	5394	6000	3651	2985	150	175	120	160	18475	3613	36
Kandangaúr and Indramáyu	59	4885	5155	3710	2575	500	470	360	300	17955	2606	60
Gunung Párang	590	3569	3600	2547	2664	1053	1203	918	849	16403	2289	233
Chipútri	24	291	289	401	383	93	95	101	98	1751	452	—
Chikálong	50	800	856	526	625	210	244	219	280	3760	620	—
Ujung Brum	61	751	746	960	781	233	240	310	239	4260	793	557
TOTALS	3515	56108	56724	47396	48897	7766	7927	9019	9431	243268	47776	2954

the PRIANGEN REGENCIES, including KRAWANG and INDRAMAYU.

Horses.	Ploughs.	Sawahs.			Tipar or Tegal			Coffee Ground.	Maize in Chains.	Teak Forests.	Total of land in Cultivation.	Total Produce.		Value of Total Produce.		Cocoa-nut Trees.
		First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.					Pari.	Maize.	Pari.	Maize.	
		Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.					Tjains.	Tjains.	Sh. Dols.	Sh. Dol.	
717	2011	1006	3608	565	59	1181	1	15757	92	—	22242	22898	—	68596	—	19256
932	6277	370	1818	956	512	448	90	24371	—	—	31571	26083	—	78249	—	12616
1176	6738	338	3478	1971	292	210	122	10397	—	88	16897	32718	—	98154	—	9000
486	973	244	295	245	95	75	68	13789	—	—	14821	6152	—	21258	—	6410
953	1101	194	625	214	197	549	529	663	701	20	3718	5020	—	14819	1401	7446
565	—	1761	6083	1043	537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4260
467	—	3428	334	6237	25	—	40032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2596
153	—	482	381	537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7486
269	1942	486	474	523	16	347	—	—	—	—	—	11183	—	33549	—	2662
84	290	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1265	—	3795	—	170
132	279	83	67	9	33	59	—	—	—	—	—	1804	—	5412	—	1204
179	113	75	73	79	28	13	—	—	—	—	—	809	—	2427	—	44
6113	17724	8685	17636	12375	1794	2882	40842	64977	793	108	80249	107932	—	326259	1401	67847

CHERIBON.

Chérìbon.

Chérìbon fell under the European influence in the year 1666, and has now been subject to it one hundred and fifty years. It was among the first cessions made to the Dutch by the princes of *Maldrem*.

This province had, like Bantam, been in a state of continued insurrection for many years preceding the arrival of the English. The importance of the town of *Chérìbon* has considerably declined, partly in consequence of these commotions, and partly of epidemic fevers which prevailed some years ago.

The extensive and fertile province of *Chérìbon* did not, under the administration of the Dutch Company, yield those profits which were expected from its great natural resources; especially of indigo, coffee, and teak timber. The Sultans of *Chérìbon*, descended from one of the founders of the Mahometan religion on Java, and on that account objects of religious veneration among the more orthodox Mahometans, were always left in the entire management of the native administration. The coffee and other produce exacted from the people, was delivered by the Sultan, and paid for to him. Under this system, the residents of *Chérìbon* enjoyed an annual income of from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars (£23,000), while the Sultans were every year more and more impoverished. At length an insurrection broke out in the year 1800, the ostensible reason of which was the unjust removal of Sultan *Kanóman*, who had been banished by the Dutch to Amboina, and the real cause probably the great oppression of the common inhabitants, occasioned by the distress of the Sultans, and the indiscriminate admission of too many Chinese in the interior of the country. The reinstallation of Sultan *Kanóman*, in 1808, by Marshal Daendels, did not appease the minds of the people; and the unwillingness or inability of that prince to restore the public tranquillity, led to an entirely new organization of the country.

When the island was conquered by the British troops, the rebel, *Bágu Rángen*, still maintained himself in the eastern parts of *Kráwang*, in perfect defiance of the power of government, sternly rejecting the offers of pardon and oblivion which were on that occasion offered to him, and eluding or defeating all attempts to destroy or ensnare him. Such was the veneration in which this man was regarded by the people of these districts, and such the dread in which he was held by the native chiefs (through whose means
alone

alone his apprehension was to be accomplished), that he remained in perfect quiet and security, maintained a correspondence with the disaffected throughout the province, secured his regular supplies of ammunition and provisions from all parts, and even from the town of *Chéribon*, and tranquilly prepared for the ensuing rainy season to appear again in arms and ravage the country.

In a few months after the establishment of a British resident in the district, the person of *Bágus Rángen* was secured, and the country reduced to a perfect state of tranquillity, in which it remained during the whole period of the British administration.

The following extracts from the report of the gentleman* intrusted with the introduction of the land revenue system into Chéribon, may serve to illustrate the state of this province.

“ There is perhaps, with the exception of the environs of Batavia and Bantam, no part of the island of Java which has so severely felt the bad effects of mismanagement as the district of *Chéribon*. These effects are visible in the character of the people, who even among the Javans are remarkable for a careless indifference to the pursuit of gain, for indolence, for want of energy, and for a credulity and ignorance, rendering them perpetually a prey to delusion. Within the last forty years, in particular, a series of mismanagement and oppression is said to have wrought a most unfavourable change in the character of the people, to have destroyed the habits of industry, and consequently to have changed even the aspect of the country, so that it is no longer to be recognized as the fruitful district which it is once represented to have been. Within the last seven years, famine, mortality, and civil commotion, have contributed to aggravate the evils of mismanagement, and in one or other form have desolated some of the finest parts of the district.

“ The history of the civil commotions alluded to afford a striking illustration of the character of the inhabitants. It certainly gives no countenance to the representation of those observers who ascribe to the Javans in general a character of the most invincible apathy, stupidity, and indolence, as if these qualities had been irrevocably engrafted upon their very natures. A better knowledge of their real character enables us to draw very different inferences, and to ascribe to them a much larger

2 K 2

“ share

* Mr. Craufurd.

“ share of sensibility, than could from reasoning be expected to result from
 “ the apparently overwhelming causes which contributed to degrade their
 “ faculties and blunt their energies and exertions.

“ It is an instructive fact, highly worthy of remark, that the successive
 “ commotions and insurrections which have for many years disturbed the
 “ peace of *Chéribon*, have uniformly had their origin in the Javan districts,
 “ where the rights of private property in the soil were almost entirely over-
 “ looked, that they have only occasionally extended from the Javan to the
 “ *Súnda* districts, and have never reached the *Priang'en* lands, where
 “ property in the soil is fully acknowledged and respected.

“ The taxes which fell upon agriculture were so various, and at the same
 “ time assumed such a variety of shapes, that it is impracticable to state in
 “ a word the actual portion which, by law or custom, fell to the share
 “ of the sovereign.

“ The most material, however, are comprehended in the following cata-
 “ logue, to which are added others falling equally upon agricultural industry,
 “ though not constituting a direct source of revenue to government.

“ 1. The contingent, called in the language of the country *gántang*.
 “ This is usually estimated at fifteen parts in one hundred of the rice crop;
 “ but it was, in truth, arbitrarily assessed, according to a rough conjecture
 “ of the capability of the country. In such of the *Priang'en* lands as
 “ continued to be directly administered by their own native chiefs, the
 “ amount paid to the latter was determined with some accuracy to be one
 “ tenth of the gross produce, embracing, as in the first case, the rice crop
 “ only.

“ 2. A poll tax, or rather a tax on families, called by the natives of this
 “ part of the country *pagaldintang*. Part was levied on account of govern-
 “ ment, and part on account of the chiefs.

“ 3. Market duties or tolls. These were literally levied on every article
 “ vended in the markets, embracing as well the whole produce of their
 “ agriculture, as that of their petty arts and manufactures.

“ 4. A tax on the slaughter of buffaloes, necessarily affecting the price
 “ of food, and discouraging the rearing of an animal indispensable to a
 “ successful prosecution of the labours of agriculture.

“ 5. The charge of lodging and feeding travellers, and transporting
 “ troops, baggage, and stores of all descriptions. This is termed in the
 “ native language *súguh*, or the rites of hospitality.

“ 6. The

“ 6. The obligation to construct and repair bridges, roads, and public buildings, throughout the country.

“ 7. The obligation to cultivate and deliver, at inadequate rates, certain foreign productions, which the actual condition of the country, the habits of the people, and still less their interests, could never have prompted them to undertake, if permitted freely to pursue their own interest. Coffee was the chief of these products.

“ 8. In speaking of the taxes which fell upon the husbandman and the land, the *zakat* must not be forgotten. This is nominally a tithe, or tenth. The payment is indeed optional, but from religious motives seldom withheld. Every tenth sheaf of the rice crop is allotted to religious purposes, but every man measures its size according to his own piety. Its amount was of course very variable, but almost always materially smaller, and generally indeed not half the size, of the ordinary sheaf. This practice gives rise to a well-known distinction between the ordinary sheaf and that allotted for the clergy when the grain is brought to market.”

The table annexed was framed on the introduction of the detailed system ; but it not being practicable, on account of the extent of the province, for the European officer to visit every part of the district, many of the particulars are stated upon estimate ; particularly the quantity of cultivated land and amount of produce, which, it is to be apprehended, are rather over-rated. The return, however, of the population may be considered more accurate.

GENERAL

GENERAL ACCOUNT *of the* CULTIVATION

Divisions.	Sawah.			Value of Sawah.		
	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.
	Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Bengawan	820	1119	2587	87565	89529	138012
Cheribon	78	319	1318	8345	25544	70327
Chiamis	231	—	352	24658	—	18815
Chikaso	182	409	873	19435	32768	46607
Lingajati	431	315	429	46012	25242	22884
Gebang	70	140	567	7479	11216	30288
Losari	3	8	600	320	713	32024
Kuningan	91	247	801	9718	19765	42768
Telaga	101	195	338	10833	15645	18066
Sindangkasi	294	361	459	31440	28926	24521
Raja Galu	289	377	591	30921	30211	31534
Panjalu	24	84	265	2663	6754	14181
Forest Districts	156	500	831	16646	40072	44320
TOTAL.....	2775	4079	10019	296040	326388	534353

	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Total Number of Buffaloes.	Total Number of Horses.	Total Number of Ploughs.
Total Population	216001	105421	110550	132215	83889	42866	6623
							17366

and POPULATION of CHERIBON, 1815.

Total Sawah in Cultivation.	Total Value of Sawah.	Tegal.			Value of Tegal.			Total Quantity of Tegal.	Total Value of Tegal.	Total Sawah and Tegal in Cultivation.	Total Value of the Crop.
		First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.				
Jungs.	Rupees.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Jungs.	Rupees.	Jungs.	Rupees.
4527	315107	—	8	68	19	700	3676	77	4395	4605	319508
1716	104217	—	19	94	10	1543	5015	113	6569	1829	110786
583	43474	—	51	144	—	4089	7704	195	11794	779	55269
1465	98811	—	—	138	—	30	7374	135	7404	1604	106216
1175	94140	49	34	42	5304	2758	2276	126	10339	1302	94479
778	48984	—	20	27	—	1640	1456	47	3097	826	52082
612	33057	—	9	3	—	759	197	13	957	625	34014
1140	72252	—	15	341	—	1244	18208	356	19452	1497	91705
635	44542	1	22	648	148	1824	34593	672	36565	1308	81108
1116	84888	—	19	302	—	1529	16126	321	17655	1437	102544
1258	92667	—	—	98	—	—	5274	98	5274	1357	97941
375	23598	—	—	399	—	—	21298	399	21298	774	44897
1487	101039	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	39	1488	101079
16874	1156872	51	201	2310	5481	16120	123242	2563	144844	19438	1301627

JAVANS.								CHINESE.							
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.
213658	99837	113821	192106	81659	42846	6489	17318	2343	109	2234	1093	1141	320	124	48

EASTERN DISTRICTS.

Eastern districts.

The Dutch, in acquiring these extensive and valuable provinces on the sea coast, were considered to have acquired the same right as had previously been enjoyed by the native sovereigns, and deemed it advisable to continue the long-established principles and forms of native government. In the same manner, therefore, as the emperors of Java were looked upon as the ultimate proprietors of the land in their dominions, the Dutch Company were considered as possessing the same right with respect to the provinces under their immediate administration; and the princes of Java having been in the habit of entrusting the government, police, and revenue of the different provinces to inferior chiefs, the same system was adhered to under the Dutch. The native system of drawing again the revenues of government from these inferior chieftains, by means of contributions in kind, in money, and by occasional fees and presents, was also maintained; a portion of the common class of inhabitants under the native government being assigned to the performance of different sorts of public works, transports for government, the repair of the roads, the construction of public buildings, the guarding of public stores, the loading and unloading of government vessels, the cutting of grass, the cutting of fire-wood, the keeping a police guard, and other offices, the same principle was adopted under the management of the Dutch, and as under the native form of administration a reward for these feudal services was granted, by the use of an assignment of rice fields allotted either to individuals or to certain classes of workmen, but withdrawn from them as soon as the public duty ceased to be performed, the same mode of remuneration was also adopted by the Dutch.

These principles of administration being combined with the mercantile interests of the Dutch Company, gave rise to certain contracts, which the native chiefs of the different districts (termed by the Dutch *Regents*) were compelled to enter into on their appointment, for the annual delivery to the Company, either without payment, which was called a *contingent*, or for a price far below that of the market, which was termed a *forced delivery at a fixed price*, of such quantity of rice, pepper, cotton, indigo, and other articles, as the market and present state of trade and commerce made most desirable; while the planting of coffee and the cutting of teak timber

ber was always considered as a feudal service, for which, besides the use of a certain portion of rice fields, allotted to the individuals or villagers employed, a certain payment was made, about equivalent to the expenses of transportation to the government yards or storehouses.

The administration of the Eastern Districts, including *Madúra*, was vested in a *governor and council for the north-east coast of Java*. The governor was, at the same time, director of the Company's trade, and resided at *Semárang*. Subordinate to this government was that called *Gezaghebber* and council, established at *Surabáya*, the chief place of the east point of Java; while in the other principal districts along the coast, as at *Tegal Pakalóngan*, *Japára*, *Jawdna*, &c. residents were fixed: no direct correspondence from the eastern parts of the island was maintained with the government of Batavia, except by the governor, usually termed the governor of Java, or by the governor and council. Even the residents at the native courts of *Súra Kérta* and *Yúgya Kérta*, only communicated with government through him. By him the succession to the throne of the *Susúnan* and of the Sultan was generally determined; the appointments of native chiefs and regents were made on his proposal; the Company's farms and duties for the Eastern Districts were sold by him; and though he literally had no salary whatever from the treasury of government, he was supposed to draw from his situation a yearly revenue of between three and four hundred thousand dollars. At the same time the correspondence with the Eastern Districts was neither very regular nor very expeditious, and the management of the Company's affairs in those districts was as much a mystery to the chief government at Batavia, as the governor of *Semárang* chose to make it.

This system continued, without any essential alteration, until after the arrival of Marshal Daendals in 1808.

Some of the contingents, such as indigo, cotton yarn, pepper, &c. to which, however, the regents had without great reluctance submitted for many years, were then indeed partially abolished; but, on the other hand, all the peculations of the Dutch servants residing along the coast, who had for their own private emolument raised the deliveries, chiefly of rice, at some places to double, and at others to more than double the quantity legally assessed on the regents, at the same time paying for them at some places two-thirds, and at others only half the price assigned by the government,

were at once transferred and confirmed to government, by a single decree, ordering, without previous inquiry or reserve, that all the produce which had been usually delivered to the respective residents along the coast, under whatever denomination, should, in the same quantities and with their surplus weight, be for the future delivered to government, and that no higher prices should be granted for the same than that which the residents used to pay.

Equally inconsistent and oppressive in its consequences was a measure by which, on the one hand, the wages of private labour and services were raised to an unusual price, while on the other, the public works, the public transports, and the plantations of coffee, were carried on either gratuitously or at the former inadequate rate. This regulation raised the price of all the first necessities of life, and principally of rice, which the common classes of the inhabitants felt as a heavier grievance than any they had ever experienced from the former system. Till then, the colonial administration had always, as far as was consistent with their own monopoly and forced delivery of produce at fixed rates, taken particular care to keep down the price of rice and salt as much as possible.

But a measure, still more pernicious in its consequences, was that by which the native regents were each of them subjected to a contribution in hard cash, while at the same time the power of levying taxes on the inhabitants of these districts was left in their hands; a system which, in all cases, afforded them a pretext, and in many an apology, for the most vexatious oppression.

The commendation which is due to this administration is rather founded on those arrangements which had a tendency to prevent peculations in the inferior European servants in every department, and on the abolition of the subordinate governments of *Semarang* and *Surabaya*. Fixed salaries were allowed to the residents; they were prohibited from keeping private vessels and from all trade in the products of their districts. The sale of the government farms and duties was made public, and in a great measure free from corruption, by which means they were immediately raised to more than three times the former amount: each branch of public expenditure and receipt was fixed and ascertained; new and practicable roads were established; the appointment of every native, from the first rank as low as a *Demang*, was reserved to the government alone; the Javan custom of pawning

pawning the person for a small sum of money was prohibited; fees and presents were abolished. By such measures, a much more regular, active, pure, and efficient administration was established on Java than ever existed at any former period of the Dutch Company.

J A V A.

THE following tables are abstracted from the detailed reports furnished during the course of the survey made by the British government. In some particulars they may be deficient and inaccurate, as sufficient time had not been given to complete the detailed survey of the country directed by the Revenue Instructions ; but the general results may, for the most part, be depended upon.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the CULTIVATION and POPULATION of TEGAL.

Names of Divisions.	Culti- vated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Coffee Gardens.	Estimated Produce.			Estimated Value of Produce.			TOTAL Estimated Value.
					Pari.	Maize.	Coffee.	Pari.	Maize.	Coffee.	
	Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Jungs.	Amats.	Amats.	Pikuls.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Java Rupees.
Tegal	5920	5694	204	21	367198	16335	541	538557	6125	5198	549881
Brebes	3924	3371	394	159	152354	31520	2740	223453	11820	26305	261578
Pamalang	2817	2378	293	145	114820	23499	2551	168403	8812	24491	201707
Grand Total ..	12662	11445	891	325	634373	71355	5833	930414	26758	55995	1013167

Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Cultivators.	Householders not Cultivators.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ploughs.	JAVANS.						CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.					
									TOTAL Number of Javans.	Males.	Females.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ploughs.	TOTAL Number of Chinese.	Males.	Females.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ploughs.
Tegal	123208	58185	65023	11693	7990	14689	1435	5685	121238	57224	64014	14663	1359	5682	1025	518	507	13	64	—
Brebes	24833	9354	15485	5546	1143	5313	747	2668	24230	9118	15111	5199	733	2602	583	220	363	91	12	43
Pamalang	30374	14000	16342	5547	1549	4172	491	1800	29978	13823	16123	4160	471	1794	396	177	219	22	20	6
Grand Total	178415	81539	96850	22786	10682	24174	2673	10153	175446	80165	95248	24022	2563	10078	2004	915	1089	126	96	49

REMARKS.

Average Value of a Jung of Cultivated Land, Java Rupees 79.

GENERAL ACCOUNT *of the* CULTIVATION

No.	Names of Districts.	No. of Villages.	TOTAL Land.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Grounds.	Teak Forests.
			Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Pakalong'an	1,107	10,765 —	—	—	5,474 —	4,974 —	500 —	1,657 —	235 —	50 —
2	Ulujami	247	2,593 1	—	—	1,612 —	1,608 3	3 1	261 2	—	3 3
3	Batang	527	7,970 —	—	—	2,850 —	2,750 —	100 —	1,000 —	178 —	250 —
	TOTAL ...	1,881	21,328 1	—	—	9,936 —	9,332 3	603 12	2,918 2	413 —	303 3

No.	Names of Districts.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Total Number of Bufaloes.	Total Number of Horses.	Total Number of Ploughs.
1	Pakalong'an	58,432	25,398	33,034	14,000	2,928	7,804	535	3,000
2	Ulujami	20,278	9,947	10,331	4,351	554	2,469	126	1,058
3	Batang	36,732	17,842	18,890	7,810	423	6,370	300	3,270
	TOTAL	115,442	53,187	62,255	26,161	3,905	16,643	961	7,328

and POPULATION of PAKALONG'AN, 1815.

Government Land.	Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.		TOTAL Estimated Value.
						Pari.	Maize.	Of Pari.	Of Maize.	
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats. G.	Amats. G.	J. Rupees. St.	J. Rupees. St.	J. Rupees. St.
—	7,416 —	235 —	114 —	3,000 —	3,114 —	149,220 —	8,000 —	238,752 —	1,600 —	240,352 —
—	1,877 1	30 2	340 1	340 1	680 3	48,025 12	43 5	116,528 26	8 12	116,537 8
—	4,278 —	700 —	500 —	2,500 —	3,000 —	82,500 —	1,600 —	165,000 —	500 —	165,000 —
—	13,571 1	965 2	954 1	5,840 1	6,794 3	279,745 12	9,643 5	520,280 26	2,108 12	522,389 8

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	
57,330	24,730	32,600	14,600	2,028	7,800	510	3,600	1,102	—	300	668	434	4	25	—	Average Value of a Jung of cultivated Land, 52 Rupees 16 Stivs.
19,968	9,801	10,167	4,351	554	2,469	119	1,058	310	—	310	146	164	—	7	—	
36,098	17,476	18,622	7,800	250	6,170	280	3,220	634	10	73	366	268	200	20	50	
113,396	52,007	61,389	26,751	2,832	16,439	909	7,878	2,046	10	783	1,180	866	204	52	50	

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the CULTIVATION

No.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Grounds.	Teak Forests.	Government Lands.
			Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Serondol	75	2,818 1	1,240 3	1,343 1	1,083 1	260 -	357 3	81 3	105 2	42 3
2	Sing'en	201	14,602 -	15,291 1	5,933 1	5,816 2	119 3	937 1	- -	7,038 1	28 1
3	Grogol.	52	682 -	692 -	607 2	606 2	1 -	70 1	- -	- -	2 2
4	Ugarang	87	1,463 1	3,385 -	795 3	681 1	114 2	200 3	59 3	41 3	17 2
5	Ambarawa	131	5,947 1	6,117 2	1,631 2	1,395 3	235 3	391 3	107 3	2,642 2	66 3
6	Salatiga	126	3,497 -	5,964 2	1,560 3	1,201 3	359 -	391 2	26 2	124 1	46 2
7	Boyalali	61	3,675 2	1,636 1	2,057 3	714 3	1,343 -	270 2	14 -	5 -	7 2
8	Wedong	60	3,945 1	2,540 -	2,344 3	2,311 -	33 3	119 3	- -	- -	34 3
9	Demak	101	3,353 -	3,760 -	2,354 3	2,348 -	6 3	223 3	- -	- -	9 3
10	Manjer	62	7,661 -	7,619 -	1,498 1	1,483 3	14 2	459 1	- -	3,221 1	1 2
11	Sambung	87	2,572 2	2,560 -	1,405 3	1,394 3	11 -	201 3	- -	2 2	6 3
12	Chankiran	34	799 1	2,486 1	334 2	332 -	2 2	64 2	61 1	91 -	6 3
13	Limangan	36	1,090 3	5,770 -	359 3	343 1	16 2	59 2	51 3	61 -	6 1
14	Kaliwungu	125	3,816 3	6,306 -	931 2	782 2	149 -	224 -	45 1	1,062 3	29 1
15	Brebuhan	95	1,468 2	2,500 -	789 3	740 3	49 -	179 -	19 3	419 1	6 2
16	Kandal	97	1,876 1	481 3	1,085 2	1,065 3	19 3	173 1	- -	- -	25 1
17	Truko	88	1,754 -	2,268 -	963 1	948 1	15 -	116 2	12 1	144 3	18 2
TOTALS		1,518	61,022	270,618 1	26,000 2	23,249 3	2,750 3	4,446 -	480 -	14,959 3	357 -

No.	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Cultivators.	Householders not Cultivators.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ploughs.
1	Serondol	21,014	10,417	10,597	2,667	2,713	3,909	31	1,404
2	Sing'en	48,847	24,871	23,976	9,351	4,317	8,839	164	4,663
3	Grogol	7,478	3,955	3,523	747	1,727	1,138	23	490
4	Ugarang	14,942	7,472	7,470	2,582	1,406	2,578	174	981
5	Ambarawa	26,791	13,418	13,378	6,798	1,121	4,264	422	1,561
6	Salatiga	25,902	13,063	12,839	3,679	403	6,308	538	1,942
7	Boyalali	21,633	10,929	10,904	4,995	407	7,499	264	2,932
8	Wedong	21,993	11,037	10,956	3,967	1,728	2,887	26	1,538
9	Demak	21,301	10,845	10,456	2,972	2,314	3,042	32	1,532
10	Manjer	8,919	4,487	4,432	2,121	864	2,422	88	1,310
11	Sambung	9,983	5,040	4,943	2,201	513	2,012	56	1,038
12	Chankiran	5,532	2,904	2,628	1,349	119	1,036	102	361
13	Limangan	5,775	2,904	2,871	1,494	59	1,162	66	445
14	Kaliwungu	22,856	11,322	11,534	4,090	1,893	2,167	69	667
15	Brebuhan	12,437	6,230	6,207	2,867	163	3,242	15	1,137
16	Kandal	20,609	10,269	10,340	3,531	1,518	3,439	53	1,343
17	Truko	11,598	5,846	5,752	2,795	139	2,757	28	1,075
TOTALS		307,610	155,009	152,601	58,206	21,404	58,751	2,151	24,419

Estimated Population of the Town and Suburbs 20,000

Total Population 327,610

Land in use in Villages.	Land capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.				TOTAL Estimated Value.
					Pari.	Maize.	Of Pari.		Of Maize.		
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats. G.	No.	Rupees. Stivers.	Rupees. Stivers.	Rupees. Stivers.	Rupees. Stivers.	
1,931 -	309 3	231 2	346 -	887 1	33,513 3	7,260,178 -	67,026 9	4,738 26	71,765 5		
13,940 -	268 2	177 3	215 3	662 -	161,711 4	2,974,400 -	304,547 21½	2,127 21	306,675 12½		
680 1	—	1 3	—	1 3	18,869 -	4,000 -	38,149 18	8 -	38,157 18		
1,115 2	64 1	131 2	152 -	347 3	17,040 10	2,471,530 -	34,082 12	1,680 1	35,762 13		
4,840 1	347 3	239 2	519 3	1,107 -	43,691 15	5,488,924 -	87,383 15	4,236 17½	91,620 2½		
2,149 2	451 2	159 -	737 -	1,347 2	34,738 12½	7,757,668 -	69,477 7½	5,776 24½	75,254 2		
2,354 3	247 2	764 3	308 2	1,320 3	18,186 -	29,389,643 -	36,372 -	19,567 2	55,939 2		
2,499 1	377 -	90 -	979 -	1,446 -	54,683 7	540,967 -	97,899 16½	491 24½	98,391 11		
2,593 1	352 -	25 2	382 1	759 3	56,433 18	162,000 -	87,088 9½	180 -	87,268 9½		
5,180 1	1,321 2	103 2	1,055 3	2,480 3	37,359 1	348,870 -	45,868 18½	184 ½	66,052 18½		
1,616 3	564 3	23 2	367 2	953 3	32,894 15	—	49,433 8½	18 -	49,451 8½		
558 -	37 2	40 1	163 2	241 1	9,332 7	45,935 -	18,670 21	57 1	18,727 22		
538 1	69 2	21 -	462 -	552 2	10,401 8	240,614 -	19,876 -	348 21	20,224 21		
2,292 3	205 2	429 3	888 3	1,524 -	23,951 1	4,021,817 -	47,902 3	3,618 11	51,520 14		
1,414 1	24 2	17 2	12 1	54 1	22,788 3	590,618 -	45,576 9	676 26	46,253 5		
1,284 -	— 1	28 2	563 2	592 1	29,839 3	165,325 -	59,678 9	341 8	60,019 17		
1,255 1	23 1	204 3	270 3	498 3	29,745 15	183,240 -	58,670 11	265 24	58,936 5		
46,243 1	4,665 -	2,690 -	7,424 1	14,779 1	635,179 2½	61,645,729 -	1,167,702 8	44,316 2½	1,212,019 6½		

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Cultivators.	Householders not Cultivators.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese, &c.	Males.	Females.	Cultivators.	Householders not Cultivators.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ploughs.	
21,014	10,417	10,597	2,667	2,713	3,909	31	1,404	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Average Value of a Jung of cultivated Land J. Rup. 46½
48,558	24,733	23,825	9,351	4,246	8,839	162	4,663	289	138	151	-	71	-	2	-	
7,407	3,919	3,488	747	1,704	1,138	23	490	71	36	35	-	23	-	-	-	
14,902	7,453	7,449	2,582	1,394	2,578	168	981	40	19	21	-	12	-	6	-	
26,769	13,406	13,363	6,798	1,116	4,264	420	1,561	22	12	10	-	5	-	2	-	
25,763	12,988	12,775	3,679	379	6,304	531	1,942	139	75	64	-	24	4	7	-	
21,628	10,928	10,700	4,995	406	7,499	264	2,932	5	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	
21,390	10,736	10,654	3,922	1,629	2,871	26	1,531	603	301	302	45	99	16	-	7	
21,241	10,813	10,428	2,972	2,301	3,042	32	1,532	60	32	28	-	13	-	-	-	
8,882	4,468	4,414	2,120	857	2,410	87	1,304	37	19	18	1	7	12	1	6	
9,846	4,967	4,879	2,182	490	1,994	55	1,029	137	73	64	19	23	18	1	9	
5,532	2,904	2,628	1,349	119	1,086	102	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,764	2,898	2,866	1,494	56	1,162	64	445	11	6	5	-	3	-	2	-	
22,668	11,231	11,437	4,089	18 67	2,085	60	653	188	91	97	1	26	82	9	14	
12,437	6,230	6,207	2,867	163	3,242	15	1,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20,511	10,224	10,287	3,531	1,501	3,431	49	1,342	98	45	53	-	17	8	4	1	
11,598	5,846	5,752	2,795	139	2,757	28	1,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
305,910	154,161	151,749	58,140	21,080	58,611	2,117	24,382	1,700	848	852	66	324	140	34	37	

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the CULTIVATION

No. of Division.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Total Land.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Grounds.	Teak Forests.	Government Lands.
			Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Probolingo ..	452	—	—	—	2,121 0	1,382 0	739 0	—	—	—	—
2	Asinan	496	—	—	—	1,705 0	1,084 0	621 0	—	—	—	—
3	Bala	354	—	—	—	801 0	648 0	153 0	—	—	—	—
4	Minoreh	602	—	—	—	1,943 0	1,524 0	419 0	—	—	—	—
5	Bandongan ..	412	—	—	—	987 0	946 0	41 0	—	—	—	—
6	Magelan	334	—	—	—	6,225 0	658 0	5,567 0	—	—	—	—
7	Prapag	169	—	—	—	476 0	442 0	34 0	—	—	—	—
8	Jetis	557	—	—	—	2,710 0	2,495 0	215 0	—	—	—	—
9	Lumpuyang ..	254	—	—	—	1,203 0	1,038 0	165 0	—	—	—	—
10	Somowono ..	249	—	—	—	881 0	540 0	341 0	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	3,879	—	—	—	19,052 0	10,757 0	8,295 0	—	—	—	—

Number of Division.	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Total Number of Buffaloes.	Total Number of Horses.	Total Number of Ploughs.
1	Probolingo	18,667	9,333	9,334	8,741	592	2,660	209	1,330
2	Asinan	16,740	8,333	8,407	8,019	314	1,692	167	1,041
3	Bala	14,086	7,043	7,043	5,437	1,606	1,762	266	1,762
4	Minoreh	45,668	22,815	22,853	22,201	614	5,713	367	5,713
5	Bandongan	14,902	7,415	7,487	7,312	103	2,520	358	1,240
6	Magelan	14,587	7,302	7,285	7,045	257	3,615	666	2,479
7	Prapag	4,858	2,420	2,438	2,320	100	642	152	311
8	Jetis	53,090	25,717	27,373	25,225	492	6,835	1,441	3,063
9	Lampuyang	9,788	4,915	4,873	4,709	206	5,378	1,095	1,298
10	Somowono	4,924	2,451	2,473	2,406	45	1,306	281	1,133
	TOTAL	197,310	97,744	99,566	93,415	4,329	32,123	5,002	19,370

Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.		TOTAL Estimated Value.	
					Pari.	Maize.	Of Pari.	Of Maize.		
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats. G.	Amats. G.	Rupees. St.	Rupees. St.	Rupees. St.	
—	—	—	—	—	89,090 0	11,736 0	149,187 0	3,909 0	153,096 0	
—	—	—	—	—	52,650 0	9,889 0	89,248 0	3,295 0	92,543 0	
—	—	—	—	—	35,640 0	2,982 0	59,400 0	994 0	60,394 0	
—	—	—	—	—	92,476 0	8,097 0	154,457 0	2,692 0	157,149 0	
—	—	—	—	—	59,024 0	884 0	98,373 0	328 0	98,701 0	
—	—	—	—	—	40,846 0	133,383 0	67,409 0	43,856 0	111,265 0	
—	—	—	—	—	21,060 0	816 0	36,765 0	272 0	37,037 0	
—	—	—	—	—	148,864 0	3,160 0	248,063 0	1,434 0	249,497 0	
—	—	—	—	—	56,204 0	3,354 0	93,673 0	1,118 0	94,791 0	
—	—	—	—	—	20,420 0	6,219 0	34,033 0	2,073 0	36,106 0	
—	—	—	—	—	616,274 0	180,520 0	1,030,608 0	59,971 0	1,090,579 0	

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese, &c.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	
18,642	9,321	9,321	8,741	580	2,652	202	1,326	25	12	13	—	12	8	7	4	Average Value of a Jung of cultivated Land . . J. R. 57 7/4
16,713	8,318	8,395	8,019	299	1,686	155	1,039	27	15	12	—	15	6	12	2	
14,044	7,022	7,022	5,437	1,585	1,762	263	1,762	42	21	21	—	21	—	3	—	
45,565	22,767	22,798	22,192	575	5,697	346	5,704	103	48	55	9	39	16	21	9	
14,808	7,378	7,430	7,312	66	2,520	315	1,240	94	37	57	—	37	—	43	—	
14,447	7,239	7,208	7,044	195	3,610	652	2,477	140	63	77	1	62	5	14	2	
4,781	2,383	2,398	2,318	65	612	117	306	77	37	40	2	35	30	35	5	
52,494	25,392	27,102	25,137	255	6,555	1,288	2,955	596	325	271	88	237	280	153	108	
9,778	4,910	4,868	4,709	201	5,378	1,095	1,298	10	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	
4,899	2,437	2,462	2,406	31	1,302	274	1,131	25	14	11	—	14	4	7	2	
196,171	97,167	99,004	93,315	3,852	31,774	4,707	19,238	1,139	577	562	100	477	349	295	132	

No.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Total Land.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Land.	Teak Forests.	Government Land.
			Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Grobogan ..	97	2,088 0	1,559 0	325 0	1,271 2	1,222 2	48 3	216 3	—	303 0	22 0
2	Purwadados .	133	2,692 0	2,316 0	226 0	1,935 1	1,813 4	121 2	251 1	—	207 2	18 2
3	Wirosari	149	2,665 3	1,025 2	1,268 3	825 2	745 3	79 3	144 3	—	1,254 3	14 0
4	Panolan	223	4,722 0	921 3	2,377 2	712 0	579 0	133 0	146 3	—	2,372 2	5 0
5	Padangan ..	191	3,900 2	959 1	2,458 1	795 0	661 0	134 0	119 0	—	2,404 1	54 0
6	Rajawesi	207	5,585 2	1,403 3	2,513 2	1,160 0	1,002 1	158 3	182 2	—	2,580 0	13 2
7	Sekarang	167	2,705 0	1,759 0	161 1	1,461 0	1,378 3	82 1	177 0	—	118 1	13 0
8	Bowerno	159	2,126 2	1,556 1	139 2	1,223 3	1,157 3	66 0	202 2	—	107 3	31 1
9	Jenawun	30	466 3	278 0	53 3	164 1	130 1	34 0	40 0	—	50 3	3 0
		1,356	26,952 0	11,723 2	9,523 1	9,548 1	8,691 1	858 0	1,480 2	—	9,348 3	174 1

No.	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffalo c.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.
1	Grobogan	6,783	3,133	3,650	1,410	419	1,594	80	733
2	Purwadados	6,461	3,154	3,307	1,860	421	2, 8	112	1,103
3	Wirosari	4,377	2,071	2,306	1,650	208	2,077	151	981
4	Panolan	8,128	3,857	4,271	1,461	372	1,796	131	704
5	Padangan	11,245	5,498	5,747	1,774	179	2,564	323	2,250
6	Rajawesi	10,838	4,894	5,944	1,607	194	3,028	247	1,132
7	Sekarang	8,053	4,139	3,924	1,630	107	2,542	139	1,259
8	Bowerno	8,126	3,809	4,317	1,666	146	1,924	215	1,278
9	Jenawun	2,501	1,138	1,363	436	123	554	66	265
	TOTALS	66,512	31,693	34,829	13,494	2,224	18,197	1,470	9,708

GENERAL

Under the head of "Government Lands" is given the extent of the ground attached to the house in which likewise the extent of the public road. Most part of the land inserted under the head of "Jungle land" is of cultivation, the soil being in general very rich, is the want of population.

Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.				TOTAL Estimated Value.	
					Pari.	Maize.	Pari.		Maize.			
Junga. B.	Junga. B.	Junga. B.	Junga. B.	Junga. B.	Amats. G.	Amats. G.	Java Rup.	Stiv.	Java Rupees.	Stiv.	Java Rupees.	Stiv.
70 3	107 2	46 2	50 0	204 0	20,634 0	288 0	10,317 0		96 11		10,413 11	
130 0	138 1	—	12 2	150 0	26,970 0	726 0	13,485 0		242 25		13,727 25	
55 2	235 0	1 1	135 0	371 1	21,600 0	474 0	10,800 0		158 3		10,958 3	
63 0	200 0	275 3	947 0	1,422 3	19,898 0	793 0	9,949 0		266 23		10,215 23	
45 1	103 2	50 0	329 2	483 0	23,478 0	798 0	11,739 0		266 7		12,005 7	
61 1	457 3	631 2	578 3	1,668 0	27,066 0	948 0	13,533 0		316 28		13,849 28	
121 0	292 1	80 0	412 2	784 3	40,890 0	492 0	20,445 0		164 19		20,609 19	
130 0	178 1	—	253 0	431 1	34,118 0	264 0	17,059 0		132 23		17,191 23	
23 3	139 0	—	46 0	185 0	7,564 0	136 0	3,782 0		68 16		3,850 16	
700 2	1,851 2	1,085 1	2,764 1	5,700 1	222,218 0	4,924 0	111,109 0		1,713 8		112,822 8	

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	
6,713	3,093	3,620	1,410	407	1,582	80	7 7	70	40	30	—	12	12	6	6	Average value of the produce of a Jung of cultivated Land, Java Rup. 11, 24 stivers.
6,381	3,094	3,287	1,846	407	2,102	109	1,090	80	60	20	14	14	26	3	13	
4,347	2,051	2,296	1,650	252	2,063	144	977	30	20	10	—	6	14	7	7	
8,114	3,849	4,265	1,461	367	1,793	126	700	14	8	6	—	5	3	5	4	
11,180	5,458	5,722	1,774	164	2,560	318	2,247	65	40	25	—	15	4	5	3	
10,819	4,884	5,935	1,607	190	3,022	243	1,130	19	10	9	—	4	6	4	2	
7,963	4,069	3,894	1,630	87	2,528	129	1,254	90	70	20	—	20	14	10	5	
8,111	3,799	4,312	1,666	142	1,922	210	1,276	15	10	5	—	4	4	5	2	
2,481	1,126	1,355	436	122	548	63	263	20	12	8	—	6	6	3	2	
66,109	31,423	34,686	13,480	2,128	18,118	1,422	9,664	403	270	133	14	86	89	48	44	

REMARKS.

the *Tumun'gung* or chief of the district formerly lived, the *alun alun*, or what is commonly termed the *paséban*, capable of being converted into *sawah* and *tegal* lands, and the reason for such land not being found in a state

GENERAL ACCOUNT *of the* CULTIVATION

No.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Total Land.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Grounds.	Teak Forests.	Government Lands.
			Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Japara	146	2,077 0	1,730 0	12 0	1,719 0	1,421 0	309 0	420 0	120 0	35 0	4 0
2	Kudus	171	3,050 0	2,968 0	12 0	2,965 0	2,824 0	141 0	—	53 0	—	3 0
3	Pati	519	9,935 0	9,523 0	12 0	9,523 0	8,669 0	914 0	—	134 0	13 0	4 0
4	Jawána	135	3,389 0	3,345 0	12 0	2,833 0	3,066 0	23 0	—	68 0	16 0	3 0
		971	18,451 0	17,566 0	48 0	17,040 0	15,980 0	1,387 0	420 0	375 0	64 0	14 0

No.	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.
1	Japara	48,728	23,439	25,289	8,917	3,434	7,755	376	4,210
2	Kudus	36,634	17,857	18,777	6,378	2,711	5,698	239	2,828
3	Pati	90,429	45,622	44,807	19,022	2,251	18,407	554	10,514
4	Jawána	40,205	20,142	20,163	5,614	5,216	5,411	400	2,863
	TOTAL	216,096	107,060	109,036	39,931	13,612	37,272	1,569	20,413

GENERAL

The best *sawah* of *Japara* yields from twenty-six to twenty-one *amats* of *pari* per *jung*; but there being sixteen, which this calculation is made on. The *tegals* are calculated at ten *amats* per *jung*.

The best *sawah* of *Kudus* produces from thirty-one to twenty-five *amats* per *jung* at the first crop, and in this district, generally speaking, plant their lands with other cultivation, after procuring a crop of *pari*, quality, and situated high, it has been found that the average does not exceed more than twenty *amats* per

The division of *Pati* is much larger than the others, and the best *sawah* produces from thirty to twenty division a quantity of land which produces but little, and the sixth of the crops being often destroyed by the

The division of *Jawána* has a great quantity of *sawah*, and the last may be rated at twenty-eight to thirty the river of *Jawána*, it is not calculated to produce more than seventeen *amats* per *jung* throughout.

The rate of an *amat* of *pari* is two rupees, which is the price at the time of harvest throughout the

This statement comprehends all assignments to native chiefs and village officers, and taken from the actual

The average value of the produce of a *jung* of cultivated land, thirty-one Rupees.

Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.		TOTAL Estimated Value.
					Pari.	Maize.	Pari.	Maize.	
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats. G.	Amats. G.	Rupees. Stlv.	Rupees. Stlv.	Rupees. Stlv.
1,710 0	20 0	208 0	250 0	—	26,999 0	2,890 0	53,998 0	5,750 0	59,778 0
2,965 0	—	20 0	30 0	—	56,400 0	1,410 0	112,960 0	2,820 0	115,780 0
9,523 0	60 0	100 0	200 0	100 0	121,376 0	8,540 0	242,752 0	17,080 0	259,832 0
2,830 0	256 0	—	—	—	47,770 0	345 0	95,540 0	690 0	96,230 0
17,028 0	336 0	328 0	480 0	100 0	252,545 0	13,185 0	505,250 0	26,340 0	531,690 0

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.							
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese, &c.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.
47,925	23,055	24,870	8,885	3,082	7,531	356	4,104	803	32	352	384	419	224	20	106
26,216	17,647	18,569	6,269	2,610	5,521	222	2,728	418	109	101	210	208	177	17	100
89,986	45,436	44,350	18,992	2,095	18,347	535	10,484	443	30	156	186	257	61	19	30
20,300	19,646	19,654	5,584	4,750	5,399	392	2,848	1,005	30	466	496	509	12	8	13
213,427	105,784	107,643	39,730	12,537	36,798	1,505	20,164	2,669	201	1,075	1,276	1,393	474	64	249

REMARKS.

a quantity of *sawah* of a very poor soil, it has been found, that the average will not be to each *jung* more than should the farmer sow his seed early, it will produce a second crop in the course of the year. The cultivators such as *jagon*, *katela*, *kapas*, and the indigo plant. The third of this division being lands of a very inferior *jung*. The *tegals* are also rated at ten *amats* per *jung*. *amats* per *jung*, and in some few places yields a second crop; but in consequence of there being in this wild hogs, the average cannot be rated higher than fourteen *amats* per *jung* throughout. *amats* per *jung*; but a small part of this being poor, and also being subject to continual inundations from

Residency.

measurement of the *sawahs* and *tegals*.

GENERAL ACCOUNT *of the* CULTIVATION

No.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	TOTAL Land.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Grounds.	Teak Forests.
			Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Rembang . . .	568	23,020	3 18,890	0 4,130	3 8,081	1 7,382	2 698	3 1,076	3 0	3 9,403
2	Lasem	319	10,996	2 9,570	1 1,426	1 5,356	2 4,562	2 993	3 525	3 3	2 3,631
3	Tuban	441	15,423	3 1,1093	1 4,330	2 5,239	3 4,792	2 447	2 684	0 31	1 5,069
	TOTAL . .	1,328	49,441	0 39,553	2 9,887	2 18,677	2 16,537	2 2,140	0 2,286	3 35	2 18,104

No.	Names of Divisions.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Total Number of Buffaloes.	Total Number of Horses.	Total Number of Ploughs.
1	Rembang	70,790	33,535	37,255	46,223	24,567	12,646	1,529	6,542
2	Lasem	50,972	24,269	26,703	32,769	18,203	10,254	1,677	4,260
3	Tuban	36,768	17,400	19,368	24,238	12,530	9,203	1,211	3,819
	TOTAL	158,530	75,204	83,326	103,230	55,300	32,103	4,417	14,621

Government Land.	Land in use in Villages.		Capable of being cultivated.		Unfit Land.		Jungle Land.		Land not in use in Villages.		Estimated Produce.				Estimated Value of Produce.				TOTAL Estimated Value.		
											Pari.		Maize.		Of Pari.		Of Maize.				
Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Amats.	G.	Amats.	G.	Rupees.	St.	Rupees.	St.	Rupees.	St.
327	1	18,890	0	2,627	0	947	0	556	34,130	3	156,182	0	22,951	4	364,498	0	11,020	4	375,518	4	
53	2	9,570	1	451	0	245	1	729	31,426	1	94,219	0	33,844	19	235,547	0	16,235	22	251,782	7	
68	3	11,093	1	950	3	1,440	3	1,939	04,330	2	103,994	0	14,908	8	259,974	0	7,156	0	267,130	0	
449	2	39,553	2	4028	3	2,633	0	3,225	29,887	2	354,395	0	71,704	7	850,019	0	34,411	26	894,430	11	

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese.	Class of Cul- tivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	
69,653	33,013	36,640	46,223	23,430	12,608	1,489	6,542	1,137	—	1,137	522	615	38	40	—	Average value of the produce of a Jung of cultivated land, 43 Rup.
48,993	23,317	25,676	32,769	16,224	10,122	1,602	4,258	1,979	—	1,979	952	1,027	132	75	2	
35,993	17,043	18,050	24,238	11,755	9,022	1,127	3,819	775	—	775	337	418	131	84	—	
154,639	73,373	81,266	103,230	51,409	31,752	4,218	14,619	3,891	—	3,891	1,831	2,060	351	199	2	

No.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Total Land.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Land.	Fishpond and Nipah Land.	Teak Forests.
	<i>District of Gresik.</i>		Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Gresik	125	4,684 2	4,684 2	—	1,453 2	1,093 2	360 0	99 2	—	2,644 2	—
2	Bengawan Jeru	147	2,602 3	2,602 3	—	1,958 3	1,624 1	354 3	101 0	—	247 2	—
3	Gunung Kendang ..	222	5,311 2	5,280 1	31 1	3,459 2	3,380 1	79 2	153 3	—	89 2	—
	<i>District of Sidaya.</i>											
1	Tambang'an	136	4,263 0	4,263 0	—	1,794 1	1,363 1	431 0	156 3	—	86 1	117 2
2	Kudokan	144	6,631 3	6,631 3	—	2,140 0	1,823 3	283 2	164 3	32 2	—	888 4
3	Prijuk	133	5,433 0	5,433 0	—	1,855 1	1,643 2	200 1	160 2	11 1	24 2	1,315 1
	<i>District of Lamongan.</i>											
1	Tengáhan	164	2,931 2	2,931 2	—	1,721 2	1,711 3	9 0	119 3	0 3	—	24 3
2	Gunung Kendang ..	195	3,690 2	3,690 2	—	1,156 3	1,138 0	7 3	88 0	11 0	—	851 1
3	Bengawan Jeru	130	2,790 3	2,790 3	—	1,479 1	1,399 0	80 1	58 3	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1,396	38,339 1	38,308 —	31 1	17,018 3	15,177 1	1,786 0	1,102 3	55 2	3,092 1	3,197 2

	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs and Pachols.
1	Gresik	17,555	9,047	8,508	3,216	496	2,001	103	1,135
2	Bengawan Jeru	17,941	9,430	8,511	3,159	268	2,916	35	1,406
3	Gunung Kendang	11,283	5,882	8,401	3,778	—	4,417	121	2,265
1	Tambang'an	14,021	7,217	6,804	2,843	208	3,810	79	1,585
2	Kudokan	16,227	7,863	6,364	2,341	1,115	4,116	194	1,887
3	Prijuk	12,646	6,335	6,311	2,340	434	2,856	136	1,421
1	Tengáhan	10,430	5,323	5,107	2,020	14	2,455	308	3,567
2	Gunung Kendang	8,434	4,344	4,090	1,595	—	2,068	72	2,904
3	Bengawan Jeru	6,905	3,540	3,365	1,300	—	1,375	58	2,537
	TOTAL	115,442	58,981	56,465	22,592	2,535	26,014	1,106	18,707

Government Lands.	Land in Use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.				TOTAL Estimated Value.
						Pari.	Maize.	Pari.		Maize.		
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats. G.	No. of Heads of Corn.	Jara Rupees.	Stiv.	Java Rupees.	Stiv.	Java Rup. Stiv.
87 0	4,284 2	109 0	250 2	40 2	400 0	33,336 19	7,509,362	44,453 19		8,809 27		53,263 16
30 3	2,338 1	57 3	183 2	23 2	264 2	71,092 3	7,113,932	94,774 2		8,783 12		103,557 14
39 1	3,742 1	626 0	912 0	—	1,538 0	82,553 10	1,933,800	109,334 2		1,674 22		111,008 25
42 3	2,197 2	381 1	1,258 3	425 2	2,065 2	47,430 8	12,515,750	63,242 0		12,515 23		75,757 22
12 3	3,206 2	1,270 3	1,296 3	857 2	3,425 1	71,941 10	8,971,312	95,927 23		8,971 7		104,898 30
19 1	3,374 3	325 2	999 2	733 1	2,058 1	63,009 3	6,344,890	84,013 21		6,344 21		90,358 12
3 0	1,868 3	374 3	504 1	183 3	1,062 3	49,943 3	246,480	66,595 7		205 12		66,800 19
—	2,096 0	344 3	642 1	607 1	1,594 2	28,120 1	526,480	37,498 26		525 5		38,024 2
1 2	1,539 1	453 2	781 2	16 2	1,251 1	59,758 7	2,161,290	79,682 0		2,160 22		81,842 21
236 1	24,647 3	3,943 1	6,829 0	2,887 3	13,660 1	506,785 4	47,323,296	675,521 11		49,995 0		725,512 11

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	
1,549	9,044	8,505	3,216	495	2,001	103	1,135	6	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	Average Value of the produce of a Jung of cultivated Land, . . . 42 Java Rupees.
17,907	9,410	8,497	3,158	264	2,916	35	1,406	34	20	14	1	4	—	—	—	
11,283	5,882	5,401	3,778	—	4,417	121	2,265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13,952	7,188	6,764	2,84	109	3,810	79	1,585	69	29	40	—	13	—	—	—	
16,133	7,818	8,315	2,34	1,095	4,112	193	1,887	94	45	49	—	20	4	1	—	
12,533	6,282	6,251	2,340	403	2,852	130	1,421	113	53	60	—	31	4	6	—	
10,382	5,299	5,083	2,020	—	2,454	306	3,567	48	24	24	—	14	1	2	—	
8,434	4,344	4,090	1,595	—	2,068	72	2,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6,905	3,540	3,365	1,300	—	1,375	58	2,537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
115,078	58,807	56,271	22,591	2,446	26,005	1,097	18,707	364	174	190	1	89	9	9	—	

No.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Total Land.		Land in Villages.		Land not included in Villages.		Cultivated Lands.		Sawah.		Tegal.		Free Land.		Coffee Grounds.		Teak Forests.	
			Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.		Jungs. B.	
1	Jaba Kota	202	2,585	2	2,585	2	—		2,269	2	2,159	1	105	3	278	2	4	2	—	
2	Semimi	36	582	1	582	1	—		458	4	453	1	5	3	33	0	0	0	—	
3	Jangála	492	6,145	4	6,145	4	—		4,999	2	4,756	1	210	3	756	3	32	1	—	
4	Rawah Pulu	319	4,303	3	4,303	3	—		3,253	0	3,159	2	77	2	864	2	16	0	—	
5	Gunung Kendang	341	5,205	2	5,205	2	—		2,072	0	1,893	2	157	2	305	2	21	0	1,550	3
6	Kabu	239	3,386	3	3,386	3	—		1,158	1	1,064	1	88	4	138	1	5	1	1,397	2
7	Linkir	207	2,399	2	2,399	2	—		783	4	672	1	77	3	85	1	34	0	1,242	3
8	Japan	454	4,995	1	4,995	1	—		2,354	0	2,053	0	300	3	445	1	0	1	643	3
9	Wira Sába	480	5,350	2	5,350	2	—		1,500	1	1,168	2	331	3	253	2	—		1,050	1
TOTAL ..		2,770	34,955	0	34,955	0	—		18,849	2	17,379	3	1,356	2	3,160	2	113	1	5,885	0

No.	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Total Number of Buffaloes.	Total Number of Horses.	Total Number of Ploughs.
1	Jaba Kota	21,985	10,604	11,381	5,308	281	2,916	169	1,652
2	Semimi	2,653	1,285	1,368	715	11	522	44	307
3	Jangála	33,423	17,057	16,366	8,495	157	9,569	681	4,967
4	Rawah Pulu	26,818	12,448	14,370	6,276	140	6,202	838	3,272
5	Gunung Kendang	10,523	5,617	4,906	2,817	—	4,441	326	2,316
6	Kabu	5,417	2,986	2,431	1,491	—	1,777	194	950
7	Linkir ..	4,507	2,448	2,059	1,215	—	1,578	140	855
8	Japan	14,754	7,889	6,865	4,007	24	4,097	771	2,155
9	Wira Sába	7,858	4,483	3,375	2,293	21	2,458	450	1,224
TOTAL		127,938	64,817	63,121	32,618	634	33,560	3,613	17,698

STATEMENT of the POPULATION

Number of Kampongs belonging to the Town of Sourabaya.	Number of Houses.	Men above Fifty Years of Age.	Women above Fifty Years of Age.	Men from Twenty to Fifty Years of Age.	Women from Twenty to Fifty Years of Age.
132	6,679	1,745	2,680	5,908	6,841

Government Lands.	Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.			Estimated Value of Produce.				TOTAL Estimated Value.	
						Pari.		Maize.	Pari.		Maize.			
						Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amts. G.		
0 1	2,548 2	7 4	13 0	15 4	36 4	126,281	0	280,550	224,148	23	6,400	0	230,548	23
14 2	506 2	—	—	75 2	75 2	22,618	0	5,960	40,146	28	340	0	40,486	28
—	5,756 2	286 0	—	103 3	359 3	326,820	0	1,530,650	664,467	10	10,660	0	675,107	10
20 1	4,138 1	90 1	16 0	58 3	165 2	207,974	0	559,539	422,880	14	3,450	0	426,330	14
—	3,928 4	196 1	—	1,080 1	1,276 1	40,681	15	400,038	75,358	4	4,400	28	79,759	2
—	2,693 5	111 3	—	581 1	692 3	30,028	9	265,700	54,672	24	3,000	24	57,673	17
—	2,112 1	157 2	—	297 3	287 1	16,207	9	160,600	29,550	58	2,000	12	31,551	1
—	3,442 1	231 2	—	1,552 1	1,552 4	99,625	2	1,607,813	133,261	6	30,900	26	164,162	2
—	2,803 4	121 1	—	2,546 1	2,546 2	45,441	3	2,005,735	60,754	14	40,400	14	101,154	28
35 0	27,931 0	1,202 2	29 0	5,791 3	7,023 2	915,675	19	6,816,585	1,705,240	21	101,533	15	1,806,774	6

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.							
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese, &c.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.
21,941	10,590	11,351	5,308	272	2,916	169	1,652	44	—	9	14	30	—	—	—
2,653	1,285	1,368	715	11	522	44	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33,255	16,973	16,282	8,495	111	9,568	680	4,967	168	—	46	84	84	—	1	—
26,785	12,432	14,353	6,276	130	6,202	832	3,272	33	—	10	16	17	—	6	—
16,523	5,617	4,906	2,817	—	4,441	326	2,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,417	2,986	2,431	1,491	—	1,777	194	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,507	2,448	,059	1,215	—	1,578	140	855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,622	7,814	6,815	4,007	—	4,097	765	2,155	132	—	24	75	57	—	6	—
7,748	4,450	3,298	2,293	—	2,325	435	1,120	110	1	21	33	77	133	15	4
126,851	64,595	62,856	32,617	524	33,426	3,585	17,594	487	1	110	222	265	133	28	4

Average Value of the produce of a Jung of cultivated Land, 44 Rupees.

of the Town of SURABĀYA.

Men from Ten to Twenty Years of Age.	Women from Ten to Twenty Years of Age.	Male Children under the Age of Ten Years.	Female Children under the Age of Ten Years.	TOTAL Population.
771	540	3,019	3,070	24,574

GENERAL ACCOUNT *of the* CULTIVATION

No.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Ploughs.	TOTAL Land.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Land.	Coffee Grounds.	Teak Forests.
			Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.
1	Pasuruan	—	11,204 3	—	—	6,455 3	4,375 2	2,080 1	1,148 1	121 2	1,738 3
2	Bang'il	—	3,829 —	—	—	3,138 1	2,888 2	249 2	654 2	17 2	203 2
3	Malang	—	2,923 2	—	—	1,065 1	206 2	188 2	167 1	96 3	275 2
	TOTAL.....	—	17,957 1	—	—	10,659 1	7,470 2	2,518 1	1,970 —	236 —	2,217 3

No.	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivators of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	Total No. of Ploughs.
1	Pasuruan	62,421	30,834	31,587	13,380	2,158	14,289	2,755	6,428
2	Bang'il	34,523	17,401	17,122	6,026	824	7,661	2,629	3,433
3	Malang	11,868	5,942	5,926	3,239	—	3,919	2,272	1,972
	TOTAL.....	108,812	54,617	54,635	22,635	2,982	25,869	7,656	11,833

Government Land.	Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.			Estimated Value of Produce.				TOTAL Estimated Value.	
						Pari.		Maize.	Of Pari.		Of Maize.			
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats.	G.	No. of Heads.	Rupees.	St.	Rupees.	St.	Rupees.	St.
47 —	—	732	2436 1	902 3	—	170,467	14	14,312,318	340,931	27	13,926	18	372,858	15
24 3	—	19 1	89 1	27 2	—	113,179	½	2,960,312	264,084	16	2,466	27	266,551	13
19 1	—	599 1	—	701 —	—	47,534	28	2,348,500	63,382	12	1,957	2	65,339	14
91 —	—	1,351 —	525 2	1,631 1	—	331,181	17½	19,621,124	668,398	25	18,350	17	704,749	12

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese, &c.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	
61,722	30,491	31,231	13,380	2,158	14,205	2,746	6,428	699	5	157	343	356	84	9	—	Average Value of the produce of a Jung of cultivated Land.. 66 Rupees.
34,152	17,232	16,920	6,026	824	7,661	2,619	3,433	371	9	78	169	202	—	10	—	
11,868	5,942	5,926	3,239	—	3,919	2,272	1,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
107,752	53,665	54,077	22,645	2,982	25,785	7,637	11,833	1,060	14	235	512	558	84	19	—	

Number.	Names of Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Total Land.		Land in Villages.		Land not included in Villages.		Cultivated Land.		Sawah.		Tegal.		Free Land.		Coffee Grounds.		Teak Forests.	
			Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.	Jungs.	B.
1	Probolinggo	64	12,227	0	592	0	11,635	0	432	1	156	3	275	1	70	0	—	—	—	—
2	Tongas	34	3,543	1	300	0	3,243	1	236	1	93	3	142	2	29	2	20	3	—	—
3	Katapang	39	21,185	0	1,619	2	19,565	2	1,564	3	223	1	1,341	1	33	2	—	—	—	—
4	Dringo	51	9,868	2	793	0	9,075	2	703	0	447	0	256	0	51	3	—	—	—	—
5	Ginding	45	11,871	2	2,226	0	9,645	2	1,055	1	472	3	582	3	41	0	—	—	1,108	3
6	Pajarakan	30	5,689	3	1,087	1	4,602	2	487	1	313	0	174	1	24	0	—	—	564	0
7	Jogopaten	29	4,884	0	946	0	3,938	0	417	0	297	3	119	0	26	0	—	—	492	3
8	Kuraxun	14	4,767	2	913	1	3,854	1	407	3	247	1	160	2	14	0	1	3	483	3
9	Jabong	12	5,398	2	1,031	0	4,367	1	459	0	304	3	154	1	18	0	1	3	536	1
10	Panton	33	11,855	1	2,228	2	9,627	0	1,017	1	594	2	423	0	27	0	1	1	1,164	0
11	Besuki	60	4,821	2	732	1	4,089	1	486	1	399	1	176	3	115	0	—	—	101	0
12	Binor	12	5,039	3	414	2	4,625	0	147	3	33	3	114	0	8	1	—	—	252	0
13	Banyukurta	33	13,580	1	1,900	1	11,680	0	340	1	91	1	249	0	18	1	—	—	1,525	2
14	Kutu	19	1,488	3	400	3	1,088	0	375	1	306	2	68	3	19	0	—	—	1	2
15	Blanuingan	19	3,884	0	429	2	3,454	2	405	2	119	1	286	2	15	1	—	—	3	0
16	Bungatan	20	5,706	2	493	3	5,213	0	299	0	45	0	254	0	14	0	—	—	175	0
17	Panarukan	11	4,142	2	532	2	3,610	0	499	0	477	0	21	3	24	0	—	—	6	0
18	Patokan	10	4,283	0	536	2	3,746	2	504	2	204	2	300	0	24	0	—	—	—	—
19	Patokingan	12	9,243	3	1,163	3	8,080	0	1,142	1	1,047	0	95	1	16	0	—	—	—	—
20	Kapongan	11	1,066	2	540	0	526	2	522	1	416	1	106	0	14	0	—	—	—	—
21	Klatakan	12	6,890	2	248	2	6,642	0	228	3	37	3	191	1	14	3	—	—	—	—
22	Kalitukus	10	876	1	214	2	661	3	194	2	40	0	154	2	14	0	—	—	—	—
23	Pugur	52	287,498	1	520	3	286,977	2	92	3	59	0	33	3	78	2	14	0	290	3
24	Bandawasa	136	243,298	1	1,349	3	241,948	2	999	3	469	1	530	2	202	0	12	0	—	—
25	Lamajang	59	92,374	0	2,185	0	90,189	0	414	2	256	1	158	2	50	0	63	0	1,607	0
TOTAL		827	775,484	0	23,398	3	752,085	1	13,432	0	7,062	3	6,369	1	961	3	126	18	3,301	1

Number.	Names of Divisions.	TOTAL Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivation of the Soil.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.
1	Probolingo	6,070	3,068	3,002	2,235	759	1,626	254	725
2	Tongas.....	2,362	1,140	1,222	1,069	111	822	30	411
3	Katapang	5,199	2,615	2,584	2,118	187	2,818	92	1,409
4	Dringo.....	4,651	2,414	2,237	2,090	147	2,301	80	1,149
5	Ginding	5,314	2,505	2,809	2,271	258	2,304	106	1,152
6	Pajarakan	3,329	1,668	1,661	1,245	278	1,320	60	680
7	Jogopaten	3,954	2,033	1,921	1,645	273	1,616	68	808
8	Kuraxun	2,960	1,418	1,542	1,433	317	966	69	487
9	Jabong	3,509	1,715	1,794	1,188	609	1,061	86	621
10	Panton.....	6,650	3,290	3,360	3,221	405	2,909	100	1,361
11	Besuki	13,330	6,119	7,211	3,626	2,436	1,990	632	937
12	Binor	1,172	585	587	231	69	517	48	318
13	Banyukurta.....	4,467	2,199	2,268	1,510	708	730	534	685
14	Kutu	4,042	1,982	2,060	1,483	426	592	308	273
15	Blanuingan	3,666	1,828	1,838	1,153	434	1,018	342	709
16	Bungatau	2,366	1,199	1,167	639	338	318	264	318
17	Panarukan	4,331	2,072	2,259	1,643	586	1,483	581	751
18	Patokan	1,998	1,000	998	922	74	863	96	475
19	Patokingan	4,744	1,952	2,792	2,259	584	1,581	175	774
20	Kapongan	2,452	1,204	1,248	1,136	98	1,614	74	555
21	Klatakan	1,654	832	822	510	98	938	92	469
22	Kalitukus	1,145	543	602	558	7	572	53	286
23	Pugur	1,854	884	970	348	45	468	101	238
24	Bandawasa	9,037	4,126	4,911	2,104	117	4,250	479	2,651
25	Lamajang	4,103	2,112	1,991	1,863	—	1,089	239	487
TOTAL		104,359	50,503	53,856	38,520	9,364	35,766	4,963	18,609

GENERAL

In the district of Probolinggo the population is but scanty, when compared to the extent of land; the country is, in general, well watered, Besuki district there are very extensive teak forests, which run inland.

Besuki.—This district is indifferently watered, and has very little land fit for culture, that is not now under cultivation; the population is holders, that the population would be induced to emigrate to the neighbouring district of Bandawasa, which has not answered the purpose so

Panarukan.—This is an extensive district, with fine flat table land throughout, but it is badly watered; and towards that adjoining the Bandawasa, including Pugur, a very extensive district but scantily inhabited; the soil is extremely wet and productive, and with a greater Lamajang, an extensive district on the South Coast; the land is very well watered, level, and extremely well adapted to the purpose of

Government Lands.	Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.		TOTAL Estimated Value.
						Pari.	Maize.	Of Pari.	Of Maize.	
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats. G.	Bars.	J. Rupees. St.	J. Rupees. St.	J. Rupees. St.
90 0	592 0	1,517 3	3,762 3	6,354 3	11,635 0	7,014 0	8,674,000	14,028 0	8,674 0	22,702 0
13 2	300 0	1,010 3	924 3	1,307 2	3,243 1	4,216 10	4,672,500	8,433 0	4,672 15	13,105 15
21 0	1,619 2	4,709 2	6,262 1	8,593 3	19,565 2	9,905 5	40,860,000	19,810 15	40,860 0	60,670 15
28 2	793 0	2,452 3	2,814 3	3,808 0	9,075 2	19,694 3	7,583,500	39,388 15	7,583 15	46,972 0
20 3	2,226 0	—	3,913 3	5,731 2	9,645 2	22,799 7	17,219,500	45,598 21	17,219 15	62,818 6
12 0	1,087 1	—	1,964 3	2,637 3	4,602 2	13,553 10	4,905,500	27,107 0	4,905 15	32,012 15
10 2	946 0	—	1,672 1	2,265 3	3,938 0	16,341 10	3,435,500	32,683 0	3,435 15	36,118 15
7 0	913 1	—	1,605 3	2,248 2	3,854 1	10,803 9	4,818,250	21,606 22	4,818 7	26,425 0
14 0	1,031 0	—	1,841 3	2,525 2	4,367 1	13,303 12	4,684,750	26,607 6	4,684 22	31,291 28
18 0	2,228 2	—	4,066 1	5,560 3	9,627 0	28,329 14	12,537,000	56,659 8	12,537 0	69,196 7
30 0	732 1	135 0	1,909 2	2,044 3	4,089 1	13,129 10	4,932,064	26,259 0	4,932 1	31,191 1
6 2	414 2	80 0	2,232 2	2,312 2	4,625 0	1,358 11	3,074,360	2,717 3	3,074 12	5,791 15
16 0	1,900 1	520 0	5,320 0	5,840 0	11,680 0	2,874 0	6,843,625	5,748 0	6,843 16	12,591 16
5 1	400 3	—	544 0	544 0	1,088 0	12,918 0	1,827,030	25,836 0	1,827 1	27,663 1
5 3	429 2	—	1,727 1	1,727 1	3,454 2	4,420 0	7,857,830	8,840 0	7,857 27	16,697 27
5 3	493 3	23 3	2,574 0	2,615 1	5,213 0	1,902 5	5,018,360	3,804 15	5,018 12	8,822 27
4 0	532 2	—	1,800 0	1,810 0	3,610 0	22,563 7	585,750	45,126 22	585 23	45,712 15
8 0	536 2	—	1,873 1	1,873 1	3,746 2	9,380 5	8,554,825	18,760 15	8,554 19	27,315 19
5 2	1,163 3	—	4,040 0	4,040 0	8,080 0	48,200 7	2,503,125	96,400 22	2,503 4	98,903 27
4 0	540 0	—	263 1	263 1	526 2	17,518 2	2,815,500	35,036 7	2,815 15	37,851 22
5 0	248 2	70 0	3,262 0	3,310 0	6,642 0	1,497 4	5,000,750	2,994 11	5,000 22	7,995 4
6 0	214 2	130 0	265 1	266 2	661 3	1,614 0	4,134,750	3,228 0	4,134 23	7,362 23
54 2	520 3	95,659 0	47,832 0	143,486 2	286,977 2	3,036 0	1,212,500	6,072 0	1,212 15	7,284 15
196 0	1,349 3	50,629 2	47,832 2	143,486 2	241,948 2	24,138 0	18,957,812	48,276 0	18,957 24	67,233 24
50 1	2,185 0	17,737 1	27,357 0	45,095 0	90,189 0	13,176 0	5,656,500	26,352 0	5,656 15	32,008 15
577 3	23,398 3	174,675 1	177,661 2	399,748 2	752,085 1	323,686 11	188,365,281	647,373 2	188,365 3	835,738 6

JAVANS.							CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.							REMARKS.		
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese, &c.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	Number of Buffaloes.		Number of Horses.	Number of Ploughs.
5,978	3,016	2,962	2,235	713	1,626	254	725	92	—	46	52	40	—	—	—	Average value of a jung of cultivated land, 60 rupees.
2,362	1,140	1,222	1,089	811	822	30	411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5,161	2,597	2,564	2,118	169	2,818	92	1,409	38	—	18	18	20	—	—	—	
4,640	2,408	2,232	2,090	142	2,301	80	1,149	11	—	5	6	5	—	—	—	
5,241	2,471	2,770	2,253	236	2,290	101	1,145	73	18	22	34	39	14	5	7	
3,264	1,640	1,624	1,245	241	1,320	60	660	65	—	37	28	37	—	—	—	
3,898	2,008	1,890	1,645	247	1,616	68	808	56	—	26	25	51	—	—	—	
2,808	1,341	1,467	1,393	269	937	62	474	152	40	48	77	75	29	7	13	
3,323	1,624	1,699	1,185	524	1,059	80	620	186	3	85	91	95	2	6	1	
6,525	3,232	3,293	3,206	345	2,896	99	1,355	125	15	60	58	67	13	1	6	
13,093	6,003	7,090	3,571	2,374	1,976	602	930	237	55	62	116	121	14	30	7	
1,138	568	570	228	60	515	45	317	34	3	9	17	17	2	3	1	
4,441	2,186	2,255	1,500	702	724	532	682	26	10	6	18	13	6	2	3	
3,938	1,928	2,010	1,478	384	592	303	273	104	5	42	54	50	—	5	—	
3,594	1,793	1,801	1,144	427	1,004	340	702	72	9	7	35	37	14	2	7	
2,334	1,183	1,151	637	327	316	260	317	32	2	11	16	16	2	4	1	
4,232	2,021	2,211	1,627	546	1,473	578	746	99	16	40	51	48	10	3	5	
1,998	1,000	998	922	74	863	96	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4,716	1,937	2,779	2,259	580	1,581	175	774	28	—	4	15	13	—	—	—	
2,452	1,204	1,248	1,136	98	1,614	74	555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,654	832	822	510	98	938	92	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,145	543	602	558	7	572	53	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,854	884	970	348	45	468	101	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9,037	4,126	4,911	2,104	117	4,250	479	2,651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4,103	2,112	1,991	1,683	—	1,089	239	487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
102,929	49,797	53,132	38,344	8,736	35,660	4,895	18,658	1,430	176	528	706	724	106	68	51	

REMARKS.

and there is abundance of land fit for cultivation, could people be procured from a neighbouring country to work it; in the divisions adjoining the more numerous for its size than any of the adjoining districts. It was supposed, that by the introduction of the tenement tax paid by house-well as was at first expected. Banyuwangi district, there is scarce a small rivulet to the same; the population of this district is extremely scanty. population would be one of the finest districts in the residency. cultivation, but the population is very scanty at present; but could it be increased, Lamajang would be a very productive district.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the CULTIVATION

No.	Divisions.	No. of Villages.	Land in Villages.	Land not included in Villages.	Cultivated Land.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Free Lands.	Coffee Grounds.	Teak Forests.	Government Land.
1	North	47	Jungs. B. —	Jungs. B. —	Jungs. B. 527 3	Jungs. B. 360 2	Jungs. B. 109 3	Jungs. B. 57 2	Jungs. B. —	Jungs. B. —	Jungs. B. 2 3
2	South	93	—	—	452 0	422 3	2 1	27 2	—	—	—
	TOTAL.....	140	—	—	980 1	783 1	112 0	85 0	—	—	2 3

No.	Divisions.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Attached to the Cultivation of the Land.	Employed in other Avocations.	Total No. of Buffaloes.	Total No. of Horses.	Total No. of Ploughs.
1	North	5,820	2,949	2,871	4,541	1,279	1,594	792	1,035
2	South	3,053	1,514	1,539	2,564	489	1,112	476	682
	TOTAL.....	8,873	4,463	4,410	7,105	1,768	2,706	1,268	1,717

and POPULATION of BANYUWANGI, 1815.

Land in use in Villages.	Capable of being cultivated.	Unfit Land.	Jungle Land.	Land not in use in Villages.	TOTAL Land.	Estimated Produce.		Estimated Value of Produce.		TOTAL Estimated Value.
						Pari.	Maize.	Of Pari.	Of Maize.	
Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Jungs. B.	Amats. G.	Amats. G.	J. Rupees. St.	J. Rupees. St.	J. Rupees. St.
—	321 1	—	—	—	—	25,032 0	6,486 0	29,204 0	6,290 0	35,494 0
—	278 2	—	—	—	—	27,048 0	123 0	31,556 0	120 0	31,676 0
—	599 3	—	—	—	—	52,080 0	6,609 0	60,760 0	6,410 0	67,170 0

JAVANS.								CHINESE and other FOREIGNERS.								REMARKS.
TOTAL Javans.	Males.	Females.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	TOTAL Chinese, &c.	Class of Cultivators.	Employed in other Avocations.	Males.	Females.	No. of Buffaloes.	No. of Horses.	No. of Ploughs.	
5,501	2,783	2,718	4,541	960	1,585	770	1,035	319	—	319	166	153	9	22	—	Average Value of a Jung of cultivated Land..70 J. Rupees.
3,053	1,514	1,539	2,564	489	1,112	476	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8,554	4,297	4,257	7,105	1,449	2,697	1,246	1,717	319	—	319	166	153	9	22	—	

M A D U R A.

THIS island having been ceded to the Dutch, in the same manner as the other possessions on Java, the Sultan of *Madúra* and the chiefs of *Pamakásan* and *Súmenap* were always considered by them in nearly the same light as the other regents along the coast, with the exception only of a higher title and some more personal consideration granted especially to the Sultan of *Bankálan*, usually styled the Sultan of *Madúra*, both on account of his birth and of some important services rendered in the war of Java, from 1740 to 1748.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the CULTIVATION and POPULATION of BANGKALAN.

Names of Divisions.	Cattle.					Trees.					Jungs of Land.			
	Horses and Mares.	Bulls and Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Cocoa-nut Trees bearing fruit.	Aren.	Sawalan.	Pinang.	Gabang.	Cultivated.	Cotton fields.	Sugar Cane.	
MADURA.														
Bangkalan	1,603	15,647	8,410	94	722	56,631	15,923	2,322	26,631	2,161	—	388	7	
Balega	44	1,095	719	4	85	3,423	1,878	146	1,304	323	3,020	69	—	
Sampang	120	766	607	—	13	7,371	517	548	428	240	—	35	—	
PARNAKARAN	487	5,604	840	178	181	8,786	542	581	3,225	781	870	135	2	
TOTALS	2,254	23,102	10,576	276	1,001	76,201	18,860	3,597	31,588	3,505	3,890	5054	9	

Names of Divisions.	Towns and Villages.	Europeans.	CHINESE.		PARNAKANS or half-cast Chinese.	MALAYUS and other Islanders, &c.	MADURESE.										General Population.			
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Slaves.	Chiefs.	Priests.	Males above 50 years.	Females ditto.	Males between 20 and 50 years.	Females ditto.	Young Men.		Young Women.	Boys.	Girls.
MADURA.																				
Bangkalan	447	60	602	518	411	400	152	74	124	224	60	4,722	5,088	15,351	15,724	4,112	4,009	5,888	6,247	63,714
Balega	68	—	66	50	96	101	2	—	—	33	21	400	369	1,863	1,823	183	387	783	356	6,534
Sampang	55	—	105	85	93	93	1	—	—	33	35	972	956	1,507	1,006	281	377	1,044	902	7,503
PARNAKARAN	159	—	212	189	239	277	260	220	23	115	29	1,488	1,576	2,075	2,297	1,358	1,525	2,589	3,012	17,465
TOTALS	729	60	985	743	849	871	342	298	148	425	145	7,582	7,989	20,796	20,850	5,934	6,298	10,304	10,517	95,236

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the CULTIVATION and POPULATION of SUMENAP.

Names of Divisions.	Cattle.						Jungs of Land.			Cocoa-nut Trees.		Aren Trees.	Bambu Groves.	Gébang Trees.				Jungs of Népa or Adap.	Lontar or Sewálan Trees.	
	Horses.	Mares.	Bulls or Oxen.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Sawah.	Tegal.	Cotton.	Old.			Young.	Above Five Years Old.	Above Two Years Old.	Under Two Years Old.		Old.	Young.
Sumenap.....	790	539	9,099	10,941	831	1,030	1,657	2,770	2,579	27	109,983	124,316	1,861	12,275	11,876	13,072	25,107	30	35,898	11,329
<i>Islands.</i>																				
Sapodi.....	67	24	507	786	—	120	49	95	750	171	1,920	1,020	89	457	4,022	20,590	105	665	105	
Raas.....	16	24	155	495	—	10	54	63	98	5	578	300	—	91	24	136	33	55	42	
Gila Ginting.....	8	9	159	209	2	16	26	2	137	—	4,380	4,706	8	62	5	24	—	897	108	
Gila Raja.....	2	—	109	241	—	7	76	5	131	—	80	176	—	47	47	303	43	40	13	
Gila Eyang.....	2	1	203	225	—	115	50	—	43	7	235	477	—	13	4	15	2	62	58	
Putran.....	25	30	476	581	—	72	267	5	252	3	7,065	4,829	899	215	14	4	4	11,200	2,582	
Kangcan.....	125	150	—	—	1,144	35	60	648	26	—	1,620	1,204	2,031	2,941	288	304	704	1,000	163	
TOTAL.....	1,135	777	10,708	13,478	1,977	1,405	2,239	3,591	4,019	215	125,862	137,028	3,989	16,805	16,481	34,458	25,998	304	49,817	14,400

Names of Divisions.	Towns and Villages.	MADURESE.										MALAYUS and other Mahometans.				CHINESE.		PARNAKANS or Half-cast Chinese.		General Population.
		Chiefs.	Priests.	Males above Fifty Years.	Females above Fifty Years.	Males middle aged.	Females middle aged.	Young Men.	Young Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Chief.	Priest.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Sumenap	355	1,407	970	3,833	6,135	25,038	25,379	6,100	6,713	6,938	9,111	1	—	739	734	575	494	999	96,200	
Islands.																				
Sapodi	24	20	56	215	259	1,348	1,348	363	393	548	719	—	—	386	364	25	19	278	6,602	
Râas	20	23	46	100	135	740	740	151	184	213	220	—	—	156	148	—	—	—	2,856	
Gila Ginting	10	24	46	92	119	421	421	125	134	170	301	—	—	2	1	3	4	—	1,862	
Gila Raja	7	8	48	58	60	340	340	117	126	587	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1,938	
Gila Eyang	6	7	13	69	101	349	369	96	137	104	115	—	—	75	—	—	—	20	32	
Putran	32	27	86	238	349	1,305	1,356	378	486	699	892	—	—	440	374	14	20	70	84	
Kang'ean	23	116	49	380	460	1,012	1,012	253	268	5	478	—	—	470	454	24	21	37	5,580	
TOTAL.....	477	1,634	1,314	4,985	7,618	30,553	30,965	7,583	8,441	9,757	12,046	1	—	2,266	2,106	691	558	1,450	123,424	

NATIVE PROVINCES.

THIS extensive portion of the island was divided, agreeably to the settlement of 1754, between the *Susuhunan* and Sultan. It consists of a number of separate provinces or districts. Those still belonging to the *Susuhunan* are :

In an Eastern Direction from the Capital :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Srīngat</i> and <i>Blitar</i> (forming one province). | 5. <i>Charúban</i> . |
| 2. <i>Kediri</i> . | 6. <i>Kadúwang</i> (in part). |
| 3. <i>Pranarága</i> . | 7. <i>Jagardga</i> . |
| 4. <i>Paché</i> . | 8. <i>Sukawáti</i> (in part). |

And the smaller Districts of

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Anju</i> . | 4. <i>Sumbreng</i> . |
| 2. <i>Lorog</i> . | 5. <i>Rongkok</i> . |
| 3. <i>Pangol</i> . | |

In a Western Direction from the Capital :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Banyumas</i> . | 5. <i>Pamarden</i> . |
| 2. <i>Dayu Luhur</i> . | 6. <i>Pasir</i> . |
| 3. <i>Aya</i> . | |
| 4. <i>Matdrem</i> (in part). | 7. <i>Bag'len</i> (in part). |

Besides several smaller districts.

The ground on which the fort of *Súra Kérta* is built, with a small part of the adjoining territory, has been ceded to the European government, as has been also that portion of the immediate site of the forts of *Boyaláli* and *Klaten*, which was formerly the property of the *Susuhunan*. These dominions are divided among,

1. The eight active *Tumúng'gungs*, or Regents, (the first of which is the *Raden Adipati*, or prime minister), who constantly resides at court.

2. The

2. The *Tumung'gungs* residing in the distant or *Mancha Nagára* districts.
3. The princes of the blood.
4. The particular favourites of the *Susúnan*.
5. (Which only respects the smaller territories) a number of *Demangs* and *Mantris*.

A considerable portion of the provinces of *Matárem* and the adjoining districts, towards the southern part of the island, called by the Javans *Ardi Kidul*, or southern hills, of the province of *Kadíwang* and of the district of *Sukawdti*, containing altogether four thousand *cháchas*, having been ceded by the predecessors of the present *Susúnan*, under the settlement of 1752, to the prince *Mangku Nagára*, are still held and exclusively enjoyed by his successor, the *Pangérang Aria Prábo Prang Wedóna*.

The eight active *Tumunggungs*, who reside constantly at court and belong to the state and household of the *Susúnan*, are *Tumung'gungs* of the exterior (*Tumung'gung Jawi*), and *Tumung'gungs* of the interior (*Tumung'gung lebat*). The four former are mostly charged with external commissions or orders, or those that do not immediately concern the household of the prince ; the four latter, or internal *Tumung'gungs*, are mostly occupied near the person of the *Susúnan*, and have alternately the care of the watch of the *Krdton* at night.

The following tables exhibit the result of a census taken during the British government in Java ; but as the information they convey rests principally upon native authority, the same reliance cannot be placed upon them as upon the tables for the provinces under the immediate direction of the European government. There is no reason, however, to believe they are essentially wrong, as they were framed with great care and every attention to accuracy, on the part of the native officers employed.

POPULATION of the TERRITORY of the SUSUHUNAN, 1815.

DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		
Banyumas	48,906	50,140	39,964	39,337	176,947	
Mancha-nagara (Eastern or distant districts)	21,013	24,826	24,054	28,432	99,415	
Pajang Mataram, Baglen, Jaban Ranka, Sukawati, } and Southern Hills	106,699	111,743	132,420	138,544	489,406	
Subjects of Prangwedono in the last mentioned districts	26,764	28,347	22,117	24,625	101,853	N. B. Banyumas includes Dayu-luhur. — Mancha-nagara takes in Kediri, Jagaraga and Pranaraga.
In the Capital (Emperor's subjects)	26,334	29,446	18,111	20,687	95,078	
Ditto (Prangwedono's subjects)	1,937	2,036	1,711	1,909	7,593	
Ditto (Europeans and descendants)	157	81	141	178	553	
Ditto (Chinese and descendants)	586	472	238	249	1,545	
Ditto (Slaves and descendants)	123	137	40	37	333	
GRAND TOTAL	233,409	247,228	238,096	253,994	972,727	

POPULATION of the TERRITORY of the SULTAN, 1815.

Names of the Districts or Divisions of the Sultan's Territories.	Married Men.	Married Women.	Unmarried Men.	Unmarried Women.	Young Men about 15 years of age unmarried.	Young Women about 15 years of age unmarried.	Boys under 15 years of age.	Girls under 15 years of age.	Male Children at the breast.	Female Children at the breast.	Grand Total.
Yugyakuta	8,697	9,065	1,595	2,252	2,592	3,255	3,225	3,599	1,531	1,528	37,339
Matarem	28,834	28,935	5,998	6,985	5,897	6,695	19,875	18,966	9,832	8,708	140,725
Pajang	19,382	19,486	2,635	2,910	3,237	4,401	4,281	5,202	2,297	2,699	66,530
Sima, Gagatan, and Sukawati	9,974	9,974	366	1,232	1,748	1,739	6,310	6,718	2,028	2,558	42,647
Southern Hills.....	2,359	2,447	426	483	769	628	517	1,431	569	596	10,925
Romo and Baglen	28,624	28,681	1,787	3,691	6,097	7,560	15,273	20,330	4,340	5,831	122,214
Ledok and Gowong	25,792	25,447	1,893	4,060	3,600	3,685	11,614	8,533	4,660	5,142	94,426
Lurung Teng'a	7,365	7,365	785	1,076	1,360	1,412	4,523	3,537	1,729	1,718	30,870
Mancha-nagara (Eastern or distant districts)	24,862	25,161	2,423	4,655	6,050	6,046	15,706	20,390	4,491	4,258	114,042
Total	155,889	156,561	17,908	27,344	31,350	35,421	81,924	88,706	31,477	33,038	659,018
Chinese, &c.....											1,309
Total.....											660,327

**RETURN of the POPULATION of the DISTRICT of PACHITAN, on the South Coast,
ceded to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT in 1813.**

DIVISIONS.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
First Division.....	1,656	1,673	1,439	1,306	6,074
Second Division.....	4,134	4,275	5,260	2,935	16,604
TOTAL					22,678

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

THE annexed documents, as far as they can be relied on, afford evidence of an extent of mortality in Batavia, as compared with the number of inhabitants, that was perhaps never exemplified, for the same space of time, in any other quarter of the world. APPENDIX.
A.

The Table No. I, incomplete as it is, was drawn out with as much exactness, as the original lists and registers still in possession would admit of. In explanation of some inconsistencies which are exhibited in it, it is necessary to observe, that on the occasion of the capture of this island, part of the most valuable papers were lost or destroyed, and amongst them the register in which was stated the Chinese population, and the number of their deaths and marriages annually, which is the reason why no mention is made of them in this table.

The first and third columns contain only the numbers of *European* inhabitants.

The last column, which shews the deaths of the *Natives* and *Slaves*, is probably a list of the deceased slaves only; because there was a separate list kept of the natives who died annually in the Batavian jurisdiction, which however was for a long time incorrect, and at last destroyed in 1811.

It is also probable, that the column of *deaths* generally does not extend farther than in the town and immediate suburbs; and the other two columns of *baptisms* and *marriages* extend over the town, suburbs, and environs together.

The specific lists kept in the different hospitals were likewise lost. This is to be particularly lamented, because they would have shewn, how many of the European deaths were inhabitants, military persons, strangers, or sailors or marines from the ships of the different nations in Batavia Roads, who all sent their sick men into the hospitals of Batavia, who when dead were comprehended in the number of European deaths. This circumstance explains the incorrectness which appears to exist in the two statements of the living and deceased Europeans.

The Table No. II. was discovered among the records of the Dutch government at Batavia, and in the absence of a more official document, may perhaps, on that account, be entitled to some confidence.

a

TABLE,

APPENDIX.

TABLE, No. I.

APPENDIX. LIST of the POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS, and DEATHS, in the Town and Suburbs of BATAVIA, from 1700 to 1813, as far as the same could be ascertained from the Registers, &c. after the Conquest of Java in 1811.

A.

	POPULATION.				MARRIAGES.		BAPTISMS.		DEATHS.	
	Within the Walls.		In the Suburbs.		Europeans.	Half Casts and other Christians.	Europeans' Children.	Those of Half Casts and other Christians.	Europeans, Half Casts, &c.	Natives, Slaves, &c.
	Europeans.	Europeans and Natives.	Europeans.	Europeans and Natives.						
1700....	1,785	20,072	215	32,478	74	134	119	565	697	975
1701....	1,715	19,084	321	48,972	65	126	76	341	736	815
1702....	1,755	19,683	309	45,452	76	120	83	616	1,088	1,336
1703....	1,835	18,580	534	47,123	72	133	190	443	856	931
1704....	1,898	22,150	470	49,351	74	144	96	466	442	1,148
1705....	1,771	19,752	—	—	55	133	100	441	688	1,800
1706....	1,923	21,899	417	49,483	79	127	84	447	841	1,839
1707....	1,826	21,632	411	47,026	60	116	88	471	655	1,371
1708....	1,769	20,922	402	54,628	49	134	87	638	651	1,481
1709....	1,681	20,600	412	55,581	64	138	82	575	804	1,828
1710....	1,716	20,850	368	58,761	41	152	103	628	684	1,313
1711....	1,723	21,517	341	57,843	63	154	110	555	766	1,487
1712....	1,656	21,538	448	65,865	60	141	110	595	684	1,278
1713....	1,566	19,007	503	69,110	56	154	747*		599	1,022
1714....	1,644	19,758	553	66,092	60	150	703		608	1,085
1715....	1,663	22,242	411	64,657	43	159	759		567	1,074
1716....	1,516	18,947	446	60,236	37	129	688		606	1,207
1717....	1,443	18,965	290	59,831	41	147	578		716	1,322
1718....	—	—	—	—	—	—	663		—	—
1719....	1,409	19,411	308	68,082	59	154	631		857	1,869
1720....	1,610	21,156	361	67,792	68	148	529		977	1,685
1721....	1,477	20,520	387	67,044	53	80	467		772	1,210
1722....	695	11,252	417	67,339	61	132	649		193	813
1723....	1,606	23,716	363	66,079	43	119	610		985	1,597
1724....	1,562	23,428	341	62,966	34	172	781		934	1,755
1725....	1,615	23,752	332	72,218	60	150	637		958	2,085
	Within the Walls and immediate Suburbs.		In the Vicinity and Environs.				In the Reformed Churches, and since 1746 in the Lutheran Church.			
1726....	1,452	22,814	304	76,893	58	118	616		994	487
1727....	—	—	—	—	—	—	740		—	—
1728....	1,538	15,343	289	73,141	50	155	648		768	590
1729....	1,389	20,677	232	81,977	52	135	736		754	500
1730....	1,330	20,429	209	80,756	45	167	763		857	1,800
1731....	1,431	22,658	241	82,204	45	128	783		886	1,066
1732....	1,445	22,646	211	83,602	55	142	625		1,003	689
1733....	—	—	—	—	—	—	551		—	—
1734....	—	—	—	—	—	—	432		—	—
1735....	1,338	20,587	224	74,367	65	166	561		240	667
1736....	—	—	—	—	48	—	727		—	—


* It appears, that subsequent to this year, no general list was kept, a list only of the number of children christened in the reformed churches being found among the registers.

APPENDIX.

iii

APPENDIX.

A.

	POPULATION.				MARRIAGES.		BAPTISMS.	DEATHS.	
	Within the Walls and immediate Suburbs.		In the Vicinity and Environs.		Europeans.	Half Casts and other Christians	In the Reformed Churches, and since 1746 in the Lutheran Church.	Europeans, Half Casts, &c.	Natives, Slaves, &c.
	Europeans.	Europeans and Natives.	Europeans.	Europeans and Natives.					
1737....	1,317	19,612	266	67,170	48	133	572	1,966	705
1738....	1,350	11,212	212	64,090	49	133	448	2,002	919
1739....	1,286	18,502	272	68,229	51	179	658	1,068	668
1740....	1,420	14,141	269	72,506	47	90	518	1,317	338
1741....	1,388	13,977	287	47,583	52	124	670	1,278	406
1742....	—	—	259	56,882	47	118	602	1,286	547
1743....	1,481	14,609	321	55,023	84	119	639	1,526	682
1744....	—	—	—	—	—	—	673	—	—
1745....	1,517	14,926	278	67,254	60	117	592	1,965	1,062
1746....	1,597	13,852	242	68,785	—	—	574	—	—
1747....	1,525	13,854	240	73,163	—	—	670	—	—
1748....	—	—	—	—	—	—	627	—	—
1749....	1,541	14,050	318	77,008	39	115	705	1,662	556
1750....	1,520	14,278	313	80,597	63	105	571	2,229	569
1751....	1,439	13,874	336	78,259	38	84	550	2,189	592
									
1752....	1,513	14,596	311	75,152	135*		600	1,858	562
1753....	1,651	15,710	325	76,611	132		457	1,789	1,542
1754....	1,575	15,891	358	93,375	136		553	1,729	617
Within the Town and all the Suburbs.									
1755....	1,599	16,466	369	95,938	146		484	2,532	630
1756....	1,604	15,925	310	96,702	143		410	1,729	547
1757....	1,629	16,356	373	103,443	137		465	1,557	561
1758....	1,560	16,855	447	105,151	128		468	1,781	1,082
1759....	1,572	16,942	377	111,273	97		437	1,451	636
1760....	1,634	16,785	410	109,393	124		450	1,403	1,064
1761....	1,499	16,298	305	113,280	—		387	1,110	980
1762....	—	—	—	—	—		471	—	—
1763....	1,507	16,282	447	113,009	112		435	2,001	1,134
1764....	—	16,008	413	117,207	131		297	1,907	585
1765....	—	—	—	—	—		357	—	—
1766....	—	—	—	—	—		356	—	—
1767....	—	—	—	—	—		306	—	—
1768....	1,642	15,256	273	108,507	93		329	1,933	537
1769....	1,271	15,430	389	114,750	124		369	1,869	667
1770....	1,183	13,192	328	123,869	126		302	2,871	2,672
1771....	1,105	12,233	300	121,380	93		245	2,425	622
1772....	1,011	12,743	348	112,346	108		301	2,437	2,256
1773....	1,061	13,473	342	107,500	98		284	2,029	534
1774....	933	12,134	367	108,215	97		295	2,452	866
1775....	1,165	13,512	328	125,635	214		307	2,997	3,007
1776....	—	—	276	131,895	100		303	3,055	1,199
1777....	896	10,661	279	140,332	98		277	1,394	2,031
1778....	1,137	12,206	238	135,532	104		253	1,804	2,131
1779....	—	—	302	160,986	82		290	1,524	1,717
1780....	747	13,651	278	129,943	113		259	1,418	1,435
1781....	—	—	—	—	—		272	—	—

* Since this year no specific list to be found.

APPENDIX.

A.

	POPULATION.				MARRIAGES.	BAPTISMS.	DEATHS.	
	Within the Town and all the Suburbs.		In the Environs.		Of Christians.	Of Christians' Children, in the Reformed and Lutheran Churches.	Europeans, Half Casts, &c.	Natives, Slaves, &c.
	Europeans.	Europeans and Natives.	Europeans.	Europeans and Natives.				
1782....	664	9,517	276	127,039	75	260	733	1,692
1783....	—	—	—	—	—	292	—	—
1784....	695	10,422	336	129,506	81	279	1,439	1,669
1785....	—	—	—	—	—	243	—	—
1786....	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	—
1787....	574	9,910	375	133,151	58	230	1,939	1,278
1788....	—	—	—	—	—	284	—	—
1789....	—	—	—	—	—	236	—	—
1790....	—	—	—	—	69	220	2,379	1,672
1791....	325	6,367	450	120,352	48	216	2,228	1,590
1792....	254	8,121	282	119,297	59	171	1,990	1,131
1793....	254	8,121	282	119,297	48	149	1,805	1,030
1794....	—	—	—	—	—	215	—	—
1795....	—	—	—	—	92	183	1,121	953
1796....	—	—	—	—	67	173	—	—
1797....	—	—	—	—	52	210	215	930
1798....	—	—	—	—	68	173	280	675
1799....	—	—	—	—	—	236	—	—
1800....	—	—	—	—	68	169	106	1,168
1801....	—	—	—	—	32	169	—	—
1802....	—	—	—	—	—	207	—	—
1803....	—	—	—	—	58	182	263	2,356
1804....	—	—	378	72,830	—	190	255	—
1805....	—	—	500	73,728	83	164	—	—
1806....	—	—	—	—	50	171	—	—
1807....	—	—	—	—	56	186	—	2,549
1808....	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—
1809....	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—
1810....	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	—
1811....	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	—
1812....	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—
1813....	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	—

TABLE, No. II.

LIST of DECEASED and BURIED in the several Burial Places at BATAVIA, from the Year 1730 till the Month of August 1752.

[Translated from a Document discovered among the Records of the Dutch Government at Batavia.]

1730 Numb. Deceased.		
January .. 3,862	September 4,597	April 3,833
February . 3,786	October .. 4,290	May 3,711
March ... 3,928	November 3,965	June 3,788
April 3,860	December 3,739	July 4,480
May 3,862	— 48,450	August .. 4,527
June 3,889	1731	September 4,916
July 4,268	January .. 3,699	October .. 4,512
August .. 4,404	February . 3,705	November 4,412
	March ... 3,827	December 4,430
		— 49,840

APPENDIX.

V

APPENDIX.

A.

1732
January .. 4,359
February . 4,047
March ... 4,046
April ... 4,060
May 4,066
June 4,191
July 4,515
August .. 4,758
September 5,314
October .. 4,912
November 4,344
December 4,305

52,917

1733
January .. 4,205
February . 4,261
March ... 3,989
April ... 3,948
May 3,747
June 3,840
July 3,885
August .. 3,805
September 4,147
October .. 4,148
November 3,906
December 3,864

47,745

1734
January .. 3,830
February . 3,963
March ... 3,914
April ... 3,725
May 3,711
June 3,550
July 3,772
August .. 4,294
September 5,303
October .. 4,237
November 4,025
December 4,021

48,145

1735
January .. 3,722
February . 3,775
March ... 3,830
April ... 3,757
May 3,780
June 3,968
July 4,141
August .. 4,041
September 4,058
October .. 4,050
November 3,966
December 3,962

47,050

1736
January .. 4,110
February . 3,909
March ... 3,815
April ... 3,778
May 3,760
June 3,699
July 4,063
August .. 4,078
September 4,260
October .. 4,110
November 3,841
December 4,080

47,503

1737
January .. 4,066
February . 4,093
March ... 3,707
April ... 3,561
May 3,485
June 3,358
July 3,357
August .. 3,400
September 2,501
October .. 4,054
November 4,057
December 4,061

43,709

1738
January .. 3,784
February . 3,572
March ... 3,570
April ... 3,718
May 3,717
June 4,018
July 4,045
August .. 3,771
September 4,110
October .. 4,293
November 4,030
December 4,158

46,786

1739
January .. 4,039
February . 4,017
March ... 3,909
April ... 3,759
May 3,885
June 3,985
July 4,266
August .. 4,273
September 4,053
October .. 4,139
November 4,189
December 4,084

48,598

1740
January .. 3,851
February . 3,747
March ... 3,758
April ... 3,878
May 4,090
June 4,424
July 4,536
August .. 4,321
September 4,538
October .. 4,514
November 4,224
December 4,083

49,964

1741
January .. 4,010
February . 3,842
March ... 3,893
April 3,824
May 3,958
June 4,057
July 4,136
August ... 3,764
September 4,093
October .. 3,888
November 3,766
December 3,712

46,943

1742
January .. 2,849
February . 3,731
March ... 3,780
April 3,811
May 2,185
June 3,665
July 3,915
August ... 3,976
September 3,546
October .. 3,537
November 3,646
December 4,021

42,662

1743
January .. 3,744
February . 3,659
March. ... 3,399
April 3,407
May 3,418
June 4,448
July 3,822
August ... 3,937
September 3,641
October .. 3,798
November 3,852
December 4,011

45,136

APPENDIX.					
A.	1744		1747		1750
	January .. 4,114		January .. 4,414		January .. 4,546
	February .. 3,974		February .. 4,389		February .. 4,352
	March ... 3,682		March ... 4,305		March ... 4,417
	April 3,723		April 4,159		April 4,619
	May 3,790		May 4,599		May 5,227
	June 3,808		June 4,978		June 5,072
	July 3,847		July 5,355		July 5,277
	August .. 3,601		August .. 4,946		August .. 5,134
	September 5,904		September 5,016		September 4,872
	October .. 3,914		October .. 3,028		October .. 4,580
	November 4,140		November 4,506		November 4,526
	December 4,064		December 4,603		December 4,508
	-----	47,661	-----	54,298	-----
	1745		1748		1751
	January .. 3,952		January .. 4,459		January .. 4,543
	February .. 3,765		February .. 4,322		February .. 4,128
	March ... 3,212		March ... 4,796		March ... 4,163
	April 3,230		April 4,689		April 4,170
	May 3,290		May 4,603		May 3,967
	June. 3,327		June 5,106		June 4,967
	July 3,655		July 4,469		July 6,904
	August ... 3,736		August .. 4,355		August ... 5,566
	September 4,197		September 5,034		September 5,699
	October .. 3,632		October .. 5,169		October .. 5,344
	November 3,486		November 5,140		November 4,612
	December 3,526		December 4,864		December 4,533
	-----	43,008	-----	57,006	-----
	1746		1749		1752
	January .. 3,479		January .. 4,870		January .. 3,923
	February .. 3,491		February .. 4,452		February .. 3,941
	March ... 3,459		March ... 4,332		March ... 4,272
	April 3,373		April 4,505		April 4,116
	May 3,435		May 4,425		May 4,466
	June 3,950		June 4,589		June 4,285
	July 4,750		July 4,656		July 4,359
	August .. 4,210		August .. 4,174		August ... 4,514
	September 4,110		September 4,398		-----
	October .. 4,214		October .. 4,684		33,876
	November 4,483		November 4,537		During twenty-
	December 4,874		December 4,893		two years and
	-----	47,828	-----	54,515	eight months,
					Grand Total. 1,119,375

The unhealthiness of the climate of Batavia is connected, in the minds of many, with the fabulous properties of the poison tree of Java, and many are so ignorant of the island as to consider the climate of Batavia as a fair example of that of Java, in general. History attests, that this city has been highly pernicious to the health both of Europeans and Natives, almost from its foundation, and recent experience concurs with the testimony of history. The mines of America, when they were first discovered, did not more strongly allure the Spaniards, nor urged them to sacrifice more relentlessly the lives of the unresisting natives to their burning thirst

thirst of gold, than the monopoly of Java and the Spice Islands led the Dutch Company, in the track of wealth, through danger, injustice, and oppression. Though the unhealthiness of Batavia was at all times known and formidable, there were times when the mortality became extraordinary and alarming. Although not prone to any speculation, except that of merchants, or to any inquiry, except for a new market or a more lucrative channel of trade, the Company's Government in India was sometimes forced to institute inquiries into the cause of this insalubrity, and to speculate about the possibility and the means of removing it. Passing by other occasions, there exists on the records of the High Regency a reply to queries about the unhealthiness of Batavia, dated the 14th of October 1753. This paper states, that between 1732 and 1738 the greatest number of casualties happened. It assigns as a great cause of the insalubrity complained of, the situation of the town in a bay, confined on the west and east by projecting points of land, and inclosed in front by a cluster of small islands. The space between the town and the sea is chiefly mud, left by the retreating of the sea: a swamp surrounds the town. The mouths of the rivers are generally covered with underwood and a species of tree peculiar to swamps. The vegetation of these low grounds, it is added, cannot but retain impurities of the most noxious kind. The space which is formed at the mouths of the rivers *Táng'ran* and *Ang'ki* is an entire swamp, covered with shrubs which emit exhalations of an impure nature: these are interspersed with the burying grounds of the natives, and the effluvia of these places is felt at some distance. It was believed that the earthquake of 1699, by forcing mud from under the earth and blocking up the mouths of the rivers more than formerly, contributed to increase the previously existing unhealthiness. The lime kilns in the neighbourhood, the close plantations of trees that prevent a free circulation of air, the stagnation of the rivers from the bars of mud or sand which obstruct their outcourse into the sea, the kind of water which the inhabitants are compelled to drink, the narrowness of their houses, and the dirt and filth accumulated in the numerous canals that intersect the town, have all their due share of pernicious efficiency assigned them in this report. The buildings, it is said, are admirably adapted to keep out the fresh air and to retain that which is putrid or noxious. To remedy the evils felt, a new construction of houses is recommended, and a frequent pruning or entire extirpation of the trees.

The fever which excited this inquiry commenced in 1733 and lasted till 1738, and during its continuance two thousand of the Company's servants and free Christians annually died. In 1739 its violence abated; but it broke out again in 1744, and continued with little diminution or variation to the date of the report in 1753.

Without stopping to inquire whether it would be easier to remove disease from Batavia, or the inhabitants of Batavia from disease, I shall take the liberty of quoting an extract from a report on the climate of some parts of Java, drawn up by Mr. Robertson, the late Superintending Surgeon, which appears to me to afford a satisfactory account of the causes of the insalubrity of the capital. After giving
a statement

APPENDIX.

A.

a statement of the mortality that prevailed in an Indiaman, a part of the crew of which landed at Batavia, he thus proceeds.

“ Such is the melancholy instance of the noxious climate of Batavia which came within my own observation. That it was not epidemic is clearly evinced, from its not extending its influence to those who attended the sick nor to the rest of the crew, all of whom escaped its attack and remained healthy. Among the Dutch who remain in the town, fevers are, I understand, very prevalent at all seasons, notwithstanding their being in a manner inured to the climate, and most of them have a sallow sickly appearance. It is not uncommon, in riding through the streets, to meet three or four funerals daily.

“ The Chinese, however, who are very numerous, suffer more than any class of the people; perhaps from the worse situations of their houses, the manner in which these are crowded, the closeness of their apartments, and their gross manner of living. The number of casualties among them, I am told, is incredible, especially during the dry season; and if one may judge from the extent of their burial ground and the number of their tumuli, it cannot admit of a doubt. The preceding facts are, I conclude, sufficient to establish the truth of the noxious character the climate of Batavia has so long obtained, and I shall now proceed to the causes which have been often investigated, and seem well ascertained, though the knowledge of them has led to little exertion for their removal.

“ The baneful effects of marsh miasmata on the human system is well known, engendering intermittent and remittent fevers, dysenteries, and visceral obstructions. Batavia, built almost in a swamp, surrounded by marshes in all directions, trees and jungles which prevent the exhalations being carried off by a free circulation of air, is peculiarly obnoxious from this cause. Opposite the mouth of the river, and extending a great way to the westward, is a mud-bank, which in many parts at low water is uncovered by the sea, and is daily accumulating from the quantities of mud and animal and vegetable matter carried down by the river during its reflux. Again, the sea often at spring tides overflows the adjacent country, and on its receding leaves the soil covered with slime and mud, which exposed to the action of the sun soon suffers decomposition, and impregnates the atmosphere with its noxious exhalations, which are carried by the sea breeze over Batavia, where the trees and jungles surrounding the houses prevent their being dissipated. During the heat of the day, these exhalations are more diffused and comparatively innoxious, but when the sun withdraws its influence they become more condensed, and amalgamating with the descending evening dews form a morbid atmosphere around the houses of the inhabitants. This hypothesis will readily account for a fact well known, that people whose commercial concerns require their presence in Batavia during the day, and who retire during the night into the country, escape this endemic, while scarcely any who sleep in the town, even for a night, unless those who by a long residence are inured to it, escape. In the ingenious and sensible work formerly alluded to (Mr. Johnson's) I find this hypothesis

" hypothesis so clearly and perspicuously expounded, that I must take the liberty of quoting it. APPENDIX.
A.

" ' The cause why the stench emitted by marshes and vegetable matter in a
" ' state of decomposition is more perceptible immediately after sunset, is not that
" ' the vapours are disengaged in greater quantities then than during the day,
" ' but the marshes retain their heat for some time after the sun's rays are withdrawn,
" ' and consequently continue to emit vapours through the atmosphere, as during
" ' the high temperature of the day by the sun. They therefore meet the descending
" ' dews, condensing and forming a thick fog, which hovers over the swamps
" ' accompanied by a noxious and disagreeable odour. The miasmata exhaled during
" ' the day, in all probability, descend with the dews of the evening, which meeting
" ' and combining with those that continue to be disengaged from their source,
" ' must form a concentration highly capable of affecting the constitution. Marsh
" ' effluvia become at a certain distance from their source innoxious. Dr. Hunter
" ' observes, " a few feet in height gives a comparative security in the same buildings."
" ' This will be accounted for by the supposition, that as the miasmata exhaled
" ' during the day descend in the evenings, they become more and more concentrated,
" ' till meeting the exhalations from the still reeking marshes, a dense stratum
" ' of highly impregnated atmosphere is found contiguous to the surface of the
" ' earth: hence the salubrity of sleeping in upper apartments. This leads to
" ' another practicable inference of considerable importance, that when necessity
" ' compels exposure to these marshes, we should select that point of time least
" ' likely to meet those miasmata, whether ascending or descending. This period
" ' seems to extend from three to six in the afternoon: * that is, after the greatest
" ' heat of the earth and air, and consequently the greatest evaporation, and before
" ' the condensation and return of such exhalations as rose during the day, and which
" ' combine with those still issuing from the heated soil for some time after sunset.'

" A second, and I think an equally powerful cause, is the stagnant water of
" the canals, which in all directions intersect the city. In the first place, they are
" filled with filth of every description; there is scarcely at times any perceptible
" current in them to carry off that filth; and lastly, the sluices are frequently kept
" shut, for the purpose of swelling the waters above them to irrigate the fields,
" while those below, which intersect the town, become almost dry, leaving an
" extensive surface of mud and every kind of putrified matter to be acted upon by the
" sun, raising the most pestilential vapours, with which, as before observed, the
" atmosphere gets thoroughly impregnated.

" As a third cause, the state of the houses may be considered, and the mode
" of living of the Dutch. Houses that are untenanted are seldom opened, and
" thus collect much filth and foul damp pernicious vapours. Those that are inhabited
" are generally shut up in the day time, most of them being glazed, thus preventing
" a free circulation of air; and in the lower story of most of the houses, the walls

b

" are

* Mr. Robertson's observation and experience led him to give it a greater latitude, from eight or nine in the morning till twelve, and from three to six in the afternoon.

APPENDIX. " are covered some feet from the ground with a greenish coat, and on entering
 A. " the apartments a stranger experiences a kind of chilly feel and a damp raw kind
 " of smell. Although it cannot be enumerated among the causes, yet I cannot
 " help thinking, the Dutch mode of medical practice, in as far as it is inefficient
 " to counteract the diseases of this climate, must tend to increase the number of
 " fatal terminations.

" The Dutch practitioners, little in the habit of theorizing, continue the same
 " practice in every form of disease, and they are particularly prejudiced against
 " the use of mercury, opium, and other powerful medicines, in consequence relying
 " solely on the most simple and inert remedies. Some few of them, of more enlarged
 " understanding, adopt the English mode, and seem sensible of its superior efficacy.

" A fourth, and I am convinced a very general cause, especially of the diarrhœas
 " and dysenteries which seldom fail to attack new comers, is the water. This most
 " essential article is taken either from the canals or wells, and it is equally bad when
 " passed through a filtering stone. It retains a brackish, hard, unpleasant taste, and
 " if allowed to remain some time in vessels without previous boiling, generates small
 " animalculæ. Such, I conceive, are the most probable and principal causes of the
 " insalubrity of Batavia; though there are, I doubt not, others contributing, which
 " elude observation. It is a generally received, though I think an erroneous opinion;
 " that the rainy season is the most unhealthy. The most unhealthy appears to me to be
 " that immediately after the cessation of the rains; and the older and more experienced
 " Dutch residents have observed, that in years when there has been a long con-
 " tinued drought, disease has been more than usually prevalent, and they look
 " forward with anxiety for the accession of the rains, as the means of resisting
 " its baneful dissemination.

" Weltevreden, at a distance of not more than three miles, being less exposed to
 " these causes, excepting the water, is exempt, in a great measure, from its prevailing
 " endemic fever; though diarrhœas are common, especially among those newly
 " arriving, but they are seldom of a serious or alarming nature.

" Among the troops stationed at Weltevreden and Cornelis, diseases are not more
 " frequent than in the healthiest parts of India which I have visited; though for some
 " months since the Bâli expedition, the casualties in the 78th regiment have been
 " numerous. At *Chemangis*, about twenty-two miles from Batavia inland, a battalion
 " of Sepoys is stationed, where, from the returns I have received, it appears they
 " enjoy comparatively good health, and have very few casualties, though a much
 " larger quantity of rain falls than in the vicinity of Weltevreden. It is on an
 " elevated commanding situation, and open and clear of jungle for a considerable
 " extent around."

In support of the opinion which has been given of the general salubrity of the
 climate of Java, the abstract returns of sick, &c. among the troops serving on Java
 and its dependencies, for the last two years, are annexed, together with a statement
 of casualties, in His Majesty's 78th regiment, while serving on the continent of India
 and in Java.

GENERAL

APPENDIX.

xi

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the MONTHLY RETURN of SICK in the Island of JAVA and its Dependencies, from 1st November 1813 to 30th October 1814.

Months.	No. of Troops.		Remained on the 1st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.				Remaining last month.								TOTAL.		Proportion of Sick.	Proportion of Deaths to Cures.			
	Europeans.	Natives.				Fever.	Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Fever.	Flux.	Hepatitis.	Klema-tum.	Syphitis & Gonorrhoea.	Ulcers.	Other Diseases.	Europeans.	Natives.						
1813.																								
Nov.	2,262	5,196	938	997	981	5	19	6	30	176	216	10	61	101	195	144	289	635		1 to 8	1 to 32.70			
Dec.	2,399	4,962	963	908	974	3	37	14	54	150	205	9	73	95	149	164	266	577	1 to 9.90		1 to 18			
1814.																								
Jan.	2,089	5,536	955	852	895	1	24	11	36	144	196	11	79	99	170	177	232	644	1 to 8.70		1 to 24.86			
Feb.	1,233	4,865	677	474	477	3	14	6	23	99	144	2	63	84	113	146	141	510	1 to 9.33		1 to 27.39			
Mar.	2,154	5,845	744	733	834	6	19	6	31	146	152	1	69	183	102	116	124	575	1 to 11.52		1 to 26.911			
Apr.	1,818	4,962	620	662	620	5	18	5	28	149	131	5	51	80	80	144	177	457	1 to 10.67		1 to 22.14			
May	1,781	6,509	848	876	805	8	35	4	47	169	201	7	87	107	131	160	195	667	1 to 9.61		1 to 17.12			
June	1,677	5,790	763	934	820	11	30	13	54	168	182	12	80	103	127	151	216	607	1 to 9		1 to 15.18			
July	1,663	5,560	839	1,082	880	7	30	10	47	304	199	15	103	117	104	150	230	764	1 to 7.28		1 to 18.72			
Aug.	1,569	5,735	947	945	772	21	17	4	42	440	189	11	89	117	111	121	263	815	1 to 6.77		1 to 18.38			
Sept.	2,309	5,863	1,157	915	916	31	38	8	77	395	172	15	107	135	97	159	355	725	1 to 7.55		1 to 11.89			
Oct.	2,306	5,562	1,079	876	1,018	9	24	12	45	241	176	9	106	122	91	142	278	609	1 to 8.87		1 to 22.62			

GENERAL MONTHLY AVERAGE of SICK and CASUALTIES on the Island of JAVA and its Dependencies, from 1st November 1813 to 31st October 1814.

Average of the Strength of Corps and Detachments.	Average of Sick.	Average of Cures.	Average of Deaths.	Average Proportion of Sick to Well.	Average Proportion of Deaths to Cures.
7,470	862	832	42	1 to 8.66	1 to 19.80

MONTHLY AVERAGE of FATAL DISEASES, from 1st November 1813 to 31st October 1814.

Deaths during the Year.	Fever.	Flux.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
814	110	805	99	514
Monthly Average ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{5}{12}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{10}{12}$

APPENDIX. **GENERAL ABSTRACT of the MONTHLY RETURNS of SICK on the Island of JAVA and its Dependencies, from 1st November 1814 to the 31st December 1815 inclusive.**

A.

Months.	No. of Troops.		Remained on the 1st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.				Remaining last of the Month.										Proportion of Sick.	Proportion of Deaths to Cures.
	Europeans.	Natives.				Fever.	Flux.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Fever.	Flux.	Hepatitis.	Rheumatism.	Veneral.	Ulcers.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Natives.		
1814.																					
Nov.	2,272	6,283	906	820	784	11	21	7	39	211	154	5	104	132	112	185	229	674		1 to 9·47	1 to 20· $\frac{1}{10}$
Dec.	2,325	6,268	890	797	815	13	22	11	46	211	132	10	84	123	116	150	229	597		1 to 10· $\frac{4}{10}$	1 to 17·71
1815.																					
Jan.	2,106	6,233	842	693	776	6	18	8	32	157	119	18	88	105	118	127	188	539		1 to 11·47	1 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.	2,211	5,962	714	601	601	6	7	4	17	141	106	8	102	87	117	124	195	502		1 to 11·72	1 to 35·35
Mar.	2,172	5,700	595	642	600	1	10	5	16	184	96	6	79	68	90	98	173	448		1 to 12·67	1 to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr.	2,050	5,481	623	706	648	5	10	4	19	182	122	5	81	79	101	92	178	484		1 to 11·37	1 to 34· $\frac{1}{10}$
May	2,082	5,983	658	723	677	4	6	4	14	158	122	8	77	109	111	108	220	470		1 to 11·68	1 to 48·35
June	2,002	5,862	691	682	663	4	12	5	21	204	107	5	81	110	95	103	200	495		1 to 11·31	1 to 31·57
July	1,442	5,227	609	540	551	4	6	3	13	177	109	4	64	72	83	76	149	436		1 to 11· $\frac{4}{5}$	1 to 42·38
Aug.	1,339	4,836	584	545	554	5	5	4	14	139	102	3	64	74	82	97	152	409		1 to 11· $\frac{1}{10}$	1 to 39·57
Sept.	1,324	4,595	497	444	467	2	1	5	8	101	91	4	49	60	73	88	123	343		1 to 12· $\frac{7}{10}$	1 to 58·37
Oct.	1,326	4,770	420	384	387	2	6	5	13	88	58	4	59	64	88	63	77	327		1 to 15· $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to 29·76
Nov.	821	4,404	443	407	392	1	6	5	12	101	78	4	53	70	72	68	42	404		1 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	772	3,170	344	388	343	2	5	3	10	83	79	4	36	48	59	70	61	318		1 to 10 $\frac{2}{5}$	1 to 34 $\frac{1}{5}$

N. B. The monthly returns from Maccassar for November and December, and of the 5th Volunteer Battalion, Javan Corps, and of a Detachment of H. M. 78th for December, had not been received when this table was framed.

GENERAL MONTHLY AVERAGE of SICK and CASUALTIES on the Island of JAVA and its Dependencies, from 1st November 1814 to 31st October 1815 inclusive.

Average of the Strength of Corps and Detachments	Average of Sick.	Average of Cures.	Average of Deaths.	Average Proportion of Sick to Well.	Average Proportion of Deaths to Cures.
7,487	669	626	21	1 to 11·17	1 to 29·18

STATE

STATE of His Majesty's 1st Battalion 78th Regiment, shewing the Effective Strength and Number died (including those died of Wounds), killed in Action, &c. Half-yearly, from 16th February 1797, five days after the Regiment's landing in India, to 25th December, 1815. Serondole, 13th March, 1816.

APPENDIX.
A.

Head Quarters of the Regiment and Dates.	Effective Strength on the under-mentioned Dates.			Casualties.		TOTAL dead, killed, &c. &c.	PERIODS.
	Serjts.	Dra.	R. & F.	Dead, including those that died of wounds, &c.	Killed in Action.		
Fort William, 16 Feb. 1797*.....	53	25	1,146	—	—	115	16Feb.1797to24Dec.1797
Berhampore, 25 June.....	52	22	1,085	25	—		
On the River, 25 Dec.....	52	22	993	90	—		
Allahabad, 25 June 1798.....	52	22	952	45	—	79	25Dec.1797to24Dec.1798
Camp Onoopsheer, 25 Dec.....	52	22	930	34	—		
Cawnpore, 25 June 1799.....	52	22	913	27	—	58	25Dec.1798to24Dec.1799
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	52	22	888	31	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1800.....	52	22	869	19	—	53	25Dec.1799to24Dec.1800
Fort William, 25 Dec.....	52	22	890	34	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1801.....	52	22	857	30	—	45	25Dec.1800to24Dec.1801
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	52	22	897	15	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1802.....	52	22	884	12	—	78	25Dec.1801to24Dec.1802
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	52	22	865	66	—		
Camp Rooley, 25 June 1803.....	52	22	837	30	—	166	25Dec.1802to24Dec.1803
— Cuttah, 25 Dec.....	62	22	709	89	47		
— Chiohoora, 25th June 1804..	52	22	657	61	—	145	25Dec.1803to24Dec.1804
Old Women's Island, Bombay, 25 Dec.	53	22	683	84	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1805.....	54	22	636	50	—	80	25Dec.1804to24Dec.1805
Camp at Bombay, 25 Dec.....	54	22	604	30	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1806.....	54	22	683	14	—	38	25Dec.1805to24Dec.1806
Butcher's Island near Bombay, 25 Dec.	54	22	668	24	—		
Cabo, Island of Goa, 25 June 1807	54	22	686	17	—	24	25Dec.1806to24Dec.1807
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	54	22	520	7	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1808.....	56	22	706	9	—	34	25Dec.1807to24Dec.1808
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	57	22	809	25	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1809.....	57	22	772	22	—	54	25Dec.1808to24Dec.1809
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	57	22	740	32	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1810.....	55	22	989	22	—	43	25Dec.1809to24Dec.1810
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	54	22	991	21	—		
Lowjee Family Transport, 25 June 1811	64	22	965	18	—	212	25Dec.1810to24Dec.1811
Surabaya, Java, 25 Dec.....	62	22	770	166	28		
Ditto, 25 June 1812.....	59	22	674	101	—	200	25Dec.1811to24Dec.1812
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	54	21	684	93	6		
Ditto, 25 June 1813.....	54	20	625	59	—	81	25Dec.1812to24Dec.1813
Ung'arang, 25 Dec.....	53	21	625	22	—		
Weltevreden, Java, 25 June 1814	54	21	597	28	—	80	25Dec.1813to24Dec.1814
Ditto, 25 Dec.....	52	20	623	52	—		
Ditto, 25 June 1815.....	45	20	583	20	—	33	25Dec.1814to24Dec.1815
Serondol, 25 Dec.....	45	21	568	13	—		
				1,537	81	1,618	

Of six Companies at Serondol, died from 25th December 1815 to the 13th March 1816 1
 Of one ditto.....Solo,..... ditto..25th..... ditto 13th .. ditto..... 2
 Of three ditto..... Weltevreden, ditto..25th..... ditto 13th .. ditto..... 6

Total..... 9

Of the above six died at Weltevreden, one died in consequence of a fall.

* Five days after our arrival in India.

APPENDIX. NOTE by N. CURRIE, Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, on the foregoing Table.

A.

When the 78th regiment first arrived at Java, the men had been long confined on board ship, living on salt provisions, and were afterwards exposed, not only to the fatigues and privations incident to actual warfare, but also to the inclemency of the weather in a tropical climate. All these causes produced a tendency to disease, and when the regiment arrived at *Surabáya* the quarters were bad; and being in the middle of the town, free access could at all times be had to spirituous liquors. The number of diseases and of casualties was consequently great; but it diminished gradually, as the men were successively accommodated with good barracks at *De Noyo*. The whole were comfortably lodged in plastered barracks in March or April 1813, and in May and the following month a very sensible reduction of deaths took place, as may be seen by the abstracts of those months. During the preceding months of January, February, March, and April, the deaths were numerous, but the greater proportion was among the men of a detachment of about two hundred men that joined in January, and continued to be very sickly during those four months. Almost all the men of this detachment had, when attacked, violent diseases.

A very remarkable instance of the bad effects of exposure to night air while asleep, occurred when part of the regiment was sent, in September 1814, from *Wellevreeden* to *Chemangs*, where the barracks were built of wattled bamboos, and the men laying with their heads to the walls, received the current of air directly in their heads. Fifty were seized with a highly inflammatory fever in the course of three days. Delirium was always the first symptom in every case, and it was necessary to bleed several of them largely before they could be sent to the hospital. By referring to the returns it will be seen that almost every increase of sickness happened after a change of quarters, as in the detachment abovementioned, and after the removal of the regiment from *Surabáya* to *Ung'arang* and *Sirondol* in October 1813, after the expedition to *Bali* at *Wellevreeden* in June 1814, and to *Chemangis* in September 1814. An increase of sickness always took place after the use of spirituous liquors on particular holidays, as Christmas, &c.; and on the contrary, the good effects of not exposing the men to morning dews or wet, and of regularity in diet, may be seen in the healthiness of the regiment after the men got settled in good barracks at *Surabáya* and *Wellevreeden*.

Java need no longer be held up as the grave of Europeans, for except in the immediate neighbourhood of salt marshes and forests, as in the city of *Batavia* and two or three other places on the north coast, it may be safely affirmed that no tropical climate is superior to it in salubrity. By its insular situation, the temperature of the atmosphere is low and equable, and from its lofty mountains it possesses this great advantage, that in a few hours travelling a climate of any degree of cold may be found.

APPENDIX B.

JAPAN TRADE.

THE Empire of Japan has for a long period adopted and carried with effect all the exclusive maxims of Chinese policy, with a degree of rigour unknown even in China itself. Previously to the expulsion of the Portuguese and the extirpation of Christianity in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Japanese trade was reckoned by far the most advantageous which could be pursued in the East, and very much superior to either the Indian or Chinese trade. After the expulsion of the Portuguese, a very extensive trade was for some time permitted to be carried on by the Dutch, on account of the benefits which the Japanese imagined themselves to have received from that nation during the Portuguese war, and especially the detection of a formidable conspiracy of some of the Japanese Princes to dethrone the Emperor, the correspondence relative to which was intercepted at sea. It was for these services that the Dutch originally procured the imperial edict, by which they were permitted to trade to Japan, to the exclusion of all other European nations. This public act of their ancestors, the Japanese have repeatedly declared that they will not cancel; but they have done every thing but formally cancel it, for a more limited and less free trade never was carried on by one rich nation with another.* For more than half a century, the Dutch trade has been limited to two yearly ships from Batavia, the cargoes of both of which scarcely ever exceeded the value of 300,000 dollars, and their only profitable returns are Japan copper and a small quantity of camphor. To shew themselves impartial in their restrictions, the Japanese have limited the traffic of the Chinese, the only eastern nation whom they suffer to trade with them at all, in a similar manner to that of the Dutch, and they suffer no more than ten Chinese junks to visit *Nangasaki* in the year. The trade of those two favoured nations is also limited to the port of *Nangasaki*.

In pursuance of their exclusive maxims, and conformably to the terms of their agreement with the Dutch, the Japanese have, on every occasion, followed an uniform line of conduct, and rejected, in the most peremptory manner, the various overtures of different nations of Europe, refusing equally to have any intercourse, negotiation, or commerce with any of them. It must also be admitted, that the whole foreign trade of Japan, compared with the riches of the country, is absolutely trifling; nor is there any rich or powerful body of them, like the Hong merchants of China, at all interested in its continuance. The yearly presents, whether offered to the Governor of *Nangasaki* or the Emperor, are of no great value, and rigidly limited by law and usage;

* For the regulations by which the trade is limited, see *Kempster's History of Japan*.

APPENDIX.

B.

General observations.

APPENDIX. usage ; and as the government of Japan is much stronger and more vigilant than that of China, no such abuses can be ventured on at *Nangasaki* as those which exist at Canton.

B.

Trade of the
Dutch with
Japan.

The commercial intercourse of the Dutch at Japan was established by an imperial edict in their favor from the Emperor *Gonging Soma*, in the year 1611.

The first Dutch factory was established at *Firando*, but in the year 1641 it was removed to *Nangasaki*. The number of the Dutch ships, and the kind of merchandize which they imported, were then left entirely to the discretion of the parties; the merchandize was disposed of to the best advantage, and the returns consisted of such articles as were expected to yield the greatest profit. They were subject only to the municipal regulations of the country, without any further restraint or incumbrance whatever. The trade remained in this state till the year 1671. In the Dutch records of this period, the only complaints made against Japanese authority relate to restrictions laid upon them in matters of religion.

In the beginning, the returns from Japan consisted of silver and copper; and the former being coined, was received according to the current value in that country, where the coins and weights went by the same name as in China, viz. *katis*, *tahils*, *mas*, and *kandarins*. Ten *mas* were worth a *tahil*, sixteen *tahil* a *kati*, and one hundred *kati* weighed one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-one pounds Dutch, equal to a mark.

There were two sorts of silver, of which the fine was called *zoma* and the coarser bar-silver, generally distinguished by the Dutch under the terms of *heavy* and *light* money. This was at first carried to account at the rate of sixty-two stivers and a half per *tahil*, no difference being made in the books of that time between the two kinds; but in the year 1635, the common or bar-silver, was fixed at fifty-seven stivers the *tahil*. Both kinds, according to this regulation, were considered by the Dutch as calculated too high for an article of merchandize, and consequently were not much in demand in the western parts of India, to which it was at first sent by the Company.

The attention of the Dutch being however afterwards attracted to the trade in gold from Japan, orders were issued to the factors in the year 1640, requiring gold as a return, to the amount of from ten to twelve hundred thousand florins. These orders were executed with the best success, and a wish seems on this occasion to have been expressed by the factory, that Japan might, as formerly, be permitted to supply from one hundred to one hundred and fifty chests of gold *kobangs*, *ubangs*, and *zebos*. Gold and silver were at this time the principal articles in the returns from Japan. Their Copper was not much in demand, probably because it was so little known in India or Europe; yet the Directors, in their requisition for the year 1655, state the price of Japan Copper having risen from thirty-six to forty-six florins per hundred pounds weight, and an order having been sent to Japan for twenty thousand *pikuls* of that metal, the same rendered great profit.

In 1644, requisitions were made from Surat for two thousand *pikuls*, from Coromandel for one thousand *pikuls*, and from Batavia for four thousand *pikuls* of copper: and in reply it is stated, that it would not be difficult to furnish the quantity required;

required; that the Japan copper consisted of both sheet and bar copper, of which the former was purchased at twenty *tahils* the *pikul*, or twelve stivers (inferior silver) per pound, being twenty per cent. cheaper than European copper.

APPENDIX
B.

Japan Trade.

The gold, after being coined, was found a very profitable article, being purchased at a favourable rate. In the beginning the *kobang* was purchased for six *tahil* eight *mas*, and for six *tahil* seven *mas*, and as appears from the books of 1669, 1670, and 1671, was within those years even purchased as low as five *tahils* six *mas* and five *tahils* eight *mas* from the great men of the country or from merchants, according to circumstances. During two of these years, more than one hundred thousand *kobangs* were obtained, which rendered a profit of one million of florins.

In 1671, an edict was issued by the Japanese government prohibiting the further exportation of silver; but the profit on the gold being so considerable, the restriction on the exportation of silver was a matter of indifference to the Dutch, who still were enabled to obtain their returns in the more profitable articles of gold and copper.

The exchange of the *kobang* was now fixed by the Japanese government at sixty-eight *mas*; and the free and unrestricted trade which the Dutch had hitherto enjoyed, was subjected to an arbitrary valuation of the import cargoes, and limited first with respect to the articles of merchandize, and afterwards with respect to its extent.

The loss of the island of Formosa in 1661, is supposed to have given the first shock to the credit of the Dutch at Japan. Not long after that event they experienced many instances of opposition and several prejudicial alterations in the trade.

"They (the Japanese) were consequently," observes Mr. Imhoff, in his Memoir on the Japan Trade, "no longer under any apprehension of being annoyed by us, while, "if we had remained in possession of Formosa, we were and might have continued masters of the navigation and trade between China and Japan. In that opinion I am still further confirmed, when I consider, in the first instance, that the prejudicial change with respect to our situation at Japan, although it took place only several years after the loss of Formosa, had been already in agitation some time before; and secondly, that notwithstanding the confidence of the Japanese in their own superiority, which they always evinced, that arrogance did not conceal altogether a certain fear of us, very evident from their great precautions. This fear has, however, since decreased, and if we may trust to the records, has frequently been succeeded by brutality.* It is an undeniable truth, that if a nation renders itself respected and formidable it will flourish, and that otherwise it is but little esteemed."

The decline of the trade seems not at first to have been much attended to. "Whether the Japanese," says the same writer, "at that period obtained advice of the advantages we derived from the trade, or that the bad conduct of our servants gave occasion to further restrictions which succeeded each other, we do not know, yet it

c

"is

* "We were obliged to submit to many insults, and it frequently happened that the governors declined receiving our representations, hinting that we might leave Japan altogether and not return again. From the records also we perceive the despotic regulations resorted to by the Japanese respecting our nation, in consequence of our having at that time but little power in India."—Imhoff.

APPENDIX
B.

Japan Trade.

" is undeniable, that first in the year 1685 our trade was limited to three hundred thousand *tahils*, of which two-thirds were to consist of piece goods and weighable articles, and the other third of silks. This was confirmed in 1689, and we were allowed to export only twenty-five thousand *pikuls* of copper, whereas our exports of that article formerly had been regulated according to our requisition. In the year 1700, the number of our ships was limited to four or five, in lieu of six or seven as were formerly sent, according to circumstances."

The profits of the trade at this period would yet have deserved attention, had not a change in the current coin rendered the year 1700 still more disadvantageous. In 1692 and 1693 and afterwards, rich cargoes were sent to Japan which returned considerable profits, and the funds were again laid out in copper, as far as thirty thousand chests or *pikuls*. The new stipulation of twenty-five thousand chests was of little importance with the Dutch, who knew how, as they confess, to obtain by bribes from the Governors and their servants a still further quantity. In the year 1685 the system of receiving the Dutch merchandize by valuation was discontinued; and although it was introduced again in the year 1698, it was once more abolished in the following year.

Various causes are assigned for the change in the current coin which took place about this period; but whether as was supposed by the Dutch the knowledge of the Dutch profits upon the *kobang* opened the eyes of the Japanese, or that their long intercourse with Europeans rendered them more attentive to their own interest, or that the Chinese, who are known to be very expert in the art of coining, proposed that measure to them, or that the easy compliance of the Dutch in all former instances, and while they issued the most injurious orders against their commerce, made them believe that they might purchase their friendship at a cheaper rate than hitherto, or as seems most probable, it was principally occasioned by other and more weighty causes not yet discovered, it is certain that in the year 1696 appeared for the first time a new kind of *kobang*, of one-third less in value than the old, although tendered to and received by the Dutch at the same rate. Here then was said to commence the iron age.

The new *kobang* was assayed at thirteen carats six or seven grains, while the old *kobang* was twenty carats eight and a half, nine, or even ten grains; yet the Dutch were obliged to receive the former at the rate of sixty-eight *mas* like the old which weighed thirty-one stivers, and making a difference upon one thousand of seventy-two marks. The old *kobang* rendered a profit of twenty-five per cent., but the new produced a loss of fifteen or sixteen per cent. on the coast of Coromandel, where it was re-coined. Some of the old *kobangs* being however estimated at the same rate with the new, the Dutch still continued to derive some profits from the gold, until the introduction of a third kind of *kobang*, denominated the small *kobangs*, took place.

In 1710 the Japanese resorted to this further change in the coin, by reducing the weight of the *kobang* nearly one half, the value being twenty-five *kanderins*, while that of the former was no less than forty-seven *kanderins*. This caused a loss of from
thirty-four

thirty-four to thirty-six per cent., the Dutch being obliged to receive the same at the rate of sixty-eight *mas*; the former *kobangs*, of inferior alloy only, were in consequence still preferable. From 1710 to 1720, both sorts were in circulation; but the repeated complaints of the Dutch were at last, in 1720, so far attended to, that the old *kobangs*, of the same alloy and weight, were again introduced. The latter, however, were called double *kobangs*, and they were charged in the Dutch accounts at thirteen *tahils* six *mas*, which was twice as much as in former times, so that they became still less profitable than the small *kobangs*, of which two thousand weighed seventy-six marks, while one thousand of the old coin only weighed seventy-two marks, and would consequently, when received in lieu of two small *kobangs*, have produced a loss of thirty-seven seven-eighths per cent.

When an attempt was made, in 1714, to oblige the Dutch to receive the small *kobang* at the same rate as the old, the exportation of copper was limited to fifteen thousand chests, as was the number of ships to two or three, according to the quantity of copper in store.

A fourth kind of *kobang* was introduced in 1730, about five per cent. better than the third or small *kobang*, but the trade continued rapidly to decline until the year 1744.

The loss of many valuable ships and cargoes,* a reduction in the selling price of the articles of merchandize which they imported, and an increase of charges attending the visits to the Imperial Court and the maintenance of their establishment in Japan, contributed to render this period particularly disadvantageous to the Dutch trade. Their submissive conduct at the Emperor's Court was of no avail, nor did their presents of horses, dogs, and other curiosities, produce any better effect. There was no longer any possibility of exporting *kobangs*, as in former times, for the balance of their accounts. The quantity of copper which they were allowed to export annually had been fixed in 1721 at ten thousand chests, yet even that quantity they were unable to obtain in 1743, so that, together with the high exchange of the *tahils*, their establishment in Japan now actually subjected them to a loss, and it was accordingly proposed at this period that it should be abandoned, unless some favourable change could be effected.

The charges had considerably increased during the last year. The cargoes were of less value and of an inferior quality, so that their profits were reduced to less than one quarter of what they had been: their expences on account of the Japan trade were at the same time two hundred thousand florins annually. During the last thirty years their profits amounted to five hundred thousand, and for some years to six hundred thousand, but latterly not to two hundred thousand florins per annum.

Thus, to sum up the disasters of this trade, after having been allowed to remain free and unrestrained for a period of sixty years, the cargoes in the year 1672 were
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subjected

* It is remarkable, that when the Dutch were formerly in the habit of sending seven and eight ships to Japan, but few losses took place, whereas afterwards, when only two or three were sent and the navigation better known, many were lost. The cause assigned is their being latterly overlaid with private trade.

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subjected to an arbitrary valuation, and about the same time the exchange of the *kobang* was altered. A tax was laid upon the cargoes in 1685, and further increased in 1689. In 1698 the new *kobang* was introduced: in 1700 they were limited to four ships annually: in 1710 an exchange still more disadvantageous was fixed: in 1714 their exportation was reduced to fifteen thousand *pikuls* of copper: in 1717 an order was issued, limiting the trade to two ships only: in 1710 the third, and in 1730 the fourth sort of *kobangs* were introduced: and in 1743 the Dutch were limited to one ship and to one-half of the cargo.

The Dutch, in deliberating upon the measure of abandoning the trade, in the year 1744, trace all their disasters in this commerce, to their having tamely submitted, in the first instance, to take the *kobang* of reduced value at the same rate as the old one. It then occurred to them, that if serious remonstrances had been made in the beginning, their firmness might have prevented the subsequent losses. "In the first instance," says Mr. Imhoff, "our commerce was carried on as by a people groping in the dark, neither knowing the actual price of purchase or sale; because the *kobang* being the standard coin of the country, that *kobang* ought to have been calculated in proportion to the value of the *tahil*, and it would have appeared that since 1710 for forty stivers inferior silver thirty stivers superior silver were received, and all articles of trade not disposed of with a profit of sixty-three per cent. rendered a loss. And this being the case with most of the cargoes that were sent to Japan after the period abovementioned, we ought either to have relinquished that commerce, or had recourse to such means as might have tended to re-establish the affairs of the Company. Instead, however, of so doing, fruitless remonstrances and solicitations were employed, which finally produced this effect, that the Japanese, during the latter years, granted us, by way of charity, an additional sum of six thousand *tahils* upon the sale of our cargoes."

From the deliberations which took place at this period, it appears that the proposal then under consideration of relinquishing the trade, was rather intended as a provisional and political measure, to induce the Japanese to admit them to more favourable terms in future, than brought forward with the view of finally abandoning or relinquishing the trade altogether.

The public opinion of the time was, that the Japanese had recourse to these measures of restriction for no other purpose, but to oblige the Dutch to depart from the country; but it occurred to the Dutch Government, that a nation which treated strangers in so despotic a manner, had no need to resort to such shifts to dislodge them. Another opinion was, that the restrictions laid on the trade proceeded from political motives, of which the first and most important was their hatred against all the different persuasions of the Christian religion without exception;* but the government were inclined to consider these reasons as deserving of little notice. There is no probability, observes Mr. Imhoff, "that,

* "It is no where evident," says Mr. Imhoff, "that the Dutch ever gave cause to the Japanese to hate them for being Christians: they seem rather to have been accused of indifference towards their religion, although I suppose that the writers on that subject are not altogether correct."

"that, in the present enlightened age, it can be a consideration, even with the Japanese, of what persuasion merchants are, who neither attempt to propagate their religion with a view to promote their interest nor to endanger the safety of the state, of neither of which they appear ever to have been suspected." The Governor General was further of opinion, that the Japanese could derive no advantage from the expulsion of the Dutch, as they would thus be cut off from all correspondence with Europeans, and thereby become subject to greater inconveniences than at present, being exposed to the visits of others, whose great increase in those regions was not unknown to them; for, as he states, it is notorious that the Japanese government took annual information of all that passed in the world, and that the Dutch servants had orders to answer their queries faithfully, in order that contrary reports might not injure their credit, by which the Japanese were well aware that if the Dutch withdrew, others would soon settle in the country.* Instead, therefore, of attributing the conduct of the Japanese to either of these causes the Governor General laid it entirely to the account of their interested desire to take every possible advantage of the weakness of the Dutch, who by admitting the first imposition, laid themselves open to all that followed.

In his very able and interesting memoir "On the Trade of Japan and the Causes which occasioned its Decline,"—"It is by no means surprising," says Mr. Imhoff, "that the Japanese, when they altered the *kobang*, likewise made a change in the delivery of the copper, observing that our exchange remained always the same, and the prices of our merchandize unalterably fixed. We cannot pass unnoticed, that this wrong calculation has been the cause that, on our part, many valuable articles of commerce, which were from time to time tendered to us by the Japanese, were declined. Among those articles was yellow copper or brass, Japan porcelain, of which musters were sent in 1736, and camphor, which we might have exported from thence, if our return cargoes had not been complete. Whether the sovereign right to regulate the trade of their country is not equally vested in the government of Japan with any other nation, I will leave undecided. Seeing us patiently submitting to all kinds of restrictions, inattentive in keeping our accounts in a regular order, they were encouraged to put us to the last shift. I am not inclined to dwell upon our surprising indifference, which was concealed at the same time under the cloak of mystery, from whence so many evil consequences resulted. I am of opinion, that it cannot be either the interest or inclination of the Japanese to oblige us to relinquish all intercourse with their country, provided our trade be carried on within narrow bounds, and they are not losing upon the articles delivered to us in payment for our cargoes. It is not possible that they can have any profit on the copper, if it is sold for less than one *kobang*. The mines certainly cannot be worked at a cheaper rate than formerly; and what profit do the venders of the copper derive from our merchandize, after it has fallen into the hands of the

* "Our peaceable conduct at Japan, and the alarm given to that country by the Russians, plead greatly in our favour; and as it will be impossible for them to find other Europeans more tractable than ourselves, they can certainly have no reason to desire our departure from thence, although it may be undeniable that Japan stands in no need of foreigners."—Imhoff.

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" interpreters to government and others? Nothing is more natural, therefore, than
 " that our exportation of copper from Japan should have become a burden to that
 " class of people, and that their complaints contributed to the restrictions to which
 " we are now subject. There is no doubt, that if the Japanese could keep up the
 " communication without allowing us a single chest of copper, they would willingly
 " grant us six thousand *tahils* as a gratification, over and above the stipulated price
 " for our cargo."

In considering the reforms to be introduced into the management of the trade in future, the first point which attracted attention was a better calculation of the coin, with reference to the intrinsic value, and a calculation being made upon a new basis, allowed a higher price to be paid for the copper than before. It was estimated, that if the Dutch could annually procure twenty thousand *pikuls* of copper at twenty *tahils*, the Japan trade would still be lucrative, allowing the profits on the outward-bound cargoes to be merely sufficient for the support of the factory.

But in order to purchase and to pay for such a quantity of copper, the Governor General observes, " it is necessary that government should strictly comply with the
 " requisitions from Japan, because our failures therein have brought us into such
 " discredit with the Japanese, that they do not any longer place confidence in our
 " promises. We have passed our word from year to year, that the quality and
 " the quantity of our merchandize should be better assorted, without ever attending
 " to it. Even at this moment, the supply differs so very much from the quantity
 " required, that it will be extremely difficult to convince the Japanese that they shall
 " be better served in future; and still it must be done, because if we wish to obtain
 " the value of eight hundred or four hundred thousand *tahils* of copper annually,
 " besides camphor and other articles, different measures must be resorted to. We
 " are hardly able, at present, to supply one-third of that amount and load the ships
 " with coarse goods.

" We have no doubt but other productions of Japan might also be procured at a
 " cheaper rate than at present. Camphor may be purchased in abundance at thirty
 " *tahils* the *pikul*, and it is probable the same could still be obtained on more favorable
 " terms, if we advert to what it cost formerly; in which case it would become a
 " profitable remittance to Holland, and render one hundred per cent. or thereabouts.

" The white copper (tutenague) has been tendered to us at sixteen *tahils* per *pikul*,
 " but has not been accepted, the price being considered too high. If, however, we
 " can dispose of it merely at the same price as the yellow copper (brass), which yields
 " according to the price current before us 41 43 f. per 100 lb., it will not only be
 " acceptable, but even render a reasonable profit of fifty per cent.

" Iron was formerly imported here from Japan, and might perhaps be procured
 " at a moderate price, which for the sake of the small distance between us and
 " that country would be very desirable.*

" Sulphur

* " In 1637 the Japanese iron was purchased at two Spanish dollars, and sold at Batavia for five and a
 " half Spanish dollars the *pikul*. On account of the smallness of the profit, an annual requisition was made for
 " one thousand *pikuls* only."

“ Sulphur was also declined in 1726, on account of its being charged too high; yet it might still become an article worth attention, especially if it were purified in Japan. And who knows how many other valuable productions might be drawn from that extensive country, besides those already mentioned, and which would be very acceptable, in an economical as well as a mercantile point of view? ”*

The following facts are collected from the considerations at this time.

That in former times the commerce of foreign nations at Japan amounted to ten millions of florins, and since then for many years to 3,150,000 florins, of which the Chinese share was two-thirds and the Dutch one-third; and it was consequently presumed, that in so extensive a country as Japan, merchandize might still be disposed of to the value of one million, especially if it was paid for in the productions of the country.

That one of the causes of the decline of the trade was the conduct of the Company's servants, and the extent to which the private-trade of individuals was carried. The directors of the trade at Japan had been selected from a very inferior class of society, and the speculations on over-weight of the copper, &c. formed the subject of a regular complaint made by the Japanese to the Dutch government.

That the trade of the Chinese to Japan had been reduced from eighty to twenty junks in the year, the number then allowed.

In concluding his valuable and interesting memoir, the Baron Van Imhoff declares it to be his firm belief, that Japan was, in every respect, what it had been formerly; that the same quantity of merchandize might be disposed of there as in former times, and that returns of equal value might be obtained; that although the profits should be less at present, there could be no reason to relinquish that trade; that the means of the Dutch were certainly inferior at that moment to what they had been, yet that if they adhered to the measures proposed (namely, clear accounts, correctness and honesty of conduct, and a good assortment of cargoes), which were easy and could not expose them to any risk or danger, they might hope for a favourable issue.

In the course of all these deliberations, the Dutch seem to have concluded that the debasement of the coin was resorted to by the Japanese, solely with the view of affecting their trade, and never to have reflected that so important a change in the intrinsic value of the standard coin of the country, might have been occasioned by political causes, of far greater magnitude to the Japanese than the paltry gain to be obtained on the traffic of the Dutch cargoes. It is most probable that the empire of Japan, at the periods when these changes took place, wished to check the exportation of the precious metals of the country. In the first instance, we perceive a prohibition against the exportation of silver. The loss of this metal was first felt, because the principal exports were at first made in this coin; but it is never hinted that this prohibition was occasioned by any desire to take an undue advantage of the Dutch: on the contrary, this measure was not found to affect the Dutch trade at all. The same causes, however, which first led to a prohibition regarding silver, operated afterwards in an equal degree with respect to gold; and it is easy to account for the rise in the value of this metal,

* “ From Japan was formerly exported timber, wheat, rice, ambergris, raw-silk, cotton, &c.”—*Imhoff*.

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metal, and the consequent changes in the coin, by the scarcity which ensued. Let us but reflect on the enormous exportation of the precious metals, which took place from Japan at the period when the trade was unlimited, and we shall find abundant cause for these changes in the coin, without accusing the Japanese of resorting to the measure as an imposition on the foreign merchant. "The exports at one period," says Mr. Imhoff, "amounted to ten millions of florins." These were principally made in the precious metals and in the coin of the country; and when the trade fell exclusively into the hands of the Dutch, it had been usual to export at first from one hundred to one hundred and fifty chests of silver, and subsequently the trade admitted of no less than two hundred chests of gold coin being exported instead of the silver. On a moderate calculation, therefore, the exports of the former period were about one million sterling, and those continued by the Dutch could not be less than from half a million to a million sterling in each year; so that, during a period of sixty years, the total export would have amounted to from thirty to sixty millions of pounds sterling, and this does not include what found its way to China and other neighbouring countries.

The discovery of the mines of America reduced, in the sixteenth century, the value of gold and silver in Europe to about one-third of what it had before been;* and might not the extensive drain on Japan have produced in that country an opposite effect of the same magnitude? If the gold and silver annually imported into Spain and Portugal, which did not commonly exceed six millions pounds sterling, produced this effect on the circulating medium, and the price of the precious metals throughout all Europe, in one country of which alone, the circulating gold and silver amounted by some accounts to eighteen, and to others to thirty millions; † is it not easy to conclude, that a directly contrary and equally extensive effect must have been felt in Japan? and that this effect must have been felt in a still higher degree, while operating on the confined circulating medium of one nation, than while operating on that of the numerous nations of Europe, who again found means to dispose of large quantities by remittances to the Eastern world?

The extensive circulation of money throughout the populous and rich empire of Japan, and the facility with which the drains upon it could be supplied from the mines, was perhaps the cause that, in the first instance, the exportation of the precious metals was not sensibly felt; but afterwards, when probably the mint could not keep pace with the demand, and what is not unlikely, the demand was even too heavy for the mines, the intrinsic value of the coins increased in proportion to the scarcity, and it is not surprising that the Japanese should have entertained an apprehension lest the mines would become exhausted. Whether there were any immediate grounds for such an apprehension is uncertain; but it is generally believed, that an edict was issued to discontinue working, first the silver, and afterwards the gold mines, but not until the nominal, and perhaps the real value of both metals, and particularly of the latter, had been nearly doubled, as in the instance of the *kobang* of the original value being offered to the Dutch for two *kobangs*.

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* Wealth of Nations.

† Ibid.

That the Dutch perhaps owe the loss of this valuable trade, in a great measure, to the incapacity and worthlessness of their own servants, cannot but be admitted; for had they, on these continued reductions in the value of the current coins, adverted to the political cause, and calculated their commercial transactions according to the intrinsic instead of the nominal value, they would not have subjected themselves, unknowingly, to a loss of sixty per cent. upon the proceeds of all their exports: nor would they have shewn their weakness and ignorance to the Japanese, but they would immediately have devised the advantage of other returns from Japan, in articles, the exportation of which, might at the same time, have improved the industry and prosperity of that empire; and the Japanese, finding them equally intelligent and enterprising under all circumstances, while they felt an interest in the continuance of the trade, would have respected the nation by whom it was carried on. If, however, by these means, the European character and the value of foreign trade thus declined in the estimation of the Japanese, how much lower must that of the Dutch nation have fallen, when after once dictating the prices of all articles, both bought and sold, we find them obtaining at last an advance on their proceeds of the outward cargo, by *way of charity*, and the Japanese themselves appealing against the peculations and corruptions that were carried on! When we see the Dutch, without power and without respect, dictating in the mighty empire of Japan an arbitrary and extravagant price for their commodities, in the same manner as they did at home, is it surprising that we should find the Japanese having recourse to a fixed valuation? When we observe the illicit trade to Japan carried on by private individuals, to such an extent, that Valentyn, a Dutch author of the highest authority, says it was so interwoven with the constitution of the Company, and so extensive, that it formed the principal part of the trade and could never be prevented, and that the Dutch ships were frequently lost by being overladen with cargoes of this kind, we cannot be astonished at the decline of the prosperity of the Company, or the degradations which were imposed upon its agents. The Dutch factory was, and is, in fact, a sink of the most disgraceful corruption and speculation which ever existed. The factor, to obtain his own ends, submits to every possible degradation, and the government of Batavia knows only just as much of what is going on at Japan, as it is his interest to tell them. In this work it has become a painful duty to advert occasionally to the shameful scenes of fraud and corruption carried on under the very eyes of the government of Batavia, and in the dependencies in the more immediate vicinity of that metropolis, where their residents enjoyed such extensive powers, and were so removed from controul and responsibility, that their interests constantly interfered with their duties, and the struggle between principle and opportunity generally ended in a resolution to make fortunes, to connive at each others peculations, and keep their own secret. If this was the case on the island of Java, the seat of government, what must it not have been in a country so remote as Japan, where the connection and intercourse were so peculiar? It is not surprising, that in the accounts of such a factory, the government at home should find nothing but intricacy and obscurity. It was the interest of the factor to keep

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every thing involved in mystery, and no where was there a better opportunity for doing so.

But had the shameful and disgraceful conduct of these people been felt only in its effects upon the past, it would be trifling, compared to what they are calculated to produce on the future. The unmanly degradation to which these factors have submitted, at the caprice and often for the amusement of the Japanese, in order to gain their own ends, seem to have established an effectual bar against the future extension of the trade by the Dutch nation, who will find it difficult, if not impracticable, ever to be again respected in Japan. Unless, therefore, the Dutch have magnanimity enough to abandon this trade, when they find it of little comparative value to them, or when they see it must be conducted on principles derogatory to the dignity of the illustrious House of Orange, it is to be feared, that the day is far distant, when the opportunity will be afforded of opening a liberal and honourable communication between Europe and this interesting and important empire. Perhaps this will not happen until, according to Humbolt, the two great oceans shall be united, by means of a channel across the Isthmus of Darien, when the productions of Nootka Sound and of China will be brought more than two thousand leagues nearer to Europe and the United States, and when alone any great changes can be effected in the political state of Eastern Asia; "for this neck of land," observes that writer, "the barrier against the waves of the Atlantic Ocean, has been for many ages the bulwark of the independence of China and Japan."*

From the year 1750 no essential alteration appears to have taken place in the trade: the utmost exertions of the Dutch were required to provide the cargoes, and whenever they succeeded, return cargoes were always provided, to the extent of two or three ships in the year. In order to afford a better view of the nature and extent of the restricted trade thus carried on, the accounts of two of these expeditions to Japan are annexed, from which it will appear, that in the voyage of 1804-5 the Company exported from Batavia to the Japan market commodities to the amount of 211,896 rix dollars in value; that the charges attendant on the shipment and freight amounted to 167,500 rix dollars (including 2,915 rix dollars on account of customs), making the whole expenses of the voyage, with the prime cost of the articles, amount to 379,397 rix dollars. These articles, when sold in Japan, brought 160,378 rix dollars; but the expenses and disbursements at Japan in one year for the establishment, the loss on the weight of the sugar, and the expense of making the journey to Japan, reduced that sum to 92,426 rix dollars. The return cargo brought to Batavia the sum of 886,554 rix dollars, or a profit of 507,147 rix dollars on the adventure. The cargo and return of 1806, and the expense of the establishment, cost the Company 393,582 rix dollars, (including 2,846 for customs), and the sales and other receipts produced 569,089, leaving a balance of 175,505 rix dollars in favour of the adventure.

A more correct judgment may perhaps be formed from the result of the adventures undertaken from Batavia during the provisional authority of the British government.

* Humboldt's Political Essay on New Spain, Vol. I, page 45.

government. The first of these was intimately connected with a political object, to which the mercantile adventure was made subservient, and both were undertaken without those previous arrangements which would have insured a better assorted and cheaper cargo. The articles were purchased on the spot and at the moment, and the vessels engaged at a very high rate of freight. In the first, in particular, the sugar being of inferior quality, there was a loss in the weight, and it was otherwise less profitable than it would have been, had the assortment been of the same quality which the Dutch company were in the habit of sending. The freight alone amounted to the enormous sum of 82,309 Spanish dollars. From the outward-bound cargoes it was necessary to pay the debts of the former government, amounting to 48,648, Spanish dollars; and this, with other disbursements and necessary provisions, rendering the proceeds of the outward-bound cargo insufficient to furnish the amount requisite for the payment of the copper, the Dutch factor availed himself of the opportunity to supply the deficiency of fourteen hundred pikuls at the rate of twenty-five dollars per 120½ pounds, amounting to Spanish dollars 25,000; differing from the rate paid to the Japanese of Tahils 12,3.5, or ten rix-dollars per pikul, to an extent of fifteen rix-dollars against government. Besides this, the whole of the outward cargo was not sold: several articles of merchandize remained undisposed of at Japan, amounting to 19,688 Spanish dollars, to be accounted for in the ensuing year. All these operated essentially to reduce the profits of a voyage, which depended exclusively on the return cargo.

The results of these voyages, however, limited as the profits were, appear fully sufficient to shew the importance of this trade to Batavia, even as it at present stands, considering that it affords a market for so large a quantity of the produce of the country, and that when the government seemed disinclined to send a further adventure on their own account, there were not wanting numerous individuals anxious to obtain a license to undertake the trade, and to run all the risks attached to it.*

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* " Our commercial relations with Japan are of a very peculiar nature. Every one knows ours is the only European nation admitted to it, what humiliations we are obliged to suffer for it, and what expenses we incur by our embassies to the Court of Jeddo. This trade was once very lucrative, but in the latter years I think it has done little more than cover the expenses incidental to it, and considering the loss of ships and people, is certainly not such as to justify an exposure to so many humiliations. " Notwithstanding this, we have not been inclined to resign the trade; nor indeed is it either necessary or prudent to do so. But I am at a loss to know how the government of Batavia will be able to account for sending there, in the years 1797 and 1798, a strange ship bearing an American flag, by way of pretence, though really an English vessel, and commanded by Captain Stuart, a real Englishman, though possessed of an American pass, although he belonged to Madras or Bengal. To abandon this trade would be ridiculous, but as it is subject to such regulations in Japan as it will be hardly possible to get rid of, it may be impracticable to make it quite free and open. To pursue it on account of the state or of a company will never answer the purpose, I therefore venture to propose the sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, at Batavia, of a license or pass for one or two ships, of limited burthen, to trade there, either for one or more years, as may be preferred. The Chief of Decima should be appointed and maintained by the government, and should act as a kind of consul, and proceed on the embassy to Jeddo, if it were required. But beyond this, the whole system and regulation of the trade should be left wholly to the owners of the ships, with the exception of such rules as the Japanese laws may render necessary, with regard to our trade.

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In the year 1816, the English obtained a grant from the Emperor, containing the privileges for a general trade with Japan, in consequence of which a commercial establishment was formed there by the Company.

In obtaining those privileges, one great object with the Company appears to have been to introduce themselves to a connection with the Chinese, and to carry on a general trade between India, China, and Japan; but finding themselves disappointed in their endeavours to form connections with China, and sustaining heavy losses in consequence of their trade with Japan, they determined, in 1623, to abandon their establishment there.

From that time until the year 1673, no attempt appears to have been made by the English Company to renew their intercourse with Japan. The attempt made at that period entirely failed of success, owing, it was stated, to the King of England having married a daughter of the King of Portugal. About the same time the Company, with a view to the same object, formed an establishment on the Island of Hounan; but after struggling with great difficulties, sustaining heavy losses, and being totally disappointed in their expectations of communicating with Japan, the factory was ordered to be withdrawn in the year 1682.

At a subsequent period (in the year 1699) the company having established a regular communication with China, their supra-cargoes were instructed to use every endeavour in their power to promote an intercourse with Japan, for the purpose of introducing woollens, &c. into that country, but without any appearance of success.

A select committee of the East-India Company, appointed in 1792 to take into consideration the export trade of Great Britain to the East-Indies, after detailing the cargo of a Dutch ship from Japan in the year 1664, which consisted principally of copper, camphor, silk stuffs, and China-ware, conclude their report by observing, that in their opinion, the trade with Japan never can become an object of attention for the manufactures and produce of Great Britain; for supposing, they observe, that woollens, lead, and curiosities for a cargo to Japan, could be made to amount to £8,000, what is to be required in payment? About £30,000 or £32,000 value in copper, an article which is also the produce of Great Britain, and which must be disposed of in India, to the prejudice of their own mines. Thus Great Britain would gain on the one hand £8000, whilst the loss on the other would be £32,000.

This opinion, however, would appear to have been formed on a very partial view of the subject, and with reference to the limited nature of the trade as it then existed;

but

“ The yearly embassies, which are so very expensive, are already dispensed with by the Japanese, and as they would be useful from time to time, it might be advisable to obtain permission, for the future, to perform them only once in every ten years, or to have it fixed for each new resident or consul to undertake it once during his stay.

“ It will not be easy to obtain any other privileges or freedom of consequence, for whatever some of our latter servants there may have wanted to make us believe on this point, it is very clear, that the Japanese are very indifferent whether we go there or not, and consider their permitting us to do so merely as an indulgence on their part. It cannot be doubted, that as soon as this trade is opened to individuals, they will find means to make the profits of it worth the risk and danger; and in proportion as these profits become more valuable, the value of the licenses will increase.”—*Hogendorp*,

but it would be as unfair to judge of the value of the Japan trade to the British nation from this narrow view, as it would be to decide upon that subject merely from the result of the adventures to Japan undertaken during the recent provisional government of Batavia, which, besides other disadvantages, were for political reasons, carried on with a scrupulous regard to the restrictions under which the trade of the Dutch had latterly laboured.

It is objected to a direct communication with Japan, and the consequent exportation of British merchandize by British ships, that in all probability it would entirely put a stop to the present exportation of woollens by the Chinese, and that, in proportion as the exports from Great Britain to Japan increased, those from Great Britain to China might be expected to diminish; the Japanese being, at present, almost exclusively supplied with British woollens by means of the Chinese: that, however, the demand for teas would continue the same, and therefore the defalcation in exports to China must be made up in bullion, or by drafts on Bengal.

It is admitted, that the Bengal government might provide for this additional demand, by disposing of the copper brought from Japan in the Calcutta market; but this, it is stated, would prove a considerable check to the consumption of one of the most valuable articles of export from Great Britain, and therefore it has been inferred, that the final result of the trade with Japan would, in all probability, be the exchange of our woollens for copper, which we have already in abundance, instead of bartering them for teas, which in the present state of Great Britain will be always required.

But this argument seems evidently to have been grounded on a supposition, that copper must always form the principal, if not only article of commerce with Japan. An inference by no means borne out by the history of the Dutch trade, in the course of which it is expressly stated by the Baron Van Imhoff, who appears to have given the subject the most mature and deliberate consideration, and to have been aided by much local information, that the Japanese would willingly pay a sum of money to be excused from the delivery of any copper at all.

But admitting that a connection between Great Britain and Japan might not be attended with all the commercial profits which might be expected from a consideration of the productions of the two countries, would it not, in a political point of view, be of the most essential importance to her interests in China, which are acknowledged by all to be so important? Might we not expect from the Chinese a more respectful and correct conduct than has been customary with them, if they knew that we were in some measure independent of our connection with them? and is it not important, that in case of our actual exclusion from China, there should still be a channel open for our obtaining commodities, with which we are at present supplied by that country?

APPENDIX
B.
Japan Trade.

VOYAGE to JAPAN (in the Year 1804-5) in Account Current CONTRA.

D^r.

C^r.

	Rix Dollars.	Rix Dollars.	Amount Sale at Japan of the following Articles Rix Dollars.	Rix Dollars.
1,500,000 lbs. of Sugar, second sort, calculated at its selling price of 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ each pikul, amounting to	100,000 —		1,500,000 lbs. of Sugar, at 7 tahils the 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (each tahil being equal to 40 Stivers) amounting to	72,388 40
Charges of one per cent	1,000 —		do. Tin, at 25 tahils each pikul of 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	6,463 14
			do. Cotton Thread, 25 do.	689 20
37,500 lbs. of Tin	101,000 —		do. Black Pepper, 15 do.	3,102 18
4,000 do. do.	7,200 —		do. Cloves, 150 do.	31,023 36
30,000 do. do.	1,760 —		do. Seed Cloves, .. 40 do.	823 34
30,000 do. do.	3,200 —		do. Lead, 10 do.	2,068 12
2,987 do. do.	37,500 —		do. Sappan Wood, 5.5 do.	3,791 38
30,000 do. do.	3,723 36		do. 2,000 Pieces Patna Chintz, 2 tahils each piece ..	3,333 16
100,000 do. do.	4,800 —		do. 1,651 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. Cloths in sorts, 90 tahils.	4,689 19
do. do.	4,800 —		do. 40 do. of Woollens of sorts, 30 do.	3,000 —
do. do.	5,149 26		do. 82 do. Long Ells of sorts, 30 do.	2,050 —
do. do.	3,278 15		do. 110 do. Perpetuans, 25 do.	2,291 32
do. do.	2,958 42		do. 5,137 do. Camlets, 4 do.	5,965 —
do. do.	7,773 12		do. 3,500 do. Ducatoons, 2.5.2.5. do.	7,364 28
do. do.	5,433 16		do. The Presents are calculated at	8,000 —
do. do.	8,000 —			
		R.Drs. 211,896 3	The surplus of the Trade calculated,	R.Drs. 157,045 19
				3,333 16
Add the following Charges incurred on account of the above-mentioned merchandise, viz.			Making together	160,378 35
Amount of Coolies and Prow-hire attending the purchase of articles, calculated at two per cent. on the whole amount being..... R.Drs. 38,868, = Sp.D. 777 18			The Amount of Expenses and Disbursements at Japan in one year, for the Establishment, &c. and also the loss on the weight of the Sugar	51,285 32
For bringing and lodging the same in the Stores, one per cent.	388 33		The Amount of Money and Merchandizes required for making the journey to the Court of Jeddo	16,666 32
Custom Duties, &c. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	2,915 8			67,952 16
			Remaining to be employed for the purchase of Copper and Camphor ...	92,426 19
Amount of Charges	4,081 11		Particulars as follows:	
			8,475 Pieces of Copper, at tahils 12.3.5. each	87,221 32
Total of the Cargo with the Charges.....	215,977 14		200 do. Camphor, do. 21 do.	3,500 —
Yearly Allowance to the Resident at Japan, consisting of 700 pikuls Copper to be paid by Government, at 25 R.Drs. each	17,500 —		4,000 Chests for Copper, do. 2.8.1.5.5. do.	1,146 32
Freight of Ships employed, 1,216 tons, at 98 Sp.D. each	145,920 —		200 Bales for Camphor.....	180 —
			2,525 Planks for Dunnage, at tahils 18 each 100	378 3
			Amount as above to	92,426 19
Total Expense on Account of the Adventure	379,397 14		The above Copper and that delivered by the Resident being stamped into lumps, amount to	933,369 38
To balance in favour of the Voyage	507,147 24		Deduct Charges of the Mint	71,000 —
			The Amount of 200 pikuls Camphor to be sold at 36 Stivers per pound	862,369 38
				24,175 —
			Total..... R.Drs. 886,544 38	

N. B. A considerable part of the profit above stated ought properly to be credited to the Mint, the whole of the copper received from Japan being stamped into lumps, and introduced into the currency of Java at a rate above its intrinsic value.

Dr.

VOYAGE to JAPAN (in the Year 1806) in Account Current CONTRA.

Cr.

		Rix Dollars.	
To 1,269,679 lbs. of Sugar, at 6½ Sp.D. per pikul		63,483 60	
25,000 do. Tin, 18	do.	3,690 —	
102,000 do. Sapanwood, 4½	do.	3,672 —	
12,000 do. Cloves first sort, 2 Rop. per lb.	do.	11,250 —	
5,087 do. do. second do. 2	do.	4,769 4	
10,000 do. Pepper, 11½ Sp.D. per pikul	do.	906 48	
100 do. Nutmegs, 1½	do.	187 32	
6,000 do. Cotton Thread, 41½	do.	1,980 —	
6,082 Ells of Woollens	do.	26,777 46	
2,842 do. Kerseymeres	do.	7,548 28	
778 do. Plush	do.	2,064 24	
59 do. Fustians	do.	963 48	
35 do. Roselets	do.	519 48	
5 do. Durants	do.	76 48	
20 do. Carpets, English	do.	44 24	
1,812 do. Kersey's	do.	2,691 28	
61 do. Morin	do.	996 24	
4,900 do. Chintz, Bengal	do.	10,048 24	
590 do. do. Gezerat	do.	523 30	
479 do. Cabayalis, Malabar	do.	369 18	
230 do. Palempores	do.	462 50	
20 do. Salempores	do.	84 4	
814 do. Fish Skins	do.	540 10	
96 lbs. of Saffron	do.	2,459 8	
122 do. Quicksilver	do.	205 12	
1,900 do. Spanish Liquorice	do.	680 10	
15,181 do. Catchu	do.	2,705 61	
2,143 do. Elephants teeth	do.	3,577 44	
3,500 do. Ducatoons	do.	4,393 48	
Presents	do.	2,062 24	
House Expenses	do.	2,325 —	
161,908 62			
CHARGES AT BATAVIA.			
To Godown, Prow and Cooley hire		2,946 —	
Customs, House Duties		3,446 —	
Freight of two ships employed, at the rate of 100 Spanish Dollars per Ton		99,532 34	
To Charges, viz. JAPAN.			
Presents to the Emperor		5,800 —	
Expenses conveyed to the Emperor		7,000 —	
Presents to the inferior Officers of the Court		4,800 —	
Annual Salary of the Company's Servants		1,345 —	
Annual Table Expenses for do.		5,780 —	
Expense landing and storing Cargo		3,036 —	
Loss on the weighable Articles of the Cargo, at five per cent.		7,143 —	
Commission on Cargo, five per cent.		8,463 —	
Annual Rent of the Island occupied by the Company's Servants		1,480 —	
Annual Salary of the Japanese to guard the said Island		716 —	
Presents to the inferior Officers, to procure permission of a further ex- portation of Copper, 5,000 pikuls being allowed only annually		148 30	
Petty Charges		13,125 —	
To 700 pikuls of Copper, at 18½ Sp.D. per pikul of 180½ lbs.		60,950 40	
7,880 do. do. at 12.3.3. tahils per do.		7,360 —	
640 do. Camphor, at 18.4. tahils per do.		413 8	
4,500 Clients for Copper		791 16	
2,800 Planks for Damage		947 38	
To Amount borrowed from the Treasury			
To Balance in favour of the Voyage			
Total		569,089 62	
R.Dra. 569,089 62			
Rix Dollars.			
By sold 1,269,679 lbs. of Sugar, at 7 tahils per 120½ pieces		45,907 32	
2,500 do. Tin, 25	do.	3,226 32	
102,000 do. Sapan Wood, 5.5. tahils per lb.	do.	2,897 46	
12,000 do. Cloves first sort, 150 do.	do.	9,297 32	
5,087 do. do. second do. 40 do.	do.	1,051 2	
10,000 do. Pepper, 15 do.	do.	774 41	
100 do. Nutmegs, 100 do.	do.	51 40	
6,000 do. Cotton Thread, 25 do.	do.	774 50	
6,082 Ells of Woollens, 7 per 2½ per pikul ..	do.	9,255 —	
2,842 do. Kerseymeres, 4.8. do.	do.	2,960 —	
778 do. Plush, 6	do.	920 —	
59 Pieces of Fustians, 3.2. per piece ..	do.	118 —	
35 do. Roselets of 2033½ Ells, 1.6.	do.	677 32	
per 2½	do.	47 18	
5 do. Durants, 1904½-1.2.	do.	20 —	
20 do. Carpets, English	do.	1,012 32	
90 do. Kerseys, at 18 tahils per pikul ..	do.	76 —	
6 do. Morin, 1.9.6.	do.	6,125 —	
4,900 do. Chintz Bengal, 2	do.	553 8	
590 do. do. Guzzart, 1.4.	do.	223 48	
179 do. Cabayalis, Malabar, 1.9.4.	do.	618 40	
220 do. Palempores, 4.	do.	40 —	
20 do. Salempores	do.	125 —	
814 do. Fish Skins, 200. tahils	do.	2,731 22	
96 lb. of Saffron	do.	62 32	
122 do. Quicksilver 100 tahils per 720½ lb.	do.	600 35	
1,900 do. Spanish Liquorice, 632. lb.	do.	2,351 56	
15,181 do. Catchu, 30 do.	do.	2,545 40	
2,143 do. Elephants Teeth, 230 do.	do.	5,522 32	
3,500 Pieces of Ducatoons, ..8.836 tahils ..	do.	2,812 32	
Presents from the Emperor	do.	5,428 —	
Cash borrowed from the Impe- rial Treasury to complete the Cargo.	do.	108,797 62	
BATAVIA.			
Amount Sales Copper			
8,238 12½ Pikuls, say 50 Drs. per pikul or 125 lb.	do.	411,942 —	
Amount Sales Camphor, at 40 Stivers per lb.		48,350 —	
Total		R.Dra. 569,089 62	

Dr.

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APPENDIX C.

TRANSLATION OF A MODERN VERSION OF THE SÚRIA ÁLEM.

THERE WAS a certain raja of the west, named *Sáng Prábu Súria Alem*, who being duly qualified, did, in the establishment of divine justice, frame a code of judicial regulations, consisting of fifteen hundred and seven articles, which being afterwards digested and reduced to the number of one hundred and forty-four, were by him made known and explained to all the people of the countries under his authority, thereby diffusing knowledge and righteousness where ignorance and wickedness before prevailed.

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These regulations were also firmly established, and were put into practice without any respect of persons, not excepting the relations and kindred of *Sáng Prábu* himself; so that, if the left hand offended, satisfaction was demanded by the right, and vice versâ, for such is the law of God.

These judicial regulations originated in no ambitious views, nor was their author, when he framed them, influenced by feelings of either regard for his friends or hatred towards his enemies; neither was he actuated by any selfish considerations: his sole object was the establishment of true justice, founded on divine principles.

I.

Of the Duty of the Jáksa.

In the first place, he must possess a sufficient knowledge of the law, to know how to act in regard to cases which may come before him, which of the parties ought to be made to pay, what are and what are not proper subjects for a lawsuit, deciding against the person who would bring forward any thing of the latter description. If the *Jáksa* is found ignorant of these matters, he shall have his tongue cut out.

In the second place, if the *Jejénang* (the next in order to the *Jáksa*) shall, in acting for the *Jáksa*, prove deficient in a knowledge of his duty, he too shall either have his tongue cut out, lose both his ears, or have red-hot pincers applied to his lips.

In the third place, any incorrect statement in writing shall be punished by the loss of both hands.

Should neither of these sentences be carried into effect, the *Jáksa* ought, at all events, to be banished the country.

This punishment, however, may be mitigated by the *Rája*, who having compassion on the *Jáksa*, may recal him after one year's exile.

Should the *Rája* suffer to pass unpunished such a total dereliction of duty on the part of the *Jáksa*, as stated, difficulty and distress will necessarily arise in those times.

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II.

The establishment fixed by *Súng Prábu* for the *Jákسا* consisted of twelve persons, viz. two *Jejenangs*, two writers, six *Máta Mátas*, and two men whose business is to be in constant attendance on the court.

The fees authorised to be taken by the *Jákسا* from persons who have any business to settle, are forty-four for the *Jákسا* himself, three thousand for the *Jejenangs*, eight thousand for the writers, one thousand for those in attendance in the court, and eight thousand for and on account of the state. That for the *Panghúlu* is left to the liberality of the party.

If the *Jákسا* shall not conform in practice to what is here laid down, it is required that he be disgraced and branded in the common market-place.

If any one shall find fault with the conduct of the *Jákسا*, without being able to substantiate his charges against him, and shall make the same public, that person shall be fined agreeably to the rank and quality of the accused, viz. fifteen thousand (*pichis*).^{*} The reason of so large a sum being awarded is, because the *Jákسا* is the chief of the *Mántris*.

The *Bopáti* is, as it were, the door to the *Jákسا*, the *Kabáyan* that to the *Bopáti*, and the *Panghúlu* that to the *Raja*. These four form a body, through which every thing is minutely investigated.

Let it be understood, that the *Raja* who fills so exalted and conspicuous a situation is not without something to do. What he says is the result of observation and deliberation. His disposition and way of thinking is that which he has received at the hands of the Almighty, who dwelleth where no one knoweth, at whose hands the wicked will meet with their deserts.

III.

The *Tri-rása-upáya*, as known among men, comprehend three things, which are intimately connected with each other, but which, nevertheless, must not be confounded, viz. 1, *Húkum*; 2, *P'rentah*; 3, *Kasúsahan*.[†]

Where a sentence is very severe, or of a nature which will not admit of its being fulfilled, a mitigation or commutation thereof can only take place, by a careful consultation of what is written in the book of laws.

IV.

Of the Dása Wigúna.

Dása signifies ten, and *wigúna*, very powerful, and under this name is comprehended : 1, Sentence of death; 2, Amputation; 3, Disgrace; 4, Confiscation of property; 5, Banishment; 6, Extorting evidence by afflicting bodily pain; 7, Getting at evidence by kind treatment and giving money; 8, Obtaining it by skilful management alone; 9, Compulsion; 10, Letting off from punishment, by receiving a consideration for the same.

There are degrees of those which are to be known and observed.

V.

^{*} *Pichis*, a small tin coin.

[†] 1, *Húkum*, the law of God; 2, *P'rentah*, the law of the sovereign; 3, *Súsahan*, oppression (of the people from the law of the Prince).

V.

Of the Gúntur G'ni.

Under this head is comprehended five things, viz. 1, The customs of the country ; 2, The orders of the sovereign ; 3, Loss by an enemy ; 4, A change of the Raja and of his orders ; 5, Difficult queries given by one country to another to solve.

Under the head *Mal* come three things, viz. Water, land, and people. The water is necessary to keep alive what has been planted in the land. Mankind take all that comes, good as well as bad.

VI.

The term *mal* properly means cloth, money, and gold ; which three articles, above all others, are the grand and most frequent subjects of lawsuits, that arise out of the various transactions which take place among men.

VII.

In lawsuits there are seven circumstances of material consequence, viz. 1, Where the cause being good can be taken up and supported ; 2, When the articles can be minutely described ; 3, When the articles, as well as the persons, can be pointed out ; 4, When marks can be shewn ; 5, When the party suing has been an eye-witness ; 6, When all those things happen to take place ; 7, When confession is made of what is the subject of the lawsuit.

VIII.

Of the Precious Stone and that in which it is set.

To these may be compared the Raja and his people. The former is in a dependant state. Those who surround and uphold him are the *Pandita*, the *Bopáti*, and the *Jákṣa* : and those immediately entertained by himself are, 1, One who possesses his confidence ; 2, A *Jérutúlis* skilled in writing ; 3, An interpreter well versed in language ; 4, A good messenger ; 5, An intelligent doorkeeper ; 6, A person who knows in what a want of manners consists ; 7, An experienced general.—Then will the country flourish.

IX.

The *Jákṣa* is, according to his character, distinguished by the following appellations, viz. 1, *Wíra pákṣa*, when he inclines to the side whence he receives most bribes ; 2, *Pátra kilása*, when he goes by what he is told, without duly weighing and considering the merits of the case himself ; 3, *Ami jáya*, when he punishes the guilty with severity ; 4, *Permána*, when he awards the just sentence of the law as it is written, without lenity or severity.

X.

There are three things which ought not to be allowed to exist in a country, viz. 1, Witchcraft, particularly at critical junctures. The fine to be imposed in such cases is forty thousand ; and if any thing is lost, it is to be laid to the charge of the persons who practise that art.

2, Should the *Adipáti* be the person, he shall be treated according to the *Sábda suwára*, i. e. he shall be dismissed from his office, and his officers and relatives will be considered as implicated in the crime.

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3, Should the *Mántris* be found guilty of witchcraft, they shall be fined one hundred thousand.

XI.

Of the Boundaries or Limits of Lands named Tugu.

By which is meant landmarks, such as stones, trees or fences, or whatever else serves to form an enclosure.

This may and does often become a subject of litigation, especially where anything has been planted : 1, With respect to lands of inheritance ; 2, With respect to such as have been given away ; 3, With respect to those which have been purchased ; 4, With respect to those in which something has been planted.

Disputes arising on any of those subjects are proper to be litigated ; and in settling them, besides examining such witnesses as there may be, it will be necessary to consult the old men of the village, as well as the *Lúra* who collects the annual land revenue, before a decision can be given.

The true proprietor of a piece of land under dispute, will be he who can prove his having enclosed it ; and the true proprietor of any crop, will be he who can prove his having sown or planted it.

Proof is to be obtained by administering an oath, which is done by immersion in water, or by drinking it.

XII.

He in whose hands is vested the power of administering justice, must be well acquainted with the nature of the ten following things, and know how to proceed in regard to them, viz. 1, Informations ; 2, Grounds for a lawsuit ; 3, The proper time for trial ; 4, The occupation and condition of the parties ; 5, The object sought by the parties ; 6, The prosecution ; 7, The defence ; 8, Pleading not guilty ; 9, Evidence ; 10, Eye-witnesses.

XIII.

A sufficiency of evidence alone will obtain a favorable decision ; and when the witnesses brought forward to prove any fact do not upon examination do so, the party who summoned them ought to be cast and also fined.

XIV.

With regard to the *Páncha báka*, which is the case of a woman accused by four men of fornication ; if on examination these four men do not agree in their testimony, they ought to be put to death, or else fined agreeably to the *Jána trésna*, which leaves it to those who have charge of the woman to determine the extent of the fine.

XV.

There are two descriptions of orders, viz. 1. *Purúsa*, or those which come from the Raja or from an enemy ; 2, *Paparéntahan*, or those of the *Bopáti*.

If the *Bopáti* is more severe or more lenient than he ought to be, he shall be fined one hundred thousand, or else agreeably to the *Sábda suára*, which is the arbitrary will of the Sovereign.

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The following are thirty different cases of lawsuits, viz.

1, *Amra kádang*, where one who is accused of theft points at either another person or the accuser himself.

2, *Kundáng chíri*, where a person presents a paper to the court, with something additional written under the signature and date of it.

3, *Meng'ámuk pung'gung*, where a person destroys his property while he has a lawsuit pending.

4, *Mutúng památang*, where a person during the course of a lawsuit leaves his master or chief and goes to another.

5, *Sána denta*, where a person concerned in a lawsuit either magnifies or lessens the state of the case.

6, *Ng'árika pátra*, where a person denies his own hand-writing.

7, *Nidra permána*, where a person intending to kill another goes and lives on terms of intimacy with him.

8, *Dámar kilúdah*, where a person on first making a complaint, of his own accord brings evidence in support of it.

9, *Ngarika wárna*, where a person has a lawsuit, which another than his own chief is acquainted with the merits of.

10, *Sirna ning jáya*, where a person objects to his own witnesses.

11, *Perlíga*, where a person finds a thing and does not take it to some proper person where he lives.

12, *Génti wátang*, i. e. the case of a person who is the first to bring evidence.

13, *Sudésit kemú*, i. e. a thing belonging to two persons and found by a third; the point forthwith litigated, and decided in favor of the former, each of whom hopes to get it: the thing, however, cannot be restored to either, or to any of their relations; it must be appropriated for the purpose of assisting in defraying the expenses of the state.

14, *Sáksi rumémbi*, where a person first of all calls upon only one person as a witness, and afterwards, when the cause is decided, wishes to adduce further evidence.

15, *Sasástra perálara*, where a person presents a written statement of his grievances without a date to it.

16, *Ang'rika-rája*, where a person engaged in a lawsuit speaks hesitatingly, and at the same time refers to some respectable person for the truth of what he would assert.

17, *Chini ropátí*, where a person acts in a compulsory manner towards the people or relations of another.

18, *Kápra-lága*, where a person, in reply to a question put to him, refers to one who is dead.

19, *Abíndu páya*, or the case of a breach of promise.

20, *Níleb lúra*, where the object of the lawsuit is for the recovery of duties, or any thing else a long time due.

21, *Madót*

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21, *Madót ráketan*, when of two witnesses in favour of any litigating party, one is not forthcoming at the time of trial.

22, *Sámbug wátan téper*, where a person prefers a complaint of a specific nature, and afterwards superadds other circumstances.

23, *Ting'gal pergán*, where a person concerned in a lawsuit remains quiet and keeps himself back.

24, *Páncha perkása*, where those engaged in a lawsuit display rage and cunning.

25, *Anára wichána*, where before a case is decided, a constant intercourse is held with the *Jákša* by one of the parties.

26, *Percháya-rasi*, where a person prosecuted before the court points out the love and regard which some great man has for him.

27, *Katóya rasa*, where a person, while his case is pending, makes presents to the *Jákša*.

28, *Kasúria chándra miráda wachána* where a person refuses to abide by the sentence of the *Jákša*.

29, *Katóya rása úpaya*, where a person, before his cause is decided, makes a present of something to the Raja, the *Bopáti*, and *Panghúlu*.

30, *Kasábda malícha permána*, where a person denies what he has once publicly declared.

With respect to the thirty foregoing cases, it will be for the *Jákša* to consider and determine when a lawsuit can, and when it cannot be instituted.

XVII.

Here follow eight more cases, *viz.*

1, *Gupíta sábdá permána*, where one of four persons engaged in a lawsuit, being deputed to act for the others, it appears on examination of the witnesses that the affair cannot be settled with this one person.

2, *Hanúk meng tan wiring wisa*, where a witness on re-examination gives a different account from that which he gave when previously examined by the *Jákša*. In such case, the *Jákša* must endeavour to discover which is the most plausible account of the two.

3, *Kawilut túra*, where opposition takes place between the witnesses, or between those whose cause it is, and others who have been eye-witnesses of what is the subject of litigation.

4, *Bháning hanámpuh tóya*, where a person is assisted by one who is in the administration of justice.

5, *Ng'údag túrka*, where, on a trial taking place, the deposition of a party differs from the account previously taken down by the *Jákša*. In this case, such party should be cast.

6, *Ng'áling'ga pandáya*, when one takes for witnesses, worthless persons who cannot be depended on or believed.

7, *Eluádi*, where a person changes, tears, or makes an erasure in any paper.

8, *Kahústi sábdá parláya*, where a person shamelessly makes free with what belongs to another, who is neither a friend nor relation.

XVIII.

XVIII.

Of cases where a Lawsuit cannot be instituted.

These are five in number, viz. 1, Where the evidence is not clear; 2, Where an article which has been lost by one person is found in the possession of another, who cannot tell whence he got it; 3, Where the evidence of the witnesses produced by any party varies from that of the parties themselves; 4, Where no evidence exists. In this case, the party who can give the most plausible story will obtain a decision in his favour; 5, Where the agent of another in any lawsuit is cast.

XIX.

A lawsuit will be instituted with success under any of the five following circumstances, viz.

- 1, *Táta*, where the declarations of all those who support the suit are uniform and connected.
- 2, *Títi*, when the time of the deed or action is known.
- 3, *Káta*, where the object of the suit is universally allowed to be good and just.
- 3, *Sang'ára*, where there is a readiness to swear to what is asserted.
- 5, *Dupára*, where probability and plausibility exist.

XX.

Of things sent by one person to another, and destroyed under circumstances which admit of no redress, called *Páncha Sedrása*, of which there are five cases, viz. 1, Where it is occasioned by lightning; 2, When by the attack of an enemy; 3, By being sunk; 4, In consequence of an order from the Raja; 5, By fire communicated from an adjoining house.

XXI.

There are three things which from their baneful nature are universally deprecated and considered and treated as inimical to the welfare of man, viz. 1, Theft; 2, The injury which crops are liable to sustain from the depredations of noxious animals; 3, The mischief which is to be apprehended under water, from crocodiles or the like.

XXII.

In a lawsuit, the successful party obtains damages of the one that is cast. As the agitation of the leaves marks the presence of the wind, so does the stir and noise of contending parties shew the existence of a lawsuit.

XXIII.

There are two cases where it will go hard with any party, viz. 1, When a mark or proof can be given, as well as evidence produced; 2, Where in a violent dispute between two chiefs respecting the boundaries of their lands, one of them is the first to bring weapons with him: such a one must be found guilty and will be cast. The fine to be levied, in such case, will according to the rank of the parties be one of the following: 1, *Uláma*, or that awarded to chiefs, viz. one hundred and forty thousand; 2, *Diáda madén*, or that awarded to those of an inferior degree, viz. seventy thousand; 3, *Nésta*, or that awarded to the common people, viz. forty-five thousand.

XXIV.

Sentence of guilt will be awarded to any party under the three following circumstances.

- 1, *Cháya*

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1, *Cháya rásmi*, where advice has been received from the *Jákisa*.

2, *Pring'ga ráksa*, where the assistance of the officers of the court has been received.

3, *Andria ráksa*, where a case which has been decided is revived at the instance of the party that was cast, in consequence of other people's advice. In such case, if the party which formerly gained the suit fail to appear on the day appointed for a second trial, they shall be cast; and in like manner will it be with the other party, if they fail to attend. For such proceeding, however, the *Jákisa* shall be fined fifty thousand.

XXV.

1, *Wilút sábda bíksa masábda upáya*, where a person sues another who is connected with the business of the suit, but who is not the responsible person, and only from his being the more eligible person is attacked on account of his means. In such case the prosecutor will lose his cause.

2, *Sáka dípa*, where a person incurs the obligation of paying for any thing he has lost or destroyed, and refuses to do so according to a proper valuation which shall be fixed thereon. In such case he shall be cast.

3, *Gándia páti*, where the *Jákisa* is silenced in a discussion with one of the parties who dispute a point with him. The *Jákisa*, in such case, shall be found guilty and fined forty thousand.

4, *Bháning máya permána*, i. e. if a thief, who is pursued, runs into certain premises, by a gap in what serves to enclose them, the proprietor thereof will be held responsible for one-third of the amount stolen.

5, *Ng'ambága páti*, i. e. a person having pursued without effect a thief whom he had surprised in the act of stealing, and the tools of the thief, which in his hurry to escape are left behind are in the meantime found in the house of any one, the owner of the house shall be held guilty.

6, *Lukita búkti*, i. e. the person in whose possession thieves' tools shall be found will be held guilty of any robbery which may, at the time, have been committed.

7, *Síma mamángsa táta upáya*, i. e. where a person pursues a thief into the premises of another, without acquainting him with the circumstance. In such case guilt will be attached to the former.

8, *Gána léna ámit mángsa tan wéring káma*, i. e. when a malicious combination is formed to accuse and prove guilty one who is an object of hatred. The persons who so conspire shall be held guilty.

XXVI.

Of cases where a cause will be lost there are twenty-five in number, viz.

1, *Hína sáksi*, where the witnesses are worthless disreputable persons.

2, *Hína sábda*, where a thing is lost, and the owner thereof does not give information thereof to his chief.

3, *Hína klína*, where a person finds a thing and does not make it known.

4, *Hína wang*, where a person whom another deposes to act for him, in any law-suit, is deficient in what is required of him.

5, *Kagúndang sáksi*, where a witness produced by one party is the declared enemy of the other.

6,

6, *Hang'imbu china*, where a person who has been robbed gets hold of the thieves' tools, without making it known that he has done so.

7, *Ng'edong sáksi*, when a person brings false witnesses whom he has suborned.

8, *Hakúto sáksi*, where the witnesses have been bribed.

9, *Hakádang sáksi*, i. e. where a person instructs his witnesses what to say previous to their examination.

10, *Sábdalaksána*, i. e. where a thing is stolen within certain premises, and a person residing therein shall refuse to concern himself about the matter. Such person shall be made to make good one-third of the property lost.

11, *Hamátang bubúkan*, i. e. where a person makes one of his enemy's people his agent. Such person shall be cast.

12, *Sídam wárut*, i. e. where persons concert in concealing an unlawful pregnancy and in producing an abortion. Such persons shall incur a fine of one hundred and fifty thousand each; the whole of the people of the village where it took place shall each be fined fifty thousand; and every person of the village opposite to it shall be fined twenty-five thousand. All persons, too, who though living at a distance are still under the authority of the chief of the village when the thing happened, shall be each fined four thousand. A person of great means shall be fined one million.

13, *Tatarápan rája pepáti*, i. e. if a person is found dead without its being known how he came by his death, nothing can be done; and it will rest with the Raja to cause the body to be disposed of in any way he may deem proper. If a corrupted dead body, found in a certain village, is first discovered by people of another village, the whole of the persons belonging to the former shall be each fined fifty thousand. Should those persons have endeavoured to conceal the dead body, they shall each, in that case, be fined one hundred thousand. If it is in a field where the dead body is discovered, and that by others than the proprietors of the land, the fine to be imposed upon the latter shall be one hundred thousand. If the dead body is first discovered by a person of the village, and he immediately, by sounding an alarm, summons all the people of that village to see and bear witness thereof, and if those persons afterwards, on examination, deny the fact, the whole of them shall be fined fifty thousand. The favorable testimony of thirteen women, however, will get them off from the said fine.

14, *Ngépi g'ni*, i. e. a person is wounded and sounds the alarm: many people quickly repair to the spot, but see no appearance of any one by whom the wound could have been inflicted; presently is heard the sound of another alarm, at a different place, by persons who declare they have just wounded a thief who has escaped from them, producing at the same time proof of the fact: in such case, the person who first sounded the alarm shall be considered the thief. If there is found a person who has been wounded somewhere, but without its being known where or when, and without there being any thing to lead to a suspicion of his being a thief, nothing can be done to him.

15, *Ang'gús súra*, i. e. a wound having been proved to have been inflicted by any party who has been prosecuted for the same, if the skin only is broken, the fine to be imposed

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imposed shall be four thousand. If it is a flesh wound, the fine shall be eight thousand; if a bone be broken or sinews cut, forty thousand: but if the injury done to the wounded party be of such a nature as to deprive him of the means of earning a livelihood, the offending party must, in that case, provide for him.

16, If a person wounds a thief and can shew marks of his having done so (as a bloody weapon), and if it has been done in the presence of many people, and it has been plainly seen whither the thief betook himself, and an alarm is presently sounded in the place to which the thief fled, and a person then declares he has just received a wound, such person shall be accounted the thief.

17, *Wardáya chuménda*, i. e. if a person is observed to pass through a village with thieves' tools in his possession, although nothing be stolen, that person shall be accounted the thief.

18, *Artrisi wádía dan dérma dénda*, i. e. the disputes of ministers with ministers, priests with priests, and *pundita* with *pundita*, must be decided according to the *Wartúrja sawung eng kerta*, i. e. by taking into consideration their different dispositions and natures, as well as their proneness to falsehood.

19, *Trita chándrang gura raditia*, i. e. the law (in the inflexibility and unchangeableness of its nature) resembles the sun, moon, and water. Whoever acts in opposition to the law, must be found guilty and punished accordingly.

20, If any person be courageous enough to seize or kill a thief, he ought to receive a reward of four thousand. If the thief has a master, the latter ought to be fined twenty-four thousand.

21, If a person enter a village at an improper hour, and is thrice challenged without making any reply, he shall be considered as a thief. A person skulking behind a door or fence, under similar circumstances, shall be considered in the same light.

22, *Nóya résmi*, i. e. a respectable person who may endeavour to screen a thief, shall be fined agreeably to the *untára*, viz. one hundred thousand. If the delinquent is a person of the middle class, he shall be fined eighty thousand; if a person of the lower orders, forty thousand.

23, *Tri maláni nagára* comprehends three thiugs, which are inimical to the welfare of a country, viz. 1, Corrupt judges; 2, Breach of promise or agreement; 3, *Wigu wiguna*, i. e. Where the Raja or others who are in authority, inconsiderately decide or give hasty orders about any thing, whereby much mischief never fails to follow.

24, This section is the work of the Púndita, *Pagáwan Chinde Guána*, and contains seven articles, viz. 1, *Súria wiguna*, i. e. the Raja's court is like the sun, whose refulgent rays spread in all directions and penetrate through every thing. 2, *Anla súria kuntáka*, i. e. the displeasure of the Raja in his court is like the heat of the sun, which causes those who are exposed to it to faint away. 3, *Kasíla tréсна perláya*, i. e. when sentence of death is passed on any one by the Raja in his court, it must be carried into effect, as in the case of *Kadúrge sangúra*, where a person commits fornication or adultery with any of the Raja's household; or *Kásu síla antúka*, where a person forgets himself and wrangles in the court of the Raja; or *Kabérna antúka*, where a fight

fight takes place, by which death or severe wounds are inflicted; or *Madawang luma*, i. e. where a person endeavours to ruin another, by endeavouring to make him appear guilty; or *Ang'gu pala sabda*, where a person, after receiving a distinct order from the Raja himself, incurs blame by executing it in a different manner from what he was told, in consequence of the advice of his chief; or *Jaladri kaperchanda lawat dipa*, i. e. the effects of the Raja's displeasure against any one cannot be transferred to another.

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XXVII.

1, *Dindang karuban wang*, i. e. the just and lawful revenues or duties, and no more, must be levied.

2, *Geger kapala*, i. e. where a person disregards the prohibitions of the Raja.

3, *Gurniti gandarasa*, i. e. several people are assembled together, and one of them happens to lose something: whoever is the first to quit the party, shall be considered guilty of having stolen it; and if there is incontestible evidence of this, he shall be made to pay two-fold.

4, *Gbra gelih ng'emuriris*, i. e. where an unqualified person decides cases from his own knowledge of the manner of proceeding.

5, *Waraksa tapula*, i. e. no case ought to be settled but by a proper and equitable decision.

6, *Yang'a ling'ga suria*, i. e. when a *Pundita* does not shew the accustomed respect to the Raja.

7, *Liman sangura*, i. e. when a person mistakes the road he ought to be put right, and not chastised for any trespass he may have made unwittingly.

8, *Tunjung tumrap hing sela*, i. e. whoever shall give protection in his house to fornicators or adulterers shall forfeit his property.

9, *Tirta kasurung pika*, i. e. where the wise or skilled assist, with their advice, those who live by fraud, when under a prosecution.

10, *Bermara mang'un liga*, i. e. where a person concerned in a lawsuit which has been brought forward, is in the habit of absenting himself when his presence is required. Such person must be awarded guilty.

11, *Dandang tumraping kayon*, i. e. a person from one place comes and lays claim to another: the people of the latter all testify, that the claimant has no right or title to that spot or place. In such case, the said claimant will be cast.

12, *Andaka katawan wiusa*, i. e. if a person engaged in a lawsuit shall abscond, from an apprehension of being cast, it will be even so with him.

13, *Kidang lumayu ating'gal suara*, i. e. every person must be held responsible for crimes committed or wrong done by any one in their service or employ.

14, *Hanio kana*, i. e. a servant or dependant of one person having committed a fault, runs for protection to another, who when applied to will not give him up. The person who affords such protection, if prosecuted, will be cast.

15, *Hang ling'ga pralaya*, i. e. a person who does not himself appear before the court in his own behalf, but leaves his case to be managed by the officers of the court, shall be cast.

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16, *Símbar tumráping sêla*, i. e. where the witnesses produced in any case are persons unknown, and without any fixed place of residence, the party who brings them shall be found guilty, or cast, as the case may be.

XXVIII.

The situation and feelings of those in favor of whom sentence is pronounced is *Tírta prábu tárú láta*. *Tírta* signifies water, the qualities of which are clearness, and a disposition to proceed straight forward, which nothing will check or overcome. Those who are thus like unto water, let them be ever so humble and poor, shall not fail to be successful in any cause in which they may be engaged. The lowly, who are thus successful, shall have as much cause to rejoice as the rich (*prábu*), who are the reverse, shall have to be depressed. The former resemble a stately tree (*tárú*), whose base and roots are great and spreading, with fragrant blossoms and many creepers (*láta*) to entwine and support it.

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Chándra kalamókan búda, i. e. the situation or state of one against whom sentence has been pronounced, however great he may be, is like the moon when obscured by clouds: like her, his countenance is overcast and gloomy.

2, *Anámon déria*, i. e. a person engaged in a lawsuit, who shall change his outward appearance, shall be cast.

3, *Percháng'ga angudána*, i. e. if one of the wise shall, for the purpose of invalidating the evidence of his adversaries, make any alteration in the disposition of his house or premises, he shall, on conviction thereof, be condemned.

4, *Andáka penjang'ga amóyong*, i. e. one of the wise who has instituted a suit, and becoming himself sick at the time appointed for trial, shall fail to make known whether he wishes the business to be settled or postponed, shall lose his suit.

5, *Andáka kitíran*, i. e. if such party shall fail to appear when summoned, he will be cast, even should he be otherwise in the right.

6, *Ambáli múka amigantáka*, i. e. a person who, taking the law into his own hands, shall seize the property of another, in payment of a debt due to him, shall be held responsible for the same.

7, *Síti tinab'la*, i. e. if a person, in search of any thing he has lost, shall enter a different village to that to which he belongs, without giving due notice to the chief thereof, he shall be held responsible for any misdeed which may at the time have been committed, and if any thing important, he shall be made to pay two-fold.

8, *Ang'rika máya*, i. e. a person who, being in company with a thief, receives a hurt or injury from persons while in the act of apprehending him, cannot obtain redress.

9, *Kabrána páti*, i. e. a person who accuses another, and is himself the more guilty of the two, shall be condemned.

10, *Pátra laksána amáng'un satmáta*, i. e. a person who, in order to get something which is not his own, shall alter what is written in any paper, must be condemned.

11, *Kabáli súra*, i. e. a person who superadds in court something which he urges with violence, shall be condemned.

12, *Kūtiran mung'gen káyon*, i. e. one person sends another to demand payment of a debt which is disavowed, a lawsuit ensuing, if he who sent the other to demand payment has no other evidence to produce but that person, he shall be cast.

13, *Mántra káchung táka*, i. e. if a person engaged in a lawsuit produces, for the second time, before the court, a paper which, on examination, appears to be written in a different hand from what it was before, although the purport in both cases be exactly the same, the person who produced such paper shall be cast.

14, *Sangnága amamángsa tanpa taláwang áng'aleúkan térka*, i. e. a person, such as a *Mántri* or *Bopáti*, deposes another to act for him in a lawsuit: the person so deputed has no authority to produce of his having been so. If the cause is lost, the person who deputed the other cannot bring it forward again.

15, *Kaputung'an pikúlan*, i. e. if the witnesses of a person engaged in a lawsuit, shall leave him and go to his adversary, the former shall be cast.

16, *Prája kobáli múrda*, i. e. when the circumstances of a case which one person brings forward are contradicted by those who have an opportunity of knowing them, the former shall be condemned.

17, *Bermara amri sari*, i. e. if a person to whom another is indebted shall on the supposition of inability to discharge the debt proceed to seize the property of that other, without previously demanding payment of the debt, he shall be cast.

18, *Síma amot amamángsa tanwir ring báya*, i. e. a person in office, who exceeds his authority, ought to be condemned.

19, *Krúwang lindung'an perwát*, i. e. if a person whose cause is good, and whose evidence is complete and satisfactory, shall insist upon a severe punishment against his adversary, he shall be cast.

20, *Gabus boten ng'lem*, i. e. when stolen goods are discovered, the Raja ought to cause them to be restored to whom they belong.

21, *Guwáta Samirána*, i. e. those who conceal the wife or children of another, ought to be put to death by order of the Raja.

22, *Súlung alebu dian*, i. e. if the relations of one whose guilt is manifest shall apply to have the punishment awarded transferred to a substitute, they shall be condemned.

23, *Apátra ina percháya*, i. e. a person obtains permission from the Raja to proceed against another, and afterwards, from some consideration, neglects to do so, while that other, in the meantime, appears before the Raja and declares his innocence of what is alleged against him, stating that, if he were guilty, his chief would not have failed to bring him forward: in such case, the former shall be condemned.

24, *Perwáta brámanára*, i. e. if a person is found guilty of circulating false reports, or of magnifying any piece of intelligence, so as to create a great alarm in the country, and put all the people in a ferment, he shall be fined four hundred and four thousand.

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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of some of the LAWS which, according to the tradition of the Javans, were in force against the inhabitants, previous to the supposed arrival of Aji Saka.

(Collected by Mr. MIDDLEKOOP.)

OATHS

Were administered by repeating certain words after the Priest, accompanied by a motion of the head and body, the hands being folded.

ORDINARY FINES.

Were levied according to the following gradations.

When a subordinate or petty chief, who had people under him, committed a crime the fine was	5 <i>tahil</i> *
The eldest son of a Prince	5
The son of a chief	2½
A Prince or <i>Raden</i> without employment	1½
A <i>Menak</i> or <i>Rang'ga</i> holding a public office and transacting public duty	5
A <i>Menak</i> or <i>Rang'ga</i> restricted from the performance of public duty	1½
A <i>Menak</i> or <i>Rang'ga</i> who administered a small track of country	1
Children of a chief <i>Rang'ga</i> or <i>Menak</i>	2½
An ambassador (ordinary) of a Prince or principal chief	2½
An ambassador extraordinary	1½
Children of the above	1
A male subject	1½
A female subject	1

Persons having forfeited their right of liberty through misdemeanors, and thus become dependant upon another, pay fifty *pichis*.

All the above fines might be paid in money, goods, gold, silver, horses, buffaloes, and other necessary articles.

THEFT AND ROBBERY.

A free subject having committed a robbery, he was delivered up (on detection) to the chief or tribunal of the place to which he belonged; and if unwilling to restore the stolen goods, or unable to pay the value, he was to be delivered over to the person whom he had robbed, and made to serve him as a bondsman: but no claim whatever was enforced upon the wife or children, who did not, on this account, forfeit their liberty. It was, however, lawful to deprive a thief of his life when caught in the act.

When a robbery was committed by a person in a state of servitude, the proprietor of such person's services was bound to pay the value of the stolen property, or to deliver the person over to the injured party; but on being caught in the fact, and the thief being put to death, the proprietor was no further liable.

Robberies

* The money here alluded to is the coin of *Palembang*, subsequently introduced by *Raden Patah*, in consequence of his connexion with *Palembang*. Rice appears to have been the principal medium of exchange previously to this period. The *pichis* is a small tin coin, of which two hundred make a *wang*, and twenty-eight *wangs* are equal in value to a Spanish dollar.

Robberies having been committed in the day time, were punished by a fine or by servitude. APPENDIX
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If one or more stolen buffaloes were killed in or near a village, and sufficient proof thereof adduced by the owner, the village people were condemned to pay the value of such stolen cattle, unless they produced the thief or thieves. Javan Laws.

HOMICIDE AND MURDER.

A free person who killed a male dependant, was punished by a fine of two and a half *tahils*; one who killed a female dependant was fined three and a half *tahils*.

If in an affray between two free persons the one killed the other, and the offender was seized in the act, he could be put to death by the relations or friends of the deceased; but if he succeeded in taking refuge with the head of a village, he was only liable to a fine of five *tahils* if the deceased was a male, and three and a half *tahils* if a female.

When a prince, chief, or petty chief was murdered by one of his subjects, the party was punished by death, for having killed his superior.

But a prince or head chief had the right to deprive his subjects of their lives whenever he chose, though when one of their sons, either a *Menak*, *Rang'ga*, or other chief, put to death a free person or dependant, he was bound to pay to the friends or master of the deceased two and a half *tahils*, besides a fine for a male person five, and for a female three and three quarters *tahils*. These persons were not liable to be put to death, although caught in the fact.

In case, however, that a prince or chief caused to be put to death a dependant who was not guilty of any offence for which he deserved such punishment, the prince or chief was bound to make good half of the estimated value of the deceased property, beside being condemned to servitude, and a fine of ten *tahils*.

Amok being cried, it was lawful for every one to destroy such as ran *amok*; but in the event of its being a false alarm, and any one was killed by the crowd, the person that exclaimed *amok* was liable to be fined.

In a crowd or assemblage of people, if a dispute ran so high that one party was killed in the affray, and lay dead on the ground, the offending party was exempt from fine, but punished by the prince according to the circumstances of the case.

ADULTERY.

A man having received information that his wife had committed adultery, was restricted from believing it, even if he was told by credible persons, unless he found her in the act; he might then deprive her of life. If she escaped, however, and concealed herself among her friends and neighbours, it was not lawful to put her to death; but on complaint being made by her husband, she was prosecuted and punished according to the circumstances of the case.

A man found guilty of adultery was liable to a fine of ten *tahils*, and the woman to the same. Being unable to discharge the sum, they were transferred to the servitude of another, who was willing to pay the amount of the fine, which was then given to the husband of the adulteress.

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An adultress causing her husband to be put to death was also to suffer death.

A man having run away with the wife of another, on her being seized by her husband at their abode, both parties could be put to death; but if they were not discovered for a length of time, during which they kept themselves quiet and had begotten children, the adulterer was only liable to pay, as well for himself as for the woman, a fine of ten *tahils*. He was, however, bound to forfeit the half of the children so begotten for the benefit of the lawful husband, to whom they were transferred in servitude.

DIVORCE.

Lawfully married persons wishing to separate from each other, each retook the property brought at the marriage, and an equal division was made of what had been gained since the marriage. This included the children; the eldest was always to remain with the mother, the second with the father. After the separation on the decease of either, the whole effects were to be taken possession of by those children who at the separation had come to the share of the deceased; but they were also obliged to pay the debts of the deceased, whatever the same might amount to. When the number of children was unequal, the odd one was to fall to the share of the wife; but such as were imperfect or deformed were excluded from the division, and maintained by both parties.

APPENDIX D.

PROCLAMATION.

FOR the satisfaction of the inhabitants and people of Java, the following provisions are made public, in testimony of the sincere disposition of the British Government to promote their prosperity and welfare. The refusal of their late Government to treat for their interests, although disabled by the events of war from affording them any further protection, has rendered the consequent establishment of the British authority unconditional. But an English Government does not require the articles of a capitulation to impose those duties which are prompted by a sense of justice and a beneficent disposition. The people of Java are exhorted to consider their new connection with England as founded in principles of mutual advantage, and to be conducted in a spirit of kindness and affection.

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D.
Proclamation.

Providence has brought to them a protecting and benevolent Government; they will cheerfully perform the reciprocal duties of allegiance and attachment.

1. His Majesty's subjects in Java will be entitled to the same general privileges as are enjoyed by the natural-born subjects of Great Britain in India, subject to such regulations as now exist, or may hereafter be provided, respecting residence in any of the Honourable Company's territories.

2. They will have the same privilege and freedom of trade to and with all countries to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, and also with His Majesty's European dominions, as are possessed by natural-born subjects of Great Britain.

3. Dutch gentlemen will be eligible to all offices of trust, and will enjoy the confidence of Government, according to their respective characters, conduct, and talents, in common with British-born subjects.

4. The vexatious system of monopoly, which is understood to have heretofore prevailed, in some instances to an oppressive and inconvenient extent, will be revised, and a more beneficial and politic principle of administration will be taken into consideration, as soon, and to such extent, as full information on the subject can be obtained, as established usage and habit may admit, and as may be consistent with a due regard to the health and morals of the people.

5. The Dutch laws will remain provisionally in force, under the modifications which will be hereinafter expressed, until the pleasure of the supreme authorities in England shall be known; and it is conceived that no material alteration therein is to be apprehended.

The modifications to be now adopted are the following.

First. Neither torture nor mutilation shall make part of any sentence to be pronounced against criminals.

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Proclamation.

Secondly. When a British-born subject is convicted of any offence, no punishment shall be awarded against him, more severe than would be inflicted by the laws of England for the same crime. And in case of doubt concerning the penalty by English law, reference shall be made to the Honorable the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, whose report shall be a sufficient warrant for awarding the penalty stated by him to be agreeable to the laws of England. No sentence against any British-born subject, for any crime or misdemeanor, shall be carried into execution, until a report shall have been made to the Lieutenant Governor.

Thirdly. No sentence of death against any person whatever shall be carried into execution, until report shall have been made to the Lieutenant Governor.

Fourthly. The Lieutenant Governor will have the power of remitting, moderating, or confirming, all penalties; excepting inconsiderable fines, short imprisonment, or slight corporal punishment.

Fifthly. British-born subjects shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Dutch tribunals and to the Dutch laws in all cases of civil complaint or demands, whether they be plaintiffs or defendants.

Sixthly. All British-born subjects shall be subject to the regulations of police, and to the jurisdiction of the magistrates charged with the execution thereof, and with the maintenance of the peace and of public tranquillity and security.

Seventhly. All persons belonging to or attached to the army, who are by their condition subject to military law, shall, for the present, be tried for any crimes they may commit only by courts martial, unless sent by the military authorities to civil courts.

Eighthly. It being necessary in all countries that a power should exist of forming regulations in the nature of legislative provisions, adopted to change of circumstances or to meet any emergency that may arise, and the great distance of the British authorities in Europe rendering it expedient that the said power should, for the present, reside in some accessible quarter, it is declared, that the Lieutenant Governor shall have full power and authority to pass such legislative regulations, as on deliberation, and after due consultation and advice, may appear to him indispensably necessary, and that they shall have the full force of law. But the same shall be immediately reported to the Governor General in Council in Bengal, together with the Lieutenant Governor's reasons for passing the said regulation and any representations that may have been submitted to him against the same; and the regulations so passed will be confirmed or disallowed by the Governor General in Council with the shortest possible delay. The mode in which the Lieutenant Governor shall be assisted with advice will hereafter be made known, and such regulations will hereafter be framed as may be thought more conducive to the prompt, pure, and impartial administration of justice, civil and criminal.

Regulations respecting the paper currency, as well as the relative value of coins circulating in Java, will be published in a separate paper of this date.

Done at Molenvliet, the 11th September, 1811.

By His Excellency the Governor General of British India.

(Signed) MINTO.

REGULATION,
A. D. 1814,
PASSED BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
On the 11th of February 1814,
FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
IN THE
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF JAVA.

THE Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council being deeply impressed with the necessity of framing one adequate, impartial, and consistent code, for the prompt and equitable administration of justice, in the provincial courts of this Island, with a view to give to all ranks of people a due knowledge of their rights and duties, and to ensure to them an enjoyment of the most perfect security of person and property, has been pleased that the following regulation be enacted; which, by assuming as its basis, rather the ancient usages and institutions of the Javans, than any new innovations founded on European systems of internal government, may confidently be expected to be, at once, the most pleasing to them, and the best adapted to the existing state of their society.

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1. The Resident shall be the Chief Judge and Magistrate in his districts; but the administration of police and justice, in the towns of Batavia, *Semarang*, and *Surabaya*, shall, as heretofore, be entrusted to the particular Magistrates and other officers appointed by Government for those places.

Power of the
Resident.

2. The *Bopátis*, or chiefs of districts, and all other public officers, who may be retained to carry on the duties of this department, are placed under the immediate authority and controul of the Resident himself, or of his Deputy duly empowered by him. These various duties, whether relative or direct, will be clearly defined in the course of the following sections.

Of the Bopátis.

3. To render more easy the attainment of justice, and to carry on better the general police of the country, a subordinate jurisdiction shall be constituted in the following manner.

Subordinate ju-
risdiction to be
formed.

4. The Residency shall be divided into such number of districts, as extent of land, population, former custom, or other circumstances may render necessary. Each of these shall be consigned to the care of a *Bopáti*, or native chief, with such an establishment, as being deemed by the Resident adequate to the purpose, and by him submitted to Government, shall have received their sanction.

Division of the
Residency into
Districts.

5. These districts, again, shall be subdivided into divisions, the extent and limits of each of which will be clearly marked out and made known. Their size must, of course, entirely depend on the greater or less propinquity of the villages they contain, and on the more or less numerous population by which these are inhabited; but,

Of the districts
into divisions.

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generally speaking, no division shall be less than ten, or more than twenty square miles in extent. It must also be observed, that the limits of the division follow those of the villages; it being quite contrary to a system of good police, that inhabitants of the same place should be subject to different authorities.

Stations of
police.

6. In each division there shall be fixed a station of police, to which shall be appointed a competent officer, with such number of inferior *Mántris*, *Peons*, &c. as shall be deemed necessary for the execution of the various duties allotted to his office, and the due maintenance of the tranquillity of his division.

Heads of Villages.

7. In each village there shall be a Head-man (whether recognized under the name of *Peting'gi*, *Bakal*, *Lurah*, *Kuwu*, *Mandor*, or otherwise, according to the custom of the country), to be freely elected by the inhabitants of the village itself from among themselves; the only requisites on the part of Government being, that he actually reside and hold land in it. Should any of these be found unfit to carry on their respective duties, or other good objection arise to their being continued in the posts they hold, a representation to such effect will be made by the Resident to the Villagers, who will accordingly proceed to the nomination of some other person, who, if approved of by the Resident, shall then receive his confirmation.

Their responsibility.

8. These Head-men shall, in every respect, be considered as the representatives of the villages, and shall be held responsible for all such acts committed within them, as fall justly under that controuling and preventive power vested in them by their fellow inhabitants.

Of their election.

9. This mode of election and consequent power, it must be observed, are no new introductions, but subsist in immemorial usage, and their nature and limits are well understood by the Javans throughout the Island.

Duties of Heads
of Villages.

10. The Heads of villages will receive and carry into execution all such orders as government, either directly by the Resident, or through the medium of the *Bopátis* and officers of divisions, may be pleased to issue to them; and they will furnish, at all times, such oral or written information as may be required from them.

Police duties.

11. The care of the police, in their respective villages, shall be entrusted to their charge; and for the due preservation of peace, the prevention of offences, and the discovery and arrest of offenders, they are required to be particularly careful that a sufficient night watch be regularly maintained. For this purpose they are authorized to require each of the male inhabitants to take his turn in the performance of this duty; and, at any time, to call on all to aid in the pursuit and apprehension of offenders, or to execute generally any of the other duties that may occur.

Property stolen,
and charge
of property.

12. The Heads of Villages will also be held responsible for the amount of all property belonging to travellers, which may be lost within their villages, provided however that the same shall have been placed under their charge; and they are required to take charge of all travellers' property which may be brought to them for that purpose.

Registers of inhabitants,
and of births,
deaths, &c.

13. They are directed to keep a register of all persons under their authority, describing the name, age, country, occupation, size, and appearance of each individual, with any other remarks that may be deemed necessary. They will also, with the assistance

assistance of the Village Priest, form a register of the births, marriages, and deaths, which occur within their jurisdiction.

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14. These will be drawn up every six months, according to forms to be furnished to them by the Resident. A copy of each will be retained in the village, and another will be forwarded to the police officer of the station, to be kept by him as records, and to furnish the grounds of such reports as he may be called on to give in.

When to be prepared.

15. Whenever a stranger arrives for the purpose of settling in a village, or any one of its former inhabitants absconds, the head of it is required to furnish immediately to the Officer of the Division a detailed account of the particulars relative to either circumstance; who will accordingly take such measures for the apprehension or pursuit of either, or forward such intelligence to his superiors, as the case may require.

New settlers or persons emigrating.

16. Any person producing the express permission of the Resident, shall be allowed to settle in a village; but without this, or unless he can procure two respectable inhabitants to become securities for his good behaviour, he shall not be permitted to do so.

When to be allowed to settle.

17. As well Heads of Villages as Officers of Divisions are required to keep a watchful eye upon all new settlers, to ascertain, if possible, their several characters, from their former places of abode; and to observe, most particularly, the conduct of such individuals as have no ostensible means of earning a livelihood. They will, too, follow vigilantly the motions of armed persons, preventing them, as much as they can, from travelling together in large bodies; and as far as may be practicable, they ought to hinder individuals of every description, but most especially such as are armed with spears, swords, &c. from travelling at all after eight o'clock at night.

Vigilance and prevention of night travelling.

18. After this hour, they are authorized to stop, and detain in their custody till the next morning, all such persons as may, by having with them more than usual property, or in any other way, justly give grounds for suspicion. But on a summary examination, should nothing further appear against them, they must on no account keep them detained beyond eight o'clock the next morning; nor ought detention at all to take place, if the account they first give of themselves be deemed satisfactory.

To stop suspicious persons, and how to act regarding them.

19. Should any thing further appear against them by complaint or otherwise, they will then be proceeded with as with other accused persons, relative to whom directions will be given in a subsequent section.

Further directions.

20. In the above case, only, it is competent to the Officers of Police to apprehend any person of their own authority, unless detected in the actual perpetration of crime; or to release any person once apprehended.

Not to apprehend in other cases of their own authority.

21. It having been represented, that though when the inhabitants are settled in one place, in habitations contiguous to each other, the duty of the Head of a Village becomes easy of execution, yet that it is extremely difficult for him to perform it adequately, when, from caprice or other cause, any of its members are allowed to leave the main part, or *désa*, to go and reside in lonely and remote spots, forming thereby small settlements of two or three cottages only together, termed *dukus*, which being necessarily from their distance without the guard of night watches, &c. must frequently become liable

Of out-settling in Dukus.

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liable to be attacked and plundered, or more often, perhaps, from the absence of all controul, will themselves form the resort and shelter of robbers and other abandoned characters; and, on the other hand, it not being wished to repress too much this out-settling, as by the creation of new villages (which must owe their formation to such small beginnings), a great part of the land, at present waste, may be brought into cultivation; it is ordered, that the following be the line of conduct to be observed in these cases.

How to regulate this.

22. The Head of a Village shall, in every instance, report to the Officer of Division when such an out-settlement takes place; who shall then proceed to the spot, and forming a committee of three Heads of Villages (not to include the one in which the circumstance has occurred) shall judge whether or not it be expedient, for the benefit of agriculture, to permit its continuance, and measures shall be taken accordingly. If the new settlement be allowed to remain, a vigilant eye must be kept over its infant state, both by the Officer of Division and Head of the neighbouring Village; and when it shall have grown to a size that may admit of this, it ought to be separated from the authority of the mother village, and a similar constitution be bestowed on it.

General duties of the Heads of Villages.

23. It is the duty of Heads of Villages, generally, to preserve tranquillity, as far as their authority extends; to obey zealously the orders of their superiors, to furnish every useful information, and in short to contribute, all in their power, to the establishment and preservation of a good state of police.

Reward.

24. Their rewards for this will be a certain portion of land in each village, and the favouring eye and protection of Government.

Police Officers.

25. The Police Officers of Divisions are to be considered as immediately under the authority of the *Bopátis*. They will furnish to these all such accounts, reports, &c. as may be required, and will act always on the orders received from them, or, of course, directly from the Resident himself.

Papers to be furnished by them.

26. To the *Bopátis*, or Chiefs of Districts, they will forward every six months abstract accounts of births, marriages, and deaths, which have occurred in their division, and of the general state of cultivation and population, with such remarks accompanying them as may seem requisite.

How to frame them.

27. Of these and other papers forms will be furnished them, and they will prepare them from the general account obtained from Heads of Villages, whom they will, at any time, require to supply them with such further information as may be deemed necessary.

To report the occurrences of the week.

28. On every Saturday they will give in to the *Bopáti*, or Chief of the District, a detailed statement of the occurrences of the preceding week, the crimes committed, offenders apprehended, number of new settlers, their employment, from whence arrived, what individuals have emigrated, causes of emigration, and in short, whatever has happened out of the common track of occurrences.

Responsibility and duties.

29. The Officers of Divisions shall be held responsible for the due administration of the police within their respective jurisdictions; and to enable them better to execute their assigned duties, the Heads of Villages are placed immediately under their authority.

authority. They shall accordingly be watchful, that these vigilantly and zealously perform such services as may be allotted to their situation; and they shall report fully to the *Bopáti* of the district, on the conduct of any Heads of Villages who may prove neglectful of their charge, or in any way appear remiss in the execution of the duties entrusted to them.

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30. They shall, on no account, exert their police authority in any undue interference with the collection of the revenues, that being considered a distinct department, to which they will only render their assistance when called upon under the distinct rules laid down in another Regulation for the guidance of their conduct in it; here only it is considered that they are to lend their aid at such times, and in such manner, as may be expressly pointed out to them in orders from their superiors. But they are at all times, on a regular application being made to them by the inferior Officers of Revenue, to take charge of, and give effectual escort to treasure passing from or through their divisions; and after receipt of the same, they will be held responsible for it until such treasure shall have been by them delivered to the next constituted authority.

How to act with regard to revenue matters.

31. The *Peons* and other inferior servants attached to their offices, shall of course be employed in the serving summonses, apprehending offenders, giving escort, and in other regular duties; but when not in any way thus engaged, they shall, as leisure admits, be sent to make the rounds of the division; acquiring, by this means, not only competent information of all that is transacted within it, but serving also, by this occasional and uncertain visitation, materially to prevent the undertaking of nefarious acts.

Peons to go their rounds.

32. As before observed, the Officers of Divisions and those subordinate to them, shall only of their own authority apprehend such persons as are taken actually in the commission of crime. They are never empowered to seize others (with the exception of those mentioned in Section 18 of this Regulation) but when a written order for that purpose has been received from their superiors, or when a regular charge of an original nature has been given in against them by any respectable individual.

Police Officers not to apprehend of their own authority.

33. In these cases, they will take suitable measures for the apprehension and securing of the persons complained of; and when once apprehended, they will, on no account, of their own authority again liberate them.

To apprehend where a complaint has been lodged or order given.

34. Should the persons have been so arrested in consequence of orders received to that effect, the Officers of Divisions will, in forwarding them to their destinations, be careful to observe such instructions as they may have received on the subject.

How to act when an order has been given.

35. But should the prisoners have been apprehended on complaints, or other proceedings originating in the division itself, they will, on their arrival at the police station, cause to be written a clear and summary statement of the offence alleged, and of the facts in the case which have come under their observation, whether witnessed by themselves, or bore testimony to by any persons present.

How when a complaint has been lodged.

36. They will then, with this statement accompanying, forward under a sufficient guard the prisoner or prisoners, together with the persons complaining or aggrieved, and the witnesses of the facts, towards the chief town of the district where the *Bopáti* resides.

To send the prisoner to the Resident.

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Mode of sending him.

37. Under no pretence whatsoever, shall any persons be detained at the police station longer than twenty-four hours after their arrest.

38. Should the division in which the arrest has taken place be not that in which the chief town of the district is situated, the officers of it shall make over the charge of persons and papers to the Police Officers of the division next in the way; and, in similar manner, they shall be forwarded on from station to station, to the chief town of the district, or from thence to the principal seat of the Residency.

No unnecessary delay to occur.

39. In this transmission, the Officers of Divisions will take particular care that as little delay as possible occur; any unnecessary infringement on the personal liberty of the subject, being that of which this Government will ever be most jealous.

When a dead body is found, or a death is attended with any suspicious circumstance, how to act.

40. Whenever a human body is found dead, of which it is not certainly known that the death was natural, or even though such illness precede it as might be considered as possibly the cause, should any suspicious circumstances or appearances attend the death, it will become the duty of the Head of the Village in which this may occur, to take cognizance of the fact; and ordering it so that every thing remain in the state first found, he shall report the circumstances, without delay, to the Officer of the Division, who will immediately appoint a commission of three Heads of Villages, assisted by himself or officers, to proceed to the actual spot where the body lies, and there make due inquiry into every particular that may serve to elucidate the affair. For this purpose, such evidence will be taken as may, in any way, be thought to bear on the subject.

Report on the inquest.

41. When the investigation is completed, the persons appointed for the inquest shall deliver to the Officer of Division a statement of what they have done, seen, or heard, and annex to it the opinion they have finally formed of the manner of death, or degree of guilt any where attaching.

To be forwarded.

42. The Officer of Division shall forward this statement, without delay, to the superior authorities; from whom, in return, he will receive instructions.

How to act if any guilt be imputed.

43. But should any degree of guilt be imputed, in the opinion expressed by the commissioners acting on this inquest, the Officer of Division shall, without loss of time, proceed to apprehend the suspected person or persons, and take such other measures upon that opinion, as he would, had a complaint to the same effect been regularly lodged.

Reasons for establishing a subordinate jurisdiction.

44. As it is most necessary that the cultivators of the soil, and other industrious inhabitants of a village, should not, on every frivolous or inconsiderable occasion, be taken away from their labours to attend a distant seat of justice, where, even though it be more equitably and impartially administered, the benefit of this is, in many cases, quite counterbalanced by the loss of time and expenses of the journey and suit,—it is ordered, that there be a subordinate jurisdiction constituted, by means of which the distribution of justice will be rendered far more easy to the governing power, and the acquisition of redress will be presented to every one aggrieved, with the greatest facility, and the least possible expense of money or time.

Heads of Villages their authority.

45. The Heads of Villages are required to look on themselves, and to act with regard to the persons under their controul, as fathers of families; to maintain, to the extent of their power, a spirit of harmony and tranquillity in the villages entrusted to them;

them; to curb every approach to feud and litigation; and, with the aid of their officers, to interpose their authority in settling, with justice and impartiality, all such petty quarrels as may arise among the inhabitants.

46. Should, however, the dispute be of sufficient magnitude to entitle it to higher consideration, courts are regularly established to which it may be referred.

47. The Officers of Division shall, at least once a week, or oftener, attend in some open place at the station of police, with their *Mantris*, or other subordinate servants, for the purpose of inquiring into and deciding on all such complaints as may be given in to them, for petty offences committed within their divisions, as abusive language and inconsiderable assaults or affrays.

48. These, if satisfactorily proved, they shall be authorized to punish, by fine not exceeding ten rupees, of which fine the one-half shall be given to the individual or individuals aggrieved, the other be carried to the account of Government.

49. They shall also be empowered to hear and determine on all such petty civil cases as may be referred to them, provided the amount at issue exceed not the sum of twenty rupees.

50. And further, they shall investigate the trifling disputes that may be brought before them about trespass, nuisance, the irregular distribution of water, encroachment on boundaries, and other such minor grievances of usual occurrence in villages.

51. Whether civil or criminal, they shall not, in any case, be authorized to arrest or imprison.

52. But the complaint having been given in, the person complained of, if not present, shall be summoned to appear by the next day of sitting, when the cause shall be heard and decided on without delay. In failure of attendance on the part of the plaintiff, the case shall be dismissed; on the part of the defendant, the cause shall be proceeded with *ex parte*. The sentence, whatever it may be, shall be carried into execution, by means of the authority vested in the Heads of Villages.

53. Should any persons refuse to obey their award, they shall be committed for trial before the Resident, who will not only cause the original sentence to be carried into execution, but at his discretion, order a punishment suited to their contumacy.

54. An appeal may be made in the usual manner, in civil cases, from the Officer of the Division's Court to that of the *Bopáti* at the chief town of the district; and any complaint for unjust or arbitrary proceeding, on the part of the subordinate Police Officers, will likewise be received there.

55. Of every proceeding of this Court a regular record shall be kept; one copy to remain at the police station, and another to be forwarded to the Chief of the District.

56. A fee of half a rupee from each party shall be levied prior to hearing the cause, to be divided among the Officers of Police; and ten per cent. on the amount of the sentence in civil cases is, according to the custom of the country, to be taken from the loser of the suit, to be carried to the account of Government.

57. The Officers of Divisions will be held fully responsible for a zealous and conscientious discharge of these important duties entrusted to them, and shall meet

- APPENDIX D.** with exemplary punishment, in the case of any negligence or corruption being established against them.
- Of Bopátis and Pátehs.** 58. To the *Bopátis*, or Heads of Districts, is consigned the general superintendence and care of their respective districts. But as these high officers must frequently be required to attend at the place where the Resident himself lives, that their districts may not suffer any inconvenience from their absence, they are empowered to delegate their full authority to their deputies, or *Pátehs*, who shall preside in their courts, and issue and receive orders, in every respect, like themselves.
- Reports.** 59. They shall, every six months, furnish to the Resident abstract accounts of the state of cultivation and population within their districts, according to forms which will be given to them, and accompanied with such remarks as may suggest themselves.
- Weekly report of occurrences.** 60. On every Monday morning, they shall deliver to the Resident a detailed statement of the proceedings of the foregoing week, containing an account of new settlers, persons emigrated, offences committed, offenders apprehended, and in short, of every thing remarkable.
- Powers and duties.** 61. The Heads of Districts shall receive all orders directly from the Resident, and take due measures for carrying them into immediate execution. The Officers of Divisions, Heads of Villages, and all other Police Servants within the district, are placed immediately under their controul; and they will most vigilantly watch over the conduct of them, reporting instantly to the Resident, every instance of negligence or crime that may fall under their observation.
- Petitions or complaints.** 62. They will be open to receive complaints or petitions, of every description; reporting and issuing the necessary orders on them without delay.
- Detention of prisoners.** 63. In forwarding persons apprehended within their districts to the seat of the Residency, they will be particularly careful that the least practicable delay occur; no prisoner, on any account, being detained by them, of their own authority, for a longer space of time than twenty-four hours.
- Mode of forwarding them.** 64. In forwarding persons, papers, or treasure, they will observe the mode prescribed in Section 38 of this Regulation.
- Inquest reports.** 65. On the receipt of an inquest report from the Officers of Divisions, it shall be submitted to the Chief *Jáksa* and *Panghulu* of the district for their opinion, and on this opinion the necessary measures shall be taken.
- Bopáti's court.** 66. At the chief town of each district a regular court shall be established, in which the *Bopáti*, or in his absence, the *Páteh*, shall preside, assisted by the *Jáksa*, *Panghulu*, and other law officers appointed.
- When and where to be held.** 67. This court shall be held in some open spot in the town, at least twice a week, or oftener, if necessary.
- Extent of authority.** 68. Its authority shall, however, be confined entirely to civil matters; all cognizance of criminal cases, beyond that already allotted to the Officers of Divisions, being vested solely in the court where the Resident himself presides.
- Appeals to be received.** 69. In the *Bopáti's* court shall be received appeals from those of the Officers of Divisions, on institution of which the appellants shall pay a fee of one rupee.
70. Before

70. Before deciding on these causes, the record of the former trial shall be read, and such new evidence taken as may be produced. APPENDIX D.

71. If the former sentence be reversed, the costs which shall have been kept in deposit shall be refunded to the appellant, and levied from the other party. If the former sentence reversed.

72. And in confirming it, an enhancement of these costs is left to the discretion of the court; provided, however, the whole never exceed fifteen per cent. on the sum originally sued for. If the former sentence confirmed.

73. A second appeal to any other authority shall, in no instance, be permitted. No second appeal.

74. The *Bopáti's* court shall be competent to receive complaints in civil cases, where the amount at issue is not less than twenty, nor exceeds fifty rupees. Extent of civil cases.

75. This complaint being filed, a copy of it shall be sent to the person complained of, with an order to answer it at most within a week; and on receipt of this answer, notice shall be given on what day (at farthest a week from the time of the receipt) the cause will be tried. Such witnesses as are necessary will be summoned; and on the day prescribed, the complaint and answer being read, and evidence being taken, the Court shall give its decision. Proceeding adopted till the cause is decided.

76. In failure of the complainant's appearance, the cause shall be dismissed; and on the part of the defendant, if he give not in his answer as required, or appear not when summoned, the case shall be proceeded with, and sentence given on *ex parte* evidence. If either of the parties fail to attend.

77. The *Bopáti*, or his Deputy, shall require the *Jákša* and *Panghulu* to assist him with their advice throughout the trial, and to expound the law where it is not sufficiently clear. Should their opinions concur with that of the President of the Court, he shall pass his decision, and carry it into execution without further delay; but when their opinions are at variance with his, he shall, previously to pronouncing sentence, refer the case, with the several reasons detailed which have influenced each opinion, to the Resident; who shall consult with the chief *Jákša* and *Panghulu* of the Residency, and return his orders on the subject. Jákša and Panghulu to be consulted.

78. A fee of one rupee shall be taken from each party, on giving in the complaint and answer; and ten per cent. on the amount of the sentence shall be levied from the loser of the suit. The fees to be divided among the Officers of the Court, and the costs to be carried to the account of Government. Fees and costs.

79. All proceedings are to be carefully noted down, and preserved as records. One copy to be kept in the archives of the *Bopáti*, and another to be forwarded to the Resident. Records to be kept.

80. An appeal, in causes originating in this court, shall lie to that of the Resident; provided notice of the appeal being intended to be made, be given in on the day of trial, and the appeal itself be made within a week after. Appeals to the Resident, with limitations.

81. In this case, the costs shall nevertheless be immediately levied, and held in deposit till the appeal be decided on. Sufficient security shall also be given for the amount of the sentence. Costs to be deposited.

82. Moreover, on the first institution of all civil cases, in this and every other court, good security must be taken for the amount of possible costs, both from the complainant and person complained of. Security for costs.

- APPENDIX D.**
General duties of Bopátis. 83. The *Bopáti* will be held responsible for the faithful and just discharge of these his high duties. To him does Government look, not only for the vigilant administration of police and impartial distribution of justice throughout his district, but for the zealous execution of every measure, that can at all conduce to the preserving that district in a flourishing and happy state.
- Duties of Resident.** 84. The duties attached to the office of Resident itself are fully explained in the general Instructions given to that officer on his first entering into his situation. In this regulation, only such parts of the charge committed to him will be dwelled on, as belong properly to the judicial department of his service, to his deliberative and executive powers as Chief Judge and Magistrate of the Province.
- Powers of his deputy or assistant.** 85. As, however, the due exertion of these powers may require a much larger portion of time than can be possibly devoted to them by a single individual, and more particularly, as much of his attention must be directed to other objects, he is empowered to delegate their full participation to his Deputy or Assistant, whether in presiding in his court, or in issuing and receiving such orders and instructions as the Government of his Residency may render necessary.
- Oath to be taken by the resident.** 86. The several Residents, and their Deputies or Assistants, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe the following oath before the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or such person as he may appoint to administer the same.
 “ I solemnly swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the duties of my office ; that I will administer justice to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment, without fear, favour, promise, or hope of reward ; and that I will not receive, directly or indirectly, any present, either in money or in effects of any kind, from any party in any suit or prosecution, or from any person whomsoever, on account of any suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding to be instituted, or which may be depending, or have been decided in any court under my jurisdiction ; nor will I, directly or indirectly, derive any profits from my station, except such as the orders of Government do or may authorize me to receive.—So help me God.”
- Oaths of other officers.** 87. The Presidents of other subordinate courts shall take and subscribe before the Resident, oaths of a similar nature and form, to be administered by the priests, according to the custom of the country.
- Oath of Jáksa and Panghulu.** 88. The *Jáksas* and *Panghulus* shall likewise be required to take and subscribe an oath in the following form :
 “ I, *Jáksa* (or *Panghulu*), do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office entrusted to me ; I will answer truly to the questions put to me in writing, or by word of mouth, by any judge of the courts to which I belong, declaring or writing down freely, without fear or partiality, what is the written acknowledged law or local long established usage ; and I will declare or give in writing nothing that is not warranted by the law or custom. And I promise and swear not to accept of any consideration, in money or otherwise, for any opinion, or declaration of the law or custom I may deliver, as *Jáksa* (or *Panghulu*) of any court.”

89. In the sixth clause of the Proclamation by Government, dated 21st January 1812, provision was made for the establishment of a Landrost's court; but in the present state of circumstances, Government deeming it advisable that a considerable extension of the powers vested in that court should be given, for the more prompt and effectual administration of justice, it is ordered, that the following sections be considered as an enlargement and modification of that clause, and that in lieu of the landraad therein appointed there be constituted a court to be in future called the Resident's.

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Landrost's
court modified.

90. This Court shall be composed in the following manner. The Resident or his Assistant shall sit in it as sole Judge or Magistrate. The *Bopátis* of the several districts, or their Deputies, shall attend to assist the Resident, through every stage of the proceedings, with their advice, or with such information as he may require. The head *Jákisa* and *Panghulu* shall be in waiting, to expound, where necessary, the law, to state the local usage, and to take down notes of the evidence. The *Jákisa* of that district in which any crime has been committed, shall be the public prosecutor, where no private one appears. The other native officers shall be such as have been used heretofore to compose Courts of this nature.

Manner of forming the Resident's Court.

91. This Court shall be held at least twice in every week, or oftener if necessary, in the *Passerban*, or Residency public court-room, for the purpose of hearing complaints of every description that may be brought before it, of examining into all offences reported to have been committed, and trying all causes, whether civil or criminal, that occur in the Residency; with the exception only of those that will in a subsequent section be pointed out, as belonging to another and higher authority, the Court of Circuit.

Where to be held and extent of authority.

92. The Court shall be held open from the hour of ten in the fore to that of three in the afternoon.

How long to be open.

93. For greater precision, the Court days may be fixed to the Monday and Thursday of every week. It is, however, left to the Resident to alter these days of sitting, whenever he may deem that there is sufficient reason for so doing, observing, in such cases, to give public notice of the intended change at least one court day preceding it.

On what days.

94. The chief *Jákisa*, who will have the custody of all persons apprehended and brought into the town until regularly committed to gaol, shall immediately on opening the Court, present to the Resident a list of such prisoners as have been confided to his care since the last court day, stating from whence they came, what the nature of the offence alleged against them, the names of the witnesses brought to prove it, and other necessary information connected with their apprehension.

Duties of the *Jákisa*.

95. The Resident shall then commence on the investigation of the cases, ordering in each that the report of the Officer of Division and original complaint be first read, and proceeding afterwards to the examination of the witnesses.

Commencement of investigation.

96. Should it appear to the Resident that there is not sufficient evidence against the accused, and should the complainant not be able to adduce any further, the prisoner shall be immediately released out of custody.

If the charge be not substantiated.

97. But

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If further evidence be proposed.

97. But should the complainant state that he can produce more witnesses, he shall be required to enter into a penalty-bond for their appearance on a given day (that day to be as little distant as possible, nor, if practicable, to exceed a week from the time of this first examination), and the prisoner shall, in this case, be admitted to bail, provided the offence be of a bailable nature.

The accused to be committed to prison.

98. If the offence charged against him be one that does not admit of bail being taken, the Resident shall sign a warrant to the gaoler, to receive and hold him in safe custody until he shall be discharged by due course of law.

To be committed for trial.

99. On the second examination, should the innocence of the prisoner appear sufficiently clear, he shall be forthwith released; but should, on either the first or second day of inquiry, such presumption of guilt be established, as to render necessary a regular trial, the prisoner shall stand fully committed for it, and be remanded to jail, there to remain until that day of trial arrive.

If the crime capital, to be made over to the Court of Circuit.

100. If the crime imputed to him be murder, treason, gang-robbery, or any other for which the sentence may amount to death, the Resident shall not himself proceed further in the case, but commit him to prison, to take his trial before the Court of Circuit, of which more shall be said hereafter.

When committed for trial by the Resident himself.

101. Should the offence with which he is charged be one of any less magnitude than capital, the Resident shall, in ordering him to jail, notify to the prisoner on what day his trial shall come on before himself. That day must not, without some good and sufficient reason, to be reported to Government, exceed the distance of a week from the day of his commitment to prison.

Manner of trial by the resident.

102. On the day of trial, the prisoner being brought up, the former proceedings shall be read, and the witnesses again examined, and such further evidence, on the part of the prosecution, be taken as may be necessary. The prisoner shall then be called on for his defence, and the witnesses adduced by him be heard and examined.

Summing up and pronouncing sentence.

103. The Resident shall finally sum up the evidence, and stating the reasons that have influenced his opinion, and the law of the case, pronounce sentence accordingly.

The law which is to be his guide.

104. In these, and all other cases, whether civil or criminal, which come before him, the Resident shall be guided in his decisions by the existing native laws, and ancient customs of the Island; provided the same be not decidedly at variance with the universal and acknowledged principles of natural justice.

Sentence when to be final.

105. In every instance where the opinions of the *Panghulu* and *Jákisa* are in accord with the judgment of the Resident, and in which the punishment fixed to the crime does not amount to imprisonment or transportation for life, the sentence of the Resident shall be final, and be immediately carried into execution.

When the opinions of the *Panghulu* and *Jákisa* are at variance with the Resident's.

106. But whenever the opinions of the *Panghulu* and *Jákisa* shall be in opposition to that of the Resident, or in which the punishment of the crime shall amount to imprisonment or transportation for life, all the proceedings shall be immediately transmitted to Government, with the Resident's statement of the reasons and regulations on which he has formed his opinion; but he shall delay the pronouncing sentence, until the approval of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor shall have been obtained.

107. In

107. In all cases whatever of trial before this Court, the Resident shall transmit to Government, in English, a statement of the offence charged against the prisoner, the substance of the evidence on the prosecution and defence, the law of the case as it exists in the regulations of Government, or in the written or customary laws of the Island, and the particular reason on which he has formed his own opinion. The *Jákisa* and *Panghulu* are required to take notes of the evidence, and to state their respective opinions on the case, in the vernacular language; which document, signed by them, shall be transmitted to Government by the Resident, together with his own statement of the case. APPENDIX
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Statements to be sent to Government.
108. The civil jurisdiction of this Court shall be constituted as follows: Civil authority.
109. It shall be competent to receive original complaints of every description, and to try such appeals as may be made to it from the decisions of the *Bopáti's* Court. Complaints and Appeals.
110. On receipt of this complaint, if the amount at issue exceed not twenty rupees, the Resident, at his pleasure, may refer it to be inquired into and tried by the Court of the Officer of the Division, in which the matter complained of occurred; or should the amount be not above fifty rupees, he may make it over to the authority of the *Bopáti's* Court of that district in which the subject at issue has originated. But all complaints which concern a sum of money exceeding this, must be tried only by the Resident's Court. Complaints to be referred to inferior Courts.
111. It is also competent to this Court alone to take cognizance of any suits, however trivial the amount at issue, which may be considered as involving in them any of the rights of Government. Suits which involve any right of the Government.
112. In trying appeals from the *Bopáti's* Courts, after reading the proceedings on the former trial, and re-examining such old, or hearing such new evidence as may be adduced, the judgment which shall then be passed shall be considered as final. Appeals from the *Bopáti's* Courts.
113. In reversing the former decree, the appellant shall have refunded to him the costs which have been kept in deposit, and these shall be then levied from the other party; but if confirming the former judgment, it shall be left to the discretion of the Resident to enhance those costs as he may think fit: provided, however, that the whole sum do not exceed fifteen per cent. on the amount of the sentence. When reversing or confirming.
114. The appellant, on the institution of the suit, shall pay such fees as are customary in the institution of original suits; but the other party shall not be charged with any fees whatever. Fees from the appellant.
115. When an original complaint is given in, it shall be filed, on a fee of one rupee being paid, and sufficient security given for the possible amount of costs. Fee on original complaints.
116. A copy of this shall then be sent to the person or persons complained of, who shall be required, within a certain given time, not to exceed a fortnight, to send in the answer; at which time they will also pay a fee of one rupee, and give good security for the amount of possible costs. Answer to the complaint.
117. On receipt of this reply, a day shall be appointed for the trial of the cause, notice of which shall be given to each of the parties; and both they and such others, witnesses or accessaries, as may be necessary, shall be summoned to attend on that day. Mode of trial.

APPENDIX D.	day. The cause shall then come to a regular hearing, and be decided on, according to the mode already laid down for the inferior Courts.
Fees and Costs.	118. On the decision of the suit, a fee of two rupees from the gainer, and of one from the loser of it, shall be received; and costs, at the rate of ten per cent. on the amount of the sentence, being the custom of the country, shall be levied from the party against whom the decision has been given.
Appeals to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.	119. In all causes originating in the Resident's Court, an appeal shall be permitted to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor; provided that notice of such intention be given on the day of trial, that the costs be lodged in Court, and sufficient security offered for the amount of the sentence, or that amount be paid in, to be kept in deposit until the appeal shall have been determined on.
Limitation.	120. Appeals from the Resident's decisions are limited to the space of one month from the day of trial.
The former sentence altered, reversed, or confirmed.	121. The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor will of course, after due investigation, alter, reverse, or confirm the former sentence, with remission or enhancement of costs as to him shall seem best.
Where the parties wish to drop proceedings.	122. Whenever the two parties in a civil suit, in any stage of it previous to the decree, shall give in to any of the Courts an agreement signed by both, stating that they are willing that all further judicial proceedings in the case be dropped, as being satisfied with what has already passed, or mutually content to settle whatever further is requisite between themselves, or by the arbitration of friends, the Court shall place this paper among their records, and cause the proceedings in such suit to be immediately closed.
Costs in this case.	123. In these cases, half costs, or five per cent. only on the amount of the suit, shall be levied. Of this the two parties shall pay an equal share, or two and a half per cent. each, with a fee also of a rupee each to the Court.
Fees and Costs how to be disposed of.	124. All fees will be divided among the Officers of the Court, and all costs be carried to the account of Government, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which they are put in the establishment of these Courts.
Jákisa and Panghulu's opinion to be taken.	125. The same attention shall be paid to the opinions of the <i>Jákisa</i> and <i>Panghulu</i> in civil as in criminal cases; namely, that when at variance with that of the Resident, reference shall be made to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the detailed statements, and the decision only carried into execution when his instructions, in reply, shall have been received.
Record to be kept.	126. A record of each trial shall be kept in the archives of the Court, consisting of the original complaint, the reply to it, a statement of the proceedings that ensued, and the Judge's final decision.
Copies to be given of any papers.	127. Copies of any of these shall be given to any one who may apply for them, on the payment of half a rupee for each paper.
Register to be framed and sent.	128. Registers shall be framed from these records, one in English and one in the vernacular language (of course separate ones for civil and criminal matters), stating the charges, names of parties, of witnesses, nature of evidence, sentence passed, &c. according

according to forms to be furnished to the Resident; and of these, one copy shall be kept in the Court, and another shall be transmitted, before the 5th of every month, to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

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129. A register shall also be framed, and sent at the same time, of all persons apprehended but afterwards released, stating their names, crimes imputed to them, nature of evidence for and against, and reasons for releasing them.

Of persons apprehended and released.

130. Quarterly reports shall likewise be furnished by the Resident of the general state of the districts entrusted to his care; and every six months abstract accounts must be forwarded of the increase or decrease of population, the general condition of the cultivation, number of new settlers and persons emigrated, and generally of whatever relates to the details of his administration, with such remarks and comments as he may deem necessary.

Quarterly reports and abstract accounts.

131. In summoning persons to attend his Court, he shall have a certain regard to the loss or inconvenience those persons may sustain, in being taken away from their usual employments or duties. The cultivator of the soil, in particular, is not unnecessarily to be brought from his fields; and, in many cases, a slight delay of trial may be better than causing the industrious inhabitant to lose the fruits of his labour by attendance at Court, when harvest or other rural duty demands his presence and entire attention. This, however, is an evil that cannot always be guarded against; but it ought to be so, to the extent of the Resident's power, and as far as the satisfying the more important ends of justice will admit of it.

The cultivator not unnecessarily to be summoned by the Court.

132. As an additional check to its occurrence, a discretionary power is vested in the Resident, of punishing, by fine, the complainant in such suits as may, in the opinion of the Resident, be satisfactorily established to have owed its origin to grounds merely vexatious, and this fine will of course be given to the person who has suffered by the process.

Fine to be levied from the complainant in vexatious suit.

133. As it is most essential that access to justice and redress be rendered as easy and free as possible to the injured, the Residents are ordered to receive at all times, and to pay the utmost attention, to every petition that may be presented to them.

Petitions to be received.

134. But as, in the ordinary course, the officers or servants of Government, or others, may, from interested, partial, or resentful motives, find means to debar approach to the Resident in his house, he shall cause a box to be placed at the door of the Court, into which petitions may be dropped; of this he shall himself keep the key, and on going into Court open it with his own hand, and have the contents read to him. He shall, at the same time, in the open space before the Court, invite the giving in to him any complaints from persons who may consider themselves as aggrieved.

Petitions how to be invited.

135. It must be observed, that in all causes which come into the Courts, the respective parties in them shall plead in their own behalf. It not having been heretofore usual to employ *Vakeels*, or native lawyers, for this purpose, no persons of this description shall be admitted. And it is trusted, that litigation will be considerably reduced and discouraged by this measure, as the trouble of it will then fall heavily and entirely on the principals themselves; that class of people not being allowed to exist,

No native lawyers to be allowed.

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who, as deriving from litigation their sole subsistence, may fairly and without invidiousness, be considered as having some interest in increasing the business of the Courts.

Persons in confinement.

136. The Resident is particularly enjoined to pay the greatest attention to the state of the persons in confinement by his orders.

Resident to visit the jail.

137. There shall be one jail only in each Residency, and that at the place where the Resident himself resides. He shall visit it at least once a fortnight, and redress all complaints that may be preferred to him by the prisoners of ill treatment, punishing amply every instance that shall come to his knowledge, of misconduct in the gaoler or other officers in charge of the prison.

Surgeon to attend its sick.

138. He shall take, too, the necessary measures for the preservation of the health and cleanliness of the prisoners; requiring the Surgeon of the Residency to visit them at least once a day and to administer to the sick. The Surgeon shall be further directed to deliver in a monthly report to the Resident on this subject, stating the number of sick, nature of disease, cause of it where assignable, and result of his medical operations in the several cases. To this may be added any suggestions that may be deemed beneficial.

Internal arrangements of the jail.

139. The internal arrangements of the jail ought to be so ordered, that the prisoners shall not be confined together promiscuously, but different apartments be allotted, not only for persons of different sexes, but also for those in confinement for different gradations of offence. For the following descriptions of prisoners separate wards ought to be formed. Prisoners under sentence of death. Prisoners confined under sentence of the Court of Circuit or of the Resident. Prisoners committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit. Prisoners committed to take their trial before the Resident. And one spacious and airy apartment should be reserved for such persons as are awaiting the preliminary examination in the Court.

By whom prisoners are to be maintained.

140. All prisoners or witnesses detained in criminal cases shall be maintained at the expense of Government. But the subsistence of persons confined on civil accounts shall be furnished in the usual manner by the complainants in those suits.

Rate of allowance for the maintenance of prisoners.

141. The rate of maintenance must depend on the general price of food in the district where the confinement takes place. It ought to be sufficiently ample to secure the necessities of life, but by no means any thing further; it ought not, in short, to be higher than the price for which the lowest description of labour could be obtained. On this principle, the Residents will regulate the allowance for prisoners, and when settled and approved of by Government, it shall be considered as fixed, and be publicly made known.

That this allowance be properly applied.

142. The Residents finally shall see that the prisoners receive all the comforts compatible with their respective situations, and that the allowance granted by Government, or others, for their support, be properly applied.

Regarding foreigners settled in the interior.

143. With respect to the authority of the Resident's Court over Europeans, Chinese, or other foreigners, though it has not heretofore been ordered that they be amenable to any but the Courts of Justice in Batavia, *Semarang*, and *Surabaya*; yet as great inconvenience

inconvenience may be, and has been experienced, from their being under a separate jurisdiction from their fellow inhabitants, and as it is the wish of Government that they be allowed to partake of every benefit afforded to its other subjects, of which a prompt and easy access to justice must be considered as the chief, the following orders are issued respecting them.

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144. No Europeans, Chinese, or other foreigners, at present settled, or who in future may wish to settle in the interior, shall be allowed to reside in any part of the country without the immediate limits of the towns of *Batavia*, *Semarang*, and *Surabaya*, unless they present themselves to the Resident, to be regularly enrolled in a register to be kept for that purpose, and obtain from him a license for remaining. This license shall not be granted, unless each individual enter into a penalty-bond of five hundred rupees, that he will abide by the civil decisions of the Resident's Court to that amount; but if this be agreed to, the license shall on no account be withheld, unless the Resident can and does give such reasons for withholding it as the Government shall approve of. No fee whatsoever shall be given for these licenses.

Penalty bond, under which they will be allowed to remain.

145. Should it, at any time, happen that a cause, in which more than five hundred rupees is at issue, should come before the Resident, wherein a foreigner living in the interior is concerned, the Resident shall call on him to execute a further bond, which may cover the amount of the suit; and in case of refusal to do so, he shall not be permitted any longer to reside within his jurisdiction.

Further bond if necessary.

146. After taking out these licenses, foreigners shall, in every respect, be considered in the same light as other inhabitants, and sue and be sued precisely in the same manner as the natives.

No distinction to be then made between them and natives.

147. Should any foreigner, after these precautions, refuse to abide by the decision of the Resident, a report on his conduct shall be forwarded to Government, and he shall instantly be made to leave the interior, and be prosecuted for the amount of the penalty he has incurred, in the established manner, in the Courts of Justice at *Batavia*, *Semarang*, and *Surabaya*.

Penalty to be exacted when incurred.

148. In criminal cases, where a foreigner is charged with any offence, the Resident shall execute the duties of a justice of the peace, issuing a warrant for his apprehension, examining into the evidence adduced, and according to circumstances, releasing him forthwith, or committing him to take his trial before the Court of Circuit.

When a foreigner is charged with a criminal offence.

149. It must be understood, that the term here of "foreigners" is intended only to include Europeans, Chinese, Arabs, Mussulmen from the various parts of India, or, in short, the natives of any country that is without the limits of the Malayan Archipelago. But as there will resort to the coasts of Java, in small trading vessels, very many of the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, to whom the entering into bonds, or being subject to other such legal forms, would prove a serious inconvenience, serving perhaps eventually to discourage them considerably from engaging in such commercial adventures, which it is rather the wish of this Government in every way to promote; and as by the religion, laws, and usages of this and the various

Inhabitants of the neighbouring islands not included in the term "foreigners."

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islands in the vicinity, being, both in form and substance, nearly identified (differing only in some few instances in shades alight and of little moment), it cannot be considered as repugnant to the principles of justice, that they be at once held amenable to the jurisdiction established for this Island, during their continuance on it; and it is therefore ordered, that they be looked on and proceeded with in manner no way differing from that prescribed for the actual natives of Java.

Effects of deceased persons.

150. In the event of the death of any British inhabitant or passenger within his district, it is the duty of the Resident to place the seals of office immediately on the effects of the deceased, after defraying the expense of interment, and to report the same immediately for the further orders of Government; and in the event of the death of Burghers, Chinese, Mussulmen, or others, he will be guided by the laws and regulations existing on that head. In all cases, he will be careful that no injustice be practised in this important subject, and that where arrears are due to Government, no property be transferred or sold until the same have been satisfied, or until the pleasure of Government is known.

Courts of Circuit.

151. The Court of Circuit has already been established by the fifth clause of the Proclamation by Government, dated the 21st January 1812. But as the taking away at once the President and one Member from the Courts of Justice rendered those Courts in their absence incompetent to carry on the current business of their districts, and as a more particular definition of the duties attached to this department is deemed necessary, the following sections must be considered as an enlargement and modification of that clause.

Judges of Circuit.

152. In order to ensure the regular, certain, and impartial administration of justice, throughout the different districts of the Island, one Member of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, and of the Courts of Justice at *Semarang* and *Surabaya*, shall four times in the year, at stated periods, or oftener if necessary, make a circuit through the districts under the jurisdiction of their respective Courts, for the purpose of hearing and trying all such offences and criminal cases within the same, as shall have been made over to them by the Magistrates appointed for that purpose.

Oath to be taken by them.

153. Previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, each of these Judges shall take and subscribe, before the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or any person appointed by him to administer the same, an oath in the same form as already laid down for the Residents in Section 86 of this Regulation.

Report to be given to the Circuit Judge on his arrival.

154. Upon the arrival of the Judge of Circuit the Resident or Magistrate shall have in readiness to deliver to him a list of the persons committed to prison, or held to bail, for trial, together with the copies of the charges preferred against each, their confessions, if any have been made (but these, it must be observed, must always be received with circumspection and tenderness), or if they have pleaded not guilty, the depositions of the witnesses, and all other proceedings held by him in the respective cases, previously to their commitment to prison, or being held to bail.

List of persons discharged for want of evi-

155. He shall likewise submit to the Judge of Circuit, on his arrival at the station, a separate list of all such persons as he may, within the last three months, have apprehended

apprehended and discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them ; that is, of all such as would, had presumption of guilt been sufficiently established, have been made over to the Court of Circuit for trial.

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dence against them.

156. The Judge of Circuit shall then proceed to hold his Court. Such officers shall belong to it as he may have brought with him for that purpose, and he shall be attended by all such others belonging to the Resident's establishment, as he may deem necessary.

Officers belonging to the Circuit Court.

157. The Court shall be held in the *Paserban*, or usual chief room of justice belonging to the station ; and the Resident, in carrying on any judicial or magisterial proceedings, during the continuance of the Judge of Circuit at his station, shall use for that purpose some other convenient place.

Place of holding the Circuit Court.

158. On opening the Court the head *Ják*sa shall present a list of persons summoned to act as Jurymen ; out of which five shall be taken in the usual manner, and be empannelled.

Jury to be appointed.

159. The persons composing this Jury ought to be as near on an equality, as to rank in life, with the prisoner, as possible. But no one under the rank of a Head of a Village shall be competent to act as a Jurymen, as persons below that office, or in the very lower orders of life, can be supposed to possess either independence or knowledge sufficient to qualify them to execute justly the duties of the situation. The person senior in dignity among them shall be appointed to act as foreman ; and, for this purpose, it may be as well that one of higher rank than the other four should be always selected in the first nomination of the jury.

What class of people ought to form the Jury.

160. A right of challenge shall belong, as in the English Courts, to both the prosecutor and the prisoner.

Right of challenge.

161. The Head of the Village in which the offence is alleged to have been committed shall not be permitted to act as Jurymen in the trial.

Disqualification for the office of Jurymen.

162. No other prescribed disqualification exists against persons of that or higher rank ; the right of challenge being deemed sufficient to secure the forming of a competent, unbiassed, and independent Jury.

No other disqualification.

163. The cause shall then be proceeded with ; and sentence being passed, it shall become the duty of the Resident to see that it be carried duly into execution, a warrant for that purpose being given to him, under the seal and signature of the Judge of Circuit.

The Resident to carry into execution the sentence of the Circuit Judge.

164. The Circuit Judge, throughout the conduct of the cause, in his mode of proceeding, of summing up the evidence, receiving the verdict of the Jury, and passing sentence on the prisoner, shall be guided entirely by the established rules of his Court, the regulations of Government, and the general instructions he will receive

Rules for the guidance of the Circuit Judge.

165. And with respect to the law which must guide him throughout, he must, in the first instance, take down the native law in the case as may be expounded by the *Panghulu* and *Ják*sa ; and modify thereon his decision, according to the provisions of the colonial law, and the acknowledged principles of substantial justice.

Law on which his decisions must be formed.

Causes to be made over to him while in the district.

166. He shall not only try such cases as may have been made over to his Court, previously to entering the district, but also any such as the Resident may make over to him while there.

Full report of his proceedings to be transmitted.

167. He shall, on closing his Court at each station, forward to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, a clear and full report of all his proceedings, stating the names of the prisoners tried by him, the nature of the evidence adduced on behalf of both prosecution and defence, the verdict of the Jury, and his consequent sentence thereon.

When his opinion differs from that of the Jury.

168. If, in any case, his opinion differ from that of the Jury, he shall detail the reasons which have influenced him in that difference; and he shall always state any such circumstances as may warrant a mitigation, or even total remission of the punishment.

Approval of the Lieutenant Governor necessary.

169. The approval of these proceedings, and the instructions on them from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, must be received prior to his issuing his warrants to the Resident.

How to proceed until this be received.

170. But as this communication and the reply to it may induce too great a delay, the Judge of Circuit must, on shutting his Court, remand the prisoner to jail, and move on himself to the next district he has to visit; from whence he will be able to send back the warrants to the Resident, when an answer to his report shall have been received.

Report on each district by the Circuit Judge.

171. Accompanying this report, the Judge of Circuit shall forward to Government a detailed opinion on the state of the Residency, with respect to its police, its general administration, and other circumstances connected with its actual condition; suggesting, at the same time, any such improvement as, in his opinion, would be conducive to its general prosperity.

Suggestions by the Residents.

172. It remains finally to be observed to the Residents, that as the police of different districts must be, in some measure, adapted to various circumstances and localities, they are authorized to enlarge upon these general regulations for the administration of that department within their respective jurisdictions, reporting their suggestions of improvement to Government. But it is recommended to those officers to become well acquainted with the ancient usages and institutions of the people placed under their authority; and in submitting their observations, they will be solicitous rather to improve upon the solid foundations of ancient regulations and customs, both acknowledged and understood by the people, than to invent new systems of administration, which for some time must, of necessity, be quite unintelligible to the inhabitants, and which, after the experience of a few years, may probably be found to be by no means congenial to their genius or habits.

Copies and Translations of this Regulation to be furnished to the Officers of Government.

173. Copies of this Regulation shall be forwarded to the various Officers of Government concerned in the carrying it into execution; and translations of it, in the Javan and Malayan languages, shall be furnished to the *Bopátis* and other Native Officers. It shall be the duty of these to explain and cause to be made known its purport throughout the country; and for the doing this the more effectually, copies shall always lie on the tables of the several Courts, to be open for public reference and inspection.

APPENDIX E.

No. I.

A

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY

OF THE

MALÁYU, JÁVAN, MADURESE, BÁLI, AND LAMPÚNG LANGUAGES,

ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS,

viz.

1. Of God, Nature, Elements, &c.
2. Of Man, Sex, Kindred, and Affinity, &c.
3. Of the Human Body and its Parts, &c.
4. Of Diseases, Remedies, &c.
5. Of Animals and their Parts.
6. Of Minerals, &c.
7. Of Cloathing, &c.
8. Of Victuals, Utensils, &c.
9. Of a House, Furniture, &c.
10. Of a Garden, Plants, &c.
11. Of Husbandry, Trades, Commerce, &c.
12. Of a Ship, &c.
13. Of an Army, Warfare, &c.
14. Of the Mind, and its Operations, Virtues, Vices, &c.
15. Of Justice, legal Terms, &c.
16. Of Government, &c.
17. Of Religion, &c.
18. Of Weights and Measures.
19. Of Musical Terms, Instruments, &c.
20. Of Games, &c.
21. Of a School, Terms of Learning, Art, Science, &c.
22. Of Time and its Division.
23. The Cycle of Twelve Years.
24. The Names of the Months.
25. Days of the Week.
26. Of Numbers.
27. Miscellaneous Terms.
28. Adjectives.
29. Of Verbs.
30. Of Pronouns and Pronominals.
31. Of Particles.
32. Idioms.

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Bdca krdma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
God	tāhan; ślah	{ yéwang wīdi; pang'éran; gusti; alah }					
Godhead	ka-tāhanan	ka-pang'éranan ..		{ hongyéwang; sang-yéwang }	pang'éran	batāra	alah; gusti
Creation	ka-jédian	ka-dadéan		{ kahong- yéwang; yéwang .. }	ka-pang'éranan ..	ka-batāra-an	ka-g'ustian
The Author of Providence ..	memalāra	ang'ing'u		ka-jédian	ka-dédian	ka-dédian	ka-jédian
The Omnipotent.	meng'usaa	ang'ing'u		cho-chong'o-an ..	ang'ing'bu	mang'u-ning'a	nga-gédok
The Omniscient ..	meng'atāwi'	ang'awerthi		mang'a-wāsa	maka-béssa	mang'wasa	sai-ku-āsa
Eternity	kakālan	kaleng'gang'an ..		ng'a-nia-hokéun ..	ng'a-nā-lili	mang'a-wāruhi	sai-ng'a-pāndai
Fate; Fortune ..	untung	bagia		{ kakālan; lāng-geng'an }	ka-lāng-gang'an ..	kakālan; lāng-gang ..	ka-kālan
Angel	malāikat	malāikat		papāsten	dilat	tātub	ghāwan
Soul	jīwa; niāwa	niōwo; yétmō ..		mala-ékat	mala-ékat	dewāta	mal-kai
Life	idup; hīdop	gēdang		sūkma; niāwa ..	niāwa	jīwa; ātma	nia-wa
A Spirit; Super- rior intelligence }	dewa	dewa		irup	ōdi	ōtep	hāghé
Demon or Ghost }	hantu	antu		dīwa	dīwa	déwa	dīwa
A Genii	gargāsi; raksāsa ..	buta		antu	antu	manādi; antu	hāntu
World	dūnia	buta		buta	buta	yaksa; raksāsa ..	āsa-āsa
Mas	manūsa	jāgat		dūnia	dūnia	marcha-pāda	dūn-nia
Heaven	sūrga	manūsa		manūsa	manūsa	manūsa	manūsa
Sky	lāng'it	sūwarg'i		sūrga	sūrga	sūrga	sāwa-ghāga
Light	chāhīa	lāng'it		lāng'it	lāng'it	ang'āsa; lāng'it ..	lāng'it
Meteor or falling Star	chirrit-bintang ..	chāhīa		chāhīa	chāhīa	depta; chāhīa	chāhīa
Star	bintang	lintang ālih		{ bintang-men- chōrong .. }	chirrit-bintang ..	bintang-bāwan	bintang-māleh
Halo of the moon	pégar-bélan	lintang		bintang	bintang	bintang	bintang
Planet	bintang-berjālan ..	kalang'an-sāsi ..		kalang'an-bélan ..	kalang'an-bélan ..	kalang'an-bélan	kandok-bélan
Saturn	bintang zāhil	lintang-lūmampah ..		bintang-ājalan ..	bintang-ājalan ..	pelālintang'an ..	—
Jupiter	bintang mastri	lintang zohal		bintang-jōhal ..	bintang-jōhal ..	—	—
Mars	bintang marikh ..	lintang mūstāri ..		bintang-mūstāri ..	bintang-mūstāri ..	—	—
Venus	bintang zahāra	lintang marih ..		bintang-marh ..	bintang-marh ..	—	—
Mercury	bintang āsarad	lintang jōhira ..		bintang-jōhro ..	bintang-jōhro ..	—	—
Sun	mata-hāri	lintang āsarad ..		bintang-ng'alārid ..	bintang āsarad ..	—	—
Moon	bélan	sreng'eng'é		ng'areh	āré	mata-nai; sūria ..	mata-ghāni
Sunshine	trang-mata-bāri ..	wōlan; rembdian ..		bélan	bélan	bélan; sāsih	bélan
Moonlight	trang-bélan	pédang-sreng'eng'é ..		cha-ang-matāpōék ..	téra-āré	gālang-matānal ..	wāwa-mata-ghāni
New moon	sabāri-bélan	pédang-wōlan ..		cha-ang-bdēun ..	téra-bélan	gālang-bélan	wāwa-bélan
		tang-gal-sāpīlan ..		tanggal-sakāli ..	skāreh-bélan	tanggal-pīlan	tanggal-pīlan

Full moon	bólan-pernáma	wólan-purnáma	sási-purnáma	bólu-purnáma	bólan-purnáma	bólan-purnáma	poghanáma
Close of the moon	ábis bólan	autek-wólan	telas-sási	paréum-bólu	táda-bólan	máte-bólan	bla-bólan
Change of the moon	gantí-bólan	gantí-wólan	gantos-sási	gantí-bólu	gantí-bólan	gantí-bólan	tanggal-bólan
Eclipse of the moon	bólan-tangkaprauh	wólan-grahána	sási-grahána	bólu-sáma-gáha	bólan-saraha	bólan-gra'a	bólan-takópan
Eclipse of the sun	{ máta-hári- tangkaprauh }	reng'é ng'é-grahána	súra-grahána	{ máta-poék- sáma-gáha }	saraha-areh	ári-gra'a	máta-gháni-takópan
A Comet	bintang ber-ikur	lintang-kumkús .....	.....	bentéung-buntutan .....	.....	bintang-abútok	bintang-bugúndang
The milky way	bima-sákti	bima-sákti .....	.....	bima-sákti .....	.....	preng-sadápur .....	.....
Sunrise	terbet-máta-hári	plétek-sreng'eng'é	médal-súria	bijel-matapoék	kalar-areh	{ kalar-ári ; medal ári }	laudag-matánai
Sunbeam	sinar-máta-hári	sorot-sreng'eng'é	sorot-súria	sorot-matapoék	chumpat-areh	tera-ári	múnchar-matánai
North pole	bintang-utára	lintang-utára .....	.....	bentéung-utára	bintang-utára	bintang-utára	bintang-kelod
South pole	bintang-selatan	lintang-selatan .....	.....	sela-bumi	bintang-selatan	bintang-selatan	bintang-kája
Equator	{ gáris-sa- teng'ah-dúnia }	gára-s-teng'ah-jágar .....	.....	{ gáris- sreng'ah-jágar }	{ gáris-sa- teng'ah-dúnia }	{ gáris-sateng'ah- dúnia	{ gui-tang'ah- marcha-páda }
Ecliptic	jálan-máta-hári	dálan-sreng'eng'é	margi-súria	jálan-máta-poék	jálan-areh	jálan-ári	margau-matánai
Climate or zone	ruang-patála	{ ladbumi ; kotakanbumi }	.....	helat-tanéu .....	.....	.....	rong'an-nambal
Solstice	tólak-bála	tólak-bilahi .....	.....	tóla-bilahi	tólak-balahi	tólak-balahi	utlak-garbála
Celestial sign	burje	lintang-burudje .....	.....	burudje	bintang-burudje .....	.....	.....
Aries	bintang-hamel	lintang-kamel .....	.....	bentéung-kamel	bintang-kamel .....	.....	.....
Taurus	bintang-thur	lintang-táred .....	.....	bentéung-sur	bintang-sur .....	.....	.....
Gemini	bintang-júra	lintang-jus .....	.....	bentéung-júra	bintang-jus .....	.....	.....
Cancer	bintang-sertan	lintang-sertan .....	.....	bentéung-sertan	bintang-sertan .....	.....	.....
Leo	bintang-ásad	lintang-ásad .....	.....	bentéung-ásad	bintang-ásad .....	.....	.....
Virgo	bintang-sánbla	lintang-sumbúla .....	.....	bentéung-sanblah	bintang-saibia .....	.....	.....
Libra	bintang-mírgan	lintang-mírgan .....	.....	bentéung-mérgan	bintang-mérgan .....	.....	.....
Scorpio	bintang-kála	lintang-kála .....	.....	bentéung-kála	bintang-kála .....	.....	.....
Sagittarius	bintang-kos	lintang-kos .....	.....	bentéung-kos	bintang-kos .....	.....	.....
Capricorn	bintang-jádi	lintang-jádi .....	.....	bentéung-jádi	bintang-jádi .....	.....	.....
Aquarius	bintang-dálu	lintang-dálu .....	.....	bentéung-délu	bintang-dálu .....	.....	.....
Pisces	bintang-hot	lintang-khot .....	.....	bentéung-hut	bintang-khot .....	.....	.....
Zodiac	himpunan-bintang	kumpulan-lintang .....	.....	{ pákumpólana- bentéung }	{ pákumpólana- bintang }	.....	.....
Hemisphere	tang'ahan-dúnia	tang'ahan-jágar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horizon	kaki-lang'it	tauchebing-lang'it .....	.....	sóku-lang'it	pinugirua-lang'it	sóko-lang'it	chúkot-lang'it
Rainbow	úlar-danu	kiku-wung .....	.....	káku-wung	kóbong	audang	glioneh
East	timur	witan ; timur .....	.....	timur	témor	témur .....	.....
South-east	timur-laut	timur-laut .....	.....	timur-laut	témor-laut	témur-laut .....	.....
South	selatan	selatan .....	.....	penna-ang'in	slatan	slatan .....	.....
South-west	bárat-dáya	bárat-dáya .....	.....	bárat-dáya	bárat-dáya	bárat-dáya .....	.....
West	bárat	bárat .....	.....	bárat	bárat	bárat .....	.....
North	bárat-laut	bárat-laut .....	.....	bárat-laut	bárat-laut	bárat-laut .....	.....
North-west	utára	utára .....	.....	utára	témor-dáya	utára .....	.....
North-east	tóng-gára	tóng-gára .....	.....	tung-gára	tung-gára	tung-gára .....	.....
Season	másm	ungsum ; mangsa .....	.....	mangsa	másm ; mása	másm	músm

ENGLISH.	JAVAN.			JAVAN.		MADURESE.		BÁLI.	LAMPUNG.
	Jawa.	Rasa krama.	Sumda.	Madura.	Semenap.				
Change of season..	pancha-wúra .....	.....	pábu-rantak	pancha-búra	pancha-búra	pancha-wúra	pancha-wúra	pancha-wúra	pancha-ghúha
Summer; hot season	{ mäsím-pánas ; kemáwau .....	.....	mangsa-pánas	mása-pánas	mäsím-pánas	mäsím-pánas	mäsím-pánas	mäsím-pánas	mäsím-kúma-ghau
Rainy season	mäsím-újan .....	.....	mangsa-újan	mása-újan	mäsím-újan	mäsím-újan	mäsím-újan	mäsím-újan	mäsím-panijjeh
Winter	mäsím-ding'in .....	.....	mangsa-ti-is	mása-chélep	{ mäsím-chélep ; mása-chélap	mäsím-ding'in	mäsím-ding'in	mäsím-ding'in	mäsím-ng'ison
Autumn; fruit gathering time	{ waktu-púng'- ut-buah .....	.....	waktu-múpu-bua	masána-buah-buhan	mása-mólung-bua	mása-mólung-bua	mása-mólung-bua	mása-mólung-bua	mäsím-nga-gásas
Earth	bómi .....	.....	tánéu	tánah ; bómi	bómi ; tána	bómi	bómi	bómi	bómi
Earthquake	gámpa .....	.....	linu	léndu	léndu	linuh	linuh	linuh	kúkok
Continent land	dárat .....	.....	dárat	dárat	dárat	dárat	dárat	dárat	dágha
Island	pólo .....	.....	núsa	póloh	póloh	pólo	pólo	pólo	pólau
Promontory	ilal-ténah .....	.....	létah-tánéu	jilatánah	jila-tána	tánah-ng'an-jong	tánah-ng'an-jong	tánah-ng'an-jong .....	.....
Face of the earth..	rai-bómi .....	.....	bung-ngut-tánéu	rárai-na-bómi	róba-tána	harápin-gúmi	harápin-gúmi	harápin-gúmi	ghú-gok
Mountain	gúnung .....	.....	gúnung	gúnung	gúnung	gúnung	gúnung	gúnung	ghú-gok
Hill	gri .....	.....	óninur	gúnung	gúnung	bóket	bóket	bóket	demátang
Plain	padang .....	.....	tateg-gal	pádi	pádi	tégal	tégal	tégal	landósi
Valley	lóbak ; jórang .....	.....	lebak	lamba	lamba	lamba	lamba	lamba	dantakh
Clay; mud	andut ; lumpur .....	.....	létak	lompur	lompur	lákuk ; chálot	lákuk ; chálot	lákuk ; chálot	léta
Dust	áwu-tawah .....	.....	lebu-tánéu	ábu-tánah	ábu-tána	buktánah	buktánah	buktánah	ha-ghábok
Mote; atom	lebu .....	.....	lebu	lebu	lebu	basárbas	basárbas	basárbas .....	.....
Stone	wátu .....	.....	báto	báto	báto	báto	báto	báto	báto
Chalk	lemah-póti .....	.....	tánéu-béudas	tánah-póti	tána-póti	tána-póti	tána-póti	tána-póti	tánah-hánda
Sand	wédi .....	.....	kések	béda	béda	bádi	bádi	bádi	han-ni
Gravel	krikil .....	.....	kések-badalak	tandas	tandas	bliker	bliker	bliker	ka-ghákai
Quicksand	lóniu .....	.....	lénar	léchen	léchen	lompur	lompur	lompur	léta
Road	dálan .....	.....	jáléun	jálan	jálan	lórung ; jálan	lórung ; jálan	lórung ; jálan	ghang-ghang
Highway	dálan-gedih .....	.....	jáléun-gedih	jálan-rája	jálan-rája	jálan-rája	jálan-rája	jálan-rája	ghang-ghang-balak
Water	bánu .....	.....	chai	áing	áing	áing	áing	áing	fwai
Rain	údan .....	.....	újan	újan	újan	újan	újan	újan	fwai
Fountain	sumber .....	.....	sumberan ; úlu-chai	sumber	sumber	sumber	sumber	sumber	fwai
Well ; reservoir	sómur .....	.....	talága	talága	talága	sómur ; talága	sómur ; talága	sómur ; talága	mémata
River	káli ; bang'awan .....	.....	wálung'an ; káli	song'ai	song'ai	song'ai	song'ai	song'ai	súmokh
Rivulet	anak-sung'ai .....	.....	susukan	sang'un	sang'un	sokok	sokok	sokok	bátang-ághi
Bridge	jambatan .....	.....	chúkaug	jambatan	jambatan	galadag	galadag	galadag	jambat
Running water stream	áyér-dras .....	.....	chai-tárek	áing-deras	áing-deras	áing-santer	áing-santer	áing-santer	fwai-lághos
Bubble; froth	huil .....	.....	búdah .....	.....	.....	kápok	kápok	kápok	béuglüh
Bank of a stream..	tebing .....	.....	témbeng	tánah-nábing	tánah-nábing	tambing	tambing	tambing	tábing
Channel	gontóran .....	.....	walóran ; wáheng'an	jálána-sing	{ jálána-sing ; lórung-sing	{ hembah-hem- bahau-yeh	{ hembah-hem- bahau-yeh	{ hembah-hem- bahau-yeh	bólo-ghan
Lake	tasek-dárat .....	.....	sóbang .....	.....	.....	sugáran	sugáran	sugáran	dánau

Sea	laut	segara	seganten- { seganten- ārang; skūdra }	laut	laut	laut	laut	shot	lāwok
Ocean	laut-tasek	segara-gekih	seganten- { ārang; skūdra }	laut-gekih	segara	laut	arung'an-rāja	hārong'an-wira	lāwok-lāpas
Wave	umbak	umbak	alun	umbak	umbak	umbak	umbak	hombak	homba
Flood tide	pasang	mambeg	rob	rob; membak	mārah	pāsang	pāsang	kābak	tukāda
Ebb tide	surut	pārid; sūrod	ulāken-tōya	sūrod	undur	undur	undur	sūrod	lāng'o
Whirlpool	pūsar-āyer	ulāken-bāniu	kākiek	pāsarau-chai	pōsar-āing	pōsal-āing	pōsal-āing	hushan-yeh	ūwai-mosokh
Shore	pantai	pasisir	lākiek	pāsair	pāsair	pāsair	pāsair	posisir	pāsisekh
Bay	telok	sung'on	lākiek	sulokan	tekong	tekong	talābu	clelok	lāgon
Pond; tank	kdlam	belumbang	lākiek	empang	kola-jedi	kola	kola	telāga	—
Marsh	rārah	rāwa	rāwi	rāwa	rābah	rāwa	rāwa	brāwa	ghāwa
Ford	āyer-dangkal	bāniu chétik	tōya-chétik	chai-diét	āing-dakai	āing-bānchar	āing-bānchar	yeh-naugkad	ūwai-kākah
Ferry	cherchuk	pābian	lātu; brāma	pābian	charochok	charok-chok	charok-chok	pang'o-yogan	pangkalan
Fire	āpi	geni	lātu; brāma	séunéu	āpoi	āpoi	āpoi	āpi; g'eni	āpoi
Heat	pānas	pānas	gāsang	pānas	pānas	pānas	pānas	pānas	pānas
Burning	hāng'us	gōsong	gāsang	tūntung	gālsang	pōron	pōron	pōhun	tūtong
Flame	menīala	mūrub	gāsang	hūrung	rābang	rābu; rābak	rābu; rābak	hāndih	bāya
Spark	āpi-malétup	geni-malétik	lātu-malétik	{ séunéu-nīlot; séunéu- méuchéu }	āpoi-malotak	āpoi-āmu-yi	āpoi-āmu-yi	āpi-ag-répet	āpoi-tipācha
Flash	kilat-āpi	kilat-āpi	kilat-lāu	gābur-gābur-séunéu	kelap-āpoi	kelap-āpoi	kelap-āpoi	kedep-āpi	lālang-āpoi
Charcoal	arang	arang	arang	kālar; arang	arang	arang	arang	adang; hādang	sālong
Ashes	ābu	āwu	arang	lābu	ābu	ābu	ābu	hābu	hambua
Smoke	saap	kokus; kebul	arang	hāsap	kōkos	ōkos	ōkos	hāndus	hāsah
Soot	arang-pāra-pāra	sāwang	arang	hārang-gāsu	basābang	basābang	basābang	{ kāhang-āpi; hādang- lang-gātan }	ghānus
Fuel	{ kāyu-bakar; kāyu-āpi }	kāyu-ōhong	kājang-tūnu	sūluh	kāju-tūnu	kāju-tōno	kāju-tōno	sāhang	jāghuan
Air	ang'in	ang'in; bārat	ang'in	ang'in	ang'in	ang'in	ang'in	{ hāng'in; mardita; pawāna }	ang'in
Cloud	āwan; mēga	mēga	mēga-ēpis	mēga-ēpis	mēga-tipes	undam	undam	yang-būbu	āhan
Darkness	gelap; kelam	peteng	petut	{ mālung; pockreng'én }	pātang	pātang	pātang	petang	kelan
Fog; smoke	saap-ambun	ampak-ampak	petut	{ āwun-āwun; hālimun }	ōkos-ābun	ōkos-ābun	ōkos-ābun	kedus-dāmuh	kā-ghioh
Vapour	ūwab	sūmub	petut	at-ub	hāwa-tāna; suab-tāna }	hāwa-tāna; suab-tāna }	hāwa-tāna; suab-tāna }	wab	hā-wap
Tempest	tūfan; ribut	ribut; tōpan	petut	ang'in-gedih	ang'in-rāja	ang'in-rāja	ang'in-rāja	linus	tūpan
Storm	pang'a-was	plabāra; limūnan	petut	ang'in-gedih-nāker	ribut	ribut	ribut	riut	—
Inundation	banjir	banjir; raob	petut	cha-éh	bāha	bāha	bāha	blāber; hambah	banjekh
Whirlwind	pūsaran-ang'in	lisus	petut	—	{ ang'in-kāling- būsbus }	ang'in-kāling- būsbus }	ang'in-kāling- būsbus }	hushan-ang'in	ang'in-pūjoh
Rain	ūjan	ūdan	jāwuh	ūjan	ōjan	ōjan	ōjan	hūjan; sābéuh	lābéung
Rain-drop	titek-ūjan	telatik-ūdan	talatik-jāwuh	chēla-chai-ūjan	titesna-ōjan	resek	resek	kétil-hūjan	tia-lābéung
Cold	ding'in	ādēm	šarep	ti-is	šarep	chēlap	chēlap	ding'in	ang'eson
Coolness	sejok	šia	tiris	tiris	chēlap	gras-gas	gras-gas	ding'in-bāngat	māius
Ice	āyer-béku	bāniu-kental	tōya-kental	chal-kempel	ang kental	ang kental	ang kental	yeh-kantal	—

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Java.	JAVAN. <i>Baso krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i> <i>Sumenap.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Dew	ambun	abun; lámur; bun	.....	ibun	ábun	ábun	dámuh	imbon
Dew drop	ambun-sa-titik	abun-sa-relatik .....	.....	ibun-sa-chela	ábun-sa-titis	ábun-sa-chapchap	damuh-ha-kétil	imbon-sang'a-tia
Hail	ujan-bátu	udan-wátu .....	.....	ujan-bátu	ójan-báto	ójan-báto	hujan-batu	labong-bátu
Thunder	guruh; guntur	gludug .....	.....	guruh; gugur	galudug	galudug	kerung	gúghoh
Thunderbolt	{ gigi-guntur; } { hali-linter } kilat	untu-gelap; beldeg kilat; tatit .....	.....	gelap	gigina-kilat	gigi-kelap	gigi-kilap	bátu-guntokh
Lightning .....	.....	.....	.....	kilat	kelap	kelap	kedap	kilat
Man	lalaki-laki; lalaki	lánang	jáler	lalaki; pa-megat	lalaki	lalaki	mu-áni; lánang	bákas
Woman	{ parámpuan; } { prampó-an } órang	wádon	istri; estri	áwe-wek	bini	bini	luh; histri	bai-bai
Man (gen.) .....	.....	uwong; wong	tiang	jalma	óreng	óreng	jalma; wong	jalma; búdon
Infant	anak-susu	bóbayi	jábaug-báyi	órok ng'uang	anak-moso	kána-soso; babac	pi-ának-niu-niu	ána-ópi
Child	anak	anak	pútra	{ órok; búdak; } { marurang- } { kálh	anak	ána	pi-ának	ána
Boy	bóda; anak-anak	bócha	lára	bandéga	anak-anak	kána-kána	pan-niak	sána
Virgin	anak-dára; práwan	práwan; rara	kenia	anak-mimeti	anak-práwan	práwan	piának-dába	mili
Lad	trúna	jáka	wújang	gúmgeng'er	ng'uda	ng'oda	trúna	mer'a-nai
Widow	randa	randa .....	.....	randa	randa	randa	randa	bai-bai-báloh
Widower	báluh-laki-laki	dúda .....	.....	chawini-gedih	dúda	dúda	báluh-mu-áni	bákas-báloh
Unmarried	bójang	bójang .....	.....	bójang	babójang	lanching	bájang .....	.....
Eunuch	orang-kebiri	wong-kábiri	tiang-kábichih	jalma-kábiri .....	.....	óreng-kábiri	wong-machúla .....	.....
Hermaphrodite	banchi; wádu	wandu .....	.....	málawáding .....	.....	bandu	banchi	bláding'au
Dwarf	{ órang-pendek; } { órang-kátih }	{ wong-káti; } { wong-chébol } .....	.....	jalma-chábol	{ óreng-pandah; } { óreng-gátég }	{ óreng-chábul; } { óreng-káti }	{ wong-pendik; } { hának-kátih }	{ jalma búta; } { jalma-ghábak }
Midwife	bidan	dókun .....	.....	práji	{ dókun-na- } { óreng bráwa }	dókun	bálian-mának .....	.....
Wet-nurse	penísu	pesúsun; inio	bábu	bábu	páno-sou	se-nio-so	kápeniu-niu-in	{ indok-nún- } { pang-níusu }
Dry-nurse	pang'a-suh	amban; ampung .....	.....	pang'a-séuh	hemban	mong-mong	{ páng'emban; } { páng'intih }	pambábang
Infancy	mása-kanak-kanak	kála-bócha	kála-lára	áker-órok	gil-nak-ának	lági-kána	duk-cherik; dukálet	kútika-lági-sána
Youth	mása-múda	kála-anum	kála-anem	áker-ng'ora	kábitan	lági-ng'oda	dukábajang	kútika-lági-ng'agha
Maturity	{ bermúda- } { rumája; } { ramaja-pútri }	rumája .....	.....	lanjang	rumája	{ lanching-má- } { sang; rumája } { pótri	pejúmu	mája-póghí
Old age	mása-túa or túla	kála-túa	kála-sepuh	áker-kolot	mása-tua	mása-tua	duk-tua	kútika-túa
Death	kemáti-an	kemátian	ka-pedjáhan	kepa-éhan .....	.....	kepátian	kepátian	ka-pái-an
Male (animal)	jántan	lánang; pelen	jáler	jálén; lalaki	pa-janten	pa-jantau	mu-áni; lánang	bákas
Female	betina	winih; wádon .....	.....	bikang	páng'orbi	pang'orbi	luh; lua	bat-bai
Race; nation	bangsa	bangsa .....	.....	baráya	bangsa	bangsa	bangsa	bangsa
Family; ancestry	kafuaga	ká-dang-warga .....	.....	kádang-warga	kádang-barga	sána-sána	kádang-warga	miána-mo-ághi
Relationship	sának-sudára	sának-sadúlar	wangsa-sadereck	káwa-wuhan	sasá-na-an	kapat-chikan	petawang'an	ini-nong

Of Man, Sex, Kindred, &c.

Descendants...	sa-póak-sa-tándan	sa turúnau	sa-tedak; sarab..	{ turúnau; sa- kaula-wáduken }	satundun ..	sáua-brúja.....	hijang'au	sang'a-túmpai
Father	{ bápa; pá; áyah áyalénda .. }	bápak	ráma	áma	ma	máma; búpa; rama	bápa; ráru	ama; bápa
Mother	áma; má; ibu; bonda	ambok; biang	ibu	indong; ibu	ambu	ambu; bábu; ebu	mimeh; biang	ina; indok
Son; male-child ..	ának-láki-láki ..	ának-lánaung	pútra-jáler	sén-wén-láláki ..	ának-láke	ának-laláke	pi-anak-mu-áui ..	ána-bákas
Daughter female- child	ának-parámpuan ..	ának-wádon	pútra-estri	sén-wén-áwéwek ..	ának-bine	ának-bibini	pi-anak-luh	ána-bai-bai
Grandchild	chúchu	pútu	wáyah	uchu	kompoi	kompoi	chúchu	umpu
Brother or sister ..	{ sudára; adik- berá-dik .. }	sadútur	sáderék	sáderék-dútur	táretan	táretan	niama; semáton ..	pu-ághi; mu-ághi
Brother	sudára-láki-láki ..	sadútur-lánaung	sáderék-jáler	sáderék-púncat ..	táretan-láki	táretan-laláke ..	niama-mu-áui ..	pu-ághi-bákas
Sister	sudára-parámpuan	sadútur-wádon	sáderék-estri	sáderék-áwéwek ..	táretan-bine	táretan-bibini ..	niama-luh	pu-ághi-bai-bai
Elder-brother	ábang; kákenda ..	kákang	ráka	ákang; káka	káka	káka; kámas	bli	pu-ághi-káka
Younger-brother ..	ádik; ádinnda	ádi-lánaung	ráyi-jáler	ádi; áyi	ále	ále; jáji	hádi; cháhi	áding
Elder-sister	{ kákak-parám- puan; embok }	{ ba-áyu; ká- kaug-émok }	.....	{ tetih; áchéuk; ambok .. }	kaka-bine	ámbo; káka	hembok	káka
Younger-sister	ádik-parámpuan ..	ádik-wádon	ráyi-istri	ádi-áwéwek	ále-bine	ále-bibini; jáji ..	niahi	áding-bai-bai
Brother in law	ípar-láki-láki ..	ípe-lánaung	ípe-jáler	ípar; dau-wan ..	ípar	épar	hipah	lákau
Sister in law	ípar-parámpuan ..	ípe-wádon	ípe-estri	ádi-béutéung	ípar-bine	épar-bibini	hipah-luh	lákau-bai-bai
Half brother by one mother ..	sudára-tiri	sadútur-kua-lon ..	sáderék-kua-lon ..	sáderék-tiri	táretan-kabálon ..	táretan-kabálon ..	niama-len-meme ..	pu-ághi-ku-wálon
Brother by affinity	sudára-ajung	sadútur-ásu	sáderék-ásu	dútur-sa-indung ..	kádang ásu	kádang ásu	niama-len-bápa ..	—
Foster-brother	sudára-sa-súsu	sárilak; páron .....	.....	dútur-sa-súsu	{ táretan-túng- gal-núsu .. }	{ táretan-túng- gal-sóso .. }	{ niama-túnggal- niu-niu .. }	{ pu-ághi-nun- paug-núsu }
Twin	ának-kember	kámber; dámpit ..	.....	órok-dúmpéu	ának-kamber	ának-komber	pi-anak-kamber ..	áua-lindu
Cousin	misánan	misánan .....	.....	sa-bra-ina	sa-pópu	sapópo	misan	mu-ághi-ama
Nephew; niece ..	ának-kemenu-nákan	ának-kapónak-an ..	pútra-kapónak-an ..	álu; kapónaken ..	ának-pana-kan ..	ponákan	pi-anak-kapónakan	ána-kámená-kau
Paternal grand- father	ninik-láki-láki ..	káki; kiai	ambah; éyang	ákai; amba; éang ..	káki	amba-laláki	káki	támong
Paternal grand- mother	ninik-parámpuan ..	uini; niai .....	.....	nipi	neneh	amba-bibini	diadong	kájong
Maternal grand- father	{ ninik-láki-láki- sebla-ma .. }	{ káki-saungking- biang .. }	éyang-sáking-ibu ..	ákai-ti-indung	káki-lári-ambuk ..	{ amba-laláki- dard-ambu .. }	káki-lóling'i-meme	támong-kabla-ina
Maternal grand- mother	{ ninik-parám- puan-sebla-ma }	nini sangking-biang	éyang-sáking ibu ..	nini-ti-indung	neneh-dári-ambuk	{ amba-bibini- dard-ambu .. }	{ dádong-há- ling'i-meme }	kájong-kabla-ina
Ancestors	ninik-múyang	clauugah-wáring ..	.....	ákai-búyot	káki-káki	anjo	changgah-wáren ..	unpu-tojok
Posterity	{ piut-piyet; ának chúchu }	ának-pótu .....	.....	{ wáring-chang- gal-báuee .. }	.....	chóchut-changga ..	{ changgah- kalawáran .. }	{ chingga- gágil-nong máma }
Paternal uncle	úwa; úwak	úwak	úwa	úwa; túwa	óba	óba	huá	máma
Paternal uncle's wife	úwak-parámpuan ..	úwak-wádon	úwa-estri	úwa-áwéwek	óba-bine	óba-bibini	hua-luh	ina-lóni
Maternal uncle	mámak-láki-láki ..	páman .....	.....	páman	páman	páman	ráma-mu-áui	máma-kabla-ina
Maternal uncle's wife	ma-inchik; mamúda	bibek	bibi	máwa	ambu	bibe	támin	ina-lóni-kabla-ina
Aunt's mother's elder sister ..	ma-wa	úwak	úwa	mákolot	ambu-óba	óba-bibini	mine-tua	wa-bai-bai-kabla-ina
Mother's sister's husband	bápa-wa	úwak	úwa	bápa-kolot	ama-óba	óba-laláki	bápa-tua	wa-bákas-kabla-ina
Aunt; father's sis- ter's uncle in law	úwak-parámpuan ..	úwak-wádon	úwa-estri	tówa-áwéwek	óba-bini .....	.....	úwa-luh	wa-bai-bai

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	J A V A N.		Sunda.	M A D U R E S E.		BÁLI.	LAMPUNG.
			Basa krama.			Madura.	Sumenap.		
Father's sister's husband	uwak-laki-laki	uwak-lanang.	úwa-jáler	tówa-lalaki	óba-laki	óba-laki .....	.....	úwa-mu-ani	wa-bákas
Marriage	káwen	laki-rsbi; káwen.	keráma	ngáwen	káben	káben	káwen	modang'an-dang'an	káwen
Bride	{ peng'anten-parámpuan; mempli	{ peng'anten-wádon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	pang'anten-luh.	bónting
Bridegroom	{ peng'anten-laki-laki	{ peng'anten-lanang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	pang'anten-mu-ani	máju
Husband	laki	laki	raka	salaki; chíréuk ..	laki	laki	laki	sóma.	kájong
Wife	biní	biní	garu-wa	éwek; pamájan ..	biní	biní	biní	sóma.	angóngan
Father in law	mentua-laki-laki	mara-tu-wa-lanang	mara-sepuh-jáler ..	matua-lalaki	matua-lalaki	matua-lalaki	matua-lalaki	matu-wa-mu-ani ..	mintuba-bákas
Mother in law	mentua-parámpuan	mara-tu-wa-wádon	mara-sepuh-estri ..	matua-lalaki	matua-lalaki	matua-lalaki	matua-lalaki	matu-wa-luh	mintuba-bal-bai
Son in law	menantu-laki-laki	mantu-lanang	mantu-jáler	menantu-lalaki ..	mantu-laki	mantu-laki	mantu-laki	mantu-mu-ani	mantu-bákas
Daughter in law ..	{ menantu-parámpuan	{ mantu-wádon	{ mantu-estri	{ menantu-awéwek ..	{ mantu-bini	{ mantu-bini	{ mantu-bini	mantu-luh	mantu-bal-bai
Son's father in law	bisan-laki-laki	bisan-lanang	bisan-jáler	besan-lalaki	bisan-laki	bisan-laki	bisan-laki	warang-mu-ani ..	sa-bai
Son's father in law's wife.	bisan-parámpuan ..	bisan-wádon	bisan-estri	besan-awéwek	bisan-bini	bisan-bini	bisan-bini	warang-luh	wa'a
Wife's younger brother	ipar-laki-laki	ipe-lanang	ipe-jáler	ipar-lalaki	ipar-laki	ipar-laki	ipar-laki	hipa-mu-ani	lakai-bákas
Wife's younger sister	ipar-parámpuan ..	ipe-wádon	ipe-estri	ádi-béutéung	epar-bini	epar-bini	epar-bini	hipa-luh	lakai-bal-bai
Husband's elder brother	abang-ipar	kakang-ipe	raka-ipe	dahu-wan	kaka-epar-laki	kaka-epar-laki	kaka-epar-laki	hipa-kelian	kaka-bonting
Husband's elder brother's wife	kaka-ipar	ba-syu-ipe .....	.....	dahu-wan-awéwek	kaka-epar-bini	kaka-epar-bini	kaka-epar-bini	hipa-luh-kelian ..	kaka-muju
Husband's young-er brother	adik-ipar-laki-laki	ádi-lpe-lanang	ráyi-lpe-jáler	ádi-lpar-lalaki	álele-epar-laki	álele-epar-laki	álele-epar-laki	{ hipa-erikan-mu-ani	ádek-bonting
Husband's young-er brother's wife	{ adik-ipar-parámpuan	{ádi-lpe-wádon	{ráyi-lpe-estri	{ádi-béutéung-awéwek ..	{álele-epar-bini	{álele-epar-bini	{álele-epar-bini	hipa-erikan-luh ..	ádek-máju
Heir	wáras	wáris .....	.....	wáras	wáras	wáras	wáras	hógia.	kukópan
Heritage	harta-pusaka	béraung-pusaka .....	.....	banda-pusaka	arta-tatinggal	arta-tatinggal	arta-tatinggal	harta-pusaka	puláwa-sa-nimbang
Wife's portion	pembrian	pawéwau	paparing'an	pami-rian	pa-brih	pa-brih	pa-brih	páha-hang; pahicha	pang'an-nian
Adopted child	anak-angkat	anak-angkat	pátira-angkat	hanak-pdlung	ngalah-ana	ngalah-ana	ana-angkat	{ píanak-dúdok-dudóken ..	ana-mápu
Bastard	{ anak-gampang; anak-sindal	anak-bándrek .....	.....	hanak-rányét .....	.....	.....	ana-baramjádá .....	.....	ana-kampung
Orphan	plátu; yatim	lóla .....	.....	pahátu	ana-kóhung-bunter	ana-kóhung-bunter	ko-ung	húhuh	hágbok
Stranger	déang	lóla-ngumbára .....	.....	pahátu-ng'umbára	.....	.....	{ sosóhan; ana-sosóhan	petókan	tandang
Genealogy	{ turun-mendurun; turunturun	turun-tamurun	tada-tómoda	turun-mandun	turun-tamurun	turun-tamurun	turun-tamurun	turun-tamurun ..	tághun-manu-ghun
Body	{ bádan; tibuh; awak; diri	awak; bádan	salira	báwé; bádan	awak; bádan	awak; bádan	bádan	hukádan	bádan

Of the Human Body and its Parts, &c.

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	Javan. Basa krama.	Sunda.	MADURESE.		Bali.	LAMPUNG.
Ear-rip	daun-teling'a	gódong-kúping	teling'an ; karna	daun-chéuli	gága-jina-kópeng	da'un-kópeng	don-kúping	—
Ear-wax	tahi-teling'a	kopok ; tiler	ru ; grána	taé-chéuli	ta-ena-kópeng	taé-kópeng	tilu	tahi-chiúping
Nose	idung	chung'ur ; irung ..	ru ; grána	irung ; pang'embu ..	élong	{ élung ; g'rána ; pang'aunbung }	chung'uh	e-g'hong
Nostril	lúbang-idung	leng-irung	pang'a-rásan	liang-irung	lobangna-élong	lubang-élong	song-chung'uh	liang-e-g'hong
Cheek	pipi	pipi	lati	pipi	pipe	pipe	pipi	biba'om
Lip	lambé	lambé	lati	biber	biber	biber	bibihi ; lambé	bibiakh
The uvula	ának-lidah	itel-itilan ; laklak-an ..	lati	itel-itilan	nekma-nékan	lija-li-an	tiktik-láya	ka-keta
The palate	lang'it-lang'it	lalang'it	lati	lang'it	lalang'it	lalang'it	lang'it-lang'it	—
Gum	gúsi	gúsi	lati	gúsi	gúsi	gúsi	lisit	gai-gai
Upper jaw	tulang-gigi-diátas	bálung-unu-du-wur	lati	{ tulang-unu-di-luhur	tulang-gigi-áyatas	tulang-gigi-átas	{ tulang-gigi-badhur	tulan-ipon-di-átas
Lower jaw	{ tulang-gigi-di-bawah ; tulang dagu	{ bálung-unu-ngisor ; wang	lati	{ tulang-unu-di-andap	tulang-gigi-bábah	{ claukcam ; tulang-claukcam	{ tulang-gigi-baten ; chaték	tulan-ipon-di-bah
Tooth	gigi	untu	waja	untu	gigi	gigi ; waja	gigi	ipon
Tongue	lidah	élat	lidah	letah	jila	jila ; élat	layah ; hilat	ma
Chin	dagu	jang-gut	lati	janggut ; gálu	changkam	changkam	jang-gut	dagu
Beard	jang-gut	jeng-got	lati	jenggot	jang-gut	jang-gut	jenggot	janggók
Mustaches	kumis ; misai	berang'os	lati	kumis	song-ngot	song'ut ; kumis	kumis	kumis
Neck	liber	gdu	lati	béluang	léher	lé-er ; gdu	bálong	gélah
Back of the neck	kuduk, or kódok	ga-gitok	lati	jitok	búrik-kétak	gúlag-gul	kayóhan-tandas	ká-chicéul
Throat or gullet	reng-kung	gurung ; guruk'an	lati	tikoru	rong-kong	gung'an	gag-grókau	gugru-g'hong
Shoulder	bahu, or bau	bau	lati	tatak	bau	bau	bahu	layang
Shoulder blade	belikat	walik	lati	walik	balikat	belikat	pála	—
Back	belakang	gigit ; gagar	lati	gigit ; tunggong	balakang	belakang	tundun	tundun
Bosom	dada	dada	jaja	árigu ; dáda	dáda	dáda	tangkah	dáda
Breast	tetek ; susu	susu	pembáyun	susu	sósoh	sóso	niu-niuh	sósu ; ámah
Milk	áyer-susu	baniu-susu	tóya-susu	clai-susu	áung-sósoh	áung-sóso	yeh-niu-niuh	wai-sósu
Nipple	buntel-susu	pénil-susu	mundri-pembáyun ..	ulu-susu	pénil-sósoh	pantel-sóso	tuktuk-niu-niuh ..	putik-sósu
Side	{ sabela-lén-bung ; rúsuk }	sing-kab	lati	kamplong	{ lambung selaja ; rúsak	lambung	lambung	ga-liakh
Back-bone	tulang-belakang ..	ula-ula	lati	tulang-tunggong ..	tulang-balakang ..	tulang-balakang ..	tulang-g'hing	tulan-tundon
Collar-bone	sasélagan	seslag'an	lati	kengke-rang'an ..	sasélag	sasélag	sasa-lang'an	sa-salang
Waist	ping-gang	lambung ; tengah ..	pánuang-king'an ..	clauk'keng	tengah	tung'keng	bang'kiang	taug'ah
Belly	prut	wetang	pétiláran	béu-téung	peroh	tábu	básang ; wetang ..	bátong
Navel	púsat	tidal	pánu	bújal	bújal	bújal	pung'ead	púsoh
Hip	pangkal-páha	píkaug	péchoing ; wangkong ..	puhu-ping-ping ..	bung'ána-pókang ..	puh'ung	bongkol-páha	—
Buttock	pung-gung	bókong	péchoing ; wangkong ..	ba-bo-kong	bang-kong	pup'ukung	ba-bókong	puntot ; síjot
Thigh	páha	pápu	wantis	ping-ping	pókang	pókang	páha	páha
Groin	kunchi-páha	{ átik-átikan-pápu ; chetik }	átik-átik-an-wantis ..	{ ugálgalan-ping-ping }	tolang-chópo	bóru-huan	pang-ga-lekan-páha	pasang-gaitan-páha
Penis	bátuh	peti ; pélanang'an ..	kálam ; pajaleran ..	siret	pálak	pála	cheliak	tu-wa
Testicle	{ buah-péler ; biji-péler }	páring-silau	lati	kontol	lína-pellir	bai-na-peler	bátuh	taling

Knee.....	lutut.....	dengkul.....	jeng-ku.....	to-ur.....	to-ut.....	to-at.....	te-wot.....
Rib.....	tulang-rasuk.....	iga.....	tulang-iga.....	tulang-rasuk.....	tulang-rasuk.....	robo.....	tega-kap.....
<i>Pud. muliebri</i>	piki.....	turuk; páwa-dónan.....	hunchéut.....	póh.....	póh.....	póh.....	se.....
<i>Amus</i>	pantat; burt.....	silit.....	liang-ta-i.....	búrik.....	búrik.....	búrik.....	jála.....
Leg.....	betis.....	kémpol.....	bites.....	bites.....	bites.....	bates.....	bintokh.....
Knee-pan.....	kepála-lutul.....	ga-gádu.....	cha-cháre-wo-an.....	chah-cháre-wo-an.....	pochóna-bantes.....	langba; lang'ana-to-ut.....	chiut-chiúga.....
Shin-bone.....	tulang-betis.....	{ bálang-kémpol; gáru.....	tulang-bites.....	tulang-bantes.....	tulang-bantes.....	tulang-ádu.....	lúlokh.....
Calf of the leg.....	jauntung-betis.....	dasing-kémpol.....	bu-wa-bites.....	bua-na-bantes.....	bua-na-bantes.....	pantil-sóko.....	ta-ta-gha.....
Ankle.....	{ búku-káki; máta-káki.....	pólok.....	mumu-chang'an.....	{ búko-sóko; matána-sóko.....	{ búko-sóko; matána-sóko.....	sóko.....	chliu-kot.....
Foot.....	káki.....	sikil.....	sóku.....	sóku.....	sóko.....	garigi-sóko.....	ja-ghi-chiu-kot.....
Toe.....	jári-káki.....	jériji-sikil.....	ráméu-sóku.....	garigilna-sóko.....	garigilna-sóko.....	pólam-pólan-sóko.....	kelimpu-chiu-kot.....
Great toe.....	{ induk-káki; ibu-káki.....	jémpol-sikil.....	indung-sóku.....	pólam-pólan-sóko.....	pólam-pólan-sóko.....	tumbat.....	jampal-chiu kot.....
Heel.....	túmit.....	tungtrak.....	kénang.....	kénang.....	kénang.....	ta-pak.....	{ ta-lapákan; kapa-chiu-kot.....
Sole.....	tápak-káki.....	telapak-an-sikil.....	dampal-sóku.....	tépa-sóko.....	tépa-sóko.....	táng.....	chiu-lok.....
Hand.....	táng'an.....	táng'an.....	pa-nang'an.....	táng'an.....	táng'an.....	lang'an.....	pa-giang'an.....
Upper part of the arm.....	leng'an.....	leng'an.....	leng'én.....	leng'én.....	leng'an.....	kalén-cháben.....	bahéga-lápa.....
Arm-pit.....	ketiak.....	changkelákan.....	siku.....	kélek.....	chengtol.....	buku-tánang.....	siku.....
Elbow.....	{ wuku-táng'an; giang'an.....	{ wuku-táng'an; giang'an.....	bóku paúang'an.....	rowána-tánang.....	rowána-tánang.....	tápa-tánang.....	bóko-chiu-lot.....
Wrist.....	bóku-táng'an.....	táng'an.....	dampal-panáng'an.....	tápak-tánang.....	tápak-tánang.....	tánang-kánan.....	kapa-chiu-lot.....
Palm.....	tápak-táng'an.....	épek-épek.....	paúang'an-táhu.....	tápak-tánang.....	tápak-tánang.....	tánang-kánan.....	chiu-lot-ka-nan.....
Right hand.....	táng'an-kánan.....	táng'an-teng'en.....	asta-teng'en.....	tápak-tánang.....	tápak-tánang.....	tánang-kánan.....	chiu-lot-kighi.....
Left hand.....	táng'an-kiri.....	táng'an-kiwa.....	asta-kiwa.....	tápak-tánang.....	tápak-tánang.....	tánang-kánan.....	páda-chiu-lot.....
The flat of the hand.....	{ móka-táng'an; tápak-táng'an.....	{ rái-táng'an; épek-épek-táng'an.....	bong'ut-panáng'an.....	bátok-épek-épek.....	bátok-épek-épek.....	tánang-kánan.....	tundon-chiu-lot.....
The back of the hand.....	belákan-táng'an.....	{ gigit-táng'an; tótok-táng'an.....	tonggong-panáng'an.....	{ balákan-g'a-épek-épek.....	{ balákan-g'a-épek-épek.....	bódi-tánang.....	kápal.....
Fist.....	paláku.....	gegém-táng'an.....	kápal-panáng'an.....	garigih.....	garigih.....	margam.....	ja-ghi.....
Finger.....	jári.....	járiji.....	jári-rámuh.....	garigih.....	garigih.....	garigi.....	paunjak.....
Fore-finger.....	{ jari-sédak; taluyuk.....	járiji-penúduh.....	{ jariji-pandanjok; jariji-chúrok.....	garigih-pandúduh.....	garigih-pandúduh.....	tunju.....	linjong.....
Middle-finger.....	{ jari-hantu; jari-tengah.....	járiji-teng'ah.....	járiji-si-jangkong.....	garigih-tang'ah.....	garigih-tang'ah.....	garigi-lanjeng.....	gha-ghang-gau.....
Ring-finger.....	jári-mánis.....	járiji-mánis.....	járiji-mánis.....	garigih-mánis.....	garigih-mánis.....	garigi-mánis.....	ja-ghi-mánis.....
Little-finger.....	jári-kelingting.....	jentik.....	járiji-ching'ir.....	tekan-tekan.....	tekan-tekan.....	tekan-tekan.....	ja-ghi-káchik.....
Thumb.....	ibu-táng'an.....	jémpol-táng'an.....	indung-léung'éu.....	polpólan.....	polpólan.....	pólan-pólan-tánang.....	kelimpu-chiu-lot.....
Tip of the finger.....	ájung-jári.....	póchuk-járiji.....	tungtung-rámuh.....	konchóna-garigih.....	konchóna-garigih.....	kuncho-garigi.....	unchiok-ja-ghi.....

ENGLISH.	MALÁYU.	JAVAN.	JAVAN. <i>Bahasa krama.</i>	Sumat.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumendp.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Joint of the finger	ruas-jari	ruas-jari	ruas-ranuh	ruas-ranuh	rówas na-garigih	ruas-garigi	gdi	nga-wang-jaghi
Nail	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku	kókoh	kóko	kúku; kanaka	tang-gal
Knuckles	buku-jari	wuku-jari	buku-ranuh	buku-ranuh	.....	buku-garigi	bukon-jeriji	buku-ja-ghi
Pit of the collar	chekung-heber	chekok; tanggok.	tenggek.	tanggok.	.....	chekung-le-er	gago-rókan	langkong
Lungs	rábo; papárun	manáras	nápas	báyah	.....	bára	pa-pa-ru	.....
Breath	nápas	ambekan	.....	ambakan	nápas	nápas; níaba	hangtian	hóng'oe
Diaphragm	dinding-dáda	ambekan	.....	lámát	.....	dang'an-dang'an	jaja-ringan	.....
Pit of the stomach	ulu-háti	klung-áti	.....	ulu-áte	bólu-áte	talampu-áti	hulun-háti	hulu-háti
Scalp	káti-kepala	klit-endas	klit-sirah	klit-áti	kolétna-chétak	kali-chétak	kúlet-tundas	béwa-hulu
Membrane of the brain	selimut-útak	kémul-útak	.....	la-mat-pólo	bungkos-ótak	kódung-ótak	pang'a-pútan-pólo	.....
Stomach	am-pedal	pásuh	.....	bóbu-wahan	.....	éso	hiso	.....
Guts	tali-prot	úsus	.....	pedjet	.....	péro	básang-dáwa	isan
Liver	háti, or áti	áti	manáh	áti	áti	áti; gáti	háti	háti
Spleen	limpa	limpa	.....	káli-limpa	limpa	limpa	limpa	limpa
Bladder	tempat-kencing	pápu-yuh-an	.....	kiki-isan	kenang'an-na-kémi	badána-kémi	paug'ohan	.....
Womb	tempat-ának; perána-an	praná-an	.....	pi-anakan	kenang'an-na-ának	bála-nádan	lúhu	pa-gha-nákan
Hamour; serum	syer-darah	ke-kawah	.....	chai-getih	áng-darah	áng-dara	yeh-al-om	wal-ghah
Blood	darah	getih	rah	getih	darah	dara	getih	ghah
Slime	lendir	yi-yit	.....	ku-kémur	.....	{ lenta; eng'ur }	ból	gaga-di-ókh
Phlegm.	dehak	riyak	.....	réuhak	ákak	akak	tangkáhak	gha-ha
Shot	salimur; ingus	umbel	.....	lehéuk	.....	úsang	ng'e-ug'es	ing'u
Urine	kencing	újuh	seni; úras	ki-is	kémi	kémi	hanchuh	éyoh
Skull	tangkúrak	ka-luntung	.....	babátok	.....	chantung	.....	.....
Brain	útak	útak; pólo	.....	útak	ótak	útak	.....	.....
Entrails	isi-prot	jaring'an; jerówan	.....	ósi-béutéung	ésina-pro	isi-fábu	hisin-ba-sang	.....
Dung.	chiet	kapa-chirit; márus	.....	tal	chéret	chiéret	hanchit	jéha-ikh
Saliva	ludah	ludu; dúbang	.....	chiduh	chópa	chópa; edu	páhos	lu-wi
Sweat	karing'at; peluh	karing'et	riwe	kesang	pélo	pálo; karéng'at	kring'at; pluh	hi-ting
The heart.	jantung-háti	jantung áti	.....	ja-jantung	.....	kultung-klán	jantung	jantung
Grey hair	uban	úwan	.....	úwes	.....	úwan	hában	hában
Baldness	gundul; sálah	gundul	.....	gundul	.....	gundul	leng'ar	sólah
Blindness	bóta-an	pi-chákan	dumuh; wúta	pi-chákan	bóta	bóta	bóta; pécheng	bóta
Squinting	jaling'an	kéra	silir	tilang'an	téng'al	blig	seng'at; jéng	jáling
Deafness	tuli-an	búdeg	tóli	toréan	gaga	téng'al	béung'oul	tulu; te-oh
Stammering	gaguan; gagap	gá gap; bega	.....	ga-rápan	gaga	gag-ga	kéto; lakiak	ga-ghap
Dumbness	biau-an	biau	.....	biau-wan	béso	bu-u	kólok	biau
Beauty	rúpa-lok	rúpa-betobik	rúpa-éhi	{ rópa-béde; gédih }	rópa-béde	rópa	goba; rópa	gudpa; hánan

Ugliness	rupa-béruk ; jelek	rupa-slo	rupa-sreng	rupa-jibak	rupa-ohépa	gôpa-jéuk	ghôpa-jéuk
Slender ; genteel	lemah-lambat	prigel ; lu-wes	jamika	leméan	ombu	jamika	gâmu
Corpulence	gêpu-an	lema	linto-wan	kóros	lempo	modko	gha-yaug
Leanness	ku-rusan	kru	kuru-an	berna	kôrus	bra-gan	stakh
Soundness	senang-an	syeman	béubéugéan	tenggian	seuang'an	kluang'an	ghanggal
Tallness	tinggi-an	du-wéran	luhuran	andapan	andapan	ganggas	ghahah
Shortness	renda-ban	asoran	andapan ; asoran	lauchang'an	bungku	hendep	bungku
Hump-backedness	bungku-an	wungkuk	dadang kôkan	mempe	tépaug ; kadjak	pépak	kighot
Lameness	panjang-an	dawanan	panjang'an	jaga	ngéda	képed	tikéyap
Sleep	kina	angles	étrés ; pénhéu	ngimpi	ngimpi	pôlas ; sirap	ba-nijé
Dream	mimpi	ngimpi	béuntah	jaga	ngéda	ngipi ; nupau	malah
Waking	jaga	melek ; ngallir	ngadela ; mirang'a	pancha-dria	pancha-dria	ngandusen	
Sense	peng'a-táwi	pang'a-wrdhi	wa-watak	pancha-dria	pancha-dria	manawang	
The external senses	panchang'aria	{ pancha-deriya ; aug'en-aug'ea }	marépat-lima	pancha-dria	pancha-dria	pancha-driya	
The intellectual powers	marifat-ka-lima	maripat-lima	marépat-lima	pancha-dria	pancha-dria	{ penawang'an- la-lima }	
Touch	penjabat-an	pang-garapan	pang-rampa-an	pangépu-an	pana-gu	natáhan	paniáda
Taste	para-sa-an	pang-rasanan	rasa-an	paréan	paréan-an	parasáhan	pangtiáda
Smell	penchidman	pang-ambóng'an	pauchihiemen	panyihom	panium-an	{ pang'a-dak ; pang'u-ngos }	pang'um-ban
Hearing	pendeng'aran	pangrung'onan	pangdeng'ian	pang'i-deng	pang'i-ding	panding'ahan	panang'is
Looking	petihatan	pandekang'an	páda-léu-an	paning alan	pang'a-bas	pang'a-nótan	paugia
Taste of any thing	rasa	ráhos	rasa	rasa	rasa	rasa	gháaa
Repose	tidur	tilam ; saré	étrés ; kôlam	tédong	tédong	mádom ; masarih	pádam
Smell ; odour	bau	ambet	ámbe	báhu	bau	bo	umbau
Hardness	ka-krácan	ka-atósan	téu-téu-isan	ka-krácan	ka-gra-an	{ kaka-ku-an ; kaka-rácan }	kághas
Softness	ka-lemácan	ka-lemácan	ka-hipákan	ka-krácan	ka-lamácan	klambécan	lam-moh
Form	rapa	rupi	rupa	rópa	rôba	gôba ; rûpa	ghápa
Colour	warna	warni	warna	barua	warna	warna	banda
White	póti	petak	béudas ; póti	póti	póti	póti ; ptak	hálam ; hághong
Black	itam	chemeng	hidéung	chelang	chelang	alam	klábu
Light blue	kláwu	swuk	swuk	kalábu	kalábu	kláwu	klábu
Deep blue ; indigo	nila ; biru	biru	biru	biru	biru	biru	ku-nlakh
Yellow	kuning	jeai	kóneng	kóneng	kóneng	kóneng	sloh
Red	mirah	abrit	béurém	mérá	mira	bárák	ku-nlakh-túba
Turneric ; deep yellow	kuning-túba	jeni-sepuh	kóneng-kolot	kóneng-tówa	kóneng-tua	kuning-wáyah	edloh-ngógha
Orange	mirah-móda	jambon	béurém-ngóra	merah-ngóda	mira-ngóda	bárák-agóda	edloh-ngógha
Crimson	warna-ambálan	dádu	warna-ambélo	warna-kembálu	warna-ambélu	úsak-sábu	
Brown	wung'u	wung'u	wung'u	wung'u	wung'u	dádu	
Green	idau, or hiju	idjam ; Willis	béu	béu	béu	gádu	híjan
Shade	teduh	teduh ; syom	tódo	randang	randang	himbon	gáday, indom
Shadow	bayang-bayang	wa-wayang'an	kélangkang	jang-ba-jang'an	bába-yang'ae	lávat	balinu
Odour	bárum ; bau bárum	ambet-árum	báwu-séung'it	báhu-roum	báhu-roum	bo-milik	umban ; hághom

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa kridama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i> <i>Sumendap.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Stink.....	básuk ; bau-básuk	{ ambu- báchin ; báchin }	.....	báwa-biuk	báhu-básang.....	bau-báchang.....	bo-báng'u.....	umbau-básoh
Noise.....	su-wára.....	meneng.....	.....	sóra	su-ára	su-ára	suára.....	suágia
Silence.....	diam.....	ga-múrúh ; geméder	kéndel	chiching	héhang	uang ; dian	mandap ; máuang	pahiama
Shout.....	gemáruh	{ petak ; gambor ; anjeléh }	.....	nga-gedar	gumáruh	rámi	rámi	gamúghuh
Scream, shriek...	tampik ; teriak	{ uniang ; gumuru-mung }	.....	ngahákok	haujerit ; hérah	éra ; úra	j'rit	makké
Hubbub.....	riuh	tang'is .....	.....	{ ngalik ngalik sóra }	hengngar	rio.....	griyóhan	ghioh
Crying ; weeping.	tangisan	mu-wun ; kardua.	.....	chérurik.....	tang'is	nang'isan	ng'ling	hiwang
Lamentation	ra'tápan.....	sasámbat .....	.....	ka-chepáng'an	sasámbat	wigi-wigian	sasambátan	bátui
Speech	káta ; tútur	chelátu	wichánten.....	lémek	ngócha	otcha ; ngandika..	páta ; ngóchap	cháwa
Speaker.....	meng'áta	ánialátu	ámichánten	nu-lémek	áng'ócha	seng-otcha	nengla-páta	nga-cháwa
Talk	{ bechára ; berkáta-káta }	tútur.....	saujiang ; mátur ..	omóng'an	bichára.....	bichára.....	{ mára-rásan ; mára-rawósan }	ngiche
Name.....	náma.....	áran ; jeneng.....	wasta ; námi	ngáran	niámah	niámah	handan ; wasta ..	gálakh
Wrinkle	tekárut	ng'ra kekal	ka-lu-wen.....	béuntilan	palékar	palékar	kalkal	tikrok
Hunger	ka-lapáran	ka-ng'elian .....	.....	ka-lempéuhan	kalapáran	kalapáran	k'layáhan	kabatóhan
Thirst	ka-hawósan	kasátan ; ngórong	.....	halop-bap	kalapáran	kalapáran	kabákan	kalmahú-an
Digestion	lúlub	lúlub.....	.....	ájur	lóló	lóló	dakdak .....	.....
An element	ausér.....	sir ; hesir ; dat ..	.....	.....	babátak	babátak	dot .....	.....
Four elements	anáser-yang-ampat	hesir-kang-pápat ..	sir-kang-sakáwan ..	.....	anáser sépa-ampa	babátak se-ampa ..	wára chátur .....	.....
Sickness ; disease	peniakit	lalára	sasakit	kaniárik	paniáket	{ sáke ; garing ; sungkan .. }	{ paniáket ; pangring .. }	kában
Death	kemátian	kapáten.....	kapedjáhan	kapáhan	kapátian	{ kapátian ; ka-seda-an }	{ kemáti-an ; kapádam-an }	kapátian
State of health	práng'ni	te-tekon ; lalábuhan	wawátek	parbáwa	babátak	{ ádat bádan ; ádat sarira }	tingkah.....	.....
Numbness	kebas	garing-ging'en .....	.....	singsi réuméun.....	.....	etámo	smítan	ngang-ngóran
Drowsiness	takélok ; meng'autok	ngantuk .....	.....	nunditan	ngantuk	ngantuk	ngundap	kadógo
Madness	ka-giláhan	edan .....	.....	ka-edánan	kagila gila.....	kagila-an	kabudu-an	lalowáng'an
Madman	gila ; kálab ; gendang	edan .....	.....	élan ; bórung	gila	gila	bóduh	gunjokh
Pain	sakit	lára	sakit ; g'rah	gring ; nyéurik.....	gring ; lára	sáke	sáket	sáke
Itching	gáru	kúkur-kúkur .....	.....	nga-gára	gau	gau u-gáru	gasgas	ngúkoí
Bruise	lebam	pabéngkah ; gósong	.....	réung'at .....	.....	bádang	s'bul	bighu
Fracture	petchah.....	tátu .....	.....	béungka ; pépéus	bása	bála	sitisit ; bálah	kátan
Wound	lúkah	kúdis .....	.....	rahéut	táto	lóka ; táto	matátu ; kámin ..	.....
Pimple .....	.....	.....	.....	lénuléung'an ; kúrab	gúdeg	kúreng	kóreng	ku-ghidas
The healing of a wound	repítan.....	mamála.....	.....	.....	.....	gubra	brung'an	ghúpit ; búghok
Hard skin.....	{ kúlit-kras ; kúlit-liat }	kúlit-átos .....	.....	kólit-tén-as	kóle-kras	kúle-tágu	ngalas huad	báwa-ngáli

Diseases, Remedies, &c.

Boil	blisol	widum	untar	blisol	boddum	{ babadum ; chechantang }	bodul	basdum
A spreading sore ..	takak	bedilen	untar	bolong'an	bala
Scar	bekas ; parot	belang	cheda	lampet	ladbrug	bikat
Granulations of a wound	tumbuh-daging	{ timbul-daging ; metoto .....	.....	.....	tombu-daging	tumbuh hisi	daging-nioghong
Pus	nánah	nánah .....	.....	nánah	nánah	nána	nánah
Swelling	bengkak	ábuh .....	.....	báruh	bára	bára	ballo
Blister	{ melatus ; tepanggang	maletus .....	.....	baruntus	malut	murnang	matong
Rash	kúdis-pánas	kúdis-pánas .....	.....	bódu-gpánas	kóreng-pánas	rane-rane	kughidas-pánas
Polypus	rastrung	lastrung .....	.....	sria-wan .....	.....	sela-karang .....	.....
Cancer	násur ; cherána .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	úrisa .....	.....
Leprosy	kedal ; sópak .....	.....	.....	chéréup .....	.....	lampang	klasakan
Elephantiasis	untut	túbug .....	.....	bába réuhan .....	.....	bára	túbug
Scurf ; leprosy	kúrap-semang	panunen .....	.....	hápur .....	.....	gadgad	kórea
Freckle	chiret-lalat	andang-andang .....	.....	kárag .....	.....	tal lala	ladang'an
Mole-wart	bintel-chiret-lalat	chuplak .....	.....	iséut .....	.....	tal lala raja	gayot
Bloody-flux	ka-áyér-dárah	ng'ising-getih	{ wawerátan- rah ; bubutan- rah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fainting	pangsan ; keléng'er	kaléng'er	kantu ; kalámpet .....	.....	.....	menjan	májan
Epilepsy	sáwan-gila	sáwan-edan .....	.....	{ kalágar ; kapióhan .....	.....	ka-lang'ar	pepetang'an
Apoplexy	sáwan-bangkai	sáwan-máyit .....	.....	sáwan-edan .....	.....	áyun-ayánen .....	.....
Piles	bawásir	dúduk .....	.....	sáwan-bangkai .....	.....	tasclap	sáwan-bangke
A flesh mark	tanda	toh .....	.....	mádu .....	.....	bawásir .....	.....
Asthma	sesak-hangú ; isak	meng'i ; ampeg .....	.....	tanda .....	.....	tanda	s'isiakh
Bloody cough	bátok-dárah	wátukgetih .....	.....	méung'i .....	.....	mang'i	tanda
Dysentery	ta-chiret-lendir	múles ; múrus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	hang'at
Looseness	prot-berfálan	weteng-ngalikik .....	.....	.....	.....	eng'ur-eng'ur	hiok ghab
Costiveness	prot-kras	weteng-madedeg .....	.....	.....	.....	átai-an	geje-lagu
Cough	bátok	wátuk .....	.....	.....	.....	tábu-madedeg .....	.....
Indigestion	{ makáen- tidak ; mesrah	pang'anen óra-misra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinsey	gu-wam	gómen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sore throat	sákit-leher	lára-gólu .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	ka-áyuran	panchang'en .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tooth ach	sákit-gigi	lára-untu .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head ach	sákit-kepála	lára-audas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy	{ sákit-rúsoh ; sákit-chúchok	sogókau ; lára iga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pain in the breast	sákit-dáda	lára-dáda	
Strangury	sákit-kenching	lára-ngu-yuh	

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Rheumatism.....	peniakit-dari-angin	lára-ang'in	sakit-ang'in	{ peniakit-dari-ang'in }	sake-ang'in	paniakit-bang'ia..	—
Belly ach.....	prot-mengigit	weteng-kamanden	.....	.....	.....	Olaran	.....	—
Obstruction.....	ter-tahan-prot	lára-medjen	.....	.....	.....	Koragklar	.....	—
Debility.....	kurang-kawat	ring'go; sékeng	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Retraction of the Testicle.....	sakit geli	tedun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Hydrocele.....	{ pelervembung; } búrot	kondor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Dropsy.....	bóng	bóng	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Lethargy.....	letih	lesu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Palsy of the side.....	bádan-mati-seblah	áwak-mati-sa-páro	{ salira-pedjah-s'pilih }	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Spasm.....	peniakit-kaku	lára-kaku	sakit-kedjeng	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Sciatica.....	peniakit-panggang	lára-lambung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Vertigo.....	pasing-kepála	ngelu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Stone.....	peniakit-karang	lára-watúnan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Evil.....	peniakit-kuriri	lára-gondong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Inflammation.....	petas-bádan	pánu-áwak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Small-pox.....	{ ketumbuan; } cháchar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Veneral.....	peniakit-beng'ang	{ lára-raja- } sing'a; bengang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Ague.....	Demam-ding'in	lára-katisen	sakit-chelep	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Tertian.....	demam-ganti-hári	lára-katisen-lat	sakit-chelep-lat	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Quartan.....	demam-meniga-hári	{ lára-katisen- } lat-telung-dina	{ sakit-chelep- } lat-tigang-dinten	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Fever.....	demam	lára-átis; ka-srepen	sakit-chelep	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Epidemic.....	pu-wak	lára-sálad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Measles.....	champak	gábag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Worms.....	cháching	cháching	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Ringworm.....	kúrap	krime; kadas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
A medicine.....	úbat	tombo	jampi	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Gargle.....	{ kumor-mólot; } kukúmor	kakamu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Emetic.....	úbat-muntah	tamba-métah	jampi-unutak	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Purge.....	pergasi	urus-urus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Syrup.....	penambak-prot	{ peng'ampet- } ampet-weteng	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Potion.....	áyur-úbat	bénu-tamba	tóya-jampi	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Powder.....	úbat-lómat	tamba-bobékan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
A pill.....	úbat-biji	{ tamba-wedak; } untal-untal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
A plaster.....	úbat-tampal	tamba-tápel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.		JAVAN.		Sunda.		MADURESE.		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
	Jawa.	Jawa.	Bda. krdma.	Jawa.	Sunda.	Jawa.	Madura.	Sumendp.		
Sago	ságu	ságu	sárem	ságu	wu-yah	bu-ja	ságu	ságu	ságu	ságu
Salt	garam	uyah		uyah			búja	búja	hóyah; tásik	úyah
Soap	sábon	sábon		sábon			sábon	sábon	sábon	
Tea	teh	teh		teh			daon-teh	té	teh	teh
Tobacco	tambáku	tambáku		tambáku			tambáku	tambáku	tambáku	tambáku
Turneric	ku-nyit	kunir		kunir			kónyih	kóyi	tamáko	ku-nyiak
Cumin seed	jintan	jinten		jinten			jintan	jintan	kunyt	jintan
Black cummin seed	jintan-bitam	jintan-ireng		jintan-hidéung			jintan-chelang	jintan-chelang	gintan-chemang	jintan-hálan
Aniseed	ádas-mánis	ádas-mánis		ádas-amis			ádas-mánis	ádas-mánis	hédas-mánis	ádasnis
Coriander seed	katumbér	katum-bar		ka-tuuchar			ka-tomba	ka-tumba	katumbah	katumbakh
Ajwain, or dill seed	jemúju	múja-múju		múja-múju			múja-múju	jamúju	mája-múju	
Kanji-rice broth	{ áyer-kanji ; áyer-tájin }	tájin		chai-liwat			áing-kanji	tájin-áing	titean	wai-lasóhan
Pap	bóbur	bóbur; jenang		bóbur			tájin	bóbur; tájin; gandar	bóbul	kúku
Vinegar	chúka	werak		chu-ka			chóka	chóka	chúka	lúsam
Vertigraese	tai-tembága	tae-tambága		tinja-tambági			tae-tambága	tai-dimbága	táhin-tambága	táhi-tambága
Green vitriol	trósi	trósi		turósi			taróse	tarósi	trósi	taghósi
White vitriol	táwas	táwas		tu-was			tábas	táwas	táwas	táwas
Mankind	ma-núsia	manúsa; jalma		manúsa			horéng	manúsa; óreng	jaléma; manúsa	manúsa
Animal	binátang	sáto; kéwan		sáto			sáto	bárun	pásu	sátua; héwan
Deer	kijang	kidang		kidang			kédang	kédang	kidang	kijang
Buck	kijang-jantan	kidang-jálu		kédang-pa-jantan			kédang-lalaki	kédang-lalaki	kidang-mu-sul	kijang-báras
Doe	kijang-betina	kidang-bábon		kédang-pa-ngurbil			kédang-bibini	kédang-bibini	kidang-lua	kijang-balbai
Elk	rúsa	manjáng'an		manjáng'an			manjáng'an	manjáng'an	mayáng'an	unchal
Musk-deer	kijang-kastóri			kédang-kastóri			kédang-kastóri		mayáng'an-madédes	
Sow	bábi	cheleng		bedul			bábi; cheling	bábi; cheling	chelen	báboi
Pig	ának-bábi	genjik		ának-bedul			anáha bábi	bódu-bábi	piának-chelen	ána-báboi
Bull, or cow	lambu	banteng; sapi		sápi			sápe	sápi	lambu	sápi
A bullock	lambu-kebiri	banteng-kabiri		sápi-kabiri			sápe-kabiri	sápi-kabiri	lambu-matras	sápi-kabighi
A calf	ának-lambu	pedet		anáha-sápe			anáha-sápe	bódu-sápi; jágir	piának-lambu	ána-sápi
Buffalo	kerbau	kebo		munding			karbui	karbul	kábo	kábau
Nilgaw	{ lambu-kulábu ; bantai }	banteng-kiáwu		sápi-awéuk			sápe-kulábu	banteng	lambu-kulábu	
Gayal	lambu-útan; sapi	banteng-álas		sápi-léuwéung			sápe-álas	sápi-álas	sápi	sápi-ghimba
Horse	kúda	járan		kúda			járan	járan	járan	ajágnan
Mare	kúda-betina	járan-bábon		járan-pangurbil			járan-bibini	járan-bibini	járan-lua	ajághan-balbai
Ass	keldai			kaldi			kaldi		kalde	
Mule	bágal; kúda-áng'in	wedus		bágal			hembek	ambi	kambing	kambing
Goat	kambing	minda		ambek			ának-hambek	bédu-ambi	piának-kambing	tan-kambing
Kid	ának-kambing	chempe		ának-ambek			ának-hambek			

Of Animals and their Parts, &c.

Sheep	bebiri ; biri-biri ..	bandot ; bérok .....	.....	dumba	biri-biri	básus ; biri-biri ..	biri-biri	be-bépal
Large tail'd sheep.	biri-biri-sábon	bérok-dáwuk .....	.....	dumba-áwuk .....	.....	.....	biri biri-kiau .....	.....
Lamb	anak-biri-biri	anak bérok .....	.....	anak-dumba	anakna-biri-biri ..	bódu-bédus	piának-biri-biri ..	ána-be-bighi
Camel	unta	unta .....	.....	ounta	honta	unta	honta .....	.....
Elephant	gajah	gajah	liman	gajah	gája	gája	gajah	liman
Rhinoceros	báak, or báda	warak .....	.....	báak	báak	warak	warak	báda
Lion	sing'a	sing'a ; bárong .....	.....	sing'a	seng'a	sing'a	si-nga	sing'a
Tiger	{ hárimau ; má- chan ; rimau }	máchan	sima ; mong	miong	máchan	máchan	máchan	ha-limau
Royal Tiger	hárimau-tunggal ..	máchan-gémbong ..	.....	.....	.....	máchan-láreng ..	sámong .....	.....
Panther	hárimau-dehan	máchan-kumbang ..	.....	.....	.....	máchan-toitol ..	.....	.....
Leopard	hárimau-lálat	máchan-títul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear	bru-wang	báru-wang .....	.....	báru-wang	báru-wang	bru-wang .....	.....	.....
Orang utan	{ órang-útan ; úwa-úwa .. }	wong-álas	tiang-wána	áwul .....	.....	óreng-útan	janma-halasan ..	.....
Monkey	kra ; mónyit	ketek	wanára	mónyit	keté	mótok	bójog	kágha
Ape	brook	bangkókan .....	.....	manda	bárok	bruk	brog	ghok
Baboon	hámanin ; anóman ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	hanóman .....	.....
Dog	anjing	ásu	segáwon ; srangála ..	.....	pátek ; búrus	páte	chiching ; hásu ..	káchi
Whelp	anak-anjing	kirik .....	.....	.....	anakna pátek	kére-kére	piának-chiching ..	ána-káchi
Hunting dog	anjing-pembúru	ásu-pambúru	segáwon-pambújeng ..	.....	pátek-pambúru	pátek-babúru	chiching-pabúru ..	káchi-pupáru
Wild-dog ; jackal ..	anjing-útan	ásu-álas	segáwon-wána .....	.....	pátek-álas	pátek-álas	báhung	káchi-ghimba
Jackal-fox	cherdi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ba-ung .....	.....	.....
Cat	kóching	kóching .....	.....	utching	kócheng	kóching	méyong	kóching
Wild-cat	kóching-útan	kúwuk .....	.....	utching-léuwéung ..	kócheng-álas	kóching-álas	méyong-hálas	kóching-ghimba
Pole-cat	músang	tanggálung .....	.....	tang-gálung	tang-gálung	mósang	mah-mah	mal-mai
Otter	{ anjing-áyer ; sunting .. }	lingsang .....	.....	serék	pátek-áing .....	.....	hálu .....	.....
Squirrel	tápal	bájing .....	.....	jarálung	tópe	ábu	smal	tápal
Mongoose	garang'an ; bangbon ..	garang'an .....	.....	ganga-rang'an	rangga-rang'an ..	garang-garangan ..	.....	.....
Porcupine ; hedgehog	landak	landak .....	.....	landak	landak	landak	landak	landa
Rat ; mouse	tikos	tikus .....	.....	béurit	tékos	tékos	mingming	tikos
Musk-rat	tikos-búruk	chúrut .....	.....	chuchúrut	tékos-júling	chudjiling	{ chachúrut ; mamúju .. }	tikos-múghi
Mole	{ tikos-mundok ; tikos-mundu }	wirog .....	.....	béurit-chantung ..	.....	tékos-ju-wang ..	bikul .....	.....
Lizard	chichak	chetchak .....	.....	chak-chak	chetchak	chak-chak	chiachak	kicha
Camelion	bunglon	bunglon .....	.....	léundék	kámun-dúran	kádal	bátan	singga-ghánai
Armadillo	tenggiling	tang-giling .....	.....	péusing	tanggiling	tanggiling	kíásih	tanggiling
Frog	kodok ; kákapúru ..	kodok .....	.....	bangkong	katak	katak	dongkong	kamincha
Flock	káwan	panta ; kembólan ..	.....	ságéu-brólan ; panta ..	bárang	ambal	brag	káwan
Pair	pásang	rákít ; pásang .....	.....	rásang	jága	sa-pásang	pasang'an .....	.....
Tusk of a Boar ; Tusk of an Elephant	{ siung ; gáding .. gádi .. }	{ siung ; gáding ; gádi .. }	.....	se-yung	syong ; gáding	siung ; gáding	chálík	gáding ; tághing ..
Trunk of an Elephant	belalai	telale	tualek	találi	találi	táma-léle	biálai

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Horn.....	tandak.....	sang'u.....	sing'at.....	tandak.....	tandak.....	tandu.....	tanduk.....	tungkah.....
Rhinoceros' horn.....	chóla.....	chóla.....	chóla.....	chóla.....	chóla.....	chóla.....	chóchoi-warak.....	chóla.....
Hoof.....	kóku.....	káka; trachak.....	.....	.....	kóko.....	kóko.....	kóku; kanáka.....	samalang.....
Sole.....	betas; tápak.....	tilas; tápak.....	.....	.....	.....	lampat.....	lánad.....	tápak.....
Mane.....	gambang.....	suri.....	.....	suri.....	.....	gugumba.....	.....	pónuk.....
Tail.....	ikur; buntot.....	buntut.....	.....	buntut.....	buntok.....	buntu.....	hikuh.....	gundang.....
Cud.....	mámah-blak.....	gayemi; gilot.....	.....	aga-yam.....	.....	báduk.....	ngilag.....	mang'i-wol.....
Dewlap.....	jumbel.....	ge-géber.....	.....	gagéber.....	.....	kalpeng.....	gabir.....	gágembiakh.....
Bird.....	bérong.....	másuk.....	paksi.....	mánuk.....	mánuk.....	mánu.....	kedis.....	bóhung.....
Chick.....	ának-bérong.....	ának-mánuk.....	.....	ának-mánuk.....	ának-mánuk.....	bódu-mánu.....	piának-kedis.....	ána-bóhung.....
Cock-bird.....	bérong-jantan.....	mánuk-jálu.....	.....	mánuk-laláki.....	mánuk pa-jantan.....	mánu-laláki.....	kedis-muáni.....	bóhung-bákas.....
Hen-bird.....	bérong-betina.....	mánuk-bábon.....	.....	mánuk-bikang.....	mánuk béne.....	mánu-bibini.....	kedis-lua.....	bóhung-balbai.....
Deer-bird.....	bérong-denak.....	mánuk-jontrot.....	.....	mánuk-pamikat.....	mánuk pa-ngurbi.....	mánu-panjábak.....	kedis-pa-pikat.....	bóhung-pikat.....
Dunghill-fowl.....	áyam.....	áyam.....	sáwung.....	áyam.....	áyam.....	áyam.....	báyam; siap.....	mánuk.....
Game-cock.....	áyam-sabóng'an.....	áyam-kurung'an.....	sáwung-sangkeran.....	áyam ádu-wau.....	áyam-sabóng'an.....	áyam-sabóng'an.....	siap-ka-kurung'an.....	mánuk-pátek.....
Crow.....	gagak.....	enggak.....	.....	gaga.....	dangdang.....	dangdang-ára.....	gwak.....	káka.....
Raven.....	gagak-bitam.....	gagak; gáhok.....	dandang.....	gaga-bidéung.....	dangdang-chelang.....	balibes.....	gwak-slam.....	káka-háhung.....
Teal.....	belibeh.....	maliwis.....	chakáwa.....	maliwes.....	bitik.....	.....	blibis.....	ghandai.....
Duck.....	itek.....	bébek.....	kambang'an.....	mári.....	héték.....	éték.....	bébek.....	kite.....
Goose.....	angsa.....	baniak.....	.....	asa.....	ba-yak.....	baniak.....	hangsa.....	kite-hangsa.....
Heron.....	{ rok-rok-pátih } { bang'au..... }	bang'o.....	.....	bang'o.....	ba-ngui.....	ba-ngoi.....	bang'uh-bang'uh.....	junggu-handakh.....
A Hawk.....	helang-pemburu.....	álap-álap.....	bradangga.....	.....	.....	lang-dára.....	sikap-plálian.....	.....
A Falcon.....	{ raja-wáli; } { bírong-raja- } wáli.....	rája-wáli.....	.....	.....	.....	lang-girgir.....	buléan.....	.....
Kite.....	helang.....	ólung.....	.....	ólung.....	.....	.....	sikap.....	ka-nol.....
Vulture.....	ruak-ruak-bangtái.....	chiang'ak.....	.....	mánuk-dási.....	chiang'ak.....	bang'o-ng'oi.....	mthun.....	.....
Peacock.....	merak.....	merak.....	manúra.....	merak.....	merak.....	márak.....	mrak.....	mághak.....
Owl.....	bérong-serak.....	tetéak.....	.....	.....	.....	dási.....	chínak.....	.....
Bat (gigantic); vampire.....	kulambak-besar.....	kálong.....	.....	kálong.....	kalówang.....	kálu-wang.....	bókal.....	kálu-wang.....
Bat.....	kela-láwer.....	laláwa.....	.....	lalai.....	bubúru.....	bubúru.....	laláwah.....	tigal.....
Pelican.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	rijal.....	.....	.....
Nightingale.....	pónai.....	kátik.....	já-wan.....	wálek.....	gumántra.....	kómántra.....	kunhan.....	pónai.....
Pigeon.....	pónai-tinah.....	póter.....	.....	ba-drok.....	dára.....	beu-bau-an.....	klindung'an.....	lina-útan.....
Ground-pigeon.....	merpati.....	dára.....	.....	mánuk-japáti.....	dára.....	dára.....	dára.....	dagha.....
Dove.....	pergam.....	tekókur; bálam.....	.....	kadáncha.....	tergam.....	bang-gódi.....	súgam.....	raghagan.....
Stock-dove.....	tekókur; bálam.....	druk.....	derkúru.....	tikúkur.....	póter.....	pótar.....	kákur.....	takúku.....
Turtle-dove.....	ang-gang-laut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	mánu-kukúan.....	dára-la-ut.....	.....
Cormorant.....	kastúri; bitik.....	béret.....	.....	ékek.....	.....	.....	hátal.....	.....
Green parrot.....	.....	nóri.....	.....	sóri.....	uóre.....	mári.....	nóri.....	nóghi.....
Red parrot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cockatoo	kaka-tua	kakak-tu-wa	jako-tawo	kaka-tua	kaka-tua	boghung-bayan
Beranan parrot	bayan	bayan	bayan	manau-bayan	manau-bayan	pegult
Hedge sparrow	pipet	pi-it	pi-it	manau-ola	manau-ola	boghung-gagheja
Sparrow	chiaak	glatek	glatek	kadi	kadi	
Taylor bird	tampua	jing-jing-téurup	póro	gemak	gemak	pójuh
Wren; tom-tit	cherling	póyuh	póyuh	chotcho	chotcho	págu
Quail	póyuh	památuk	památuk	kalimbang	kalimbang	kapi
Bill	chutok; páruh	jang-jang	bólu	bólu	bólu	bólu
Wing	ásap	bólu	bontok	bólu	bólu	gundang
Feather	bólu	bólu	jambul	jambul	jambul	mancha
Tail	ikur; yekur	jambul	jambul	lang-gam	lang-gam	tambulikan
Crest	{ tambuluk; temdlok }	telih	telih	jang-gar	jang-gar	tidan
Crow	bálong	jénger	jénger	talor	talor	tabalui
Cockscorn	telor	andog	andog	le-bun	le-bun	sangka
Egg	sárag	sárah; petarung	sárah	kórong	kórong	kugtung'an
Nest	sangka; kuring'an	kuring'an	kuring'an	gating-ga	gating-ga	tingdighan
Cage	titian-bóru	plangkring'an	plangkring'an	ngabar	ngabar	hambokh
Perch or roost	{ terbang; meng'ebur }	mábur	mábur			ku-wan
Flight; mode of flying	ku-wan					saug-gaghak
Argus pheasant	ang-gang					bogtung-lalayang
Rhinoceros bird	{ búrong-layang-lyang }					
Swallow	murai; jalak	jalak; kerek	jalak	dadali; báran-dáya	dadali	sesapi
The dial	tiung	chiong	keong	tiung	tiung	tabinchéung
The mina	bebóru	bebóru	bebóru	tiung	tiung	tiung; la-om
Hunting	bebóru	bebóru	bebóru	baburu	baburu	mánu
Hunter	pembóru	pembóru	pembóru	tóang-bóru	tóang-bóru	pupénu
Fish	ikan	éwak	éwak	jókuk	jókuk	iwa
Scale	sisek	sisek	sisek	sisek	sisek	hána
Gills	isang	ang'sang	ang'sang	cha-ang	cha-ang	hang'akh
Fin	sirep	siwar	siwar	gibas	gibas	kapai
Back fin	sirep-bikang	siwar-gigir; anjir	siwar-gigir	gibas-atas-na	gibas-atas-na	babayang
Belly fin	sirep-prot	siwar-weteng	siwar-weteng	gibas-bawána	gibas-bawána	
Side fin	sirep-kiri-kánan	{ siwar-kiwa-teng'en; kepet }	{ siwar-kiwa-teng'en; kepet }	gibas-iring'ána	gibas-iring'ána	
Tail fin	sirep-ikor	siwar-buntut	siwar-buntut	bunto	bunto	gundang
Prickly fin	duri	ri	ri	siang'a	siang'a	sang'i
Eel	blot	welut	welut	bálu	bálu	plos
Porpoise	lumba-lumba	limbur; kempus	limbur	lumba-lumba	lumba-lumba	lumba-lumba
Alligator	bu-wáya	báya	báya	báya	bu-wáya	bóba
Tortoise	peniu	peniu	peniu	peniu	peniu	hátun; pánu
Crab	kaping; ketam	kepiting	kepiting	kepiting	kepiting	gésa
Shrimp	údang	úrang	úrang	úrang	úrang	géhang

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Oyster	aput	nének; tótok	tegeg	neknek	kárang	krang	sio
Pearl-oyster	lókau-múti-ára	tótok-mutiára	hárémis	kérag	kárang-mutiára	krang-matiára
Kimo-oyster	lókau-kima	tótok-kima	.....	kima	kéma	kima	krangkima	kima
Scorpion	kála-jengting	kála-jengting	.....	kála-jangking	kála-jangking	kála-jangking	teladu	kála
Snake	úlar	úla	sáwer	úrai	hólar	ólar	nanépi	úlai
Snake's slough	lemus-úlar	welungsing'an úla	.....	pamagáran-úrai	sanulótina-hólar	sése-ólar	húlas-nanépi	pamúnan-úlai
Milliped	lpan	{ klábang; babak sálu }	.....	bábak-kábur	kalibang	kalibang	lalépan	halúpan
Worm; reptile	úlar	úlar	.....	hiéut	hólah	óla	húlat	lúlokh
Earthworm	cháching	cháching	.....	cháching	chácheng	cháching	cháching	gálong
Snail	klembui; únam	únám; kyong	.....	tótót; kehiung	húman	.....	góngang	.....
Leech	lintah	lintah	.....	léntah	lénta	lénta	lalénrah	linta
Spider	lávah-lávah	kemlánding'an	.....	lanchah	.....	laba-laba	kakáwa	lávah
Spider's web	jála-lávah-lávah	{ lámat-kemlánding'an }	.....	lámat-lanchah	.....	kanti-laba-laba	járing-kakáwa	siangsang-lávah
Giant-spider	lávah lávah-besar	{ kemlánding'an }	.....	lanchah gedih	.....	laba-laba-taun	kakáwa-hembong	.....
Silkworm	úlar-sútra	úlar-sútra	.....	hiéut-sútra	hólah-sótra	taungkar; gagating	hiéut-sútra	húlokh-súgha
Ant	semut	semut	.....	siéum	bilas	bilis	sámut	sághom
White ant.	ánai ánai	ráyap	.....	rinyéuh	raprap	raprap	atáni	ánai-ánai
Red-tree ant.	{ kérag'au, or krang'a }	krangrang	.....	kárag-rauggi	.....	kaling	samáng'ah	lang-gam
Bug	{ kapinging; kútu-búsuk }	tinggi	.....	tumbéla	galáta	galáta	tétih	túma-la-ot
Louse (of the hair)	kútu	túma	kétek	kútu	kóto	kútu	kútu	kútu
Louse (of the body)	túma	túma-jarit	.....	túma	tóma	túma	tóma	túma
Beetle	kúmbang	kúmbang	braniára	kombang; bang-bára	kombang	kumbang	tamili-ling'an	nian-nlong
Locust	blalang	walang	.....	siméut	balang	jajalang	bélang	bélang; sandálai
Grasshopper	jangkrik	jangkrik	.....	béunchéut	gantak	jangkari	jang-krit	chitchi-ghi
Butterfly	{ ráma-rána; kúpu-kúpu }	kúpu	.....	kukúpu	kaképer	kakápar	kakúpu	hál-bam-bang
Wasp	angkot-angkot	táwon-kemit	.....	papating	.....	angko-angko	kalisa-suan	angko-angko
Hornet	tebu-wan	táwon-endas	.....	eng'ang	tabdan	tabdan	tabdan	tabdan
Bee	lebah	táwon-dówan	.....	nyirú-an	nyirówan	niáruan	niáruan	niáruan
Honey	{ médu; manis-an-lebah }	mádu	.....	téu-wéul; mádu	mádu	mádu	mádu	mádu
Wax	lilen	málam	lilin	edeng	málam	málan	málan	pantes
Sting	seng'at; úntut	antup	.....	penyú-réud	.....	sáng'a	ch'ia-tabáwan	.....
Venom	bisa	{ mandi; wisa; úpas }	mándos	málih	mandi	pádi	mandi	bisa
Bee-hire	sarang-lebah	tála	.....	lmah-nyiru-an	lebun	kálap-kaban	hómah-niáwan	slalai-nyíwan
Firefly	{ kúnang kúnang; ápi ápi }	kúnang	.....	chientika; kokónang	kónang-kónang	kónang-kónang	kónang-kónang	.....

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	JAVAN.		MADURESE.		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
		Jawa.	Basa krdma.	Madura.	Sumendp.		
Brocade; gold cloth	kain-bengmas ..	jarit-songket ..	sinjang-songket ..	samper-baniu-mas	sungkit	samping-baniu-mas	sinjang-buang
Silk	sutra	sutra .....	.....	sutra	sutra	sutra	sutagha
Silken cloth	kain-sutra	jarit-sutra	sinjang-sutra	samper-sutra	samper-sutra	kamban-sutra	sinjang-sutagha
Wild silk	sutra-diwangga ..	sutra-diwangga ..	.....	sutra-di-bangga ..	sutra-di-bangga ..	sutra-di-wangga ..	.....
Coat or gown	kulambi	kulambi	rasukan	kalambi; rasokan ..	kalambi	baju	kawai
Lining	lapasan	lapas .....	.....	lapasan	lapas	lapis	lami-kawai
Robe	kebaya	gembayak .....	.....	kambaja	kalambi-bala-banau	kabaya .....	.....
Shirt	tepi-baju	pinggir-kulambi ..	.....	penggir-kalambi ..	tape-kalambi	pandapun	pinggir-kawai
Button	kancing	kancing	benik	kancing	kancing	kancing	kancing
Button-hole	{ lobang-kau- ching; rumah- kancing }	masa-itik .....	.....	lengbang-kanching ..	lobang kanching ..	song-kanching	liang-kanching
Needle	jarum	dom .....	.....	jarum	jarum	jahom	seghokh
Needle-eye	lobang-jarum	leng-dom .....	.....	lobang jarum	lobang-a-jarum	tinjahom	liang-seghokh
Thread	benang	ular-ular .....	.....	labai	labai	banang	lutan
Seam	jalujur; kelim ..	kelin; dalujur ..	.....	jalujur	jalujur	jalujur	jalujo; kalim
Hat; cap	{ sangku-kepala; kupiah }	kopiah .....	.....	sangko; kopiah ..	kopia; kolo	kopiah	kupiah
Turban; wrapper of the head	tangkulok; serban	ketu .....	.....	dastar	{ odang; dastar; sengal }	sriban	ekat-ekat; seghuban
Cloak	jubah	jubah .....	.....	juba	juba	jubab	kawai-landung'an
Shoe	kasot; chierpu ..	kasut .....	.....	tarompa	kasut	charapu; gamparau	kasot
Fan	kipas	kepat; kipas ..	.....	kepat	kipas	kepat	kipas
Waist cloth	telasang; basahan	pa-telasan .....	.....	pa-telasan	pa-telasan	pa-telasan; basahan	ba-basahan
Girdle	bengkong	bengkung	chemcing	bengkong	saba; panengsat ..	sabok; papatal	bahnting
Waist chain	rantai-pinggang ..	tidat	kendit	gendit	kandi .....	.....	.....
Necklace	ku-wari; agut ..	kalong .....	.....	kongko-réung ..	kalong-kalong ..	kalong	kakalah
Link	penggait	chantel .....	.....	chantil	kal-kai	sangket	peng'awi
Ear-ring	sabang	su-weng .....	.....	sabang	santar	sabang	sabang
Pendant	anting-anting	anting-anting ..	.....	anting hanting ..	anting-anting ..	anting	antil
Armlet	glang-leng'an; jimat	kelathau .....	.....	gauléung bahu ..	gauléung	gulang-kana	gulang-kana
A wrist ring	glang	gelang	binggel	gauléung	gauléung	gulang	gulang
Bracelet	raga-raga .....	.....	.....	.....	pala-pala	batu-batu-an .....	.....
Anklet	krunchung	krunchong .....	.....	karunchung	karunchung	krunchong'an ..	.....
Ring	chinchin	ali-ali .....	.....	salok	salok	{ bungkong; kali-bali }	ali-ali
Seal ring	chinchin-chap ..	ali-ali-chap ..	.....	ali-chap	ali-chap	bungkong-chap ..	ali-ali-chap
Of Victuals, Utensils, &c.							
Food; victuals	mak'anan	paug'anau	daharan	kak'anan; daharan ..	{ kak'anan; daharan ..	{ hamaah- hamahan; da-daharan }	hakan hak'enen
Drink	minuman	paug'umben	paug'unjukan	inuman	enum-enuman	nginam-nginaman ..	enum-enuman

A mouthful	pdruk	hidap	sasárap	sasárap	ngompa	ngáséup	sang'a-pólok
Luncheon	sárap.	sasárap	karíá-an	sasárap	sasárap	pa-nidmpah	—
Feast	náyub; pajáan	karíá-an	sisi-an	sasájin	adada-áran	ngátiang; daháran	—
Dish of meat; table	sesájin	sisi-an	panggang	panggang	rampádan	hidang'an	—
Roast meat	gódog	panggang	kóléup	panggang	ekda; ekdlop	papanggang	panggang
Rebos	góreng	góreng	sanggrai	gúring	gúring; sang'ar	góreng	pája
Fried	sisaté.	sate	sasáti	sasáti	sasáti	sasáti	gugling
Mince	kú-wah.	dúduh	chai-hang'éun	kó-wah	kó-wah	kúwah	—
Broth	sáyur.	jang'an	hang'éun	gang'an	gang'an	júkot; jang'an	gólai-gúlai-an
Greens	tepung	tipung	tipung	tápong	tápong	tápong	galápong
Flour	róti; ápom	ápam	ápam	róti; ápom	róti; ápom	róti; ápom	gólai; ápom
Bread	bras	bias	bias	bras	bras	báhas; bras	bian
Rice	sega	skul	kéjok	násih	nase	sego; nasi	may
Boiled rice	búbur-súsu	bóbur-súsu	bóbur-súsu	tájin-sóso	tájin-sóso	búbah-niu-niuh	—
Rice boiled in milk	bebrás	—	—	—	babégi	—	—
Corn	gandum.	gandum.	gandum.	gandum.	gandum.	ba-brisan	—
Wheat	anjelai-mirah	—	—	—	—	gandum	gndom; gandom
Millet	anjelai-mirah	jáli-abrit	—	—	—	piling-piling	jaháli-sólóh
Barley	anjelai-púth	jáli-petak	—	—	—	klemóko	jaháli-andakh
Lentils	káchang	káchang	—	—	—	káchang	gháta
Pulse	{ káchang-káyu; } kientang	káchang-káchi	—	—	—	hundes	gháta-káyu
Grain	káchang-kúda	káchang-kúda	—	—	—	káchang-rijik	—
Husk	sekam	sekam	—	—	—	hot-psak	búwok
Oil seed; sesame	leng'a; bijan	hu-néung-gugúran	—	—	—	leng'a	—
Oil	míniak	wijen	—	—	—	minia	mea
Milk	áyur-súsu	míniak	—	—	—	páwan	wai-mah
Cream	kepála-súsu	chai-súsu	—	—	—	—	—
Butter; ghee	laláng'it-súsu	léuméut sáou	—	—	—	{ léng'it-léng'it; } { yeh-niu-niuh }	—
Butter-milk	{ miniak-sápi; } mantiga	mantiga	—	—	—	{ léng'is-sápi; } { mantiga... }	mantiga
Curd	áyur-mantiga	chai-mantiga	—	—	—	yeh mantiga	—
Whay	dádi, or dádih	dádi	—	—	—	múlik	—
Vinegar	Kiju	kejo	—	—	—	keju	—
Pickles	gúlai-dádih	chúka	—	—	—	lablab-múluk	—
Salt	chúka	chúka	—	—	—	chúka	kásam
Pepper	{ áchar; pakásam; } jeruk	áchar	—	—	—	áchar	—
Sugar	gáram	ghyah	—	—	—	békasam	—
Powder sugar	láda, or láda-itam	ghyah	—	—	—	húyah; tásek	ghyah
Sugarcandy	gúla; sákar	chabi	—	—	—	sa-ang-chelang	láda
Sweetmeat	gúla-pásir	gúla-tibu	—	—	—	gúla	gúla; sákhah
	gúla-bátu	gúla-pásir	—	—	—	gúla-pásir	—
	dúdol	gúla-bátu	—	—	—	gúla-bátu	—
		dúdol	—	—	—	dúdol	—

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Bāda Ardama.</i>	Sānda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i> <i>Sumendp.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Custard	srih-kāya.	sri-kāya	.....	sri-kāya.	sūri-kāja	siri-kāya	srak-kāya.	—
Fritters	dādar	dādar	.....	dādar	dādar	dādar	dādar	dādar
Spiritous liquor ..	arak	arak	.....	arak	hārah	arak	hārah	arak
Scum	bu-wih	untak	.....	kéang	.....	kāpo	didih	bōghokh
Dregs	ta-ik	blindo ; ketak	.....	galéundék	.....	kāto	dāki, hyeh	nuh
Knife	pisan	piso ; péso ; lading	.....	pésok	.....	lading	tiyuk	lading
Spoon	sendok ; sūdū	sendok ; sūdū	.....	sinduk	.....	sandok ; sūdū	sinduk	sūdū
Dish	pinggan	pinggan ; piring	.....	pinggan	péring ; panjang	piring	pinggan	chumbong
Tray	tālam	tālam	.....	tālam	tālam	tālam	tālam	tālam
Bowl	bātl	wādah-peng'ūmben	{ wādah- pa-ngunjūkan }	.....	.....	.....	{ pu-wā-jikan ; pāko-bōkan }	—
Basin	pinggan-kāyu	pinggan-kāyu	.....	pinggan-kāhi	panjang-kāju	dūlang ; piring-kāju	dūlang	chumbong-kāju
Cup	māngkok	changtir ; tūwung	.....	chachāngkir	tōbung	tōbung ; changkir	chāwan	māngkok
Saucer	piring	piring'an	.....	piring	péring	telépir	piring	chipiakh
Goblet	surāhi	kendi	.....	kāndi	.....	kāndi	lāgak	kundi ; kibok
Cauldron	ku-wāli	wājan	.....	kitel	kabāli-bājan	ku-wāli	pang-gurēng'an	biang'a-bāsi
Pot	prink or prū-yuk	kendil	.....	pandil ; dālung	pōlok	pōlo	pāyuk	ghayok
Pan	biāng'a	ku-wāli	ku-wāngsul	pariuk	kabāli	jarāng'an	{ pāyuk-panglab- laban }	biang'a-tānuh
Lid	pendut	kebab	.....	talāwing'or	langtak	kōdung	tūtōp	kākop
Bottle	bōll-bōll ; kacha	{ gendul-cheptes ; bōtol }	.....	bōtol	.....	kōpi	bōtol	gōdu ; bātōl
<i>Of a House, Furniture, &c.</i>								
House	rūmah	umah	gria ; dālam	imah	rōmah ; bengko	rōma	lūmah ; jārul	lamban
Stone house	rūmah-bātu	umah-gedong	gria-gedong	imah-gedōng	rōmah-bāto	rōma-gādung	hūmah-gādung	—
Foundation	pōkok-rūmah	babatur-umah	.....	lalamah-imah	.....	dāsar	bongkol-hūmah	—
Wall	tēmbok ; dinding	tēmbok	.....	tēmbok	tēmbok	tābing-gādung	timbok	—
Roof	bumbūng'an ; atap	wu-wung'an ; pāyon	.....	hātēup	bubūng'an ; hātāp	bubūng'an	higa-higa ; rāhap	pa-mugōng'an
Pillar	tiang	saka	.....	tiang	sasākn	chāngga ; pēlar	hadāgan	ari
The uprights of a roof	tunjok-lāng'it	ander	.....	hādag-hādag	tōdu-lang'ih	andar	tōgah	—
Stone	bātu	wātu	séla	bātu	bāto	bāto-etam	bātu	bātu
Brick	bāta	bāta	bānon	bāta	bāta	bāta	bātu	bātu
Tile	genteng ; bāta-atap	gendeng	.....	kānteng	genting	ganteng	ganteng	ganteng
Lime	kāpur	lābur ; benjet	.....	kāpur	kāpor	kāpur	pāmor	bāpōl
Brickdust	{ kāpur-mirah ; bāta-hālus ; lābur }	{ kāpur-āhang ; lābur-āhang }	lābur-ābrit	kāpur-béurēm	kāpor-mirah	kāpur-bōbuk	lōlūh-pāmor	—
Plaster	{ kāpur-hālus ; palpak }	lābur-lembut	lābur-lembat	kāpur-hālus	bāta-hālos	kāpur-kūrap	pāmor-hālus	—
Wood	kāyu	kāyu	kājeng	kāhi	kāju	kāju	kāju	kāju
Board	pāpan	belābag	pāpan	pādung	pāpan	pāpan	pāpan	pāpan

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Samenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Mat	tiker	kiasa	glaran	samak	tékar	tikar; lantai	tikah	ápai
Pillow	bantal	bantal	{ kajang-sirah; } kajang-ulu	bantal	bantal	bantal	gálang; papáda	bantal
Swinging cot; cradle	bawalan; andol	{ bandúlan; } pang'yonan	.....	pang'a-yonan .....	.....	unjan	hayonan	áyonan
Curtain	tirai; lalángsi	langse; plisir .....	.....	lalángsi	lalángsi	palésir	tiri; langsi; samar	lalángsi; lalídong
Candle	dian	langse; plisir	pandam	dámar-malam	dámar	lén	lilin .....	.....
Candlestick	kaki-dian	ájug-ájug .....	.....	suku-dámar	báda-k-háda-k-dámar	tenggu-kélin	tong'os-lilin .....	.....
Wick	sumbu	{ úti-chang- } úti-chang; sumbu	.....	dólas	sómbu; hú-chang	somba	sigih	sumbu
Lamp	palita	chelpak; delepak .....	.....	palita	dámar	dámar	simbe	pa-damághan
Torch	penúluh	óbor .....	.....	óbor .....	.....	.....	paníndih	hénakh
Chafing dish	dápnr-besi	páwon-wesi .....	.....	háwu-béusi	tóman-g-bási	anglo-bási	páhon-bási .....	.....
Furnace	dápur	páwon .....	.....	háwu	tóman-g	dápur	páhon	kághan
Tongs	peniápit-ápi	súpit-geui .....	.....	paniápit-séunéh	sópet	jápe	spit	paniápit ápoi
Belows	pang'émus	ubóan .....	.....	pupúan .....	.....	garbus	panglam-bósh .....	.....
Kettle	chirik; kendi	chéret; kétel .....	.....	kétíl	chéret; wanting'an	chérit	chérik	tiku
Pot-lid	peniáup	gantilan; kékeb .....	.....	bémbándul-túrup .....	.....	kólung	tútop-páyuk	kákop
Ladle	sendok	irus .....	.....	sínduk	senduk	sandu	siut	chágho
Spit	peniáchnuk	stýen .....	.....	.....	.....	sodjin	stýen; súsun-dúkan	pa-nísoekh
A cruet	priuk-ketchil	kendil-chilik .....	.....	pandil-léntik	pólo-kénik	kóntong	pándil	gháyoh-lóni
Water-jar	tampayan	gentong .....	.....	pásch; dúlang	gentong	gantong	gantong	ghónchong
Pestle	álu; antan	álu .....	.....	álu	gentong	gantung	lu	hálu
Mortar	lesung	lesung .....	.....	lésung	ronjáng'an	lasong	lasong	lasong
Chest; trunk	peti	peti .....	.....	páte	petch	páti	peti	páti
Basket	bákul; brúang	wákul; cheting .....	.....	bémbuk .....	.....	cheting	wákol	bákol
A wicker hamper	rangking	dúnak; rinjing .....	.....	dúnak .....	.....	búda	bódag .....	.....
Bell	{ giring-giring; } lóching	genta .....	.....	.....	.....	jam; genta	ganta	kikighing
Besom	peniápu	sesápu .....	.....	sa-sépa	posápu	pasápo; patába	sasábat; sampat	paniápu
Scissors	gunting	gunting .....	.....	gunting	gunting	gunting	gunting	gunting
Betel scissors	káchip	káchip; chaketi .....	.....	káchip	káchip	káchip; chalakáti	{ káchip; } chalakáti; chakat	káchip
Bag; purse	{ unchang; } pundi-pundi	{ kantong; } kimpui; kásang	.....	gamblok .....	.....	punjen	pási-pási	unchang
Mirror	chermin-múka	kácha; pangilon .....	.....	héuntéung	kácha	kácha; charmin	mika	kácha
Spectacles	chermin-múta	tasmak .....	.....	tismak	tasmak	tasma	kácha	máta kácha; tasma
Comb	sisir	súri .....	.....	sisir	arit	sóroi; sárat	swa; pátat	súwal
Tooth-pick (of metal, &c.)	penitngkil gigit	sógok-untu .....	.....	penitákil	penitngkil-gigit	chungki-gigit	sarilit	masálok
Grass tooth-pick	láláng; áláng-áláng	áláng-áláng .....	.....	gadógan .....	.....	láláng	láláng; hambúng'an	lioh
Stable	rúmah-káda	gedógan .....	.....	gadógan	gedógan	pa-gedógan	pága-dógan	kandang-áléghan

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i> <i>Sumanap.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Tree	pohon; pokok	wit; kayu; tapolebu .....	.....	akar	chango	bunga	punia	batang
Root	akar; urat	oyod .....	.....	chatang	ramok	ramo	hakah	baka
Stem	batang	watang .....	.....	panchar	bungkah	tongga	bantang	batang
Branch	dahan	pang .....	.....	arang	rancha	raucha	charang	pang-pang
Twig	ranting	renchet; wartas .....	.....	daparan	rancha-kénik	nifami	karik	ghanting
Bush	perdu; rumpun	daparan .....	.....	.....	rumpun	karang'an	lingsah	ghumpon
The dry husk of the cocoa-nut }	sabot	tepes; sepet	tábon .....	.....	spat	sapat	sambuk	gagua
Gum	getah-kayu	talutuh-kayu	{ talutuh-kajeng; getah	getah-kahi	gétah-kaju .....	.....	gétah-kayu	gituh-kayu
Plant: vegetable	{ tumbuh- tumbuhan; pohon udhun }	tukulan-kakayon .....	.....	{ chechugulan- kahi	tombu-tombuan	tumbu-tumbuan	hentik-hentikan	tawuh-tu-wuhan
Almond	ketaping	katépeng .....	.....	ketépeng .....	.....	ketaping	kataping .....	.....
Orange	jeruk-manis	jeruk-legi	jeram manis	jeruk-manis	jeruk-manis	jaruk-manis	jaruk-manis	limau-mis
Citron	limau-kasumba	jeruk-petchel .....	.....	.....	kurma	kurma .....	.....	.....
Date	karma .....	.....	.....	kurma .....	.....	.....	.....	korma
Lemon	limau	jeruk	jeran .....	.....	jeruk	jaruk	limo	limau-tahloi
Pumplemoos	limau-kedangsa	jeruk machan	jeram-sima .....	.....	.....	jaruk machan	muntis; jerati	limau-bajong
Mango	mangga; memplam	pelam .....	.....	mangga	pa-o	pa-o	pohampam	kapalam
Cocoa-nut	nior; aniar; klapa	klapa	{ krambil; ketchambil }	klapa	nychor	nir	niuh	klapa
Pineapple	nanas, or náuil	nanas .....	.....	danas	lanas	nanas	manas	ka-nias
Plantain	pisang	getang	pisang	chau	getang	gadang	bitu	punti
Yam	ubi	awi	klemau	hawi	hobi	obi	nunbi-humbian	hdoi
Pomegranate	delima	dalima	gangsulan	dalima	dalima	dalima	dalima	dalima
Grape	bunah-anggur	wah-anggur .....	.....	bu-wah-anggur	bu-wah-anggur	bu-wah-anggur	bu-wah-anggur .....	.....
Sugar-cane	tebu	tebu	rosan	tebu	tebu	tebu	tebu .....	.....
Tamarind	asam-jawa	asam; kámal .....	.....	.....	hasam	asam	hasam	peghos-kamal
Jack	nangka	nangka .....	.....	nangka	nangka	nangka	nan' a	lamasa
Guava	jambu-biji	jambu-klampok .....	.....	.....	jambu	jambu	{ jambu sólong; solong	jambulkanda
Bambu	bólul	wólul; pring .....	.....	támang	pareng	pareng	bólul	áwi
Jasmine	{ búng'a-pékan; melor; melati }	kembang-melati	sekar-melati	kembang-melati	kembang-melati	malati	manor	kumbang-malogu
Rose	búng'a-máwar	{ kembang-áyer; máwar .....	.....	kembang-máwar	kembang-máwar .....	.....	.....	.....
Dorian (Durio sterocac)	dúrian	duren .....	.....	kadu	duren	durian	durian	durian
Mangustin	{ mangustan, or manges ..}	manggis .....	.....	manggu or manggis	manggis	mang'is	manggis	manggis
Rumbotan (<i>nephelium</i>)	rambutan	rambutan	wunglon	rambutan	bunglon	rambutan	bólul-an	ghambutan
Kayuputi- <i>myrtus</i> <i>alba</i>	pohon-kayu putih	wit-kayu-putih .....	.....	tangtal-kahi-bénas	bungka-kaju-póti	kayu-póti	páman-kayu-póti .....	.....
Cabbage-tree	nibong	ribung .....	.....	.....	nébung	nibong .....	.....	.....

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krdma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE.		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
					<i>Madura.</i>	<i>Súmenap.</i>		
<i>Thalia Canne-</i> <i>form</i>	bamban. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Nauclea Orient.</i> ..	kelempayan ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamboo.	júwat; jambélan ..	.....	.....	dówat	dúwak	dua	júwat .....	.....
Water jamboo	jambu-áyar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The bíl tree; <i>Marmelos</i>	bíla	mája .....	.....	mája	bíla	bíla	bíla .....	.....
<i>Phyllanth: acides</i> ..	chermai, or chermai ..	chermai .....	.....	charémai	charémi	charmi	cherémi	chaghámi
Acid bilimbi.	balimbing	blimbing-wóluth ..	.....	balimbing	balimbing	balimbing-bátu	balimbing	balimbing
Silver-green bilimbi ..	balimbing-besi	blimbing-máuis ..	.....	balimbing-bóluth ..	.....	balimbing-ling'er ..	balimbing-bási	balimbing-bási
Langsit fruit.	langsat	langseb	piehtan	pihtan; langsat ..	langsap	langsap	langsat	langsa
Malay chesnut	bráng'an	saráng'an .....	.....	saniújéun	baráng'an	dengkul .....	.....	.....
The Tappos chesnut	tepos	tepus .....	.....	.....	tépos .....	.....	.....	.....
The Sala fruit	sálak, or sála	sálak .....	.....	sálak	sálak	sálak	sálak	sála
The Nipah fruit ..	nipah	nipah .....	.....	dáhon .....	.....	nipa .....	.....	nipah
The Kaduduc fruit ..	kedútok; sikedútok ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Bachang fruit ..	{ báchang, or máchang ... }	pákel .....	.....	limus .....	.....	kaini	kuwini	kawini
The Cheringchesnut ..	jéngkol	jéngkol .....	.....	jéngkol	jering .....	.....	blanding'an	jéghign
Caabew apple	janggus .....	.....	wáhu	wáhu .....	.....	jambu-mónyit .....	.....	.....
The papaw	pepaya; betik	katéla-gantung	kátes	gadang .....	.....	kátes	gadang	gadang
Mendi	bóng'a-lilen	kembang-páchar .....	.....	.....	.....	páchar-báuit	páchar	páchar
Hinni	ínai; páchar	páchar-kúku .....	.....	páchar .....	.....	páchar .....	.....	páchar
Fenugrah	daun-halba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian horse- radish tree; <i>Moringa</i>	marunggai; kilor ..	kélor .....	.....	kélor	marónggi; kélor ..	marónggi	kélor; marúnggi ..	kélok
<i>Momordica</i> <i>caroni</i>	pria; papári	páre .....	.....	pária .....	.....	.....	páya; papári	pághia
Silk-cotton plant ..	ketábu; tábok	randu .....	.....	kápak	kápok	kápo; nanggar	kápak	ghandu
China rose	{ búng'a-ráya; áríbang	wóra-wáribang .....	.....	kambang wira	bung'a-rebang	búng'a-ribang	póchok .....	.....
Lily	melung	bákung .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lotus; <i>Nymphaea</i> <i>Nilumbo</i>	teráti; túnjung ..	tráte .....	.....	tráti	kembang-teráti ..	taráti	tunjung .....	.....
Poppy	búng'a-pion .....	.....	.....	kachábung	kachábung	kachábung	kachábung	kachábung
Thorn apple	ketchábung .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cold herb; alli- gator's tail ... }	sedingin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A prickly spurge ..	sádu-sádu	séru-séru .....	.....	susúru	réta-réta	sádu-sádu	pangal-buáya .....	.....
Milk hedge	daunpetilam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	balátung .....	.....
Fern	páku	páris .....	.....	páku .....	.....	pákes	páku	páku
Wild sage	chápa; sambung ..	sambung .....	.....	sambung	dáhon-sambung ..	sambung .....	.....	chápa

Fennel	daun-jamúja	sembója	sembója	daun-jamúju	sesawi	jepun	—
Mustard	sesawi	sesawi	sesawi	sesabi	sesawi	sesawi	—
Sweet pompon	kundur	kundur	kundur	kundur	kundur	bligo	segghada
Gourd	laba	wáluh	wáluh	lábuh	laba	wáluh	laba; tau
Onion	bawang-mirah	brambang	brambang	bawang-mirah	bawang-mira	bawang	bawang-suluh
Garlic	bawang-póti	bawang	bawang	bawang-póti	bawang-póti	késun	bawang-handakh
Purslain	glang	krókot	krókot	krókot	krókot	glanglang	—
Indigo	tárom	tom	tom	tárom	tárum	tárum	—
Turneric dye	temu	temu	temu	téno	támo	támu	—
<i>Sonneratia apetel</i>	brambang	brambang	brambang	—	—	kátang-kátang	—
Wild bé	rúkum	rúkum	rúkum	rókum	rókum	ghókum	—
Lint-plant	rambai	rambai	rambai	harámi	kapundong	rámi	—
Gauja; hemp	gauja	genje	genje	gauji	—	—	—
Henbane	adas-pedas	adas	adas	hadas	adas-súwa	—	—
Iron-leaf <i>Convolv bractent</i>	amplas, or memplas	rampas	rampas	tampilas	amplas	humplas	—
Flower-bed	pétak; kótak	pétak	pétak	pétak	—	tábih	pamalang
Aqueduct	{ panchur; salókam-ayer }	panchúran	panchúran	—	lalären	panchur	—
Water-pump	bendúg'an	bendúg'an	bendúg'an	bandung; tamba	tamba	pachúkat	pamúpon
Husbandry	tanam-tanaman	tanaman	tanaman	tanam tanáman	tána-náman	póláh-puláhan	tána-nóman
Husbandman	órang menáman	tiang-náman	tiang-náman	órang anáman	órang a-náman	hának-mandá	jalma-ná-nom
Good fertile ground	{ tanah-gemuk; tanah gepuk }	siti-árug	siti-árug	{ tána-lampo; tána kájal.. }	tána-landu	tánah-niániat	tánuh-gaghába
Ground ready for sowing	tánah-sediya	—	—	tána-cháwis	tána-sádia	tánah-biárang	tánul-cháwis
Fallow land	tánah-katiugálan	tári-kólot	tári-kólot	—	tána-bandung	tánah-nang	tánul-tipek
Waste-land	tánah-kúsong	tánuk-kósong	tánuk-kósong	—	tána-kótong	tánah-súhung	tánul-bangkang
Jungle; wild	rimba; hutan	wána	wána	hálás	álás	hálás	tánul-ghimba
A Field	sawah; bendang	sábin	sábin	sábah	sáwa	húma; chárik	sábah
A Pasture	balúka	—	—	—	umbut	tegal	blókakih
Plough	{ tang'gala; pajiku; liku }	walájar	walájar	nanggála	asáka	taunggála	—
Ploughman	órang-penanggála	—	—	—	órang-nanggála	hának-nanggála	—
Farmer's-yard	{ lánan; látar, or haláman }	nátar	nátar	tánchezan	tánian	haláman	tang'áhhah
Landlord	{ tuan-tánah; ampúnia-tánah }	—	—	handi-tána	si-andi-tána	hanéngla-tánah	kabua-tánuh
Renter	órang-séwa	—	—	hóréng-elat	óréng-májak	hának-nyíwa	jalma-nyíwa
Reaper	{ memdúng- pádi; memd- wai }	ngeni-múgut	ngeni-múgut	hányi-pádi	ányi	mányi	ngagáas
Carter	órang-pedáti	tiang-nyikar	tiang-nyikar	hóréng-gelbag	óréng-kallis	hának-madati	—

Of Husbandry, Trade, Commerce, &c.

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumanap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Countryman.....	orang-dusun.....	wong-désa.....	tiang-dusun.....	jalma-lombur.....	loreng-disa.....	orang-désa.....	hának-désa.....	jalma-pakon
Handicraft.....	panchérarian.....	panggolekan.....	.....	paniang'an.....	paniárian.....	asári.....	pang'a-lhan.....	paniápo-an
Tradesman.....	tólang.....	tólang.....	.....	tólang.....	tólang.....	tólang.....	tólang.....	tólang
Merchant.....	pedagang; bedagang.....	pedagang.....	pegramen.....	pedagang.....	pedagang.....	dagang.....	pedagang.....	pedagang
Master; constituent.....	ampunla.....	dawe.....	gadahi.....	nu-boga.....	.....	si-andi.....	ngelali.....	ngadok
Merchandise.....	dagangan.....	dagangan.....	gramen.....	dagangan.....	dagangan.....	dagangan.....	dagangan.....	dagangan
Trading; commerce.....	dedagangan.....	dedagangan.....	.....	pedagangan.....	pedagangan.....	pedagangan.....	mendagang.....	gúwi-dagang
Workman.....	páham.....	páham.....	limpat.....	ápal.....	páham; táho.....	páham.....	wáruh.....	páham
Apprentice.....	belajar.....	gináhu.....	sináhu.....	di-ajar.....	lajar.....	ajar.....	malayah.....	tatáwai
A trade.....	kerja.....	gawe.....	dámel.....	gáwi.....	gábai.....	gábai.....	gagáhan.....	gúwi
Bankrupt.....	pópus.....	{ tiwas; pópus; } biláhi.....	.....	kati-téwas.....	pópos.....	bánas.....	sirna.....	—
Capital.....	módal.....	banda; pawitan.....	.....	pawitan.....	banda.....	banda.....	kamdian.....	banda
Interest.....	{ búng'a-wang; } búng'a-mas.....	{ ása-an; kem- } bang-wang.....	.....	ának-wang.....	{ hának-hóbang; } hának-mas.....	buduan.....	púra.....	bung'a-ghial
Term of payment.....	nanti; hingghah.....	sranta.....	sumeni.....	hangki.....	.....	tempo.....	séngkar.....	pánah
Debt.....	utang.....	utang; nyilih.....	niambut.....	utang.....	hótang or ótang.....	utang.....	hótang.....	utang
Creditor.....	berutang.....	a-utang.....	a-niambut.....	a-utang.....	ha-ótang.....	si-utang.....	mahutang.....	pi-utang
Payment.....	{ meng'asi- } utang; tuan.....	áweh-utang.....	páring-niambut.....	ókéur-utang.....	.....	si-bri-utang.....	mahutáng'an.....	ngáni-utang
Release.....	bayar.....	niakur; bayar.....	.....	náhur.....	nia-hor.....	niá-ur.....	báyar.....	báyakh; ngáwan
Pawn.....	pur; abod.....	gáde.....	púdat.....	baréusi.....	brési.....	salai; táda; pótos.....	prágat.....	ghádes
Mortgage.....	gádal.....	gáde.....	gantos.....	gádi.....	gádi.....	gagádin.....	gádi.....	gádal; sanggal
Mortgager.....	menggádal.....	anggade.....	angantos.....	ngagadi.....	hanggadi.....	si-anggadi.....	manggadi.....	nga-gádal
Mortgagee.....	{ memegang } gádlan.....	ányekel-gádean.....	ányepeng-gantósan.....	nga-yéukal-gádi.....	hanaguk-gádlan.....	si-nágu-gádi.....	mandisi-gádi.....	mágang-gádal
Sale.....	júwal.....	ádol.....	wáde.....	júwal.....	júwal.....	jual.....	handap; dol.....	júwal
Seller.....	menjúwal.....	angádol.....	amáde.....	nga-júwal.....	hajúwal.....	si-ajual.....	mang'adap.....	nga-júwal
Buying.....	bli.....	tóku.....	túmbas.....	méuli.....	méli.....	máli.....	bli; túmbas.....	bli
Buyer.....	membli.....	atóku.....	atúmbas.....	maméuli.....	haméli.....	si-máli.....	mam-bli.....	ngabli
Broker.....	{ órang-talang; } peniángkau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ órang babákol; } bálija.....	hának-meng'adab.....	jalma-tatáláng
Brokerage.....	{ changkau-an; } taláng'an.....	ndusur; changkau.....	.....	.....	.....	dárap-bálija.....	.....	—
Barter.....	tátar.....	liron.....	linton.....	túkar.....	.....	pa-órup.....	húrup; singtur.....	túkoxh
Goods on sale.....	juwálan.....	dodólan.....	wawádlan.....	juwálan.....	juwálan.....	juálan.....	{ hédap- } hadápan; } pindá-wan.....	ju-wálan
Price.....	harga, or árga.....	arga; rega; aji.....	regi; áhos.....	arga.....	báji.....	áji.....	báji.....	ghága
Cash.....	túnai; kuntan.....	kenceng.....	.....	kancheng.....	kancheng'an.....	kancheng.....	jáni.....	kancheng
Loss.....	rugi.....	túna.....	tómbok.....	tómbok.....	tóna.....	tóna.....	potchol.....	tóna
Gain.....	laba.....	báti.....	.....	báti.....	báti.....	uutang.....	báti.....	báti
Import.....	sambutan.....	tampánan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	pang-pangas.....	saas-bátan

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Bān brāma.</i>	Sānda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sāmenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Yoke.....	iga.....	sambilan .....	.....	sambilan .....	.....	pang'oung	huga	—
Harrow	sisir	garu .....	.....	garu .....	.....	salaga	pehed ; gābag	—
Hoe	pāchol ; chāngkul ..	pāchul .....	.....	pāchul	landuk	landu	tambah	pāchul
Rake	panggaru	{ chetcheker ; panggaru .. }	.....	panggaru	panggaru	sorkot	panggasgas ; pādong	—
Cart	kerita ; āno	pedāti ; galbag ..	chikar	karēta .....	.....	chikar	krēta	—
Wheel	guling'an	gledēgan .....	.....	guling'an .....	.....	klōtro	chakra	—
Whip	chamti	chamti ; petchut ..	.....	petchut .....	.....	chamti ; pamiachot	pāchut ; chamti ..	—
Spade	tambīlang	linggis ; gedjug ..	.....	linggis .....	.....	scmla	pāniung-chong'an ..	pang'āli
Large knife	pārang	birang ; beudo .....	.....	bādōg .....	.....	bandu	blākas	chandong
Mound of earth ; dike	bātas	ga-leng ; wātes ..	.....	hēnlēut	bātas	tābun	pundukan	panūmpon
Ear of corn	tangkai	runge .....	.....	rauggoi .....	.....	būler	tābih	—
Grain ; corn	biji	las ; wiji .....	.....	siki	bigi	bigi	bātu	isi
The beard	rānting	slāga ; pangchilek	.....	clauqhian ; regang	.....	rancha	chārang-chérík ..	hōyam
Sheaf	berkas ; ikat	pochong ; āgeman	.....	hurūnan .....	.....	tangkas	pālas	iko
Stack	timbun	tumpuk .....	.....	jādian .....	.....	tampo	dugdug	lunggu-an
Heap of grain	lungguk-pādi	undungan-wiji ..	.....	tumpukan-pāri ..	.....	ósai	dugdug-pādi	lunggu-an-pāgli
Straw	jerāni ; rūman ..	dami ; dermen ..	.....	jerāni .....	.....	dāra-mian	sōmi	jāmi ; hōyam
Chaff	sekam ; gābah ..	merambut ; gābah	.....	hu-ut-guguran ..	.....	sakam	bot-pak	hu-wok
Wheat	gandom	gandum, or gontem	.....	gandum	gandum	gandum	gandum	jāwa
Barley	pādi-jāwa	jāgung chantil ..	.....	.....	.....	jāba	jāgung-gimbal ..	—
Rice	pādi	pāri	pāntun	pāri .....	.....	pādi	pādi	pāgli
Husked-rice	bras	beras, or bras ..	wos	bias	bras	bāras	bras	bias
Millet	randa-jāwa	juwāwut ; ótek ..	.....	konyit .....	.....	.....	gōdam	ghandau
Gram	kāchang kūda	kāchang-jāran ..	.....	kāchang-kūda ..	.....	arta	kāchang-ranti ..	—
Pulse	kāchang	kāchang .....	.....	kāchang .....	.....	kāchang	kāchang	ghāta
Beans	kāchang-paujang ..	kāchang-dawa ..	kāchang-panjang ..	kāchauq-panjang ..	.....	óto	kāchang-linton ..	ghāta-tatjong
Malacca-bean	dāwat-silong .....	.....	.....	māja-kāni .....	.....	māja-kāni	māja-kāni	—
Gall-nut	māja-kāni .....	.....	.....	māja kane .....	.....	māja kane	māja-kāni	—
Brinjals	trong	terōng .....	.....	terōng .....	.....	terōng	tūhung	tiung
Slender pompon	petūla ūler	pāre-welut .....	.....	pālus .....	.....	.....	.....	—
Grass	rōmpot	sōket	dōkut	jōkot .....	.....	rāba	pādang	jōku
Baru	jelāpang ; lumbung	lumbung .....	.....	tēhuit .....	.....	.....	{ gelbug ; pāy- ung ; jeuang ; panggong .. }	lumbong
Workshop	{ bangsal, rūmah- pa-kerja-an }	timah-pagā-wian ..	gria-padāmelan ..	{ gardu ; imah- pagāwi .. }	rōma-panggābai	.....	pangsal	kōbu
Artificer	tūkang	tūkang	undagi	tūkang	tūkang	tūkang	tūkang	tūkang
Art ; trade	tūkang'an	tūkangan	undāgian	bisa-an	tūkang'an	tūkang'an	tūkang'a	ka-tūkang'an
Goldsmith	{ tūkang mas ; pauai mas .. }	kemāsān .....	.....	{ kamāsān ; tūkang-mas }	{ tūkang mas ; kemāsān .. }	.....	{ tūkang mas ; pandi-mas .. }	tūkang-mas
Brazier	pandai-lýang	{ sáyang ; tókang- kūtingan .. }	.....	pandai-kuning'an ..	pandi-lóyang	pandi-gung	pandi-lýang	tūkang-kōning'an

Blacksmith	pandai-besi	pande	ampu	pandi-paéus	pandi	pandi	pandi	pandi-bási	tókang-bási
Armourer	pandai-senjata	pande-gagaman .....	.....	pandi-pakarang	pandi-sanjata	pandi-sanjata	pandi-sanjata	pandi-sanjata	tókang-sanjata
Cutler	{ pandai-gurinda; pandai-chénai }	{ pande, or tú kang-gurinda }	.....	pandi-gurinda .....	.....	pandi-gurinda	pandi-gurinda	pandi-gurinda	tókang-gúghinda
Carpenter	tókang-kayu	tókang-kayu	mangansa	tókang-káli	tókang-káju	tókang-kayu	tókang-kayu	tókang-kayu	tókang-kayu
Sawyer	tókang-gergaji	tókang-gargaji .....	.....	tókang-gargaji	tókang-gargaji	tókang-gargaji	tókang-gargaji	tókang-gargaji	tókang-gargaji
Turner	tókang-larik	tókang-búbut .....	.....	tókang-búbut .....	.....	tókang-búbut	tókang-búbut	tókang-bibet .....	.....
Rope-maker	memental-táli	nampar-tali	nampar-tangsul .....	.....	memental-táli .....	.....	.....	ma-ngilu-táli .....	.....
Stone-hewer	tókang-bátu	{ tókang-wátu; jelágra }	.....	tókang-bátu	tókang-bátu	tókang-bátu	tókang-bátu	tókang-bátu	tókang-bátu
Mason	tókang-átur-bátu	tókang-náta-bátu	tókang-náta-banon	tókang-trap-bátu	tókang-bátu	tókang-bátu	tókang-bátu .....	.....	.....
Brick-maker	tókang-bakar-bátu	{ tókang-ngo-bong-bátu	{ tókang-besmi-banon	{ tókang-béulém-bátu }	tókang-ngóbar-bátu	tókang-ngóbar-bátu	tókang-ngóbar-bátu	tókang-móbor-bátu .....	.....
Potter	tókang-bláng'a	kundi .....	.....	tókang-kundi	tókang-chéti	tókang-pólo	tókang-pólo	tókang-páyuk	tókang-bláng'a
Lapidary	tókang-permáta	tókang-per-máta	tókang-sotia	tókang-sára-wédi	tókang-mamátan	tókang-mamátan	tókang-mamátan	tókang-sosótian .....	.....
Miller	tókang-tepung	tókang-gelpung .....	.....	tókang-nípung	tókang-tépong	tókang-tápung	tókang-tápung	júru-tápung .....	.....
Baker	tókang-rúti	tókang-ápem .....	.....	tókang-hápem	tókang-rúti	tókang-rúti	tókang-rúti	júru-hápem .....	.....
Confectioner	tókang-juwáda	tókang-juwáda .....	.....	tókang-kól	tókang-jobáda	tókang-juwáda	tókang-juwáda	tókang-jája .....	.....
Fisher	jeru-ikan	juru-iwak	juru-ílum	tókang-láwah	juru-jóko	tókang-jóko	tókang-jóko	jurubi .....	.....
Cook	jeru-dapur	juru-páwon .....	.....	juru-dapur	juru-dapur	pabátak	pabátak	juru-páhon .....	.....
Grocer	{ orang-bakedai, or orang berkede }	wong-márung	tiang mande	juru-wárong .....	.....	.....	.....	hanak-mawárong	jalma-wawághong
Green-seller	menjával sayur	pangadol-janganan .....	.....	.....	hajúwal-gang'an .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distiller; spirit-dealer	tókang-arak	tókang-arak	tókang-áwis; sopi	tókang-arak	tókang-arak	tókang-arak	tókang-arak	tókang-ng'arak .....	.....
Weaver	tókang tenun	{ tókang, or juru-tenun }	.....	tókang-tinun	tókang-tinun	tókang-tinun	tókang-tinun	juru-tinun .....	.....
Cloth merchant	penjával kain	{ tókang eber; pangadol jarit }	pamade-sinjang	nga-júwal-samping	hajúwal-samper .....	.....	.....	padágang'an-lamban .....	.....
Dyer	tókang-chelap	{ tókang-medel; tókang-chelap }	.....	tókang-nyéulép	tókang-nyírop .....	.....	.....	juru-chilop .....	.....
Currier	tókang-kúlit	{ tókang kúlit; tókang-samak }	.....	tókang-kúlet	tókang-kóli	tókang-kúlet	tókang-kúlet	tókang-kúlit .....	.....
Shoemaker	tókang-kásot	tókang-kásut .....	.....	tókang-kásut	tókang-tarómpak	tókang-kásut	tókang-kásut	tókang-kásot .....	.....
Embroiderer	penílám	tókang-súlám	tókang chenila	penílám	paniólám	tókang-sólám	tókang-sólám	pa-nílám .....	.....
Bookbinder	{ tókang-pen-jab-kitab }	tókang-jilid .....	.....	{ tókang-ng'apot kitab }	.....	.....	.....	tókang-chakápan .....	.....
Bookseller	penjával-kitab	pa-nga-dol-kitab .....	.....	nga-júwal-kitab .....	.....	.....	.....	{ pa-ngadap-chakápan }	.....
Maker of musical instruments	{ tókang-membawat-bunyi-bunyi-an }	tókang-gendingan .....	.....	tókang-gending .....	.....	.....	.....	{ tókang-menggáhi-múnyi-múnyihan }	.....
Dancer	pandai-menári	{ tókang-jóget, or panjoged }	tókang-baksa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	juru-ligal	pandai-nághi
Dancing-girl	júgit; rungging	ronggeng; telidek .....	.....	ronggeng	tandak .....	.....	.....	jub-git .....	.....
Colour-maker	tókang chat	tókang-chat .....	.....	tókang-chat	tókang'a-chat .....	.....	.....	tókang-chat .....	.....
Painter	{ tókang-tólís gambar; tókang gambar }	{ tókang-sung-ging, tókang gambar }	.....	{ tókang-tólís gambar }	tókang-gambar .....	.....	.....	sangging .....	.....

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Béda kridma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Physician	dákun ; wóno	dúkun .....	.....	dúkun	dúkun	bálian	dadúkun
Surgeon	dúkun-darah	dúkun-getih .....	.....	dúkun-getih	dúkun-darah	bálian-getih .....	.....
Druggist	{ túkang-rampah- rampah	túkang-cheráki .....	.....	túkang-bubúreh	túkang-bumbu	charáki .....	.....
Farrier	dúkun-kúda	dúkun-járan	dúkun-kúda	dúkun-kúda	dúkun-járan	bálian-járan .....	.....
Fowler	penángkap-búrun	túkang-pikat .....	.....	peniakal-mánuk	pamagah-mánuk	{ hának- pang'ájukan- kedis .....	.....
Cattle-keeper	lubála	pa-ngang'on	pa-ng'ang'en	{ nga-ngon ; pang'ang'on .....	.....	pa-ng'angon .....	.....
Beggar	{ órang mintak derma ; órang mintasadékah	{ wong-priman ; wong'emis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	babághiman
Tools, instruments	perábot ; pekákas	prábot ; pranti	pakákas ; prantos .....	.....	.....	prábot ; pakákas	perábot
Trap	serkap	jebag .....	.....	sósog .....	.....	sasátab	chúchup
Suare (for a wild beast)	belantik .....	.....	.....	parákéuk .....	.....	blantik .....	.....
Furnace	dápur-lebúran	prápen .....	.....	nahéuran .....	.....	prápen .....	.....
Crucible	cháwan-lebúran	kówen .....	.....	chitákan .....	.....	músa .....	.....
Mould	achúwan ; chitákan	sing'en ; chitákan .....	.....	taháwan	chitákan	pa-niangkáyán	chitákan
Anvil	landasan	paron .....	.....	pálu .....	.....	pa-ron	ghandósan
Nail	páku	páku .....	.....	páku .....	.....	páku	páku
Pin	páku-káyu	páku-káyu ; pantek .....	.....	pásuk	kancheng-káju	páku-káyu	páku káyu
File	kikir	kikir .....	.....	kikir	kéker	kikir	kikih
Chisel	páhat	tátah .....	.....	tátah	páhah	páhat	tátah
Axe	kapak	kampak ; prékul .....	.....	kampak	kápa	kápak	kápa
Awl	járum-penidit	sujen ; tunchag .....	.....	jára .....	.....	járum-pasábokan .....	.....
Plane	ketam	pasah .....	.....	sugu	paniutcho	kátam	sugu
Wedge	báji ; pásak	paju .....	.....	panchar .....	.....	páji	báji
Saw	gargáji	gargáji, or gráji .....	.....	gargáji	gargáji	gargáji	gágha-gáji
Compasses	jangka	jangka .....	.....	jangka	jangka	jangka	jangkah
Plumb-line	benang-krang	pasí-pátan .....	.....	sipátan	pasí-pátan	sipát	sipát
Glue	perkat	anchur .....	.....	pangrásap .....	.....	anchur .....	.....
Loom	{ ábah-ábah- tenun ; pera- kas tenun	{ ábah-ábah- tenun ; pera- kas tenun .....	.....	pakára .....	.....	prábot-túnun	puláwa-mantok
Shuttle	trúpong ; pikan	tropong .....	.....	tarópong .....	.....	tundak .....	.....
Woof	meng'anaí	máni .....	.....	miháni	ngáni	meng'a-ngnin .....	.....
Warp	ówirang ; lintang	pákan .....	.....	.....	.....	pákan .....	.....
Spinning-wheel	ráhat ; jantra	jantra .....	.....	kahincher .....	.....	ngantih	tingkighan
Spindle	kisi-tingkir	kisi .....	.....	kisi	jedjer	gauchan	kisi
Screw	plir-ituk	úllir .....	.....	sriti-bélik	pála-euk	pálar-itik	tagháwila
Gimblet	gúdi	bur .....	.....	nágal	pólas	gordi .....	.....
Hammer	penakol	pála ; ganden .....	.....	pálu .....	.....	pang-gótok	gaganden

Thimble	chinchin-penjalit	lali ali-pandom	bichal	adada	bungkong-panjahet
Hair pencil	kalam-china	pendili	kalam-china	panoli	panoli
Gliding	luma-an ; sapotrus	sepuh-tros	sipu-tros	sompo-taru	tomahan
Enamelling	tatahan	tatahan ; srasah	tatahan	tatahan	tinatah
Paint ; colour	chat ; warna	warna	warna	barna	chat ; warna
Fishing-rod	panching ; kail	panching	oéuséup	panching	panching
Rod	bawur-panching	walesan-panching	jajar-oéuséup	gala-garan	pabélas
Hook	{ mata-kail ; mata panching }	{ gretel- panching, or panching }	rurthit ; oéuséup	panching	mata-kawel
Net	jaring ; pukat	jaring	jaring	jaring	pokek ; jaghing
Razor	{ pisau-chukur ; pisu-pemikur }	piso-panikur	péso-chukur	lading-panikur	lading-paiu-kur
Sieve	ayak	irig ; peng'a-yakau	ayak	pang'a-jakan	ajaja
Hand-mill	kisaran	giling'an	giling'an	gilisan	panggi ling'an
<i>Of a Ship, &c.</i>					
Boat ; barge	prahu ; sampau	prahu	prahu	prau	prau ; prahu
Ship	kápal ; bahára	kápal	kápal	kápal	kápal
Sailor	{ anak-prahu ; anak-dáyung }	{ awak-prahu ; pambiah }	anak prahu	bandiga	bandéga
Helmsman	jeru-mudi	jeru-mudi	jeru-mudi	jeru-mudi	{ jeru-mudi ; jeru-panchar }
Passenger	orang-manumpang	wong numpang	jalma numpang	orang-numpang	hának-numpang
Mast	tiang	tiang	tiang	tyang	tiang
Sail	layar	layar	layar	layar	layar
Rope	tali ; tambirang	tali	tali	tali	tali
Rudder	kemudi	kemudi	kemudi	kemudi	kemudi
Stern	haluwan	aluwan	aluwan	sira	halu-wan
Stern	buritan	buri ; buritan	buritan	bunto	buritan
Deck	tingkat-kápal	{ tunda-kápal ; sap-kápal }	tundag	tonda	tala-kápal
Anchor	sawuh	jangkar	jangker	sa-o	mangkar
Cable	tali-sawuh	tali-jangkar	dandan	tali-sa-o	dandan
Boat-hook or pole	galah	satang-ugalgal	wilah ; satang	babatang	galah
Oar	dáyung	dáyung	dáyung	dáyung	dáyung
Cargo	momotan	momotan	bua-bua	bua-bua-an	muatan
Bale	bantla ; bungkus	buntel	bungkus	bongkosan	bungkos
Ballast	talakbára	talakbára	talakbára	talakbára	talak-bára
Ghaut Manji	pang'ulu-pangtalan	kepala-pang-kalan	mandur-pangtalan	lora-pasir	{ kilan-pameng kalan }
Ferry-boat	panambang	panambang	tambang'an	parau-tambang'an	pa-nambang
Ferry	{ pangtalan tambang'an }	{ pangtalan tambang'an }	{ pangtalan tambang'an }	{ pangtalan tambang'an }	{ pamengkalan- tambang'an }
Soldier	{ orang prang ; orang- beranyaka }	prajurit	jalma-prang	taruna-sarena	hanak-mariat

Of an Army, Warfare, &c.

ENGLISH.	MALÁYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Officer	pang'ulu; kepála ..	lurah kepála .....	.....	k upála-prajurit....	.....	kálian .....	.....
Army	balatántra	{ balatántra; } bála-kuswa; } bála-prajurit	.....	belatántar	bala-báua	bála-táui .....	.....
Champion	pahaláwan	palawan panágut ..	pámuk	paláwan	panglábén	pra-júrit .....	.....
Ammunition	pakátas-prang	{ daudánaun- } prang; pa- } kátas-prang	kaprábon yúda	ra-rengkénprang ..	daudánaun-prang ..	pakátas-másiat ..	pakátas-pághang
Provision; victuals	bekal, or bakálan ..	sang'u .....	.....	bákal; sang'u	sang'u	bákal	sang'u
Baggage	pagáwi-bála	pang'ángo-bála ..	busána-wádia	pákian-bála	sang'u-sáto-kiwan	prantos-bála .....	.....
Forage; fodder ..	bákal binátang	sang'u-kéwan .....	.....	sang'u-kiwan	sang'u-búron	bákal-hubdán .....	.....
Standard flag	panji-panji	{ bandera; um- } bel-umbul; } laláyu	tunggul	bandira	umbul-umbul	{ ambul-ambul; } bandira .....	.....
Watch-guard	káwal	kemit jága	cháhos; jági	kémit	kábal	jága .....	.....
Watch (time)	giliran	giliran; ganti	geutósan	giliran	giliran	giliran .....	.....
A spy scout	{ máta-máta; } sóluk; pang'- } indap	{ máta-máta; } kapetengan ..	{ pang'ulah; } kajineman ..	máta máta	máta-máta	máta-máta; télik ..	máta-málam
March	angkálan-júros	onjótan .....	.....	jéung'ung'an .....	.....	manjal .....	.....
Muster	sedia-balatántra ..	{ cháwis bála } prajurit; } samákta-bála } prajurit	{ sélia wádia } prajurit	sádia-balatántra ..	{ chumábis; bala } bania	{ pasádia-bála- } perjurit .....	.....
War	prang; bermúsuh ..	prang	yúda .....	.....	prang .....	.....	.....
Peace	dámái	bedámi	mágut; nempuh ..	badámian	madámi	betchik; sai .....	.....
Attack	langgar	{ ngerángsang; } menang; unggul ..	jáya	ngarangsang	manjil	bódus .....	.....
Victory	menang	káláh	ká-won .....	.....	manang; benang ..	.....	.....
Defeat	áláh, or káláh	{ jágul-láwan; } chóba-láwan ..	chóbi-láwan	elíb	káláh .....	.....	.....
Skirmish	chóba-láwan	{ jágul-láwan; } tilik; dódok .....	.....	.....	chóba-lában .....	.....	.....
Ambush	intal	tilik; dódok .....	.....	palátuk .....	.....	.....	.....
Flight	lári	lumáyu; lári	lumájeng; lumájar	lumpat .....	.....	.....	.....
Retreat	súrot; undur	mundur	mundur	mundur	niórot	niórot .....	.....
Prisoner	táwan; kachúndang	boyóng'an	tawánan	boyóng'an	bojóng'an	{ bandáng'an; } buýung'an ..	.....
Battalion; troop ..	bála; tantra	balatántra	wádia-káwa	balatántra	bania	bála .....	.....
Front	bála-di-ádap	{ bála-ing'árep; } chóchuk-prang	wádia-ugájeng	bála-ti-hárup	bála-e-áda	bála-e-áda .....	.....
Right-wing	bála-di-kánan	{ pang'áwat- } tengen; bála- } teng'en .....	.....	báli-ti-tóhu	bála-e-kánan	bála-e-kánan .....	.....
Left-wing	bála-di-kiri	{ pang'áwat- } kiwa; bála- } ingkiwa .....	.....	bála-ti-kéncha	bála-e-kécher	bála-e-kéri .....	.....

Flank	gáling-balántra	sasábet ; pang'awat	{ pang'awat- balántra.. }	.....	bála-pádu	chiáling-balántri ..	—
Rear	bála-di-blákang	{ bála-ing-búri ; buntut	bála-ti-tókang	bála-e-búdi	bála-e-búdi	bála-di-pungkur ..	—
Musquetry	panimbak ; pambedil	sára-geui ; pambedil	paning-gáran	pang'ibat	paning-gáran	júru-bédil	—
Archers	pamárah	pamárah	pamárah	pamárah	pamárah	júru-pánah	—
Camp	perhántian	pamondókán	panjam-páring	pahembá-wan	pásang-garáhan ..	pre-rénan	pata-ghúwan
Tent	hima	tárub .....	.....	tatárub .....	.....	póndok	—
Tent-pole	tiang-hima	{ chíak-tárub ; saka-tárub ..	.....	jága-tárub .....	.....	hadágan-póndok ..	—
Tent-rope	táli-hima	{ tébeng-tárub ; páger-tárub }	.....	táli-tárub .....	.....	tálin-póndok	—
Walls of a tent	dinding-hima	kepek .....	.....	tábeng-tárub .....	.....	dinding-póndok ..	—
Knapsack	kúpik .....	.....	kárik .....	.....	kárik	babi-tíkan	kepik
Booty	rampásan	jaráhan	jaráhan	bandáng'an	rampásan	rampásan	ghampásan
Aims	senjata	gagáman	pakárag	gagáman	sanjáta	sanjáta	sanjáta
Mail	báju-besi	kelámbi-kre	káwai-béusi	kalámbi-bísi ; krek	kalámbi-kári-bási	báju-bási	—
Helmet	katúpong	tópung	blakúak	tatópong	tatópong	tatópong	—
Shield	támin ; prisai	támeng ; dádap	támin	támeng ; prisi	támeng	prési	támeng
Spear	tumbak ; lembing	tumbak	tumbak	tumbak ; limbing	tumbak	tumbak ; lambing	paéan
Battle-axe	kápak-prang	prekul-prang	kampak-párag .....	.....	kápak-párag	kápak-pásiat	—
Kris	kris	kris	kris	kéris	káris	{ kris ; dówung ; kadíten	kághis
Dagger	bádik ; siwah	bádik ; chingkrong	kin	bédih	bádi	gólak	bádik-bádik
Sword	pedang	pedang	padang	padang	padang	padang	padang
Back of the sword	blákang-pedang	gigir-pedang	tonggong-padang	tonding'a-padang ..	tonding-padang ..	tundun-padang	blákang-padang
Edge of the sword	{ tájam-pedang ; máta-pedang }	landep-pedang	sékut-padang	tájama-pidang	pambárap-padang ..	tájap-padang	tájam-padang
Point of the sword	ujung-pedang	púchok-pedang	chéung'éub-padang ..	ponchólma-pidang	koncho-padang	tuktuk-padang	unchok-padang
Bow	pánah	gendíwa .....	.....	pánah	gandiwa	pánah	—
Bow-string	{ táli-pánah ; táli-búsur .. }	.....	.....	talina-pánah	táli-pána	táli-pánah	—
Arrow	ának-pánah	pánah .....	.....	pánah	pána	híru	—
Arrow-head	máta-ának-pánah ..	bétor .....	.....	bidor	tumbak pána	basíru	—
Notch	{ chábang-ának- pánah	{ menur-pánah ; nian-niap- pánah .....	.....	chabáng'a-pánah ..	changka-pána	changkah-híru	—
Arrow-barb	káyot-ának-pánah ..	grétel-pánah .....	.....	.....	saing-pána	sangkit-basíru	—
Arrow-shaft	bátang-ának-pánah	{ gandar-pánah ; deder-pánah }	.....	gander	galagáran-pána	bantang-híru	—
Arrow-feather	bólu-ának-pánah	lar-pánah .....	.....	bulúna-pánah	bólu-pána	bulúna-híru	—
Arrow-top	ujung-máta-pánah ..	púchuk-bedér .....	.....	koncho-pána	koncho-pána	tuktuk-basíru-híru	—
Gun ; musket	bédil ; senápan	bédil ; sinápan	sinápan	bédil ; sinápan	bádil ; sanápan ..	bádil ; sinápan	bádil ; senápan
Gunpowder	óbat-be dil	óbat	óbat	óbat	óbat	hóbat	sandáwa
Ball	plúru	mimis	mémis	mimis	mimis	mimis	pongo
Sling	linggáng'an	bandring	bandring	mimis	kálang-káling	balángaut	—
Trumpet	nañri, or napiri ..	salómpret	taléumprit .....	.....	talómprit	prétit	—

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	J A V A N. <i>Bahasa krama.</i>	Sunda.	M A D U R E S E. <i>Madura.</i> <i>Samenap.</i>	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Trumpeter	meniop-nafiri	tukang nialumpret .....	.....	{ nganup- taléum-prit }	.....	ngupin-préti	—
Drum	tábuh	tábuh; teteg .....	.....	tábuh .....	.....	gbug	—
Drummer	memukul-tábuh	tukang-nabuh .....	.....	anabuh .....	.....	pang-gbug	—
Fort	kóta, or kuta	kuta	kita	kuta	kóta	kóta	kóta
Rampart	timbok	béteng .....	.....	benteng	témbok	témbok	—
Moat; trench	párit	laren; bataráwi .....	.....	kamilir	ligi-llan; léti	blung-bang	—
Mine	lurung ténah	song; guwa .....	.....	parigi .....	.....	{ lurung-e- dálam-tána }	—
Miner	menggali	wong pang'eduk .....	.....	ang'ali	hang'ali	pang'oko	ngáli
Siege	keprung	ngprung .....	.....	kepong	kepong	kiter	gápong
Scaling	panjatan	panchátan .....	.....	sengkidan .....	.....	lang'áten	cháka
Scaling-ladders	sigai	rambátan .....	.....	sigen .....	.....	jan	—
Relief; saccour	tólung; bantu	tólung	bantu; sráya	tólung; bantu	tólung; bantu	bantu; tólung	tólung
Surrender	srah, or serah	srah	pa-srah	hasrah	ha-srah	srah	niq'hah
Combat	krúmun	krubut	biok	dihárup .....	.....	kembul	gagámut

Of the Mind, and its Operations, Virtues, Vices, &c.

Mind	hádi, or áti	hádi, or áti	mánah; gáli	hádi	hádi	hádi	hádi
Understanding	ákal; bódhi	ákal; bódhi .....	.....	ngákal; bódhi	ákal; bódhi	dáya; bódhi	ákal; bódhi
Knowledge	pang'etáwan	pang'a-weruh	{ panéras; pangwikan. }	kánia-heukan	pang'ábruh	kawardhan	kagóhan
Ingenuity	bijaksána-an	wichaksána .....	.....	bijak-sána	bangkit	ririh	—
Memory	ing'at	eling	ing'et; emut	ing'at	héng'at	hing'at; meling	ing'okh
Forgetfulness	lupa	lali	supe; lipian	póhok	lópa	hangsap; lali	lópa
Thought	kira	kira; duga	kinten	kintan	kéra-kéra	kira	kípha-kígha
Consideration	pikiran	pikir; ang'en-ang'en	nálar	pikir	péker	kandhang	pikiakh
Belief	percháya	{ percháya; ngandel; pitáya }	pitados	parcháya	práchedja; ngandal	onggugu	pegucháya
Doubt	aláhu-álam; sangka	gusti-sing'a-werthi	{ pang'éran- kang-wikáni }	{ hongyang- ng'ania-hókéun }	tarka; sangka	sangguh; kádin	aláhu-álam
Mistake	silap	lóput	lepat .....	.....	katutúpan	pélih	simpaang
Care	{ chinta; pikir; } mashghul	{ ngang-ngun; prehálin .....	.....	ang'en-ang'en	gageton	rawosang	tigham
Ignorance	kurang-pang'etáwan	{ kurang-pang'a- weruh	{ kirang-pang'a wikán	kúraug-kania-hó-an	kóraug-pang'abruh	ku-wang-wikan	kóghang-áwas
Stupidity; folly	{ behálan; kú- rang bódhi .. }	dedel; gebleg .....	.....	kúraug-bódhi	bódo; kúraug-bódhi	blog	bábol
Ability	árfan, or árfan	awásan waspédan	wasapabósan .....	.....	.....	panáwang	álím
Character	kalákan; pérang'ái	kalakúan .....	.....	kalakú-an	kalakúan	pabátan	kalaku-wan
Choice	pilian, or pillian	pilian .....	.....	pilian	pélian	pillan	pilih
Desire	kahéndak-át	kareping-át	{ kareng-ing-má- nah; panyipta }	kárap-át	karepa-át	kárap	kahanda
Consent	kabálan	trima; kabólan .....	.....	katréma	taréman	niak	kábol

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	Javan.	Sunda.	MADURESE.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Disrespect; scorn..	{ chunglak; champa bungkak }	lidak; angkuh.	satia.	ka-banaran	hangko	diagag; jädig.	pung'ali; gñungkah
Honesty	iman; kebenaran	temen; bener	.....	.....	{ pang'istu; ka-benaran }	kaliandal	iman
Dishonesty	kurang'an-iman	kurang bener	kirang satia	kurang-ka-banaran	tóna-pang'istu	ku-wang-kaliandal	kúghang-iman
Selfishness	hät-kring	ora-open; ora-perduli	.....	.....	ái-kreng	diadi-ái.	.....
Generosity	murah hati	ber; murah-ái	.....	murah-ái	múda áina	dána	simah-häti
Niggardliness	kikiran	{ kamed; chetil; medit }	kikid	Koritan	chérih	dámit	stut
Covetousness	lôba; g'lôjo; halôba	srakah; murka.	.....	.....	lôba	lôba	háwa
Extravagance	{ chuma-chuma- belanja }	{ blanja-chuma- chuma }	.....	belanja-chuma	.....	{ káduk-káduk- balanja }	{ chuma-chuma- bánja }
Contentment.....	sedap-häti	enak äti; lega-ái.	etcha-mánah.	sedap-ái	ena-ái	liang	pampam-häti
Patience	sabar-tahan	sareh; sabar	.....	niäten	sáber-ái	darma	sábokh
Impatience; harshness of temper	prang-prisan	{ brang'asaa; kokot-bisu }	.....	grogotan	.....	ugimuh.	.....
Truth	betulan	beneran	tesérau	benáran	benáran	banáhan	benakh
Falsehood	dusta-an	goroh.	dúra	bohongan.	guru-wan	keplian	bühong
Fraud; deceit	tipu; daya	{ ngasadi; jelomprong }	.....	ngaléut-jókáun.	.....	hapus	búdi
A lie	bühung	goroh.	.....	bohong	guru	máruk	bühong
Disimulation	hät-bengkak	ái-bengkong	.....	ái-bengkak	ái-bilo	ái-bengkot	hät-bingko
Hypocrisy	jumawa.	dora-chara	.....	kuma-yua.	.....	hiri	jumawa
Perfidy; treason	duraka	duraka; kráman	.....	chadu-hérang	duraka	persangga	dughaka
Tyranny	ania-nia-an	kani-baya	.....	ania-yan	kenia-jahan	kani-ája	kina-nia
Pride	chunglak; sombung	kumingsun	kuma-wawa.	hyéuh-aying.	kentos	jädig	ngawaka
Humility	rendahan-diri	ngasor-áwnk.	andap-badan.	handap-áwak	ngasor ákan- ngaudap- ngakan-badan	ngasoran-áwak.	ngaghába-kálan
Envy	dengki	deréngki; panásten	epch	dangki	.....	dangki	dangki
Merit	harusan.	pantesan; wenang	.....	wenang	benang	latari	wajipan
Purity	súchian	resikan	súchian	setra-an	sotchian	súchian	súchian
Impurity	chemáran; kotóran	regédan; najisan	cheméran	udó-wan	pedjesan	kotóran	kotokh
Modesty	málu; sépan.	isin; wirang.	lingsem.	éra.	lumálu	ngidilam	liam
Impudence	múka-pápan	sa-en	.....	béung'éut-pápan	mua-kandel	mua-póng'a	{ púda-báhan; púda-báling }
Confidence	percháya; setia	ngandel; percháya	pitádu	parcháya; ngádh.	perchája	parcháya; pang'úgu	{ pégua-cháya; sahái }
Distrust	kurang-percháya	kurang-pitádu	.....	korang-ngádh	kurang perchája	ku-wang-pang'úgu	{ kúghang-pegua- cháya }
Credit; trust	percháya	pitádu	.....	.....	ngandil	pang'úgu	pegua-cháya
Integrity	beneran.	teresan	.....	banaran	ngandil	banáhan	bandahan
Courage	bráut-an; pertádas	kandel; wínd	patun	luténg'an	bang'álan	wáwan	bandahan

Cowardice	chaberan; penakut	jerih; wedi	ajerli	ngliur	takok	chaberan; takó-an	chabar	chabakh
Moderation	sedang; samarata	{ sedang'an; pata; dadrag }	.....	meja'eh	sedang'an	pata	sedang	sadong; gagoh
Prodigality	burusan	bóros .....	.....	.....	ta-rapasan	biar-biur	goruh	bóghos
Care; circum- spection	{ kejag-an }	átí-átí	átos-átos; pra-yitna	.....	.....	ngátí-átí	kajagáhan .....	.....
Folly	gila-an	edan; báring	.....	edan	kefaman	gilá-an	budhan	lawang'an
Diligence	rajan	tebri; sergap	daang'an	gavéulan	rajan'an	taláin	jamat; pásan	nganggok
Negligence	lepa; lála	selider; wia; léna	.....	wia .....	.....	sambarana	hangsap; paréng	leng'ot
Partiality	{ sehab-ma- niaba; ilmi }	{ pilih-kasih; ilon-ilon }	.....	.....	.....	ngimpóni	malabuh; labuhan	.....
Impartiality	burusan	lurus .....	.....	lulus	bendran	jarba	polosan	glulosan
Abstinence	jimatan	gemi; nastiti	.....	gami	jimatan	prempun	pripit .....	.....
Gluttony	pa-mujá-an; halaba	murka srakah	.....	kalwára	.....	málak	budag	talap
A religious fast	puasa; tápa	puasa; tápa	.....	puasa	pu-asa	pu-wása; tápa	bráta; matápa	pu-wása; tápa
Chastity	setia-wan	temen; tthu	.....	blaka .....	.....	.....	hubayáhan .....	.....
Lust	hawa; napsu	hawa; napsu	.....	hawa; napsu	hawa; napsu	haba; napsu	hawa	hawa; napsu
Incivility	kurang sopan	kurang sopan	.....	kurang sopan	kurang sopan	kurang sopan	ku-wang-smu	kurang-bachakh
Civility	sopan; ádap	isín .....	.....	isín	isín	dapur	smu	bachakh
Flattery	bujuk	bujuk; techuk	.....	ngabobók	ngabobók	após-aposi	bélong-bélong	bujuk
Praise	puji	áleu; puji	gungung	ngalam	puji	alam	puji .....	.....
Fame	werta; brita	súhur; órak	{ wentar; kun- chára; su-sra }	bija	.....	ngéling	borta	waghata
Shame	málu	wirang .....	.....	isín	lomasu	málo	hidalam	lion
Wonder	edab; eram	gawok; ebat	.....	hiran	meng'ahan	héran	gabókau	highan
Surprise; start	tekéjot; kágit	.....	.....	kágit	takerjat	takarjat	tekjut	takanjat
Scorn	hina; champa	ina; champah	.....	pahido .....	.....	ena	mista	ena; hámun
Fault	salah	salah .....	.....	salah	salah	sála	salah	salah
Crime	dúsa	dúsa; duraka	.....	dúsa	dúsa	duraka	dúsa	dúsa
Forgiveness	ampon	apúra	ápúnten	hampúra	ngapúra	apóra	sinampúra	ampógha
Dispute	bantáhan	besur; dúgal	.....	bantáhan	.....	dalúndung	mabíang'an	bantáhan
Acquaintance	kenálan	kua-wáhan	{ ku-wáhan; mura-karuh }	.....	ka-babóhan	pang'a-tówan	panawáng'an	ku-winóng'an
Tumult	hara-bára	rubára; óter	.....	huru-hára	huru-hóro	batisálan	huru-hára	.....
Murder	bunúhan	dúsa-páti	.....	.....	{ chocho'an; dúsa-ni'cho }	.....	dúsa-mátian	.....
Theft	penchúrian	pemá ling'an	duralla	pama-ling'an	pang'ichóan	ngicho	pamaling'an	pamaling'an
Thief	penchári; máling	máling	pasung; dusta	máling	ngichoh; máling	óreng-ngicho	pamaling	máling
Robbery	sámun	bégal	bránda	rampok .....	.....	bigal	bahak	ghampok
Robber	{ penámun; memáling- dijálan }	pembégal	pambránda	pambigal	.....	óreng-bigalan	pambahak	paghampok
Pirate	rumpak	bálag .....	.....	bálag .....	.....	bajak; lanun	rampak	bajau
Piracy	perumpákan	pembálag .....	.....	paba-jágan	.....	bajákan	parampákan	pambajan
Whore	sundel	sundel; lunte	leujih	dayang	sundel	sundál	sundal	.....
Whoredom	sundelan	sundelan	lenjian	dayang'an	paniundálan	pasundálan	sundalan	.....
Rape	gagáhan	pakésan; pajadian	.....	réungtáhan	.....	prokta	gagáhan	gagah

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krdma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
A prostitute.	bidu-wan.	tóyul.	jaruman.	pangláyar.	.....	.....	pandayang.	—
Pimp.	{pinang-múda; suruhan.	jumblang.	.....	.....	.....	jajaruman.	chéti.	chumlang
Perjury.	sumpahan-dusta.	supáta-góroh.	rurúba.	sompah-bóhong.	.....	sompa-lichik.	sásat-mánuh.	—
Bribe.	su wap.	sórok; besel.	rurúba.	rurúba.	.....	bia.	tombok.	súdok
Bribery.	su-wápan.	sorókan.	rurúba.	rurúba-an.	.....	biá-an.	tombokan.	sudókan
Bribed.	{meng'ambil-su- wápan.	amek-sorókan.	mendat-rurúba.	.....	.....	ngála-bia.	{ mang'ambil- tombokan.. }	ngakok-sudókan
Briber.	{membri-su- wap; memú. wap.	áweh-sórok.	suka-rurúba.	.....	.....	ebri-bia.	mabáhang-tombok	mang'ani-sudókan
Drunkenness.	mabókan.	mendem-áke.	murók-áken.	mabókan.	mendémi.	mábu.	kalang'áhan.	mabókan
Quarrel.	bekaláni.	tukáran; kereng'an.	.....	pásia.	túkar.	atókar.	majajal.	ghigu
Beating.	pókul.	gebug; pála.	gitik; pókul.	méupéuh; gitik.	pókul-pokólan.	pókul; pantong.	pantag-pantágan.	baláan
Abusive language.	máki-makian.	pisuh pisuhan.	.....	.....	miso-misóhan.	ápisó-an.	misuh-misúhan.	pisoh-pisó-an
Game; gaming.	jódi.	botóhan.	.....	bobóto.	.....	atáro-an.	bóto.	gúghau
Gamester.	berjádi; main-jódi.	babótoh.	.....	habóto.	.....	main-tatáro-an.	babóto.	bagúghau
Cock-fighting.	sabúng'an.	ádónan.	abónan.	pang'a-dú-wan.	sabúng'an.	sábung.	hádu.	sabóng'an
Amok, or run- ning a muck..	ámuk.	ámuk.	.....	ámuk.	ámuk.	ngá-mok.	hámuk.	ámuk
Court of Justice.	{rumah betchá- ra; pasiban- betchára.	{pajáksan; umah-bichlára.	perdátan.	bali-bandung.	rómah-bichlára.	pasiban; pakartan.	pa-meláchan.	bálai
Justice; right.	ádil.	jedjeg; fátil.	.....	adil.	ádil.	bandar; ádil.	kerta.	—
A person's right.	hak; benar.	tóhu; bener.	yaktos; leser.	.....	.....	hak; bandar.	pátut.	bánakh
Law.	{ádat; undang- undang.	ókum.	.....	.....	.....	hókom.	pasu-wáran.	—
Judge.	{kazi, or káji; pang'ulu.	káli; pang'ulu.	.....	pang'ulu; káli.	pang'ulu.	.....	jaksa.	—
Register.	jeru-túlis.	jóru-túlis.	chárík; júru-serat.	.....	júru-tólis.	karta.	jóru-súrat.	jóghu-túlis
Pleader.	Jeru-bekáta.	paliwára.	.....	.....	júru pang'úcha.	júru-pang'úcha.	júru-mapáta.	jóghu-cháwah
Complainant.	{pangógat; mendáwa.	augógat.	aniáreg.	.....	pangógat.	se-angógat.	mandálíh.	—
Defendant.	di-gúgat; di-dáwa.	di-gúgat.	kásreg.	.....	e-gúga.	se-égúgat.	didálíh.	—
Arbitrator.	{tu-wa-tu-wa; orang-berau- tára.	kami-tu-wa.	kami-sepuh.	.....	tóba-tóba.	óreng-sisiban.	keliang.	sebátan
Executioner.	pelánda.	jága-bíla.	prang-tandang.	.....	.....	pa-jinúman.	panggarjak.	—
Complaint.	dáwa, or da-áwa.	dakwa.	.....	.....	.....	da-ába.	dálíh.	da-áwa
Trial.	betchára.	pádu; prakára.	{páben; pra- dáta; bichán- ten.	.....	bichára.	bichára.	prakára.	bichágha
Examination.	priksa; tánia.	priksa.	.....	pariksa.	pariksa.	pariksa.	preksa.	peghiksa

Of Justice, Legal Terms, &c.

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	JAVAN.		MADURESE.		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
		<i>Jawa.</i>	<i>Béas krdma.</i>	<i>Sunda.</i>	<i>Madura.</i>	<i>Sumenap.</i>	
Legator.....	memésan.....	memékas.....	wa-weling.....	manalátah.....	mamákas.....	apásan.....	malóhot.....
Legatee.....	di-pesan.....	di-wekas.....	ka-weling.....	di-talátah.....	ébakas.....	si-épásan.....	di-lóhot.....
Deed of gift.....	pembrian.....	pawéweh.....	paparing.....	pápa-ring'an.....	.....	sórat-ebági.....	súghat-pang'áni.....
Deed of sale.....	súrat-pemblian.....	layang-tukónan.....	srat-tumbásan.....	súrat-paméulan.....	sórat-pamáli.....	sórat-panum basan.....	súghat-pamblian.....
Copy.....	{ súrat-sálen, or } sálenan.....	layang-sálinan.....	srat-turúnan.....	súrat-sálin.....	.....	sórat-sálin.....	súghat-bálen.....
Seal.....	chap.....	chap.....	.....	chap.....	chap.....	chap.....	chap.....
Share.....	bágian; untok.....	{ dumduman; } bubóhan.....	bágian.....	du-uman.....	duhúman.....	du-uman.....	bágian.....
Cohair; sharer.....	berbágian; bertúntok.....	ka-dumduman.....	kabágian.....	babágian.....	átubúman.....	báda-du-uman.....	wat-bágian.....
Instalment; bill.....	súrat-mang'ángsur.....	layang-panichil.....	srat-panichil.....	súrat-ongsul.....	.....	sórat-pijiran.....	súghat-músokh.....
<i>Of Government, &c.</i>							
Emperor.....	sultan; maharaja.....	{ susuhunan; } sultan; rátu.....	maharaja.....	.....	sultan; rátu.....	susuhunan; sultan.....	{ rátu-hágung; } diwa-águng.....
King; prince.....	raja.....	{ bupati; } { pa-nembáhan.....	.....	.....	rátu.....	panambáhan.....	diwa-rátu.....
Empress.....	permai-suri.....	rátu; prámi-su-wári.....	.....	.....	parámi suári.....	ráto.....	{ prámi-su-wári; } rátu-águng.....
Queen.....	biniraja; rátu.....	raden-ayu.....	.....	.....	.....	ráto.....	rátu; gósti.....
Prince.....	putra.....	putra.....	satria.....	.....	putra.....	putra.....	putra.....
Princess.....	patri.....	patri.....	.....	.....	putri.....	putri.....	putri.....
Heir apparent.....	raja-muda.....	pang'éran-dipáti.....	prabu-anem.....	.....	rátu-anum.....	pang'iran-álipáti.....	rátu-bánom.....
Prime minister.....	mangku-bumi.....	páth; rádendipáti.....	.....	.....	mangku-bumi.....	ráto-mangku-bumi.....	mangko-bumi.....
Commander-in-chief.....	laksemáua.....	senapati.....	.....	.....	.....	senapati.....	báwa-laksmána.....
Governor; chief.....	pang'éran; biákim.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	pang'ulu.....	mcnak.....
Minister.....	mantri.....	.....	.....	.....	mantri.....	najaka.....	pabákal.....
Chief-justiciary.....	raja bichára.....	pang'ulu; káli.....	.....	.....	kapála-bichára.....	jaksa.....	pála-karta.....
Paymaster-general.....	bendahára.....	wedána-gedong.....	.....	.....	.....	gedung.....	páth.....
Lord; master.....	tuank; tuan.....	gusti; bendára.....	.....	.....	.....	{ gósti; sam- } pian-dálam.....	pembákak.....
Chief of a village.....	peng'ulu-kampung.....	lurah-kampung.....	.....	.....	.....	lóra-kampung.....	klianbanjar.....
Ambassador.....	utusan.....	kongkónan.....	utusan; gaudék.....	.....	.....	kongkónan.....	hutósan.....
Steward.....	bendahári.....	lurah-gedong.....	.....	.....	.....	járu-kunchi.....	prakángo.....
Secretary's writer.....	jeru-tulis.....	juru-tulis.....	charik.....	juru-tulis.....	juru-tolis.....	juru-tolis; charik.....	juru-tulis.....
President.....	peng'ulu-bitchára.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nangákin-parkára.....	.....
Collector.....	{ memégang- } bási-negri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	gádong.....	sadáhan.....
Deputy.....	ganti-kerja.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	wakil.....	másuk-súkan.....
Tax; excise.....	upeti; basil, or uféti.....	bulu-peti-upéti.....	.....	.....	upeti.....	pála-wija.....	húpeti.....
Rent.....	sewa.....	sewa.....	.....	sewa.....	sewa.....	séwa or siba.....	sewa.....
Custom on imports.....	chúkal.....	chúke; chúchuk.....	.....	chúki.....	chúki.....	chúki; pópon.....	dudukan.....

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
State conveyance ..	ka-naikan raja ..	tunggang'an-raja ..	titian-prabu ..	titina-raja ..	titih-na-ratu ..	kati-tian ..	plinggihan ratu ..	—
Royal palanquin ..	wagang'an ..	{ tunggang'an- gotong'an .. }	pelangkli ..	palanki ..	jali ..	pikolan ..	sarad ; jumpana ..	—
Authority ..	paréntah ..	paréntah ..	dawuh ..	paréntah ..	parénta ..	parénta ..	préntah ..	pegéntah
Statute ..	undang-undang ..	undang-undang ..	undang-undang ..	uwar-úwar ..	undang-undang ..	undang-undang ..	pasu-áran ..	undang-undang
Order ..	súrat titah ..	layang-paréntah ..	sarat-dawuh ..	..	sórat-parénta ..	sórat-parénta ..	sórat-pang'an dika ..	..
Regulation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respect ; homage ..	póji-pujian ..	{ álem-aleman ; póji pujian .. }	gungging'an ..	..	póji-puji-an ..	{ taraul ; anta- wichana .. }	póji-pujian ..	..
Rank ..	pangkat ; merábat ..	pangkat ..	singgian ..	..	..	..	..	pangkat
Liberality ; mag- nificence ..	ka-mullá-an ..	kamília-an ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shelter ; protection ..	lindung'an ..	{ pang'alang'an ; pangam pung'an .. }	panglindung'an ..	..	..	..	..	..
Confederacy ..	tauñanan ; bantú-an ..	{ sing túlung ; sing tandang .. }	..	..	..	..	..	..
Captivity ..	tawanan ..	boyóng'an ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformation ..	sertíkan ; membaiki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petition ..	súrat-per-mintá-an ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissal ..	petchat ; chábot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promotion ..	tambáhan ; tinggian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manumission ..	merdiká-an ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coronation ..	{ lantikan ; diri- kan ; naikan .. }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Current coin ..	wang-láku ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Counterfeit ..	wang-lanchung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Translator ..	jeru-salimbása ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Translation ..	tafsir ; salénan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religion ..	agáma ..	agáma ..	agámi ..	agáma ..	agáma ..	agáma ..	agáma ..	agáma
Revelation ..	{ keturúnan ; sabda-diwa .. }	{ sabda-diwa ; wa-wang en- diwa .. }	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faith ..	iman ; percháya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaven ..	surga, or sórga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hell ..	nuráka, or naráka ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hell torments ..	{ sangsára nu- ráka ; siksa nuráka .. }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Of Religion, &c.

[illegible]

Of Weights and Measures.

Weight	timbang	timbang'an; bobótan	timbang; bóbot	timbang	timbang	timbang
Balance	{ núrúcha; dáching; timbang'an	teráju; dáchin. ....	.....	dáchin; tembáng'an	{ pe-nimbáng'an; dáchin	timbang'an
A grain	pádi	gábah .....	.....	pádi	pádi	pághi
A ratty	sága	sága	sága	sága	sága .....	.....
Half coonderin	séku-kundi	biting	táli .....	.....	súku	peghépat-kundághi
Coonderin	kundi	tálen; tali .....	.....	.....	haráli	kundághi
Mas	mániam; mas	uku .....	.....	mas .....	.....	.....
A rupee weight	jampal	jampal .....	.....	jampal	jampal	rang'ah-ghial

ENGLISH.	WALAYU.	JAVAN.	Jawa.	Béas krama.	Sánda.	MADURESE.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Taal	bungkal ; ta-el ..	taál	taál	taál	taál	taál	taál	bungkal
Catty	káti	káti	káti	káti	káti	káti	káti	káti
Pecool	pikul	pikul	pikul	pikul	pikul	pikul	pikul	pikul
Báhar	bárah	bárah	bárah	bárah	bárah	bárah	bárah	bárah
Measure	ukúran	ukúran	ukúran	ukúran	ukúran	ukúran	ukúran	ukúran
An inch	jári	jári	jári	jári	jári	jári	jári	jári
Four inches	ampat-jári	ampat-jári	ampat-jári	ampat-jári	ampat-jári	ampat-jári	ampat-jári	ampat-jári
Measure of capacity	ukútan	ukútan	ukútan	ukútan	ukútan	ukútan	ukútan	ukútan
The fathoming of depth	dugá-an	dugá-an	dugá-an	dugá-an	dugá-an	dugá-an	dugá-an	dugá-an
A hand	gunggam	gunggam	gunggam	gunggam	gunggam	gunggam	gunggam	gunggam
Span of the fore-finger and thumb	jengkal-kúdok	jengkal-kúdok	jengkal-kúdok	jengkal-kúdok	jengkal-kúdok	jengkal-kúdok	jengkal-kúdok	jengkal-kúdok
A span	jengkal	jengkal	jengkal	jengkal	jengkal	jengkal	jengkal	jengkal
Foot	tapak ; káti	tapak	tapak	tapak	tapak	tapak	tapak	tapak
Cubit	hesta	hesta	hesta	hesta	hesta	hesta	hesta	hesta
Fathom	depa	depa	depa	depa	depa	depa	depa	kipas
Singing	niányi ; pantun ..	tembang	tembang	tembang	tembang	tembang	tembang	niányi
Singer	{biduan ; títang ; niányi ..}	títang-tembang ..	títang-tembang ..	títang-tembang ..	títang-tembang ..	títang-tembang ..	títang-tembang ..	{juru-kidung ; juru-hiruk ..}
Musician	{títang-main- niányi ..}	ni-éga	ni-éga	ni-éga	ni-éga	ni-éga	ni-éga	{títang-pláti- muni-muni-an ..}
Unison	{sama-lágu ; sama-ráta ..}	páda-ráta	páda-ráta	páda-ráta	páda-ráta	páda-ráta	páda-ráta	{sama-lágu ; sama-ráta ..}
Discord	janggal	janggal	janggal	janggal	janggal	janggal	janggal	janggal
Tune	lágu	lágu	lágu	lágu	lágu	lágu	lágu	lágu
Tenor	lanára-sadang	ába-sedeng	ába-sedeng	ába-sedeng	ába-sedeng	ába-sedeng	ába-sedeng	bunyi-sadang
Treble	suára-kenchang	suára-kenchang	suára-kenchang	suára-kenchang	suára-kenchang	suára-kenchang	suára-kenchang	bunyi-kinchong
Bass	suára-lembut	suára-álon	suára-álon	suára-álon	suára-álon	suára-álon	suára-álon	bunyi-álon
Musical instrument	bunyi-bunyi-an ..	gamlan ; táta-búhan ..	gamlan ; táta-búhan ..	gamlan ; táta-búhan ..	gamlan ; táta-búhan ..	gamlan ; táta-búhan ..	gamlan ; táta-búhan ..	bunyi-bunyi-an
String	táli-kawat	kawat	kawat	kawat	kawat	kawat	kawat	táli-kawat
Gong	gong, or gung	gong	gong	gong	gong	gong	gong	táli-káva
Sticado	kenong	kenong	kenong	kenong	kenong	kenong	kenong	táli
Musical trough	gambang	gambang	gambang	gambang	gambang	gambang	gambang	kenong
Drum	tábel, or tabuh	tábel	tábel	tábel	tábel	tábel	tábel	gambang
Double drum	gendang	gendang	gendang	gendang	gendang	gendang	gendang	gendang
Kettle drum	{rebána ; terbang ; rambána ..}	terbang	terbang	terbang	terbang	terbang	terbang	taghábang ; ghádap
Trumpet	nafiri, or nafil ..	selempret	selempret	selempret	selempret	selempret	selempret	prétiit
Pipe	bangai	salang	salang	salang	salang	salang	salang	saangkátu ; séling ..

Of Musical Terms, Instruments, &c.

ENGLISH.	MALÁYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>		BÁLI.	LAMPUNG.
Word	párah.	ketchap.	.....	pók	.....	.....	peta	párah
Sentence	arti	ung-kára	.....	arti	.....	.....	harti	gháti
Member of a sentence	kelimah.	kelimah	.....	kelimah	kalimah	.....	klima	.....
A period	tútor.	sapáda	.....	pupúlih	.....	.....	tútur	.....
Chapter.	fasal, or pásal	pásal	.....	pásal	pásal	.....	soróhan	.....
Section	bab	bab	.....	bab	bab	.....	bab	.....
Conclusion	perabasan	wekasan	.....	.....	pamarihan	.....	pa-núdan	pang'o-kó-an
Finis	támat	támat; kátam.	.....	támat	támat	.....	súhud	támat
Benediction; in God's name ..	bismillah	bismillah	.....	bismillah	bismillah	.....	bismillah	.....
Author	meng'arang	a-ng'anggit.	{ a-ng'apus ; ngerumpáka }	ngarika	ang'anggit.	.....	ma-ng'arang	ng'anghang
Composition	karang'an	anggit anggitan	.....	riká-an	anggit-angitan	.....	karang'an	.....
Rough draft	bákal.	bákal	báde	.....	bákal	.....	bákal	.....
Text	ásal; naskha	ásal	.....	.....	ásal	.....	ásal	.....
Commentary	tafsir, or tapsir	tapsir	.....	.....	tapsir	.....	tapsir	.....
Abridgment	simpulan	ringkes	.....	tungkusan	tapsir	.....	pábun-tilan	.....
Moral writing	kitab-ajáran	kitab-papáli	.....	.....	tólis-ajáran	.....	chakápan-plajáhan	.....
History	cherita; sejaráh	kanda; bábad	sejaráh	sára-sila	sajarah	.....	pesúaran	.....
Dictionary; Vocabulary ..	{ kitab-bása; ghadlat }	kitab-hása	.....	kitab-bása	tólis-bása	.....	chakápan-bása	.....
Prose	hikáyat	primbon	.....	.....	hikayat	.....	.....	.....
Verse	sa-ir, or sha-ir	guritan	.....	guritan	sa-ir	.....	sa-ng'ir	sáhih
Poet	meng'arang sa-ir	a-ng'anggit; rapén	.....	nga-rika guritan	a-ng'anggit-sa-ir	.....	mang'arang-sang'ir	ng'anghang-sáhih
Hemistich	sa-perpat-sa-ir	satang'ah-ukára	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distich	{ sa-pásang; sa-perangkat }	rákít	pásang	pásang	.....	.....	pásang	.....
Rhyme	sáyak	peruákanti; trúsan	.....	trósan-sa-ir	sája	.....	sáyak	.....
Tale	cherita, or chitra	charita	.....	kanda; charita	charita	.....	sátua	chagbita
Comparison	{ andi-andi; upáma; laksána }	upáma	upámi; onde	opáma	opáma; undi-undi	.....	bódka	upáma
Riddle	betchára-bálik	wichára-bálik	.....	.....	bichára bálik	.....	peta bálik	.....
Heroic verse; Sayer	sa-ir, or sha-ir	guritan	.....	.....	.....	.....	sang'ir	sáhih
Epigram; Pantuso	panton	panton	.....	panton	papátun	.....	pantun	panton
Rindu; amatory verse	Rindu	repen; kidung	.....	.....	panglipur	.....	hisaug	.....
Himbaw; elegiac	imbau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sedih	.....
Code of law	sa-riat	saring'at	.....	sári-at	saring'at	.....	prentah	.....
Numerical figures	angka	angka	.....	angka	angka	.....	hanka	.....
Pen	kálam	kálam	.....	kálam	kálam	.....	kálam	kálam
Nib, or cut of a pen	chátok-kálam	páchuk-kálam	.....	chéung-tu-kálam	póchok kálam	.....	chátok-kálam	unchok-kálam

Slit	{ belah-kalam, or } belahan kalam	sigar-kalam	betulah-kalam	béla kalam	béla kalam	blah-kalam
Style for writing ..	kalam-besi	{ kalam-wesi ; ladingpeniurat }	kalam-béni	kalam béni	piol panolis	kalam-bési
Slate pencil	kalam batu	kalam-watu	kalam-batu	kalam batu	sibag-bato	kalam-batu
Ink	dawat ; mangsi	mangsi ?	mangsi	mangsi	mangsi	mangsi
Red ink	dawat-mirah	mangsi ábang	mangsi-béurém	mangsi mira	mangsi mira	dawat-suluh
Paper	kertas	kertas	kertas	dalubang	dalubang	kertas
Palm leaf for writing ..	dauu-lúntar	krópak	da-on-loutar	kára-kára	kára kára	dóntal
Writing case ; inkstand	{ kótak-dawat ; peti-tulis .. }	{ kótak-mangsi ; peti-tulis .. }	kótak mangsi .....	.....	páti panolis	kótak dawat
Alphabet	{ álipha, or áitba ; áitbáta }	{ hána-charáka ; álipbe .. }	álibe ; charáka	{ áliba ; hána- charáka .. }	ána-charáka	hána-charáka
Letter	húrúp, or húrúp ..	aksára	aksára ; úrup	aksára	aksára	sastra ; haksára ..
Point	nókta	chetchak ; netu ..	naktu ; chatchak ..	nakto	chachak ; nakto ..	chachak
Accent	tanda suára	{ tanda-artat ; tanda suára }	tanda-suára	ta-teng'er-suára ..	tanda-suára	tanda-suára
Vowel	báris ; zirjábér ..	jábarjir ; sandang'an ..	báris ; érab	jáber	{ pang'angui aksára ; érap }	báris
Guttural	húrúp-di-rengkong ..	aksára-inggorókan ..	aksára-tikórok	aksára-e-gróng'an ..	aksára-kálat	sastra-di-gagrókan ..
Labial	húrúp-di-bibir	aksára-ing-lambe ..	aksára-ti-biwir	aksára-e-bibir	aksára-dákai	sastra-di-bibir
Mute-letter	húrúp-máti	aksára-máti	aksára-máti	aksára-máti	aksára-máti	sastra-máti
Moveable letter	húrúp-bebáris	aksára-i-rab	aksára-báris	aksára-jáber	aksára-jáber	sastra-mabáris
Double letter	húrúp-ber-sabdu ..	aksára-tasjid	aksára-tas jid	aksára-tasjid	aksára-tasjid	sastra-mateng'áuen ..
Conjunct letter	húrúp-lekas	aksára-ganchang ..	aksára-gásik	aksára-kebat	aksára-ganchang ..	sastra chépat
Asterisk	tanda-kelhar	chawang	chawang	tauda kalúar	chabang'an	chiri-chabang
Language	báasa, or bahása ..	báasa ; wichára	báasa	báasa	báasa	báasa
Word	pátah	ketchap	pók	pók	ketchap	peta
Compound word ..	{ pátah-besém- bat ; pátah bersusun .. }	ketchap-susun	pók-susun .....	.....	{ ócha-linmálini ; ócha-sóson }	peta-susun
Noun	pátah-náma	ketchap-náma	pók-áran .....	.....	ócha-niáma	peta-ládan
Adjective	{ pátah-sepérri ; pátah sifat .. }	ketchap-táya	pók-jiga .....	.....	ócha-naróba	peta-bóka
Pronoun	pátah-meng'andong ..	ketchap-améngku ..	pók-ngandung .....	.....	.....	peta-magántong ..
Verb	{ pátah-kalá- kuan ; pátah- masder .. }	ketchap-nalákuan ..	pók-kaláku-an .....	.....	ócha kalákuan	peta-lábat
Particle	{ húrúp-menda- tangkan- ma-ána .. }	{ aksára-nekak- áken makna }	.....	.....	.....	{ sastra- nakáying-harti }
Tense	kútika	wayah ; kála	wanchi ; nalika	euker	máasa ; nalika	dawang
Past tense	kútika-lampau	wáyah-liwat	wanchi-keláungtung ..	euker-ka-liwat	{ máasa-kalibat ; nalika kalibat }	dawang-liwat
Present	kútika-hilir	wáyah-lági	wanchi-sáweg	euker-áya	nalika-kádir	dawang-cháwis
Future	kútika-belom	wáyah-dúrun	wanchi-dereng	euker-táchan	nalika-bélum	dawang-dering
Art	{ pandian, or pandal-an .. }	limpad ; endag	bisá-an	euker-táchan .....	.....	kádú-wigan
Science	elmu	ngelmu	elmu	elmu	ngelmu	táhu

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.		JAVAN.		Sunda.		MADURESE.		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
		Jawa.	Basa krama.				Madura.	Sumenap.		
Grammar	elmu-sarif-alnahu	{ ngelmu-saraf ; nahu }	.....	elmu-saraf-nahu ..	ngelmu-saraf	ngelmu-saraf	elmu-tasrip	elmu-tasrip	tahu-saraf-nahu ..	—
Art of poetry	elmu-se-ir	ngelmu-guritan .....	.....	elmu-guritan	ngelmu-se-ir	ngelmu-se-ir	elmu-tambang	elmu-tambang	tahu-sang'ir	—
Music	elmu-nisayi	{ ngelmu- tambang'an }	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ elmu-kijong- kijong'an }	{ elmu-kijong- kijong'an }	tahu-makidong	—
Medicine	elmu-dikon	ngelmu-dedukun .....	.....	elmu-dudukun	ngelmu-dudukun	ngelmu-dudukun	elmu-dikon	elmu-dikon	tahu-balian	lemu-dikon
Physiognomy	elmu-pirasad	ngelmu-firadat .....	.....	elmu-wiradat	ngelmu-piradat	ngelmu-piradat	elmu-piradat	elmu-piradat	tahu-wirasa	—
Divination	elmu-katika	ngelmu-petang'an .....	.....	elmu-euker	ngelmu-nalika	ngelmu-nalika	elmu-pitang'an	elmu-pitang'an	tahu-katika	—
Arithmetic	elmu-angka	ngelmu-angka .....	.....	elmu-hangka	ngelmu-angka	ngelmu-angka	elmu-angka	elmu-angka	tahu-hangka	—
Mensuration	elmu-ukoran	ngelmu-ukoran .....	.....	elmu-ukoran .....	.....	.....	elmu-ukoran	elmu-ukoran	tahu-sikut	—
Astroonomy	{ falkia, or palkia ; falak }	ngelmu-falkiah .....	.....	palakia ; unak .....	.....	.....	elmu-falak	elmu-falak	watak-kuariga	—
Astrology	pancha-lima	{ pancha-lima ; ngelmu-nijum }	.....	pancha-lima .....	.....	.....	elmu-pangpin	elmu-pangpin	jatmika	pancha-lima
Ethics ; politeness	{ elmu-sadap ; tata-kerna }	ngelmu-tata-krama .....	.....	elmu-tata-krama ..	ngelmu-tata-krama ..	ngelmu-tata-krama ..	elmu-tata-krama ..	elmu-tata-krama ..	{ pradnia ; tata- krama }	—
Existence	ka-sada-an	kahanan .....	.....	{ kalang kapan ; kamahan .. }	kabada-an	kabada-an	{ ka-sada-an, or ka-bada-an }	{ ka-sada-an, or ka-bada-an }	kaha-dahan	kawatan
Nonentity	ka-tida-an	ka-oranan .....	.....	ka-entén-an .....	.....	.....	ka-tada-an	ka-tada-an	katuara-an	kama-watan
Thing ; substance	barang	barang .....	.....	banda .....	.....	.....	barang	barang	grabad	pulawa
Manner	{ pekakas, or pertakas }	pekakas .....	.....	pala-kara .....	.....	.....	parkara	parkara	parkara	pakagha
Energy ; power	kuasa-an	kuasa .....	.....	kasaktian	kuasa	kuasa	kabasa	kabasa	kuasaan	kuasa-an
Cause	sabab ; kerna	sabab ; kerna .....	.....	karana ; sabab	sabab	sabab	sabab ; kerna	sabab ; kerna	bahan ; krana	sabab
Action	kalakuan	kalakuan .....	.....	kuampolan	kalakuan	kalakuan	kalakuan	kalakuan	pabitan	kalakuan
Union ; junction	perhimpunan	pa-kumpolan .....	.....	kuampolan	pa-kompolan	pa-kompolan	kumpolan	kumpolan	pa-tambunan	poimpon
Division	bagian	{ dumodunan ; bubuhan }	.....	du-uman ; bagian	duhman	duhman	du-uman ; bagian	du-uman ; bagian	duman	bagian
Similarity	sa-pertian ; sarupa	sarupa .....	.....	jiga-an	sarupi	sarupi	saparti	saparti	bukahan	sapa-ghatian
Dissimilarity	berlainan	sedjeuan .....	.....	la-linan	sanéan	sanéan	bantan	bantan	maluan	ba-la-en-la-en
Form	rupa	wang'un .....	.....	rupa .....	.....	.....	roba ; ropa	roba ; ropa	goba, or ngoba	ghupa
Breadth	luas-an ; libaran ..	jembar ; amba ..	.....	samenah	lebasan	lebasan	luaran	luaran	linggahan	—
Length	panjang'an	djawa ; amba ..	.....	panjang'an	panjang'an	panjang'an	lanjangan	lanjangan	dawuan	tadjong
Quality	pri	tingkah ; polah ..	.....	tingkah	tingkah	tingkah	amri	amri	prih	—
Necessity	pátot	pátut ; perlu .....	.....	pátut	pátut	pátut	pátot	pátot	pátot	pátot

Of Time and its Divisions.

Time	wakta ; waktu	kala ; wayah .....	.....	waktu ; euker	bakto	bakto	baja ; waktu	máasa	waktu
Moment	keciap ; subatut ..	kecep .....	.....	keciap .....	.....	.....	kedja	kijap	kajap
Minute	nápas	ambékan .....	.....	nápas	nápas	nápas	nápas	bangkahan	nápas
Hour	mbat ; jam	sang'at ; jam .....	.....	jam	jam	jam	jam	pána-likan	—
Three hours	nabat	bedug .....	.....	.....	bedug	bedug .....	.....	teféng'ar	—
Day	hari, or lal	dina .....	.....	po-ek, or póhik ..	hari	hari	hari ; dina	dina	ghad

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.		JAVAN.		Sunda.		MADURESE.		BÁLI.	LAMPUNG.
	<i>Idea.</i>	<i>Bāsa krama.</i>	<i>Idea.</i>	<i>Bāsa krama.</i>	<i>Idea.</i>	<i>Bāsa krama.</i>	<i>Madura.</i>	<i>Sumenap.</i>		
Thursday	kemis	.....	.....	.....	kamis	.....	kemis	.....	waras-pati	kemis
Friday	jum'at	.....	.....	.....	jum'at	.....	juma at	.....	sukra	jum'at
Saturday	saptu	.....	.....	.....	saptu	.....	saptu	.....	sanischara	saptu
<i>Of Numbers.</i>										
One	satu, or sa	.....	siji	setinggal; eka	.....	.....	sah	.....	sa	sai
Two	dua	.....	loro	kalih; dui	.....	.....	dua	.....	dua	ghua
Three	tiga	.....	telu	tiga; tri	.....	.....	tilu	.....	talu, or telo	talu
Four	empat	.....	papat	sekawan; chatur	.....	.....	papah	.....	hampat	pa
Five	lima	.....	lima	gangsai; pancha	.....	.....	lakima	.....	lima	lima
Six	anam	.....	unem, or nam	sad	.....	.....	namnam	.....	hanam	nom
Seven	tujuh	.....	pitu	sapta	.....	.....	papito	.....	pitu	pitu
Eight	delapan	.....	wolu	asta	.....	.....	babalu	.....	kutus	walu
Nine	sambilan	.....	sang'a	nawa	.....	.....	sasiang'ah	.....	sia	siwa
Ten	puluh, or sapuluh	.....	sepuluh	dasa	.....	.....	sapulu	.....	dasa	puluh
Eleven	sa-bias, or sebias	.....	sa-welas	.....	.....	.....	sa-belas	.....	solas	sa-bias
Twelve	tiga-bias	.....	rolas	kalih-welas	.....	.....	du-belas	.....	rolas	ghua-bias
Thirteen	empat-bias	.....	telu-las	tiga-welas	.....	.....	tilu-belas	.....	telo-las	talu-bias
Fourteen	lima-bias	.....	pat-bias	kawan-welas	.....	.....	pa-belas	.....	pat-bias	pa-bias
Fifteen	enam-bias	.....	limá-las	gangsai-welas	.....	.....	lima-belas	.....	lima-las	lima-bias
Sixteen	tujuh-bias	.....	nembias	genap-welas	.....	.....	nambelas	.....	nam-bias	nam-bias
Seventeen	delapan-bias	.....	pitu-las	.....	.....	.....	pito-belas	.....	pitu-las	pitu-bias
Eighteen	sambilan-bias	.....	wolu-las	.....	.....	.....	bolu-belas	.....	pla-kutus	walu-bias
Nineteen	dua-puluh	.....	sang'a-las	.....	.....	.....	sang'a-belas	.....	sang'a-las	siwa-bias
Twenty	tiga-puluh	.....	rong puluh	kalih-dasa	.....	.....	dupulu	.....	duang-dasa	ghuang'a-puluh
Thirty	empat-puluh	.....	telung-puluh	tigang-dasa	.....	.....	tilu-pulu	.....	talu-polo	taling'a puluh
Forty	lima-puluh	.....	patang-puluh	kawan-dasa	.....	.....	pa-pulu	.....	patang-dasa	pa-ng'a puluh
Fifty	enam-puluh	.....	sékat	.....	.....	.....	sekat	.....	sekat	sawi
Sixty	tujuh-puluh	.....	sa-widak	.....	.....	.....	sa-bidag	.....	namdasa	sa-wida
Seventy	delapan-puluh	.....	pitung-puluh	.....	.....	.....	petong pdu	.....	pitong-dasa	pitong'a-puluh
Eighty	sambilan-puluh	.....	wolung-puluh	wolung-dasa	.....	.....	bolu-pulu	.....	holung-dasa	waling'a-puluh
Ninety	dua-ratus	.....	sa-ng'ang-puluh	sang'ang-dasa	.....	.....	sang'a-pulu	.....	sang'a-dasa	siwang'a-puluh
A hundred	tiga-ratus	.....	rong'atus	.....	.....	.....	sa-ratos	.....	satus	sa-ghatos
Two hundred	empat-ratus	.....	telung'atus	kalih-atus	.....	.....	du-ratos	.....	satak, or dua-atus	ghua-ghatos
Three hundred	lima-ratus	.....	patang'atus	tigang-atus	.....	.....	talo-ratos	.....	taling'atus	talu-ghatos
Four hundred	enam-ratus	.....	limang'atus	kawan-atus	.....	.....	ampa-ratos	.....	samas	pa-ghatos
Five hundred	ribu, or sa-ribu	.....	salaksa	gangsai-atus	.....	.....	lima-ratos	.....	limaung'atus	lima-ghatos
Ten thousand	sapuluh-ribu	.....	sa-keti	.....	.....	.....	sibu	.....	siu	sapaku
A hundred thousand	laksa, or sa-laksa	.....	sa-keti	.....	.....	.....	salaksa	.....	salaksa	sapuluh-paku
A quarter	satu, or sa-satu	.....	seka	.....	.....	.....	sakoti	.....	ha-keti	laksa
		.....		.....	.....	.....	sa-saku	.....	soku	sasuru

A half	{ teng'ah or sa- teng'ah }	sa-teng'ah	tang'ah	tang'a	sa-teng'a	tang'ah	sa-teng'ah
Three quarters	tiga-suku	telung-suku	tilu-suku	telu suku	talo-soko	tálung-sóku	tálo-sóku
One and a quarter	satu-sa-suku	siji-sa-suku	sa-hiji-sa-suku .....	.....	sétor-sa-soko	háki-teng'ah-sóku	sai-sasóku
Two and three quarters	dua-tiga-suku	loro telung-suku	dua telu-suku	dua-télu-sóku	da-dua-talo-soko	dua-tálung-sóku	ghua-tálu-sóku
One and a half	teng'ah-dua	káro-teng'ah	dua tang'ah .....	.....	sétor-sa-tang'a	tang'ah dua	téng'ah-ghua
Two and a half	teng'ah-tiga	ka-telu-teng'ah	tilu tang'ah .....	.....	ka-talo-tang'a	tang'ah-tálu	téng'ah-tálu
Addition	jumlah	jumlah; sipir	jampal .....	.....	jina	tambónan .....	.....
Sum total	himpunan-bilang'an	gung-gung	bilang'an	kompólan	gunggung	{ kumpólan- pawilang'an }	.....
Dividing	bági	richik, or di-richik	du-um; bági .....	.....	du-om	dum .....	.....
Subtraction	chabot; banton	chóplok	chabótan; niupótan	bantónan .....	.....	ngeróngrong .....	.....
Remainder	tinggalan	kakären	tetinggalan	tinggalan	kári	tinggalan .....	.....
The whole	{ semáta máta; } semua-mua }	sekábeh	sa-kábih kábih	sa-dája-dája	kábi	{ pepas; makájang kájang }	sa-unyin-unyin
A part	bágian	dúman	bágian	dulúman	du-óman	dúman	bágian
<i>Miscellaneous Terms.</i>							
Question	pertani'an	petakónan; ijab	pitakénan	páta-nia-an	atánia	pátá-kónau	pegóndian
Answer	juab or jawab	sahur; jawab	jáwab	jáwal	jábab	masóhut	jáwab
Disputation	usul meng'úsul	pádon-madóni	úsul-usúlan .....	.....	ásal-úsul	tákon-meniakon nin	álas mang'álas
Token, sign; ground of argument	tanda keniata'an	tanda yakti	chiri-bukti	tanda-keniata-an	tanda	chiri-ka-padásan	tanda kaniata-an
Condition; state	pri; hal	tingkah; pólah	tingkah	tingkah	tingka	prih .....	.....
Change of place	ubá-an or ubáhan	ówah	isingkah pólah	ubáhan	óba	hobáhan	óbah
Collection; heap	kumpul	kumpul; klumpuk	kumpul	kumpul	kompol	kumpul	kumpul
Wriling	perasan	pres	peuréutan .....	.....	páras	póros	pióhan
Delay	tanggóhan	semáya	eundánan	tangu-an	témpo	tanggáhan	tanggóhan
Meeting	temú-an	tetémon	papánggian	a-timu	etemu	matámu-an	batingga-an
Nearness	berdekátan	{ chedakan; } sanding; } parekan .....	.....	aparak	pára	ma-pabékan	ba-pasu-an
Distance	berjañhan	ádohan	jabó-an	a-jau-an	jau	majóhan	ba-jawóhan
Motion	gerá-an	mingseran	óbah .....	.....	gúli	mólah	gagha-an
Rest	tetápan .....	.....	tatápan	tetápan	{ ambu; taptap; } nang	nóng'os; handag	tetápan
Joining; adhesion	tangkópan .....	.....	lingkéupan .....	.....	tangkap	tákap	tangkópan
Exhalation	úwáp .....	.....	sa-ab .....	.....	háwa or hába	hius	háwa
Echo	bedéng'ung .....	.....	hauda-ruan .....	.....	ngarómonong	machiáng'ung .....	.....
Mouldiness	lapu-an .....	.....	béu-béuk .....	.....	pópok	lárut .....	.....
Slime	lúmut .....	.....	lúkut	lalómot	lolómut	lúmut .....	.....
News	kháber .....	.....	.....	berta	barta	horta	alúmut
Brick kiln	tampat-bákar-báta	gon-ngóbong báta	gon-méuléum báta	gon-ngóbong-báta	kanáng'an óberbáta	kábakh	kábakh
Carcass	bangkai	bátang	bóngang	babátang	bubátang; bangki	bangki	bangkai

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	JAWA.	JAVAN. <i>Basa kradma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Teeth-brush.	sugi; bunder-gigi	paséur-unta	paséur-waja	súsur.	.....	sósor.	sóji	.....
Leaven	rági	rági	rági	rági	.....	rági	rági	ghági
Powder; dust.	serbok	ájur	.....	géléah.	.....	serbok	srábuk	.....
Tick	kerpát	cháatak; ketipes	.....	péuti.	.....	.....	kimpit	.....
Monthly course	{sádat; perampuan; dátang bólan}	súker; gárap-sári.	gárap-santun; khel	béuléun; pamálian	.....	{ka-dai-ang'an; niáka-ing; matóron sári}	ha-batuh; champur	ba-bulanan
Pith of a tree	{gali-kayu; ái-kayu; pálar}	pálar	.....	háti-káhi	.....	.....	hantang-kayu	hampulokh
Quiver	sáring-anak pánah	endong	tangkúlak	.....	tangkólak	kantong-pána	{sáring-pának- pánah	.....
Company	kawan	rewang; panta	réchang	báur.	.....	ambal	timpal	ka-dua
Stuff; budget	tungkat	teken	paujeneng'an	hiték	tóngkat	tungkat	tungkat	tungkokh
Ebony	kayu-arang	kayu-areng	kájeng-areng	káhi-arang	káju arang	káju arang	káju-barang	káju ághang
Fig	kayu-ára	waring'in	mandira	káhi-chring'in	káju ára	baring'iu	káju-bahing'in	káju-beghing'in
Woodpecker	belátok	pelátuk	.....	ehaládi	palátok	balátuk	blátuk	pelátokh
Weevil	bóbok	bóbok	ulam-kájeng	téukéuk	.....	bóbu; kápang	bóbok	bóbokh
Sea weed	bung'a-karang	kembang-karang	.....	.....	kembang-karang	kembang-karang	bung'an-kahang	kambang-kahang
Snipe	kedidi	mánuk-trinil	.....	.....	.....	gasing	tiling-tiling	.....
Lignum aloes	kalambak	kalembak	ulam-kájeng	kalambak	kalambak	.....	talambak	kalám bakh
Dried boumets	ikan-kayu.	iwak-kayu; tongkol	.....	júko-chakalang	júko-chakalang	.....	bekáyu	.....
Morning; twilight	dini-bári	bang'un-raia; pájar	bang'un-rainten	jan-ári	pára-siang	pára-siang	daslemah	maháyu-háyu
Shark	idjuk	duk	.....	.....	.....	ruundung	kákia	hiu
Sole-fish	{ikan-sebiah; ikan-lidah}	iwak-ilat ilatan	.....	júko-lajila	.....	.....	betámpak	iwa-kablah
A species of lizard	tútek	tekek	.....	tekek	.....	tóki; tóko	tóki	kóki
Teak	játi	játi	játos	játi	játi	játi	játi	játi
A species of oak	játi-negri	játi-welánda	játos welándi	játi-walánda	játi-walánda	játi-walánda	játi-nagára	.....
Galingal	lang-kuas	lahos	.....	laja	láhós	la-us	hisen	lawas
Cocoa-nut milk	santan	santen	.....	chipátí	páti	páti	santan	páti
Poison (for food, &c.)	rachun	upas; rachun	dáru-bósi	barúwang	rachon	rachun	chetik	gháchon
Poison (for wea- pons)	bisa	mandi	mandos	.....	mandi	garúnging	mandi	bisa
Sound	bunyi	úi	ting'el	úni	mónyi	mónyi	mónyi	búnyi
Many	baniak	akeh	karah	ria; loba	baniak	bania	liu	lámón
Few	sedikit, or sikit	satitik	sakedik	sahéutik	dúlih	sakóni	bakikít	sábah
Great	besar	gede	ageng; agung	gedih	rájah	rája	gedih	báda
Little	kecil, or kechil	chilik	alit	léutik	kénih	kéni	chénik	lóni
Some	sebarang-barang	{barang-barang; apa-apa}	punápa-punápa	.....	sabarang-barang	sabarang-barang	sadadi-dadian	asing ásing

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	Javan. <i>Bāsa krdma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumenop.	BALL.	LAMPUNG.
Urine scented	hanching	pesing .....	.....	angor .....	.....	lasing	maungit	hanching
Onion scented	haring	peng'ar ; seng'ak ..	.....	péung'a .....	.....	.....	peng'ah .....	.....
Noisome scented	bang'er	bādeg ; biarung'an ..	.....	.....	bānger	bāng'ar	bang'as	bāng'okh
Light	trang ; cherah	pādang ; terang .....	.....	cha-ang	pālang	tārang	gālang	tāghang
Dark	gelap ; kelam	peteng ; dedet	limut	po-ck	petang	pātang	petang	klom
Bright	chāhia	chāhia .....	.....	cha-hia	chadja	chāhya	chāhia	chāhia
Obscure	sūram	sūrem ; rerap .....	.....	sūrcum	sōrop	sūram	sūram	ghédam ; sūgham ..
Glittering	gilaug-gumilang	gumilang .....	.....	gumilang .....	.....	sōmar	ngalenchok .....	.....
Transparent	trang-tros	pādang-terus .....	.....	cha-ang-tarus .....	.....	téra-táros	galangtros	teghang-teghos ..
Dazzling	silau	silo ; biereng .....	.....	siléuh .....	.....	sólap	hūlap	silau
Clear ; transparent ..	jerkulih	bening	wening	hiran .....	.....	bāning	hening	ghilan
Opaque ; dark	kruh	bátek .....	.....	kiruh .....	.....	bátak	pútak	ghúbokh
Dappled ; piebald	belang or blang ..	{ pelangka ; póntang ; lóreng .....	.....	bélang .....	.....	bálag	blang	blang ; kúgheng ..
Faded in colour	púder	besem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tawny	pirang	jambon ; ábangnom ..	abrit-nem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Of a slightly mixed colour	kirau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck head green	kepála-itik	idjo-tua	idjem-sepuh	hijo-kólot .....	.....	.....	{ gādag- mādun-buah }	.....
Purple-pink	biji-rámia	sáwo-máteng .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nāak-sábo .....	.....
Sea green	áyér-la-ut	biru .....	.....	biru .....	.....	.....	biru .....	.....
Light red	kesumba	jingga .....	.....	jambon ; kasumba ..	jingga .....	.....	karah .....	.....
Reddish lake	pinang-másak	kuning-tua .....	.....	kóning-kólot .....	.....	.....	kranta .....	.....
Reddish brown	kāwi	dádu .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	tāng'i .....	.....
Streaked ; striped	belang ; chūrak	bátik ; lúrik .....	.....	bátik .....	.....	.....	pólong	kúgheng
Spotted	{ berpánu ; berbintang .. }	túrl ; chepókan .....	.....	tútol .....	.....	.....	matútul .....	.....
Mottled	bercelang-selang ..	selang-seling	silih-ásih	{ patúmpang- tumpang .. }	.....	sála-sála	peslengkat	tumpang-tindih ..
Pale	púchat	púchat .....	.....	púchat .....	.....	másom ; póti-ólai ..	ketchut	púcha
Silent	diam	meneng	kéndel	chit-ching .....	.....	naug	mandap	ngaháma
Quiet	súnyi	sepi ; su-wung	súnia ; su-weng ..	rélék .....	.....	sóbu	sūhung	tálokh
Noisy	riuh	guméder .....	.....	nga-gédar .....	.....	róso	masri-yóutan	ghioh
Making noise	ing'er	rusuh	resah	gauling .....	.....	ing'ar ; gígir	hing'ah	hing'okh
Shrill	niaring ; merrak ..	sóra .....	.....	ngengkring	niaring	táni	niaring .....	.....
Loud	kenchang	kencheng .....	.....	kanchang	kenchang	kanchang	kanchang	kanchang
Slender ; sounding ..	lombot	ririh .....	.....	kandor .....	.....	lambut	lambut .....	.....
Strong	keras or kras	átos .....	.....	bádas .....	.....	bāng'at	sāng'at	kághas
Soft	hálus ; sarak ; lemot ..	empuk .....	.....	léntéus	kéras ; ákas	álós	hálus	álós
Hoarse	párau	érek .....	.....	pényéuh	hápes	párat	arat	pághau ; hághau ..
Full ; sounding	gruh or gruh	ágor ; garoh .....	.....	ngaláper .....	.....	garándam	sárag	ghinggot
Resounding	deng'ung	kemádag .....	.....	bandaru .....	.....	ngarómong	cheng'ung	kamándang

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krdna.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE.		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Blind.....	bôta	pichek ; nônor..... { dengkol ; pin- chang ; lum- pah	wûta	pitchak	Madura. bôta	Sumenap. bôta	bôta	bôta
Lame.....	timpang ; enchot.. { bôtak ; gundul ; sûlah	{ dengkol ; pin- chang ; lum- pah .....	.....	déngtik	tépaug	tépaug	tépaug	timpang
Bald	{ bôtak ; gundul ; sûlah	bôtak ; gundul.....	.....	bôtak	kondrok	gundul	leng'ar	gundol ; sûlah
Squinting	jûling	kéra ; kéder.....	silir	sumbiar.....	lenglang	kechar	jireng	jûling
Short-sighted ; purbblind	{ kôbor.....	lâmur ; namar.....	.....	lâmur	kâbur	kâbur ; lâmur	lâmur	ghâbon
Dumb	bisu	bisu .....	.....	piréuh	bisok	bui	kôlok	bisu
Stammering	gâgap	gâgap .....	.....	garap	gâga	gâga	keto	gâghap
Cram-footed or handed	chingkok ; châpik.. { kradung	chéko ; dengkol.. buntang .....	.....	kengkong .....	.....	dingkol	songkok	inchot
Disembled	kradung	buntang .....	.....	buntang .....	.....	kôtong	chôpong	pôtu
Flat-nosed	pinyt ; kemplih.. { manchong ; tinggi	{ gépeng ; panyit ; kempes .....	.....	giping .....	.....	kalpis	pesik	pinyt ; kagiâpes
Sharp-nosed	manchong ; tinggi	bâng'ir .....	.....	manchung .....	.....	munchong ; lanjeng	tâjap .....	.....
Corpulent	gemuk	lema	lema	lintuh .....	.....	lampo	môkôli	gemo
Slender	lempai ; kûras.. { lenchir ; lang- sing ; nge- rangkek	{ lenchir ; lang- sing ; nge- rangkek	{ ngerangkung ; linjang	kûruh	kôros	sengseng ; kôros	brag	ghâyang
Fat	lemak ; gemuk	gâjih ; gemuk .....	.....	paléum ; gâji .....	.....	lâma	ndûnk	tâboh
Lean	kûrus-kring	kûru	kera	kûruh-âking .....	.....	bang'at-kôros	togrik	ghâyang niang'u
Gaping	teng'anga	mang'ap ; meng'a.. { kûkuh ; âwet ; pengkuh .....	.....	chalang'ap .....	.....	ang'ang'a	nióng'al	tika
Strong	kedjab ; teguh.. { lóbok ; lôgro ; lôdag	{ kûkuh ; âwet ; pengkuh	kekah	tâgap	kôko	tâgu ; kôko	sitang	tâgoh
Weak	lungger	linu .....	.....	léunggar	lorga	lorga	linggah	gaghâlos
Feeble, as from a hurt	{ mâner ; seng'al ; ngilu	{ lóbok ; lôgro ; lôdag .....	.....	linu .....	.....	ngâris-ng'is	ngilu	ngilu
Faint ; feeble	lemah ; letih	linu .....	.....	lemper .....	.....	lendi	hówon	lâsa
Restless (from sickness)	balisah	prungsang .....	.....	samar-râsa .....	.....	pósang	hâyang	baghiangsang ; ûash
Infectious ; spreading	lamber	sâlad ; pagablug .....	.....	bâga-bing .....	.....	sasâlat	grûbug .....	.....
Living	hidop, or idup.. { mâti ; meninggal	ûrip	gesang	hirop	ngôdih	ôdi	hidup	hûgh
Dead	mâti ; meninggal	mâti ; môdar	pedjah ; sêda	pa-ih or pâhek	mâti	mâti	mâti	mâti
Concave	lengkung	plengkung .....	.....	palangkong .....	.....	malangkong ; kômo	lekung	kuang
Convex	bengkang	lôwung .....	.....	klawong .....	.....	malâko .....	.....	bôlat
Prone	tirap	kûreb .....	.....	nangkub	térap	térap	ling'ab	longkap
Supine	telentang	lâmah .....	.....	nankarak	gentang	gantang	nungká yak	tunggaga
Awry	lrot, or yerot	mérot ; ménchong	méncheng	beng'êuh .....	.....	pérot	boajo	kichot
Cracked	retak ; merta	rengka	renteng	rang'at .....	.....	tânar .....	.....	ghang'at
Damp	leng'as	ngembes .....	.....	mi-is .....	.....	abu	kakab .....	.....
Slimy	lendir	yl-yid ; âyid .....	.....	kukûmur .....	.....	lental .....	.....	lâmut
Deep	dâlam	jero	lebet	jero	dâlam	dâlam	dâlam	ghâlam

Shallow.....	tehur; chetlik	chetok.....	di-it.....	dakal.....	dakal.....	dekín.....	kákah
Unfathomable.....	tébir.....	jero-báng'et.....	lebet-sáng'et.....	.....	.....	bang'at-dálem.....	tábbakh
Boiled.....	reboš.....	godog.....	kéluip.....	.....	.....	kála; kólop.....	péja
Fried.....	{ góring; tímisi; rendang..... }	góreng.....	sang-gral.....	kúring.....	.....	gúring; sang'ar.....	.....
Roasted.....	báker; panggang.....	bákar; panggang.....	bénuléum.....	tóno.....	.....	úbar.....	panggang
Grilled.....	sélai.....	tárag.....	unum.....	bendam.....	.....	panggang.....	sálih
Stewed.....	bembam.....	benem.....	bóbul.....	.....	.....	bandam.....	bánam
Near.....	dekat; hampir.....	meh.....	mehmeh.....	párah.....	.....	pára; rápak.....	pásoekh
Far off; distant.....	jauh.....	ádoh.....	ja-uh.....	jau.....	.....	jau.....	ja-oh
Right.....	káman.....	tes'én.....	kátthu.....	káng'an.....	.....	káman.....	káman
Left.....	kiri.....	kiwa.....	kéncha.....	kácher.....	.....	kiri.....	kighi
Even.....	gánap.....	genep.....	jangkap; langkap.....	gánap.....	.....	gánap.....	gánap
Odd.....	gásal.....	ganjil.....	gánsal.....	gásal.....	.....	gásal.....	gásal
Like; alike.....	sáma; serúpa.....	páda; srúpa.....	sárua.....	páda-rúpa.....	.....	saróba.....	gágah
Equal in height.....	sáma-tinggi.....	páda-dúwur.....	sámi-ingkil.....	páda-tinggi.....	.....	saróba-tinggi.....	gágah-ganggal
Equal in size.....	sáma-besar.....	páda-gede.....	sámi-ágeng.....	páda-rája.....	.....	saróba-rája.....	gágah-bálakh
Equal in length.....	sáma-panjang.....	páda-dáwa.....	sámi-panjang.....	páda-lanchang.....	.....	saróba-lanjang.....	gágah-tájong
More; much.....	{ lebih; terlálu; amat; sang'at }	{ luhi; túrah; punjul..... }	langkung.....	lébi.....	.....	labi.....	liu
Less; wanting.....	kurang.....	kurang.....	kirang.....	kónang.....	.....	kóráng.....	kúghang
Complete.....	chékrop; langkap.....	chikrup; chumpu.....	chetap.....	chúkup; langkap.....	.....	rátang; chókop.....	sangkotkh; gásoekh
Incomplete.....	ta-chúkop; kurang.....	óra-chúkup.....	bóten-chekap.....	ta-rátang.....	.....	ta-rátang.....	ma-gásoekh
Empty.....	kósoeng; ampa.....	kótong; kósoeng.....	kósoeng.....	kótong.....	.....	kótong.....	bangkang
Full.....	penah.....	kebak.....	penah.....	bebah.....	.....	pása; ábag.....	látap
Dear.....	máhal; lárang.....	lárang.....	lárang.....	lárang.....	.....	lárang.....	ghálang
Cheap.....	múra.....	múra.....	múra.....	móda.....	.....	móda.....	móghah
Wide.....	luas; lápang.....	lega; jembar.....	lega.....	.....	.....	.....	kundakh
Narrow.....	sempit.....	rupek.....	mirah.....	jembar.....	.....	lápang.....	péli
Stout.....	teguh; tegap.....	áwet.....	.....	rópek.....	.....	chópi.....	tágoth
Firm.....	tetáp.....	tétep.....	.....	tégo.....	.....	kóko.....	tátap
Unsteady.....	begrak; begúyang.....	óbah; úsik.....	.....	tétep.....	.....	tátap.....	bagégha
Lasting.....	kekal.....	langgeng; kékel.....	.....	agúling.....	.....	agúli.....	.....
Fading.....	bertabah.....	óbah; gingair.....	.....	langgeng.....	.....	langgeng.....	.....
Slow.....	lambat; paláhan.....	óweah.....	.....	abóbah.....	.....	ta-langgang.....	beghúbah
Quick.....	{ sigra; lekas; cepat; bang'at..... }	súwe.....	.....	lillah.....	.....	teri-dbit.....	báni
Active.....	rájin.....	{ gelis; kebat; ganchang..... }	linggal.....	terih; gálik.....	.....	lákas; ganchang.....	gásoekh
Indolent.....	málas; segan.....	taberi; sergap.....	dang'an.....	geleman.....	.....	ja-urju.....	nganggokh
Violent; strong.....	deras or éras.....	{ kesed; sungkan; tang'an..... }	múmal.....	lemos.....	.....	tóduš.....	sangkán
Ancient; old.....	{ kima-kima; dahulu-kala..... }	santer; banter.....	.....	dáras.....	.....	{ ganchang; laju; daras..... }	daghos
Customary.....	biása.....	lawa.....	lami.....	lamba-lamba.....	.....	ábit.....	báni-báni
Difficult.....	aduk; sárah; páyah.....	tau.....	táte; náte.....	.....	.....	tao.....	pandai
		angel; iwuh.....	ewad.....	súkar.....	.....	sása.....	súkokh

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.		JAVAN.		Sunda.		MADURESE.		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
	Jawa.	Edan kréma.	Madéra.	Sumenap.						
Easy	gampang	gampil	babarik	babarik	babarik	gampang	gampang	gampang	gampang	mudah
First	wiwit; lekas	purwa	purwa; awal	purwa; awal	purwa; awal	gala	gala	panjimun	panjimun	mula
Last	welasan	wusanan	sa-ang-géusana; akhir	sa-ang-géusana; akhir	sa-ang-géusana; akhir	akhir	akhir	panihud	panihud	akhir
Spreading	ngerepáyak grembel	ngerepáyak grembel	gampilak	gampilak	gampilak	rampa	rampa	rampáyak	rampáyak	gago
Gliding	manjur; láju	manjur; láju	tului	tului	tului	laju	laju	manjur	manjur	ganchang
Giddy	peuing; pasing	peuing	riut	riut	riut	ngelo	ngelo	peng'ang; lang'u	peng'ang; lang'u	púdokh
Sprained	tegaliat	tegaliat	tidekos	tidekos	tidekos	sejin	sejin	kedjingklok	kedjingklok	—
Foreign	asing; jauh	asing	sanes	sanes	sanes	bangtang	bangtang	len	len	siang
Naked	talajang	talajang	lutar	lutar	lutar	abangkang	abangkang	melalung	melalung	bistung
Clothed	pakai	pakai	ngangge; ngagem	ngangge; ngagem	ngangge; ngagem	ngangu	ngangu	nganggo	nganggo	pakai
Hungry	lapar	lapar	lúwi; lápa	lúwi; lápa	lúwi; lápa	lapar	lapar	layah; seduk	layah; seduk	bátok
Thirsty	ha-us	ha-us	dahga	dahga	dahga	arjang	arjang	liawus	liawus	máhu
Famished	lapar; dahga	lapar; dahga	halab-lab	halab-lab	halab-lab	lapar-arjang	lapar-arjang	kasrab	kasrab	—
Good	ba-ik	ba-ik	sáhe	sáhe	sáhe	batchik	batchik	málak; betchik	málak; betchik	báti
Bad	jáhat	jáhat	áwon	áwon	áwon	júba	júba	jelik; káhon	jelik; káhon	jáhal
Fit	pátot; háros	pátot; háros	wenang	wenang	wenang	pátot	pátot	pátot; benah	pátot; benah	pátot
Unfit	tiada-pátot	tiada-pátot	hentak-wenang	hentak-wenang	hentak-wenang	tah-pátot	tah-pátot	tasing benah; tasing pátot	tasing benah; tasing pátot	ma-pátot
Useful; current	aguna	aguna	baguna	baguna	baguna	aguna	aguna	maguna	maguna	baguna
Useless	sia-sia	sia-sia	sia-sia	sia-sia	sia-sia	sia-sia	sia-sia	tanpa-guna	tanpa-guna	sia-sia
Necessary	wajib	wajib	pátot	pátot	pátot	pátot	pátot	pátot	pátot	pátot
Unnecessary	ora-wajib	ora-wajib	hentok-pátot	hentok-pátot	hentok-pátot	tah-pátot	tah-pátot	tu-ara-pátot	tu-ara-pátot	ma-pátot
Former	dahulu	dahulu	rumi-yen	rumi-yen	rumi-yen	dalu	dalu	málu; dūmun	málu; dūmun	palji
Present	meng'adap; kini	meng'adap; kini	sapóniki	sapóniki	sapóniki	márek	márek	satóuto	satóuto	—
Future	sa-iki; nūli	sa-iki; nūli	nunten	nunten	nunten	lanbilan	lanbilan	dórian	dórian	—
Repeated	ber-ulang-ulang	ber-ulang-ulang	wangsal-wangsal	wangsal-wangsal	wangsal-wangsal	abáli-balian	abáli-balian	mabálik-bálik	mabálik-bálik	wála-wighi
Friendly; conformable	ber-sahabat	ber-sahabat	sanakan	sanakan	sanakan	áka-batchigaa	áka-batchigaa	ma-pamitra	ma-pamitra	bapang'an
Hostile; contrary	ber-musuhi; ber-satru	ber-musuhi; ber-satru	satron; mungsuan	satron; mungsuan	satron; mungsuan	amúso	amúso	mamúsoh; ma-satru	mamúsoh; ma-satru	bamúsoh
Stupid; clownish	gáman; ganggu	gáman; ganggu	lóniot	lóniot	lóniot	taugong	taugong	jájah	jájah	gáman
Rude; filthy in speech	chabul	chabul	akal	akal	akal	chólo; ta-banar	chólo; ta-banar	risap	risap	takábur; kibiakh
Wise	ber-akal	ber-akal	bódo	bódo	bódo	báda-akal	báda-akal	madéya	madéya	bahák'al
Foolish	bódok or brádu	bódok or brádu	biakana	biakana	biakana	bódo	bódo	belog	belog	gunjokh
Acute	bijaksana	bijaksana	gebleg	gebleg	gebleg	pinter	pinter	rtirih	rtirih	—
Blockhead	bebal	bebal	edán	edán	edán	tábal	tábal	bábal	bábal	bábal
Mad; crazy	gila	gila	gila	gila	gila	gila	gila	bóyuh	bóyuh	lawang'an
Sound-minded	wáras	wáras	wáras	wáras	wáras	báras	báras	hantag	hantag	munyai
Brave	berani or bráni	berani or bráni	wáni	wáni	wáni	báng'al	báng'al	wánil	wánil	báni
Cowardly	penakot	penakot	jerih; wedi	jerih; wedi	jerih; wedi	táko	táko	getap	getap	ghabal

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	JAWA.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i> <i>Sumenap.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Verified	terbukti	kaget.	.....	kagit.	ta-terjat	takérjat	takérjat	takérjat
Just	adil	adil, or ngadil	.....	adil	adil	pála-marta	pála-marta	adil
Learned	álím	álím; wernh.	wikan.	álím	ngálím	wikan	wikan	álím
Able; versed	arif, or árip	awas; árif	.....	waspadia	ngárip	weruh	weruh	.....
Pious	bakti	bakti	.....	bakti	bakti	bakti	bakti	bakti
True	{ betul; benar; } sungguh	benar	leres	bámar	bander; bunggu	onggu; bandar	benah	teman-teman
False	bahung; ánta	góroh	dora; léniok	bóhong	gúru	letehik	mákuk	bóhung
Anxious; dubious	bimbang	{ selémpang; } sumélang	.....	.....	.....	áti-tanggung	selang	bimbang
Profuse; prodigal	bórus or bóros	bóros	.....	hambur	.....	táras	kólos	búghos
Content; satisfied	kábul	ka-trima; kábul	.....	.....	kábul	kábul; tarima	ngiring	.....
Powerful	kuása	kuása	.....	kuása	kabása	kabása	kuása	kuása
Rich	káya	súgih	káya	béu-ngar	sógi	sógi	súgih	bálin
Poor	meskin; pápa	meskin	pápa	meskin	meskin	meskin	tiwas	masakat
Proud	chungkak; bongkak	angkuh; dir	regu	bungkak	bungkak	angko	bougkak	bási-búghi
Boastful	káchak	{ kaduk; umbag; } meloto	umuk	haugkánan	.....	bichára-ta-atiépor	búdi	bási-singkokh
Greedy; covetous	kikir	kúmed; chetil	kikid	kórit	.....	bibiki	pririt	siut
Satiated	keniang	wáreg	tu-wuk	seubéuh	keniang	kéuiang	bátuk; wárag	bátuk; ladju
Melancholy	múrung	ngenderek	ngenduru	.....	.....	mádat	ngýuk	nióng'ot; miámoh
Irritated; fierce	pedis	perih	.....	péurib	.....	pádi	ngáng'ah	lála
Interrupted	rampos-múlot	{ lauchang- } chang-kem	niaru-krámi	.....	.....	lanchang	chelangham	natáwa
Born	brának; bersálin	anak-anak	ápá-pátra	ajúru	.....	ára-na-an	mának	ngána
Discreet	berbódi	berbódi; ákal	.....	abúdi	barbódi	báda-bódi	mása-tankráhos	simab
Rusty	berkérat	rainen	tinjánen	áya-tihiang	tahénan	táta-enan	mapáta	belálikh
Anxious	berchinta	sedih	tikbra	.....	.....	báda-nesar	ngá-ng'an	.....
Ashamed	bermúla	a-lain	álingsen	ha-era	málo-málo	málo-málo	ma-ugi-dálam	belliam
Glorified; honoured	bermúla	amdia	.....	ha-múlia	.....	báda-múlia	máhu-táma	.....
Proclaimed	di-chánaug	di bendeni	dipun-champuri	tang'ára; ówar-ówar	e-bendi	ebandi	di-kenong	chánaug
Following	bertúrot	amilu	átmut; antérek	utúrot	atórot	atórot	ma-hiring	nútokh
Associated	berteman	báur; réwang	rénchaug; kancha	abátur	abánggu	abánggu	maéhing	báka-dua
Drawn	ter-unus	ka-unus	.....	amátak	ahónus	e-unus	mang'elus	ghádu-chábot
Chosen; selected	terpilih	ka-pilih	.....	amilih	hepilih	e-pili	mamilah	ghádu-pilih
Loving; enamoured	berkásih	ugasihi	átrisma; narináni	.....	.....	seni-sar	membálang	bakani
Loved; beloved	di-kásih; terkásih	dikasilih	dipun-trisnani	.....	.....	se-ekáni-sári	{ kabáhang; } membáhang	di-káni
Of Verbs.								
Is	áda	ada	wónen	áya	báda	báda	báda	awas
Was; have been	ada, or ádab	wis	sampun	héunggús	beis	la; ampon	sóba	ghádu

Become.....	jadi; menjadi	dadi; sida.....	dados; atos.....	jadi.....	dadi.....	dadi.....	dadi; dados.....	jadi.....
Will; can.....	bdilih.....	kana.....	kéng'ing.....	kéuna.....	di.....	di.....	polih.....	mangaa.....
Can; be able.....	larat.....	kelar; kuawa.....	kuawi.....	kuaw.....	kelar.....	kelar.....	kiwah; kepap.....	krat.....
Will; want, wish.....	mau; hendak { hendak or ber- kahaindak..}	arep.....	ajeng; kersa.....	bayang.....	henda.....	henda.....	niak; káyun.....	bagu.....
Wish; will; desire.....	pendak or ber- kahaindak..}	karap.....	arek or rek.....	arek or rek.....	arek or rek.....	arek or rek.....	karap.....	.....
Shall.....	nanti.....	mengko.....	mangka.....	héungki.....	mengken.....	mengken.....	henden.....	bano.....
Let; suffer.....	bias.....	chikmen; karape.....	{kajeng ipun ; kersa-ipun}	kajéun.....	dinagi.....	dinagi.....	depang.....	kaya.....
Done; finished.....	abis or habis.....	entek.....	telas; andes.....	biak.....	tada.....	tada.....	honia.....	bela.....
May; can.....	dapat; bulih.....	Olth.....	angsai; antuk.....	méunang.....	nemu.....	nemu.....	bakat.....	diachokh.....
To move; change; place.....	álth or berálth.....	ngálth.....	pindah.....	.....	áli.....	áli.....	kisid.....	tunda; álih.....
To take; take up.....	ambil.....	ámek; japuk.....	mendet.....	ngála.....	ngála.....	ngála.....	hambil.....	aku.....
To bring.....	bawak or bawa.....	gawa.....	bekta.....	mawa.....	kiba.....	kiba.....	híba; bakta.....	batokh.....
To strew; scatter.....	ambur; tabur.....	tawur; sebar.....	.....	awur.....	tabur.....	tabur.....	sambah.....	kegap.....
To blow.....	ambus; tiop.....	damu.....	tiup.....	.....	ambus.....	ambus.....	hapiu.....	sa-bu.....
To spread.....	bentang; amper.....	gelar.....	.....	ampar.....	.....	.....	kebayang.....	kacuat.....
To copulate.....	setubuh.....	{charem ; saresmi ; sachumbána}	.....	ngiwik.....	.....	.....	chumbána.....	.....
To dash.....	banting; bempas.....	banting.....	wanting.....	.....	.....	.....	panting.....	antas; banting.....
To swim.....	brenang.....	ngalang'i.....	.....	ngója.....	ngalangui.....	ngalangui.....	machabur.....	lang'oi.....
To dive.....	selam.....	silem.....	sdlup.....	seluléum.....	nyilam.....	nyilam.....	nyilam.....	selam.....
To lift up; raise.....	angkat.....	junjung.....	angkat.....	angkat.....	angkat.....	angkat.....	tingting.....	inchang; iwa.....
To rise up.....	bangkit; bang'un.....	tang'i.....	wung'u.....	húdag.....	.....	.....	bang'un.....	minja.....
To melt; dissolve.....	anchur.....	idnth.....	.....	hanchur.....	.....	.....	niag.....	hájokh.....
To smelt.....	lebur.....	lebur.....	.....	labur.....	lebur.....	lebur.....	lebor.....	labo.....
To burn.....	bakar.....	obong.....	basmi; tunu.....	benléum.....	ngóber.....	ngóber.....	bóbor.....	panggang.....
To kindle.....	páang; chókubh.....	edled; páang.....	.....	niung'ut; sundut.....	páang.....	páang.....	páang.....	suh; sikh.....
To consume.....	ang'us.....	gaweng; góong.....	.....	tutung.....	galang.....	galang.....	póhuan.....	tótong.....
To lead.....	tuntun.....	tuntun.....	.....	tuntun.....	teston.....	teston.....	dandan.....	tuntun.....
To hit.....	antok.....	bijig; jegug.....	.....	dagor.....	.....	.....	makatug.....	haatokh.....
To nod; slumber.....	meng'antok.....	ngantuk.....	.....	nunditan.....	.....	.....	mang'undap.....	kadogokh.....
To float.....	laiut; timbal.....	kéti; kénfir.....	.....	pálit.....	kaniut.....	kaniut.....	hánut.....	tihánut.....
To press close.....	apit.....	chepit.....	jepit.....	kadampit.....	apit.....	apit.....	hapit.....	chapit.....
To braid; plait.....	aniam.....	aniam.....	.....	aniam.....	.....	.....	hátat.....	ngánian.....
To spin.....	antih.....	antih.....	.....	nganth.....	.....	.....	nganth.....	ningklath.....
To arrange.....	star.....	tata.....	.....	ngatur; náta.....	.....	.....	ngatur.....	tanjakh.....
To coil; roll over.....	belir; lilit.....	mlet; lilit.....	.....	méalit.....	.....	.....	derik.....	lilih.....
To awake; wake.....	bang'un; jaga.....	mélés; tang'i.....	.....	niaring.....	jaga.....	jaga.....	bang'un; ngeddin.....	niab.....
To sleep.....	tidur; lina.....	turu.....	.....	tilem; sare; mindra.....	he-es.....	he-es.....	mádam; pólas.....	pádom.....
To lie.....	rebah; tidur; baring.....	rebuh.....	.....	rebah.....	ngélong.....	ngélong.....	ngélong.....	delikh.....
To sit.....	duduk.....	linggih; jagong.....	.....	chalik; dink.....	.....	.....	negak.....	malong.....
To lie (to rest one's self).....	baring.....	túron; lesan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ngébah.....	dudulikh.....

ENGLISH.	MALÁYU.	Jáva.	JAVA N. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>		BÁLI.	LAMPUNG.
To rice; wash	básuh	wásuh; kumbah	.....	maníowan	báso	báso	básah	básoh
To split.	belah or biah	sigar	belah	béulah	belah	belah	blah	biah
To move	gerak; bergerak	óbah; ósik	.....	óbali	gúli	gúli	hóbah; mahóbah	bagághi
To whisper	bisik	bisik	.....	.....	.....	.....	máni; bejuang	sásia
To put; place	táruh	dókok; séleh	.....	téundéun	táro	táro	kedjang	pekh
To place, put in	bóboh	sok or esok	.....	óri	buang	buang	pájang	bóboh
To cast out	buang; champak	buang	.....	pichéun	gábal	gábal	kútang; hentúng	ang intokh; champa
To make; do	buat	gawe	dámel	ji-yéun	ábik	ábik	gáli	sáni
To finish	abis	entek	telas; naudes	biak; auggus	bácha	bácha	tálas	bla
To read	bácha	wácha	wáhos	bácha	dúum	dúum	bácha	bácha
To part; share	bági; untok	dum	bági	bálik	bálik	bálik	dum	ági; bági
To turn; return	bálik	wálik; bálik	.....	.....	nia-or	nia-or	báding	báli
To pay	bayar	nia-ur	báyar	máyar; márai	.....	.....	báyah	ngáwan
To get; have	berúlih; dápat	ólih	angsal; antuk	utémaung	hóli	hóli	membáhan	bamángsa
To lose	hilang	iliang	itchal	léung'it	elang	elang	hilang	labon
To find; hit on	jumpa	uemu	manggh	manggh; nimu	temu	temu	ketápuh	ngabálu
To meet	bertemu or bertemu	temu	panggh	katimu	a-temu	a-temu	matámu	batámu
To love	biráhi	lérag	{ birahi; brangta; kesmaran }	bérág	bráhi	bráhi	biráhi	bighakh
To heave; weigh up	bangker	{ ungkrah-ungkrah; ungkad }	.....	.....	bungkar	bungkar	bongkar	bungkah
To give	bri; ánugráha	wéwéh	páring; sika	béri	brik	bári	báhang	káni
To mix	champur; gáwul	áwor; anor; cháruh	.....	pabábur	chambur	champor	champur	champokh
To search	chári	{ gólek; ngupáys; luru }	ngupádos; íchal	uying	a-sári	sáre	hálih	sépokh
To tear	{ kuyak; chárik; sówek; sóbek; róbek }	suik; bedah	sebit	sówik	niábit	sábit	huik	chághikh
To shine; glitter	cháha	cháha	.....	cháya	chadja	cháha	cháha	cháha
To part from; sever	cherai; pegat	piash; pegat	.....	piash	.....	sókar	blas	piash
To nip; pinch	chúbit; getu	jiwit; chetot	.....	nyiwit	.....	tóbi	himpak	piet; pitol
To cut	krat; pólong	kret; tetek	.....	téukénuk	.....	tógal	tógal	pálok
To cut off	pátas	pedot; tátas	rampung	péugat	pegat	pótos	pegat	págot
To come	dátang; mári	meréne	meriki	kedi-yéuk	dátang	kána; dátang	teka; máhi	glálong
To go	pergi or pgi	lúng'a	késh; mentar	léumpang	entar	entar	luas; lúng'a	mit
To walk	jálan, or bejálán	meláku	melámpah; tindak	mápa	jálan	a-jálan	jálan	lápah
To run	lári	lumáyu	lumájar; melájug	lumpat	bóru	bóru	maláhib; maláyu	tághakh
To leap	lumpat	lumpat	.....	lunchat	lonchak	a-lóncha	máhar	luncha
To row	bedáyung	adáyung	.....	.....	madjung	a-bála	madýung	bedáyong
To tie	ikat or yikat	taléni; banda	taugáli	tálan	pekot; banda	.....	tegul	ikokh
To live	hidop or idop	úrip	gesang	hiréup or hirup	ólih	ódi	hidup	hóghi
To die	máti; maninggal	máti	pedjah; séda; sérad	máti; pa-ih	uáti	máti	máti	máti
To dig	gali; kórok	dédak; kédak	.....	ngáli	ngáli	káli	kórok	káli

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Béda krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
To swallow (as food).....	telan or tlan.....	leg ; dlu ; untal ..	.....	.....	ngontal	ngalodu	gelkang	belot
To swallow (as water).....	tegok.....	chelgak.....	.....	.....	galuniok	chalilog	chelgak	tágag
To tremble (as with fear) ; to shiver with cold	gemeter ; gligh ..	{ derdeg ; guméter ; drodog .....	.....	nga-dikdik	geder	ngitik	ngotor	{ gumátokh ; gagóghan
To roll	gólik ; gúling	{ gemlinding ; gemlindung }	.....	tigdlng .....	.....	gúlo	gúlik	ugháling
To bore	gérék	unehg .....	.....	lárík .....	.....	taróban	harak .....	.....
To pull	bélak ; tárek	séreg ; lárak ; géréd ..	.....	gósúr .....	.....	yerit	kádaang ; páhid ..	tághikh ; sása
To feel ; touch	jábat ; sentuh	ngemek ; gárap .....	.....	ngarágap .....	.....	dólit	jámak	jáwat
To gape	rába ; gágau	gagápi ; gógoh .....	.....	ngarámpak .....	.....	rága	húsud	ngákup
To fall	járuh ; tiba	tiba	dáwuh ; dáwuh ..	ba-grag	lábú	gágar	húlung	tihúmba
To trample on ; stamp	trik	ngiles ; angik .....	.....	ngirik .....	.....	enjit	hiugsak .....	.....
To dry	jemur	pe or ape .....	.....	.....	jemor	jámu	jemuh	kághang ; páwai
To wet	básah	teles .....	.....	báséuh	bása	bása	bús	báson
To carve	iris	iris ; réjang ; sisir ..	.....	kéurét	kerah	óregi	his	highes
To suck	isap	chetchep ; chuchup ..	sésép	ngenyét	héash	chopchop	hlesap	hlesap
To stride	langkah	langkah .....	.....	langkah	langka	lengka	langkah	chápang
To straddle	kangkang	{ mentang ; mengéah ; merkangkang }	.....	.....	kangkang	kangkang ; nékang ..	ningtang	kangkang
To scrape	kikis	krik .....	.....	.....	ketis	ka-es	krik	kikis
To grind	kisar	inter .....	.....	kesénhan .....	.....	ingsar	kisar	kisokh
To plaster	lábú ; lépok	lépa .....	.....	lábúr .....	.....	lábúr	huap .....	.....
To wash over	lámah ; éspu	sepahtros ; dus .....	.....	sipu-trus .....	.....	sampo-táros	pólas .....	.....
To pass away	láu ; lampau ; liwat	liwat .....	.....	bilang .....	.....	lábát	lantas	liu
To arrive	sampai	tútug ; teka .....	.....	nápi	dátang	nápa	tekad	sampai
To attack	langgar ; tempub	terjang ; serang .....	.....	narajang .....	.....	gampor ; bódus	tempah	tampoh
To fold	kpat	lempit .....	.....	tiléup	tampe	lápít	tampih	lápét
To flutter (in air) ..	melayang	lýang .....	.....	ngaliang	anglýang	ngábar	ngeláyak	ngaláyang
To crown	{ makutákan ; kenákao- makúta	makutáni .....	.....	makutákéun	makúta	makúta	makúta .....	.....
To command	súrub ; titab	kóngton .....	.....	plwárang .....	.....	.....	tundin ; konkon ..	.....
To sigh	meng'élub	mengguh .....	.....	héuma-déung'ar ..	.....	puíba	uangsekan	hang'os-bálakh
To lean ; incline ..	miring ; séng'it ..	miring .....	.....	dengdik	miring ; séng'it ..	miring	seng ; miring	ginoching
To go up (as a river)	múdik	nungau .....	.....	kagwang	múdik	ka-dío	kuan	mungga
To go down	hilir or ilir ; túrun	milir .....	.....	hilir	milir	ka-ung'or	katébin	doh
To ascend	nalk	nunggang ; munggab	{ nalk ; numpak ; minggab ..	tumpak	na-ik	nal	mánik	cháta
To descend	túrun	tumárun ; máduu ..	tumédak	túrun	tóron	tóron	tórun	gága

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALÁYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Báca krama.</i>	Sánda.	MADURESE. <i>Madúra.</i>	Sumenap.	BÁLI.	LAMPUNG.
To grub; rout in the ground (as a hog)	sungkur	dungkir - gúsir .....	.....	.....	.....	niotsot	lumbih	niungkokh
To grumble	sóng'ul	uman-uman .....	.....	{ ngichímih ; chalébang }	.....	chómil	ngemólmol	ghibakh
To press down	tekan	pidih .....	.....	téukéun .....	.....	tákap	tákan	tákan
To slap; to strike with the palm	tampar	tábok	tampiling	chábok	namper	tampar; tápok	tampéling	tampa
To yell; scream	tempip; pekik	giak; álok	petak	ngaháwok .....	.....	gátak	dampat	málikh
To shout	súrak	súrak .....	.....	súrak	sórak	sórak	súrak	súghakh
To take; to seize	pegang	chekel	chepeng	niák	negok	tágu	gisi	págong
To catch	tangkap	chandak .....	.....	niárok	tegok	pega	hájuk	tákop
To ward	tangkis or tiangkis	tangkis .....	.....	tangkis	tangkis	tangkis	tangkis	tangkis
To strike	pukul	gebug; pála	gitik	gétik; péupéuh	pókol	pókol	pantag	bátu
To smite (as with a sword)	tetak; párang	panchas; praug .....	.....	.....	.....	tátak	taktak	tátakh
To stamp with the foot	trájang	dúpak; jedjak .....	.....	tarájang	terájang	trájang	trájang	taghájang
To hammer; strike on	tempa; titik	{ di-pandi ; pálon; di-pálu }	.....	tápa .....	.....	gápa	tiktik	tápa
To return	{ pálang ; kumbábi; bálík }	málih	mantuk	pálang; bálík	báli	báli; móli	málih; mantuk ..	mílang; múlok
To turn round	púsing	múniar .....	.....	muntir	pósang	pósang; pedal	méniaug	édokh
To whirl	ligat or púsingliget	medad .....	.....	ngúlang .....	.....	bang'at-medal	jeng'at	lágat; kenong
To twist; ring	púlas; póter	puntir .....	.....	béuntai	pólas	bólas; tróban	púter	múlas
To squeeze	prah; pras	puh; peras .....	.....	péurús	pérah	páras	pras	páchel
To knead	rámas	wénykd .....	.....	raméus	hepóchal	rámas	bátat	pájil
To moisten	rendam	kuni	ugum	kéu-áéum	bendam	bánam	hámam	latlokh
To lay table	hidang	sájen .....	.....	sisihan	sasájin	sáji	dabdab	pálam-bághan
To entertain	sambot	nampáni; tanggápi	nampéni	tampun	sambut .....	.....	jámak;ambut	sambat
To proclaim	súruh	kóngkon	átus; kéngken	piwárang	sóro	sóro	tundin	káyun
To err; stray	sesat	sásar .....	.....	sásak	sásak	saksak	páling	tájáiau; tadája
To salute; reverence	sembah	sembah	nganjáli; wótsári	sambah	sémbah	sambah	niumbah	sambah
To stay; dwell	{ átdok; diam ; tinggal }	ana	wónten	diuk .....	.....	nang; lóngu	negak; nóng'os	mangkokh
To forbear	táhan; tanggung	betah; tádah	táhan	táhan	tjúk	sambut; táhan	táhan	táhan; tádos
To forbid; hinder	lárang; tegah	chegah; lárang	áwis	kabóyut	betah	lárang; chegah	lárang; rit	hálang
To be patient	sáber	sáreh; sábar	derána	sébar	láhar	sábar	derma	sábar
To receive	trima; sambut	tampa	tampi	tampa	taréma	taréma	trima; tampi	tampa
To do	buat	gáwe	dámel	ayi-yéun	gábai	gábai	bendhang	sáni
To stop; bend	tundok	tumúngkul .....	.....	tungkul .....	.....	nundu	nguntul	sunggokh
To leak	tiris	bóchor; bóroq	túruh	irik; iris	téris	bóchor; tórok	bóchor	bóchoch
To write	tális; sárat	tális	serat or srat	tális	tólis	tólis	tális	tális

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Bahasa Kawi.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Semenap.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
To entangle	kísot.	ru-wed	.....	kísut.	salingka	salingka	sutsut.	kísok
To launch.....	lunchur	kapière; kelórot	.....	tiso-lédát	ngalósot	ngalósot	srod	kásakh
To drive (as a nail)	lantak	sógok	.....	erik	tumbu	tumbu	sagsag	lantakh
To set down.....	letak	seleh; dókok	.....	gólor	gágar	gágar	kedjang	tetakh
To flee	lári; mingat	mingkat	.....	mingkat	bóru	bóru	maláhib	tágakh
To see; look	lihat; téng'ók	deleug	.....	nga-déleuh	téng'al	téng'al	hiling'in	lia
To perceive	{ nampak or tampak; ka-lihátan }	káton	.....	kajéu-oéun	.....	nang'ali	benot	kalia-an
To stick to	lekat	keráket	.....	karákat	.....	cháka	dekat	lákot
To quit; leave.....	lepas	úbul	.....	léupas	.....	lápás; lóchot	ugeib	lúchokh
To stifle	lemas	plepak; selepak	.....	ong'ap	.....	tasárna	bek bekan	gála-gápan
To throw	{ lémpar; lontar; baling }	bálang; niambit	.....	bantur	kótap	kótap	slampar	háyah
To lick	jilat	dilat	.....	lélak	.....	jilat	silap	bála
To chew	{ kúnlah; má- mah; pepak }	mámah; gihut	.....	méuwéung	mámah; mápah	.....	pek pak	nga-ngal
To eat	mákas; sentap	mang'an	.....	niátu	ngákan	ngákan; da-ar	ngamah	máng'an
To drink	minum	ngumbe; nginum	.....	inum	nginum	nginum	nginum	nginum
To enter	mások	malébu	.....	ásup	kadálam	alábu	máuk	kúghokh
To die	máti	máti	.....	pa-eh or páhib	máti	máti; bangka	máti	máti
To mend	baiki	bang'un	.....	bang'un	dandani	pabáchi	meláhang	hatchik-e
To cross (as a river)	maniábraug	niábraug; nábraug	.....	méuntas	a-niábraug	niábraug	niábraug	niámbrang
To search	chári	goléki; ngupáya	.....	ne-yaug	chári	niári	hálih	sépak
To but with the horns	tandok	niawat; bábuk	.....	ngagadil	.....	niólok	henggot	tungtah
To come before	meng'adap	ngádep	.....	hang'aréup	mádap	ngádep	márák	mághokh
To bite	gigit	uiókot; bákot	.....	ngigil	ngikik	kike; salbak	gutut	kéghoh
To creep	menjaler; meláta	garémet; merámbat	.....	ngaráyap	arámbat	ngalárbat	nyelásah	.....
To snore	meng'éruh	ngórok	.....	kérik	ngitok	ngárok	ngerok	ngóghokh
To snarl; growl	meng'éraug	garóruh greng greng	.....	ngaragan	.....	derham	ngeragah	ngága-légo
To spear (from beneath)	ródok; rádak	sógok	.....	niólok	.....	judju	hauchuk	.....
To vomit	muntah	mítah	.....	úrah	ngóta	ngóta; nguop	ngítah	mítah
To dance	menári	jógid	.....	ngigal	tandang	tandak	ngigal	manághi
To sing	niányi	nembang	.....	nembang	ngijung	ngijung	kidung	niányi
To measure	tkor; súkat	jajagi	.....	jujukan	tkur	tkur; kóld	sikut; búkur	tkar; tkro
To weigh	timbang	timbang; bobot	.....	timbang	témbang	témbang	timbang	timbang
To push from; shove .....	.....	{ chengkah; jorong; jongkong }	.....	jongklótam	.....	lólád; jungta	tólu	jangta
To stop; halt	singah	mampir; kampir	.....	shandag	nyiper	nylingga	slingah	slingah
To tuck up	sinsing; jinjing	changking	.....	ngajajing	nyengcheng	tambi	chingching	chingching
To stumble	sentoh; tédong	sandung	.....	tititong	kabéator	taidang	ketanjun	bantok

[illegible]

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	JAWA.	JAVAN. <i>Basa Arama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i> <i>Sumenap.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
To aim	timbak; bedil	ambedil	sanjasta	nimbak	bedil	tembak	tembak	timbak
To empty	timba	nguras .....	.....	.....	timba	timba	timba	timba
To draw up; as water	chibuk	chiduk; chibuk .....	.....	nyihak	chéduk	chédok	chédok	chégahu
To follow; imitate	tatrot; ikut	mélu; núnut	derek	nyusak	nóro	nóro	nóro	nótokh
To sink	tengélam	kelem .....	.....	kalam	kalam	kalam	kalam	ghandam
To warn	tegur; sapa	niarúwe .....	.....	.....	sapa	sapa; sóchap	sapa; sóchap	kumána
To fall as a tree	tumbang	rebah .....	.....	ánéuh .....	.....	bah	bah	tumpang
To scorch	tunu; láyur	garang .....	.....	pérang .....	.....	dádang	dádang	láyokh
To point out	tunjuk	túduh	tedah	tunjuk	tódui	tóduh	tóduh	túju
To acknowledge	aku or meng'aku	ngaku	ngangkén .....	.....	séngko	haku	haku	áku
To teach; inform	ajar	wuruk	wulang	pegah	ajar	ajar	ajar	ájakh
To excite; provoke by shame	ájuk	móyok	máda	widna .....	.....	áro-áro	bijal	hangjokh
To defeat	álah; kálah	kálah	káwon	elih	kálah	kála	kálah	kálah
To annul; abolish	apus	buak; lebar .....	.....	gaplah .....	.....	di-elang-ákan	siurna	himpos
To pardon	ampun	apúra	apútena	hampúra	apúra	apúra	hampúra	ampágha
To object; dispute	bantah	bantah; jáwal .....	.....	báng'or	banta; páda	maksa	tungkas	bantah
To retaliate	bálas	wáles .....	.....	málas	bálas	bálas	wéngas	bálas
To permit; suffer	bial	chikmen; karápe .....	.....	kájéun	karapna	tinggal	depaung	káya
To number	bilang; itung	wilaug; itung	wichal; étaung	bilang	bilang; etong	etong or yetong	pétik; hitung	bilang
To buy	bli	tóku	túmbas	méli	méli	máli	bli	bli
To sell	jual	dól	wáde	jual	jual	jual	hádap	jual
To marry	káwin; nikah	káwin; ningkah	kráma	káwin	kábin	káwin; nika	deng'en	káwin
To collect; gather	kumpul	{ kumpul; tunggal; kempel }	kembul; nung'gil	kumpul	kumpul	kumpul	kumpul	kumpul
To be quiet	diam	meneng	kéndel	chitching	henang	nang	mendep	ghána
To succeed; supply the place of	ganti	genti	gentos	ganti	ganti	ganti	ganti	bálin
To deserve	báros; láyak; patut	{ láyak; pantas; patut }	wenang	wenang	benang	pátot	wenang	hághos
To desire; wish	bendak; mau	árép	ájeng; arsa; áyun	da-ek; árek	karap	anda	niak	hága
To despise	hina	nista; ina .....	.....	nista	hina	ena or ina	nista	búghon
To remember	hing'at or ing'at	iling	ing'at	ing'at .....	.....	eug'a; eleng; emot	hing'at .....	.....
To long for	ing'in or hing'in	{ kaping'in; kemécher }	.....	.....	lebur	deman	deman	kapéng'in
To spy	intal	intip .....	.....	nio-ong; ngintip	nginti	intip; ong'ang	hinti	sinal
To be acquainted with	kenal	wáruh	wánuil	wáwoh	tao	ngáuing; tau	náwang	nginang
To think	rása; kira; égak	ráhos .....	.....	rása	rása	rása	rása	gháaa
To consider	pikir; kira	kinten .....	.....	táyéuh; sáda	kéra	kéra	báta	ghigha
To fight; oppose	lawan	tanding; lawan .....	.....	tanding; lawan	móguh	lawan or lában	lawan	lawan
To shelter	lindung	{ áling-áling; ampung'an }	lindung	pepánding	ngáling	ngáling	hilid	bualin

To forget	lupa	lali	saŋpe; lépian	póhok	lôpa	hangsab	lôpa
To curse; reproach	maki	misuh	niarekan	miso	péso	misuh	misoh
To curse; execrate	sumpah; kutiki	supáta	sumpah	sompá	po-áta; sompa	sásat	tatáda
To be unlucky, as at play	{ málang; che-laka; bála }	chiláka	chitráka		cheláka	chaláka	málang
To mourn; lament	rátap	sasambat		náng'is	{ náng'is- ngócha- ngócha }	sa-sambátan	bátói
I	{ áku; bita; sendi; hamba; saya }	{ áku; ingsum manira; ing- wang }	kúla; álun; nára	a-ing; kúla	singko; eson	báku	ku; nia
We	kámi; kita	mámi		kámi	lékoh	hira	sikámghua
Your humble servant	pátik; hamba-tuan	aku	abdi-dálam; kaŋla	kaŋla; kúring	bóla; kabóla	tiang; titiang; kaŋla	sikándua
Thou	{ hang; angkau; kau; mu }	kowe; sira	andika; sampéyan	sia; siláhang	andika	jero	niku
Ye; you	{ tuan; mika; tuan hamba; kamu }			sampian	dika	hiba	kóti-dnyin
He	iya; dia; pálik-itu	dewéke	piambak-ipun	mánih	hia	hia	iya
They	{ dia-órang; dia- apa; dia nia }	dewéke páda	{ kiambak-ipun- sami }	mánilna	hia-óreng	nika-hipun	ghompokh
Self	{ diri; sendiri; kendiri }	pribadi	diri	diri	ábak	dibi	nunggálan
I myself	diriku; sendiriku	ákudewek	kúla-kiambak	diri-áng	ábak-angkók	hawáki	dighiku
Thou thyself	dirimu; sendirimu	kowe dewek	sampian-kiambak	diri-sia	dibih-dika	hawak-bani	dighimu
He himself	dirinya; sendirinya	dewéke	{ piambak-ipun; kiambak-ipun }	diri-na	dibikna	padidi-yánia	dighini
We ourselves	{ kámi-sendiri; kita-sendiri }	mámi-dewek		diri-órang	angkók-dibik	hira-padidi	{ sikámghua- tunggalan }
Ye yourselves	kámu-sendiri	kowe-dewek	{ jengán-dika- piambak }	diri-dika	dika-dibik	hiba-padidi	kúti-tunggalan
They themselves	dia-órang-sendiri				iya-óreng-dibik	hia-deng'an-padidi	{ ghumpokh- tunggalan }
Who	siapa; sapa	sapa	sinten	sáha	sápa	héniod	sápa
Which	yang mana	sing'endi	kangpundi	ánu; mána	sikéma	haninchin	sipa
What	apa	apa	nápa; punápa	na-on	ápa	hápa	ápi
That; that which	yang; nan	sing	kang	ánu	sibáni	háni	sui
This	ini	iki	ulki; puniki	iyéuk	teak	héní; niki	siji
That	itu	iku	niku; puniku	eta or heta	nikok	nika	séna
That there; yonder	inun; nun	ika	nika; punika	etu		houito	sidi
A certain person; such a one	ánu; siánu	siánu; ánu	pun; punánu	si; tu	siánu	heyánu; hánu	da-a; sida-a
All	semua; kesemua	kábéh	sedáya	kábih	kábi	sámi	saunyin
Every	{ sa-kelian; se- gala; tiap tiap; segelap }	sekábéh	sedáya	sariána	sadája-nia	sámian	sagála
Any	sápa-sápa; sása	sápa-sápa	sinten sinten	sáha-sáha	sápa-sápa	nyen-nyen	sápa-sápa
Some	sebarang-barang	{ sebarang-ba- rang; apa-apa }	punápa-punápa	sábang-bára	sabáráng-bára	singsingia	ásing-ásing

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. Batakréma.	Sunda.	MADURESE. Madura.	Sumenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Both (applied to things)	kedua	karo	kalian	kadua	kadua	dadua	kalih	kaghua
Other	la-in	seje; benceh	sanes	layin	bani	laen	bélin	laen
This same	inilah; ini-juga	iki óga; iki-lah	puniki-ógi	iyéuk tih	tinklah	ária-kia	hénila	siji-juga
That same	itulah; itu-juga	iku-óga	puniku-ógi	eta-tih	néko-lah	néko-lah	hétóla	sena-juga
How many	berapa	pira	pinten	sa-bráha	brempe	barampa	hakóda	pigla
So many; as many	sekan; sebaniak	sakéhe	sekátah-ipun	sakéyuk	sabária	sabária; sa-pamika	hakéni	sang-a-gháji
Of Particles.								
To	ka; pada; kepada	maring; marang	dateng	ka	kapada	ka; ing	ka; takin; ring	di; disapa
Of	di	ing or hing	ti	di	dina	ai or é	di	di
From	dari	seka	sangking	ti	dari	dari	holi	anja
For	akan	ake	aken	ku; kéun	hing or ing	ku; ing	bakal	handkan
By	dangan	lan	kelayan	jéung	kalaban	kalaban	takin	kellwan
With	sarta; sama	sarta	sarta	sarta	sarta; barang	sarta; abarang	barang; sarang	saghata
Along with	sarta-dangan	sarta-lan	sarta-kelayan	réujéung	barang-kalaban	sarta; kalaban	barang-takin	saghata
Above; over	atas; di-atas	du-wur; ingdu-wur	inggil; ing inggil	lóhur; di-lóhur	atas; e-atas	atas; e-atas	barang-takin	saghata
Under; beneath	bawah; di-bawah	ngisor; ing'isor	andap; ing'andap	handap; di-handap	baba; e-baba	baba; e-baba	batin-di-batin	atas-di-atas
On	di	ing	lebet	di	dina	ai or é	di	di
In	dalam	jero	lebet	jero	dalam	dalam	jumahan; jero	lóm
Within	di-dalam	ing-jero	ing-lebet	di-jero	e-dalam	e-dalam	di-jumahan	di-lóm
Out	luar	jaba	jáwi	luar	luar	luar	{ péau; jába; wáng'an .. }	luah
Without	di-luar	ing jaba	ing jáwi	diluar	e-lóbar	e-luar	di-wáng'an	di-luah
Between	chelah; teng'ah	selan or slan	antawis	seía; tang'ah	teng'a	tang'a	seía	halokh; tang'ah
Among	antara	antara	antawis	antara	antara	antara; tang'a	hantara	—
Near	dekat; ampir	meh; chedak	cháket; chelak	meh-meh	parak	ropak; para	pahak; tampak	pasu
Far	jawoh or jauh	ádoh	tebih	jauh	jau	jau	juh; duh	ja-o
Around	kelling or kulling	mubeng	mider	kuliling	mider	jenglung	mahila; mider	e-doghi
Behind	{ belakang; di-belakang .. }	buri; wuri	wingking; wuntat	titikang	bóda	bódi	dóri; pungkur	húghi
Before	adap; adapen	ngarep	{ ngajeng; ngayun; ngersa .. }	láréup	adak	ada	pahap; harap	haghokh
Opposite to	tentang; tang	nujóni	angtah	pa-hénta; hénta	dapa-dapan	dapa-dapan	benang	tábong
Beside; hard by	arah	arah	angtah	arah	arah	dóri	chenan	ha
Touching; close to	sisil	ngiring'an	angtah	sisil	sisil	pinggir	sisil	galiaakh
Through; from side to side	{ tros; lantak; tembus .. }	batal; tembus	angtah	taros	taros	taros; lantak	bétel; trus	taghos; lán
All along	sepanjang	{ sa-urute; sa-dawane; .. }	angtah	salanjang	salanjang	salanjang	sapánjang	sajóng
In presence of; before	di-muka; di-adap	ug'arep	angtah	di-haréup	e-ada	e-ada	di-arap or di-ahap	dihaghokh
Beyond	langkah; lampau	angtah; liwat	langkung	langka	langka	langkap; kibot	langkah	langkah; langchakh

Towards	seblah ; di-seblah	sa-sisih ; ingisih..	.....	péntas	sa-brang .....	.....	hánih ; di-hánih ..	kablah ; di-kablah
Over ; from side to side	sebrang	sábrang .....	.....	.....	sa-brang .....	.....	sa-brang	sabághang
Instead of ; in place of	ganti	ganti .....	.....	ganti	ganti .....	.....	ganti	bálin
Against	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	lawan
Here	sini ; di-sini	ingiké ; kéne .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	jah ; di-jah
There	situ ; di-situ	kóno ; ingkono .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	san ; di-san
Youder	sána ; di-sána	kána ; ingkána .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	dódi ; di-dódi
Where	mána	endi .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	dipa
Everywhere	mána-mána	endi-endi .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	dipa-ipa
Before ; formerly ..	dahulu ; perbakhá ..	ding'in .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	palji
After	kemedian ; kelak ..	núli .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	báno-báno
Till ; until	telah ; setélah ; sa biugah ; hingah	sawise .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	sampung ; wátas
Now	sekarang ; kini ..	sa-iki .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	si-ampun
To-day	hari-tul	dina-iki .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	sátia ; satónto ..
To-morrow	isuk or isok	esuk or isuk .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	niáun
Yesterday	kemáris ; kemárin ..	wing'i .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	dina-jáni
Two days hence ..	lisa	emben .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	máui
Three days hence ..	tílat	emben-dáwa .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	hibi
Four days hence ..	tungging	pátang-dináne .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	puan
Two days ago	kemárin-dahulu	wing'ine .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	telun
Daily	sahári-hári ; tiap tiap hari ..	{ sa-dina-dina ; saban-dina .. }	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	pátang-dina
Always ; ever	senánti-ása ; seláma-lamánia	lumintu .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	hi-tun
Not yet	belum	durung .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	sa-dina-dina
At first ; primarily	{ bermula ; mula-mula ; saber mula .. }	wiwit .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	sáhi-sáhi
Already ; just now	tádi	mau or máhu .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	sa-saba
When ?	{ apa bila ; mengkála ; máua-kála ; bila-mána .. }	kápan ; kala .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	mákong
When ; then	tatkála ; kápan	kaláne .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	mula-mula
Ever ; at any time ..	pernah ; pernah ..	tau .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	jino
Immediately	{ sa béntar ; sat ; sa kédjap .. }	sedéla .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	kápan
Sometimes	{ kadang-kadang ; kadang-kali .. }	menáwa ; néke or ne-i .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	tatkála
Seldom	jarang ; jarang	menáwi .....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	parna
		.....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	habos bos
		.....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	saghabokh
		.....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	kadang-kadang ..
		.....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	lang'ah-lang'ah ..
		.....	.....	lawan	lawan .....	.....	lawan	jéghang-jéghang ..

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krama.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
In days of yore...	dari selama-nia .. { selama; selagi; selama-lagi }	seka-selawase .. selawase ..	{ sangking; selami nipun }	tihéu-héubul.....	dari-sa-lambaknia .. salambaknia.....	hdling máklo semáklo	kanja-sakane selagi
So long as.....	béar-pun	ánlar-nga	ánlar-nga .....	.....	bóru	bahnam	ampai
Lately	sa-káli or sekáli ..	sa-pisan	sa-pisan	sa-káli	sa-káli; sétong ..	ha-pisan	pisan
Once	siang-malam.....	{ rina-weng'i; awan-beng'i }	{ rintén dálu siang-dálu .. }	béurang péuting ..	siang-malam.....	petang-lemah	dáwah di-bing'i
Day and night	sa-malaman	sa-wéng'i	sa-dálu	sa-péting'an	sa-malam	sa-petang	sabing'i-jápat
All night long	{ sa-harian; sa- siang'an..... }	sa-dina	sa-dinten	{ sa-po-ekua; sa- béurang'an }	sa-ári	{ sa-dina; sa- lamah-sa- lamah	kábian-sálekth
All day long	{ tiba-tiba; kóniang- kóniang..... }	ájung-ájung	tanpa-krána	sisi-naryéun .....	.....	{ hing'at-hing'at; lantas-lantas; teka-teka	tampa-haghána
Unawares	ya or iya	ia or iya	inggil	enia or nia .....	.....	hia.....	eya
Yes	{ báhua; sa- sungguh-nia }	sa-teméne.....	{ sayaktos ipun; satu .....	.....	ya; anggi; ingki.....	tui.....	—
Verily; indeed....	tidak; tíada; tádad ..	óra; tan	bóten.....	hentéuk or téuk ..	.....	tu-ára	ma
No; not	békan	dúdu	déde	séjin	beni	dóng	laen
By no means	békan-sa-káli-káli ..	dúdu-pisan	déde-pisan.....	séjin-pisan	beni sakáli	dóng-pasája	laen-sa-káli-káli
Certainly not	{ pasti; nescháya semája	pasti .....	.....	pasti	pasti	pasti	pasti
Certainly	jangan	ája	sampun	áláh; montong ..	ladja; ája.....	heda	dang
No; do not	{ hébaya jang'an; jang'an-sa-káli }	ája-pisan	sampun-pisan ..	áláh-pisan-pisan ..	ladja-sa-káli-káli ..	heda-pasája	dang-sa-káli
Do not by any means	{ mangkin; sa- mangkin .. }	sáya; munda	smáng kin; mindak ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
The more that	{ mangkin; sa- mangkin .. }	sáya; munda	smáng kin; mindak ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chiefly	{ tambahan; estimiwa .. }	múwah	miwah; tu-win ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
More; more still..	lági	mánang; mánéh ..	máléh	déu-i .....	.....	.....	.....
Very	{ terlálu; amat; sáng'at	báng'et	sáng'et .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
At length	{ ákhirnia; per- abisan-nia.. }	ákire; we kasáne ..	wusnan	ákirna .....	.....	.....	.....
In the meantime; while.....	{ takála-itu; saman-tára-itu }	tatkála-iku	na-lika-puniku ..	tatkála-deta .....	.....	.....	.....
As; like	sa-perti; laksána..	káya sa-perti	kados	jiga; saparti.....	.....	.....	.....
Alike; quite similar to	sama-sama; serúpa ..	pada-rúpa	sami-rúpi	sárua .....	.....	.....	.....
In like manner as..	sa-perti; sébagrai ..	sapólah	sa-tingkah.....	sa-tingkah .....	.....	.....	.....
As great as	setára; sakáder ..	setadar .....	.....	sakáder .....	.....	.....	.....
In what manner; how	bagimána; betápa ..	pri-ye.....	.....	kumáha .....	.....	.....	.....
As; according to..	bérai; dimektian ..	mangtána	mangtána .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In this manner...	bagini	mangtána	mangtána .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Thus; in that manner	beginu	mengkána.	mengkaten	kári-tu	sába-rantu	ba-gitu	kéto	enjoth-sána
Just as if	{ sa-álah; seláku; penáka }	saláku	sa-tindak; salámpah	saláku	{ sa-uli; seláku; penáka }	hidépan.	hidépan.	—
Except; only; otherwise	malénkan; hánia.	ámung	aming; ámeng.	ngan	háng'ing	chóma	balikan; nélah.	hánia-hána
Nevertheless	{ malénkan; sa-sukána }	áyo; niakárap.	sumángga; su-wáwi	sumángga	—	mandar; móga	balikan	sipaia-hána
But	tatápi	tápi	náng'ing; hang'ing	tatápi	—	tatápi	báhan	tatápi
Though	lámun; wálaw.	lámun	kalámun	lámun	—	lámun	lámun	lámun
If	jika; kálu; jikálu	yén	bilih	—	jika	menáwa; menáwi.	menáwa; menáwi.	kantu
Possibly	masékan; ta-kan.	dádak; mangsa	wangsul	—	—	mása	mása	mása
Again	pólat; kembáli	bálik	úgi	báhi	póli	póli	mabálik.	lu-wut; mónih
Also	júga; juu	úga	pan inggih	—	kia	kia	dógan	júga
Too	pun	iya; pan	pan inggih	úgi	—	pón	man	pón
Besides	lagi; lagi-pun	málih-pan	pan malih	dál-dáli-úgi	—	lagi-póli	bu-in; bu-inman.	lagi-pun
Or; either	atáwa	utáwa	utáwi	atáwa	atáwa	atáwa	batáwa	atáwa
And	dan	lan.	kaláyan.	jéung.	lan	kaláyan	lan; málih	kelawan
Then; but then; just then; to then	máka; árekian.	mangka.	—	mangka.	—	máka	ráris	mangka
So that; finally; until that	hat-ta	yáta; láta	—	—	—	sa-hingah	gegas	—
As well as; at the same time as.	scráya; samill; scrta	sária	sarwi.	—	—	—	serwi.	—
There; then	lah.	tah.	—	átu	—	—	lah.	dó
Still then	tah	—	—	teh.	—	ba-ána	si	tá
Eh! how then! how!	kah	ái	—	—	—	ria	nah	kódo
For; in order that	sepáya	supáya	supados.	supáya	supádja	darápun	hapáng'a	sapáya
Perhaps; perchance	{ geráng'an; kirána; berangkáli }	kiráne	kinuten-nipun	—	—	ámí-an; manábi	singnia	hálokh
Furthermore	sa-bermúla	sekáwit.	mila-mila.	sa-wiwit	sakábit	ma-mulána	sapárwa.	sa-barmúla
Further	shahedan	mengkána	—	—	semáline	ámí; atába	semálih; shahedan	—
To wit	ketáwhi	ka-weruhi	ka-wikáni.	—	kána-lhi	katáwi; ka-ning'a	katáwang	katáng'okh
Unless; except	ketchuáli	ka-jába.	kedjawi.	—	—	—	wentah	—
Rather; it is better that	áng'or; lebhbaik	ang'ur; luth-betchik	{ aldhung; langkung-sáhe }	—	anggur	áng'or	hanggor	áng'okh; bácha
Ho! halloo!	hi; wáhi	hé	—	—	hi	ung or aung	hi	á
Oh! alas!	{ áduh; adhi; áyuh }	ó	—	—	—	ádu; búbu	háduh	áduh
Ah! what a pity!	hai; sýang.	ó; eman	—	—	eman	pa; ádu-ambu.	hé	ai
Away! off!	{ niah; enchoh; anjak }	lóng'a-ha	—	—	—	singga	káhad	lápah
Please God	insha-álah	insa-álah	—	—	insa-álah	mandar; insa-álah	paichen-batára	insa-álah
By God	{ dámi-álah; dámi-rásul }	demi-álah.	—	—	demi-álah	tómpása; máti	kena-padárus	dámi-álah
Curse it	katuk-álah	{ kená-bendu-ning-álah }	—	—	bendúna-álah	bálat-álah	túlah-mánuh.	katokh-álah

ENGLISH.	MALÁYU.	Jávna.	JAVAN. <i>Bdca krtama.</i>	Stánda.	MADURESE. <i>Madhwa.</i>		BALI.	LAMPUNG.
A leaf	daun-sahlí	gódong-salembar	daun-sa-lámbar	daun-sa-lámbar	daun-salámber	daun-salámber	dóna-ha-bidang	bólóng-salám-bakh
A piece of cloth	kain-sahlí	járit-sa-lirang	samping-sa-kábar	samping-sa-kábar	samper-salámber	samper-salámber	kambána-ha-bidang	sinjang-salám-bakh
A coat	báju-sahlí	kulámbi-siji	báju-sa-hiji	báju-sa-hiji	kalámbi-sétong	kalámbi-sétong	báju-ha-bidang	káwai-salám-bakh
A mat	tíker-sahlí	kelása-salámbar	sámak sa-héuli	sámak sa-héuli	tíker-salámber	tíker-salámber	téka-ha-bidang	ápai-salám-bakh
A carpet	permedáni-sahlí	{ prang-medáni- salembar }	prang-widáni-sa-hiji	prang-widáni-sa-hiji	{ prang madáni salámber }	{ prang madáni salámber }	{ parna-dáni-ha- bidang }	{ pagháma-dáni- salám-bakh }
A hair	rambut-sahlí	rambut sáler	{ réna-sáler, or salámba }	bu-uk-sa-lámbar	óbu-salámber	óbu-salámber	bo-uk-ha-kátih	buah-salám-bakh
A thread	benang-sahlí	láwi-sáler	benang sáler	bánang sa-lámbar	lábai sa-úra	lábai sa-úra	bánang-ha-kátih	lúran-salám-bakh
A letter	súrat-sa-péchoh	láyang-siji	serat sa-túnggal	súrat sa-hiji	sérat-sétong	{ sórat sétong'- sérat- sámigi }	súrat-ha-lámbar	súghat-salám-bakh
A cannon	meriam sa-púchoh	márium-siji	márium-satúnggal	márium-sa-hiji	márium-sétong	márium-sétong	márium-ha-kátih	mághiam-sai
A musket	senápan sa-púchoh	senápan-siji	senápan-satúnggal	bádil sa-hiji	senápan-sétong	senápan-sétong	sinápan-ha-kátih	sanápang-sai
A needle	járum sa-púchoh	dóm-siji	járum-satúnggal	járum-sa-hiji	járum-sétong	járum-sétong	járum-ha-kátih	sághakh-sai
A fruit	buah-sa-biji	woh-siji	woh-satúnggal	buah-sa-siki	buah-sétong	buah-sétong	buah-ha-básik	{ buah buahan- sablat }
A cup	mangkok-sa-biji	tu-wung-siji	tu-wung-satúnggal	chachángkir-sa-hiji	tóbung-sétong	{ chachángkir sétong ; tó- bong sétong }	cháwan-na-básik	mangkok-sai
A platter	pinggan-sa-biji	piring-siji	piring-satúnggal	pinggan-sa-hiji	piring-sétong	piring-sétong	pinggan-na-básik	chumbong-sai
A pot	perink-sa-biji	kendil-siji	kendil-satúnggal	pendil-sa-hiji	pólok-sétong	pólok-sétong	páyuk-ha-básik	gháyoh-sai
A curry-pan	beláng'a-sa-biji	ku-wáli-siji	kuangsul-satúnggal	kuáli-sa-hiji	chiti-sétong	kála-sétong	{ panglababan- ha-básik }	bláng'a-sai
An egg	telor-sa-biji	hendog-siji	tigan-satúnggal	andung sa-hiji	télor-sétong	télor-sétong	tálut-ha-básik	tálut-sai
A star	bintang-sa-biji	lintang-siji	treggána-satúnggal	béntang-sa-hiji	bintang-sétong	bintang-sétong	bintang-ha-básik	bintang-sai
A rice grain	beras-sa-biji	beras-sálas	úwos-sálas	bias sa-siki	béras sa-bigi	báras sa-bigi	báhas-ha-básik	bias-sáng'a-líji
A bullet	pelúru-sa-biji	mimis-siji	mimis-satúnggal	mimis-sa-hiji	mimis sétong	mimis sétong	mimis-sa-básik	pónglo-sai
An eye	máta-sa-biji	máta-siji	ma-ripat-satúnggal	pánou-sa-hiji	máta-sétong	máta-sétong	máta-ha-básik	máta-sai
A boil	hisul-sa-biji	wúdu-siji	untar-satúnggal	bisul-sa-hiji	bódun-sétong	bódun-sétong	búsul-la-básik	basóhoh-sai
A sword	pedang-sa-bilah	pedang-sawilah	du-wung-sa-wilah	pádang sa-hiji	pedang-sétong	pedang-sétong	pádang ha-kátih	pádang-sai
A dagger	kris-sa-bilah	keris-sawilah	du-wung-sa-wilah	kris-sa-hiji	kris-sétong	kris-sétong	kris-ha-kátih	kághis-sai
An arrow	áuak-pánah-sa-bilah	pánah-siji	jempáring-satúnggal	pánah-sa-hiji	pánah-sétong	pána-sétong	{ pánah-pánah- ha-kátih }	—
A hoe	changkul-sa-bilah	pácul-siji	pácul-satúnggal	pácul-sa-hiji	landuk-sétong	landok-sétong	tambah-ha-kátih	páchoh-sai
A knife	pisau-sa-bilah	péso-siji	márisan-satúnggal	péso-sa-hiji	piol-sétong	péso-sétong	tiuk-ha-kátih	lánding-sai
A pair of scissors	gunting-sa-bilah	gunting-siji	gunting-satúnggal	gunting-sa-hiji	gunting-sétong	gúnteng-sétong	gunting-ha-kátih	gunting-sai
A tooth	gigi-sa-bilah	untu-siji	wája-satúnggal	untu-sa-hiji	gigi-sétong	gigi-sétong	gigi-ha-kátih	e-pun-núnggal
A hatchet	belung-sa-bilah	wádung-siji	garáung-sa-hiji	bálung sa-hiji	bádung-sétong	bandung-sétong	blung-ha-kátih	kápa-sai
A wooden dart	seligi-sa-bilah	sa-ligi-siji	wálah-sa-hiji	seligi-sa-hiji	sáligi-sétong	sáligi-sétong	seligi ha-kátih	sáligi-sai
A paddle	peng'ayuh-sa-bilah	wilah-siji	dayung-sa-hiji	wálah-sa-hiji	bélah-sétong	bélah-sétong	hólah-ha-kátih	pang'a niuh-sai
An oar	dayung-sa-bilah	dayung-siji	dayung-sa-hiji	dayung-sa-hiji	dayung-sétong	dáyung-sétong	dayung-ha-kátih	dáyung-sai

Idioms.

A chissel	páhat sa-bilah	tátah-siji .....	.....	tátah-sa-hiji	páhah-sétong	pa-a-sétong	páhat ha-káthi	tátah-sai
A cross stick or beam	lantai sa-bilah	ruji-siji .....	.....	.....	lantai-sétong	lantai-salómbér	gálar ha-káthi	gághih-sai
A plank	káyu sabátang	káyu-salónjor	kájeng-sa-lónjor ..	káhi-saléunjér ..	kadju-sétong	káju-salunjur	káyu sabátang	káyu-sáng a-bátang ..
A mast	tiang sabátang	tiang-salónjor .....	.....	.....	tiang-sétong	{ tiang or chang- ga-sétong }	tiang-ha-káthi	ágih-sai
A candle	lian siji .....	.....	.....	lian-sa-hiji	dámar-sétong .....	.....	lian ha-káthi	dáma-sai
A leaf of paper	{ kertas-salém- bar or sakebet }	.....	.....	kartas-salámbár ..	dálubang-sa-káber ..	.....	kertas ha-káping ..	{ kaghiatas- salambakh }
A single plank	pápan-siji .....	.....	pápan-sa-túnggal ..	pápan-sa-hiji	pápan-salámbér ..	.....	pápan-ha-káping ..	báha-kablah ..
A slab of stone	báta-saképing .....	.....	.....	báta-sa-hiji	báta-sarémbak	báta-sarémbak	báta ha-káping .....	.....
A net	pókut saráwan	kerakad-siji .....	.....	járing saréheban ..	.....	járing-satinting ..	járing-ha-wúntas ..	{ páyang-sáng a- máhan }
A rope	táli saráwan	táli-siji or saler ..	tangsul-sa-túnggal ..	táli-sa-hiji .....	.....	tamper-sétong	táli ha-wúntas	táli-sáng a-ulóghan ..
A hand-net	{ jala saráwan or sakaki }	jála-siji	jambet-sa-túnggal ..	rámat-sa-ráheban ..	.....	jála-sétong	panchas ha-wúntas ..	jála-sai
What is the rate of interest at present ?	{ berapa-bóng a- mas-sekérang }	{ pira kembang- wang sa-iki }	{ pinten-sekar- wang sapuniki }	{ sabráha-ának mas-ayéuna }	{ berpampa-ának- na mas sáta }	{ berampa-budá- na-úbang sáta }	{ hakóda putran- pichisi-jáni .. }	{ sapigha-kumbang- ni-ghial-ganta }
Is it ten per cent ?	{ sératus mákan sapóluh }	{ sátus-kembang sa-póluh }	satus sekar-sadása ..	{ sarátus máyan- sapóluh }	{ sátus-ngákan- sapóluh }	sátos sapólo	sátus-báya-ha-dása ..	{ saghiátos ngáku- póluh }
Do not prevaricate	jáng an-páter bálík ..	ája-muter-bálík ..	sampun máter bálík ..	úláh-réya-ákai	ádja-púter-bálík ..	.....	béda-bikas-bikas ..	{ dangsiwah ; dang háda }
At present their remains nothing at all	{ sekarang stúlah-tiada }	sa-iki wis óra-ána ..	{ sapuniki sampun-bóten wonten }	{ éuna géséuk- áya	sátia-la-táda .....	.....	jáni-séba-tu-ára ..	ganta ma-lági ..
We are dying of laughing	{ kita órang-máti ter tawa or kami máti ter tawa gelak gelak }	{ dewek páda máti gemáyu }	{ piambak sami pedjah gemá jeng	{ órang-pa-ih- seséuri-an .. }	{ sengko óreng máti-hagécia }	{ sengko máti máti gála .. }	{ hira deng'an- mingkal mingkal kedik }	senámon bálang ..
The feather of the arrow was red with blood	bólu anak pánah mirah kena darah ..	lar pánah ábang kena getih ..	lar jampáring abrit, kring'ing rahi ..	.....	.....	.....	bólu piának panáhi bárah, kena getih ..	.....
Is this woman married or unmarried ?	perámpuan ini bujángkah, atáwa áda lakinia ..	wong wádon iki le-gánta, atáwa ána láki-ne ..	tiang istri puniki, legánta utáwi wonten láki nipun ..	.....	.....	.....	hanáki luhui bájangki, ngclah só-mah ..	.....
She is married, and this man is her husband	áda iya berláki, láki láki ini-lah, láki nia ..	ána iya láki-ne, wong lanang iki láki-ne ..	wonten inggil láki nipun, tiang jaler púniki-láki nipun ..	.....	.....	.....	háda-hia ngclah só-mah, hanáki mu-áni hání-lah, só-mah-ha ..	.....
What is all this redness here ?	ápa mirah miráhan ini ..	ápa-ábang ábang-iki ..	punápa ábrit ábrit puniki ..	.....	.....	.....	hápa bárah bárah-ni ..	.....
His kris lies covered with his blood	kris nia ter letak, dang'an dáwah dárán-nia ..	kri-se gemlétak, lan getih-geti-he ..	dáwang ipun gem-ténggal ; istri kárah-ipun ..	.....	.....	.....	kris niáni nialáke-tik ; kena getik ..	.....
There is one man, two women, and four children	adálah láki láki sa-órang, perámpuan dua anak anpat ..	ána lanang siji wádon-lóro ; bó-chah pápat ..	wonten jaler sa-túnggal ; istri kálih la-re sakáwan ..	.....	.....	.....	háda-lah hának muáni-ha-dih, luh da-dua, piának patpat ..	.....

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krdma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
I saw yesterday two tigers in the forest, three eagles flying in the air, and three porpoises swimming in the sea.	saya sudah lihat kemarin, dua ekor hariman di utan, terbang di lang'it, dan tiga ekor lum-ba-lumba, ber-nang di laut.	aku wis delang wing'i machan lóro ing'álas, lan grúda telu, mbur ing lang'it, lan limbur telu, ugel áugi ing sagára.	kula-sampung nih-g'ali wing'i, sima kálíh ing wana, keláyan grúda tiga miber ing langit, keláyan kempus tiga, ngelang'i ing saganten.				tiang sampun ugá-ton nibi, machan kálíh hukut di-alási, takéning grúda tálung ugá-kut, makáber di-ham-baráui, táken lómha lómha tá-lung ngókut, ma-chábur dipási-hi.	
I am returning to the country of Neas, and shall carry with me my brother's daughter, my sister's son, with a she colt, a bull calf, a birch whelp, and three game cock chickens.	saya mau kumbáli ka-negri Nias, hendak membá-wak sa-orang pe-rampung, yang anak sudára-ku laki laki, dan sa-orang laki laki, yang anak sudára-ku perampung, dan serta-dang an sa-ikur anak kuda yang betina, sa-ikur anak lembu yang jantan, sa-ikur anak anjing yang betina, dan lagipun tiga ikur anak ayam sa-bung'an.	aku árep báli má-rang nagára Nias, árep anggáwa wá-don siji, anáke sa-dulurku lanang, lan lanang siji, anáke sa-dulurku wádon, sertalan belu wádon siji, pedet lanang siji, kirik sing wádon siji, lan máning anak ayam jágo telu.	kula ájeng wangsul dateng nagári Nias, ájeng an-beta istri satung-gal, anak ipun sadérek kula jaler, kaláyan jaler sa-tunggal anak ipun sadérek kula kang istri serta kaláyan belo babon satung-gal, pedet jálu satunggal, kirik kang babon sa-tunggal, kaláyan málíh anak ayam jágo tiga.				tiang ngátang ma-bálik ka-nagára Nias, ngátang membákta hának luh ha-diri, piának niáman tiangni muáni, málíh muáni ha-diri piának niáman tiang'eluh, kráyan piának ja-ráni muáni ha-wó-kut, málíh piának lembu hani lua ha-wókut, málíh piának chichingni muáni hawókut, málíh piának há-yam ka-kurúng'an tálung ngókut.	
There is a country, where there is a sea, in which there is an island, in which there is a mountain, on which there is a fort, in which there is a palace, where there is a jewel of very brilliant lustre.	adalah sa-buah negri, di-antára nia itu adálah sa-buah laut, dan antára laut itu, meka adálah sa-buah pdlau, dan antára pdlau itu, adálah sa-buah maligai di-átas maligai itu, ada-lah, sa-buah per-mata, teridán in-dah indah chábia nia.	anáta siji nagára-ing antára-ne ana siji sagára, lan antára sagára-iku, mangka anáta siji pólo, lan antára pólo iku anáta siji kúta, lan antára kúta iku anáta siji prába - yaksa ing dwure prába yak-sa iku, anáta sa-wiji pramáta, an-glu-wihí indah in-dah chábia-ne.	wonten satunggal nagári, ing-an-táwis-ipun won-ten satunggal se-ganten, kaláyan antewis seganten puniku mangka wontenta satung-gal pólo, kaláyan antáwis pólo pu-niku, wontenta satunggal kita, keláyan antáwis kita puniku, won-tena satunggal prába-yaksa, ing inggil prába-yaksa puniku, wontenta satunggal sosóta anglangkung'i in-dah indah chábia nipun.				wentan nagára di antára-ni, wentan sagára, di-antára sagára-ni raris wentan nusa, má-líh di-antára nusa punika wentan kúta, málíh di-antára kúta pu-nika wentan ma-nika wentan ma-ligi, badbur wen-ligi punika, wen-tan sasóta, ke-langkung bagus chábia niáni.	

Then that angel ascended to the firmament, and Raja Secander returned to his army.	máka naik lah ma-laikat itu kelang'it, dan Raja Sekander-pun, kem bali-lah kepáda tantra nia.	mangka mungah-ta malikat iku maring langit, lan kalayan Raja Sekander pan wang-sul dateng balatantra nipun.	mangka minggah-ta, malikat puniku dateng langit, kalayan Raja Sekander pan wang-sul dateng balatantra nipun.	raris mungah di-wata punika kang'it, malih Raja Sekandar man amawa liring kahula-ni.
Enter then all of you into the sect of Raja Secander.	másuk lah kamu sakalian, kepáda agama Raja Sekander.	páda-kowe malebétakábeli, maring agama Raja Sekander.	sami jeng'an dikamalebétakábeli dateng agami Raja Sekander.	mahúga hiba sami, reug hagama Raja Sekandar.
It behoves your highness, then, to enter into the house which is empty along with your humble servant.	hendak lah yang di pertuan masok, kadalam rumah yang sunyi, serta patik.	ayóta angger mambu maring jero umah sing sepi, serta aku.	su-wawita gusti ma-lebet dateng gumia, serta kula.	raris lah pemakali maring ka-jero gariy-ni suluung, sarang titi-yang.
Then those people journeyed on through that plain for the space of two days.	máka ber jalan-lah merika itu, páda padang itu, dua hari.	mangkata lumaku wong itu, maring ara ara iku rong dina.	mangkata lu mam-pah tiang puniku, niku, kálh diinten.	raris manangi lah, hanaak punika ditagal punika, kálh dina.
Undoubtedly, there is a prince to supply my place in the government of Alwan.	neshaya adalah raja akan ganti ham-ba kraja-an di dalam negri Alwan.	pesti anata rátu anggenteni aku, keraton ing jero nagara Alwan.	pasti wontenta rátu anggenteni kula, kapraban ing lebet nagari Alwan.	da-dian-nia hadalah rajani ganti ti-tiang, sawéngkon di-jero nagara Alwan.
If you can catch a snake by the hand of another person, it is unnecessary to employ your own.	jikálu kamu dapat ma-mengangkap úler dang'an tang'an orang yang lain, maka tiada harus, kamu mamegangkan dia, dang'an tang'an sandiri-mu.	yengkowéoli an-yekel áke úla lan tang'ane wong lia mangka ora pantes kowe nu-yekáli lan tang'anmu déwek.	yen sampian angsal aniapeng-aken sawer, kalayan asta nipun tiang sates, mangka boten pantes sampian anyepang'i kelayan asta sampian ki-anbak.	lamun niha bakat manggisi ni-na-nipi-ni, taken liman hanaki lalin, raris tusing pántu hiba manggisi hia, taken liman nibani pa-didi.
Expend both soul and body, for the sake of this wealth.	belanja-kan niawania, dan tubuh nia, ganti arta nia itu.	belanjákna niawalan badane, liliru barang'e-iku.	jeng'an dika belanjaka, niawa kalayan badanipun, lalintu barang lipun puniku.	blanja yang niawani, malih hawak niani, ganti harta niani, hanto.
Is this fruit for eating?	buah itu bilih makan-kah.	wah iku apa, kena kapang'an.	wah puniku punapa keng'ing kateda.	buah punika dadóski, dahan.
The book which you have taken, do you wish to carry it home with you?	diambil kitab itu, hendak bawa pulang kah.	kitab iku dijupuk, arep kagawa milih si.	kitab puniku dipun pendet ajeng kabeta mantuk.	di-ambil chakapan punika, paching bakti mantuki.
Do you understand its contents?	didalam nia itu sudah areti kah.	ing jerone iku apa, wis ngerti si.	ing lebetipun puniku panapa, sampun ngertos.	di-juma hania-ni hanto, siba resapki.

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Bahasa kerdma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	Sumenap.	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
Is that man not come? Where does he live? Don't you know the place? Will you accompany me?	orang itu tiada-kah datang, di-maná-kah dia duduk nia, kámu tiada kah tau tempat-nia, mau-kah datang bersáma daug'an sáya.	wong iku ora ana tekasi, ing'endi si, lunggúhe, kówe ora ana weruh góne, aréps tekabárcang lan áku.	tiang punika boten wonten datang, ing pundi leugah-ipun, sampian bóten-wonten persagen-ipun, ajeng-dateng sareng káláyan kula.	—	—	—	hának punika tanwéntenki rao, di-jába-sito ngos ni-áni, hiba tusingki náwang tóng'os niáni ha-níki teka bárang tekin tiang.	—
What is that man's name? What is he doing? Whence is he come? What does he say? Why is he angry? What is his fault? and what is the cause of his acting so?	orang itu apátah máne, apátah dia buat itu dári manátah datang nia, apátah kátania, apátah dimá-ránia, apátah salánia, apátah sabáb nia, di-perbuat di mákian.	wong iku apátah máne, apátah de-wéke sing di-gáwe-iku, seka-endi-ta, tekane, apátah chelátu-ne, apátah sing di-napsone, apátah saláhe apátah sabáb-be di-gáwe meng kána.	tiang puniku punátang puniku punátang pa-ta namin-ipun, punápa-ta piám-bak ipun kang dipun damel puniku, saungking pun-dita, dateng-ipun, punápa-ta wi-chánten-ipun, punápa-ta kang dipun napsone, punápa-ta salalah-ipun, punápa ta sabab-ipun, dipun damel mengkátén. klambak niki punápa wicharan-ipun, kepripun ka-leng-gáhan klambak niki, punápa kawusan - ipun, kéne mengkátén paréntah - ipun, bóten mirib amanggh kádi déne, pa-kajéng-an, punápa kang'etan ipun tiang ágeng puniki, bóten mirib angwélasi, sáhe kula náuwun dateng piambak - ipun.	—	—	—	hanáki hanto hapája hadúnia, hapája hia gáhi hanto, dina han-chinja teka niáni hapája petaniá-ni, hapája welúng'a, hapája saláh niá-ni, hapája karána niáni, digáhi kéní.	—
What are we thinking about here, and how have we arranged matters here, and what is to be the consequence of such regulations? It is probable things will not succeed to our wish. What sort of attention do the great men here pay to matters? There is no appearance that they will be well disposed to favour us. Very well then, let me try and ask them.	kita-ini apálah bel-chára-ne, ba-gi-mána-lah ka-dudukan kita - ini, apálah sudálmnia máka dimákan prentánia, tiada-lah rupánia mendapat sepérti kahéndak, apálah ing'atan-nia orang besar ini, tiada-lah rupánia mená-ruh ka-sihan, baik lah áku minta kápada nia.	dewek iki apálah wichára-ne, kepriyé lah kálung gúhan dewek iki, apálah ka-wekásane mangka mengkéne parénta-he, orálah memper anému káya pa karepan, apálah kaling'ane wong geje iki, orálah memper amelási, betchiklah áku jaluk marang dewe.	pa wicharan-ipun, kepripun ka-leng-gáhan klambak niki, punápa kawusan - ipun, kéne mengkátén paréntah - ipun, bóten mirib amanggh kádi déne, pa-kajéng-an, punápa kang'etan ipun tiang ágeng puniki, bóten mirib angwélasi, sáhe kula náuwun dateng piambak - ipun.	—	—	—	hawáki-ni hapálah rawása-ni sa-punápi ka-tegakan niráni, hapálah ka-pupótan niáni, raris kéní paréntah niáni, tu-arah rupa niáni, bákát búka karápi, hapálal hing'at niáni haráki gedihni, tu-arah niáni hia meng'ajang madalam, malálah hira ngedih táken niá-ni.	—
That which you wish, take it, come away to my house, don't be vexed, I will give it you. What are you pondering in your mind? Tell it me for I am pleased with your talk.	yang angkan hendak itu ambila, marila kerumah áku, yang'aula súsah hátí-angan, áku-la membri-nia, apa ing'atan didalam hátí angkan, katála kápada áku, akópun sukála katamu - itu.	sing kówe karepi iku ampekenlah, a-yólah marang u-máhu, áya súsah átu-mu, áku lah ménéh áke, apa ka-ling'amu ing jero áti, chelátu-wólah marang áku, áku pan kadega chelátu-mu iku.	kang sampian ker-sani puniku sampian pundut, su-wáwl dateng geria kula, sampun susah manah sampian, kula ngatur ákan, punápa kang'etan sampian ing lebet mánuh, wichántena dateng kula kula pan kadugi wichánten sampianpuniku.	—	—	—	ni-karapang járo ni-ka, hambilah margi mantuk, hajálah hing'uh járo hati hiba, hirálah mabáhang niáni, hápa hing'arang di járo hátí hiba, mapeta-lah táken hira, hira-nan-sukálah petan jaróni hanto.	—

If that book is good bring it, if you please you may bring it; if you get a different one then likewise bring it. If it be ordered, search shall be made, and if got, it shall be given. If it cannot be met with, what resource is there? If there is any resource, farther search shall be made.	kitab itu jikalau baik bawaak mari-la, jikalau saka bilih liah lain laimpun bawaak juga, jikalau suruh bilih chári bri jikalau dapat jikalau tiada dapat apa akal, jikalau juga.	kitab iku yen bet-chik gawänen maré-na, yen ólih lia pan gawänen uga, yen ólih ákon luru tak weh áke, yen óra ólih ápa-ákal, yen ána-ákal luru uga.	kitab puniku yensáhe jeng'an dikabeta meriki, yengangsalsanes pan dikabeta-ugi, yengangsál áken ngupados kála soka pados kála soka áken, yen bóten angasal puniápa-ákal, yen wonten ákal ngupados ugi.	chakápan hanto lámun melah hába-máhi lah, lámun soka bákat hába, lámun bákat len-lén man habéja, lámun tondin bákat tálih báhang, lámun bákat lámun tuára bákat, kénken báhang lámun bákat kénken báhang nalibja.
These things I have in great quantity; there is in a certain house a son of mine, with whom I have deposited these effects.	bárang bárang itu kapáda akópun áda bániak, áda kapáda swátu rú-mah, áda sa-órang anakú kapáda dia adá ku táruh arta itu.	bárang bárang iku akópun ána ákeh, ána ing sahiji ámah, ána siji aná-ku marang de-weke, gonku dókok bárang iku.	bárang bárang puniku kulá pan wonten kátah, wonten ing satónggal griya, wonten satónggal anak kála, dáteng piambak ipun, gen kála dékek, bá-rang puniku.	prabóti hanto, tá-ken hawáki man háda lu, háda tá-ken habúngkul-lamáhi, háda ha-diri, piának hawáki, táken nia háda hanáki ngá-jang harta hanto.
The business which is over, do not meddle with it any more, for it is finished.	pa - kerjá - an yang sudah itu, jangan lagi di-balikan, kerna sudah habis.	pegawéan sing wis iku aja diwálik áke maning, krána wis entek.	pa-damelan kang sampun puniku, sampun dipun wálik málih, kranten sampun telas.	gagáhi-ni súbhad hanto, háda bwin bádi-kang'a, kera-na subáhan na.
The egg is quickened, if one eat it, he will be sick.	telor ini sudah jadi anak, jika di makan jadi peniakit.	endog iki wis dadi anak, yen di pang'an dadi lalára.	tigan puniki sampun dados anak, yen dipun teda, dados sasakit.	talóhi háni saba dadi piának, lámun ngamah dadi peniakit.
If you wish for this book I will give it, but I also want it myself.	kitab ini jikalau bilih saya bri, tetapi saya-pun mau taruh.	kitab iki yen kówe árep iyatak weh áke, tatapi aku isih árep simpan.	kitab puniki yensampian kersa, inggih kála átur áken, nang'ing kála maksih ájeng simpan.	chakápan háni lámun niak, dados tiang báhang, nang'ing tiang man páchang ngá-jang.
I will read that book if you will bring it.	kitab itu kála bilih bawaak mari-lah, bilih saya bácha.	kitab iku yen ólih gawänen meréncé-na, ólih áku mácha.	kitab puniku yengangsál, dikabeta mariki ta, angasal kála máhos.	chakápan hanto, lámun bákat hába máhi lah, dados tiang bácha.
I am able to lift up this trunk, if you can, lift it.	peti ini saya-pun larat angkat lah.	peti iki áku pan kellar junjung'en ta.	peti, puniki kulápan ku-wáwi junjung, yen ku-wáwi sampian angkat.	petihí háni, tiang niandang ning-ting, lámun niandang ting tinglah.
You are going there, stay for me, for I am waiting for a companion.	ber jalan itu nanti saya, karna saya lagi menanti kawan.	lumaku ngantia áku, krána áku lagi ngenténi bátur.	lumámpah ngantos ána kála, kranten kála siweg ngantosi réncang.	majálen hanto hantí tiang, karna tiang mang'uti rówang.

ENGLISH.	MALAYU.	Jawa.	JAVAN. <i>Basa krdma.</i>	Sunda.	MADURESE. <i>Madura.</i>	BALI.	LAMPUNG.
I read that book, and get my food, and rest in this place.	kitab itu sayapun dapat bācha tam-pat ini sáya dāpat mākān, dan dāpat tidor.	kitab iku akūpan kena mācha, gon-iki aku ōlih mang'an, lan ōlih tūru.	kitab puniku kulá hos, gen-niki kú-lā aungsā neda, kelāyan aungsā tilem.	—	—	chakāpan hanto tiang man bākat mābācha, tōng'os dini tiang bākat ngāmāh, tākin ba-kat nādom.	—
What does he want? where does he want to go? he wants to return home.	apa yang hendak iu, dan kemāna hendak pergi, hen-dak pōlang kerā-mah.	ārep āpa, lan ārep lūng'a mārang endi, ārep mūlih mārang tūmah.	kersa punāpa, ke-lāyan āyeng késah dāteng pundi, āyeng manutk dā-teng griā.	—	—	hāpa harap hanto, mālīh kajāha ká-rap niāni luas, ká-rap mūlih ka-ju-māha.	—
This shoe is very handsome, but it wants its fellow, if its companion can be got I shall take the pair.	kaus ini terlālulāh iluk nia, tatāpi pāsang nia tiāda, dātang kaus ini pūnia ādik, aku hendak pāsang.	kásut iki angūlūhi betchike, tatāpi ōra āna pāsang'e; prenek-na kásut iki tunggale, aku ārep sing pāsang.	—	—	—	—	—
There the people are who formed that book; they are all very skilful, and their work-manship is very fine. If you wish it done, go carry paper to one of the workmen, he will have it done for you according to your pleasure.	ada lah orang yang ber buat akan ker-jak itab itu, semuā nia pandi pandi belāka, iluk iluk buatan nia, jikā-lu kāmū hendak membuat nia, bā-wak pergilah ker-tas kapada orang yang membuat nia itu, bōlih di-buat bri kapada kāmū, saperti kahéndak.	wong sing anggā-wek āke kitab iku, sakabehē limpad limpad, betchik betchik gawian-āne, yen kōwē ārep gāwe anggawā'a kertas tā, mārang wong sing agāwe iku, ōlih di gāwe, di web, āke mā-rang kōwī, kāya sakārep mu.	tiang kang andāmel āke kitab puniku, sadāya nipun lim-pad limpad, sāhe sāhe damēlan i-pun, yen sampian āyeng dāmel am-bek tāha kertas dāteng tiang kang adāmel puniku, aungsā dipun dā-mel, a-niukānida-teng sampian, ká-dos sa-kersa sam-pian.	—	—	hadālah hanāki manggahi-nang chakāpan hanto, makājang duang duang pasāja, mā-lah mālāh pagāhin niāni, lāmūn hiba hāniak magābi, hāba luas kariā-si, tāken hanāki nanggāhi hanto, dādi di-gāhi bā-hang tāken hiba bōka hidōpi.	—
If that book be finished by that person, return this book here, to the person who made it, for his work-manship is much better than before, and that person is very skilful in the forming of books, because he is in possession of the materials of formation.	kitab itu jikālu sū-dah ter buati ōlih merika itu, ākan kitab yang dibuati nia-ini, bri lah-kem bāli kapada orang yang mem-buati-nia, sapāya diperbuati nia lagi baik baik, ter la-bih daripada da-hulu, karna orang itu ter lālu pandi berbuati-kitab, sū-bab āda pekākas ākan pembuati nia.	kitab iki yen wis kagāwe déning wong iku, kitab sing digāwe iki wēnehuāta mā-nel, mārang wong sing agāwe iku, supāya digāwea māning betchik betchik, angūlūhi seka-sing ding'in, krāna wong iku angūlūhi lim-pad agāwe kitab, sa-wab āna pranti-ne agāwe.	kitab puniki yen sampun kadāmel déning tiang puni-ka, kitab kang di-pun dāmel puniku ka-sukākna mā-līh, dāteng tiang kang adāmel pu-niku, supados di-pun dāmela mā-līh, sāhe anglang kōng'i sangking kang rumiyin, kranten tiang pu-niku anglang-kung'ilimpad ada-mel kitab, sawab wonten prantos ipun adāmel.	—	—	chakāpan hanto lā-mun sūhud gahūa bāhang hanāki-to, ni-chakapāni ga-hina hēni, bāhang lah lipatāng, tāken hanāki manggāhi, hapāng'a galina, buin melah me-lah, hapang lūih takēni mālū, ka-rāna hanāki-to, panchi dug'āni manggāhini cha-kāpan, karāna hāda pakākas niā-ni, pagāhen-niāni.	—

To day I have been beaten by somebody, but tomorrow he will get a beating from me.	hari ini saya dipukul orang, isuk orang itu, nanti dipukul diih saya.	dina iki aku di gitik wong, bisuk wong iku, ka-gitik déning aku.	dinten puniki kula dipun gitik tiang, binjung tiang puniku, ke-gitik déning kula.	—	—	dina-ni jani tiang di pantag kának, benjang hanakito, péchang pantag tiang.	—
The business which you wish to be doing, do it; and the business that you have been doing, go on with it; and therefore do you that are the doers of it bring all your implementations for the performance of it.	kerja yang hendak kamu buat kan itu, per buat kan lah, kerja yang sudah dibuat kan itu, biar lah ter buat kan, akan kamu yang mem-buat kan itu, bawa-kan segala petakas pembuat kan kerja ini.	gawe sing ácep kowe gawe iku, gawenenta, déne gawe sing lagi di gawe iku, karépe di gawe, sing pada nambut gawe iku, aug gawaha rantine a-gawe.	damel kang ájeng dika damel niku, dika damel, den-ten damel kang saweg di damel niku, kajeng'e di damel, kang sami nambut damel niku, ambektaha prantose a-damel.	—	—	gáhi-nang haniak hiba gáhi - nang hanto, gáhi-nang lah, gáhi-nang sing siba hanto, da-panglah gáhi-nang, hibkui gáhi-nang hanto, ha-balah salwiring pakakas pagáhi-niáni, gáhi-háni.	—
The conversation is over to day; enough,	di-abikan betchára kapada hari ini, sudah lah.	di-entik áke prakara, ing dina iki, wiasta.	dipun tela áken prakawis, ingdin-ten puniki, sam-pun.	—	—	subudang ngaraus taken dinani jani, subáhla.	—

Memorandum. The above Comparative Vocabulary was formed in the following manner.—Copies of the Vocabulary, in the Malayan character, arranged by the late Dr. Leyden, were circulated in different parts of Java, and completed in the different languages and dialects by the natives. After collections of these were made, several intelligent natives were, from time to time, assembled from different parts of the island, and also from *Bali*, *Lampung*, *Madúra*, and *Sumenap*, and the Vocabulary in each language was carefully revised in concert with them, at the same time that it was recopied in the native and roman characters.

APPENDIX E. No. I. continued.

EXTRACT from the DĀSA NĀMA.*

APPENDIX E.

No. I.
continued.

1. Madia ning mangsa .. from ordinary thought comes knowledge of time or season.
- j.b.* Mángsa season, time.
j.b. Kála time.
k. Dók the same.
b. Tak-kála the same.
b. Panjenáng'an the time as applied to the reign of a sovereign or governor, a dynasty, a rule.
j.b. Jáman the same.
k. Titika, or kútika .. the same.
b. Dāweg, or dāwak .. present time.
j. Lági future time.
j.b. Waktu time.
j.b. Usun the season of any thing, as the paddy season or fruit season, season for breed of cattle.
j.b. Mangsa rendang season or time of rain.
j. Ka-telu (3) commencement of the rain.
j. Ka-pat (4) rains.
j. Ka-lima (5) ditto.
j.b. Ka-nam (6) ditto, rivers full.
j.b. Ka-pitu (7) heavy rains.
j.b. Ka-wólu (8) rains commence falling off.
j.b. Ka-sáng'a (9) rains nearly over.
Mangsa trang dry or clear seasons.
b. Kása-dása(10) commencement of dry season.
j.b. Dasta autumnal, or season of the falling of the leaves.
j.b. Sāda season of heavy dews.
j.b. Kása clear, dry, and cloudless season.
j. Káro the season in which trees commence to throw out their leaves and flowers.
2. Mangsa rendang } the rainy season comes from
ing ardi } the hills or mountains.
k. Pawáka mountains from which wind comes.
k. Gfiri stupendous abrupt mountains, which create awe on looking on them.
k. Purwáta original mountains, the first or primitive mountains.
- k.* Chála mountain.
k. Mandála the base or foot of a mountain.
k. Liwáwan, or } distant mountains.
himáwan }
b. Ardi stupendous mountains.
j. Gúnung mountains or hills.
j. Keudeng low ranges of hills.
j.b. Sengkan the acclivity of a hill.
j. Mádik the same.
j.b. Jujurang the space between two hills above the valleys.
k. Sárung the valley or bottom of the space between two hills.
j. Papéreng the steep part of a hill which cannot be ascended.
j. Héring or iring the same.
3 Ardi akátah séla the hills have many stones.
b. Séla stones, large stones.
j.b. Ka-rikil small stones, pebbles.
j.b. Kamlása small fine stones, gravel.
j. Wátu stones.
k. Mánik a kind of hard black stone.
j.b. Párang a sort of stone neither hard or soft.
k. Redjeng the same.
j. Gamping lime stone.
j.b. Wádas a kind of stone.
j.b. Chári a particular kind of stone rather harder than redjeng.
k. Cháni a sort of stone which when taken from the quarry is soft and easily cut, but afterwards becomes hard on exposure to air.
- 4 Ardi kúkut hills are shaded.
k. Kúkut shade, dark.
j.b. Sidung or sidum the same.
b. Limut the same.
j. Lalámuk cloud.
k. Awan the same.
j.b. Ampak ampak mist or clouds which rise from the earth or hills.
j.b. Pa-pedut haze.
k. Róuing the blue sky, sky.
k. Ima clouds in general.

* *j.* is intended to shew that the word is used in the common or Javan dialect.*b.* that it is used in the *Bāsa* or *Bāsa Krdma*, the polite language.*k.* that it belongs to the *Kāwi* language; where two initials occur it is used in both.

- j.b.* Méga the same.
j.b. Mendung..... dark lowering rainy clouds.
 5. Mandung máwi } dark clouds with distant light-
 klaban..... } ning.
j.b. Kilat lightning.
j.b. Tátit the same, at some distance.
k. Jála-dára..... the same.
k. Endra the same.
k. Unjála..... lightning at sea.
j.k. Dédet a flash of lightning.
k. Héra the same.
k. Klában..... distant lightning.
j.b. Chaléret..... lightning neither very close
 or distant.
k. Marcha lightning which makes a
 whizzing noise.
j.k. Andára the same.
j. Lílida lightning seen at sea, distant
 from land.
 6. Kilat páreng lan } lightning which is accom-
 gurnita } panied by thunder.
k. Gurnita thunder.
j.b. Gelap a thunder-bolt, or thunder
 that has struck any thing.
k. Guntur thunder.
j.b. Bledék or baledég .. thunder.
j.b. Glúdug or galúdug.. distant rumbling thunder.
k. Genter thunder resounding in the
 hills.
k. Páter the same.
j.b. Gúruh or gúru long continued grumbling
 thunder.
j.b. Pageldug or pága- } a fall of ashes or stones
 leduk } thrown out of the crater
 of a volcano, "when stones
 battle with stones and
 earth with earth."
 7. Galúdug šwor jáwah distant thunder is with rain.
b. Jáwah..... rain.
k. Túba or túban the same.
b. Liris moderate rain.
k. Warsa the same.
j.b. Sinemén..... showers of light rain.
j. Garimis dropping or dripping rain.
j. Udan rain.
 Jáwah wárih rain water.
k. Wárih..... running water.
k. Tirta drinking water.
k. Gangga clean and transparent water,
 the highest prized and
 praised of all waters.
b. Tóya water in general.
k. Ránu rain water.
k. Dánu dew water.
k. Nádi salt water.

- j.* Baniu water in general.
 8. Baniu benáwi..... from water, rivers.
b. Benáwi a large river.
j.b. Beng'áwan the same.
b. Lépen middle sized river.
k. Benáwa a large river.
j. Káli middle sized river.
j. Kekálen small river, rivulet.
j.b. Susúnglon or } the same.
 susúng'on }
j. Wang'an..... watercourse for rice fields.
b. Lalárik watercourse for kampungs.
 9. Sámi milli with running, moving (as ap-
 plied to water).
j.b. Milli..... running (water).
b. Kéntir..... leaves, &c. carried by the
 course of water.
k. Mintar the same.
j.b. Millir to fall or descend (as a river).
b. Nunsung..... to ascend (a river).
 10. Milli-ing sagáran ... running into lakes.
k. Pawitran..... lake.
b. Batráwi..... the same, pond.
j. Sagáran the same.
j.b. Kambang the name of any building on
 a lake.
j.b. Balúmbang..... a small sheet of water.
j. Talága..... small lakes on mountains,
 having their origin in ex-
 tinguished volcanos.
j.b. Sumberan springs.
j. Tuk where water issues with force,
 like a fountain from a
 spring.
j. Ba-blik where the spring is not first
 to be seen, but where after
 clearing away the earth
 water is found.
b. Ráwi a large swamp or inland sea
 of fresh water.
j. Ráwa the same.
j.b. Lu-weng..... small deep places containing
 water.
j.b. Súmur a well.
 11. Bak-dádos ládu.... from fullness comes flood or
 overflowing.
b. Bena flood, rising of the waters,
 overflowing from the sea.
j. Ládu flood occasioned by the fall-
 ing down of a part of a
 hill.
j. Banjir..... flood, overflowing of rivers,
 muddy water.
j.b. Latri the same.
k. Ling'at a flood, overflowing of the
 rivers, muddy and mixed
 with earth.

APPENDIX
E.No. I.
continued.

APPENDIX
E.
No. I.
continued.

- b.* A'gung the rising of the river, rising of the water of a river.
j. Ambek or ambeg .. water overflowing from being stopped by a dam.
j. Babánjiran the daily rise of a river.
12. *Ing sawáng'an* of the mouth or discharge of rivers.
b. Miánten the mouth, debouchure of a river.
k. Tásik the same.
j.b. Sawáng'an the same.
j. Muára or muhára .. the same.
13. *Miánten sagánten* .. from the river's mouth to the sea.
k. Súchi the sea.
k. Jaládrí, the same (when it is mixed with river water near the shore.)
b. Samúdra the same.
k. Sindu the sea (where it is fathomless).
b. Segánten the same.
k. Jála-nidi the same.
j. Sagára the same.
j.b. Wédang the same.
j.b. Laútan the same.
14. *Segánten langkung* } the sea is very deep.
ájero }
j.b. Teleng fathomless deep, the depth of the sea.
j. Ajero or hájero deep in general.
b. Lebet the same.
k. Situ the same.
j.b. Kedung the depth of a river.
15. *Ajero kátah mina* .. in the deep there are many large fish.
k. Mina large fish (in general).
k. Jáhan or ijáhan middle sized fish.
k. Barúna the large fish of the sea.
k. Pangkat small fish of the sea.
k. Mangkára craw fish, lobsters.
j.b. Urang prawns.
j.b. Rebon shrimps.
j. Dáwu the same.
b. Ulam fish in general.
j. Iwak or hiwak the same.
16. *Ulam kleman* fish to alligators or crocodiles.
b. Kleman alligator or crocodile.
j. Báya the same.
b. Bájul a short thick species of the alligator.
j.b. Bachókok young alligators half grown.
j.b. Teténg'el or téng'el young alligators just hatched.
17. *Kaláyan salira* with guánas,
j. Miáwak a guána.

- b.* Salira the same.
j.b. Káwuk the same.
18. *Miwah karúma* with turtles or tortoises.
j.b. Padáwang a large kind of turtle (found in rawahs).
k. Karúma the same (ditto)
j. kátul a very small sort of turtle.
j.b. Hólus turtle in general.
j.b. Pasíran turtle, large sort (found in the sea).
j.b. Peniu turtle, found in the sea.
j.b. Kukúra or kúra-kúra turtle, either found in the sea, or in fresh water.
19. *Utáwi sáwer* or snakes.
k. Sarpa a serpent, a snake (large size).
k. Budánga applied to a large kind of snake.
k. Tapsáka the same.
k. Manda-lika a large species of serpent or snake said to be a great enemy to man.
k. Arda-lika the same.
j.b. Nága the same.
j.b. Penágan or panágan tame snakes, snakes kept for amusement (common formerly, but not since the introduction of Mahometanism).
k. Gini the female of a large sort of snake.
k. Dawála a middlesized species of snake.
b. Sáwar snakes in general.
j. Ula the same.
21. *Tapsáka sámi ngambang* } serpents seem as if floating on water.
j.b. Kumámbang to float on the water, to be borne on the water.
j.b. Kambang the same.
b. Timbul the same.
j. Machúng'ul the same.
j. Munchul to come out of any thing, as the sea, the earth, the river, a wood.
j. Jebul the same.
j. Jebol the same.
j.b. Lémbak to swim.
j.b. Láng'i to swim.
j.b. Hinggak to tread water, to swim without using the hands, so as to stand upright with the head out above water.
j.b. Lémbak-lémbak ... whatever floats or is borne on the water.
22. *Déning álun* with waves.
b. Alun waves.

- k.* Gambira confused waves, short and mixed sea.
j. Ombak regular waves.
j.b. Kóchak disturbed, agitated waves.
j.b. Káchik water agitated in any small vessel.
 Ombaknia gumúruh whence the noise or roaring of the waves.
b. Gumúruh noise of waves.
j. Káma-rúsuk noise of wind.
j. Káma-rúwuk noise of water entering a passage or narrow opening.
j. Umeruh or umruh.. the same.
j. Umrek the same.
j.b. Gedur noise of waves beating on a rock, or on the sea shore.
23. Ing gegisik whence of the sea shore.
j.b. Gegisik the sea shore.
k. Tirang the same.
j.b. Banchar a bank or shoal.
j.b. Gísik the sea shore.
b. Pásir sand of the sea shore.
j. Wedi the same.
 Wedi lan kisma sand with earth.
k. Kisma earth.
b. Lumpur mud.
j.b. Embel soft mud without bottom.
j.b. Bálidu the same.
j.b. Lempung swamp, swampy land.
b. Siti earth, land.
j.b. Búmi the earth.
k. Pratiwi the same.
k. Buntála land near the hills, rich earth, earth washed down from the hills.
j. Jágat land, the earth.
k. Prámu-dita the world, the earth, including every thing.
- j.b.* Rát the same.
b. Bwána the same.
k. Márcha-páda the same (in the language of the Gods).
k. Náya-páda the world, the earth (in the language of the Gods).
j. Lemah land, earth.
21. Búmi akátah tútu- } the earth has many things
 wúhan } which grow from it.
b. Tu-wuh to grow up out of the earth, to rise out of the earth.
j. Chákul the same.
j.b. Sólor or súlur to throw out leaves.
j.b. Semi the same.
k. Sumbi the same.
22. Tu-wuh apra-dápa.. all young leaves grow.
j.b. Pradápa young leaves.

- j.b.* Sinóma the same.
j. Lung the same.
j.b. Pápus the large leaves of the palm kind (as distinguished from the leaves of other trees).
j.b. Angkup or hangkop. the sheath or film which envelopes the leaves before they burst out.
k. Apátra leaves on which characters can be written.
k. Kintáka leaves of a medicinal quality.
j.b. Gódong leaves in general.
k. Rón the same.
j.b. Kaliang dry or withered leaves which fall.
j.b. Kaláras or kláras .. dry leaves which still adhere to the tree.
23. Gódong ahóyot from leaves to roots.
k. Wiláta root of trees or plants.
k. Mimang bulbous roots.
j.b. Hóyot or óyot roots.
j.b. Lájer the tap root.
k. Mandíra the falling branches which take root round a tree (as in the banyan tree).
j. Panggang the same.
24. Wiláta áhu-wit whence roots, trees, or plants.
j.b. Wit a tree, a plant.
j.b. Wi-witan trees or plants.
j. Kakáyon a large full-grown tree.
k. Wareksa or wreksa .. a large tree.
k. Táru the same.
b. Gúrda the same.
k. Wáyang a tree which is a land-mark, or marks the boundary.
k. Dáya large trees in general.
b. Kájeng trees whether living or dead, timber.
j. Káyu the same.
k. Anggas the same.
j.b. Changgal a large dead tree, not deprived of its branches or felled.
j. Tunggak the stump of a tree which has been felled (usually several feet above the ground).
k. Bógor the root and stump of a tree cut close to the ground.
25. Kakáyon sámi áskar trees with flowers.
k. Kusúma sweet scented flowers.
k. Puspita buds of flowers.
j. Sári the dust, &c. within the petals of a flower.
k. Asána flowers in general.
b. Sekar the same.
j.b. Kudup buds of flowers.

APPENDIX
E.No. I.
continued.

APPENDIX
E.

No. I.
continued.

- j.b.* Láyon or láláyon .. gathered flowers, flowers when used in dress, &c.
- j.* 'Kembang flowers in general.
26. *Kembang kang kárúk* flowers become young fruit.
- j.b.* Kárúk fruit, fruit when first formed.
- j.b.* Pentil fruit when formed so as to shew its true shape and kind, but not ripe.
- j.* Pendul }
Pentol } the same.
- j.b.* Pentel }
- j.* Kárúk dádos hu-woh young fruit becomes full-formed fruit.
- j.b.* Hu-woh or woh.... fruit of trees.
- k.* Pála the same.
- k.* Wija the same (all kinds of fruit, including potatoes, &c.)
- j.b.* Wowóhan the same.
27. *Sekar tinub* flowers (may be) blighted by insects.
- j.b.* Tinub blight, destruction of plants by insects.
- j.* Ngarúbung the same.
- j.* Angdampreng the same.
- j.b.* Ngebiok the same.
- j.b.* Ngetub the same.
28. *Déníng jaráhan* by bees.
- k.* Bramára bees.
- k.* Jaráhan the same.
- k.* Gána young bees which have not quitted the hive.
- j.b.* Táwon bees.
- j.b.* Gung a large kind of bee.
29. *Utáwi lálér* or by flies.
- k.* Bawáni flies in general.
- k.* Willis large green fly.
- j.b.* Lálér flies in general.
- j.* Pitek large flies met with in the woods.
30. *Miwah Semut* or by ants.
- j.* Garámang ants in general.
- k.* Blákíti ants in a great number together.
- j.b.* Semut ants in general.
31. *Utáwi, lemud* or by musquitoes, knats.
- j.* Lemud knats in general.
- b.* Jingklong a large kind of knat.
32. *Sámi nesep* or by suction.
- b.* Nesep to suck.
- j.* Núsu }
b. Nisep } the same.
- j.b.* Ngákep to inhale (smoke).
- j.b.* Ngábab the same.
- j.b.* Ngepuh to suck dry and still suck.
- j.b.* Meres the same.
33. *Meres ing máben* .. whence sucking honey.
- k.* Pastika prepared honey, boiled honey
- j.* Mádu }
j. Madúra } the same.
- b.* Máben }
- j.b.* Kóching dry or dried honey.
34. *Awah minángsa déning bubúron* } fruit is eaten by animals.
- b.* Búbu-jeng'an animals, in general.
- j.* Bubúron the same.
- j.b.* Sáto wild beasts, of the large class.
- k.* Sembáwa the same.
- j.b.* Sing'a-sing'a }
j.b. Héwan or kéwan } animals in general.
- j.b.* Sukúpat }
35. *Miwah héwen* by birds.
- b.* Paksi birds in general.
- k.* Paksa the same.
- k.* Sangkúni or sakúni a flock or flight of birds large in one place and devouring fruit, &c.
- k.* Karénda a flight of birds in the air.
- k.* Kukila birds capable of being taught to speak.
- j.b.* Chuméndol birds in the nest before they are able to fly.
- j.* Mánuk birds in general.

APPENDIX E. No. II.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY of the SÁNSCRIT, KÁWI, and PÁLI.

ENGLISH.	SÁNSCRIT.	KÁWI.	PÁLI.
One	eka	eka	ek-ka.
Two	dui	dui	do.
Three	tri	tri	tri.
Four	chátur	chátor	chatwa.
Five	pancha	pancha	pancha.
Six	shash or shat	sat	cho.
Seven	sapta	sapta	sap.
Eight	ashita	asta	at-tha.
Nine	náva	náva	no-wa.
Ten	dása	dása	thotsa.
Man (homo)	manúshya or manúsha	manúsa	manut.
Man (vir)	jána, purúsha	jána, purúsia	burútsa.
Woman	strí, varángána	istri, waranggána	-----
Father	pita or pitri	pita	bida.
Mother	máta or mátri	máta	manda.
Head	mastáka	mastáka	két.
Eye	nétra, akshi, cháksu	sótia	nét.
Nose	nása, ghrána	grána	-----
Hair	késa	késa	késa.
Teeth	danta	dánti	thanta.
Belly	garbha, udára	gerba	úthon.
Hand	hasta	asta	hat-tha.
Foot	páda	páda	bát.
Blood	lohita, sonita, rudhira, &c.	rah, ludira	lóbit.
Day	dina, divása, &c.	dina, méra	-----
Night	rátri	rátri, kúlám	rátri.
Sleep	nidra	nindra	nitsa.
Dead	préta, paráta, mrita	parátra	muai.
White	sita	séta	-----
Black	kála	kála, krisna	-----
Bad	dushkrita	dústa	-----
Fire	agni	agni, bráma, geni	ak-khi.
Water	jála, ápa, &c.	jalánidi	khongkha.
Stone	sila	séla	sinla.
Hog	varáha, sukára	wráhas, sukára	súkon.
Bird	paksha	paksi	paksa, paksi.
Egg	anda	endog	-----
Fish	mín, massya	mína, matsia	mín.
Sun	súrya, prabhákara, áditya	súria, prabang-kára, raditia	súria, áthit.
Moon	chandra, sitángsu	chandra; sitángsu	pera-chan.
Stars	tára	tára	dara.
God	iswára (Lord), déva (a God)	déwa (a god)	pra, pra-chao.
Eating	bhojanam	bója	swoi, chhan.

APPENDIX
E.
No. II.

APPENDIX E. No. III.

VOCABULARY of KAWI WORDS, *with the Meaning attached to them by the*
PANAMBAHAN of SUMENAP.

APPENDIX
E.

No. III.

ENGLISH.	K A W I.	ENGLISH.	K A W I.
God	sang yang-jágat-kerána, sang- yang-suksma, yang-widi, murbeng buána, yang-táya, sang-yang-wisésa, sang- yang-jágat, ráya, sang- yang-málon, yang'ing-já- gat, murba wi-sésa, hong.	Names of the months.....	tití-mása, púspita-warsi, ku- súma-wichitra, puspa-dar- sina, darma kusúma, auta warsi, rahúwandáni, war- san dáni, chakra kulána, sandáya kráma, dirga mo- riang, renji sári, rasmin- dran déni.
Make, do; or work	ang'dé, andé, ayása, kirtia, panéron, amáng'un.	Neither east nor west.....	sunia darsári.
The work; what is made or done	} wináng'un, inámer, iniket.	Day	mahira.
Pen	tanáser.	Sunday.....	riti or dite.
Paper	deláchang.	Monday	sóma.
A vessel; pot; receiver....	tapéla, pranji, gáta.	Tuesday	ang'gára.
Heaven.....	súra-láya, indra-kila, súra- lóka suréndra, kayáng'an.	Wednesday	budha.
Situation, place, office....	sing'ug'angsána, papaláng- kan, patma-sána.	Thursday	raspáti.
World	rat, buána, marcha - páda, jamánda, yatri.	Friday	sukra.
Place.....	patmánda, kahánan, sána, láya, astána, lóka, panápa.	Saturday	sanischára.
Hell	tambra-gomúka, yamáni, tambra-múka, yáma, pápa- sána.	Star	tranggáua, úyut, turása, tin- dra, úchu, tárang, mang- gárang.
Sky	gagána, diu, baráka, anta- rika, ambartála, marúto- am, márutpála, marga- wútma, nasúnia, sambára, biuma, aksa, 'ngáh.	Wind	marúta, sámí-rána, prában- chána, anila, báyu, lisus, indria, pancha, waráyang, sabda-gáti, anila, ganda- wasta, nása-mira, sarsa, práli wawálar, sindung.
Atmosphere (between the sky and the earth)	} wiat, madia-gantang, táwang, láyang.	Clouds	widi-yúta, sadáli, dawáta, ambúsun, ambáka, samí- ta, gána, toyáda, páyu- wáha, trangga, ambu-mor- cha, ima-ima, jála-dára, jaláda, imang kamúra, ima- láya.
Light.....	prába, kúmut-déu-jiu, tesa, téja, máya.	Rain	warsa, jáwah, trub, trah, riris, wresti.
Sun	baskára, raditia, pra tangga- páti, arúna, hári, karába, tála, súbandagni, angka, náku, kanúman, asúman, diankára, dáta-páti, niwá- sa, súria, sasra-súman.	Dark.....	anda, taméra, áwuk.
Moon.....	chándra, sadára, sasangka, idupáti, súma, sasálan-chá- na, nisúka, sitángsu, sita- rasmi, sási, ráti, basánta, indung.	Water	ertáli, isni, waláhar, ránu, wulúsan, wári, ápa, jála, uéra, páya, amba, ambá nia, tirta, angga, urtáli.
The first day of the month (moon)	} sukla-paksa.	Cold	mertia, sátis, átis.
The sixteenth day of the moon	} krisna-pakea.	Hot	usna, tiksna, landap.
		Fire	bagni, agni, pawáka, anála, dahána, tri-sirah, ápói, sé- ki, brahma, úti, káya, wa- hánda, gúna.
		Sea	tásik, ernáwa, jaládi, jaládri, jala-nidi, sindu, súchi, wau-dádi, ádi, samúdra, warna, tóya.

ENGLISH.	KÁWI.	ENGLISH.	KÁWI.
Wave (of the sea)	álun, ampuan, bangga, us- ning-krangsa.	Nose	g'ráua.
Fish	matsia, mína, suhúnbras, ólam.	Cheek	pipi.
Turtle	kurma.	Mouth	tútuk.
Guana	wiangga.	Tooth	danti, untu, wája.
Frog	wiyung.	Tongue	jihua.
Ground	búmi, aksíti, prátiwi, wasún- dári, patála, médi, dára, bud'da, kóh, buntála.	Neck	griwa.
Hill; mountain	ika, achála, ardi, parwáta, giri, biksúka, imáwan, in- dra-kila, wúkir, wána.	Ear	taling'an, karna, karni, dra- wána.
Forest	álas.	Hear; to hear	s'rawána, karáng'ng'ua.
Beast; animal	pásu, sanda, búron.	Shoulder	búja, sikára, páksa.
Tiger	sing'a, seradúla, wagra, pásu- páti, wikrindita, marga- páti, rimong, séma, as- wálas.	Hand	lung áyan, gújar, kára.
Elephant	kunjára, matangga, diráda, dáni, hán or hen, dipángga, sutápa, ganjáka, kári, héba or éba, asti, samája, liman, yut-ta, anjáua, mangála, banáta, héla-wan, morti, brója-múka.	Breast (chest)	pranája, kawácha.
Horse	wáji, adrába, pra-galba, tu- ránga, as'wa, wahána, ká- pal, kúda.	Breast	istáda, pambáyun, páyu-dára.
Man, mankind	púman, nára, jána, jéna, yut, janma, depáda, nácha, ma- núsia.	Waist	mádja.
Man (vir)	manáwu, manúja, jantu, lú- ka, jálu, purúsa, wiron, kákung, pria.	Hip	piu.
Young unmarried man, bat- chelor	} jejáka, satria.	Backside (posteriors)	bóyok.
Young		Thigh	éru.
Handsome man	tarúna, wála, timor.	Finger	wára-sána.
Well conducted man	litu.	Waist	prásta.
Bad conducted man	kujána.	Nail (of the fingers or toes)	náka.
Woman	warang'gána, wádu-jána, mar- mádu, mantása.	Belly	garba, udára.
Maiden	kánia, sári-kia, diah.	Hand	anta.
Husband and wife	agráwa, apátai, akráma, a- sómah.	Penis	masta, ling'ga-nádi.
Head	múrda, tikta-makning, mas- táka, úta-mang'ga, tendas.	Pudend. femina	giurátna, giurásia.
Hair (of the head)	késua, réma.	Fundament	lat or let, páyu.
Hair (of the body)	róma.	Foot	padúka, jeng, pak.
Eye	dru.	Blood	rah, ludira.
Hair of the eyebrow	séka.	Flesh	mangsa.
Eye	chaksu, netra, drásta, lo- chána.	Body	sarira, ang'ga, pradána, úmi.
Opened eye	drásti, charána.	Form	warna, murti.
Look at; see	drastáti, oksáwa, áni-nimal, pánon, aksi.	Good behaviour, good ap- pearance	} nári.
		Face	
			wáktra, wadána, chitra, ga- tra, múka.
		Fat	pústi.
		Food, victuals	bóga or bója, pista, ára.
		Eat	bujána, búkti, núnas.
		To feed, give to eat	jumáwah, bója-kráma, pasáji.
		Behaviour in the presence ..	súpa-sita.
		Unwilling, dislike	ila-gákan.
		Improper	pisita.
		Rat	musíka, chindil.
		Dog	sera-gála, sóna, chamra, bá- song.
		Hog	waráha, sukára, wijung.
		Frog	wi-yung, sáhu.
		Maggot or tuke	k'rimi.
		(The tekoh or tuka of the Malays)	} kátat.
		Green or dark lizards	
			kráta-lása, patra-kelása, ma- kádi.

APPENDIX
E.

No. III.

ENGLISH.	KÁWI.	ENGLISH.	KÁWI.
Small field lizard	ára.	To cry	amúhun, rajáma.
Bull or cow	gó, dúti, jáwi.	Laugh	agirang-girang, amblik.
Deer	samsam, súmra, dega.	Glad, delighted	awija-wija, káwi-gáran.
Small species of deer	aréna.	Conduct, proceeding	reh, sambéga, gáti.
Snake	sárpa, bujága, taksáka, tan- ta-súra, bujang'gáma, asi- wesa, wisa-dára, kudáka, sosáda, pána, karku-táka, chaksu-sráwa, orága, gudá- pat, páni, sári srápa, dui- jáha, kandáli, wile-sáya, dui-séna, kri-mibat, lukán- da.	Because	dóni, hetúnya.
Bird	kágang.	Near, nigh	tambis.
Griffin	getáyu, minantia, gágang-páti.	Sad	sóka, priáten, sóngkáwa, pra- pancha.
Peacock	maniúra, wáyu-ninda.	Sick, pain	wiôga, letu.
Paddy bird, stork	krenda, kulika.	Weak	rápuh.
Dove	drúmas.	Medicine	marta, usáda.
Wild birds or wild fowl, } birds of the forest . . . }	changeligi, biinglang, chúta, bára-duája.	To recover health	purna, basúki, rahárja.
Minor	kokila.	So ; so as	dráka.
Bee	sále-múka.	To receive	santósa.
Waring'en tree	niak gráha, mandíra, húrda or gurda, sri mang'ánti, sar- pa puspa.	Beginning	púrwa, itua.
Flowers	puspita, kusúma, sári, múri, puspa.	To assume, imitate another	kayógi swára.
Fruit	pála.	Glad	tústa sredia.
Wood	táhen, súyak, wráksa, karnu.	Tame	mardawa.
Lotus, water lily	kumúda, sára-sija.	Bed place, sleeping room . .	jinem - árum, pa - préman, jung'ut.
Wise man, holy	resi.	Bed of a couch or bed place	tilam.
Man, instructor	begáwan, wiku, sogáta, má- ha-múni, múni-wára, dui- ja-wára, duija, bujáng'ga, brahmána, sanggia.	Pillow	kárang-ólu, káhus-múrda.
Prince	práhu, náta, kátong, nára- dipa, narindra, sang'a-hu- lun, nariswára, warti, nára- ria, nára-páti, sribu-páti, sri máha-rája.	Gauze curtain as musquetors	sámir.
Princess	nerpa-garíni, patni, nerpa duita, nára-pang'gána, sang sóri.	Silk	lungsir.
With child	garbini, ng'idam.	Sleep	súpta, kúle, murta, anindra, áka-rúla.
Born, brought forth	asúnu.	Night	kúlam, rátri.
Child (male) putri (female)	súta, tenáya, atmája, prája- pra-súti.	Day light	áh, mayira.
Princess	putri, tuandéwi.	Sit down	tistáti, asána.
Servant	charáka, mánoh, yódha, ná- ra, dásih, patik, ólun.	To speak politely, with } gentleness }	inam, am-am or hamham.
Relation, relative	wandu, gotra, warga, bangsa.	Think	opia, riring'a.
Ryot, people	wat-dia, yod'da.	Strong, hard, forcibly . . .	kral, grauáka.
Warlike instruments ; arms	bána, s'reng'ga, astra, sára.	Is, to be, was	asti, wúya, mayána.
Bow and arrow	kamúka, búsu, h'ru, chápa, astra díbia, sambar-táka.	Is not, not to be, &c.	aspi, nir.
		Fall	páta.
		Fall down	watánti.
		To make fall	patánti.
		Falling	patéta.
		Anger, angry	kúpa, krója, grandáka.
		Know	drúda.
		I, me	pinúna, kámi.
		Ditto (as a servant)	ólu.
		To compliment another by } wishing him in health, } to bless him, a blessing. }	arja, yowána, mahasini, má- ha sini.
		To pay the compliment of } salamat }	amára-trána.
		Wearing apparel	busána.
		To wear (cloths)	angrásuk.

ENGLISH.	KÁWI.	ENGLISH.	KÁWI.	APPENDIX E. No. III.
Crown	kariti, táju.	Distance, extent	ing'áne.	
Sarong of the Malays	kánan, páta, wikpráka.	As far as can be seen	sáyo-jána.	
A large cloth outside of the Sarong, in full dress, and by the Bali people hanging out on each side. }	wastra.	Straight through, seen through, direct through }	ñimpat, patári.	
Waistcoat, jacket	kúruk, kawácha.	Assemblage of people	burbuása.	
Knot of the hair	wuláng'an, gegrán, káli.	Loud noise, loud cry	prakempa.	
Armlet	úluk, darúpa, wiwéru.	Victory, gain, profit	tang'gal, baggia.	
Ditto worn higher	ang'gada, kiyuh, bau-raksa.	Warrior	prawira, prakósa, pragelba.	
Anklets	nupúra.	Captains of war	gulágul, súra.	
Ring for the toes	kriwél.	Fighting	alága, ayúdha, abánda yudha.	
To comply, accede	sása-dána.	Shew courage	atáken ka, prawiran, makúla- sákti.	
Continued health	pra-máda.	Defeat, loss	kapútian.	
Steady, firm, calm	nitiása, pátah.	To cry, jump with a cry in war	ang'ng'uhu, sing'anáda.	
Go, to go	wisáta, mung'sir.	To clash (in war)	magantúran.	
Quick, soon	wáwang.	Retreat	múrud.	
Still, calm, steady	wiru-chána, págah.	To form in close order	akókut.	
Heart (mind)	ambek, chita, redáya.	To run away (in war) to fly	lárut.	
Gall	tikta.	Fear, fright	ang'ras, wrin wrin.	
Heart (of the body)	tul.	For, because	tekap.	
Quick	kalálu, tumulu, sigra.	To spear	ginála, tinó-wek.	
Like, like unto	tulia.	To run, run away	láyat, ng'ingkis.	
Evident, obvious, plain...	biakta.	To take prisoner	hinányang.	
Nothing to do, no use	wiárta or wiárti.	To be prisoner	den wája-wája.	
Not in earnest, not doing one's utmost. }	tan redju.	Dead	lina, palátra, hantu.	
Lazy, indifferent, dislike, backward	jálir.	Corpse	wangke, kunarpa, pitra.	
In earnest, determined	tábri.	To heap, to pile up	matúmang.	
Truly, right	sátia, wáhua.	To cut the throat	pinúgat.	
A story, tale, relation	biása.	The cutter of the throat of another. }	mamugut.	
Glass, transparent, porcelain	wangsa-pátra.	To wound	b'rána, chúrna.	
Wish, want	maháyun.	To bring together, assemble	di-yogya.	
Pray	mang'ng'ar chána, ng'astúti.	To tie	binánda.	
Praise with prayer	wahiwas túti.	To pull tight	udráta.	
To wash the face with two hands	tekas.	To cut, chop	lunáti.	
To wash the mouth	mácha-mána.	To take	denáya.	
Done, was, past	atári.	Gold	su-wárna.	
That	ángka.	Silver	rajáta.	
Holy, pure	ner-mála.	Copper	tambra.	
Thou, you	kita, rak'rian, ta.	Iron	luák.	
Champ de Mars	samára, áyun, p'lágan, rána, pab'rátan.	Old man	jána-wreda.	
Great war	prang'at-búta.	Father	sudarma, yáya, máta.	
Great noise in war (trumpet)	gurnita.	Mother	pita, réna, indung.	
Warlike music	sangka-sangka.	Grandfather by the mother's side	máta-máha.	
Gong	biri.	Grandmother	péta-máha.	
Drum	merdangga, chúring, káwe- tur, gúbar.	Great grandfather	práta-máha.	
		Ditto mother	prapé-ta-máha.	
		Pity, mercy	saráta.	
		Lie, false	anda-kára, mersa, mitia.	

APPENDIX
E.

No. III.

ENGLISH.	KÁWI.
True, correct, right	santa, sádu.
East	purwa.
North	utára.
West	panchima.
South	daksina.
Centre, middle.....	biatára.
Corner	agirna.
One	ika or éka.
Two	dui.
Three	tri.
Four	chátur.
Five	pancha.
Six	sad.
Seven	sapta.
Eight.....	asta.
Nine.....	náwa.
Ten	dása.
Twenty	wi-sáti.
Thirty	dása-wi-sáti.
Hundred	sa-biteng.
One hundred and sixty-six..	sa-gána.
One thousand	sa-nambang, sa-srá.
10,000	láksa.
100,000	kéti.
1,000,000	yúta.
10,000,000	bára.
100,000,000	mémeng.
Reckoning	sang'kia.
Account	sáka.
Mark, sign	chih-na, lanchána.
To relate, say, speak of....	kábia-tita, káwa-sita, wak- tan.
To tell, inform	ginita, ginúpita.
Like, same as	istáni.
Like unto, as	lir.
Ditto as	sáne-páne.
What.....	kém.
Gift, present	kreta wiria, nugráha.
Hypocrite.....	mudíta, upáksa.
Request to assist.....	amínang, sinwa, saháya.
Suitable	saksépa.
Wish, want.....	práha.
Know	diána.
Single	ista.
But	júga.
(Is) not single	raucha.
(Is) not true.....	mandáta.
What	ang'asen.
Make handsome	binuntúlu.

ENGLISH.	KÁWI.
Complete	dewása.
Now	núsen.
To welcome	sinantia.
The, which	ánung.
Knowledge	ináwuh.
Foolish	pung'gung, mida.
With.....	ng'uniweh, moang, sarwia.
With, along.....	sáha, súma-wóna.
The beginning of it.....	mimit-tiáni.
To preserve, protect	pári-mita.
Musical instruments	súba mang'gála, wúwu, wa- yása.
Interfere, intermeddle	tulcha.
To separate	paschat.
Belonging.....	pári-gráha, pancha-ita.
Chain	pusára.
To swear	prástia.
Palace	dátu-láya, kadáton, kenya- púri.
Forth	púra, rájia.
Plain in front of a chief's dwelling.....	} bátuk.
The elevated spot on which a chief is seated	
Hall	wang'untur.
	sába, panángkilan, pahman, paglاران.
To come out, or out	mimba, mijil.
At before, in present	tinangkil.
City	prája.
To spoil	brasta.
To lose	lára.
If	yapóan.
Wise or skilled	widáda, wichaksána, pragnia.
To write	kátik, sastra, wála, réka, pralámpit, káras, wúlet.
Praising	ang-gung-gung.
Asking	ang'astáwa.
Broad	mandála.
To-morrow.....	helem.
The, an	sandi, puára.
To pay respect, veneration, (to the dead or deity) ..	} upádi.
No, not	
Garden	tán or datan.
Playing or jesting.....	béji, ng'udiána, laláng'wan.
Dry	masiwah siwah.
Green	súska, rágas.
Yellow	sayáma.
Red	pita.
Black	gunjung, rakta.
White	krisna.
	séta.

ENGLISH.	KÁWI.	ENGLISH.	KÁWI.
Tallow	mera-wála.	Belong to	amángku.
Dust	basma, lebu	Washing cloth	plantan, purisia.
Love	kasrepen	Lightning	glap, girna, gára-gáda.
Pity	káma-núsan.	Named	bunis-tikáne, biksikáne, pá- néng'raue, wáwang'ngine.
Angry	króda, kabáng'an, grandáka.	Burial ground	pasétran, páma-sáran.....
Bold or brave	króra.	Covetous or glotan	múha.
Reading	gumang sal.	An insect	matsika, merchika.
To fly	antar, mesat, múluk.	Point	sirsa.
Mentioning	sumáwak.	Grass	dúkut.
Door	babáhan, kóri, trústi, du- wára, wi-wára, gopúra, drawila.	Pond, tank	nádi.
A house	gráha, wisma.	Stone	séla, réjing.
Cave	gátra, giya.	Before, in the presence of ..	ngáyap, swáka, anángkil.
Penance	bráta, minta-rága, anepi, sa- mádi, yóga.	Men of condition.	kúla.
Quiet or silent	múna, léhap.	(Name of a chief)	séna.
Light	déyan, dipa, súlu.	To mix	wiba.
Sign or mark	chihna, lanchána.	As many as, as much as....	parámpára.
Forget	búlut, nachára, lúlia.	Stingy	krupána.
Make it clean	lineng'is.	Earthquake	ming'gut.
Same	máka-tirang.	False	dúran.
Border	tira, tepi.	River	bang'awan, káli, lési, pur- wága.
Remained	wiwar-gita, chúrna, ápu	Demon	rasáksa.
Betel leaf	sedah, seroh, parnoh.	An evil spirit	asúra, danáwa, kalána, ditia, yáksa.
Rice	tandu.	Worm	triyak.
Boiled rice	ána.	Halting or resting place	rája-dáni.
Mat	sayána.	Bitter	tikta.
Onion	ála-súna.	Salt (taste)	lawána.
Arrack	sájeng, mádia.	Sour	amla.
Oil	éla or héla.	Hot (to the taste, as a chilly)	katúka.
Fat, grease	krénta.	Pungent (as a betel nut) ...	kayása.
Milk	sérem.	Sweet	madúra, lindri.
Marlil	gáti.	Sweet in taste and smell....	mánu-hára.
Carriage, chariot	giling'an, gutáka, siandána.	High land	únur.
Seat of a carriage	riring'gini.	High, elevated	tisáma.
Palkij	dampa.	Fire fly	sodáma.
Umbrella	chátra.	Thief	dústa, taskára.
Point or top of the umbrella	du-wája, kétu.	(A small shed or building } of quiet)	paláng'kan.
Narrow pennant or stream- ing flag	láláyu.	Porch in front of a house ..	witána.
Flag	tunggul, sampai.	Place of assembly	wichága.
Bad word	mukárna-súla.	To assemble together, to } bring together	winichága.
Manner or action	réh, kerti, sambéga, úlah, gáti.	To flinch, to feel alarm, } surprise	garjita, umbáwuh.
Way, road	sopána, áwan, márga, bahna, tila.	Glad or cheerful	séga, anjámur-dipa.
Lightning	tadáti, áchi-ramba, úra-dáti, sáwia-diwa, chachála, ba, lála, tátik or tátit.	Of one mind	sása-gáma.
Thunder	greh.	Dream	sága, gudása.
		Ring for the thumb	asta-kamáli.

APPENDIX
E.

No. III.

ENGLISH.	KÁWL.	ENGLISH.	KÁWL.
Ear-ring	karna-birána.	To drop, sink	s'ni.
Chain or rings for the neck..	kanta-birána.	(One of the ages of the world)	duapára.
One standing for eight. . . .	kasta-gúna, kasta-bága.	Flesh.....	mangsa.
One, for ten	kadása-gúna.	Marrow	s'náyu.
Eat and sleep with a woman	rája-táma.	Blood	rudíra.
Fond, liking to a woman ..	kasmáran.	Place.....	ka-hanáne.
— very	branta.	Secure	s'titi.
— so as not to eat.....	kingking.	(The present age of the world)	káli.
— to folly	rimang.	Evident.....	niáta.
— to madness	turída.	Ten million	sátu-síwu.
— with desire to follow, }	asmára.	That	po-áya, nikánang.
with attachment }		Remainder	sésa.
Monkey.....	wanára, lútung, krah, wre, palwága, cholika.	Dissolve	dakda gesang.
Leech	wárdú.	Though.....	yedin.
The breath of life	sang-yang-perna.	Less	ina.
(One of the ages of the world)	kertíka.	Too rich	danés-wára.
Belly.....	tahúlan.	Poor	táni, inárta.
(One of the ages of the world)	ring-tréta.	Only, but.....	júga.
		One or single	sajúga.

APPENDIX E. No. IV.

SPECIMEN of the MYSTICAL MEANING, attached to the Letters of the Alphabet, &c. according to the Interpretation of the PANAMBÁHAN of SUMENAP.

LETTERS of the ALPHABET, &c.	MEANING ATTACHED	
	in JAVAN.	in ENGLISH.
Ha	áh	
Na	anáne	it is or it was.
Cha	etcha-nána	the test of.
Ra	wádon	woman.
Ka	iku	that.
Da	tatkála	when.
Ta	sira	thou or thee.
Sa	káya	alike or as a.
Wa or va	wong	man.
La	lanji	remove.
Pa	pasti	certainly.
Dha	ásor	low.
Ja	kárep	wish (to).
Ya	panedáne	request.
Nia		
Ma	tanárep	do not want, or do not wish.
Ga	asmára	love, or to love.
Ba	káduk	cannot help.
Ta	ála	bad or badness.
Nga	sira	thee or thou.
Ha-na	wonten	it was, there was, or were a.
Cha-ra	satria	a nobleman.
Ka-da-ta	aráne Aji sáka	named Aji sáka, or his name was Aji sáka.
Sa-wa-la	wuskóchap jero túlis	was mentioned in the writing, or among the letters.
Pa-da-ja	sáking nusa jáwa	on the island of Jáwa, or in the city of Jáwa (hi).
Ya-nia-ma	dádi-bujángga	became a great writer.
Ga-ba	ing buána	in the world or of this world.
Ta-nga	kang kedep	who know, or whose eyes are open.
Hang	ápa	what.
Nang chang	tinálinan	to tie or make fast.
Rang kang	gódong'i Paudan	leaf of the Pandan.
Dang tang	kangginúba	which is made.
Wang	dening wong	by the people.
Lang	dadíue	it became.
Pang	ápang	branches.
Pang	muláne	because.
Sang	tudúhe	it is pointing.
Dangjang	kabángkit áne	his knowledge or art.

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No. IV.

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LETTERS of the ALPHABET, &c.	MEANING ATTACHED	
	in JAVAN.	in ENGLISH.
Yang.....	gusti	God or the Lord.
Yang.....	bágus	handsome or beautiful.
Niang	ing álap.....	taken up.
Mang	mangke.....	by and by, afterwards.
Mang.....	kaláyan.....	with or with the.
Gang.....	árum.....	sweet scent.
Bang.....	kambang	flowers.
Tang.....	sinéleh or sinálah ..	to lay upon.
Ngang	rambut.....	the hair.
Hi-ni.....	kaláwan	with or by.
Chi-ri.....	túlis pratánda	the mark or sign of writing.
Ki.....	iki.....	this.
Di-ti.....	áji-sáka.....	aji sáka.
Si	kang apásian	who have given.
Wi-li.....	wúruk	to teach or give instruction.
Pi-di-ji	máring rátu	to the ráta or king.
Yi-nyi	páda hestú-kena	every one might agree to it.
Mi-gi	uíata	clear, quite plain.
Bi-ti-ngi	úlih kagúng'an.....	to have property.
Hing.....	áng'ing.....	but.
Ning.....	ána	is, was, were.
Ching.....	ka-ting'al.....	appear.
Ring	lámun	if or if it.
King.....	lára-bránta	the pains of love.
Ding.....	dadálan.....	in the way.
Ting.....	sang'at	very much.
Sing.....	bárang	any thing.
Wing.....	kang wenang.....	suitable; proper.
Ling.....	pang'úchap	word or words.
Ping.....	ing'at	remember.
Ding.....	suára.....	sound or voice, noise.
Jing.....	jeng'er	see or look at.
Ying.....	bániu	water.
Nying.....	mánah	the mind or heart.
Ming.....	ewuh.....	don't know what to do.
Ging.....	bódo	foolish or stupid.
Bing.....	gáwok	astonished or surprised.
Ting.....	seng'it	hate or dislike.
Nging.....	sira	you or thou, thee.
Hu	ang'úndang	to call or bawl out.
Nu	ing teng'ah marga ..	on the way or at road.
Chu	pegel	quite tired.
Ru.....	ang'uláti	seeking for.
Ku.....	ingsun	me.
Du.....	kanching	buttons.
Tu.....	kalámbi	garment or jacket.
Su.....	lu-wih	more or much more.

LETTERS of the ALPHABET, &c.	MEANING ATTACHED	
	in JAVAN.	in ENGLISH.
Wu.....	ewuh	lost, confused.
Lu.....	sang'et	very much.
Pu.....	súsah	troublesome or tedious.
Du.....	srúne	crying, or the sound of crying.
Ju.....	iman or eman	pity.
Yu.....	áyu	beauty.
Niu	sira	thou or you.
Mu	tan-árep	do not wish.
Gu.....	meneng.....	be quiet or silent.
Bu.....	lemah	the earth or ground.
Tu.....	nguláti	behold or look at.
Ngu	ngupáya	seeking.
Hung	sembah.....	to make obeisance.
Nung	langgeng	eternal or for ever.
Chung	sánget	very.
Rung.....	mádep	to give up the mind to any thing.
Kung.....	asmára	thoughtful.
Dung	panebuti	the offering.
Tung.....	landep	sharp.
Sung.....	pápa-ring'e	his gift or present.
Wung	máliih	more.
Lung.....	lukta	always.
Pung	karépi	desire, or his desire.
Dung	páda	the same as, or equal to.
Jung.....	prau	a boat or vessel.
Yung.....	páyung	an umbrella.
Niung	sira	thou or you.
Mung	ang'éprih	wishes.
Gung	águng	great or large.
Bung.....	gamlan	music.
Tung	úng'ele	sound or voice.
Ngung	sira	thou or you.

APPENDIX F.

ACCOUNT OF CELEBES.

- APPENDIX F. CELEBES is an island of which hitherto the public has had but very scanty accounts. The part of it best known to Europeans is *Makásar*, situated nearly at the southernmost extremity of the western side: it was here the first European settlement on the island was established. On the south part of Celebes there are not any ascertained volcanos, but some are said to exist in the northern division. Some of the mountains are very high. The Bontain mountain, called by the natives *Lámpo Bátan* (big belly), is the highest on the south part of the island, and being seen at the distance of one hundred and twenty miles, must be about eight thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea.
- Rivers. The largest river on the southern limb is that called *Chinrána*, which formerly constituted the boundary line between the kingdoms of *Bóni* and *Lúwu*. It rises on the north side of the Bontain mountain, and runs northward as far as *Mario*, whence inclining towards the north-east it passes through part of *Sóping*, and then turning to the east enters *Wáju*, after having received a navigable stream from the *Laut-Sála*, or Fresh-water Lake. After passing through *Wáju* it follows a south-east course, and falls into the bay of *Bóni*, a few miles below the town of *Chinrána*. This river is navigable for boats as far as *Mário*, and admits of the passage of *práhus* of five or six *kóyans* as far as the Fresh-water Lake. Along the whole of the coast, at no great distance from each other, smaller streams fall into the sea, some of them being so considerable as to admit of a navigation of five or six miles, and many of them at their mouths affording shelter to trading *práhus*. Among the most considerable are *Baróbo*, *Línjé*, and *Kájang*, to the east; *Dumiáng*, *Lémbang*, *Halikóngkong*, *Pónre*, and *Jenepónto*, on the south; and *Chikoang*, *Tape Jára*, *Sándra bóni*, *Gúa*, *Télu*, *Máros*, *Benáng'a*, *Langkára*, and *Pontiána*, on the west.
- Name. It has not been ascertained by whom, or at what particular time, the name of Celebes was conferred on this island. It is generally attributed to the Portuguese, and certainly is of foreign origin: none of the natives, except those who have intercourse with Europeans, recognise either the whole island or any part of it under this appellation; even among those who make use of the word, it is applied to *Sumbáwa*, an island about two hundred and fifty miles to the south-west of it, as well as to what we call Celebes.
- Divisions of the island. In the south-western limb of the island there are two principal languages, called by Europeans the *Makásar* and *Búgis*, and by the natives *Mengkása* or *Mengkasára*, and *Wági* or *Ugi*. The former, or some dialect of it, is spoken in all the districts extending from *Bálu kúmba* to *Segére*. The petty states included in this compass are *Bálu kúmba*, *Bontain*, *Tarabáya*, *Gúa*, *Máros*, and *Segére*. The *Búgis* is much more general

general beyond and over the whole tract extending from *Bóni* to *Lúwu*, comprehending the four great states of *Lúwu*, *Bóni*, *Wáju*, and *Sóping*, besides their numerous dependencies.

In *Mándhar* and its vicinity is spoken the *Mándhar* language. The centre and body of the island to the northward is distinguished by being inhabited by the *Turájas* or *Harafúras*, who speak a more simple dialect, and are considered the aborigines of the island; and on the north-east corner of the island at *Manádu* and *Gúnung tēlu*, the inhabitants are distinguished by some peculiarities.

The following observations must be understood as principally referring to the southwestern limb, the part of the island which fell under the influence of *Makásar*.

It is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of precision, either the origin of the inhabitants or their present numbers. From the most correct accounts that could be obtained, it would appear that the southern limb contains a population of about half a million; but from the quantity of land now lying waste, which bears the appearance of having been once cultivated, from the number of decayed and half-choaked water-cuts, evidently once used for the purpose of irrigation, and the multitude of spots where ranges of cocoa-nut trees mark out the sites of villages and cottages no longer in existence, we may infer that the number of inhabitants has greatly declined. At present there seem to be no serious checks to population, except the wars and the lawless violence of the people, and what often occasions, and always aggravates them, slavery and the slave trade. The people seem to procure a sufficient subsistence without much exertion. The climate is salubrious, and there is abundance of water. Marriages are early. In the history of the island the years of famine are particularly noticed. The women are held in more esteem than could be expected from the state of civilization in general, and undergo none of those severe hardships, privations, or labours, that restrict fecundity in other parts of the world. Polygamy prevails, the number of wives being limited only by the means of the husband to purchase or support them. It is more difficult to procure a wife than a husband; a female slave bears a higher price in the market than a male; and the compensation fixed for the murder of a man is only thirty dollars, while that required for the life of a woman is forty.

It cannot be known with certainty, whence the aboriginal inhabitants of Celebes emigrated to this island. The countenances of the natives, particularly of the women, more nearly resemble the Tartar features than any other. There are no early or generally received traditions concerning the time when the island was first peopled, or the adventures of the first race. Each state, however, has its traditionary tales, most of which relate to remote antiquity, or to a condition of society very different from that which at present exists. In the *Búgis* states, the earliest stories refer to a period subsequent to the *Galígas* of *Sawéra Gáding*, and in the *Makásar* states to the *Rupáma* of *Ma Beséang*, which will be mentioned hereafter. The *Galígas* contain an account of the peopling of *Lúwu* or *Lúwat* from heaven.

The first of the two following accounts was given by the *Búgis* ambassador; the other is an extract.

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" In the first place, there was a supernatural being of the female sex, who being married to *Taja Rasupa*, a person sprung from under the earth, had issue a boy and a girl, who were named *Ladiwati* and *Chuli-puji*.

" *Chuli-puji* married *Lasikati*, and by her had a son, called *Léptau*, who had two or three other names besides, viz. *Matan-tika*, *Malati-saprang*, and *Pulu Datu Pamusu*.

" *Pamusu's* place of residence was in the country of *Teku*, afterwards known by the name of *Boni*. At this time *Pamusu* and all his children dying, the country of the *Bugis* was left without a raja, and remained so for about seven generations; at the end of which period a raja springing up among the *Bugis* themselves, government was again introduced into the country.

" On one occasion there came a storm of thunder and lightning, so violent as to rend the earth and cause it to rock like a boat tossed by the waves of the sea. On the thunder and lightning abating and the earth ceasing to be longer agitated, there was observed in the middle of a plain, dressed in white, one of human shape, who was generally supposed to be a supernatural being, and to whom many people went up in a body, saying to it, 'remain then here and fly not about from place to place.' To them the being replied, 'what you say is well; but you cannot take me for your raja, as I am myself but a slave. If, however, you are really desirous of having a raja, there is my master at your service.' The *Boni* people then observed to the being, 'how can we make a raja of him, whom having never seen, we cannot tell what he is like?' 'If,' answered the being, 'you do really desire it, he shall be shewn to you.' They said, 'we do earnestly wish it, and request thou wilt be so kind as to carry us where we may see him of whom thou speakest.'

" When these people of *Boni*, together with the being who led them, had reached the open plain called *Matajam*, there came on a violent storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which rent and shook the earth. There arose, at the same time, a thick fog, which totally obscured every thing.

" As soon as the storm was over and the earth no longer continued to be rent and shaken by the thunder and lightning, the clearness which immediately succeeded discovered to the view, seated on a stone, four supernatural beings, of whom three were separately employed in holding the umbrella, fan, and siri-box of the other, who was dressed in yellow. The being dressed in yellow then said to him in white, 'what would'st thou?' The being in white replied, 'I have conducted hither those people of *Boni* whom you now see before you;' and then said to the *Boni* people, 'behold my master, of whom I spoke to you.' Those people then went up to the supernatural being in yellow and thus addressed him: 'We, the slaves of your mightiness, have come to present ourselves before you, to solicit that you will favour and oblige us, by remaining among us as our raja, and that you will not continue to wander about from place to place.'

" The being complied with the wishes of the people of *Bóni* and settling at *Matajam* had issue five children, of whom the first was a son and the four succeeding ones daughters.

" daughters. One of the daughters was married to a man of *Palaka*. The son was married to a *Bóni* woman.

" After being forty years in *Bóni*, the supernatural being disappeared, and was succeeded by the son, who in point of size and height had not his equal in *Bóni*, neither could any one be compared to him for strength or valour, or for the adulation which was paid him. He was the first who introduced the manufacture of *krises*, which he could model out of pieces of iron, by means of his fingers alone."

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" *Bitara Gúru* was the eldest son of *Déwata Pitutu* by *Déwi Paléng'i*, and inhabited the seventh heaven. *Déwata Pitutu* had a brother, called *Gúru Réslang*, who held the rule of the region under the earth. *Déwata Pitutu* had nine children in all. When *Bitara Gúru* was sent down upon earth by his father, *Déwata Pitutu*, he was provided with the following articles, viz. *Telalingpéba*, *Siri ataka*, *Telarasa*, *Wampung*, *Wanu*, *Chachu-bana*.

" From these, which were scattered about, every thing living and dead, in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, which are to be found in the country of *Lawat*, originated. Preparatory to this, *Déwata Pitutu* having compounded a medicine, of which the juice of chewed betel was an ingredient, rubbed *Bitara Gúru* all over with it, which immediately occasioned him to swoon. *Déwata Pitutu* then put his son into a hollow bambu, and having rolled this up in a piece of cloth, and caused the gates of the sky to be opened, he hurling sent down his son to earth, amidst a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, wind and rain, which arose on that occasion. Having reached about half way between the earth and sky, *Bitara Gúru* (dreadfully alarmed at the situation he was in) threw abroad all the articles which had been given to him, agreeably to the instructions of his sire. After his arrival on the earth, *Bitara Gúru* remained for three days and three nights shut up in the bambu, without food or drink. By his exertions, however, the bambu at last burst, when getting out, he wandered through the woods till he came to the side of a river, where he met with a king of the gods dressed in yellow. One night there arose a violent storm of thunder, lightning, wind and rain. On its clearing up there was seen a fine country, with a superb palace and fort, and houses, &c. &c. of the most beautiful structure. In this beautiful country *Bitara Gúru* sat himself down as sovereign, with a complete establishment, and gave it the name of *Lawat*."

No account can be procured of any intercourse having subsisted between this island and Western India or China, prior to the introduction of Mahometanism. No inscriptions or other monuments, indicating the former prevalence of the Hindu worship over Celebes, have as yet been found. Their not having been found, however, is no proof that they do not exist, for the wars that have lately prevailed have prevented Europeans from exploring in search of such objects in that part of the country where they are most likely to present themselves. The best informed natives call themselves descendants of Hindus, and the names of their divinities, *Batara Guru*, *Baruna*, &c.

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&c. seem to indicate either a common origin or a former intercourse. It is also remarkable, that some of the inhabitants of *Lúwu* and the neighbouring state of *Bontain* are said to dress in the same manner as the Hindus of Western India, and that Hindu temples are reported to exist in some parts of this state. *Brahma* and *Budha* have, however, never been heard of; and though *Déwas* are often mentioned, their attributes are equally unknown.

The intercourse of these islanders with the natives of Java seems to have been ancient and frequent. The earliest records of the *Búgis* and *Makásar* states denote not only an early communication with Java, but render it highly probable that a colony from Java settled in the south-west limb of Celebes. In no other way can we account for the transfer of the names of places from the former to the latter island, such as those of *Majapáhit*, *Grésik*, *Japan*, and some others. In the genealogy, too, of the sovereigns of *Lúwu*, one of the first of their *Déwa* princes is said to have been married to a princess of *Majapáhit* on Java.

Agriculture.

Though some of the *Búgis* states have a good deal of trade, they principally depend upon themselves for subsistence. The mode of husbandry is of course very rude, and feudal institutions stand in the way of their improvement; but private property in the soil is established, and lands are held in free tenure or by rent-hold. The amount of the rent, in the latter case, is generally one-third of the produce paid in kind; the cultivator is entitled to one-third, and the owner of the buffaloes or bullocks which assist is entitled to the remaining third. Labourers employed to reap are paid a sixth of what they collect. No class is excluded from a proprietary right in the soil, and the proprietor can dispose of his land by sale whenever he chuses.

Trade.

The people of Celebes are active and enterprizing traders: the character of a merchant is held in esteem, and the sovereign princes reckon it no disgrace to enter into commercial speculations. Unfortunately, however, they are actuated by the narrow spirit of the trader, to the prejudice of the liberal policy of the monarch, and make their power subservient to their love of gain, by establishing in their own favour monopolies against their subjects. Monopolies are common in every state on the island, but most of them are only of a temporary nature. The sovereign of *Lúwu* monopolizes the trade in brass; the Raja of *Sóping* that of *siri* (betel leaf), which yields him three hundred dollars a month; and the Raja of *Sedendreng* that of salt and opium.

So strong is the spirit of commercial enterprise among the inhabitants of this island, that they frequently borrow sums for the purchase of commodities on which they expect profit, and stake their personal liberty, and that of their families, on the success of an adventure. In their trading voyages each person in the *práhu* has his own share of the cargo, and conducts business on his own account: each person likewise carries his own provisions; the latter practice, especially, is never departed from. The owner of the vessel agrees to undertake the voyage with a number of people, great or small, in proportion to its size, and apportions the vessel among them

in

in the following manner. The two *juru mudi*s, or steersmen, receive one *pétah* (or division) before the *sanketan* and the whole space abaft of it; the owner is entitled to two *pétahs* in the broadest part of the boat; and the two *juru bátus* to the whole space between the masts; the remaining *pétahs* are divided among the crew, from whom the owner, or *nakóda*, receives a freight of one-tenth or one-twentieth of the price of all the commodities they sell, according as they are bulky or small, in proportion to their value. The *juru mudi*s and *juru bátus* only pay one-half of the proportion of freight paid by the rest of the crew. Sometimes the owner supplies the crew with an advance of money for an adventure, and receives at its termination not only repayment of his loan, but a third of the profits of the speculation.

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The principal articles of trade are cotton, which is imported from the surrounding islands and re-exported after being manufactured into cloths, known by the name of *Búgis* cloths, which are in great demand throughout the Archipelago, and in general of a more delicate texture than those manufactured in Java; bird's-nests, *tripang* (sea slug), shark's fins, tortoise-shell, *agar agar*, hides, and other articles calculated for the Chinese market, are collected in considerable quantities and furnish return cargoes for the annual Chinese junks which visit Celebes. Gold is obtained on Celebes, but in much smaller quantities than on Borneo or Sumatra.

Although the *Búgis*, in general, are considered as great traders, the foreign commerce seems to be almost exclusively confined to the people of *Wáju*. These people are settled in considerable numbers in all the trading ports, from Acheen to Manilla, and it is they who form the crew of almost all the *Búgis práhus* that navigate the Eastern Seas.

Several *Búgis práhus* from *Makásar* annually visit the northern coast of New Holland and the Gulph of Carpentaria in search of *tripang*, and sometimes a small party is left to collect the *tripang* in readiness for the arrival of the *práhus* in the following year.

The *Búgis*, indeed, is the great maritime and commercial state of the Archipelago. The cargoes of their vessels, particularly in opium, gold, and cloths, often amount to fifty or sixty thousand dollars each, and the people who navigate and are concerned in them are acknowledged to be fair and honourable traders.

The natives of the southern limb of Celebes are of a light active form of body, generally well made, and rather below the middle stature. They are said to be revengeful; but during the period of the British government at *Makásar*, few, if any examples occurred to support such an assertion. Certain it is, that in no single instance, was the death of those who fell in a recent war between the two parties of the *Makásar* nation, avenged by their relations, although the persons by whose hands they had fallen were perfectly well known.

They attach themselves to their chiefs principally for their own convenience, but in some cases they have evinced a devoted fidelity. They often change their chief, but scarcely any thing can induce them to betray the chief they have left. In no instance has the *práhu* of a Dutchman or Chinese been carried off when navigated by *Makásar*

or

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or *Búgis* people. Agreements once entered into are invariably observed, and a *Búgis* is never known to swerve from his bargain. "That natural politeness, which characterises the various nations distinguished by wearing what is termed the Malayan *kris*, is no where more forcibly exhibited than among the inhabitants of Celebes. Their minor associations are held together by all the attachment and warmth which distinguished the clans of North Britain:—the same bold spirit of independence and enterprise distinguishes the lower orders, whilst the pride of ancestry and the romance of chivalry are the delight of the higher classes. Attached to the chase as an amusement, rather than as the means of subsistence, the harvest is no sooner reaped, than each feudal lord, with his associates and followers, devotes himself to its pursuits. The population being equally at the command of the feudal lord, whether in time of peace or war, agricultural pursuits, beyond a bare subsistence, are but little attended to." On the other hand, they are throughout notorious thieves, and scarcely consider murder as a crime. Instances of cold-blooded barbarous murders frequently occurred within two miles of the European fort, previously to the arrival of the British and the abolition of the slave trade. The unfortunate people who had been kidnapped and brought down to *Makásar* for sale, were often murdered to prevent discovery where a ready sale was not found.

Many of their customs are also extremely savage. The head of an enemy of rank is invariably severed from the dead body, and instances have more than once occurred of the heart being cut out and eaten by the conquerors. They are fond of the blood and raw flesh of animals. *Láwar dára*, which is the liver and heart of a deer, cut into slices and mixed raw with the warm blood, is esteemed their favourite dish.

Government.

The present form of government in all the states, except *Wáju*, appears to be legal, fettered by a powerful aristocracy who elect the monarch: in *Lúwu*, particularly, the sovereign possesses a title, with more pomp and state attached to it than any other on the island, but with scarcely a shadow of authority. In *Sedéndreng* he is the most depotic, which has enabled him to become the richest and best armed prince in the island. A species of feudal system prevails throughout, but it does not extend to property in the soil. Each individual of a state considers himself the liege subject of some petty chieftain, who is himself equally bound to a more powerful one, and so on, by a regular chain, to the sovereigns of *Góa*, (*Makásar*), *Bóni*, *Láwu*, *Sóping*, *Sedéndreng*, or *Tanète*, or to the aristocracy of *Wáju*.

In each sovereignty there are two classes of nobility, called *Paseajáng'an* and *Palélé*. The *Paseajáng'an* are the barons of the state, and may be considered in every respect as subjects, being obliged to obey all orders they receive from the sovereign, whereas the *Palélé* are independent petty chieftains (who have probably again under them both *Paseajáng'an* and *Palélé*), who have attached themselves to a particular sovereign, but are only obliged to do fixed feudal services, such as to assist with their followers in case of war, to attend the public feasts given by the sovereign, and to assist in building and repairing the palace of state. In *Sóping* each *Palélé* is obliged

obliged to furnish and keep up at all times one effective soldier, called *jua*, for the immediate protection of the sovereign. APPENDIX
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When the sovereign wishes to give orders to his *Pelélé*, he summons him to his presence by a messenger who bears a *bila-bila*; the *bila-bila* is a leaf of the *lontar* with a number of knots on it, specifying the number of days at the expiration of which the vassal is required to attend. The *Pelélé* receives it seated in the midst of his head people, with his right hand on the handle of his *kris*, and as soon as he has got it rises, draws his *kris*, and swears on it to be faithful to his sovereign. To neglect this summons is a breach of allegiance.

The provinces under European authority are purely feudal; the Dutch, as sovereign, considering themselves as sole proprietor of the soil, and the regents, or feudal lords, being at all times liable to immediate removal and dispossession, should they neglect to perform the feudal service required, of whatever nature it may be.

The sovereign is chosen from the royal stock by a certain number of counsellors, who also possess the right of subsequently removing him; and such is their influence, that the sovereign can neither go to war or adopt any public measure, except in concert with them. They have the charge of the public treasure, and also appoint the prime minister. The prince cannot himself take the personal command of the army; but the usage of the country admits of a temporary resignation of office for this purpose, in which case a regent succeeds provisionally to the rank of chief, and carries on the affairs of government in concert with the majority of the council. Women and minors may be elected to any office of the state; and when this takes place, an additional officer, having a title which literally means a support or prop, is appointed to assist.

In *Bóni* the prince is elected by the *Orang-pítu*, or seven hereditary counsellors. In *Gúa* (*Makásar*) the prince is chosen by ten counsellors, of whom the first minister, termed *Bechára Búta*, is one; this last officer is himself appointed by the council of nine, termed the nine standards of the country, but in the exercise of his office possesses very extraordinary powers: it is said he can remove the sovereign himself, and call upon the electors to make another choice. The inferior chiefs, or *Krains*, who administer the dependent provinces, are appointed by the government, and not elected by a council, although in the exercise of their office their power is in like manner limited; the number of the council varying in different states. When the prince in council has decided upon war, the assembled chiefs, after sprinkling their banners with blood, proceed to take a solemn oath, by dipping their *kris*es into a vessel of water, and afterwards dancing around the blood-stained banner, with frantic gesture and a strange and savage contortion of the body and limbs, so as to give the extended *kris* a tremulous motion, each severally imprecating the vengeance of the deity against his person, if he violates his vow to exterminate the enemy, to conquer or die.

The proportion of the crop which falls to the share of the landlord has already Revenue. been stated. In some districts a sixth, and in others a tenth, belongs to the sovereign; but in general the landlord, the capitalist, and the cultivator, may be considered

APPENDIX F. --- sidered to share between them the whole produce of the land. The monopolies which the chiefs assume to themselves have also been noticed. Besides these there are a few imposts in bazars, which with some other pecuniary emoluments accrue to the chiefs, but they are, for the most part, rather to meet their personal expenses than to defray those of the state, and consequently hardly deserve the name of public revenue.

Instruments of war. The arms formerly used for offence by the inhabitants of Celebes were the *súmpit*, or tube through which the poisoned dart is blown, the *kris*, spear, *kléwang* (cutlass), *bádi*, and *párang* : to them may now be added muskets, musketoons, and small cannon. Those for defence were chain armour (*baju ránti*) and two kinds of shields, the one long the other round, made of very tough light wood, and bound together very strongly by pieces of split rattan.*

Religion. The Mahometan religion is professed in all those parts of Celebes which have any pretensions to civilization, and the *Koran*, of course, is the standard of law and worship, as far as it is known. According to the records of *Makásar*, the Mahometan religion was introduced there about the year 1603, by *Khatch Tunggal Datu Bandang*, a native of *Menangkabau* on *Sumátra*. Nearly all the inhabitants of the south-west limb are Mahometans, but of the centre and the other limbs of the island only a very small portion have been converted. There are Mahometan schools in all parts of the south-west limb, but the Arabic language is only learnt by those designed for the priesthood. They do not consider themselves as belonging either to the sect of Omar or Ali, but as followers of the law of the prophet, without regard to either. Circumcision is performed on both sexes ; on the males at ten or twelve years of age, on the females at six or seven.

It has been related, that the change of religion on Celebes happened just after the arrival of the Portuguese, who are said to have offered Christianity at the same time that the Maláyus offered Mahometanism. The king of *Makásar* is said to have been doubtful which of these systems he should adopt, till he consulted the wisest men his dominions, who advised him to embrace the religion of the *Koran* in preference to that of the gospel, stating as an argument in its favour, that it had arrived first, and that God would never permit error to arrive before truth. But this does not appear on the records of *Makásar*.

The public feasts formerly held, sometimes for weeks together, appear to have been for political rather than religious purposes : at present the Mahometan fasts and feasts are observed. Formerly the dead were generally buried, but in some instances burnt. There is still to be seen in *Lamúru* a burial place belonging to the royal family, containing jars or urns with the ashes of their ancestors, which are held sacred, indeed almost worshipped, at the present day. The *Búgis* name for the places of burial used before they were converted to Islamism is *Patúnan*, or the place of burning. It is not known that any tribes of the *Turájas* burn their dead at present : they are said to deposit them in excavated rocks on the sides of hills, and to be so anxious to be buried among their relations, that if a man of rank dies in a distant part of the country, the body

* See plate of Javan warlike instruments, in which the long shield represented is that of the Raja of *Boni*.

body is salted to preserve it, and in that state carried back to his own residence. Very little is known of these people by the inhabitants of the south-western limb, but they are universally considered as the first inhabitants of the island. They are a very fine race of people: the women particularly so. It is said they will not suffer strangers or Mahometans to reside among them, and that the custom of procuring a certain number of human heads previous to marriage is as prevalent among them as with the *Dáyas* of Borneo, and the *Harafúras* of the Eastern Archipelago in general.

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Each state has its own system of laws, but they nearly concur in the following principles. Each sovereign generally possesses the right of putting to death any of his subjects, except the members of his own family. Should any one of these commit a crime and escape into another territory, he cannot be touched, but if taken in his own country he must be brought before the *bechára*, who alone are capable of passing sentence on him.

Laws and institutions.

Each petty state has its *bechára*, composed of the principal people, both *Paseajáng'an* and *Palélé*. All disputes between its followers are decided by it: it also judges and passes sentence in cases of theft, murder, and adultery, and decides all causes respecting the legal right to property; but an appeal may be made to the court or *bechára* of the principal state, the members of which are called the *Kapála Bechára*. The decision of any *bechára* is subject to the approval of the sovereign, where he is not himself a party interested: indeed he may, in general, supersede the authority of this court by deciding promptly, but it behoves him to attend strictly to the *adat biása*, or ancient customs of the state, in his decision, for the *bechára* has the power to remove the sovereign and elect a new one. The same persons at all times decide on the fact and the law.

It is difficult to ascertain which of the dialects spoken on Celebes has most claim to antiquity. I have already stated, that the *Makásar* and *Búgis* are considered as the two principal languages of that part of the island known to Europeans. The *Makásar*, the *Búgis*, and *Mandharese*, which may be considered as dialects of the same language, use the same character with some trifling variations.* The *Turájas* or *Harafúras* of Celebes have a fourth language, probably the most original, but it is not known whether they are at all acquainted with writing.

Languages and literature.

Each nation considers its own the most ancient character. The *Makásar* alphabet less complete than the *Búgis*, which consists of twenty-two letters, varied by six vocalic sounds. The form of the character is peculiar, and more nearly resembles that of the *Bátas* on Sumatra than any other we know of. It is difficult to decide whether the *Búgis* or *Makásar* language is the most ancient. Many words have the same meaning in both, and many others differ so little † as to be evidently of the same origin; but the *Búgis* has often six or seven synonymes, whereas the *Makásar* has

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never

* See plate of the *Ugi* or *Búgis* alphabet.

† See Comparative Vocabulary annexed, including the dialects of the south-west limb of Celebes, and some of the islands in its vicinity, on which *Búgis* settlements have been formed.

APPENDIX. never more than two, and seldom more than one. Some of the *Búgis* words bear strong evidence of Hindu origin, as *sóda* from *sóna*, gold; *paráma* from *brahma*, fire; which is not at all the case with the *Makásars*.

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La Galiga, the reputed son of *Sawíra Gáding*, is considered the author of the history of *Sawíra Gáding*, which is a kind of heroic poem, and is read in a chaunting voice, with a pause at the end of every fifth syllable. The measure consists of a dactyl followed by a trochee, as *Sawíră Găding* to *Mălämpöă*, (*Sawíra Gáding* the great). He is the only author whose name is commonly known; and all books, even the most modern, which are written in the same manner, are called after him *Galiga*, although, properly speaking, the term should only be applied to the history of the heroes who are supposed to have lived previous to the seven generations of anarchy which subsisted at *Bóni*. *Sultána Zaenab Zakeyat Udiu*, the seventeenth sovereign of *Bóni* subsequent to the anarchy, is said to have written an historical poem, containing the exploits of all the sovereigns of *Bóni*, from the reign of *Mála Se Sampo*, the *menúron* of *Matájam*, down to her own time; but it is not to be procured on the western side of Celebes. It appears, however, that every *Búgis* family of high rank possesses a very authentic history of that period, collected from the records of the court of *Bóni*.

The author of the *Rupáma* is not known, nor indeed is the name of any *Makásars* author known. The *Rupáma* is considered by the *Búgis*, as well as the *Makásars*, to be of equal antiquity with the *Sawíra Gáding*. Copies of both these works have been obtained.

In the account given by Dr. Leyden, in his valuable paper on the Hindo-Chinese nations,* upwards of fifty literary compositions in the language of this country are enumerated, most of which serve either to celebrate the deeds of their national heroes, or are of an amatory character. Besides these they possess codes of laws, or rather customs, said to be of considerable antiquity. The *Koran* has been translated into the *Búgis* language. The use of rhyme is much less frequent than among the *Maláys*; and it has been observed by Dr. Leyden, that "the melody of the verse depends on the rhythm, and the measure of some of the historical poems has in this respect considerable similarity to some of the specimens of Sanscrit verse." The *Búgis* songs are very numerous, and in high estimation throughout the Archipelago.

They have no books on science, philosophy, or astronomy. The only stars they are acquainted with, are Jupiter (called *Peldi*), the Pleiades (called *Wórong Pórong*), Sirius and Orion (*Jáng'an Jáng'an*, or the Fowl), the Great Bear (*Jonga Jong'aya*), Navis (*Belikaipon*), and Antares (*Lambáro*). They navigate their *práhus* by these stars, some of which must always be in sight, if the weather be clear.

The *Makásars* use the Mahometan names for the months. The *Búgis* divide their year of three hundred and sixty-five days into twelve months, beginning on our sixteenth of May. Whether this division of the year has taken place since the arrival of Europeans or not, is uncertain; but it is more than probable it has, as with all this correctness,

* Asiatic Researches.

Ugi or Mengkassar Alphabet.

ka. ga. nga. nga. pa. ba. ma. mpa. ta. da. na. nra. cha. ja. nia. ncha. r. la. w. sa. ha. a.

Vowel Signs

- placed below the Letter gives the sound of u. as u ku
- above of i. as i gi
- before of e. as e nge
- after of o. as o ngko
- above of eng. as eng peng

Another form of the Ugi or Mengkassar Letters found in old M.S.

ka. ga. nga. pa. ba. ma. la. da. na. cha. ja. nia. ya. r. la. wa. sa. a.

An Alphabet formerly adopted in Bima but not now used.

a. chha. pha. na. sa. ra. ta. tha. ba. la. gha. ja. pa. da. wa. ma.

cha. dha. bha. ka. nga. rha. dha. ha. kha. ba. za. ya. da. fa. ga. nia.

The Ugi or Bugis Character in connection.

ka. ga. nga. pa. ba. ma. ta. da. na. nra. cha. ja. nia. ncha. r. la. w. sa. ha. a.

correctness, it does not appear they have any era ; at least since the introduction of Mahometanism, the Hegira seems to be used. The *Búgis* names of the months, and the number of days they contain, are as follow.

<i>Sarowaná</i>.....30 days.	<i>Mangasutéwe</i> .....30 days.
<i>Padrowánae</i> .....30	<i>Mangalompae</i> .....31
<i>Sujewi</i> .....30	<i>Nayae</i> .....30
<i>Pachckae</i>.....31	<i>Palagunae</i> .....30
<i>Posáe</i> .....31	<i>Besakai</i> .....30
<i>Mangaseran</i> .....32	<i>Jetai</i> .....30

Some division of time into months and years must have taken place at a much earlier date ; as some of the earliest of the present line of kings, and the length of their reigns, are particularly mentioned.

I have before stated that slavery is practised on the island, and that the states not only supply slaves for domestic consumption (if I may use that phrase), but for export and commercial traffic. There are examples of whole villages becoming slaves, and there is scarcely a state or family of rank on the island that has not its assortment of these degraded beings, many of whom are reduced to this condition by the most cruel and insidious means.

Slavery and
slave trade.

Of the thousands exported annually from *Makásar*, the greatest portion consisted of persons who had been kidnapped by people acting under the authority of the European residents, or the princes of the country.

The sale of their subjects constituted one chief source of the revenue of the Rajahs ; and the factors at the different Dutch residencies traded in slaves. It is reported of one factor that he exported nine hundred in a year. The payment or contribution to be made to the Dutch, was either measured in gold, silver, or slaves. In a treaty made between the people of *Gúa* and Admiral Speelman, we find that they promised to pay so much of the precious metals, or one thousand slaves. Those slaves that were obtained by law or descent, were called *Dingen* ; those kidnapped, *Páras*.

The respective prices for slaves at *Makásar* were as follow.

For a grown lad, legitimately obtained	20 dollars.
For a young woman, ditto	40
For a grown lad, kidnapped	10
For a young woman, ditto	20

It appears from the report of a commission appointed to inquire into the abuses of the slave trade in Celebes, addressed to the council of policy, and dated *Makásar*, the 21st September 1799, that the Dutch government of Batavia, from the year 1699 (the period of the first Dutch settlement at *Makásar*), had sent repeated orders for the prevention of abuses in the slave trade in Celebes ; with what effect, the following extract from the same report will shew.

“ The abuses which have successively crept in, and the intrigues which are now practiced to obtain slaves, are so manifold and perplexing, that it would be very difficult for us to enumerate or to trace them. In attempting such a detail with all

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“ the precision and attention possible, we should still ignorantly omit some things,
 “ and depict others in too faint and indulgent a light, the grounds of our information
 “ being often superficial and precarious; for it is to be remembered, that the enormi-
 “ ties which are committed in this trade conceal themselves in the dark; and it is only
 “ by accident that some traces of them can occasionally be discerned. For these rea-
 “ sons, the undersigned request that they may be excused for confining themselves to
 “ the most common and notorious abuses, which being faithfully recorded, may still
 “ afford sufficient evidence of the dreadful and detestable crimes which spring from
 “ avarice, and of the frightful shapes in which she perpetually displays herself, insti-
 “ gating and exciting the vengeful and blood-thirsty passions of the natives, and
 “ creating a fertile source of trouble and mischief.

“ The making of a slave transport, if properly viewed, consists in nothing more than
 “ this. A person, calling himself an interpreter, repairs, at the desire of one who
 “ says that he has bought a slave, to the Secretary's Office, and accompanied by any
 “ native, who provided with a note from the purchaser gives himself out as seller.
 “ For three rupees a certificate of sale, in the usual form, is immediately made out;
 “ three rupees are also paid to the notary, two rupees put into the hands of the inter-
 “ preter, the whole transaction is concluded, and the purchaser has thus become
 “ the lawful owner of a free-born man, who very often is stolen with his (the pur-
 “ chaser's) concurrence and co-operation. He does not, however, trouble himself
 “ about that, because the stolen victim is already concealed where nobody can find him.
 “ The transaction also very seldom becomes public, because never were found more
 “ faithful receivers than the slave-traders. It is a maxim with them, never, as they
 “ call it, to betray their prison; a phrase which we shall presently have the honour
 “ more fully to explain. But what will be thought of the value of those public instru-
 “ ments, to which the name of Slave Transports is attached, when at times it is found
 “ that both purchaser and seller are fictitious, and that they are united in one league
 “ with the interpreter. By such means it is obvious, that the right of property upon
 “ a stolen man may be acquired with as much ease as if he were pinioned before the
 “ door or within the yard of the pretended purchaser, and with no greater cost than
 “ the small sum of one rupee, or something more, according to circumstances, which
 “ must be put into the hands of him who gave himself out for the seller. To find a person
 “ for this purpose does not require a long search, for it is a very easy trade to pursue,
 “ and there are numbers of the most profligate of the natives continually roving about
 “ who do nothing else, and maintain themselves exclusively upon such small profits;
 “ even the slaves of the inhabitants being bribed, suffer themselves for a small fee to
 “ be thus employed. The victim himself, who is stolen and sold, is never examined,
 “ nor do the Dutch or native interpreters at all concern themselves about the matter;
 “ they are not much afraid of the risk of their responsibility; so that, at any time,
 “ it were possible to prepare beforehand as many transports as might be required.

“ Let us further represent to ourselves this, our town of *Makassar*, filled with
 “ prisons, the one more dismal than the other, which are stuffed up with hundreds of
 “ wretches,

“ wretches, the victims of avarice and tyranny, who, chained in fetters, look forward
 “ with despair towards their future destiny, and taken away from their wives, their
 “ children, their parents, their friends and comforts, languish in slavery, helpless
 “ and miserable ! We may picture to ourselves the condition of one (and how often
 “ do such instances occur) who perhaps saw his aged father lose his life by his side, in
 “ attempting to rescue the pride and comfort of his declining years, whilst the survivor,
 “ incapable of further resistance, is torn from him, robbed irrecoverably of what is
 “ most precious to every human being, and carried away, in a condition more dread-
 “ ful than death itself, a condition of despair and uncertainty, in which that moment
 “ only shall produce a change, when he is resigned for a trifle to the arbitrary will
 “ of a master, who has paid the stipulated price, and acquired the right of placing him
 “ amongst the number of his domestic animals, treating him at times no better than
 “ he would do those creatures.

“ If we would lift up another corner of the curtain, a scene no less afflicting pre-
 “ sents itself. Here we discover wives lamenting the loss of their husbands, children
 “ missing their parents, parents missing their children, who, with hearts filled with
 “ rage and revenge, run frantic through the streets and before our doors, to do all
 “ that the filial love of children for their parents, the tenderness of parents for their
 “ offspring can inspire, in order, if possible, to discover where their dearest pledges
 “ are concealed. Often, very often, is all their labour and trouble in vain, being
 “ obliged to return back hopeless and comfortless to their afflicted friends and rela-
 “ tions. Sometimes, indeed, the profoundest secrecy is not proof against their inde-
 “ fatigable scrutiny, and if they do by any chance learn where a father, mother, a son
 “ or daughter, a husband or a wife, is kept in concealment, hope revives within their
 “ bosoms, and absorbed in the prospect of becoming their deliverers and saviours,
 “ every sacrifice is considered trifling, by means of which they can regain possession of
 “ the objects of their anxious care. But, alas ! these unhappy people have not as yet
 “ reached the end of their sufferings ; an obdurate purchaser, deaf to all the pleadings
 “ of distress, will be prepared coolly to make his advantage of it, and proportionably
 “ to enhance the ransom of his victim, till by extorting an exorbitant price, he may
 “ plunge the unhappy relative from a moderate property into indigence, or, which is
 “ still worse, burden him with debts, which sooner or later will reduce himself, and
 “ perhaps his whole family, to slavery !

“ It must not be thought, that when these wretched people have thus carried their
 “ point, and when, to furnish the sum demanded, they have sold their houses and
 “ goods, or even pawned themselves,* that, after the payment of the ransom agreed
 “ on, the matter is finished. No ! the trader will not deliver up the pretended slave
 “ until he departs for Batavia : and if we ask, why ? it is, that his prison may not be
 “ betrayed ; that is to say, that it may not become generally known throughout the
 “ country, what numbers of stolen people he keeps shut up within his prison, and that
 “ the cry of vengeance against many execrable acts that are concealed in the dark, may
 “ not

* Meaning their services for a stipulated period or for life.

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“ not everywhere be heard, by which many villains would become notorious. A son
 “ is therefore only exhibited to the afflicted father : he sees him in a pitiful condition
 “ linked with fetters, and it is frequently at such a moment that the ransom is agreed
 “ on. The grief wherewith a father’s heart is pierced at such a sight, the rapid succe-
 “ sion of his emotions from grief and despair to hope and longing, when contrasted
 “ with the deliberate calmness with which a covetous purchaser knows how to take
 “ advantage of the poor man’s distress; the indifference, the obstinacy, with which
 “ he persists in his bloody demand of each rix-dollar, each stiver, nay almost of each
 “ penny; in a word, every thing that can have any relation to such a striking spec-
 “ tacle, can be more easily conceived than described, and we have said enough to
 “ exhibit the abomination of proceedings, which cannot fail to have a most per-
 “ nicious influence upon society.

“ But it may be said, the laws and regulations speak in favour of the oppressed.
 “ We have shown above, in what manner government have endeavoured, from time to
 “ time, to provide against such abuses, and to this we beg leave to refer; but where
 “ avarice is predominant, laws, reason, rights, humanity, all that is sacred, are too
 “ often compelled to yield. Besides, various obstacles conspire, which time and local
 “ circumstances have engendered, so that in spite of the most salutary statutes (which
 “ are indeed so far nominally in force) the evil cannot be effectually checked; and
 “ experience has taught us, that the most rigorous orders which government could
 “ devise, would be insufficient to make a due provision against the increase of these
 “ abuses.

“ Those, whose fate we have now hastily drawn, are not always stolen by foreign
 “ nations at distant places. No : about and near the houses of our own inhabitants, in
 “ our *kampongs*, within our own town, it very often happens. A numerous gang of
 “ villains, known by the name of bondsmen (*verpandeling*), with a number of whom
 “ every slave-trader is careful to provide himself according to his means, are most
 “ useful instruments in procuring slaves in the easiest and cheapest way; and being
 “ instructed in all the arts of villainy, and eager for prey, they rove about in gangs
 “ during the night and at unseasonable hours, and if successful in overpowering some
 “ one, they carry the victim to their employer or to any purchaser, and it is very
 “ seldom that anything more is heard of it, than that such a one has lost his slave,
 “ or that such a native is missing. The stolen man, woman, or child, is already
 “ chained and shut up within the prison of some slave-trader, which is never visited.
 “ The slaves for foreign markets are always carried on board at night; and if a
 “ stolen person were either free-born, or the slave of an inhabitant, he dares not
 “ make himself known as long as he is in his ravisher’s hands, for in that case they
 “ would kill him immediately, even were it before the door of the person who wanted
 “ to buy him, whilst the robbers would have no difficulty in getting out of the way,
 “ and beyond the reach of justice.

“ Those who are trained to this business, whether bondsmen or slaves (for even
 “ amongst this latter class of people thieves of men are often found), are very fertile
 “ in

“ in all kinds of intrigues to accomplish their ends ; for except casual victims, who
 “ sometimes fall by accident into their clutches, a considerable time will often elapse
 “ before they succeed in securing the object they have marked out for their prey,
 “ because the devoted creature is frequently on his guard; and as it cannot be done
 “ openly without great precaution, for he would certainly sacrifice his own or their
 “ lives to preserve his liberty; they therefore lie in wait for him a long time, endea-
 “ vouring by indirect means to make acquaintance with him, in order to gain his
 “ confidence, and then, we will not say always, to conduct or allure him into the
 “ house of the slave-trader, or otherwise, as is sometimes the case, to lead
 “ him to a remote spot, or at least to some distance from his house, when he imme-
 “ diately finds himself attacked by two or three of these ruffians, who have long
 “ previously agreed with his pretended friends, and before he has time to put himself
 “ into a posture of defence, or to take hold of his *kris*, it is already wrested from him,
 “ and his hands are tied behind his back. To cry for help would be immediately fatal
 “ to him, he is therefore compelled to be quiet, and to suffer himself to be sold as a
 “ slave by the ruffians who had previously arranged where to carry him.

“ Why such violations are so seldom made public, and thieves of men are so rarely
 “ detected, many sufficient reasons may be assigned. For instance: the profound
 “ secrecy of the prisons; the clandestine manner in which slaves for traffic are carried
 “ on board in the dark of the night; the sinister manner in which the purchase is
 “ transacted and confirmed; the facility with which the villains are able to escape,
 “ when after some time the theft becomes notorious; the difficulty of making satisfac-
 “ tory inquiry about a crime, of which but a few of the perpetrators and their accom-
 “ plices are generally within the reach of justice, whilst the stolen person is still more
 “ rarely present, so that it generally happens, in such a case, that the most guilty
 “ get off; the still greater uncommonness of offenders of this sort being caught in
 “ the very act, so as to fall at once into the hands of justice; and finally, the secret
 “ protection which some native petty princes, living upon plunder, afford to their
 “ subjects. All these, and many other circumstances, combine to facilitate the
 “ practice of kidnapping, which thus goes on almost undisturbed and generally
 “ unpunished!

“ A rich citizen, who has a sufficient number of emissaries called bondsmen, carries
 “ on his trade much more easily than a poor one does. The latter is often obliged
 “ to go himself to the *Kámpong Búgis* or elsewhere, to take a view of the stolen
 “ victim and to carry him home; whilst the former quietly smokes his pipe, being
 “ sure that his thieves will, in every corner, find out for him sufficient game, without
 “ his exerting himself otherwise than indirectly. The thief, the seller, the inter-
 “ preter, are all active in his service, because they are all paid by him. In some cases
 “ the purchaser unites himself with the seller, on purpose to deceive the interpreter;
 “ whilst in other cases the interpreter agrees with the thief and pretended seller, to
 “ put the stolen person into the hands of the purchaser! What precautions, what
 “ scrutiny can then avail, when we reflect, that the profound secrecy of the prisons,

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“ and the strict precautions in carrying the slaves on board, are equalled only by the licentiousness with which the transports are fabricated.

“ A distinction ought, however, to be made between such illegal and criminal practices, and a more moderate trade in slaves, many of whom it is true are stolen, but not in our vicinity, nor in the districts of the Company. The remainder are generally such as, according to the separate laws and customs of the native nations of Celebes, have in some way or other forfeited their liberty, either in war, or for some misdemeanour, or on account of debts. These are likewise higher in price, so that the trader cannot have so much gain upon them; they may also appear at broad day-light, an interpreter may with security answer for them. Such slaves can be brought on board very quietly in the day time; the frequency of murder, as in other cases, is not much to be dreaded, and our town has considerably less danger to apprehend from these than from the class before-mentioned.”

The report concludes by recommending specific measures, and expressing an opinion, that “ it would not be inexpedient, if, but for one year, the exportation of slaves from hence were suspended.”

In the following year, the residents received instructions from the high regency, in which several of their predecessors were accused of having “ assumed a despotic sway over the natives, plundered those over whom they had been placed to protect them, and of having even dared, with the assistance of the native chiefs, *whom they have found means to debauch*, to put the natives in irons, and to sell them as slaves.”

Mr. Chassé, when governor of *Makásar*, much to his honour, attempted to put a stop to manstealing in the neighbourhood of his residency. He did not, however, succeed to any extent. When the British arrived, it appeared that numbers of plunderers were roaming about for the supply of the slave market, which was still open; so that the inhabitants of the villages adjacent to *Makásar*, never dared to approach, except in parties of at least five or six armed men. An equal caution prevailed throughout the country.

To enforce the British abolition laws, there was formed at Batavia, in the beginning of the year 1816, a society called the *Java Benevolent Institution*, and in the course of the year this society published an account of its proceedings, containing, among other interesting matter, “ Remarks upon *Makásar*, &c. compiled from the information of Lieutenant Owen Phillips, assistant resident there.” This paper concludes as follows.

“ The laws recognized between the Dutch Company and the states of *Bóni* and *Gúa* may be considered a fair criterion of their general spirit and tendency. They were agreed to in an early period of the Dutch establishment, when Admiral Speelman concluded a treaty with those states, and they have not since undergone any material alterations. The penalties therein prescribed were required to be paid in money or property of any description, at the arbitrary rates fixed by the same laws, and which appear on the whole to be extremely favourable to the individual; debtors or convicted felons, in default of payment, becoming bondsmen.

“ But

“ But the temptation to corruption afforded by an open market and an increased demand for slaves for traffic, introduced a practice of condemning, first to bondage, and then fabricating for three dollars a certificate of slavery; a practice which, although not recognized in the laws subsisting between the European and native powers, was yet generally known to prevail, and if not formally sanctioned was openly tolerated under the former system.

“ Whilst these laws are administered in the native states by their councils or *be-cháras*, the administration of justice in the Company's territories was vested in the Regent, under the superintendence of the *Drost*, but who has usurped the power of actually deciding, particularly in cases where he is interested in the condemnations, from the right which the judge enjoys, of a moiety of the property arising from the sale of persons condemned to slavery, or in the appropriation of a certain number of them to his own use! The abuses arising out of these unlawful usurpations appear to have attained a great height in 1799, when the commission was appointed to inquire into them; but (as in the case of restraints which had from time to time been imposed by law) that inquiry did little more than recognize the right of control over the actors and participators in such abuses; a right which could readily and profitably be compromised by men who, from habit, were actuated by little determined abhorrence of such crimes, and no steady resolution to eradicate them. To this cause alone must be attributed the difficulties stated by the commission to be opposed to the due execution of the laws, and to the suppression of the enormities that were generally practised; and although partial reforms were effected, according to the disposition and principles of the persons who presided successively in *Makásar*, the enormous gains to be derived from the toleration of corruption was a powerful obstacle to its removal: and it may be said of the abuses and enormities detailed by the commission in 1799, that although perpetuated with more or less aggravation, as the controuling authority was more or less conscientious and vigilant, no radical removal of them took place, nor were the suggestions of that commission carried into effect, except partially within the town of *Makásar*.

“ On the establishment of the British government, the practice and mode of kidnapping within the town of *Makásar* had in some degree been restricted and ameliorated; but this did not extend to the country. Some limitations had therefore been imposed on the connivance and direct participation of the public functionaries; but bondsmen were still generally employed as man-stealers, and the practice of concealing in secret prisons, of assassinations to prevent detection, and of midnight embarkations, were but little controuled or inquired into, as may be sufficiently inferred from the laxity of the public tribunals, and the rare instances of any infractions of these laws being punished by them.

“ The introduction of the prohibitory laws by the establishment of the British government, naturally operated to cause a sudden and complete suspension of the open traffic; and although individuals are still clandestinely carried from *Makásar*, the number is so small, that the utmost vigilance has hitherto been unable to convict the

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“ perpetrators, especially as the numerous gang of bondsmen and man-stealers,
 “ though compelled at present to resort to other avocations, are yet at the call of cor-
 “ rupt employers, and live in the hope that occasion may again offer of freely returning
 “ to their pursuits, without apprehension of any consequences. This truth will be
 “ more generally appreciated, if we explain the course through which these people
 “ are led to engage in the desperate trade of kidnapping. The bondsmen, who are
 “ thus employed by slave-traders, are generally dissolute adventurers from the native
 “ states, who repair to *Makásar*, perhaps, with a little property which they lose by
 “ gambling; their next resource is to borrow from some one of the numerous Dutch
 “ or Chinese speculators (slave-traders) a sum of money, and which is only to be had
 “ at the exorbitant interest of fifty per cent, or, as expressed in the local terms,
 “ ‘one *wang* per month on the Spanish dollar.’ A debt thus dissolutely contracted
 “ is not likely to be retrieved by patient industry. But were such a disposition to
 “ prevail, the opportunity is scarcely afforded, and the obligation is generally allowed
 “ to accumulate until the debtor is about to pay the price in his captivity. To retrieve
 “ himself from this dire alternative, he has recourse to the trade of kidnapping, and
 “ the ready employment he meets with, added to the sudden gains which he hopes to
 “ acquire, stimulate him to repair his fortunes in this irregular and desperate pursuit.
 “ Such are the bondsmen who are the active agents of slave-traders in *Makásar*;
 “ and while the abolition has had the twofold effect of diminishing their numbers and
 “ of checking their depredations, it must be obvious that this salutary reform can
 “ only endure whilst the spirit which produced it is fostered. The commission in 1799
 “ forcibly depicted the utter incompetency of the most rigid prohibitions, in restricting
 “ the barbarities which then prevailed: but there is yet a stronger fact, which bears
 “ equally upon the traffic, on whatever footing it might be re-admitted; it is, that
 “ the resources arising from what were considered legal condemnations to slavery,
 “ would be totally inadequate to supply the market under any probable limitations.
 “ As the demand increased, the more frequent condemnations on frivolous pretences
 “ would naturally ensue, if indeed such a practice in any degree could be considered
 “ legal; but the temptations to open violence arising from the numerous accessaries,
 “ and the direct or indirect participation of public functionaries, added to the com-
 “ parative cheapness of stolen men, are such strong inducements to revive ancient
 “ abuses, under an actual demand, that no hope could be entertained of controuling
 “ them. On the other hand, the maintenance of the abolition laws, as they have
 “ hitherto tended to correct in a remarkable degree the monstrous practices which
 “ obtained, must, in their ultimate operation, effectually reform, not only the habits
 “ and dispositions of the inhabitants of *Makásar*, but check those frequent condemna-
 “ tions which in the native states may be chiefly imputed to the advantages that were
 “ generally made of them. To illustrate, in a familiar instance, the effect of this
 “ amelioration brought about by the silent operation of the prohibitory laws; on
 “ the first arrival of the English, the inhabitants of the adjacent villages did not
 “ dare to come to *Makásar* in parties of less than five or six men well armed. This
 “ was

“ was equally the case throughout the country, as there was an open sale for almost
“ any number of people that could be stolen. The case, however, is now entirely
“ altered, at least within the influence of the British authority. Men, women, and
“ children, are now to be seen moving singly about the country in all directions,
“ without fear and without arms. Formerly a man going on a hunting party, or a
“ peasant to till his ground, went armed as if going to war; at the present day
“ numbers of people may be seen in the paddy fields without a spear amongst them.
“ I may add, that these effects are not confined to the Company's provinces, but
“ are felt nearly throughout the states of *Gúa*, *Telu*, and *Turáta*, where there can
“ be no doubt that a few years would be sufficient to realize, under the present system,
“ a great increase to population, and the more important introduction of commerce
“ and civilization.

“ The principal pirate settlements are *Káli* and *Túli Túli*, situated on the
“ north-west coast. The depredations of these hordes are generally carried on be-
“ tween Java and the Straits of Saleyer; their haunts are the islands near Seleyer,
“ also *Gúnung Api*, and the isles at the entrance of the Bay of *Sembáwa*, and in
“ general the small isles included between the coasts of Java to the west, Borneo to
“ the north, and Celebes to the east.”

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A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY of the BUGIS, MAKASAR, MANDHAR, BÚTON, SÁSAK, BÍMA, SEMBÁWA, TEMBÓRA, and ENDÉ LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.	BUGIS.	MAKASAR.	MANDHAR.	BÚTON.	SÁSAK.	BÍMA.	SEMBÁWA.	TEMBÓRA.	ENDÉ.
One	sédi.....	séde	misa	sáru	sáru	sábua; icha	sáru.....	sema	sa.
Two	dua.....	rua	dua	dua.....	dua.....	hua	dua	káise	zua.
Three.....	télu.....	tálu.....	tetálu.....	tálu.....	telu.....	télu.....	tiga.....	nih	télu.
Four	mpa	ampat.....	ápeh	mpat	mpat	opat.....	ampat	kude-in	wélu.
Five	lima	lima	lima	lima	lima	lima.....	lima.....	kutélín	lima.
Six	nám	ánam	ánam	ánam	nám	íní	ánam	béta-in	limása.
Seven	pitu.....	tóju.....	tóju.....	pitu.....	pitu.....	pítu.....	tóju	kúmba.....	limázua.
Eight	hárua.....	delápan	wálu	árua	bálu	wáru	delápan	koného	ruabámu.
Nine	haséra.....	sambálan.....	amésa.....	aséra	siwa	chéwi	sambélan	láli	trása.
Ten.....	sapálu.....	sampálu	sapálu.....	sapálu.....	sapálu.....	sampálu	sapálu	saróne.....	sabúlu.
Twenty	dua-pálu.....	rua-pálu.....	dua-pálu.....	rompálu.....	dua-pálu.....	duampálu	dua-pálu.....	sisaróne	bulórua.
Hundred	sa-rátus	sabilang'an.....	sang'átus	sibilang'an.....	sátus	sa-rátus	sang'átus.....	simári	sang'dau.
Man (homo)...	táwu	tau	tau	tau	kelépe.....	dho	tau	doh	dau.
Man (vir)	hóro-kai.....	boráni.....	chácho	tau	máma.....	dho-móne-móne.	lákí-lákí	sia-in	úli-dau.
Woman	makóurái	bahini.....	bahini.....	makónrai	nina	dho-siwe.....	perámpuan	óna-yit	ása-dau.
Father	ambéhu	mángge	kána	bépa	ána.....	ána.....	bépa	homóri	má.
Mother.....	indóna	anróng	indo	ma	ina	ina	máma	yelai	wéh.
Head	úlu	ulóna	úl	úlu	ótah	tóta.....	úlu	kokóre	dú.
Eyes	máta	matána.....	máta	máta	máta	máda	máta	sang'óre.....	ása-máta.
Nose	ing'a	ing'a	ing'a	ing'a	lung	lin	ing'a	sang kóne.....	níju.

Hair	wéluá	rambut	wéluá	wéluá	bálu	hónggo	wéluá	bélu	fu
Teeth	ísi	gigi	ísi	gigi	gigi	wóí	ísi	sóntong	níhi
Belly	bábua	bátan	pórot	tian	tian	lóko	báboa	sumóre	tíka
Hand	lima	liman	lima	ima	ima	rima	limang	tainu	lima
Foot	áji	bánuge	áje	nai	nai	édi	áje	maimpo	wáhi
Blood	dára	dára	dára	geti	geti	ráh	dára	kiro	ráha
Day	só	poi	hári	kejélu	kejélu	mrai	áso	kóngkong	giah
Night	weni	bange	bangi	kelam	kelam	ai-meng'ádi	málam	tádung	kómbe
Sleep	matinro	átinro	pelóli	tindu	tindu	máru	maténo	kidjum	méne
Dead	máte	amáti	máti	máti	máti	máde	matémo	sílam	máta
White	mapóte	kékok	póti	póti	póti	bórah	póti	si-yang	bára
Black	malótong	léling	malótong	birang	birang	me-e	lotong	naiido	laka
Good	madéching	bájik	mápa	ónya	ónya	tátio	baik	sámar	glo
Bad	déna-madéching	kóde	andiana-mápa	leng'e	leng'e	séwai	nónda-króah	gonóre	báne
Fire	api	pépe	api	api	api	api	api	maing'ang	api
Water	wai	jéne	wai	ai	ai	oi	jéne	naino	wai
Earth	tána	bútah	tána	tána	tána	dána	tána	gónong	tána
Stone	bátu	bátu	bátu	bátu	bátu	wádu	bátu	ilah	bátu
Hog	bábi	bábi	bábi	bábi	bábi	vávi	bábi	kiwu	háhe
Bird	mánu-mánu	jang'an-jang'an	mánu-mánu	manuk	kama-núkan	nási	mánuk-mánuk	kiláingkong	peti
Egg	itólóh	báyau	ndoh	télor	télu	dólu	télor	audik	télor
Fish	báleh	jóku	báhe	báhe	mpah	úta	jáku	karáyi	ikan
Sun	matáso	sing-har	máta-hári	máta-hári	máta-jelu	liroh	sing-har	ingkong	réza
Moon	wúlan	búlan	wúlan	wúlan	úlan	wúrah	wúlan	máng'ong	wúlan
Stars	bitóing	bitóing	bitóing	bitóing	bitang	niára	bitóing	kingkong	dála
God	áláh ta-ála	—	áláh ta-ála	áláh ta-ála	áláh ta-áláh	áláh	áláh ta-ála	morfíhoh	ga-hémbu
Sit	túdag	puempu	pióro	dúduk	tókol	dóho	pióro	hok-hok	regoh
Eat	máure	ang'áure	máude	máure	bekbor	—	mang'an	mákan	ka-a

APPENDIX F. continued.

A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY of the GUNUNG TALU, MENADU, TERNATI, SANG'IR, SIRANG OF CERAM, and SAPARUA LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.	GUNUNG TALU.	MENADU.	TERNATI.	SANG'IR.	SIRANG or CERAM.	SAPARUA.
One.....	limboto	esah.....	rimoi	sembus	tekura	isahi.
Two.....	bulang'o	bua	rómo-didi	darúa	dua	rua.
Three	bóne.....	téu	ra-ang'i	tácelu	tólu	óru.
Four	ampat	épat	ráha.....	épa	pát	ba-an.
Five.....	lima.....	lima.....	róma-tóha	lima.....	lim	ríma.
Six	ánam	ánam	rára.....	nóng	ónan	nóho.
Seven	téju.....	pitu	tóndi	pitu	fitúra	híru.
Eight	delápan	wálu	tof-kang'i	wálu	delapánte	wáru.
Nine	sambilan.....	sioh	siyu.....	sioh	sambilánte	siwab.
Ten.....	sapálu	mapálu	yági-mói	mapáru	putúsa	óhu-táhi.
Twenty	dua-pólu	rúa-napólu	yági-romdidi	duampólu	dua-pólu	óhúrua.
Hundred	mai-tútu	ma-hátus.....	rátu-mói	marásu	átun.....	hutúngno.
Thousand	notifu	ma-ribu	ribá-mói	saribu	rihúne.....	rihúno.
Man (uomo)	manúsia	tó.....	manúsia	tan-máta	káwu	túma-táwu.
Man (vir)	satúni'	to-áma.....	nónau	esé	manúsya	manáwau.
Woman	tábua	wewóne	fohékeh	babini	mapuinára	pípináwu.
Father.....	bápa	áma.....	bápa.....	bápa.....	niba-bára.....	amáni.
Mother	nána	ina	yáya	nina	nínésan	ináni.
Head	lung-gúng'o.....	élu	dopólo.....	—	ulúnte	urúni.
Eyes	máta	wárta.....	táko.....	máta	matára	ma-áni.
Nose	ulling'o.....	nirung	táung	frung	idónte	iríni.

Hair.....	wóho	wdhuk.....	rambut	ára	uhúra	iháwón.
Teeth	dang'éta	wáhang	gigi	íai	gigira	níóni.
Belly	mbong'a	po-ot	ho-ot	tiang	pómra	tehóni.
Hand	otóho	leng'an	tang'an	íakiar	tanánte	rimáni.
Foot	oh-áto	báhe	káki	bisi	kakira	ahíni.
Blood	dúhu	ráha	dára	dára	dárah	laláni.
Day (light)	dulúho	ndoh	modiri	éloh	pagira	kai.
Night	hoi	weng'i	wang'l-lóhi	bása	mahónte	lamásai.
Sleep	méte-lóho	madákal	hónu	metiki	ákifet	imutára.
Dead	máti	máti	sóni	náti	máti; hábis	imáta.
White	páti	kúlo	ubúan	mawira	putira	ipdti.
Black	itam	riram	írang	mitung	meténa	iméte.
Good	baik	léhoe	láha	mápiá	páda-lóko	imai.
Bad	tra-baik	léwo	íai	daráki	manche-ére nága-ráta	hiáhia.
Fire	tólu	ápi	ókut	pátung	ápira	habúlo.
Water	telóho	ráno	áki	áke	áyira	wadó.
Earth	háta	tána	káha	utána	búmíte	uméio.
Stone	bátu	wáru	málih	bátu	batúra	hátuo.
Hog	boi	wáwi	sóho	wáwi	boira	háhúo.
Bird	búrug	kóko	námot	mánuk-daródo	burúngte	mánuo.
Egg	putitor	átelu	nabóro	telor	telónte	teróri.
Fish	tóla	póngkor	neá-ot	kena	ján	iyáno.
Sun	mútu-hári	ndoh	máta-hári	éloh	máta-hári	ria-ma-áno.
Moon	uláno	lelehon	bólan	bólan	bulánte	buláno.
Stars	óli-pópo	tóto-tian	úna-biutan	búding	bentángte	humário.
God	málat-káti	wálian	tuán-áláh	máwu-áláh	áláh	áláh.
Sit	ulóho	runúma	tégó	káyan	matóran	ítuo.
Eat	móng'a	kúman	óhot	kúwang	kamána	iyáni.

APPENDIX G.

NUMERALS *according to the* CHÁNDRA SANGKÁLA.

ONE.

APPENDIX	Rópa.....	form, shape, appearance, face of any thing.
G.	Chandra	moon at the 15th day, moon.
	Sási	new moon, month of the year.
	Nábi or nebe	the navel, completion of the month.
	Bámí	the earth or piece of land.
	Búda.....	ancient ; original.
	Rón or Gódong	leaf of a tree.
	Médl.....	abstraction, devotion.
	Eku	tail of any thing.
	Dára.....	large stars, planets.
	Jalma or Janma	mankind.
	Eka	one.
	Wák.....	the body.
	Súta	child.
	Siti	black earth, earth.
	Awáni	courageous, hair of the body.
	Wúlan	the moon at the 14th day, full moon.
	Yáta.....	then, forthwith, thereupon.
	Tung'gal	one.

TWO.

Nitra	the eye lids, the eye.
Chakau.....	the inner corner of the eye.
Nayána.....	sight.
Sikára	the palm of the hand.
Bója	the upper part of the arm near the shoulder.
Páksa	the jaw-bone.
Drésti or desti.....	the eye-brow.
Háma	the outer corner of the eyes.
Lochána	the lips.
Charána	the side of the cheek bone.
Kerna	the ears.
Kerni	the inner part of the ear.
Anámba	the act of closing the hands in obeisance.
Taling'an.....	the lobe of the ear, the ear.
Máta.....	the eye, the pupil of the eye.
Tang'an	the hands, the arms.
Síku.....	the feet, or soles of the feet.
Lár	wings.
Dóí	two.
Lóro.....	two.

THREE.

Bahning	fire (of a furnace).
Pawáka	fire (from a volcano).
Síking	fire (struck from a flint).
Gana.....	fire (from friction of wood).

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G.

- Dahána..... the fire which pervades every thing that has life, extensive fire, fire that has never been extinguished.
Tri-ningrána fire (of the work-room).
Uta a leech.
Bujatána alligator or crocodile.
Húti worm of the earth.
Játa flame of fire.
Wéda fire or heat confined in a vessel, as in a cooking vessel.
Anála the fire which giveth warmth to the heart, the fire of passion, the fire which giveth warmth to passion.
Gui fire (to a match).
Utáwa fire.
Kéa great fire.
Léna fire or flame of a lamp.
Puyika fire and ashes, mixed.
Tiga three.
Uning'a a torch.

FOUR.

- Wédang hot water.
Segára the sea.
Kerti well water.
Súchi water after it is used.
Jaládrí water from a lake, or where fresh water mixes with the sea.
Hádi mountain water, rare or pure water.
Warna colour.
Wéh water which descends from a mountain.
Samúdra sea water.
Jaládi tank or pond water.
Ernáwa spring water.
Toyádi dew water.
Wahána flood or quantity of water.
Waudádi juice from trees, as toddy, &c.
Sindu milk.
Wári cocoa nut-water, water.
Dik glutinous sap taken from trees, as the Indian rubber, &c.
Tásik sweat, applied to the sea on the coast.
Bányu water.
Chatur four.
Pápat four.

FIVE.

- Báta a rasaksa or hobgoblin, also a lion.
Pandáwa the five sons of Pandu.
Táta breath issuing from the nostrils.
Gáti ditto mouth.
Wisáya air produced as in bellows, &c.
Indrí air which refreshes or revives.
Astra the air created by the passing of a missile weapon, or by the wielding of a sword.
Sára the same, created near the point or edge of the weapon.
Marúta air which conveys scents of any kind.
Pawána strong wind.
Bána hurricane, violent wind.
Margána favorable wind in one's course.
Sámi-rána the wind that checks perspiration.

APPENDIX . Waráyang..... the point or edge of the wind which strikes any thing.

G.

Pancha..... five.

Báyu wind that circulates in the human body.

Wisikan whispering wind.

Gúling'an..... air circulating in a room.

Lima..... five.

SIX.

Mangsa..... season, the seasons, prey of a wild beast.

Sadrasa..... the six tastes, (sweet, sour, salt, bitter, pungent or aromatic, hot, as pepper).

Wináyang..... to range, following in order, (which is done according to the six notions of things).

Gána..... silk worm, bee.

Ret-tu the feeling or taste of any thing not pleasant, as pain in the leg, mixed good and bad.

Ang'gas the trunk of a tree standing after its branches and leaves are decayed and fallen.

Sáyag an inclining tree.

Karng'a the sense of hearing.

Sanda clear, light.

Sandi plan, project, scheme, completed.

Búdia disposition, inclination, ability.

Ka-nénam six.

Rása taste.

SEVEN.

Ardi mountains near the sea, mountains.

Parwáta several mountains together.

Turángga a steed, horse.

Giri mountain or great hill.

Réksi or resi..... a pandita, or holy or learned man.

Aksa..... buffalo.

Baksu bull or cow.

Mandála a mountain which is rent or split.

Chála a mountain which shews its shape, &c. clearly.

Hemáwan the summit of a mountain.

Gúra..... cow, great noise.

Sapta seven.

Pandita a holy man.

Géngsiára..... the buzzing noise of flying insects.

Yamúni the sound of a lover courting his mistress.

Kúda..... horse.

Wiku an instructor.

Pitu seven.

EIGHT.

Nága..... serpent.

Panágan the dwelling of a snake, the skin which a snake has shed.

Saríra guana.

Básu..... tekké.

Tánu..... camelion.

Múrti lizard.

Kunjára place of confinement, prison.

Gájah elephant.

Dipángga an elephant fully caparisoned.

Samádia an elephant prepared for being mounted.

Hasta elephant.

Mang'gála an elephant with his tusks grown.

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Diráda an enraged or savage elephant.
Hesti female elephant.
Matáng'ga a large elephant.
Bramána a pandita from Sabrang or opposite coast.
Liman a tame elephant
Kála time.
Was, áwas a scorpion.
Ula a snake.

NINE.

Rudra a muddy hole.
Trústra..... the hollow of a tube, a hollow in any thing.
Trústi the same.
Múka the face, the mouth.
Gapúra the gate or doorway of a palace.
Wiwúra a doorway, the opening of a case.
Díára the gateway of a fort.
Drúna doorway into a holy place, or place of misfortune.
Yútu..... the eye of a needle, or the like.
Gátra a small hole or cell in the earth made by insects.
Gua a cave.
Wadáua the front of a door.
Léng..... all kinds of holes or hollow places.
Láwang doors of every description.
Sóng a long passage underground.
Babáhan the hole made for the entrance of a thief.
Náwa nine.

CYPHER.

Búma decayed grass, dried grass, hay.
Súnya solitude, quiet.
Gegána endless space, as between the earth and the sky, indefinite space.
Ng'ambára flight.
Widik widik that which is seen or heard but not known, as thunder.
Malétik to fly off, drop off, any thing small which is knocked off from what is greater.
Sirna gone, vanished.
Lang'it..... that of which one has an idea but cannot see clearly, as the sky.
Kásia the air, atmosphere.
Maláyewa to run off.
Windu the period of revolving, a cycle.
Sakáta a carriage.
Jlang..... gone, lost, past.

EXAMPLE.

Búma,	netra,	gni,	bányu,	marúta,	sadrása,	ardi,	nága,	láwang,	lang'it.
Earth,	eyes,	fire,	water,	air,	taste,	hill,	snake.	doors,	sky.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

APPENDIX H.

TRANSLATION OF THE MÁNEK MÁYA.

CHAPTER I.

APPENDIX
H.

BEFORE the heavens and earth were created, there existed *Sang yang Wisésa* (the all-powerful). This deity remaining in the centre of the universe, inwardly and earnestly desired of the Almighty Ruler to grant a wish that he had. A dreadful conflict of the elements ensued, in the midst of which he heard a repetition of sounds, like the rapid striking of a bell. On looking up he saw a ball suspended over him, and on his laying hold of it, it separated into three parts : one part became the heavens and earth, another became the sun and moon, and the third was man, or *mánek máya*.

All having made obeisance to the *Sang yang Wisésa*, he addressed himself to *Mánek máya* and said, " Hereafter thou shalt be called *Sang yang Gúru* ; and placing entire " confidence in thee, I give up the earth and all that is attached to it, to be used and " disposed of according to thy will and pleasure." Having spoken thus, *Sang yang Wisésa* vanished.

The earth being in great distress, unfixed and liable to be driven to and fro by every gust of wind, anxiously petitioned of *Sang yang Wisésa* that its situation and condition in the universe might be fixed. The sun, moon, and sky, deeply affected with the distress in which the earth was, all came to lend their assistance : a violent hurricane at the same time arose, and by their united influence the earth became still and fixed, the contending waters then receiving their saltness and disposition to turbulence. The continual presence of the sun and moon occasioned perpetual day. *Sang yang Gúru*, empowered by the deity, then directed that those two luminaries should show themselves alternately, relieving each other by turns ; the sun dispensing light and heat during the day, and at the close thereof entering into the bosom of fire ; the moon continuing to light the earth by night, for fifteen days in a month, and descending in due season into the bosom of the waters.

At the request of *Sang yang Gúru*, the deity granted that he should have nine male and five female children born unto him, without the assistance of a mother.

One of the sons, called *Mahadéwa*, being furnished with one of the daughters, called *Mahadéwi*, as a wife, was sent to preside in the east. He was moreover provided with a fort and palace of silver, a sea of cocoa-nut milk, and a white *pári* bird. His letters were *ha*, *na*, *cha*, *ra*, and *ka*, (the five first letters of the Javan alphabet), and his day, *légi* (which signifies sweet).

The second son, *Sang yang Sámбу*, was sent to preside in the south : the daughter allotted to him for a consort was *Sangyána*. His *kráton* was of copper ; his bird was
a *bhramána*

a *bhramána* kite; his sea was of blood; his letters were *da, ta, sa, wa, and la*; his day *páhing*.

The third son, *Sang yang Kamajáya* (the most beautiful), was sent to preside in the west: the daughter allotted to him for a wife was *Dewi Ráteh* (which signifies the most beautiful female). His *kráton* was of gold; his sea was of honey; his bird was a *kapádong*, or yellow minor; his letters were *pa, da, ja, ya, and nia*; his day was *pon*.

The fourth son, *Sang yang Wisnu*, was sent to preside in the north: the daughter allotted to him for a wife was *Sri*. His day was *wágé*; his *kráton* was of iron; his sea was indigo; his bird was a *gúga*, or crow; his letters were *mu, ga, ba, ta, and nga*.

The fifth son, *Sang yang Báyu*, was appointed to preside over the centre of the earth: the daughter allotted for his wife was *Dewi Súmi*. His *kráton* was of bell-metal; his day was *kliwon*; his letters were *ga, lang, nia, ma, ma, la, pa, ya, and a*; his sea was of hot water; his bird was a *gogek*.

The four remaining sons were appointed to preside in the north-east, north-west, south-west, and south-east quarters, respectively.

The god of the north-east was *Sang yang Pretanjála*, and the letter attached to him was named *b'ya*.

The god of the south-east was *Sang yang Kwétra*, and the letter attached to him was named *narasúnya*.

The god of the south-west was *Sang yang Mahayákti*, and the letter attached to him was named *gandéa*.

The god of the north-west was *Sang yang Séwa*, and the letter attached to him was named *norwiti*.

These arrangements being made, *Sang yang Gúru* went under the earth to put things to rights there. The earth consisted of seven regions, one under the other, like so many folds. In the first region he appointed the goddess *Déwi Pratiwi* to preside; in the second region, a god named *Sang yang Kusika*; in the third region, a god named *Sang yang Gáng'ga*; in the fourth region, a god named *Sang yang Sindúla*; in the fifth, *Sang yang Dasampálan*; in the sixth, a god named *Sang yang Mahára*; in the seventh region, a god named *Sang yang Anta Boga*, and who was head over all the others.

Then *Sang yang Gúru* returning from under the earth, and observing that it was depressed towards the west and elevated towards the east, summoned all the deities to a consultation respecting what might be the cause of this inclination. The deity of the west said, that it was in consequence of a large mountain that was towards the west, and whose weight bore down the earth in that quarter. *Sang yang Gúru* then directed that the mountain should be removed from the west and placed in the east, so as to preserve the earth in due balance. All the deities were accordingly forthwith dispatched to effect the same.

Sang yang Gúru, at the same time, got *Sang yang Wisésa* to create him a Vulcan or *Empu*, whose name was *Ramádi*. Of this Vulcan, his mouth served to supply fire,
his

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H.

APPENDIX H. his right and left hands served respectively to hold and beat his work, while his knee answered the purpose of an anvil.

CHAPTER II.

Besides *Sang yang Gúru*, *Sang yang Wisésa* created another degree of mankind, viz. *Sang yang Derma Jáka*, who having humbled himself before *Wisésa*, petitioned him to bestow on him a son, which was granted, and his son's name was *Chátur Kanáka*.

Chátur Kanáka having previously done penance, petitioned *Wisésa* to grant him a son, which he did, and his son's name was *Sang yang Kanekapútra*. This *Kanekapútra*, who was superior in abilities to all the other created beings, being grown up, was sent by his father to do penance in the ocean, who gave him at the same time a precious stone, called *rétna dumíla*, fraught with the wonderful power of rendering its possessor insensible to hunger, cold, thirst, &c. and which completely fortified him against the effects of water, fire, &c. *Chátur Kanáka* also instructed his son to remain quiet and silent during his penance.

CHAPTER III.

The deities who were sent to remove the heavy mountain which weighed down the west end of the earth, were so fatigued with the labour it cost them that they were all very thirsty. In looking out for wherewithal to quench their thirst, they discovered issuing from the side of the mountain a clear stream, of which they all drank and died shortly after, the water being impregnated with poison.

Sang yang Gúru himself having come to the mountain, and being also very thirsty drank from the poisonous stream: perceiving however, in time, that the water was not good, he immediately vomited it, and so saved his life. The only bad effects of it was a blackness which remained about his throat, and from which he received the appellation of *Níla Kánta*. The water was called *chála kúta*, which signifies the most potent poison.

On a further search, *Sang yang Gúru* discovered another stream issuing from the summit of the mountain, and of which the water was of an aromatic and excellent quality. The name of this water was *Kamandálu*, and was so called from its having the property of bringing the dead to life.

Instructed by *Wisésa*, *Sang yang Gúru* drank of the life-giving water, and at the same time carried with him some of it, in order to give it to those deities who had died in consequence of their having drunk of the death-giving stream. On the water being applied to their lips they all immediately revived.

What remained of the mountain on removing it from the west to the east formed the hill called *Tempaka* (at *Chiringin*, in Bantam).

In the course of the conveyance of the mountain towards the east, a piece of it dropt off, and became the large mountain in Bantam, called *Gúnung Kárang*. Other pieces falling off became the mountains *Hala Húlu*, near *Pajajaran*, *Gúnung Géde*, the mountain

mountain called *Chermái* (which is in *Chéríbon*), and the *Gúnung Agung*, (which is in *Tegál*).

The fragments which continued to fall all the way along, on either side of the large mountain, during its conveyance from the west to the east, formed the two ranges of hills stretching along the south and north coasts, and known by the name of *Gúnung Kéndang*.

Two large pieces fell off and formed the Brothers, called *Sindóro* and *Sindári*, or *Súmbing*. The deities employed in transporting the mountain stopped to rest themselves in that part of the country afterwards known by the name of *Kedú*; and the perspiration which then ran off their bodies was the cause of that country being so well supplied with water.

These deities seeing *Ramádi* above in the clouds, at his ease compared with them who were working so hard, asked how he came to be there so much at his ease? He replied, that he was ordered by *Sang yang Gúru* to remain there and work for the gods. High words, and at last a battle, ensued, in which all the deities were defeated. So great was the power of *Ramádi*, whose mouth sent forth flame, and whose breath was fatal to those exposed to its baneful influence.

Sang yang Gúru interposed his authority, and having appeased the combatants, the deities returned to the work of carrying the mountain. More pieces of the mountain dropped, and formed the mountains *Merápi* and *Merbábu*, into which the volcanic fire they have ever since contained was then breathed from the nostrils of the fiery Vulcan *Ramádi*.

Ramádi then asked *Wisésa* to give him a son, which was granted, and his son's name was *Bráma Kadáli*. *Bráma Kadáli* resembled his father in every respect, and was equally powerful and formidable.

Other pieces of the mountain dropt, and formed the mountains *Láwu*, *Wilis*, *Antang*, and *Klut*, besides a number of small hills. What remained of the mountain when it had reached the east, was set down and formed the *Gúnung Semiru* (which is in the country now called *Proboling'go*), the height of which reached the sky.

Having removed the mountain from the west to the east end of the island, the several deities presented themselves before *Sang yang Gúru*, who then ordered them to take *téja*-grained wood, earth, and stones, for the purpose of making him a heaven of the most transcendent beauty, it being his intention to vie with the Almighty himself; and in order that he might be on an equality with the Almighty, he gave orders for the construction of a *báli márchu kúnda*, which should resemble the *áras* of the most divine; and like unto the *Súrja Púrdos* he made the *Surja Loka*. To resemble the *Yamáni* he formed a *káwáh*; corresponding to the *Wailul*, or hell of perishing cold, he made *Endut Blagdába*, or the place of filth; similar to the bridge *Seratal mastakim* he made the bridge *Ogalágil*. He at the same time made himself as many *jawátas* as the Almighty himself had *malaikat* (or male angels), also 100,001 *widadáris* (or fe-

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male angels), the odd one being *Batári Ráteh*. *Sang yang Gúru* further provided himself with a consort, whose name was *Batári Uma*.

All this having been accomplished, the *Jawátas* and *Widadáris* assembled under the *báli márchu kúndo*, and began to drink of the *térta komandálu*, or invigorating beverage, which soon made them quite happy.

While they were still quaffing, *Rémbu Chúlung*, one of the *Rasákسا* (who are the dregs of creation) having observed them, descended from above and joined the party. When one of the *Jawátas*, called *Chándra*, perceived this, he made a motion to *Wisnu* to apprize him of it. Before therefore the beverage, which the *rasákسا* had applied to his lips, had time to descend into his stomach, *Wisnu* shot an arrow into his throat and stopped its passage. The head only of the *Rasákسا* (being all that experienced the effects of its immortalizing quality) re-ascended, and became the devourer of the sun and moon (observable at eclipses); the whole of the rest of the body perished. Hence originates the great noise and clamour which is always made on an eclipse of the sun or moon, the object of those who make it being to drive away the animal which on those occasions attacks the luminaries, and thereby produces what are termed eclipses. * * * * *

(The scene which follows is too indelicate to be inserted.)

Sang yang Gúru immediately dispatched all the deities to destroy it, and to prevent its growing into any thing gross or unnatural.

The deities accordingly went forth and commenced their attack, darting all their missile weapons at it. Instead, however, of suffering from the effects of their weapons, it only increased in size, and forthwith began to assume a shape, of which the weapons called *chákra deksána* formed the head, those called *lampang mang'gala* formed the two shoulders, and those called *gáda* the rest of the body. The former being now complete and of a very terrific appearance, all the deities were greatly afraid and ran away from *Sang yang Kála*, the name of the monster, as it continued to pursue them. The deities fled to *Sang yang Gúru* for protection and assistance, informing him of what had happened, and telling him, at the same time, that the *Sang yang Kála* was advancing in order to inquire and find out who was his father.

The *Rasákسا* immediately made his appearance, having eyes like the blazing sun, hair long, lank, and clotted with filth and dirt, his body covered all over with hair like a wild beast, and large tusks sticking out of his jaws.

Thus disfigured, he stood before *Sang yang Gúru* and asked him who he was? The latter replied, that he was a powerful being and the ruler of many deities. "If that be the case," said *Sang yang Kála*, then must thou be able to tell me who my father was." *Gúru* then said, "I know thy father, and will inform thee who and where he is, provided you comply with what I shall require of thee."

Sang yang Kála assented, and then inquired what it was that *Gúru* wished him to do. "That," said *Gúru*, "I will point out to you, and if you fail to do it, I will instantly devour you. You must, in the first place, however, make obeisance to
" me."

"me." While the *Rasákṣa* was in the act of prostrating himself before *Gúru*, the latter plucked two hairs from his head: upon which the former opening wide his mouth, *Gúru* thrust his hand into it, and wrenched out his tusks and the poison which was at their roots. The poison he deposited in a small vessel, and of the tusks he formed two weapons, called *limpung* and *neng'gála*, so heavy that it required seven hundred men to lift one of them.

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Sang yang Gúru then confirmed to the *Rasákṣa* the name of *Sang yang Kála*: after which, becoming greatly enraged with his consort, he seized and held her by the toe, upon which she began to bellow, and was immediately transformed into a female monster, receiving the name of *Dúrḡa*. He then gave her to *Sang yang Kála* for a consort, and allotted them for a place of residence the island called *Núsa Kambáŋan*, where they continued to remain very happily.

Sang yang Gúru then ordered the deities, *Bráma* and *Wisnu*, to go and destroy the forty children of *Rémbu Chútang*, the devourer of the sun and moon. They accordingly destroyed all the children except one, named *Putút Jantáka*, whose severe penance alone saved him.

After this *Gúru* saw in his sleep an appearance like a rainbow, and which seemed to be portentous of some great event. *Sang yang Támban* being sent by *Gúru* to make inquiries respecting the nature and meaning of this sign, which from its being in the water he termed *súba síla*, *Támban* went under the water, and saw there a devotee, who notwithstanding his situation was quite unwet from the water, and undergoing the penance of remaining perfectly still and quiet.

Gúru being informed of this, and feeling jealous of what the devotee might gain by his penance, became very desirous of causing him to break his vow: he accordingly sent a number of *Dewótas* and *Widadáris* to tempt the hermit. On their reaching the spot where the latter was, they were not asked to sit down, and were completely disregarded by the hermit. *Bráma*, who was one of those sent, then observed to the hermit, that such haughty and neglectful conduct was highly unbecoming, and that if it proceeded from ignorance, on his part, of the rank of the persons sent to him, he begged to inform him that they were the messengers of the Great Deity, and ought to be attended to.

These words making no kind of impression on the hermit, who continued obdurately silent, the deity, *Sang yang Séwa*, then advanced, and addressing himself to the hermit, spoke thus: "Holy hermit, be not offended with what *Bráma* has just said to thee. I come not to disturb or annoy you, but merely to apply to you for the means of curing the sickness of *Batári Uma*, who has been taken very ill." Neither this, nor any other of the devices which the rest of the deities successively had recourse to, succeeded in making the hermit break his silence. The deities, however, being determined to do all in their power to make the hermit break his vow of uninterrupted silence, *Sang yang Sámbu* took a vessel of water and emptied it upon him, while others, at the same time, began to belabour him with sticks. Notwithstanding all this,

APPENDIX. H. the hermit persevered unshaken in his resolution of maintaining a dead silence. Seeing this *Sang yang Báyu* came up and began to batter his head with stones, which instead of doing any injury to that usually tender part, were only broken themselves into many pieces. *Bráma* had then recourse to fire, which he heaped about the hermit, so that he was for a considerable time entirely concealed from the view, by the vast flames thereof, and supposed to be completely destroyed. When the fire had done burning, however, the hermit was observed to continue in the same situation as before, uninjured by the destructive element, and, like gold, only the more pure and beautiful.

Astonished and exasperated at all this, the deities then began to assail the hermit with all their various weapons, viz. 1. *chákra*, 2. *kónta*, 3. *hardadóli*, 4. *neng'gála*, 5. *parátu*, 6. *limpung*, 7. *pasopáti*, and 8. *trisúla*. The body of the hermit proved invulnerable. The deities then, quite confounded and ashamed of their failure, returned to *Gúru*, and informed him of all that had been done.

Sang yang Gúru then went himself to the hermit, and asked him what it was he wished to obtain by his penance, telling him at the same time, that if he was desirous of having beautiful and accomplished virgins, he had plenty at his service. Receiving no reply, *Sang yang Gúru* then said to him, "I know what the object of this penance is, and I should possess very limited power if I did not know every wish of thy heart. Thou art ambitious of supplanting me in the power and rule which I hold in heaven; but thou deceivest thyself. Wert thou to do penance for one thousand years, while I should continue to enjoy myself in a series of uninterrupted pleasures, thou wouldst never be able to come near to me in power or glory; for after *Téja* or *Cháya* (which signifies light or brightness), *Bámi* (the earth), and *Lángit* (the sky), I stand the next eldest work of creation; and the power superior to these just mentioned is *Sang yang Wisésa*, who is the oldest and greatest of all." Upon this the hermit could contain himself no longer, but bursting into laughter, said, "Thou art wrong, and what thou hast said of *Sang yang Wisésa*, is true of the Almighty himself only, whose displeasure thou hast consequently incurred by what thou hast just stated. Know that I am *Sang yang Kanekapútra*; and to prove to thee that I know better than to believe what thou hast said of *Sang yang Wisésa*, I would only ask thee who could have been the cause of those sounds which were heard by *Wisésa* before the heavens and earth were. Without doubt they were occasioned by a power older and greater than him."

On this *Gúru* was silenced, and had not a word to say. He then entreated *Kanekapútra* to tell him who this eldest and most powerful being was, proposing, at the same time, that he should go with him, and become joint ruler over the deities in heaven. "These sounds," answered *Sang yang Kanekapútra*, "were the voice of the Almighty, signifying his will that there should be created things of an opposite nature to each other, as male and female, above and below, father and mother, beautiful and ugly, &c. &c.—every thing created having its opposite, except thee and me, who are one and the same."

Sang yang

Sang yang Kanekapútra and *Sang yang Gúru* then ascended to heaven, and seated themselves on the *Báti márchu kúnda*. After they had remained there for some time, *Sang yang Gúru* perceiving a case belonging to *Sang yang Kanekapútra*, to remain constantly shut, inquired of him the cause thereof, and was told by him that it contained the most precious of all precious stones, which had the wonderful power of making the possessor of it feel neither hunger, cold, nor thirst, &c. and which fortified him against the effects of water, fire, &c.

When *Sang yang Gúru* heard this, he requested to have the stone; but *Kanekapútra* told him it was of so subtle a nature, that it would pass through the hands of innumerable people, and would never remain with any one but him destined to be the possessor of it. *Sang yang Gúru* asked *Kanekapútra* to part with the stone, and give all the other deities an opportunity of getting it, provided it should not remain with him. *Kanekapútra* then threw up the precious stone, and *Gúru* caught hold of it. It not only passed through his hands, but also through the hands of all the deities who successively caught and attempted to retain it. The precious stone then falling down upon the first region of the earth, where presides the deity *Pratiwi*, dropped successively through all the others, without the presiding deities *Bagáwan Kusika*, *Sang yang Gáng'ga*, *Sindúla*, *Drampólun*, and *Manik Kóga*, being able to retain hold of it, till coming to the last region, *Anta Bógo*, the presiding deity, who was in shape like a dragon, opened his mouth and swallowed it.

Sang yang Gúru then asked *Sang yang Kanekapútra* what he should do to become possessed of the precious stone? *Kanekapútra* replied, he must go and search for it as far as even the seventh region of the earth. *Sang yang Gúru* approved of this, but at the same time wished that *Kanekapútra* should go himself, accompanied by all the deities. *Kanekapútra* accordingly set off, and on his arrival at the different regions, was successively told by the presiding deities, that the *rétna dumíla* had slipped through their hands, and had passed down into the seventh and lowest region. When he came there, he and all the deities who accompanied him, were kindly received by *Anta Bógo*. *Kanekapútra* then told *Anta Bógo* that *Gúru* was desirous of having the precious stone, and would be greatly obliged by his giving it up to him. *Anta Bógo* declined compliance, and immediately his body became extended so as to encircle the whole of his region. It is further reported that he had ninety nostrils. *Kanekapútra* perceiving that *Anta Bógo* was making a display of the power he possessed, gave orders for all the deities to enter his body by his various nostrils, and to make search for the vessel called *chúpu mánek astagísa*, in which the *rétna dumíla* was deposited.

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Wiséa seeing what had taken place, reprimanded the parties concerned, for their folly and mistake, and at the same time ordered that they should all forthwith depart out of the body of *Anta Bógo*. He next desired that the body of *Anta Bógo* should be carried away by the deities, in the same manner in which they had formerly carried the mountain. On their way with it to *Sang yang Gúru*, the body decreased gradually in size, till it vanished entirely.

Kanekapútra

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Kanekapútra was highly incensed against *Anta Bógo* for his provoking conduct, and was just going to complain of it to *Sang yang Gúru*, when to his surprise he perceived *Anta Bógo* himself under the seat of *Sang yang Gúru*.

Sang yang Gúru seeing *Kanekapútra's* displeasure increase, he requested he would not be offended with *Anta Bógo*, as his conduct was merely intended for a little merriment. *Sang yang Gúru* then desired *Anta Bógo* to deliver up the *chúpu mának astagina*, which he accordingly did.

Sang yang Gúru not being able himself to open the *chúpu*, handed it over to *Kanekapútra*; but neither he nor any of the other deities, who successively attempted to open it, could succeed. *Anta Bógo* was then applied to: but he said, that so long as he had had the *chupu*, it opened and shut of itself, without his knowing how. Holding up the *chúpu*, *Sang yang Gúru* then threw it down with great violence; upon which it broke in pieces, and vanished from the sight. The *chúpu* and the *réna dumíla* which it contained then became, the former a *Báli simarakáta*, the latter a virgin, to whom *Sang yang Gúru* gave the name of *Tesna-Wáti*, and who continued to remain in the *Báli simarakáta* till she grew up. *Sang yang Gúru* afterwards taking a fancy to this virgin, wished to make her his wife. She consented, on condition of his giving her such proof as she required of his divinity and power, and that was by his supplying her with three things, viz. 1. a suit of elegant apparel, which would last her for ever without being in the least tarnished; 2. a meal which would cause her never to feel hunger more; 3. a musical instrument called *gatóplak*, of the most melodious sound. All these *Sang yang Gúru* promised to get for her on her agreeing to prove faithful to him.

In furtherance of his intentions, he ordered the deity *Chitra lága* to go to *Núsa Kambárgan* and call *Sang yang Kála*. When *Sang yang Kála* came, *Sang yang Gúru* desired him to bring his son, called *Kála Gamárang*, in order that he might dispatch him in search of the three things required by the virgin, *Tesna Wáti*.

To induce *Kála Gamárang* to exert himself in procuring them, *Sang yang Gúru* told him, that if he should be successful he would be rewarded by the privilege of coming to heaven whenever he chose, without molestation from the other deities.

Kála Gamárang then took leave, bellowing and making a great noise, so as to alarm and bring out all the deities, whom, as they stood in his way, he insulted and disgraced by striking some and spitting in the faces of and treading upon others. Highly indignant at such base treatment, the deities, one and all, pronounced a curse upon him, that he should never be allowed again to defile heaven with his presence, and that he should be transformed into a wild beast.

Kála Gamárang then proceeded to a place called *Táman Banjáran Sári*, where he saw *Déwi Sri* (the wife of *Wisnu*) bathing in the azure main (or *Segára Níla*). Enamoured by the enchanting display of the naked beauties of that lovely female, his whole soul was fired with such an irresistible desire, and so rivetted and attracted was he, that he unconsciously rushed forward towards her, when she, greatly terrified and leaving all her clothes behind, ran off with all speed to her husband. *Kála Gamárang* pursued the lovely fugitive till she reached the abode of her husband

Wisnu,

Wisnu, and being informed on inquiry of him that she was his wife, *Kála Gamárang* demanded her of him. *Wisnu* consented to let him have her, provided she herself would consent. The question being put to her she refused to go to *Kála Gamárang*, who then said that her not liking to come to him was all a pretence, and nothing more than one of those tricks which the female sex are constantly in the habit of practising. On *Kála Gamárang's* attempting to carry her away by force, *Wisnu* whispered her to run off to *Méndang Kamúlan*, and enter and take refuge in the body of the king's wife, called *Dérma Nastíti*. *Wisnu* at the same time disappeared. *Kála Gamárang* followed and continued to pursue her over hill and dale and through jungle and forest, till becoming tired and exhausted she was on the point of being overtaken, when *Wisnu*, causing his weapon to be changed into the root end of a rattan, it got entangled about the legs of *Kála Gamárang*, and threw him down. Notwithstanding that, however, *Kála Gamárang* still attempted to pursue her, when she, aware of the advantage she then had over him, cursed him, and pronounced him to be a hog, which he immediately became. *Kála* then attempted to stand upright, but he could not. Resolved however not to desist from the attempt to obtain the object of his desire, he said within himself, that he would follow and pursue her into whatever recess she might betake herself. Coming to a river, he saw the image of what he now was.

When *Sri* reached *Méndang Kamúlan* she entered the body of *Dérma Nastíti's* wife, who was most beautiful. *Wisnu* at the same time went into the body of the king himself, and assuming the title of *Prábu mang ngukúhan*, became the first king of Java. *Sang yang Gúru* being informed of the fate of his messenger, *Kála Gamárang*, sent again to the virgin, *Trésna-Wáti*, to entreat her to become his. This however she positively refused, on any other terms than those she had already made known to him. Upon this, *Sang yang Gúru* began to embrace her. The resistance she made, joined to the rough and violent manner in which he proceeded, caused her to expire in his arms. He then sent for *Kanekapútra* to carry her body to *Méndang Kamúlan*, and there bury it in the wood, called *Kéntring Kendayána*, which he ordered to be previously put in order for its reception.

The body being buried there, from its head sprung up a cocoa-nut tree, * * * From the hands grew up plantain trees, from the teeth Indian corn, from other parts *pari*, &c. &c. The *pari* was guarded by * * * and over these three was placed a head called *Ráden Jáka*.

Sang yang Pretanjála, the deity of the north-east, anxious to know where *Wisnu* was, ascended into the air, and having looked down and seen some fine rice growing, he immediately descended in the shape of a bird, and began to devour it. *Ráden Jáka* perceiving this, threw a stone at the bird and frightened it away.

Kála Gamárang (the hog) having ascertained where *Sri* was deposited, went to the wood *Kéntring Kendoyána*, and began to eat of what grew there. When *Wisnu* saw this, he changed his weapon from the root end of a bambu into that of pointed bambu stakes, which being trod upon by the hog caused blood to issue. * * *

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The birds which came to eat the *pari*, and which were frightened away by those who guarded it, flew up into a tree, which from the retreat it afforded to the birds received the name of *Arén* (*Lirénan* signifying a place of refuge). *Ráden Jáka Puring* then ordered the protectors of the *pari* to make a flight of steps up the tree and to lop off the branches. In doing this, the juice which issued from the tree being tasted was found to be sweet and capable of making sugar, which was then first discovered.

Some of the juice of the tree being carried and presented to *Wisnu*, was ordered by him to be taken to *Sang yang Gúru* by *Kanekapútra*.

On *Kanekapútra*'s opening the hollow bambu in which it was contained, previously to presenting it to *Sang yang Gúru*, the fermented liquor flew up into his face, and caused him, when he tasted it, to put out and smack his lips with pleasure and satisfaction. *Sang yang Gúru* then ridiculed him for his simplicity, and pronouncing in ironical terms his opinion thereof, the words were irrevocable, and *Kanekapútra* then had his lips turned up, his hinder parts pointed and projected, a gruff voice and a pot-belly,

* * * * *

Of the children of *Pútut Jantáka*, the first was in form like a white rat and about the size of a dog, and was named *Tikus Jenánda*: he had an innumerable host of followers. The second was in shape like a hog, and was named *Demálung*: he also had thousands of followers. The third was in shape like *Kutíla*, and had likewise many followers. The fourth was like a buffalo, and was called *Maisa Dánu*. The fifth and sixth were *Kála Sering'gi* and *Kála Músti*, and resembled the male and female *bánténg*, or wild bull and cow. The next was *Ujang*, and was in shape like a *kidang*, or small deer. The next, *Kirandé*, was like a stag. The next, were like sea and land tortoises.

All were greatly distressed for want of food, and annoyed their parent by constant craving for it. The father then told them to go to *Méndang Kamúlan*, where they would find all sorts of produce; enjoining them, however, to take nothing without first asking for it. The children, one and all, immediately answered in an assenting voice, and forthwith repaired to *Méndang Kamúlan*, where they arrived in the middle of the night, and being very hungry began to help themselves to what they saw before them, without leave or ceremony. The persons who guarded the *pari* (*juru sawah*) heard the noise they made, and were at a loss to know what it was. At last one of them came out with a torch in one hand and a large knife in the other. When the son that was like a hog saw him, he ran towards him to attack him, and received a cut in the head, which as he was invulnerable did him no harm. When the *juru sawah* found that he could not cut the hog, he immediately assembled all his fellows, who commenced an attack upon the hog, and whose numerous torches made the night as light as the day. Unable, however, to hurt him, they went with *Ráden Jáka Puring* to report to *Prábu Méndang Kamúlan* what had happened. The king then gave orders for all his people to go with whatever the weapons they could muster, and use their utmost endeavours

endeavours to kill the animals which had got amongst and were destroying the various plants. With the king at their head, all the people who could be assembled went forth to destroy the noxious animals. When the latter saw the host approaching, they made a vigorous charge and dispersed the enemy, who were unable to make any impression on their invulnerable bodies, but received themselves many wounds in various parts of the body. The king then recollecting something prophetic of the event, instantly retreated with all his people, pursued by the victorious animals to a considerable distance.

The king then dispatched his younger brother, the *Juru Sawah Ráden Jáka Puring*, to his old friend at *Méndang Agung*, who was called *Andong Dadápan*, and also to *Ké Gedé Pengúkir*, who was along with the former, to solicit their assistance in extirpating the wild animals, which had, as they must well know, overcome the king and all his people.

Andong Dadápan and *Ké Gedé Pengúkir* were found sitting. Another, named *Ráden Sengkan*, then came up, as also *Ráden Jáka Puring* himself, who kissed the feet of the two first-mentioned, having his own feet kissed in turn by *Ráden Sengkan*.

Ráden Jáka Puring then began to inform them of all that had taken place; but *Andong Dadápan* told him there was no occasion to proceed, as from his divine power he was perfectly acquainted with the circumstances.

Andong Dadápan and *Ké Gadé Pengúkir* signified to their respective sons, that they wished them to call their warriors, whose names were *Wayu yang* and *Chándra Máwa*. The first, who belonged to *Andong Dadápan*, was black, short, stout, round-shouldered, pot-bellied, with a short neck, large ears whence exuded a waxy substance, red eyes, a projecting forehead, a snub nose, with long hair hanging over his forehead. The second, who belonged to *Ké Gadé Pengúkir*, was short, of an awkward appearance, having a long neck and a small head.

When those two extraordinary persons made their appearance, their masters placed them under the orders of *Jáka Puring*, and at the same time furnished him with a short spear and a stick, instructing him, when he unsheathed the former to keep it always pointed towards the ground. *Ráden Turúnan* and *Sengkan*, which were the names of the sons of the two warriors, also presented *Jáka Puring* with a bambu cane, with which they instructed him to beat violently, when he should be in need of their assistance, promising that they would immediately be with him.

Jáka Puring then returned to the king of *Méndang Kemulan* and presented to him the two warriors, &c. The king then ordered all his people to prepare for an attack upon the wild beasts, which was not attended with any better success than before.

The two warriors, who had remained behind drinking, the one cocoa-nut water, and the other rice water, being perceived by the queen (*Déwi Déрма Nastiti*), were reprimanded by her for skulking, while all the others were engaged in fight, and were accordingly recommended by her, in the event of their not choosing to bestir themselves, to return whence they came.

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Ashamed of themselves, the two warriors began to weep, and having entreated her forgiveness, they repaired with the rapidity of lightning to the scene of action. When they reached it, *Wáyu yang* had himself washed with rice water, and the dirt which was scraped off his body was formed into a *black dog*, with a streak of white extending from the tip of his nose along the ridge of his back, to the extreme point of his tail. This dog was called *B'lang Wáyung yang*. *Chándra Máwa* having had his body cleaned with cocoa-nut water, the dirt which was got off it became a *white cat*, with a corresponding black streak from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.

This wonderful dog and cat were then directed to go and attack these destructive animals. Commencing with the hog, the dog, after having dispatched him and all the more fierce and strong animals, killed the monkeys, and others which he could not follow up the trees they ascended, by the powerful sound of his voice alone; while the cat busied herself in putting an end to the rats, and such other animals as she was peculiarly calculated to destroy.

Kalamúkti and *Kála Seréng'gi*, distressed and enraged on account of the death of their brothers (the noxious animals), who had thus been exterminated, petitioned their father, *Pútut Jantáka*, to permit them to go and revenge themselves on the authors of such a dire calamity. This being granted, these powerful personages, whose bones were as hard as iron, their skin like copper, sinews like wire, hair like needles, eyes like balls of fire, feet like steel, &c. went forth, and in the strength of their rage made a road for themselves, by tearing up trees by the roots, and removing every other obstacle which stood in their way.

The two *Kálas* attacked them with such fury, that the warriors flew up into the air, and then darting down caught up and carried off the almost dead dog and cat, which they then put down again in a place of safety at some distance, where they washed their bodies with cocoa-nut and rice water, and rubbed them with bambu leaves. In shaking themselves to dry their skins, a number of hairs fell out of both dog and cat, and became respectively so many more animals of the same species.

All of the dogs and cats thus produced commenced an attack upon the *Kálas*, but without being able to make any impression on them. Compared to them, they were only like so many ants by the side of the mountain *Merápi*.

Ráden Jáka Púring perceiving that the dogs and cats were no match for the *Kálas*, immediately began to beat with the *bámbu* which was given him to use in times of distress. *Ráden Séngkan* and *Turúnan* forthwith made their appearance. Being armed each with a rattan, seven cubits in length, and of a most exquisite polish, they beat the *Kálas* till they were nearly dead. *Wáyu yang* and *Chándra Máwa* then secured the two *Kálas* with ropes and tied them to a tree.

On recovering from the miserable state into which they had been beaten, the two *Kálas* began to lament this unhappy fate. Their father, *Pútut Jantáka*, hearing their cries, determined to attack the enemy himself. Proceeding with *Ujong Randi*, he found on his way a large square stone, measuring ten fathoms: throwing this stone high

high up in the air, and placing himself under it, so as to receive it upon his head, the stone, instead of breaking his head, was itself broken into several pieces. APPENDIX
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At this mighty deed he became transformed into a large and frightful monster. In this new shape he attacked the enemy, who being dreadfully alarmed at his horrid appearance, betook themselves for protection to their master the king.

Ráden Jáka Púring then coming out and pointing his unsheathed spear towards the ground, it immediately sent forth a large snake, in size like a tall tree, and whose poisonous breath was like the smoke of a crater. This snake was a species of the *sáwah* kind.

On *Pútut Jentáka's* reaching the royal presence, he found that the king no longer appeared in his former and assumed character, but had returned to that of himself, viz. *Wisnu*. *Jentáka* was so much confounded and alarmed at this unexpected and wonderful event, that he was greatly terrified, and ran away to hide himself among the scarecrows in the rice fields. The king pursued him for a short distance, and then returned with all his people. On their way back one of the *juru sáwabs*, called *Kiai Túch*, began to boast of *Jentáka* having run away from him, and the ludicrous manner in which he spoke of *Jentáka* occasioned great merriment among the party. While holding forth in his own praise, and in disparagement of *Jentáka*, he happened to come against the scarecrow where *Jentáka* was, upon which *Jentáka* immediately shewing himself, put on such a horrible look as quite petrified *Kiai Túch*, and made him drop apparently dead with fear. The king being informed of this then came up, when *Kiai Túch* seeing the king, and being no longer afraid of *Jentáka*, got up, and walked off. This circumstance occasioned all the people to laugh very heartily.

On the king's approaching *Jentáka*, the latter addressed him thus: "I beg your pardon for what has happened. I have no wish or intention to be your enemy: on the contrary, I am ready to become your humble slave, and to do whatever you command me." The king accepted his proffered friendship and services, and told *Jentáka* that he would dispose of him as follows, viz. that he should reside under *lumbungs* (or granaries), and live upon such quantities of rice as should exceed that which the owner calculated upon having. That he, and all his family and posterity, should also inhabit the troughs in which rice is beaten out, and the fireplaces of kitchens, also the front courts of houses, of the highways, and dunghills, &c.

The king then commanded that all persons, after beating out rice, or after washing it in the river, or after boiling it, should leave a small quantity, as food for *Jentáka* and his family.

The snake of the *sáwah* species, above spoken of, having gone over all the cultivated grounds which had been destroyed by the wild and noxious animals, and caused them all to be restored to their former state, extended itself along the ridges of the rice fields and died. The king hearing this was greatly distressed, and on approaching to the place where the snake had expired, instead of its dead body he beheld a beautiful virgin, elegantly dressed out in maiden attire. The king was struck with her appearance, and going up to her spoke thus: "Lovely damsel, my only life, behold thy

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—
“ brother, who comes to carry you to the palace he has prepared for you, and in which
“ he will be ever happy to guard and protect you ; when there thou shalt reign sovereign
“ mistress.”

The virgin, who was called the *Lúch Endah* (or the most beautiful damsel), replied that she felt much honoured by his handsome compliments and kind intentions, and that she would be most happy and willing to meet his wishes ; but as a proof of the sincerity of his protestations of love and affection, she required of him that he should come every morning and evening to the rice fields, and that on his having done so she would consent to be his wife. Having spoken to this effect, the lovely virgin disappeared. The king was at first inconsolable for the loss of her, but recovering himself, he returned to his palace with all his retinue.

The country became very rich and productive, living and provisions of all kinds being very cheap and the people all good and happy.

APPENDIX I.

TRANSLATION of an INSCRIPTION in the ancient JAVAN, or KAWI Character,
on a Stone found near SURABAYA, and sent from thence to Bengal, to the
Right Honourable the EARL of MINTO.*

(Date) 506. Verily know all the world, that the *Panditas* wrote on this object of
veneration describing the greatness of the *Rātu*, and that the whole is inserted on a
stone prepared for the purpose.

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When first this large stone was considered a place of worship, people were accus-
tomed to swear by it: it was held in great respect, and considered a repeller of im-
purity. To this is added, with truth and sincerity of heart, a relation of the perfection of
the monarchy, the provinces of which are flourishing. His empire is renowned for
the excellence of its laws, and his knowledge most evident and undoubted: the *Rātu's*
name *Sri Wijaya*, and place of residence *Lorkoro*. Certainly he is firm who gives
stability to virtue. His *Pepāti* is named *Bráta Wismára*, celebrated in the world: whose
advice is constantly had recourse to by the *Rātu*, and necessary to him like the berel of
the ring to the stone, because he assists him in the conduct of affairs and is quickly
heard by the *Déwas*. When at war he can increase the arms an hundred-fold to annoy
the foe. And that *Pāti* is admired by the women; but this does not withdraw him
from attention to the country, and the *Rātu* confides in the conduct of the *Pāti*, and
the *Rātu* gave orders to make images. No other than *archas* were made, fifty in
number, all erect; and they are deified, being placed to that end in order, on con-
secrated ground.

* * * * *

The *Rātu* is not sparing of his own property, and continues seeking the comfort of
his chiefs. He arranges all kinds of pictures agreeable to their respective stations in
the apartment of his queen. It is related of that *kadúton*, that figures of rhinoceroses
are carved on the walls, which are railed with iron and barred across; its floor most
clean and shining, a stream of water running along the foot of the wall, with a flood-
gate to open or shut exactly where it should be; and the chief of the watchmen distri-
butes the guard to their respective posts.

* * * * *

Be watchful of such knowledge as is real. The virtue of good men is like gold
which is hoarded up; apparently they possess nothing, but in reality what they deve-
lop

* "I am very grateful for the great stone from the interior of your island, which you tell me, in your letter of
" the 5th May, was put on board the *Matilda*. The *Matilda* is not yet arrived, so that I have not received Colonel
" Mackenzie's account of this curiosity, which in weight, at least, seems to rival the base of Peter the Great's
" statue at Petersburg. I shall be very much tempted to mount this Javan rock upon our Minto Craigs, that it
" may tell eastern tales of us, long after our heads are under smoother stones."

Letter from the late Earl of Minto, 23d June 1813.

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lop is sharpened by addition : they are spoken of throughout their career as blameless until their death, their ashes are then adorned and embellished, as well as held in veneration, and the virtues these possess are very great and without fail. If difficulty should arise, do you ask assistance with a heart pure and undefiled; and if you have any urgent petition to make, do it with submission. Clothe yourself entirely clean, throw off what is not so, and what you have to bring forward let it be with propriety. When it is known to the deity what your wishes are, they will be quickly complied with openly to your satisfaction, and made to correspond with the devotion manifested. And the knowledge of what is requisite in sincere supplication is this : to punish your self; to divest yourself of hearing; to reject evil-doing of all kinds; to have your eye fixed on one; to seek the road to the bestower of benefits; to desire without delay, and not to trifle. Yea, the formed stone which is revered, is to be considered only a veil between you and the real divinity. Continue to supplicate for whatever are your desires that they may be known : when the blood will have stopped three times your object will be gained; verily, it will be added to, there will be no obstacle to its full completion. By one saying your solicitation is directly expressed and correctness of life is obtained. And what you say is like the sun and moon; in proportion as reverence is paid to the deity, men know that their supplication will be listened to, and the *Balára* become familiar and much attached. Your existence will be as bright as the sun and its splendour, which is evident, truly beautiful. When you die you will be guarded and aggrandized, and not without companions. Such will be his lot who seeks the good of the country, for he furthers the happiness of the people.

* * * * *

Do you observe this course until you excel in it. Make figures of stone like human beings, which may be supplicated; persons who reject them will suffer sickness and ruin until their death, which will be most bitter : on that account it is necessary to entreat and pray for the favour of the *Déwas*. Stones situated in places of worship are ornamented with many articles of state; they are feared by those who wish to ask forgiveness, and cannot be destroyed.

It is related, that only persons who are steadfast in the acquirement of letters, cause such as the following to be made (here follow fifteen cabalistic characters, which are totally unintelligible) : those will certainly serve the purpose of your forefathers, who have been the medium of existence; they are the veil which separates you from that which is exalted, and also written on the stone. Give credit to them in a moderate degree.

* * * * *

First, let all pray to and seek the favour of the deity in this and the next world, and each require an interpreter who will obtain his pardon : but he must reject fickleness to arrive at a discriminating heart. Speak with reverence to your parents, their existence is replaced by those who are named after them. In the place of worship, when the ornament of good works is shewn, it is mentioned in the same manner as delight, as established gratification. It is difficult to cause advantage to the workings of the heart;

heart; your faith, which you received from *Sang yang Sudriya* and *Sang yang Tuya* is acknowledged by the extent of your ability, and is different from other feelings.

* * * * *

Different are the rewards of those who come to heaven; happiness is bestowed on them; delightful their state; verily they have arrived in the land of silver. Whatever your reward at your death may be fixed at, when obtained it cannot be lost: all is settled, the whole is distributed, as well as the certainty of death. Truly you are directed to a place which is exalted, pointed out by *Déwas*, who preside at death and become your guide; because the dead are mixed in a land which is wide and level, are given occupations and quickly go, each flying to the first place until they arrive at the seventh. Verily they at length come to the extremity with those who accompany: there are none among them who have been terrified: the existence of the body is dissolved and lost. There are none acquainted with books who are terrified.

* * * * *

TRANSLATION of another INSCRIPTION in the ancient JAVAN, or KAWI Character, on a Stone found in the interior of the District of SURABAYA.

ON THE FACE OF THE STONE.

The year of this inscription being made on a solid stone was 467, in the season *Katiga*. It was made by a *Pandita* skilful and who performed wonders; to relate, explain, and make known the greatness and excellence of the *Rátu* (prince), in order that your actions too may speedily become clear and manifest; yes, that will be your *kadaton*. That *Sri Rája*, ever surrounded by majesty and his family, observes a correctness of conduct grateful to the pure *Déwas*, and by *Mántris* exalted by the *Rátu Bráma Wijáya*, celebrated in the universe for his eminence, whose empire is firm and not to be shaken. Such is the *Rátu*; yes, he who caused to be inscribed on a stone all these his actions, observant to the utmost of the forms of worship, moderate in his complaints of distress, whose appeals are correct and most true and without guile, and have enabled the slave to associate with the Divinity, without there being a difference between them. He is my father, who is implored and who caused my existence: do not trifle; there is no one greater than he. What remains to you to solicit, mention it with humility; yes, that too is what mankind must observe. Do you watch and observe the duties of mankind and you will certainly profit; reject entirely, sayings which are improper and untrue, and avoid theft, robbery, anger, boasting of prowess and false promises, for they are despicable and their effect like the atmosphere, giving heavy rain which overflows, to the accomplishment of wishes, improving the cultivation, making all fresh and equally bright and sparkling; but the wind of which is presently strong and cuts off the buds. If you ever wish to fortify your soul, go to the summit of a mountain, which is the place for earnest supplication in silence, awaken your firm and sincere heart, let there not be any dregs of

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of your nature ; but let the soul assume non-existence and pray. Be aware of the disorders of the demon of bad actions, who inimically annoys and misleads ; undoubtedly, if you conduct yourself with firmness, you will approach to perfection and seclusion will truly be there. Let there not be a mixture of discontent of mind. Cast away the veil however delicate it may be ; truly it is better conversing with letters which have been written ; what they convey to you will be most painful to the body, but your hopes will be accomplished. Do not give place to the evil thoughts which have occupied the minds of men and are most vexatious ; fortify yourself so that you recede not ; remember well the three established powers of mankind. Commune with the wise in words which are seen proceeding from the mouth ; truly faith is different from what is heard of your corrupt body which is the ornament of human life. Let the actions of superior men who seek stability be examples to you like the *kranrang* ant ; the indication which you make cannot be disapproved, those persons certainly may be accounted near to the wishes of the country. Sometimes clear, sometimes obscure, yes, such indeed let your situation be, so that the train of your actions may become most direct and manifest, as by day the sun lights all places, so their benefit be not thrown away, and you may cast off care and sorrow. Truly the departure of life is most uncertain. Human nature, when it will not receive advice, is like a stony plain without grass, animals will not approach, all remain at a distance from it. I will teach you : pay attention and fail not to receive instruction, so that you approach most nearly ; but first purify your heart which pays reverence, not reverence which is heard by the ear. Yes, that is indeed true devotion which I have taught you, and without which there is no purity, for a perfect heart is derived from the Deity. Words proceeding from the mouth are vain to the utmost, their effect not to be depended on. The devotion of a pure heart is like moonshine, not hot but cool and delightful ; the beauties you see in which the stars are scattered over as though in attendance on the moon, adding to the grandeur of the scene. And also a person becoming a *Rātu* commands his subjects and distinguishes good people from bad, for the limits of this country are all under his orders. The *Rātu* selects from his subjects such as are eligible to be his associates, and they are four, who become the pillars of the state and cause its happiness and welfare ; he thereby shews a pattern for future *Rátus*. Further, too, as you have been given life, do not reject the precepts of the *Sástra* which have been diffused through the world by the virtuous, but weigh them in your mind, for that is the duty of a slave ; bad and good are from your Lord. So the wisdom of man is extended like the firmament, immeasurable even by the bird *garúda*, which knows how to fly in the heavens, though he should arrive at the extremity of space ; such is human wisdom. Do not be surprized at people's conversation though it correspond not with the dictates of the *Sástra* ; yes, that is most injurious to morals. Even should one become a *Rātu*, if he knows not this he certainly will not succeed, he will not arrive at the height of his wishes ; because the action of a vicious heart is different from the inclination of a pure one, which is in attendance on its Lord. And a living man should know

know the advantages of these places, which are, the earth, the sky, and the space between; for to-morrow, when dead, your body and soul will be there; before it knows the road it will change its habitation into a living being; there if you find enjoyment you may search for a place, because you have discernment from the heart. But a man who is so while he lives, effects it by abstinence and moderation in eating and drinking. Yes, in the time of *Rātu Dérma Wangsa*, when he began to benefit the country, that *Rātu*, it is related in history of former times, would not depart from his word and all his subjects were devoted to him. And when the *Rātu* sat in his *kadaton*, his conversation with his wives was very sweet, as well as his playfulness with them. His wives were therefore much attached to him, and by the *Rātu's* wisdom being so great, he was sought after by women, and was very watchful in his attentions to them: of that there is no doubt, and thus too the wisdom of the *Pandita* is like that of the bird *garuda*, in obtaining food without trouble from the very great power and sagacity which it possesses; the same arises from the *Pandita*. Yes, the reason of letters having been formed by the point of a knife is that you should recollect the way which is correct, and that is no other than reverence to the *Batára*; yea, devoting yourself to the *Batára* is the height of human excellence. While a man lives, he should day and night ask pardon from the *Batára*. For what was first written in letters, and they are a cause of eminence to him, was by the *Pandita Pangéran Aji Saka*; yes, he who has left his mark to the *Rátus* of Java, for those *Rátus* made places of worship, named *Sangga Pamalungan*, and placed in them drawings of their forefathers: but when they prayed they petitioned the *Batára* only for their existence, that when they died they should inhabit their places, quickly changing their bodies, because their former bodies had returned to the pristine state, that is to say, earth, water, fire, air. So says the *Sástra*.

ON THE LEFT SIDE.

And the powers of letters, which are forty-seven, keep those in your mind, so that they be within you all of them. I will establish them in such a manner that they can be brought forth by your three fingers; those who are skilful may make good letters. Do not neglect the application of letters, give each its proper place, for those letters are most useful in the transactions of the people of this world during their continuance in it. Thus the use of letters to the nations of the world is to open the hearts of ignorant men, and to put in mind persons who forget; for I give directions to men who can write, in order that the whole of the knowledge I have in my breast may be known: and this I have taught you, because that knowledge is the essence of the body and illuminates it. And you who have wives and children to look after, do not make light of it, for a woman, if she truly do her duty to her husband, is invaluable: she is a printer of cloths, a spinner, weaver, sempstress, and embroiderer; a woman such as this do you cherish, for it will be creditable to you. If a married couple love each other, whatever they wish they can effect, that is the way by which you can attain your wishes. So too a woman towards her husband, even to death; yes she follows to the

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pasétran (place of depositing the corpse) or the place of self-sacrifice ; this is taught in letters which have been written on tablets ; truly those writings are like histories which explain every kind of science. But the fate of man cannot be learned or known by letters ; such as a person's being able to acquire profit, knowledge, poverty or distress : of these there is no certainty. However, do not you reject the sayings of letters. It is your evil inclinations that destroy your bodies ; for he who first made war, his magic was very great, because he could throw off the passions of mankind, like *Arjuna*, whose power in war and in mounting his chariot was celebrated, for he was guarded by all the *Dewas* ; yes, he could become a *tapa* (a devotee, released from the wants, &c. incident to mankind) and pray fervently. *Arjuna*, when he became a *tapa*, annulled his body, his heart did not stray from his duty to the *Dewas* : his wishes were therefore complied with until his death ; yes, *Arjuna* was indeed favoured by his *Dewas*. And on any one of your forefathers dying and ascending to heaven, do you immediately make a picture to personify that forefather ; and do you adorn and provide it with all sorts of eatables, and respect it as your forefather who has descended to you, and will administer to all your wants : such will be the case with a person who pays respect to his forefathers. At night burn incense and many lamps : truly *Sang yang Jagat* (the omnipotent) and *Sang yang Suria* (the sun) will be favorable to you ; for *Sang yang Suria* is the enlightener of the world, and every day gives light to darkness. A man who has arrived at the half of his term of life conceives well the separation of his soul from its covering ; your existence is like that of the moon, that is to say, from the new to the full, and from that to its extreme wane on the twenty-ninth day of its age. When the moon is thus lost from the east, it will then certainly appear in the west and recommence the first day of its age. While you live ask from those who know the setting of the soul ; a person who knows that is certainly discovered by his actions. But it is best losing that covering by four causes, water, fire, air, earth ; if it is lost by means of those four the body will certainly quickly be removed, in the same manner as gold which is purified, verily, its colour will become like that which is old. Thus the *Pandita* makes preparations for prayer. The best mode of praying is by familiarizing ourselves with seclusion, which is by excessively torturing the body, but if you should have been much reduced, your soul will not arrive at those three places. Should a man become a *Rátu*, his soul is one selected by the *Dewas* which has been introduced into a covering, and that covering is not a covering which has not been favoured by the *Dewas*, truly a covering which has been elevated by the *Dewas*, for its good fortune has been very great. The descending of that good fortune from heaven is not like clouds dropping rain, which if it fall does so equally on all vegetations. Look at mankind ; if you contemplate its state when living, its existence is no more than that of a herb which shoots up on the face of the earth. Concerning your soul, it is like dew, which hangs on the points of grass : such is its state.

ON THE BACK OF THE STONE.

It is further related of the three particulars of his state, which it is requisite should be the ornament of a man, as well as of a man becoming a *Rátu*. Those three things are

are a handsome woman, arms, and a house; the first, because a woman is the dispeller of grief from a heart which is sad; the second because arms are the shield of life; the third, because a house is medicine to a fatigued body. Let not a man be at a distance from the above-mentioned, for they are the ornament of a living man. This stone is the means of facilitating the access to the *Dewas* of your supplications, for human nature is feeble and very faulty towards the Supreme. And moreover, if you have formed any wish in the world, then ask assistance from that stone, and adorn that stone with all kinds of perfumes and eatables which are most grateful. If you do so, certainly the *Batára* will be ashamed not to grant you whatever you desire, because, the life and death of man are the same; but his body to appearance is worthless when deserted by the soul and remains of no further use in the earth: it is better, therefore, that it should be lost, so that it return to its original. It is different when the soul is there during life. If you wish to seek for food there are many modes to adopt, so that you gain a subsistence, such as becoming a blacksmith. There are some who are goldsmiths; others who draw figures of different kinds; some practice cookery; those who understand no trade, gamble; some thieve; some plunder. Yes, such as these are influenced by the passions, which are violent in their action and make the faculties morbid. Of the things forbidden by the *Sástra*, the first is deceit; the second, pride; the third, hypocrisy: cast these away from you. If you are a good man, do not make a habit of mixing with the bad; for those bad persons have been marked by the *Dewas*, because they cannot do good. You do well in associating with learned people, who have followed the sayings of the *Sástra*; make those your inseparable companions and attach yourself to them. But do you not despise the poor and the timorous, and do not be ashamed before the bold and the rich; do not very much elevate yourself, better you be humble amongst men: curb your passions, for your passions are an enemy within you. So, too, it is with pleasure and pain; they are like the *mayang* flower without fruit, truly as yet uncertain. It is the same with a living person who has not yet arrived at the end of life, he will be very much misled by his riches: there are poor who become rich. Like the state of a fool who is unconscious of his real situation, that fool suffers pain from himself, because his actions are of his own dictating. In his own mind he asks, Who is there like me? I have a *gada* (a warlike instrument), who dares cope with me? Such a person is like a mountain which thinks, "I am large! I am high!" Afterwards it is trodden under foot and defiled by all kinds of animals, but is unconscious; so too says the fool, but no one cares for him. As to the sign by which to know such a fool, you have it from his harsh speaking and obstinate heart; he is without politeness and has confidence only in his own powers. And that fool, if he become great, uses an umbrella on a moonlight night: surely, one who does so, has no shame, no sense; a white ant seeking its food does not act in that manner. Let the wise man observe the conduct of the white ant, its caution in searching for food; even a large tree, an embrace in size, becomes consumed. So can men do who are united, whose wishes are similar, for there is no performance of living men so well executed as by unanimity. All great actions are owing to the

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union of many men, not to violence; for if your conduct be true and sincere, your heart, in whatever your wishes may be, will be enlightened by the Supreme. And besides, if in like manner you pray to and adore the *Dewas*, certainly the *Batára* and all the *Dewas* will bestow favours on you. Such as I have mentioned are the precepts held out by virtuous men of former times: different from the subject of animals being brought up by men.

In case a man in the service of a *Rátu* be at length advanced to dignity by that *Rátu*, and is given a village, if he fail to weigh how much he should with propriety be in attendance on that *Rátu*, and this arise from being engaged in his own pleasures, he must certainly lose his situation. It is the same with a man being a *Rátu* who is not provided with scales, and investigates matters too superficially to benefit his subjects; he is, in truth, like a pond without water, which of course is entirely void of fish: account him one who has received favour. And again, do you evermore obey the commands of the *Pandítas*, and do not deceive your *guru* (spiritual guide), or you will surely go to hell eternally. Better you obey your *guru*: your excellence will descend to your sons and grandsons, who will profit by your goodness. Oh! living man, do not fancy your life permanent, although you are great, little, rich, or poor. When you have arrived at the end of life your body will be corrupt, it cannot be otherwise: yes, all are earth. When alive, people gather together wherewithal to bury their body, so that it mix not with the earth, and that is only by paying reverence to the *Batára*. All that live in the world are not like mankind, who have been given wisdom and excellence by the *Batára*. Although the *rátu* (king) lion is said to be the chief of animals, yet he is held captive by man: the same with the *garuda*, the king of birds, which resides in the air, it is likewise subject to the commands of man. It is different with the sun, the moon, the earth, the sea, the air, the firmament, the stars; they certainly are not under the orders of man, but they are subject to be accounted good or evil in their course; like clouds which discharge rain, and that in the rainy season are delightful to the husbandman. But be it known to the cultivator, that he who superintends the implements of tillage is the son of a *Dewata*, named *Sang yang Kalamerta*; he is very good, for he protects all the cultivation in the country. It is that *Sang yang Kalamerta* who, from the first, has caused terror to all such subjects as do not obey the commands of *Batára Guru*: because that *Sang yang Kalamerta* has been empowered by *Batára Guru* to destroy first all vicious persons; secondly, evil speakers; and thirdly, liars. These three vices do you reject; and you will do well in asking forgiveness from the *Batára*, so that you avoid the fury of the *Sang yang Kalamerta*.

ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

And such is the case with merchants, who understand circulating money, and can calculate on the return it makes for five times; such as the profits of money laid out, and how much that will amount to which has been laid out, and how much the loss on that money will be, and how much the profit thereon, so that by that means they may
be

be satisfied during life. Concerning those men who seek wealth : before they commence gaining all persons laugh at them ; but when they profit, those who before laughed approach and ask their favour. Persons who profit are compared by *Panditas* to flowers after a shower of rain, in appearance very beautiful, but in existence not permanent. And let not a living man discontinue supplicating his *Déwa*, so that the favours bestowed on him by the *Déwa* may not leave him during life : but whether that living man be a poor man or a *Rātu*, let every one seek to acquire what is permanent, that by so doing there may be no other knowledge than that which is perceived within the heart. A great man and rich man who is wise, must commence with the road to knowledge which is undeviating. Concerning real knowledge, with all its excellencies and utilities, it is respected by the virtuous : that real knowledge is certainly sent by the *Déwa* to favoured men. And do you not indulge your passions, as is forbidden by the *Sastra* ; better had you preserve your heart pure, for that pure heart will for ever be your companion. And do you not associate and communicate with bad men, but remove to a distance from them. It is best, as much as possible, to curb pleasure and ill-timed laughter ; putting a check to them is far removed from a bad heart : the fault of a person fond of ill-timed laughter is that he suffers pain. It is unfortunate that man forgets such information as is worthy of being remembered, and recollects such as is not worth remembering. In like manner, you eat food which should not be eaten, and do not eat that which is wholesome. A person acting thus is void of sense and similar to a porter ; although the viands are very agreeable to you, if you load yourself with them immoderately, the weight you carry will certainly distress your body. Moreover, if you meet with any thing of such estimation as to be worth imitating, do you immediately write it down, so that you thereby acquire a good name, and men may look up to you, and to the end that the *Rātu* may have confidence in you, because that *Rātu* can act well and ill ; but let the *Rātu* not neglect the commencement, middle, and end, for there is nothing in the world of greater excellence than mankind ; different from the existence of a *Rasaksa*, whose actions cannot be spoken of ; like those of a fish in the sea, which no one knows except the Omnipotent ; who alone is acquainted with the truth thereof.

TRANSLATION of another JAVAN INSCRIPTION of the same description.

Truly the reckoning of the year when this was composed was 1216, named *Milir*, written on a tablet the fifth of the moon on its wane, the mind tallying with the season, precisely in the *Wukun Mandu Kung'an*. It is a description of the *kraton* and its arrangements, put into writing in the country of *Mauspati*, of which the chief is exalted, merciful, wise, and discerning ; at this period, the greatest in the world, and adapted to the situation he fills and its duties ; on that account, women say they are fond of him : powerful, skilful, a sovereign whose commands to his subjects are undisputed, unequalled in politeness, guarded by genii, and having a large army, all-skilful in their profession when at war : the arrangements of his troops superior, and they and their arms excellent ; his army, too, celebrated. At that time those
troops

APPENDIX
I.

troops guarded extremely well his country, and the orders issued by his relations were correct. That *Rátu* never punished his children: he was good, and did not inflict punishment on them.

It is related of the *Sri Maharaja* that he intended going to the high mountains: leaving his country and arriving at the declivity, the boundary of *Kedung Peluk*, his army soon met the enemy, and engaged. So it is related in history.

* * * * *

That army of the *Sri Jaya* being established, the *Rátu* formerly considered beneficial to the country, giving firmness to the country of *Kediri*. What the *Sri Jaya* says is certain; all the people are glad; a large and faithful army is established there.

* * * * *

Be cautious but firm; the *Sri Maharaja* cannot injure the descendants of *Prabu*; great their wisdom, impatient their sway, extensive their power. Young men fearless and bold; the army followed, and were taken by the enemy, because the *Sri Nara Nata* so intended. *Sri Kerta Najura*, when he died, died like a *Buda* man. Formerly, *Sri Jaya Katong* came from *Gegelang*, and entered like a man in desperation; sent to *Kerta Niaka* requesting assistance of foreigners, and desired them to advance in front. *Sri Kerto Najara* went into that country, and assembled the arms of the *Sri Jaya Katong*, with the son-in-law and brother-in-law of *Ng'uda Raja* and the *Sri Nara Nata*. Of *Sri Nara Najura* and *Ng'uda Raja* they were seated in the center, their brightness shining in the halting place; their symmetry like *Sura Denawa*, majestic as well as awfully powerful, and their hearts at rest. Such was the truth. They were prevented by the magic of fire; supremely powerful the *Sri Maharaja*: the enemy's army was destroyed by fire. The *Yewang Derma* advanced and assisted in the labours of the *Rátu*. *Kerta Jaya* was beaten and fled, his power destroyed, afterwards the whole army fled and met the army of the insurgents. A *Mantri* rallied the good army, that the *Mantri* might be able to fight; the battle was commenced in *Sela Sringing*. The *Sri Maharaja* coming to his ground was firm at the foot of the mountains, and he came to *Yewang Derma* to request food for his people and chiefs: he got as much as he wished with an open heart. Thus may that army continue until the end of time, until death, in the fulfilment of their wishes.

APPENDIX K.

ACCOUNT OF BALI.

To the East of Java lies the Island of *Báli*. This interesting spot exhibits the same mineralogical structure as Java, and probably at one period composed a part of the same island. Possessing the same climate and a similar soil, having mountains of a proportionate height and streams equally fitted for the purposes of irrigation, it enjoys the same degree of fertility; but having an iron-bound coast, without harbours or good anchorage, it has been in a great measure shut out from external commerce, particularly with traders in large vessels.

Like *Madúra*, it seems naturally situated for being a tributary to Java. But the most striking features in the character and institutions of its inhabitants are owing to that long independence on the greater island and its fortunes, which has preserved to them many traces of their original condition, many of their distinctive laws and religious rites.

The natives of *Báli*, although of the same original stock with the Javans, exhibit several striking differences, not only in their manners and the degrees of civilization they have attained, but in their features and bodily appearance. They are above the middle size of Asiatics, and exceed, both in stature and muscular power, either the Javan or the *Maláyu*. Though professing a religion which in western India moulds the character of the Hindu into the most tame and implicit subserviency to rule and authority, and though living under the rod of despotism which they have put into the hands of their chiefs, they still possess much of the original boldness and self-willed hardihood of the savage state.

Their general indifference to the oppression which they endure, their good humour and apparent satisfaction, together with their superior animation and energy, give to their countenances, naturally fairer and more expressive than those of the Javans, a higher cast of spirit, independence, and manliness, than belongs to any of their neighbours. They are active and enterprising, and free from that listlessness and indolence which are observable in the inhabitants of Java. To a stranger their manners appear abrupt, unceremonious, coarse and repulsive; but upon further acquaintance this becomes less perceptible, and their undisguised frankness commands reciprocal confidence and respect. Their women, in particular, who are here on a perfect equality with the men, and not required to perform many of the severe and degrading labours imposed upon them in Java, are frank and unreserved. In their domestic relations their manners are amicable, respectful, and decorous. The female character, indeed, seems to have acquired among them more relative dignity and esteem

APPENDIX
K.Inhabitants
and their cha-
racter.

APPENDIX K. esteem than it could have been expected to have attained where polygamy has been long established.

The conduct of parents to their children is mild and gentle, and it is requited by unreserved docility and obedience. To their chiefs they shew a respectful deference: among themselves they stand on a footing of equality, and feeling no dependence pay little homage. The abject servitude of Asia has not proceeded further with them than necessary obedience to indispensable authority. Their prince is sacred in their eyes, and meets with unreserved obedience; but their minds are not broken down by numerous demands on their submission, nor are their manners polished by the habit of being frequently with superiors. An European or a native, therefore, who has been accustomed to the polite and elegant manners of the Javans, or with the general courtesy of the Malayus, is struck with the uncereemonious, rude, and uncivilized habits of the people of *Báli*.

In the arts they are considerably behind the Javans, though they seem capable of advancing rapidly. They are happily not subjected to a frame of government so calculated to repress their energies, or to waste their resources. They are now a rising people. Neither degraded by despotism nor enervated by habits of indolence or luxury, they perhaps promise fairer for a progress in civilization and good government than any of their neighbours.

They are strangers to the vices of drunkenness, libertinism, and conjugal infidelity: their predominant passions are gaming and cock fighting. In these amusements, when at peace with the neighbouring states, all the vehemence and energy of their character and spirit is called forth and exhausted. Their energy, their modes of life, and their love of independence, render them formidable to the weaker states in their neighbourhood, and secure them against all attacks from any native power in the Indian Archipelago. What they now are it is probable that the Javans once were, in national independence, as well as in religious and political institutions.

Divisions of
the Island.

The island of *Báli* appears to be divided at present into seven different states, each independent of the other, and subject to its own chief.

Population.

The population of these states is estimated to amount in all to above eight hundred thousand souls. This estimate is formed from the numbers of males whose teeth have been filed, which in the different states stood in round numbers as follows:

<i>Klongkong</i>	30,000
<i>Karang Asem</i>	50,000
<i>Badung</i>	20,000
<i>Bliling</i>	30,000
<i>Tabanan</i>	40,000
<i>Mengwi</i>	20,000
<i>Giangar</i>	15,000
<i>Taman Bali</i>	10,000

215,000

As

As the operation of filing the teeth immediately precedes puberty, this list of course excludes all males who have not arrived at that period, as well as all females whatever. From the early age at which marriages are contracted, those who have undergone the operation may for the most part be considered as having entered into family connections,* and a calculation of four to a family will give the same result. This great population has doubtless increased since the abolition of the slave trade.

Of this heptarchy, *Klóngkong* is admitted to be the most ancient sovereignty. Its princes are said to have originally emigrated from Java, and a period is recorded when the whole island of *Báli* acknowledged their authority. Even still they retain evidences of their former dignity, and traces of their former influence. Among the regalia are still preserved a *kris*, and other articles, that belonged to *Majapáhit*, and the other princes of the island recognize them as the stock from whence they sprung, though they limit their fealty to general respect, and jealously maintain their own independence.

Báli is generally supposed to have been originally peopled from different parts of Celebes. The first person who is said to have established the religion and government which still exist, was *Déwa Agung Kátut*, son of *Rátu Browijáya* of *Majapáhit* in Java. The cause of his quitting Java is related by the Balias as follows.

“The father of *Browijáya* was informed by his head *Bramána*, that it was written in a sacred book that after the expiration of forty days the title of *Rája* of *Majapáhit* should be extinct: to which the Raja gave such implicit credit, that at the expiration of that time he caused himself to be burnt alive. His son, not daring to disobey the sentence of the book, removed to *Báli* with a number of followers, and established his authority at *Klóngkong*, taking the title of supreme sovereign, which title still continues hereditary in the Rajas of *Klóngkong*.”

The inhabitants of *Báli*, like those of Java, are principally employed in agriculture. The fertility of the island may be inferred from the number of people-maintained on so limited a spot. Rice is the chief produce of the soil, and of course the chief article of subsistence.

From the mountainous nature of the country, advantage cannot so easily be taken of the periodical rains for the purpose of the rice irrigation, but the lands are irrigated by an abundant supply of water from streams and rivers. In some places, as in *Kárang Asem*, two crops of rice are obtained in one year; but over the greatest part of the island only one. In the dry season the *sáwabs* yield a crop of maize. The natives reckon from fifty to sixty fold of increase in the rice cultivation no extraordinary produce. The women are not employed, as in Java, to plant the *pári*: their assistance in the field is only required to reap it. The implements of husbandry are of the same simple construction as those on Java, and nearly similar in form.

Bullocks of the *Bánteng*, or wild breed, and of very fine quality, are almost invariably used in husbandry. The price of a pair of oxen of this kind, fit for the plough, is

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generally

* In the estimate is probably included the population of those districts on the island of *Sasak* or *Lombok*, which are subject to the chiefs of *Báli*.

APPENDIX
K.Property in
land.

generally about six Spanish dollars, and seldom exceeds eight. The ordinary price of a *pikul* (133½ pounds English) of rice, is about three-fourths of a Spanish dollar.

The tenure by which land is held differs widely from that which exists at present in the native provinces of Java. The sovereign is not here considered the universal landlord; on the contrary, the soil is almost invariably considered as the private property of the subject, in whatever manner it is cultivated or divided. It may be sold, let, pledged, devised, or otherwise disposed of, at the option of the proprietor, and without any reference to the will of the superior. The divisions of this property are generally very minute, and the mode of measurement not very defined, and there are instances of great irregularity, even in the application of the same mode of measurement.

The measure of land is expressed by the quantity of seed required to sow it, and said to be so many *tanas*. Some proprietors possess fifty *tanas*, while others hold not more than one or two. The private estate of the elder Raja of *Bliling* did not exceed a few hundred *tanas*, nor did that of the younger much surpass it.

But though the prince is not considered as actual proprietor of the land of his dominions, he receives a certain share of the produce in the way of tax. This tax is either paid in a small Chinese coin, called *képeng*, or in kind, at the rate of about five *tanas* of produce for every *tana* of seed sown.

Though in the lower districts the food of the people is universally rice, in the higher and more mountainous parts they subsist principally on sweet potatoes and Indian corn. The principal animal food that they use is swine flesh, which is found in great abundance. The price of a grown hog seldom exceeds a dollar, and scarcely ever amounts to a dollar and a half.

Habitations.

The habitations of the *Bálians* differ from those of the *Javans*, in being generally constructed of mud walls and surrounded by walls of baked or unbaked bricks; in consequence of which, and the peculiar formation of the entrances, and door ways, the principal towns are said to resemble the Hindu towns on the continent of India.

The arts are little practised. Though the island produces cotton of the most excellent quality and in great abundance, the natives have not generally learned the art of painting or printing the cloth which they manufacture from it. The women here, as on Java, are the manufacturers of all the cloth used by their husbands or families. Their principal manufacture is in *kris*es and warlike instruments; they make fire-arms, and ornament the barrels,* but purchase European locks.

Slave Trade.

The principal exports are rice, birds'-nests, coarse cloths, cotton-yarn, salted eggs, *dinding*, *gámbir*, and oil: the principal imports are opium (which the inhabitants are unfortunately much addicted to), *káyu pélet*, betel-nut, ivory, gold, and silver. The *Bálians* dislike a sea-faring life, and hold the profession of a merchant in disrepute. Their fairs and markets are few and little frequented. The trade that was at one time carried on with the greatest success was the traffic in slaves. The usual price of a male slave was from ten to thirty dollars, of a female from fifty to one hundred. This disgraceful traffic, it may be hoped, will soon be entirely annihilated. While it existed

* For a representation of a matchlock manufactured on Bali, see plate of Javan weapons.

existed in its full vigour, all prisoners taken in war, all who attempted to evade the laws by emigration, all insolvent debtors, and a certain class of thieves, were subjected to the sad condition of slavery. These laws still subsist, and are enforced, as formerly, for the purpose of procuring the home supply; but the diminution of the foreign demand must limit exceedingly their exercise, and in a short time ameliorate the state of the unhappy individuals who had suffered by them.*

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But the most interesting character of the Bálans arises out of the frame of their government, the code of their laws, and the system of their religion. I have, in one part of this work, particularly described, and in others repeatedly alluded to, the traces of Hinduism on Java; and if these traces had not been decided and manifest in themselves, their interpretation would have been rendered manifest by what occurs in Bálí.

Government,
laws, &c.

In Bali not more than one in two hundred, if so many, are Mahometans, and the great body of the people profess the creed and observe the institutions of a religion which has become extinct in the rest of the Archipelago. On Java we find Hinduism only amid the ruins of temples, images, and inscriptions; on *Báli*, in the laws, ideas, and worship of the people. On Java this singular and interesting system of religion

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is

* Having repeatedly had occasion, in the course of this work, to advert to the slave trade, and the sources whence the supplies of slaves were obtained, it may not be uninteresting to introduce to the reader a native of *Papua*, or New Guinea,* stolen from his country in the course of this traffic. The lad represented in the annexed plate came into my service at *Bdli* under very peculiar circumstances, and has accompanied me to England. Since his arrival he has excited some curiosity, as being the first individual of the woolly haired race of Eastern Asia who has been brought to this country. It is known, that on the Malayan Peninsula, in Luconia, Borneo, and most of the larger islands of the Eastern Seas, there are occasionally found in the mountainous tracts a scattered race of blacks entirely distinct from the rest of the population. Some have conceived them to be the aborigines of these countries; others considering them as of the African race, adduce them in proof of an early and extensive intercourse between Africa and these islands. I shall content myself with observing, that they appear at the present day to form the bulk of the population of *Papua* or New Guinea. The following remarks upon the individual now in England, whom we sometimes call *Papua*, and sometimes (more to his satisfaction) *Dick*, were obligingly communicated to me by Sir Everard Home, Bart.

"The Papuan differs from the African negro in the following particulars. His skin is of a lighter colour, the woolly hair grows in small tufts and each hair has a spiral twist. The forehead rises higher, and the hind head is not so much cut off. The nose projects more from the face. The upper lip is longer and more prominent. The lower lip projects forward from the lower jaw to such an extent that the chin forms no part of the face, the lower part of which is formed by the mouth. The buttocks are so much lower than in the negro as to form a striking mark of distinction, but the calf of the leg is as high as in the negro."

* Couto on the 3d chapter of the 3d book of the 4th Decada, gives an account of the discovery of *Papua* by Don Jorge de Meneges (about the year 1528 or 1533) who, in a calm was hurried by a strong current with extraordinary rapidity to the eastward, until he arrived at a country inhabited by a race as black as negroes, or the natives of the southern coast of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Mosambique; they visited the king on shore, who was as black as the others.

The monsoon detained Meneges here some months, during which time he had a friendly intercourse with the natives, who became very familiar, supplying him in barta with what he wanted; but they informed him that in the interior there were men who eat human flesh.

"Here," says he, "our people saw both men and women as white and as fair as Germans, and on asking how those people were called, they answered 'Papuas,' and on account of the little knowledge which we had at that time of the country, we concluded that they were islands. But from what we afterwards understood, this must be the country which Marco Polo, the Venetian, calls *Lechac*, and which he says is very rich in gold."

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is classed among the antiquities of the island. Here it is a living source of action, and a universal rule of conduct. The present state of *Báli* may be considered, therefore, as a kind of commentary on the ancient condition of the natives of Java. Hinduism has here severed society into casts; it has introduced its divinities; it has extended its ceremonies into most of the transactions of life; it has enjoined or recommended some of its severest sacrifices, such as the burning of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband: but yet the individual retains all the native manliness of his character and all the fire of the savage state.

Government.

By this system the *Bálians* are divided into four casts: 1. The *Bramána*, 2. *Rusi* or *Satria*, 3. *Wisia*, and 4. *Sudra*. The princes of the island are generally, but not always, of the *Bramána* cast: the present Raja of *Bliling* is of the second class. The government is despotic, there being no check on the will of the chief nor any sharer of his power.* He is assisted in his internal administration by a head *Parbákal*; and in the general affairs of his government, the management of foreign correspondence, and the superintendence of his foreign relations, by an officer called *Ráden Tumúng'gung*.

The system of village government is established here as on Java. The constitution of each village is the same. The head, or chief, is termed *Parbákal*, and the assistant *Kalian Témpek*: these officers are invariably selected from among the people of the village which they are appointed to govern. The office of *Parbákal* is considered hereditary, if the successor is competent; and on a vacancy occurring, the *Parbákal* recommends the successor of a *Kalian Témpek*.

Under the head *Parbákal*, who is termed *Parbákal Rája*, are several inferior *Parbákals*, as assistants to that officer in conveying his orders to the heads of villages; and under the *Ráden Tumúng'gung* is placed a similar establishment, consisting of about a hundred persons, with the rank and title of *Kalian Témpek*.

Many of the *Parbákals* of villages in *Bliling* have the title of *Gústi*, which descends in their families, and which serves to distinguish them as nobles. These probably originated in their conduct in war. The command of the military is at present vested in a chief of the *Bramána* cast, styled *Rája Bángen Senapáti*; *Bángen* being the district which contains the principal Braminical establishment. He seems to receive honours and respect next to the *Rajah* himself.

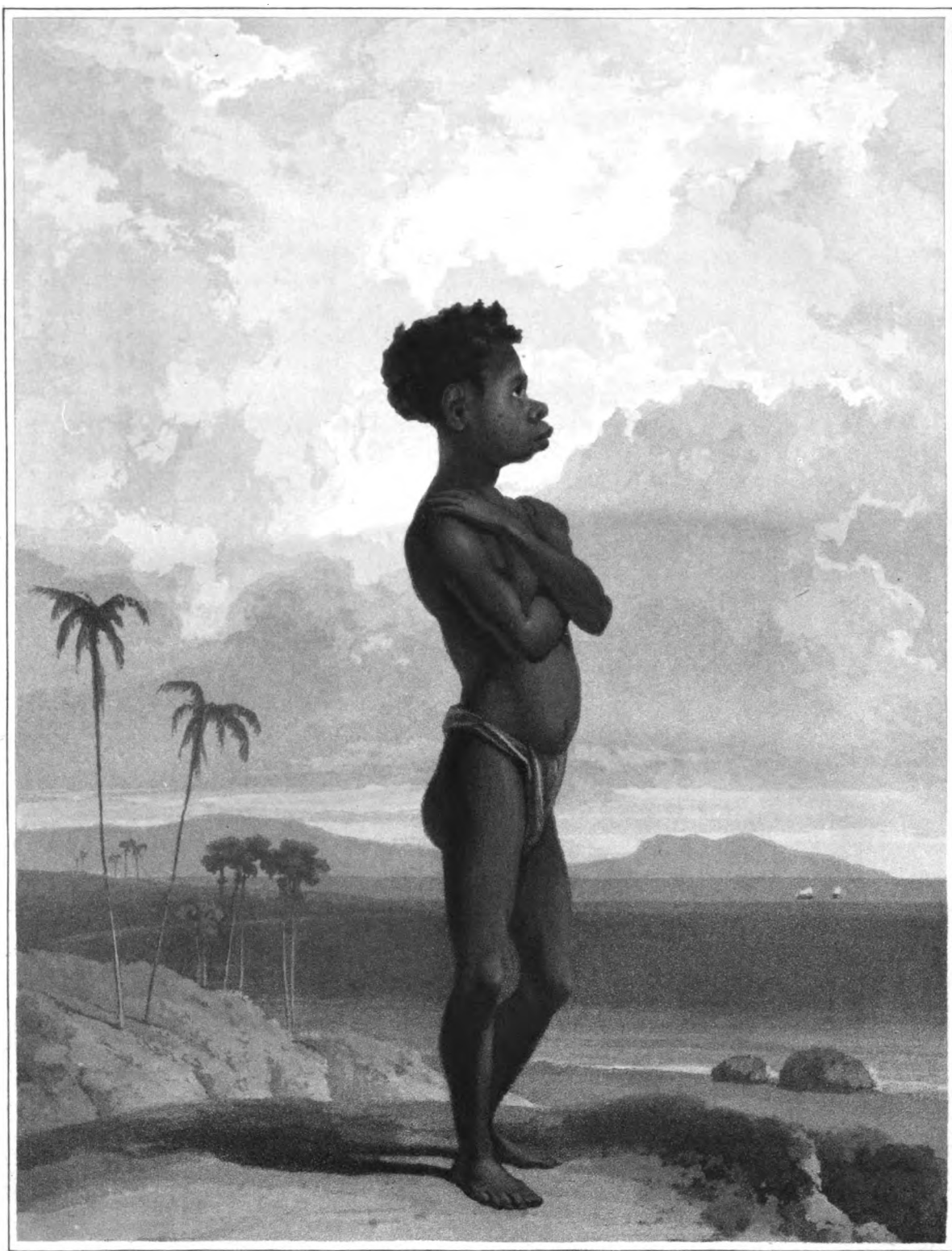
The heads of *kámpongs* in which foreigners reside are termed *Pang'gáwa*; and in speaking collectively of the heads of villages, the Raja uses the term *Papang'gáwa*.

Administration
of justice.

The administration of justice is generally conducted by a court, composed of one *Jáksa* and two assistants: in addition to whom, in the determination of any cause of importance, several *Bramánas* are called in. Their decisions are guided by written laws. The civil code is called *Degáma*, the criminal code *Agáma*. Before these courts three or four witnesses are required to substantiate any criminal charge. Their witnesses are examined on oath, and people of any cast are competent to take such oath and to be so examined. The form of administering the oath requires of the person

* This description is taken from *Bliling*, one of the independent states, and with slight variations may be considered as applicable to all.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, where a_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function of x and that it satisfies the functional equation $f(x) = x f(x^2) + 1$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where b_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a continuous function of x and that it satisfies the functional equation $g(x) = x g(x^2) + 1$. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation $h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$, where c_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $h(x)$ is a continuous function of x and that it satisfies the functional equation $h(x) = x h(x^2) + 1$.



Y. A. Papuan native of New Guinea, 10 years old.

person who takes it to hold a bason of water in his hand, and after repeating, " may " I and my whole generation perish, if what I allege is not true," to drink the water.

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The form of procedure requires the prosecutor or plaintiff to be heard first on oath : his witnesses are next examined, then the prisoner or defendant and his witnesses, after which the court decides on a general view of the whole of the evidence submitted to its consideration. No torture is employed to procure evidence : mutilation is unknown. The usual punishments are death, confinement, and servitude. The laws, in some instances, are severe, in others lenient. In the execution of the punishment awarded by the court there is this peculiarity, that the aggrieved party or his friends, are appointed to inflict it ; for though the judge steps in between the prosecutor and person whom he pursues, so as to restrain the indiscriminate animosity of the one and to determine the criminality of the other, the Bálians have not advanced so far in the refinement of criminal justice, as to consider criminal offences in the nature of offences perpetrated against the state, and punishable by its officers.

Theft and robbery are punished with death inflicted by a *kris* : murder and treason are punished in some cases by breaking the limbs of the convict with a hatchet, and leaving him to linger some days in agony till death ensues. Adultery is punished with death in the man and perpetual servitude to the prince in the woman. This severity restrains the crime ; but in the small state of *Báling* there occur sometimes several trials for it during the year.

The Raja must confirm every criminal sentence before it is executed, and every civil decision that involves the servitude of the party. Confiscation of the culprit's property follows capital punishment only, the amount of which is divided between the prince and judges. In other cases there is no confiscation.

The laws of *Báli* differ from those of Java with respect to marriages and divorces. In the former island, divorces are permitted under no circumstances whatever ; in the latter, almost every caprice is sufficient to procure one. In *Báli* the husband generally buys his wife by paying a sum of money to her parents : thirty dollars is the common price. If unable to pay this sum, he becomes, as in the patriarchal times of scripture, the servant of the party to whom he thus becomes indebted, and resides along with his wife in the house of his father-in-law. His services are received in diminution of the dowry ; and if he acts so as to please the family of his wife, the exaction of it is either in part or in whole remitted.

Marriages and
divorces.

Without entering into any theory concerning the history of the religious system of *Báli*, or any detailed comparison of it with systems in India, the following notices may be thought interesting.

Religion.

The inhabitants, as before stated, are divided into casts, named *Bramána*, *Sátria*, *Wisía*, and *Súdra*. The *Bramánas* are of two descriptions, *Bramána Séwa* and *Bramána Búda*. The former are most respected, and refrain from eating all animal food, except that of ducks, goats, and buffaloes : hogs' flesh and that of the cow are forbidden. The *Bramána Búda* eat indiscriminately of animal food.

The *Bramána Séwa* are said not to perform worship in the temples : this is left to the lowest orders, generally the *Súdras*. The worship of the lower orders, as performed

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formed in the temples, cannot be called Hindu. In these temples, which are very numerous, mud figures are placed, representing the tutelar deities of each particular country.

The *Bramánas* of all descriptions are held in great respect, and never condescend to pay compliments to any person whatever. The respect in which they are relatively held, seems to be in proportion to the age of the person, and his supposed learning and accomplishments. A *Bramána* may eat from the hands of another of a similar age, but not from those of a junior.

The *Bramána* are said not to worship idols, nor do they perform public worship in the temples, but in their private houses only.

A *Bramána* may marry a woman of an inferior order, but the offspring of such a marriage is called *Bujánga*, which forms a distinct class.

There is in *Báli* a class of outcasts, called *Chandálas*, who are not permitted to reside in villages; are generally potters, dyers, dealers in leather, distillers, and retailers of ardent spirits. The dancing women are of the *Wisia* and *Sudra* casts.

A *Bramána* cannot be in any servile occupation. He cannot sit on the ground, nor perform obeisance to any other class.

The religion of *Báli* has been considered as of two descriptions, that of *Budh* and that of *Bráma*. The Budhists are said to have come first to the country. Of the *Bramánas* of *Séwa* nine generations are said to have passed over since their arrival. The name of the principal *Bramána* of the cast of *Séwa*, who first settled on *Báli*, is said to have been *Wátu Ráhu*: he came from *Telingána*, and on his way is said to have touched at *Majapáhit*.

The Rajas of *Báli* are generally of the *Satria* cast; but this does not always hold.

From information obtained at *Bliling*, it would appear that the greater part of the population of *Báli* follow the worship of *Séwa*. The Budhists are said to be rare, and the names of three districts only could be stated, where the Buddhist religion is supposed to prevail.

The sacrifice of the widow on the funeral pile of her husband is frequent. All classes may perform this sacrifice, but it is most common with the *Satria*. Force is said never to be had recourse to on these occasions. The number of women who sacrifice themselves is extraordinary:—the father of the present Raja of *Bliling* was followed by no less than seventy-four women. The dead body is usually preserved in these cases for many months, and even for a year. The corpse is preserved by daily fumigations with *benzoin*, &c.

The bodies of the dead are burnt, except in the case of children before they have shed their teeth, and of all persons dying of the small pox: as in the latter case the body cannot be preserved, and it is usual, even with the lower orders, to keep the body for two months. Among some, however, it is said to be usual to throw the dead bodies into the sea.

The flesh of the cow is eaten by all except the *Bramánas* who have led a life of austerity: these refrain from eating even rice, and live wholly upon roots and fruit.

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The Buddhists are said to be so little scrupulous in their diet, as to eat not only the flesh of the cow, but even that of dogs and all other animals. Milk is never used as an article of food.

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These particulars respecting the religious observances of the Bálians were obligingly communicated to me by Mr. Craufurd, who visited the island in 1814. In the following year I visited *Bliling* myself; but my stay was too short to obtain any very detailed information on this interesting particular, further than a collection of their different manuscripts, which have been brought to this country, and already adverted to under the head of Javan literature.

On inquiring into the rank of their deities, they replied at once :

The first is *Batára Gúru*,

The second *Batára Bráma*, emblematical of fire.

The third *Batára Wisnu*, emblematical of water.

The fourth *Batára Séwa*, emblematical of air.

Besides these they have several other deities, not however termed *Batára*, as :

Déwa Géde Scgára, the deity of the sea.

Déwa Géde Dálam, emblematical of death.

Déwa Géde Báli Agung, the deity in whose temple (which is near the *kadaton* of the Raja), the common people on particular days pay worship.

Déwa Géde Gúnung Agung, a deity still more generally worshipped, and to whom all the Rajas and people of *Báli* pay adoration.

The deity *Mahadéwa* is known and mentioned in the religious books, but is not an object of worship.

Batára Gúru is considered as the highest object of worship below the divinity, *Sang yang Tung'gal* (the *Lord who is one*).

I shall close this account of the religion of *Báli* with the following literal translation of an account of the Hindu religion, furnished to me by an intelligent Mahometan, a native of the island.

“ The religion of *Búdh*, as it exists on *Báli*, is divided into *Sakálan* and *Niskálan*.

“ The first regards all worldly concerns, such as the orders of the prince, the laws

“ of the land, &c., including the common affairs and transactions of life; the second

“ comprehends all the duties and ceremonies of religion, the conducting of which is

“ in the hands of the *Maperwita*, or learned Brahmins called *Padénda*.

“ The different kinds of worship attached to this division of the religion, are those

“ of *Batára Permisti Gúru*, *Batara Naráda*, *Batara Sang yang Tung'gal*, and all his

“ descendants; of all of whom images are made, some of gold, some of silver, some

“ of bell-metal, and some in iron; and to whom are dedicated temples and places for

“ the reception of their images, on *Gúnung Agung*, *Gúnung Bátu*, *Gúnung Batur-*

“ *kahu*, and *Gúnung Predung*; but it is *Gúnung Agung* that is the famous place for

“ them; and those figures are the objects of worship to all the princes of *Báli*.

“ When

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“ When there happens to be a *mabántan*, which signifies a festival on some grand occasion, all the Rajas, with their families, descendants, and subjects, repair to *Gúnung Agung* and invoke all the deities, the *Maperwíta Bramána* being summoned to attend and conduct the ceremonies.

“ On occasions of less importance, those images only of the deities which are behind their houses are worshipped, a *Maperwíta Bramána* being called to attend and officiate.

“ At the *Pembákaran*, or place where the bodies of the princes are burned, there are also figures of the different deities, in places made for their reception.

“ Marriages (*mabandárgan*) are sanctified by their being borne witness to by the *Maperwíta Bramánas*, as well as all the deities who are invoked on the occasion.

“ On the new moon, and on the eighth and twenty-third of the month, all the deities are worshipped, every one joining in the ceremonies. Should any of the Rajas attend on those days, he of the greatest rank and power orders the attendance of the *Maperwíta Bramánas*. Great offerings being made to the deities, thousands of people are afterwards fed with their consecrated fragments. On these occasions the *Maperwíta Bramána*, called *Padénda*, administers to the people holy water, which they both drink and perform ablutions with.

“ On the day of the new year, the deities are worshipped, ablutions performed, and offerings made. Cloths and money, &c. are offered twice a year, the *Bramána Padénda* attending and invoking the deities.

“ On the day *támpak kliwon*, the *Bramána Padénda* performs prayers, using holy water.

“ When it is *támpak wáyang*, which means the new year *wáyangs*, offerings are made and placed at all the outer doors, but no worshipping takes place.

“ At the annual festivals of *támpuk kándang* there are offerings made on account of all the different animals.

“ There is also the fast of *Nyualátu*, which lasts a day and a night, during which time food and sleep must be abstained from. This fast must be held on the first or the fifteenth of the month.”

APPENDIX L.

PROCLAMATION, *declaring the* PRINCIPLES *of the* INTENDED CHANGE *of* SYSTEM.

The Right Honourable Lord Minto, previous to his departure from Java, having adverted to the general system of the administration and of the internal management established under the former Government of this Island, was pleased to suggest and recommend such improvements, as upon correct information, and an adequate knowledge of the state of society amongst the native inhabitants, might be deemed conducive to the advancement of individual happiness and of public prosperity.

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With a view to promote so desirable an event, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council nominated a Committee, of which Lieutenant Colonel Colin Mackenzie was President, who with the zeal, talent, and industrious research which characterize that officer, obtained, with the aid of the members of the Committee, authentic statistical accounts of this island; while the fund of valuable information, thus acquired, has been increased from other respectable channels of communication.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has, therefore, after the most mature consideration, deemed it advisable to establish an improved system of political economy throughout this island, with the intention of ameliorating the condition of all its inhabitants, by affording that protection to individual industry, which will insure to every class of society the equitable and undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of labour; and while it is confidently expected that private happiness and public prosperity will be advanced under this change of system, such alterations and amendments will be hereafter adopted, as experience may suggest, or the improving habits and manners of the body of the people may seem to require.

The following principles form the basis of the new arrangements, and are made public for general information.

1. The undue influence and authority of the native chiefs have been restricted: but government will avail themselves of their services in the important department of the native police, which will be arranged upon fixed principles, adapted to the habits

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and original institutions of the people. A competent provision in lands and in money has been allotted to such chiefs, and it therefore naturally becomes both their duty and their interest, to encourage industry and to protect the inhabitants.

2. The government lands will be let generally to the heads of villages, who will be held responsible for the proper management of such portions of the country as may be placed under their superintendence and authority. They will re-let these lands to the cultivators, under certain restrictions, at such a rate as shall not be found oppressive; and all tenants under government will be protected in their just rights, so long as they shall continue to perform their correspondent engagements faithfully; for it is intended to promote extensive industry and consequent improvement, by giving the people an interest in the soil, and by instituting amongst them an acknowledged claim to the possession of the lands, that they may be thus induced to labour for their own profit and advantage.

3. The system of vassalage and forced deliveries has been abolished generally throughout the island: but in the Batavian and Preangen Regencies such a modification of the former arrangements has been carried into execution, as it was found practicable, under existing circumstances, to introduce; and provisionally the Blandong system will be continued to a certain extent in the central Forest Districts.

4. To encourage the cultivation of so important an article of export as coffee may become, when the trade of Europe and America may be thrown open to free competition, government have stipulated to receive any surplus quantity of that commodity from the cultivators, at a reasonable and fixed rate, when a higher price for it cannot be obtained in the market.

5. To extend free trade and commerce, and to promote a spirit of enterprise and speculation amongst the inhabitants, the Bhoom farms have been abolished, the duties upon the principal articles of export have been taken off, and it is intended to modify and amend the custom-house regulations before the 1st January next. The toll-gates and transport duties of the interior have been diminished as much as possible, and in the gradual progression of improvement they will be finally abolished.

6. Every facility will be afforded towards obtaining teak timber for the construction of small craft, and of such additional tonnage as, upon the improved system, will be undoubtedly required.

7. Government have taken upon themselves the exclusive management of the salt department. It appears, that the inhabitants in most parts of the island paid a very irregular and exorbitant price for this necessary article of consumption; while the system adopted by the farmers was radically vicious, and equally oppressive and vexatious to the people, as it was detrimental to the immediate interests of government.

Such an improved system for the supply of salt will be immediately adopted, as may appear advisable; and in this and every other arrangement, the government propose
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the advancement of the interests and the happiness of the people at large, and the promotion of the public prosperity of this colony.

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Given at Batavia, this 15th day of October, 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of the
Island of Java and its Dependencies,
T. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honourable the
Lieutenant Governor in Council,

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Oct. 15, 1813.

APPENDIX L. No. II.

REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS.

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The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into mature consideration the state of the Land Revenue of this Island, and being impressed with the necessity of establishing one uniform, equitable, and adequate system for its assessment and realization, has been pleased to direct that the following instructions be sent to the Residents, Collectors, and other officers, to whom are consigned the charge of the several provinces under his authority.

1. It is the object of government to separate, in a great measure, the revenue from the judicial branches of the internal administration, it being deemed that a more lucid and simple arrangement of the public business will be formed thereby; and that the relieving the residents from a part of their at present too extensive and complicated duties, will ensure so much easier and better execution of the remainder, as fully to counterbalance any additional expense that may be incurred by the adoption of the measure.

2. For this purpose it has been resolved, that collectors shall be appointed immediately to the various districts, whose office shall consist in the sole and entire superintendence of the land revenue, and to whom therefore shall be made over by the residents the complete charge of that department, with all such papers, documents, &c. as are in any way connected with it.

3. In some instances, however, from strong local, political, or other reasons, it is considered advisable, that several branches of the public duty remain still vested for a time in the resident alone. As this necessity shall cease, care will be taken, by the introduction of separate collectors, to attain uniformity. But, in the mean time, it is particularly enjoined to such residents as are continued in this double capacity of revenue and judicial superintendants, to take due care that these several branches be not blended in the execution, but that each part of their duty be discharged according to the department to which it belongs, and that their several proceedings be recorded in their proper departments only, distinct from all others.

4. A similar line of conduct will be observed in the maintenance of the establishments necessary for carrying on the business of these several departments; these establishments being kept as much apart, and as much confined to their distinct details, when the duties of collector and judge and magistrate are exercised by the same person, as when there are different officers appointed for the superintendence of each.

5. Those

5. Those residents, therefore, to whom will still be entrusted the collection of the land revenue, will consider the following instructions to collectors as addressed to themselves in that capacity. Each collector shall forward to government a list of such establishment (with the salaries to each individual that he would recommend) as he deems adequate to carrying on the business in his head office, where the general papers, accounts, &c. will be prepared, and which will be conducted under his own immediate inspection.

6. This establishment may consist of one native assistant and such number of writers (Javans and English) opasses, and other servants, as may be necessary. This native assistant ought to be a man of rank, respectability, and information, that he may be at once competent, by his knowledge of the manners, characters, and habits of the native inhabitants, to assist the collector in advising measures best suited to each occasion, and by the estimation in which he is held by the people, to lend a considerable aid in carrying those measures duly into execution.

7. His salary may amount to from one to two hundred rupees per month, or a quantity of land equal to such sum may be allowed him rent free.

8. It may be advisable to employ for this situation some of the Bopatis, Patehs, or Tumunggungs, who have been, but are not now, in the actual service of government. This, as salaries or pensions are, in many instances, already allowed in the manner of sinecures, may prove a considerable saving to government; and, at the same time, the having a duty annexed to their present receipts, which will carry with it a considerable degree of authority and consequence, may be more pleasing to many, than the idle enjoyment of a sum of money, for which they must feel that they are at present making no adequate return.

9. For the outer establishments, those necessary for carrying on the details in each village or division, it is not intended to create any new officers; those at present entertained, and who have as yet very well executed the double duties of police and revenue, being deemed the most competent and best fitted for continuing to manage the business of these several departments.

10. It is not the additional expense which would arise from the appointing a new description of revenue officers, that is alone considered in this arrangement. The formation of a distinct revenue establishment throughout the interior is, on many other accounts, deemed an innovation that would be attended with considerable trouble, that would prove less pleasing to the inhabitants themselves, and that would not be nearly so adequate to the management of the collections, as the collection of the combined establishment at present existing.

11. The head inhabitant of a Javan village has, from immemorial usage, been considered to have vested in him the general superintendence of the affairs relating to that village, whether in attending to the police, settling the minor disputes that occur within its limits, or of collecting its revenues, or more often its services. For this purpose, his office has been elective, and the powers he exercises entrusted to him by his fellow inhabitants.

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12. A writer, priest, and other subordinate officers and servants, completed its regular establishment. From harassing wars, long oppression, feudal tyranny, and European innovation, it is true that, in many parts of the country, scarcely a vestige remains of that species of constitution; but it is universally acknowledged that such was once its pure form throughout the island, and such is it still existing in many places.

13. This simple mode of village administration Government cannot but admire and entirely approve of; and deeming it at once the best suited to the genius of the people, and as promising to be the most conducive to the interest of the ruling power, they have resolved that such system shall be acknowledged and encouraged, by every means in their power, throughout the provinces under their authority.

14. The head inhabitant therefore (whether recognized under the name of Petingi, Bukul, Lura, Kuwu, Mandor, or otherwise, according to the custom of the country) shall have entrusted to him the management of the revenue concerns of his village; a duty which his personal influence, and minutely intimate acquaintance with the situations and concerns of the several inhabitants of it, will render him better than any other qualified to discharge. He shall furnish such accounts and statements as he may from time to time be required to do; and shall obey such orders as he may receive directly from the collector or his assistant, or from the officer of the division in which his village is situated.

15. These officers of division shall likewise be continued in the double capacity of superintending both the judicial and the revenue proceedings within the limits of their official range. This practice, indeed, is consonant with the immemorial customs of the country, and deemed most calculated to render benefit in the conduct of either department.

16. By the judicial regulation lately enacted, the officer of division has been empowered to settle such minor disputes as may be considered as belonging to the revenue branch, such as the determining contested boundaries, trespass, irregularity in the dispositions for irrigation, &c. and by extending this authority so as to empower him to take regular cognizance of all transactions respecting revenue collections, and to inspect whenever he pleases the several village accounts. It is deemed that his office will become one of very great utility; serving, in future, by its records, to refer to on every occasion, when it may be wished to ascertain the precise nature of any permanent property or local usage within the division.

17. To them, therefore, shall be considered in every way subordinate the heads of villages; and it is trusted that they will prove a most useful check on them.

18. The officer of division shall furnish to the collector all such papers as may be required, and shall diligently execute any orders that they may receive, either from him or from his native assistant.

19. Respecting the salaries for these inferior servants of government, they have already been in most instances fixed; certain allotments of land, rent free, or sums of money monthly, being given to them.

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20. The money salaries of those servants who are connected with the resident shall be continued to be paid by him as they are at present.

21. The allotments of land shall fall under the collector's superintendence, and he shall set down among the charges of collection, sums of money equal to what would be the monied rent of those lands were they not free. For this purpose, they shall be assessed, and regularly entered among the other lands in the general lease of the village: but the collection of this assessed rent shall not be actually made; it shall only appear in the accounts, as that it had been realized, and paid to the several officers.

22. For the other officers attached to the collector, namely, those in his head office, some it is concluded will be paid by portions of land being made over to them, others by monthly sums of money. The accounts of the former will be settled as already mentioned. The salaries of the latter will be drawn for by bills on the resident, who will continue to be the sole treasurer of the district.

23. The collector will accordingly forward to him the several sums of money he may receive in his collections, whenever they amount to five hundred rupees.

24. It is trusted that the placing the heads of villages and officers of divisions, in some measure, under two authorities, to whom they must separately report, will not be attended with any eventual evil or confusion. When these arrangements become well matured, and the exact limits of their several duties clearly defined, the subordinate officers will not find any difficulty in their execution. For the attainment of this desirable end, however, much must depend upon the conduct of the resident and collector. They are placed in these districts, not as persons who are to serve in any way as checks upon each other, but who are required to act together for the general good; mutually to assist each other to the extent of their power, and by preserving between themselves a good understanding, to carry on better their respective duties.

25. Should, in any case, a disagreement of opinion arise on any subject between them; a reference will be immediately made to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, who will without delay pass on it his decision.

26. It need hardly be observed, that the collectors will possess no magisterial authority whatsoever: application will be regularly made by him to the resident, as judge and magistrate, whenever it becomes necessary to call on that officer for aid in either capacity, whether to punish the misconduct of servants, or to realize by civil suit any part of the dues of government. The process to be observed, in either case, will be precisely similar to what is prescribed where the two parties in the suit are private individuals: government by no means wishing to enjoy themselves any better security of right, than that which they would ensure to the meanest of their subjects, nor to possess a greater facility of redress than is provided by their regulations to be offered to any individual, who shall consider himself as aggrieved.

27. As the first step towards the introduction of an adequate system of internal administration, it becomes positively necessary that government should be furnished with the fullest and completest view of the actual resources of the country.

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28. The minutest details must be collected, arranged, and considered, before any system can be properly reduced to practice, or any assessment can be justly made.

29. But when once this body of information is obtained, the business of the revenue settlement will become comparatively light, and will be able to be proceeded with on the clearest and most equitable principles. It will serve too, on all future occasions, as a complete collection of the most valuable data to which to refer back for any purpose, or on which to ground any measures that may, in future, be deemed advisable. The obtaining this, government are fully aware, must be a work the most laborious : but placing the fullest reliance on the zeal, industry, and talents of those officers through whom they expect to derive such information, they look forward with confidence to its accomplishment in a manner as complete, and in a period as short as are possible, where inquiries are to be made at once so minute and so extensive.

30. It must be considered too, that however heavy, at first, this compilation may prove, it will ultimately most materially save both the time and trouble of the collectors. Daily occurrences will constantly require that information which it is now desired should be at once obtained ; and by possessing such a standard for conducting the business, a simple reference to it will very often be sufficient, when otherwise there would arise a necessity for instituting inquiries of the same nature, numberless and troublesome, on every new, however trivial, occasion. Every collector, in short, who is anxious to perform well the duties entrusted to him, must wish to be in possession of such a mass of information as is now proposed to be collected.

31. The best mode to be adopted will be as follows :

The collector, attended by his native assistant, and such servants as are necessary, must himself proceed to the chief station in each division, where he will cause to be assembled the head inhabitants of the several villages contained in it. To these he must clearly explain the nature of the information desired ; and through their means it is expected that it will be obtained without difficulty.

32. Whenever it may be necessary, the collector will visit the village itself, and on the spot cause such inquiries to be made as are requisite.

33. The officers of survey, lately attached to the residents, will accompany the collectors through this tour, and give such professional aid as may be desired.

34. They will make one general survey of the whole collectorship, forming therefrom a map, on an uniform scale of one English inch to an English mile : in this the limits of each village and of each division will be accurately defined, and the direction and situation of forests, rivers, roads, mountains, &c, will also be correctly delineated.

35. By this general plan, the collector will know exactly the amount of land to be accounted for by each village ; and the several lesser sums, as they will be thus brought together, will serve to prove the truth of the aggregate statement.

36. These surveyors will further take any such lesser surveys or measurements as they may be directed to do by the collectors.

37. The

37. The papers to be furnished by each village are three; forms for which are the enclosures, marked A, B, and C. Some observations are necessary in explanation of these.

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38. From the detailed papers of cultivators, and householders not cultivators, will be framed the general account of the village. The reason for separating the inhabitants into these two classes is obvious. It is wished that the exact resources of the country may be seen at one view, to know what part of the population are actually employed in the cultivation of the soil, and to learn in what way the remainder are disposed of. It is also considered but just, that to equalize in some measure the payments from all ranks of people, a tenement tax (or more properly a small rent for the ground on which their houses stand) should be levied from those who contribute nothing to the land rents.

39. But as the extension of this through all the petty villages might be deemed vexatious, and as, in reality, in those very small communities the payment by any party is virtually a payment by the whole of the inhabitants, it is resolved that such tax shall not be levied there. But there is no reason for including in this indulgence the inhabitants of towns; these, as in some places already ordered, should by means of such tax contribute their just share of the payments to government.

40. The assessment and collection of this shall form part of the collector's duty. The principle on which it must proceed will be to divide the houses into three classes, according to their size and the general circumstances of their owners.

41. These will be assessed according to the class, at three, two, or one Java rupee per annum; and where, in any instance, from the indigence of the householder, even this small payment could become a hardship, the collector shall not include him at all in the assessment. This measure will secure a considerable revenue to government, and by experience in some districts, already, it is known that it will not be considered as vexatious or unjust by the inhabitants: they will deem it no hardship to pay so small a sum annually, to be secured in the unmolested possession of the ground and enclosure in which their houses stand: more especially now that they are freed from all forced deliveries and services, without adequate payment either to government or to the native chiefs, and are left at liberty to enjoy the fruit of their labour.

42. The paper C. requires few observations: it explains itself. Every householder shall have a number given to him; for in registering names alone, very great confusion may arise, not only by the same being possessed by numerous individuals, but by the singular practice which frequently occurs among the Javans, of persons, from the most capricious motives, assuming new appellations. The number being once fixed or each, there will be no difficulty in always identifying them.

43. In the paper B., for the same reason above given, a number will be added to each individual cultivator's name; that is, to each who will, in the detailed system to be carried into effect, become an actual renter of land from government.

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44. With respect to the quantity of land, of produce, or of money, as it is most desirable that there should be one uniform standard for the whole island, to which every other measurement, weight, or currency may be reduced, a circular letter has been written, dated 11th February 1814, on the subject of currency, weights, and measures, and the collectors will be in future strictly guided by that, keeping their accounts only in the terms therein authorized.

45. In estimating the produce, the average of several former years will be the surest criterion. All sawah lands will be considered solely as to what quantity of paddy they might produce. Where other species of cultivation occurs, it shall nevertheless be estimated only with reference to this standard, or what might have been the value of the crop had the land been sown with rice.

46. In similar manner, the tegal lands (under which description are comprehended all lands not subject to irrigation) shall be estimated, in their produce, at what would be the quantity of maize from them were that the sole crop.

47. These two kinds of cultivation are the most usual throughout the island for these descriptions of land, and it will be easy to form an assessment where these two are only considered. The profit or loss, in substituting other crops, must be the sole concern of the individual cultivators.

48. In the value of the produce, the prices for both the paddy and the maize must be taken as they exist in the cheapest season of the year, and actually procurable on the spot.

49. By assuming other rates than these, as for instance, the prices the articles may bear in periods of the year when a greater scarcity prevails, or at what they would sell were they disposed of in large towns, a false estimate will be taken; and depending on such contingencies, a failure in the realization of the assessed revenues might frequently occur.

50. In the remarks that may be made opposite to each cultivator, if necessary, any circumstance may be entered that may be deemed by the collector deserving of mention;—but principally will fall under this column the statement of such reasons as entitle the individual to a remission of rent, such as the being an officer of government, a pensioner, &c. The general account A. will throw into one view the whole resources and actual state of the village.

51. Each of these villages must have a number given to it by the officer of division.

52. On the principles of complete survey, even the smallest quantity of land must be accounted for; and the general division into such as are or are not in use, naturally suggests itself. These are again subdivided into other classes. The “cultivated land” will be formed by bringing together the totals of the paper B.; “free land” will include generally all such as are at present enjoyed by the village inhabitant, free of assessment, as the area of the village itself, with its gardens, commons, &c. The “coffee grounds” still remaining in the possession of government will be next entered; but it

it will be the duty of the collectors to let these out, where they can, like other lands, to be converted to whatever purpose the tenants may please.

53. The extent of the "teak forests" must likewise be given; and to this will follow what are termed "government lands," that is, generally, whatever is held by them for their own or the public benefit, exclusive of the two foregoing classes. In the "general remarks" it will be necessary to advert to the particular nature of this entry, specifying what lands have formed it.

54. Of "lands not in use," the most important part is that which specifies what are capable of being cultivated. The several qualities of these cannot in every instance be quite correctly defined; but as far as practicable, it is desirous to arrange them in the manner pointed out, that is, into the two general descriptions of *Sawah* and *Tegal*. Next will follow lands decidedly "unfit;"—and finally, what are termed "jungle lands;" these are such as do not produce teak. In the "general remarks," it will be necessary to take notice of this latter class, specifying, as far as possible, to what kind of land they belong, whether by clearing they might be susceptible of cultivation, or are naturally unfit for it. The remaining heads in the paper need no observation: they explain themselves, and will be at once filled up from the account B. and C.

55. Each officer of division shall, from these village accounts, frame one general one of the district under his authority. The form is shewn in the paper D. The only additional information to be furnished by him in it, is the quantity of lands lying waste and uninhabited, which have not been portioned out into villages; and in the "general remarks" subjoined, it will be necessary to advert to these, pointing out their nature, and the reasons for their being in such desert state.

56. Each division shall be regularly numbered.

57. The account marked E. is intended to give to government one general view of the whole collectorship; at once shewing into how many divisions it is portioned out, and in each of those how many villages there are, the general population under its several descriptions, the total amount of land, what quantity of it is cultivated, how much is capable of being so, the estimated value of the entire produce, the riches of its inhabitants, which are chiefly comprised in the number of buffaloes and horses possessed by them, &c. &c. And attached to these any such observations may be made as may suggest themselves to the collectors.

58. The collection of papers thus framed, will, it is deemed, put government fully in possession of all the information they require.

59. On the first attempt by the British power to introduce an amended system of land revenue through this island, from our paucity of information on the subject, and the extreme caution with which it was necessary to proceed, it was thought requisite to have recourse to an intermediate class of persons between the actual sovereign and the cultivator of the soil, or to let out the whole lands of each village to its principal inhabitant.

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60. But by this mere grant of lease, it was not by any means understood that any acknowledgment was made of proprietary right to the soil existing in those heads of villages. It was simply a step, arising from the necessity of the occasion, from the impracticability of at once entering upon a more detailed plan, and which at the moment of its adoption was meant to be considered as temporary, to be no longer adhered to, if, on the acquisition of further knowledge, a more particular system of management should be deemed advisable.

61. The nature of landed tenure throughout the island is now thoroughly understood. Generally speaking, no proprietary right in the soil is vested in any between the actual cultivator and the sovereign; the intermediate classes, who may at any time have enjoyed the revenues of villages or districts, being deemed merely the executive officers of government, who received those revenues only from the gift of their lord, and who depended on his will alone for their tenure. Of this actual proprietary right, there can be no doubt that it originally vested solely in the sovereign; but it is equally certain, that the first clearers of the land entitled themselves, as their just reward, to such a real property in the ground they thus in a manner created, that whilst a due tribute of a certain share of its produce for the benefit of being well governed was paid to the sovereign power, that in return was equally bound not to disturb them or their heirs in its possession. The disposal of this government share was, therefore, all that could justly depend on the will of the ruling authority, and consequently the numerous gifts of lands made at various periods by the several sovereigns, have in no way affected the right of the actual cultivator:—all that any government could alienate was merely its own revenue or share of the produce. This subject has come under full discussion; and the above result, as regarding this island, has been quite satisfactorily established.

62. The continuance, therefore, of the village system becomes only a matter of consideration, on the grounds of whether it is more beneficial than any other to government, or most likely to be conducive to the general prosperity and welfare of the mass of the population.

63. No doubt, however, remains on the mind of government on this question. The agency of the immediate renters is considered as quite unnecessary to be adopted in future. It is deemed, that such a plan of settlement will leave the interest of the bulk of the people entirely at the mercy of a set of numerous petty chiefs, who, however well they may have hitherto conducted themselves, would certainly, in such case, possess an ability of injury and oppression, against which the ruling power would have left itself no adequate means of prevention or redress, and which cannot therefore be permitted, consistently with the principles of good government.

64. It has, therefore, been resolved, that this intermediate system be entirely done away, the government determining to act, in future, through its immediate officers, directly with each individual cultivator, and to stand forward, in short, the sole collector and enjoyer of its own revenues. On every view, indeed, of the subject, the *tiang-halit* (or as it is termed in Western India, where it is understood to have been advantageously

advantageously introduced, the *ryot-war* settlement) is considered as that which will at once prove most satisfactory to the people, and most beneficial to the government.

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65. In the period that has elapsed since the first settlement, a sufficient knowledge has been obtained, by the most scrupulous investigation into the whole minutiae of the revenue affairs of the country, to render government now fully competent to carry into execution that more detailed plan, which it was always in their contemplation to introduce, as early as might be practicable.

66. The several collectors will therefore take suitable measures for carrying into effect the desired change, as soon as this may, from local or other circumstances; be possible.

67. Of course, the expiration of the former leases must, in every instance, be awaited; but the several preliminary steps may be proceeded in without further delay. On no account must such leases be renewed.

68. As the term of the greater part of them will be closed by the ensuing *puasa*, and as the business of the assessment and survey, as above ordered, may with great advantage be carried on together, the principles on which that settlement will proceed will be briefly laid down here. Much however must be necessarily left to the discretion and judgment of the officers to whom its conduct will be entrusted, and on whose zeal, industry, and ability, this government fully relies.

69. As a general rule for the guidance of the collector, he shall continue in possession all such persons as he finds actually holding and cultivating land, and shall receive them as the renters from government in the new settlement. Even though such cultivators shall not be able to adduce proofs of any real property in the land, yet long occupancy, improving culture, and general good conduct while in its possession, are deemed to be claims of no weak nature, and certainly constitute a right, in equity and sound policy, of being considered preferably to any others, who have no such claims; and this right government is determined to respect.

70. It must, however, be clearly understood, that no positive rights of any nature will be infringed by this settlement. Every claim to property in land must be freely heard, and fully inquired into, by the collectors; and it is necessary, in doubtful cases, to submit the claim for the decision of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

71. There have been, it is known, in many parts of the country, grants from the sovereign of lands in perpetuity, which are regularly inheritable, and relative to which the original documents still exist. Of these some have been made for religious purposes, others as rewards or provision for relatives or the higher nobility. These alienations, as far as it was justly in the power of the sovereign to make them, will certainly not be set aside. Equity and good faith forbid it; but they equally enjoin, that the extent of these alienations be clearly defined, and that the rights of others be not compromised by them. The government share, where granted away, will not be claimed, for this affects the government alone. But there are certain other rights, those of the cultivators, which cannot be admitted to have been in the slightest degree affected

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affected by such grants; and in the enjoyment of them, therefore, they must be duly protected by the government. Such proprietors of revenue, as they may be termed, shall in short be allowed to act, with regard to the cultivators, only as government themselves act toward theirs; that is, receiving a fixed share of the produce: but whilst that is duly delivered, neither exacting more, nor removing any individual from his land.

72. On these subjects it will become the duty of the collector to be particularly careful and circumspect; to hear all claims, but to admit none lightly, giving to each the fullest investigation prior to acknowledging their validity.

73. When the collector shall have thoroughly acquainted himself with the actual state and resources of each village, he shall proceed, as quickly as he can, to the assessment of the land revenue, to be realized, not from the village generally, but from each individual cultivator inhabiting it.

74. The head of the village shall be considered as the officer of government to be employed in the collection of the revenue; for which a certain portion of land shall be allowed to him. In consideration of this, and possessing, as he will, due powers for its realization, he shall be considered as responsible for its whole amount. By this means, every advantage of the general village settlement will be obtained, without any of its evils.

75. It must be observed, that all allotments of land, whether as pensions or salaries, are to be made only provisionally; and in such grants the government share will be all that is to be affected by them.

76 One lease shall be made for the whole village, according to the form laid down in the enclosure F.

77. This will give to each individual a full knowledge of his rights, and of what are the only dues to be expected from him by government. No extortion or injustice can then exist, without being liable to instant detection and punishment. To attain still further this end, it is ordered, that a copy of this lease be lodged with the officer of division, and another be kept for public inspection in the village office.

78. The head of the village shall also give to each renter an extract account, according to the form in enclosure G.

79. By this the renter will know exactly the state of his affairs, and the examination of these lesser papers will at once discover any fraud on the part of the village officer; for he must, on each receipt of money or kind, mark it in their accounts.

80. The officer of division, will, in like manner, acknowledge on the back of the general lease the several sums received by him from the head of any village. The receipt of kind collections will, in the same way, be acknowledged at the collector's office, when they are delivered in.

81. The manner of assessing the government share will proceed, as far as practicable, as follows :

82. As

82. As the inferior descriptions of land require greater labour in their cultivation, and as the actual quantity of produce left from each for the use of the renter, is wished to be nearly the same, a different rate in assessing must be observed for each.

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83. The following is considered as the fairest scale for fixing the government share from each species of land, and ought to be referred to, as much as possible, as the general standard :

For Sawah Lands.

1st sort, one-half of the estimated produce.

2d, two-fifths of ditto

3d, one-third of ditto.

For Tegal Lands.

1st sort, two-fifths of the estimated produce.

2d, one-third of ditto.

3d, one-fourth of ditto.

84. It must be expected, that less than this will be levied in many places for some time to come. Various reasons will induce a low rental being established at first, as the energies of many impoverished and long oppressed districts are to be brought forth by every encouragement that government can give; but when cultivation has reached what may be considered as its state of perfection, and the settlement is completely matured, the above must form the general rates of assessment.

85. Government think it necessary also explicitly to declare, that they will be satisfied when the land revenue shall be productive to them in these proportions, determining, at no future time, to raise that scale; that the inhabitants, being thus exactly acquainted with what will form the utmost demand on them, and resting in full confidence that government will not exact any thing further, may, in that security, enjoy their possessions in undisturbed happiness, and apply their utmost industry to the improvement of their lands, assured that, while they conduct themselves well, that land will never be taken from them, and that the more productive they may be able to render it, the more beneficial will it be to themselves.

86. The head of the village will deliver his money collections to the officer of division, in such instances as may be directed by the collector; but all payments in kind must be made actually into the collector's office at the head station, the expenses of bringing it falling entirely on the renters. This is done chiefly with a view to discourage such species of payments, government wishing to receive, as far as practicable, their revenues in money alone. In ordering this, regard has also been had to former custom, the contingent under the Dutch administration having always been thus delivered in.

87. The option of kind payment is still left to the renter on many accounts; in consideration, partly, of the present scarcity of specie throughout the country, partly as being agreeable to their ancient usages, which will always be paid the greatest attention to; but chiefly, as by leaving this double mode of payment open, the assessment, both

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both in this and future settlements, will be able to be proceeded with on the justest and best principles. Enhancement or remissions will be equitably regulated by it; and, in short, by keeping the actual produce always in view, the shares of the government and of the cultivator must always preserve their due relation towards each other.

88. *Pari* or rice, however, are the only two articles to be received. Maize is considered, in estimating the produce of the tegal lands, to produce the justest assessment; but this must be invariably commuted for a money rent on fair principles. To sawah landholders only will the option of *pari* or rice deliveries be given. As cultivators, in most cases, hold some of each description of land, this distinction will not be felt as a hardship.

89. To guard against any failure in the estimated revenues, the value of the produce will be calculated at the sum which it commonly sells for in the village itself, immediately after the gathering in of the harvest; and the money commutation will proceed on this principle. The renters, therefore, will obviously be encouraged to pay money preferable to kind; but should they nevertheless give in the latter, the head of the village must, if he can, turn it into specie, so that the estimated value be obtained. Should, in spite of these precautions, any quantity of *pari* or rice arrive at the head station, the collector will deposit it in the store-houses, and report in what manner he is of opinion it can be most advantageously disposed of. Generally speaking, government wish to derive no extra profit from this branch of their revenues, and will approve of immediate sale, in every instance where the assessed price can be obtained.

90. As arrears are to be as much guarded against as possible, remissions of rent must sometimes be made. The mode of regulating these will be as follows. When such calamity of season or other cause, occurs, as may be supposed to entitle the cultivator to indulgent consideration in some deduction of rent, a report must be made by the head of the village before gathering the harvest, and the collector will then order the officer of division, or send some trusty servant from his own office, to survey the crop, and inquire into the causes of its falling short of the estimate. Such orders will afterwards be issued, whether remitting any part or the whole of the dues of government, or enforcing their strict collection, as may be deemed necessary. Whenever a real, unavoidable suffering has been sustained, a remission of rent must be granted, government deeming it far preferable to conciliate their subjects by every reasonable favour, and even to submit to a slight loss, than to disaffect them by the continual harrassing which the strict exaction of heavy arrears must occasion. Nor will, indeed, any real gain accrue from being thus always unrelenting; for, in most cases, the liquidation of the debts they may have incurred will only be effected by the sale of buffaloes, horses, and other property, on the possession of which must entirely depend the good performance of their future engagements; so that, in fine, by resorting to this measure, the debt may be discharged, but very frequently the cultivator will be lost.

91. As the first settlement, according to this amended system, cannot be expected to attain as accurate an assessment as is desirable, it is not deemed advisable that the leases to be granted should exceed the period of one year.

92. From

92. From the nature of the foregoing instructions, the collectors cannot fail to observe the importance and extent of the obligations imposed on them by the office intrusted to their charge. It is not enough that the government lay down the principles of a benevolent system intended to introduce the practical freedom which has been bestowed on all the nations subject to the honourable Company's dominions; it is with them that the application of these principles is entrusted, and to their temper, assiduity, judgment, and integrity, that the people have to look for the enjoyment of the blessings which it is intended to bestow upon them. They have, in short, the national character, as well as their own personal reputation, to support; and while the Lieutenant Governor in Council feels it unnecessary to rouse that spirit of public virtue in which it is the pride of a Briton to excel, or to advert to the shame that must follow a neglect of these important duties, he deems it proper to remark, that his most vigilant attention will be given to the progress of the great work which has been commenced, and that it will always afford him the highest gratification to bring to public notice, and reward the examples of industry, honour, and integrity, which he confidently expects to meet with.

APPENDIX

L.

(Signed)

T. S. RAFFLES.

Buitenzorg, Feb. 11, 1814.

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APPENDIX M.

MEMORANDUM *respecting* WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.APPENDIX.
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THE weights and measures not only differ, both nominally and essentially, in the several districts of Java, but are often subject to such varieties, even within the same district, that the greatest confusion in accounts, and endless peculations, are almost inevitable. The native denominations and divisions are blended with the Chinese and European, and even the latter have been made to vary so much, that it is difficult to refer them to one common standard. The uncertainty of the native measures has, however, been considerably removed, by the reference constantly had by the Chinese to the weight of the article, instead of the bulk, which is the usual measure of the Javans.

The measure of weight which may be considered as the most general standard throughout the country, is the Chinese *kati*, equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or about 20 ounces avoirdupois; 100 *katis* make a *pikul* of 125 lbs. Dutch, or $133\frac{1}{4}$ English, 30 *pikuls* or 3,000 *katis*, being 3,750 lbs. Dutch. The Dutch standard *koyan*, however, is only 3,400 lbs., and in general is considered equal to a last, or two tons; but this weight, by which the rude produce of the country is generally calculated, is subject to innumerable varieties. In order to cover the wastage, it was the rule of the government that there should be one rate for the receipt of goods and another for their delivery. This varied according as the article was perishable or otherwise, or to the degree of peculation established by usage. This applied to all measures and weights by which goods were received and issued at the government stores, and the rates were different in different districts. A *koyan* among private individuals at Batavia is generally considered as 27 *pikuls*, equal to 253 *gantons*, or 2,700 *katis*; at *Semarang* as 28 *pikuls*; but by the natives generally as 30 *pikuls*. The *koyan*, however, by which the contingent was formerly delivered to government, at *Demak* was no less than 4,250 lbs. Dutch.

Pári, or rice in the husk, is generally calculated by the *amat*, and in some districts by the *sáng'ga*. When the *pári* is reaped, which is invariably done by snapping or cutting each separate straw a few inches below the husk, the sheaf or bundle as it accumulates is laid in the left hand, between the thumb and middle finger: the quantity which can be thus held is termed *sa agem*, which is therefore equivalent to a handful. Three of these make a *pochong*, a quantity which can be clasped between the two hands.

hands. The sheaf is then bound. Afterwards, when the grain and straw are dry, two of these *pochongs* are bound together in one larger bundle, which is termed *gedeng*. Four *gedengs* make one *bawon*, and five *gedengs* one *sang'ga*: three *bawon* make one *wuwa*, and two *wuwa* one *amat*; the *gedeng* is sometimes four, five, and even sometimes nine *katis*.

In the *Semarang* districts alone, the *amat* varied from 200 to 600 *katis* in weight. In the western and *Sunda* districts *pari* is measured by the *chain*, of which there are the common and the mountain *chain*, the one being equal to 4,000 lbs. Dutch, the other about 1,000 *katis*. The *kati*, however, is the usual measure.

Land measure is by the natives regulated in general by the *bawat*, a measure of length, formed of the staff stick of the *payong*, or umbrella, which the *Bopati*, or native chief of a province, receives on his investiture. The length of this stick, when drawn from the umbrella, is termed a *changkal*, and is from nine to twelve feet. The principal divisions of land are into the *bahu* and *jung*. Four of the former make a *jung*; but these not only differ in size according to the length of *changkal*, but the situation of the land and the nature of the soil; the *jungs* of rich land, and in the vicinity of the principal towns, being much smaller than the poor lands situated at a distance. The endless varieties of these measurements it would be tedious to detail. One *jung* in the *Semarang* districts is equal to three others, to five, to six, seven, and even so many as ten, in other parts. From this perplexing inequality of measurement arose formerly, in many instances, the comparative disproportion of the cultivator's contributions to the state, as each *jung* of every size was assessed with the payment of a fixed contingent. In many instances the *jung* was rather to be considered the measure, not so much of the land as of its produce.

The advantage of reducing these vague and uncertain measures to some fixed standard, had in some degree attracted the attention of the Dutch government, during the administration of Marshal Daendels, who directed that the lands in several districts should be measured according to an average *jung* of two thousand square rods or *changkals* of twelve feet Dutch. This measurement being generally known as the government *jung*, although it had only been very partially introduced in one or two districts, was made the standard in the recent agricultural survey of the country; and although it was not deemed advisable to introduce at the moment an entire change in the local usages of each district, the public officers were directed to refer to it on all occasions, and in the statistical and other returns, the local measurement of the place has accordingly been invariably reduced to this standard. The government *jung* of two thousand square *changkals* of twelve feet English, is equal to $6\frac{1}{4}$ English acres; and the government *amat*, by which the produce is weighed, being fixed at two thousand *katis*, is equal to two *pikuls*, or $266\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. English.

In reducing the coins circulating in Java into English money, in the course of this work, the Spanish dollar has been considered as equal to five shillings English, and the *rupee* to half a crown. In the local currency of Java, ten copper doits make one *wang* (a small silver coin), and twelve *wangs* one *rupee*.

The following Table shews the current value of the different Coins circulating in Java :

4 doits.....	make....	1 stiver.
10 doits or 2 stivers and a half		1 dubbeltje.
30 ditto or 7 stivers and a half.....		1 schelling.
60 ditto or 15 stivers		Half a Batavian, Surat, or Arcot rupee.
63 ditto or 15 stivers and threequarters.....		Half a sicca rupee.
120 ditto or 30 stivers		1 Batavian, Surat, or Arcot rupee
126 ditto or 31 stivers and a half		1 sicca rupee.
132 ditto or 33 ditto		Half a Spanish dollar.
160 ditto or 40 ditto		Half a ducatoon.
192 ditto or 48 ditto		1 rix dollar.
240 ditto or 60 ditto		1 American or Austrian dollar.
264 ditto or 66 ditto		1 Spanish dollar.
312 ditto or 78 ditto		1 old ducatoon.
320 ditto or 80 ditto		1 new ducatoon.
528 ditto or 132 ditto, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rix dollars ..		1 gold ducat.
960 ditto or 240 ditto, equal to 5 rix dollars....		Half a gold rupee.
1920 ditto or 480 ditto.....		1 gold rupee.
10 Spanish dollars.....		1 American gold eagle.
16 ditto ditto.....		1 doubloon.

N. B. The Java gold rupee is equal to sixteen Java silver rupees : the gold ducat fluctuates in value, but circulates in general for six silver rupees.

THE END.

ERRATA.

VOL. I.

Page 7, line 11, for " fifty thousand " read " forty-five thousand."

In Table No. 2 which faces page 62, for an error in the amount of the population of Japara, see corrected Table inserted in Vol. II, page 271.

Page 463, line 623 of the poem, for " susceptible " read " perceptible."

VOL. II.

Page 29, note * line 2, after " bôdo " insert " as it is now pronounced, but which is most probably a corruption of bûda."

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