

[No. 78]

JOURNAL
of the
Straits Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society

June 15th, 1918.

SINGAPORE :
PRINTED AT THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE
1918.

THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Council for 1918.

Hon. Mr. C. J. Saunders	<i>President.</i>
W. George Maxwell, Esq., C.M.G.	<i>Vice President for Singapore.</i>
Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. R. Adams	<i>Vice President for Penang.</i>
Hon. Mr. A. H. Lemon	<i>Vice President for F. M. S.</i>
Walter Makepeace, Esq.	<i>Hon. Secretary.</i>
Dr. R. Hanitsch	<i>Hon. Treasurer.</i>
C. Bazell, Esq.	<i>Hon. Librarian.</i>
Hon. Mr. Hayes Marriott	} <i>Councillors.</i>
Capt. J. C. Moulton	
H. Robinson, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. H. W. Firmstone	

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Annual General Meeting.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Society's rooms in the Raffles Museum, at 5 p.m. on Thursday, February 28th, 1918.

PRESENT: Hon. Mr. C. J. Saunders, President in the chair; The Bishop of Singapore (Dr. Ferguson Davie), H. E. Major Gen. Ridout, C.M.G., H. Robinson, Capt. J. C. Moulton, Rev. J. A. B. Cook, R. J. Bartlett, V. Knight, Hon. H. Marriott, R. M. Golche, H. C. Robinson, Rev. J. S. Nagle, C. Boden-Kloss, Dr. v. Beuningen v. Helsingingen, A. V. Brown, C. Bazell, Dr. R. Hanitsch, F. H. Myers, W. Makepeace, Rev. W. Murray and I. H. Burkill (Hon. Sec.).

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of February 27th, 1917 were taken as read, and confirmed.

The Annual Reports and Accounts were taken as read and were submitted for adoption.

Before they were passed Mr. H. C. Robinson called attention to the paragraph in the report referring to the Reports on the Robinson-Kloss expedition to Korinchi Peak, and said that the Council had not carried out their undertaking on the score of extra cost, and had subsequently earmarked \$2000 for the Library.

Mr. Boden-Kloss supported the objection to this proceeding.

Discussion followed, bearing on the proposed arrangement and the reasons for having to modify it.

The report and accounts were adopted and passed.

The Election of Officers for 1918 resulted as follows, Messrs. Bartlett and Murray acting as scrutineers.

Hon. Mr. C. J. Saunders	<i>President.</i>
Mr. W. George Maxwell, C.M.G.	<i>Vice President for Singapore.</i>
Hon. A. R. Adams	<i>Vice President for Penang.</i>
Hon. A. H. Lemon	<i>Vice President for F. M. S.</i>
Mr. W. Makepeace	<i>Hon. Secretary.</i>
Dr. R. Hanitsch	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>
Mr. C. Bazell	<i>Hon. Librarian.</i>

The Election for members of Council resulted: —Hon. Mr. Hayes Marriott, Capt. J. C. Moulton, Mr. H. Robinson, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Firmstone.

Mr. W. Makepeace gave an address on Forty Years' Work of the Society.

The Chairman proposed and Capt. Moulton seconded:

That Rule 3 read.—

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

That Rule 7 read.—

Distinguished persons, and persons who have rendered notable service to the Society may on the recommendation of the Council be elected Honorary Members by a majority at a General Meeting. Corresponding Members may, on the recommendation of two Members of the Council, be elected by a majority of the Council, in recognition of services rendered to any Scientific institution in British Malaya, or to Science generally in British Malaya. They shall pay no subscription: they shall enjoy the privileges of members except a vote at meetings, eligibility for office and free receipt of the Society's publications.

With a corresponding change in Rule 10 b, by the addition of the words "and corresponding" after the words "to elect Ordinary."

The hon. sec. explained the object of the alteration.

Mr. Boden-Kloss criticised it and suggested that it was not needed.

The alterations were adopted by thirteen votes to four.

The Chairman for the Council proposed that Mr. C. O. Blagden, Reader at the School of Oriental Studies, be elected an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. Boden-Kloss considered that honorary membership should be confined as a rule to those who had done active work for the Society in Singapore.

It was pointed out that Mr. Blagden had been Secretary to the Society, and that he had largely contributed to the Journal.

Mr. Blagden was unanimously elected a Honorary Member.

A vote of thanks to the Auditor, Mr. See Tiong Wah was carried.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Makepeace for his address.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

Annual Report of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1917.

The active membership of the Society is estimated at 290.

The death in action of four further members has been ascertained since the last report was written—namely, Lieut.-Colonel V. A. Flower, Captain H. Millard, Mr. M. Thunder and Mr. R. B. Williams. Of Honorary Members, the loss of His Highness the late Rajah of Sarawak is regretted, and of members of the Hon. Tan Jiak Kim, C.M.G., Mr. J. C. Hermansen and Mr. G. C. Morant.

The Council has elected the following New Members:—

Dr. J. W. Adams.	Mr. E. P. Jones.
Mr. R. H. Adams.	Mr. V. V. Lemberger.
Mr. P. T. Allen.	Rev. J. S. Nagle.
Mr. G. P. Bradney.	Mr. R. Pears.
Mr. C. F. W. Clifford.	Mr. D. Y. Perkins.
Mr. R. Crichton.	Dr. M. Rattray.
Mr. G. E. S. Cubitt.	H. E. Maj.-Genl. D. H. Ridout, C.M.G.
Dr. G. A. Finlayson.	Mr. P. C. Russell.
Mr. G. B. Gloyne.	Mr. C. W. A. Sennett.
Mr. R. M. Goldie.	Mr. G. Shillitoe.
Mr. G. A. Hereford.	Mr. H. L. Sumner.
Mr. P. R. Hill.	Mr. W. L. Swan.
Dr. C. Hose.	Mr. G. R. Sykes.
Rev. Keppel Garnier.	Mr. M. B. Tennent.
Mr. D. James.	Mr. J. Watson.
Captain W. G. Yates.	

The personnel of the Council was changed during the year only by the resignation of Professor J. Argyll Campbell.

The Journal was published thrice—in April, August and December: and the year's volume, so made up, is of normal size. Its cost was about \$1,250, the bill of the last part not entering into the years' accounts.

In the report for the year 1915 it was mentioned that the Council had undertaken to publish the Reports on the Robinson-Kloss expedition to Korinchi Peak, Sumatra, as additional to the Journal. In the end, however, partly owing to the increased cost of paper, the Council has to content itself with handing to the authors the illustrations already prepared for the work, together with the balance of the £100 which had been granted by the Council.

The appeal in the last report for short papers for the Journal had an excellent effect, and the Journal contains 30 articles, which is many more than usual: four are on Malay history, seven on the language and literature, five on customs, one on art, one on ethnography, one on zoology, ten on botany, and one on the physiological difference in digestive power between Europeans, Chinese, Malays and Natives of India.

Mr. E. D. Merrill made to the Society an offer of his valuable Index to the Bornean Flora: but the Council feeling that other matter in sight for the Journal had a prior claim transmitted it with the author's consent to His Highness the Raja of Sarawak who will cause the index to be printed in the Sarawak Museum Journal.

For the purpose of illustrating an early Journal, photographs of the tombstones of Sultan Mansur have been procured from Malacca.

Some of the Malay texts published by the Society are being used in the higher schools of the Peninsula; and the Council felt justified in reducing the price at which they are sold.

The Library has received the usual exchanges.

The Hon. Treasurer's balance sheet shows \$4,700 invested, including \$2,200 in the Straits Settlements War Loan, and \$845.62 in current account.

I. HENRY BURKILL,

Hon. Secretary.

Singapore, 8th February, 1918.

STRAITS BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

Receipts.		\$	c.	\$	c.	Payments.		\$	c.	\$	c.
To Balance Brought forward from last Account:						By Printing Journal No. 70	..	130	84		
On Fixed Deposit: Mercantile Bank		2,500	—			do. " 74	..	229	—		
War Loan		2,200	—			do. " 75	..	288	08		
Current Account: Mercantile Bank		429	24			do. " 76	..	325	09		
do. : Chartered Bank		284	39			Books for Library	..	25	—		
				5,413	63	Bookbinding ..	..	113	50		
To Subscriptions:						Stationery ..	..	26	98		
For the year ended 31st Dec. 1913		5	—			Grant towards the Korinchi Expedition Report ..	..	510	74		
do. 1914		15	—			Salaries ..	..	227	33		
do. 1915		40	—			Postages and Petties ..	..	88	75		
do. 1916		90	—			Illustrations for Journal	..	286	25		
do. 1917		915	—							2,251	56
do. 1918		30	—			Balances carried forward:					
do. 1919		10	—			On Fixed Deposit: Mercantile Bank				2,500	—
do. 1919		50	—			War Loan ..	..			2,200	—
1 Life Membership				1,155	—	(Current Account:					
				388	64	Mercantile Bank ..	..			561	23
To Sale of Journals				555	53	Chartered Bank ..	..			281	39
" Sale of Maps				7	49						
" Odd receipts											
" Bank Interest, Mercantile Bank											
and War Loan				276	89						
				7,797	18					7,797	18

Audited, vouchers and counterfoil receipts and F/D receipts seen and found correct.

SEE TIONG WAH.

January 15th 1918.

R. HANITSCH,
Hon. Treasurer.
January 12th, 1918.

A REVIEW

Of the Forty Years' Work of the Society.

An Address at the Annual General Meeting of Feb. 28th
1917.

BY WALTER MAKEPEACE.

In attempting to estimate the work done by the Society during these forty years reference has been made (1) to the minutes, which luckily have been regularly preserved, although extremely brief at times. Mr. Burkill the Secretary has compiled an index which was of great assistance: (2) the Index to Journals 1-50, compiled nine years ago by the late Mr. W. D. Barnes. A work awaiting some member is the index of the following numbers, which should follow the same plan, and if not published at once, should be ready for publication when No. 100 is issued: (3) The papers themselves as a criterion of the subjects dealt with and as assessing the zeal of the members in carrying out what is perhaps the most important function of the Society, namely the record of investigations of subjects connected with the Straits of Malacca and the neighbouring countries. By diligent study of the Journals issued new members are put in touch with what has already been done, have suggested to them lines of study and investigation, are saved much original research, become imbued with the spirit of the best of the past members, and will also, I am convinced, be filled with admiration at the industry of those who laid the foundations of the Society. The indices of the various numbers issued since No. 50 are useful for the same end as Mr. Barnes's index, with which they should be read.

The original Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by Sir William Jones (1746-1794) a Puisne Judge, and the date of its foundation was Jan. 15th, 1784. The Centenary of the "Asiatick Society" was celebrated by the publication of a Centenary Review, a bulky volume Part I dealing with the History of the Society, Part II with Archaeology, History, Literature, etc., Part III with Natural Science. As the original society the A. S. of B. is our parent, I may quote these words from the founder's letter: "in the fluctuating imperfect and limited crudition of life such enquiries and improvements could only be made by the united efforts of many, who are not easily brought, without some pressing inducement or strong impulse, to converge into a common point."

The association of this Society with the A. S. of B. has been of a cordial nature. Dr. Wallich, who was in Singapore in 1822, had presented some botanical works to the Society. The earlier journals contain the following papers by men connected in early years with the Straits.

Raffles, Thomas—On the Malayan Nation (As. Res. XII, 102).

Farquhar, Major (died 1839)—An account of a new species of Tapir in the Malay Peninsula (As. Res. XIII, 417).

Logan, J. R.—Two papers on the Geology of Singapore (J. XVI, 667; J. XVI, 519).

Low, Col. J. (see references in Buckley's Anecdotal History)—The Geological Appearances and General Features of the Malay Peninsula, etc. (As. Res. XVIII, pt. 1, 128)—An account of several inscriptions found in Province Wellesley (J. XVII, pt. 2, 62)—An inscription from Kedah (J. XVIII, 247).

Marsden, W.—Traces of Hindu Literature and Language among the Malays (As. Res. IV, 221).

Newbold, Capt. J. W. T.—Eleven papers on Malayan Geography, J. II, 497; III, 601; IV, 241, 297, 537; V, 61, 257, 505, 561, 626, 670.

Our Members are entitled to attend the meetings of the A. S. of B. when in Calcutta, which right is reciprocated.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in London was founded in 1823, by Thomas Henry Colebrooke, who was president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1806-16. The record of our own connection with the R. A. S. (London) is contained in our minutes, 1902. Mr. Ridley interviewed Dr. Rhys Davids, the Secretary, who expressed a desire for closer union with us, wished to exchange papers, and said that members of affiliated Societies could attend the meetings of the London Society and 'in other ways the parent Society would be willing to assist the Straits Branch.' Closer union was urged again in 1910. In 1912 our Society resolved that members of the R. A. S. of London be accorded the privileges of membership without election.

The Bombay Asiatic Society was founded in 1827, the Ceylon in 1845, the China Branch in 1858 and the Japan Branch in 1872. With all these we are in cordial correspondence and it might be well if members visiting the head-quarters of these Societies were to attempt to get into personal touch with them. The Empire of Knowledge knows no geographical boundaries.

The Straits Branch.

Turning to the history of the past forty years of our Society, the initial meeting was held on Nov. 4th, 1877, when it was resolved "that the gentlemen present form themselves into a Society

for collecting and recording scientific information in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago." Possibly the meeting had not considered the "literary" branch of the Society, although with Mr. Hose, then Archdeacon, Mr. D. F. A. Hervey, Mr. W. E. Maxwell, and Mr. W. A. Petheridge, the thought of this important branch of work must have been present on their minds.

The provisional committee met again on Jan. 21st 1878, and the draft rules having been agreed to, the first election of officers took place, and an Editorial Committee was chosen.

The Inaugural Address was delivered at the meeting of Feb. 28th 1878, at which meeting 35 members were elected. Also Mr. Miklucho-Maclay, a Russian traveller who had extensively explored the Malay Peninsula and the Coasts of New Guinea, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society. And Mr. Skinner exhibited a sketch map of the Peninsula, which was to occupy so much of the Society's energy in coming years.

Archdeacon Hose's inaugural address can be read in No. 1 of the *Journal*. Like all the addresses of the founder of the Society, it was markedly scholarly, and I would fain quote it at length, but time forbids. These points are striking: the praise he had for Mr. J. R. Logan, who for fifteen years edited 'The Journal of the Indian Archipelago' in Penang and was a first Vice-President in Penang; the hope he expressed that the resident families of the Straits, the Baumgartens, the Neuhammers, the Westerhouts would continue to add to the common knowledge; the stress he laid on the value of association in stimulating the accumulation and record of facts; his plans for the journal a six-monthly issue to begin with, as a chief instrument in the work of the Society; co-operation with the Raffles Library, which is to this day a valuable feature in the Society's work; the need for study of the developments of Islam among the races of this part of the world—the Society has not done too much in this respect; the field there is in the Malay language for study, in which he himself excelled; the development of the Native States then first associated with the Colony by the inauguration of the Residential System by Sir Andrew Clarke; the geography of the Peninsula, about which little was known; the map with immense spaces entirely blank, which map was to play so important a part in the work of the Society.

The inaugural address was a great and useful stimulant and should be recalled, keeping members keen on co-operating in the plans there sketched out.

Besides the inaugural address on Feb. 28th, 1878, Mr. A. M. Skinner, whose work in the Society was mainly geographical, introduced "The Map" which has been so useful to the public, so profitable to the Society, absorbing so much of its time. A paper which recalls the local controversy of a few years ago "Breeding Pearls of Borneo" was read by Dr. Denny.

The Society met monthly. The earliest papers were "Chinese in Singapore," Mr. J. D. Vaughan; Malay Proverbs, Sir W. E. (then Mr.) Maxwell; "Notes on Gutta and Caoutchouc in the Malay Peninsula"—with no foreknowledge however of the *Hevea brasiliensis*; and a notice was issued as to the method of collecting vocabularies for comparison.

By May 6th, communication has been established with the Royal Asiatic Society of London, agreeing to exchange publications. The present full name of the Society was adopted. Languages were fairly recognised and a paper from the first honorary member, Mr. M. Maclay was entitled "The dialects of the Melanesian tribes in the Malay Peninsula." Three papers were read and four native gentlemen elected.

The first rules of the Society state that the objects of the Society shall be "(a) The Investigation of Subjects connected with the Straits of Malacca and the neighbouring Countries; (b) publication of papers in a journal; (c) formation of a library of books.

Rule 25 provides that "occasional popular lectures upon Literary or Scientific subjects may be delivered, under the sanction of the Council on evenings other than those appointed for General Meetings of the Society." This rule has never been put into operation, to the detriment of the educative value of the Society, I venture to think. A few years ago the Council declined to have an important public lecture on Malarial Mosquitoes by a Medical expert, delivered under its auspices; and still more recently on a proposal for popular lectures 1913-14, it was thought that they "cannot be arranged with success." The idea seemed to be that if lectures were popular, they could not be exact enough to satisfy the literary and scientific instincts of the Council, after a reply to a member "that the subject had not been lost sight of."

The Society was now in full swing. The first year's work was prodigious, and if similar energy has not been always shown during the 40 years of the Society there has never been a cessation of work, as a glance at the contents of the 71 numbers of the *Journal*, and especially No. 51—the index of the first fifty numbers—will show. A note should be kept of the completion of No. 100, in order that a second (or preferably complete index) may then be issued. Mr. Barnes, who compiled the index, made no attempt to compile a subject index but placed them under appropriate headings. These naturally fall into two classes, Physical and Literary, the former embracing natural history, philosophy, medicine, improvements of the Arts, and whatever is comprehended in the general term of physics. Subjects under the second head would be literature, philology, history, antiquities and ethnology—to which may be added recording knowledge for the use of future generations.

Very much has been done by members of the Society on the literary side. The Malay language and literature, such as it is, has been studied and recorded; Malay Customs and Amusements,

legends and traditions, and to some extent religion and superstition have been made the subject of papers. In bulk, this side of the Society's work looks well, but in the matter of religion there seems to have been a want of complete and accurate observation. As the first President observed "Nearly all Malays are Mohammedans and people seem to consider that when they have said that, they have said all that need be said on the subject." National policy not to interfere with the religion of the people in our Colonies; and the natural (or assumed) diffidence of the British to speak about religion and belief are no doubt responsible for what looks like a lost opportunity. "A man's religion is the chief fact with regard to him; a man's or a nation of men's." The main literary publications include four Hikayat, beginning with that of the famous Abdullah; four volumes of Miscellaneous papers relating to Indo-China, reprinted for the Society; a good many miscellaneous vocabularies; lists of place-names; disease-names; plant-names; Malay fairy tales, etc. Sir W. E. Maxwell's work in this respect stands easily first, and there are indications of fields yet to be worked and willing workers, but on the whole I diffidently suggest that the Literary side of the Society's work as judged by publications under its auspices has not come up to expectation. The author is a jealous father, disinclined to share with any one or any Society the honours of paternity.

On the physical side, the Society has had the inestimable benefit of the Government Specialists attached to the Forests and Museums as very active members. Mr. Ridley quite recently gave an address on the progress made by members of the Society in the different branches of physical research, and this address should be read as part of any record of forty years of the Society.

Let us now praise famous men. Forty years of a Society existing under circumstances such as ours is the equivalent of four generations. I think the oldest member of the Society now in Singapore is Mr. Seah Liang Seah, elected in 1888. Dr. Shellabear came in in 1894 and we may hope that he will be able to return to the Colony. The activities of Mr. C. J. Saunders began in 1896, so that your Chairman has passed his majority, and but for the fact that he is present I would speak of his constant interest in the Society and regular attendance at the Council meetings as an exemplar.

The father of the Society is indubitably Bishop Hose, whose portrait hangs in this room, and whose memory is ever-green. It was to him that the Society owed its inception and much of its vigour for the thirty years during which he occupied the office of President, almost without a break, till the actual day of his retirement in 1908, after forty years service in the Straits.

In 1890 two well-known members of the Society were elected, Messrs. H. N. Ridley, Mr. C. O. Blagden; the late Mr. Arthur Knight joined in 1888. He brought to the Council that long and

useful service at once a source of inspiration and of help in carrying on what may be called the machinery of the Society. Mr. Ridley came at a very critical time, in 1890. He took up the Honorary Secretaryship in the same year and if Bishop Hose was the main-spring of the Society, Mr. Ridley was certainly the escapement, and with his colleague Dr. Hanitsch, still our honorary treasurer, has kept us going to this day. Many useful contributions to the Journal have come in from Scientists of "the neighbouring countries"—Saratrak, especially, but of late years the multiplication of departmental journals, while no doubt gratifying to the editors and writers, has diffused energy and made much useful knowledge less accessible than it would be if published in a Journal with editions of 500, to which the Journal of the R. A. S. (Straits Branch) has now attained. If all the writings of all the savants were concentrated, the issue of our Journal could be made regular, of fair dimensions, and of more general interest. With the passing of the Map, the Journal becomes increasingly important to the Society, and more and more valuable as a record.

This subject of "record" brings me to a matter which was last under consideration in 1914—the forming of a collection of photographic records. Nothing has yet been done in this respect. Many of our members must have prints and negatives of interest in our brief-lived community. The questions of permanency of interest and of the record are not easily solved but to my mind a useful field lies open to the Society, and a small Photographic Records committee of members skilled in the "dark" art could probably devise a means of making the Society's Library a valuable and permanent record of the times and useful to the generations that come after us.

Time does not permit me to deal with any history of the financial or other machinery of the Society. And my own conviction is that no *good* organisation in the Straits languishes for lack of funds as long as its members are keen. We have had "downs"—as when Mr. Ridley took charge, and "ups" as when Dr. Galloway secured a large number of new members some few years ago. Our chief income, now that the Map has passed into other hands, professional hands, must be Members Subscriptions, and a careful eye must be kept on the list, so that losses by retirement on departure from the Colony may be made good by new additions. The life of the Society depends, however, upon the spirit which animates its members. The practice of permitting new members to purchase back copies of the Journal at a very small price would not only convert locked-up capital into liquid assets, but would stimulate the interest of new comers, inform them somewhat of what has been done in the past, indicate directions in which their work for the Society might lie, and secure members to carry on the ideals of the founders and early members of the Society, which may be lost sight of with a comfortable bank balance and an efficient working machine. The Society, I conceive it, will be judged not by the machinery, but by the results. One wants to concentrate all scien-

title and literary study, and if the medical, scientific planting and mining, industrial, literary and philosophic interests of Mariva could be concentrated in the Society, a decade would be sufficient to make its foundations more secure than ever. Its functions may be summed up: to investigate, to record,—and record is a useful step to further investigation—to collect knowledge, not only among its members but from all earnest inquirers and workers.



List of Members for 1918.

*Life Members. †Honorary Members.

Patron His Excellency SIR ARTHUR YOUNG, G.C.M.G., Governor of
the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for
the Malay States.

Date of election.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 18 Jan., 1903. | ABBOTT, Dr. W. L., 400, South 15th Street, Philadelphia, U. S. A. |
| 21 Sept., 1916. | ABRAHAM, H. C., Survey Dept., Kuala Lumpur. |
| 24 June, 1909. | ADAM, Frank. The Straits Trading Co., Singapore. |
| — 1907. | ADAMS, Lieut.-Col., the Hon. A. R., Messrs. Adams and Allan, Penang. [Vice-President, 1910-1917]. |
| 14 Dec., 1910. | ADAMS, H. A., Sadong, Sarawak. |
| 20 June, 1910. | ADAMS, H. Powys, Imber Cross, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England. |
| 22 March, 1917. | ADAMS, Dr. J. W., Moulmein Road Hospital, Singapore. |
| 22 March, 1917. | ADAMS, R. H., c/o Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton, Ltd., Singapore. |
| 10 March, 1909. | ADAMS, T. S., District Officer, Kuala Krai, Kelantan. |
| 7 Feb., 1910. | ALDWORTH, J. R. O., Kuala Lumpur. |
| 17 Feb., 1913. | ALLEN, Rev. George Dexter, Singapore. |
| 3 May, 1914. | ALLEN, H. C. W., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore. |
| 22 March, 1917. | ALLEN, P. T., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore. |
| 16 Feb., 1914. | AMERY, Rev. A. J., Victoria Bridge School, Singapore. |
| — 1907. | ANDERSON, E., Messrs. Mansfield and Co., Singapore. |
| 12 Oct., 1911. | ARMSTRONG, W. R., LL.D., D.C.L., Messrs. Logan and Ross, Penang. |
| 27 Oct., 1908. | ARTHUR, J. S. W., Assistant Adviser, Kedah. |
| 4 June, 1908. | *AYRE, C. F. C., High School, Malacca. |
| 3 May, 1915. | BADDELEY, F. M., Postmaster General, Singapore. |
| 1 Feb., 1915. | BAIN, Norman K., Kuala Langkat. |
| 20 May, 1912. | BAKER, A. C., c/o W. Evans, Esq: The Limes, Crowmarsh near Wallingford, Berks, England, (Hon. Librarian, 1912-1913). |

- 28 Nov., 1916. BANKS, H. H., Sanitary Board, Seremban.
- 10 Jan., 1899. *BANKS, J. E., c/o the American Bridge Co., Ambbridge, Pa., U. S. A.
- 23 June, 1904. BARTLETT, R. J., Inspector of Schools, Singapore.
- 24 May, 1910. BARTLEY, W., Civil Service, Singapore.
- 20 July, 1911. BAZZELL, C., Vade & Co., Singapore. (Hon. Librarian, 1916—17).
- 24 June, 1909. BEAN, A. W., c/o Messrs. Robinson & Co., Singapore.
- 16 June, 1913. BILL, V. G., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur.
- 25 Feb., 1910. *BERKLEY, H., F. M. S. Civil Service.
- 14 Aug., 1912. BICKNELL, J. W., c/o General Rubber Co., Medan, Sumatra.
- 1885. BICKNELL, W. A., 37, Milton Avenue, Well-way, Bath, England.
- 4 June, 1908. *BISHOP, Major C. F., R. A.
- 27 Jan., 1890. *BLAGDEN, C. O., India Office Library, Whitehall, London, S. W., (Hon. Secretary, 1896).
- 13 Feb., 1917. BLAIR, R. H. Balfour, Tagil Estate, Malacca.
- 1884. BLAND, R. N., c.m.g., Broadfields, Letchworth, Herts, England. (Council, 1898-1900; Vice-President, 1907—1909).
- 14 Dec., 1910. BOULT, F. F., Bintulu, Sarawak.
- 16 Aug., 1915. BOYD-WALKER, J. W., Atbara Estate, Kuantan, Pahang.
- 13 Jan., 1913. BRADDILL, R. St. J., Messrs. Braddell Bros., Singapore.
- 12 Feb., 1918. BRADNEY, G. P., Audit Office, Singapore.
- 23 Sept., 1897. BROCKMAN, Sir Edward L., k.c.m.g., Kuala Lumpur.
- 1 April, 1910. BROOKE, J. R., Government Monopolies Department, Keppel Harbour, Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1909. BROOKS, C. J., Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
- 8 Sept., 1909. BROWN, A. V., Civil Service, Singapore.
- 16 Aug., 1915. BROWN, C. C., F. M. S. Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur.
- 27 Jan., 1910. BROWN, D. A. M., Messrs. Brown, Phillips and Stewart, Penang.
- 1 Dec., 1913. *BRYAN, J. M., Kuching, Sarawak.
- 26 March, 1887. BRYANT, A. T., (Council, 1907: 1910: Vice-President, 1912, 1914-1916). England.
- 28 Oct., 1912. BURKILL, I. H., Botanic Gardens, Singapore. (Council, 1913: Hon. Secretary, 1914-1917).
- 29 Sept., 1913. *CALDECOTT, Andrew, Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.

- 16 Jan., 1916. CAMPBELL, Professor J. Argyll, M.D., D.Sc.
Medical School, Singapore (Council, 1917).
- 16 Feb., 1914. CARDW. Capt. G. E., 4th Devon, Heyford House,
Cullompton, Devon, England.
- 3 Jan., 1909. CARVER, C. L., Messrs. Donaldson and Burkin-
shaw, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. CHANCELLOR, Hon. Capt. A. R., Police Office,
Singapore.
- 15 Jan., 1906. CHAPMAN, W. T., Ipoh, Perak.
- 1 Dec., 1913. *CHOO KIA PENG, Kuala Lumpur.
- 16 March, 1911. CLAYTON, T. W., Temerloh, Pahang.
- 2 Feb., 1911. CLEMENT, W. R. T., Sarawak.
- 22 March, 1917. CLIFFORD, G. F. W., Juasseh, Negri Sembilan.
- 13 Jan., 1913. CHULAN, Raja, bin Ex-Sultan Abdullah, Kuala
Kangsar, Perak.
- 30 Jan., 1894. †COLLYER, W. R., I. S. O., Hackford Hall, Reep-
ham, Norfolk, England. (Council 1904: Vice
President, 1897-1900, 1902, 1904-1905; Hon.
Member, 1906).
- 1 March, 1897. *CONLAY, W. L., Kuala Lumpur.
- 27 Jan., 1899. COOK, Rev. J. A. B., Gilstead, Singapore.
- 1910. COOK, Hon. W. Wallace, c/o The Straits Trading
Co., Singapore.
- 22 March, 1917. CRICHTON, R., The Secretariat, Singapore.
- 13 Feb., 1917. CROSS, Rev. W., Cavanagh Road, Singapore.
- 14 Aug., 1912. CROSSLF, Frank J., Ulu Kesial Estate, Kelantan.
- 27 Jan., 1910. CROUCHER, Dr. F. B., General Hospital, Singa-
pore.
- 22 March, 1917. CUBITT, G. E. S., Conservator of Forests, S. S.
and F. M. S., Kuala Lumpur.
- 24 May, 1910. DALY, M. D., Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 27 Jan., 1910. DARBISHIRE, Hon. C. W., c/o Messrs. Paterson,
Simons & Co., Singapore.
- 1907. DENT, Dr. F., Government Analyst, Singapore.
- 5 Nov., 1903. *DESHON, H. F., Southfield, Combe Down, Bath,
England.
- 23 Sept., 1897. DICKSON, E. A., 26, Randolph Crescent, Maida
Hill, London.
- 28 July, 1905. DOUGLAS, Hon. R. S., Baram, Sarawak.
- 30 Nov., 1914. DUNCAN, W. Wallace, Assistant Censor, General
Post Office, Penang.
- 27 Jan., 1910. DUNMAN, W., Grove Estate, Tanjong Katong,
Singapore.
- 16 Aug., 1915. *DUSSEK, O. T., Malay College, Malacca.
- 13 Oct., 1899. EDMONDS, R. C., F.M.S. Civil Service, Seremban.

- 1885. EIGHTON, His Excellency Sir W., K.C.M.G., Renby Grange, Boarhead, near Tunbridge Wells, England.
- 27 Jan., 1910. EIGHTON, H. B., F. M. S. Civil Service, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
- 3 June, 1909. ELLIS, Sir Evelyn C., Messrs. Drew and Navier, Singapore.
- 16 Jan., 1916. ELLIS, J. W., Curdell, F. M. S. Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur.
- 27 Jan., 1910. ENGL, L., Netherlands Trading Society, Batavia.
- 25 March, 1913. ERMIN, C., Kuching, Sarawak.
- 27 Jan., 1910. EVANS, W., The Limes, Crowmarsh near Wallingford, Berks, England.
- 7 Feb., 1910. FAIRSHAW, Dr. P. S., Government Veterinary Department, Singapore.
- 8 Sept., 1909. FARRER, R. J., Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
- 26 Jan., 1911. *FERGUSON-DAVIE, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. J., Bishop of Singapore (Council, 1912-1913).
- 8 Sept., 1909. FERRIER, J. G., c/o Borneo Company, Soerabaya, Java.
- 22 March, 1917. FINLAYSON, Dr. G. A., Singapore.
- 24 May, 1910. FIRMSSTONE, H. W., Education Department, Singapore.
- 12 Jan., 1900. FLEMING, T. C., Larut, Taiping, Perak.
- 2 Sept., 1897. *FLOWER, Major S. S., Zoological Gardens, Ghizeh, Egypt.
- 16 Jan., 1916. FORD, H. W., Municipal Offices, Malacca.
- 19 Aug., 1908. FRIEMAN, B. G., Court of Justice, Kuala Lumpur.
- 27 Jan., 1910. *FROST, MEADOWS, S. S. Civil Service.
- 14 Aug., 1912. GALLAGHER, W. J., General Rubber Co., Medan Sumatra.
- 23 Jan., 1903. †GALLOWAY, Dr. D. J., British Dispensary, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1906—1907; President, 1908—1913; Hon. Member, 1917).
- 26 Oct., 1917. GARNIER, Rev. Keppel, Penang.
- 26 May, 1897. *GERINI, Lt.-Col. G. E.
- 8 Sept., 1903. GIPSON, W. S., High Court, Kedah.
- 28 May, 1902. *GIMLETTE, Dr. J. D., 5, Merton Road, Southsea, England.
- 4 Jan., 1916. GLENNIE, Dr. J. A. R., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
- 12 Feb., 1918. GLOYNE, G. B., Samarang, Java.
- — — — — GOLDIE, R. M., Vade & Co., Singapore.
- 21 Sept., 1916. GOODMAN, A. M., Penang.
- 18 March, 1909. GOULDING, R. R., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur.

- 27 Jan., 1910. GRAY, N. T., Taiping, Perak.
- 18 April, 1918. GREENE, Dr. D. L., Kuching, Sarawak.
- 14 Sept., 1911. GRIFFITHS, J., Superintendent of Surveys, Johore Bahru.
- 13 Jan., 1916. GUPTA, SHIVA PRASAD, Nandansahu Street, Benares City, United Provinces, India.
- 12 — 1886. HALE, A., Dachurst, Hildenborough, Kent, England.
- 15 July, 1907. HALL, G. A., Alor Star, Kedah.
- 5 May, 1914. HALL, J. D., Batu Pahat, Johore.
- 26 Jan., 1911. HALLIFAX, F. J., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
- 12 April, 1915. HAMILTON, A. W. H., Central Police Office, Penang.
- 16 March, 1911. HENDY, Dr. J. M., St. Mary's Dispensary, 75, Hill Street, Singapore.
- 11 Sept., 1895. HANITSCH, Dr. R., Raffles Museum, Singapore. (Council, 1897, 1907-1909; Hon. Treasurer, 1898-1906, 1910-1911, 1914-1916; Hon. Secretary, 1912-1913).
- 3 June, 1909. HARRINGTON, A. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
- 5 Jan., 1904. *HAYNES, A. S., Tampin, Negri Sembilan.
- 24 June, 1909. HENNING, W. G., c/o Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.
- 26 Oct., 1917. HERFORD, G. A., Province Wellesley.
- 6 June, 1910. HEWAN, E. D., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore.
- 1878. HILL, F. C., The Manor House, Normandy near Guildford, England.
- 12 Feb., 1918. HILL, P. R., Eyatt & Co., Singapore.
- 12 Oct., 1911. HOOD-BEEG, Hon. A., c/o Messrs. Guthrie & Co., 5, Whittington Avenue, London, E. C.
- 26 Oct., 1917. HOSE, Dr. C., Britannia House, Hunstanton, Norfolk, England.
- 22 Nov., 1897. HOSE, E. S., Telok Anson.
- Afounder, 1878. HOSE, Rt. Rev. Bishop G. F., Wyke Vicarage, Normandy near Guildford, England. (Vice-President, 1890-1892; President, 1894-1907).
- 7 Oct., 1891. HOYCK VAN PAPENDRECHT, P. C., 7, Sweelinckstraat, The Hague, Holland.
- 20 Oct., 1909. HUEBACK, T. R., Portang, Jelebu, Negri Sembilan.
- 20 Oct., 1909. HUGHES, J. W. W., Temerloh, Pahang.
- 15 July, 1907. HUMPHREYS, J. L., Trengganu.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JACKSON, Col. H. M., c/o the Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur.

- 21 Sept., 1916. JAMES, Hon. F. S., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Singapore.
- 12 Feb., 1918. JAMES, Dr. Banjermasin, Dutch Borneo.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JAMESON, Dr. T. Hill, 4, Bishop Street, Penang.
- 26 March, 1907. JANION, E. M., c/o English, Scottish and Australian Bank, 38, Lombard St., London, E. C.
- 1 Dec., 1911. JELL, A. S., Ipoh, Perak.
- 1910. JOHNSON, B. G. H., Telok Anson.
- 15 June, 1911. JOHNSON, Hon. H. S. B., Limbang, via Labuan.
- 12 Feb., 1918. JONES, E. P., Fleet Paymaster, Fort Canning, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JONES, H. W., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 17 Feb., 1913. JONES, S. W., Pekan, Pahang.
- 26 May, 1912. JONES, Wyndham, Miri, Sarawak.
- 16 April, 1912. JONES, W. R.
- 21 Sept., 1916. KAMARALZAMAN, Raja, bin Raja Mausur, Tapah, Perak.
- 20 Oct., 1909. KLITH, Dr. R. D., England. (Council, 1911-1912, 1914-1916).
- 10 Feb., 1916. KELLAGHER, G. B., S. S. Civil Service, Singapore.
- 3 June, 1909. KEMP, W. Lowther, c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1913. KEMPE, John Erskine, Kuala Lumpur.
- 23 May, 1906. KINSEY, W. E., Forest House, Seremban.
- 27 Jan., 1910. KIRK, Dr. J., Penang.
- 29 Jan., 1900. KLOSS, C. Bodep, The Museum, Kuala Lumpur. (Council, 1901-1908).
- 12 April, 1915. KNIGHT, Valentine, Raffles Museum, Singapore.
- 31 Jan., 1902. LAIDLAW, G. M., Pekan, Pahang.
- 16 Feb., 1914. LAMBOURNE, J., Castleton Estate, Telok Anson, Perak.
- 5 May, 1914. LAVILLER, L. V. T., Balik Pulau, Penang.
- 28 May, 1902. LAWES, Rev. W. G., Port Moresby, New Guinea.
- 5 Oct., 1906. LAWRENCE, A. E., Kuching, Sarawak.
- 29 Sept., 1913. LEICESTER, Dr. W. S., Pekan, Pahang.
- 22 March, 1917. LEMBERGER, V. V., c/o United Engineers, Ltd., Singapore.
- 28 March, 1891. *LEMON, Hon. A. H., Seremban. (Vice-President, 1916-17).
- 30 May, 1890. LEWIS, J. E. A., B. A., 698, Harada Mura, Kobe, Japan.
- 16 Aug., 1915. LEWTON-BRAIN, L., Director of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.
- 20 May, 1897. LIM BOON KENG, Hon. Dr. M.D., c/o The Dispensary, Singapore.

- 12 April, 1915. LIM CHENG LAW, Millview, Penang.
- 16 Feb., 1914. LORNE, J., Land Office, Singapore.
- 8 June, 1909. LOW, H. A., c/o Messrs. Adamson, Gilfillan and Co., Penang.
- 27 Jan., 1910. LUTTON, Harry, Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley.
- 26 June, 1907. LYONS, Rev. E. S., 82, Isla de Romero, Manila.
- 3 June, 1909. MCARTHUR, M. S. H., Kuala Lumpur.
- 23 Sept., 1897. McCausland, C. F., Port Dickson.
- 25 Feb., 1910. *MACFADYEN, Eric, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
- 24 July, 1908. MACKRAY, W. H., Kuala Lumpur.
- 1 April, 1910. MACLEAN, L., Kuala Lumpur.
- 21 April, 1904. MAHOMED, Hon. Datoh, bin Mahbob, Johore Bahru, Johore.
- 8 Sept., 1903. MAKEPEACE, W., c/o Singapore Free Press, Singapore. (Council, 1914-1916: Hon. Librarian, 1910-1912: Hon. Treasurer, 1909: Vice-President, 1917).
- 15 April, 1908. MAIN, T. W., Cheng Estate, Malacca.
- 10 Feb., 1916. MANN, W. E., Hotel Pavillon, Samarang, Java.
- 12 Feb., 1902. MARRIOTT, Hon. H., The Treasury, Singapore. (Council, 1907-1908, 1910-1913, 1915-1917).
- 24 June, 1909. MARSH, F. E., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
- 12 May, 1909. MARSHALL, Harold B., Bintang Estates, c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
- 15 July, 1907. *MARRINER, J. T., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 5 May, 1914. MARTIN, T. A., c/o Messrs. Kennedy and Co., Penang.
- 5 Nov., 1903. MAXWELL, W. George, c.m.g., Singapore. (Council, 1905, 1915: Vice-President, 1916).
- 16 Dec., 1909. MAY, C. G., Deputy Colonial Engineer, Penang.
- 16 Feb., 1914. MEAD, J. P.
- 7 Feb., 1910. MILLER, T. C. B., Fairlie, Nassim Road, Singapore.
- 29 Sept., 1913. MOLLETT, H. B., Tirol P. O., Negri Sembilan.
- 8 Sept., 1909. *MOULTON, Capt. J. C., Fort Canning, Singapore.
- 11 Oct., 1915. *MUNDELL, H. D., c/o Messrs. Sisson and Delay, Singapore.
- 15 June, 1911. MUNRO, R. W., Morib, Selangor.
- 17 Feb., 1913. MURRAY, Rev. W., M.A., 1, Gilstead Road, Singapore.
- 10 Feb., 1916. MYERS, Frank H., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Singapore.
- 22 March, 1917. NAGLE, Rev. J. S., M.A., Principal, Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore.

- 8 Sept., 1909. NATHAN, J. E., Raub, Pahang.
 25 Feb., 1910. NIVEN, W. G., 11, Derby Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Great Britain.
 9 May, 1900. NORMAN, Henry, Kelantan.
 5 Jan., 1906. NUNN, B., Malacca.
 26 Jan., 1911. O'MAY, J., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 10 Feb., 1916. ONG BOON TAI, 29, South Canal Street, Singapore.
 17 Feb., 1913. OVERBECK, H., Trial Bay, N. S. W., Australia.
 2 Feb., 1911. PANYARUN Samahru, The Royal State Railways Dept. Standard Gauge, 196, Hluang Road, Bangkok, Siam.
 27 Oct., 1908. PARR, The Hon. C. W. C., Resideney, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
 20 Oct., 1909. PLACOCK, W., England.
 22 March, 1917. PEAR, R., c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
 4 Jan., 1910. PIERCE, R.
 5 May, 1911. PIPYS, W. E., Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.
 — 1878. †PERHAM, the Ven. Archdeacon J., Chard, Somerset, England.
 26 Oct., 1917. PERKINS, D. Y., Drew and Napier, Singapore.
 25 Feb., 1910. PRATT, Capt. E., Ysrad, Plymstock, Devon, England.
 22 Jan., 1912. PRICE, William Robert, B.A., F.R.S., Pen Moel, Chepstow, England.
 22 March, 1906. PRINGH, R. D., The Y. M. C. A. Head quarters, London.
 5 Oct., 1906. PYKITT, Rev. G. F., M. E. Mission, Kuala Lumpur.
 3 May, 1915. RAGGI, J. G., Phlab Phla Jai Road, Bangkok, Siam.
 21 Aug., 1917. RATHRAY, Dr. M., 10, Riverside, Malacca.
 10 Feb., 1916. RAYMAN, L., Assistant District Officer, Kuala Lumpur.
 27 Jan., 1910. *REID, Dr Alfred, Parit Buntar.
 27 Jan., 1910. REID, Alex., c/o Messrs. McLister and Co., Singapore.
 20 Oct., 1909. RICHARD, D. S.
 15 June, 1911. RICHARDS, R. M., The Caledonia Estate, Province Wellesley.
 18 April, 1918. RICHIE, C., The Sagga Rabe r Estate, Siliau, F. M. S.
 27 Jan., 1890. †RIDLEY, H. N., C.M.G., F.R.S., 7, Cumberland Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey, England.

- (Council, 1894-1895: Hon. Secretary, 1890-1893, 1897-1911: Hon. Member, 1912).
- 26 Oct., 1917. RIDOUT, H. E. Major-General D. H., C.M.G.,
General Officer Commanding, S. S.
- 14 Sept., 1911. ROBERTSON, G. H. M.
- 11 Aug., 1912. ROBERTSON, J., c o Messrs. Guthrie and Co.,
Singapore.
- 16 March, 1911. ROBINSON, H., c o Messrs. Swan and Maclaren,
Singapore. (Council, 1916-17).
- 17 March, 1904. ROBINSON, H. C., The Museum, Kuala Lumpur.
(Vice-President, 1909: 1913).
- 10 Feb., 1916. ROGERS, A., Public Works Department, Singa-
pore.
- 22 Jan., 1896. ROSTADOS, E., Gali Rubber Estate, Raub, Pahang.
(Council, 1901).
- 1 March, 1897. *ROWLAND, W. R.
- 12 Feb., 1918. RUSSELL, P. C., Swan and Maclaren, Singapore.
- 7 April, 1909. SANDERSON, Mrs. R.
- 10 Feb., 1916. †SARAWAK, His Highness The Raja of, Kuching,
Sarawak.
- 1885. †SATOW, Sir Ernest M., Beaumont, Ottery St.
Mary, Devon, England.
- 22 Jan., 1896. SAUNDERS, Hon. C. J., Official Assignee, Singa-
pore. (Vice-President, 1910-1911, 1914-1915:
President, 1916).
- 17 March, 1904. SCHWABE, E. M., Cheras Estate, Kajang,
Selangor.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SCOTT, R., District Court, Singapore.
- 5 Oct., 1906. SCRIVENOR, J. B., Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 26 March, 1888. SEAH LIANG SEAH, c o Chop Chin Hin, Singa-
pore.
- 12 April, 1915. SEE TIONG WAH, c o Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank, Singapore.
- 12 Feb., 1918. SENNELLY, C. W. A., War Trade Office, Singapore.
- 30 Jan., 1894. SHILLI PEAR, Rev. Dr. W. G., D.D., c o Board of
Foreign Missions, 150, Fifth Avenue, New
York City, U. S. A. (Council, 1896-1901,
1904: Vice-President, 1913: President, 1914-
1915).
- 3 June, 1909. SIMS, W. A., c o Commercial Union Assurance
Co., Singapore.
- 22 March, 1917. SHILLITOE, G., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 20 May, 1912. SMITH, Prof. Harrison W., Massachusetts In-
stitution of Technology, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SONG ONG SIANG, c o Messrs. Aitken and Ong
Siang, Singapore.

- 27 Jan., 1910. SPARKER, H., Netherlands Embassy, New York, U. S. A.
- 10 Nov., 1909. STEADMAN, V., c o Messrs. Swan and Maclaren, 5, Raffles Place, Singapore.
- 24 May, 1910. STEEDMAN, R. S., Duff Development Co., Ltd., Kuala Tui, Kelantan.
- 27 Jan., 1910. STILL, A. W., c o Straits Times, Singapore. (Council, 1914-1915).
- 13 Feb., 1917. STIRLING, W. G., Government Monopolies Department, Malacca.
- 3 May, 1915. STRICKLAND, Dr. C., Sungei Seput, Perak.
- 14 Sept., 1911. STUART, E. A. G., Alor Star, Kedah.
- 24 May, 1910. STURROCK, A. J., Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 22 March, 1917. SUMNER, H. L., Inspector of Schools, Taiping, Perak.
- 26 Oct., 1917. SWAN, W. L., Pondok Tanjong, Perak.
- 22 Jan., 1912. SWAYNE, J. C., Kuching, Sarawak.
- 12 Feb., 1918. SYKES, G. R., Import and Export Office, Singapore.
- 4 June, 1908. TAN CHENG LOCK, 59, Heeren Street, Malacca.
- 16 June, 1913. TAYLOR, Lt. Clarence J., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 48th Street, Basrah, Mesopotamia.
- 26 Oct., 1917. TENNENT, M. B., Ehot Vale House, Blackheath, London.
- 14 Aug., 1914. TRACY, F. D., c o The Standard Oil Co., Penang.
- 18 April, 1918. VALPY, G. C., Official Assignee Office, Singapore.
- 14 Aug., 1887. VAN BEUNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN, Dr. R., 484 2, Bukit Timah Road, Singapore. (Hon. Librarian, 1914-1915).
- 3 June, 1909. WARD, Hon. A. B., Kuching, Sarawak.
- 10 Feb., 1916. WATKINS, Mrs. Legrew, c o Messrs. Watkins & Co., Singapore.
- 21 Aug., 1917. WATSON, J., Kuala Lipis.
- 13 Jan., 1916. WATSON, J. G., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur.
- 18 Oct., 1916. WATSON, Dr. Malcolm, Klang, Selangor.
- 27 Jan., 1910. WELD, F. J., The Residency, Pahang.
- 15 July, 1907. WELHAM, H., c o The Straits Echo, Penang.
- 27 Jan., 1910. WHITEHEAD, C. B., Police Office, Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
- 28 Oct., 1912. WILLIAMS, F., Rose Cottage, St. Agnes, Cornwall, England.
- 27 Jan., 1910. WILLIAMS, S. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. *WINKELMANN, H., Malacca Street, Singapore.

- 24 Nov., 1904. WINSTEDT, R. O., Kuala Lumpur.
- 25 Feb., 1910. WOLFERSTAN, L. E. P., The Residency, Malacca.
- 28 May, 1902. WOLFF, E. C. H., The Secretariat, Singapore.
- 4 June, 1908. *WOOD, E. G., Taiping, Perak.
- 16 June, 1913. WOOD, W. L., The Selborne Plantation Co., Reserve Estate, Sunkai, Perak.
- 21 Sept., 1916. WOOLLETT, G. F. C., Klagaw, Labuk and Sugut District, B. N. B.
- 14 Sept., 1911. WORSLEY-TAYLOR, F. E., c/o Messrs. Vade and Co., Singapore.
- 12 April, 1915. *WORTHINGTON, A. F., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 5 May, 1914. WYLEY, A. J., Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
- 26 Oct., 1917. YATES, Capt. W. G., West Kent Regiment, Tanglin Barracks, Singapore.
- 26 April, 1916. YOUNG, E. Stuart, Kinarut Estate, via Jesselton, B. N. B.
- 24 Nov., 1904. *YOUNG, H. S., Bau, Sarawak.

RULES
of the Straits Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society.

I. Name and Objects.

1. The name of the Society shall be 'The Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.'
2. The objects of the Society shall be:—
 - (a) The increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning British Malaya and the neighbouring countries.
 - (b) the publication of a Journal and of works and maps.
 - (c) the formation of a library of books and maps.

II. Membership.

3. Members shall be of three kinds—Ordinary, Corresponding and Honorary.
 4. Candidates for ordinary membership shall be proposed and seconded by members and elected by a majority of the Council.
 5. Ordinary members shall pay an annual subscription of \$5 payable in advance on the first of January in each year. Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership by a payment of \$50.
 6. On or about the 30th of June in each year the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the Council a list of those members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid. Such members shall be deemed to be suspended from membership until their subscriptions have been paid, and in default of payment within two years shall be deemed to have resigned their membership.
- No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.
7. Distinguished persons, and persons who have rendered notable service to the Society may on the recommendation of the

Council be elected Honorary members by a majority at a General meeting. Corresponding Members may, on the recommendation of two Members of the Council, be elected by a majority of the Council in recognition of Services rendered to any Scientific institution in British Malaya. They shall pay no subscription: they shall enjoy the privileges of members except a vote at meetings, eligibility for office and free receipt of the Society's publications.

III. Officers.

8. The officers of the Society shall be:—

A President.

Three Vice Presidents, resident in Singapore, Penang and the Federated Malay States respectively.

An Honorary Treasurer

An Honorary Librarian.

An Honorary Secretary.

Four Councillors.

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

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

IV. Council.

10. The Council of the Society shall be composed of the officers for the current year, and its duties and powers shall be:—

(a) to administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.

(b) to elect ordinary and corresponding members and to recommend candidates for election as Honorary members of the Society.

(c) to obtain and select material for publication in the Journal and to supervise the printing and distribution of the Journal.

(d) to authorise the publication of works and maps at the expense of the Society otherwise than in the Journal.

(e) to select and purchase books and maps for the Library.

(f) to accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.

(g) to present to the Annual General Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a report of the proceedings and condition of the Society.

(h) to make and enforce by-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society. Every such bye-law or regulation shall be published in the Journal.

11. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a month and oftener if necessary. Three officers shall form a quorum of the Council.

V. General Meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Publications.

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

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

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

VII. Amendments to Rules.

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

Affiliation Privileges of Members.

Royal Asiatic Society. The Royal Asiatic Society has its headquarters at 22 Albemarle Street, London W., where it has a large library of books, and MSS. relating to oriental subjects, and holds monthly meetings from November to June (inclusive) at which papers on such subjects are read.

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

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

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

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

Asiatic Society of Bengal. Members of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, by a letter received in 1903, are according to the privilege of admission to the monthly meetings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which are held usually at the Society's house, 1 Park Street, Calcutta.



JOURNAL



Jelevu Customary Songs and Sayings.

COLLECTED BY A. CALDECOTT,

WITH PREFACE AND NOTES BY R. O. WINSTEDT.

These *têromba* 'Songs of Origin,' and these 'Customary Sayings' *pêbilangan adat*, as they are called in Negri Sembilan or *pêputah* to use their Minangkabau name, were collected by Mr. Caldecott in Jelevu, of which State he has written an adequate history (Papers on Malay Subjects: second series, No. 1: F. M. S. Govt. Press, Kuala Lumpur, 1912).

A great deal of material has been printed on the Minangkabau Malays of Negri Sembilan—Martin Lister's careful articles, Mr. Humphreys' Naning Proverbs and excellent Wedding Speech from Naning, papers by O'Brien and Hervey and Bland, and Messrs. Parr and Mackray's exhaustive "Rembau" have all been published in past Journals. Mr. Wilkinson, who had then never lived in Negri Sembilan, wrote an extraordinarily illuminating introduction to the *adat pêrpateh* in "Law II" in "Papers on Malay Subjects." Many of the articles that have appeared overlap, and the present collection is no exception. But all is grist to the mill of comparative method. "Knowledge is knowledge of relations,"—especially in the Minangkabau world!—and this paper has profited by comparison with those earlier articles: as well as with the *adat* of Minangkabau and its Sumatran colonies as delineated in Willinck's "Het Rechtsleven bij de Minangkabausche Maleiers" (Leiden, 1909) and in the series of volumes on Malayan custom published by "Het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië" ('s-Gravenhage) and entitled "Adat-rechtbundel."

The comparative method has helped, for example, to explain the line *yang bërjêsap, yang bërjêrami* which puzzled the authors of "Rembau": it has proved that for their impossible *bërsa-orangan* the Minangkabau word *pêrsuarangan* (common enough in Negri Sembilan) should be restored: it has shown us that for *gêmok bër-pupok* on p. 39 of Mr. Caldecott's "Jelevu" should be read *gêmok di-pêrgêpokkan*.

It may be said that textual points are of dilettante interest. Well, the comparative method helps also to reveal how funda-

mental principles of very practical importance are apt to be warped by chiefs biassed in some particular case in the local court.

Sa-kali ayer gēdang
Sa-kali tēpian bēranjak;
Sa-kali gēdang bēranjak;
Sa-kali adat bēranjak."

"Every time a flood comes,
 Landing-places shift;
 Every time a chief succeeds,
 Custom changes."

So runs a Minangkabau saying, and local wit has satirized the custom of the four important States of the Negri Sembilan:—

Pioh pilin tangkai jering adat Rēmbau;
Bērpusing adat Jēlēbu baqai kinchir;
Entah-Jah, iai' adat Sēnanjong;
Bērya bērtidak adat Johol.

"Custom in Rembau is knotty and twisted as the stem of the *jering*;
 In Jelebu it goes round like a water-wheel;
 It is doubtful in Sungai Ujong;
 It is contradictory in Johol."

But Malays recognize, as European students have failed often to recognize, that despite this and despite modifications admitted to make the *adat* keep pace with the times, at bottom there is only one *adat Minangkabau*:—

adat datar, pēsaka suatu.

And so well is it enshrined in old-world sayings that deviations from it can be detected easily enough. European enquirers have been too apt to accept every interested party's interpretation as correct and peculiar to his State; instead of seeking for the catholic interpretation of saying or custom:—

sa-lengkong alam Minangkabau

"throughout the circle of the Minangkabau world," where the custom has been so wonderfully conserved through centuries, even by the most distant colonists from that upland home.

For instance. On pp. 70 and 72 of "Rembau," it is stated:—

"If misfortune in all his bachelor life brings him, then (a man's) family is responsible for his debts. . . . These duties of a mother to her son arise from the principle that the holder of ancestral property is responsible for the life and blood of all members of the family. . . . Under Malay rule an insolvent debtor be-

* The N. S. version reads *pois hammit* for *tēpian bēranjak* and *raja* for *gēdang* in the third line.

came the slave of his creditor: he paid his debts in his body. The settlement of his debts alone preserved his free life and hence became a duty of his mother's family. The obligation of payment extended not only to the *private debts* of the bachelor, his unpaid bills, his less happy speculations and his losses at the gaming table—but also to the *utang adat* (and *utang pēsaka*.)” Now this is true still so far as *utang adat* and *utang pēsaka* are involved. Is it true to-day of a bachelor's irresponsible debts? Certainly the *adat tanggong-mēnanggong* is not so construed in Johol or in Jelebu or in Minangkabau itself. Yet judgment was once given on appeal against a Rembau's man's unfortunate female relation, the judge being loathe to reject evidence collected by the “intelligent enquiry of the local magistrate:” though in a later case of the same kind, another judge derided such an interpretation as ludicrous and opposed to principles of equity, adding caustic comments on the *adat* in general.

The Court, unlike the authors of “Rembau,” did not recognize that honest involenceny does not now entail imprisonment or affect the liberty of the debtor, so that the axiom *nyawa darah pulang ka-waris* no longer applies. Apart from that, where land speculations have undone a man, one might contend that rules framed by a frugal pastoral people did not contemplate comparatively large speculations in rubber or tin. And again private individualistic dealings in land would have been quite impossible in a strictly communal society. And the *adat* is not an inelastic code of law but bows to altered conditions.* In any case, so far from conserving the *adat* whole, our criminal courts daily give judgments anathema to its principles. But is any of this special pleading necessary? Let us hear, what Willmck writes about the *adat tanggong-mēnanggong* as interpreted in Minangkabau itself:—

“A Minangkabau Malay at all times can bind himself validly *ex contractu* only so far as his *harta pēncharian* go; *ex delicto* not only he but his whole family were bound in *adat* times—his family only if he himself could not pay for his misdeed or crime, in which case his family became liable for the smart-money according to the *adat tanggong-mēnanggong*. So a whole tribe or *nēgēri* could become liable for smart-money, when one of its people had committed a crime, and the criminal's relatives even might become debt-slaves of the avenger. A Minangkabau Malay can never validly of his own self conclude bargains *ex contractu*, which affect *harta pēsaka*: if he contracts a bargain, no action thereon can be taken by the creditor against the man's family, but always only against the debtor and even then only against his *harta pēncharian*. The principle difference the *adat* makes between debts *ex contractu* and debts *ex delicto* is this: a man's family is liable for the former only if they are incurred properly, that is, contracted by the head

* Vide “Rembau,” p. 69, 70; and with the growth of population in the tribes (*suku*), tribal exogamy is no longer observed everywhere.

of the family after agreement (*sa-kata*) of its members; debts *ex delicto* were claimed *ipso jure* from the whole family, if the guilty member were unable or unwilling to pay."

Now that passage is perfectly clear, even though its application of terms of Roman law to the humble customs of Sumatran villagers must strike a note jarring to any ear sensitive to style and atmosphere. And Willinck's account holds good of Jelebu and of Johol. *Pusing anak Rĕmban* 'Did they circumvent that local magistrate? Anyhow, there is plenty of evidence to support rejection in practice of an interpretation absurd and opposed to equity.

As I said above, a great deal has been written on the customs of Negri Sembilan and a great mystery made of them. But we still lack the evidence of the people themselves, their customary sayings and maxims, their speeches on occasions of ceremony. Students generally have recorded only *dissecta membra* of the *adat*. Mr. Humphreys was the first to give us scholarly versions of long speeches. Now Mr. Caldecott gives us these *tĕrumba* or 'songs of origin' and a coherent set of sayings. For a later Journal I am preparing a collection of speeches from the district of Kuala Pilah; and I hope also to print one of the several versions I have obtained locally of *Undang-Undang Minangkabau*. Only when sufficient Malay material has been recorded, can we expect to get a readable definitive and comparative account of Minangkabau custom in the Negri Sembilan.

We are indebted to Mr. J. E. Nathan for the explanation of several abstruse passages.

3

Songs of Origin
and
Customary Sayings

6

TĒROMBA.

I.

Allah bĕlum bĕrnama Allah,
 Muhamad bĕlum bĕrnama Nabi;
 Bumi bĕlum bĕrnama bumi,
 Bumi bĕrnama pusat nĕgĕri;
 Langit bĕlum bĕrnama langit,
 Langit bĕrnama payong nĕgĕri;
 Bumi itu sa-gĕdang talam,
 Langit itu sa-gĕdang payong;
 Gagak puteh, bangau hitam,
 Dato' bujang, nenek gadis;
 Sa-jaman raja jatoh tĕrdiri
 Sa-jaman pĕnghulu jatoh tĕpĕkur,
 Sa-jaman lĕmbaga jatoh tĕrsila,
 Tĕrbit adat dua tĕripar,
 Ka-laut Tĕnggong¹, ka-darat Pĕrpateh,
 Adat bĕrtĕntu, bilang bĕratur;
 Bĕruntok bĕrharta masing-masing,
 Buloh bilah, tanah di-tanam,
 Bĕsi bĕrlĕnting, pĕntong bĕrasap,
 Sa-bingkah tanah di-tanam,
 Tumbuh aur nan bĕrjijir,
 To' Kali Padang Gĕnting,
 To' Sĕcuma² di-Suasa,
 To' Kalifah di-nĕgĕri Tambang,
 To' Mĕngkudum di-nĕgĕri Sumanik,
 Di-sambut raja Pagar Ruvong;
 Lalu ka-Siak, ka-(?) Siam, Jambi;
 Lalu ka-Rokan, ka-Panalian;
 Lalu ka-riak yang bĕrdĕrun,
 Tĕmpat aur yang bĕrsurat,
 Tĕmpat pisau-pisau³ hanyut,
 Tĕmpat sialang bĕrlantak bĕsi⁴;
 Lalu durian di-takek Raja—

1=Temenggong. 2 Īndera Mah, vide note, p. 16. It is pronounced in Minangkabau *Indume* 3 *Riak* "ripples" or is it some forgotten place-name?

4. We have folloxed the editor of the "Undang-Undang of Moco-Moco" in translating *pisau-pisau* vide Vol II "Miscellaneous" (Bencoolen, 1822), p.5. A similar interpretation is given at Sri Menanti.

5. That paper also explains *Sa-pisau pisau hanyut*, *Sialang bĕrlantak bĕsi* and *Durian di-takek raja* as names of places, the last opposite to *Tanjong Si-Mulu*. *Sialang bĕrlantak bĕsi* is translated "the honey-comb reached by means of iron pegs driven into the tree." There is no doubt that *sialang*

SONGS OF ORIGIN.

I.

Ere God was known to men as Lord
 Or Muhamad as His Prophet.
 Ere Earth was given the name of Earth,
 When Earth was called the country's navel,
 Ere sky was designated sky
 When sky was called the world's umbrella:—
 Earth no bigger than a salver,
 Sky no larger than a sun-hade:—
 Crows were white and black were egrets;
 Our first forebears, boy and maiden
 Knew not yet the bond of wedlock;
 When to earth a prince fell standing,
 And the first of chiefs fell pensive,
 And the first of tribal headmen
 Fell in attitude of homage:—
 Then arose two ways of custom,
 One to seaward, that of Tenggong.
 Landward one, that of Perpateh.—
 Custom sure with its set sayings,
 Giving each his share and portion.
 Bamboo laths were split for building,
 Mankind tilled the earth primæval,
 Iron clinked and log-ends smouldered,
 Clods were turned for tilth and planting,
 Bamboo stems grew up in order.
 To' Kali ruled in Padang Genting
 To' Senama in Suasa,
 To' Kalifah in land of Tambang,
 In Sumanik To' Mangkudum:
 The prince of Paggarruyong hailed it
 And the custom went to Siak,
 Then to Siam and to Jambi
 To Rokan and to Panalian

here = "large trees on which bees have built a nest" (and such trees are still *pe'saka* in Negri Sembilan); below, we get *si-balong* as a variant. And it is probable that the iron pegs were driven in as "climbing steps" and not as boundary-marks: though another customary phrase *lantak bertukul* = "the boundary-marks that are hammered in," not "the boundary posts that are beaten," as the authors of "Rembau" (*Journal* 56, p. 108 XXIII) translate it, if by that rendering they allude, as one would infer, to "beating bounds":—their note on p. 47 is correct.

Bukan raja sa-barang raja,
 Raja asal, raja usul,
 Raja mēnitek dari langit,
 Sama ada dēngan kayu-kayuan,
 Sama tumbuh dēngan rumput ranting;
 Keturunan raja bērdarah puteh:
 Nan tēgak mēngangkat sēmbah,
 Nan dudok mēnangkat sila;
 Bēri makan sa-jambar sa-orang;
 Minum di-tabong bērpalut ēmas,
 Tidor di-tilam nan bērtēkat.

Di-mana jalan Baginda Giri?

Di-baroh balai panjang.

Mana bēnar adat tērdiri?

Di-Batipuh, Padang Panjang.

Siapa yang chērdek bijaksana?

Pertama To' Pērpateh, kēdua To' Tēnggong,

Yang mēngētahui jalan dua tēripar;

Nama jalan dua tēripar,

Pertama jalan karna Allah,

Kēdua jalan ka-pada dunia,

Jalan Allah, pertama mēnguchap,

Kēdua sēmbahyang, kētiga zakat,

Kēempat puasa, kēlima baik haji

Jalan ka-dunia itu,

Pertama gong dan chanang,

Makan dan minum,

Sēmanda-mēnyēmanda.

Kēmēndian maka di-bilang—

Sa-hēlai akar yang putus,

Sa-bingkah tanah yang tērbalek,

Sa-batang kayu yang rēbah;

Sa-batang kayu akan mēlintang,

Sa-bingkah tanah akan pērmatang,

Sa-hēlai akar akan bērikat,

Tanah-nya datar, pērmatang-nya lurus,

Orang ramai, padi mēnjadi.

Kēmudian

Raja bēralam, pēnghulu bērluak,

Suku bērlingkongan,

Ibu-bapa bēranak buah,

Anak buah dudok bērsuku-suku.

And to sea-laved sounding beaches
 Where were found the bamboo writings,
 Roof-tree carved on water drifting,
 Trees with spikes to climb for honey.
 Then the Raja marked the fruit trees,
 He a prince of no mean station,
 He the first king, king *primaeval*.
 Dropped he as the rain from heaven,
 He with forest-trees *coeval*,
 Old as grass at the beginning;
 White the blood that in him flowed:
 Erect men made him salutation,
 Sitting yielded him obeisance;
 Food men brought him, each a platter;
 Drank he from a bamboo beaker
 Overlaid with golden plating;
 Slept on an embroidered mattress.

“Where is the path of the prince of Giri?”

“On the river-side of the long palace.”

“What proof is there of the creation of the custom?”

“It came down to Batipuh in Padang Panjang.”

Who the wise men and the clever?
 First *Perpateh*, second *Tenggong*,
 Who knew well the kindred custom,
 First the custom God inspireth,
 Second that of worldly teaching.
 The way to God is, first, the *credo*,
 Second prayer, the third almsgiving,
 Fasting fourth, and fifth the *haj*:
 The worldly way is gong and clapper
 Calling men to food and liquor,
 To marry and to take in marriage.

After comes the saying.—

A broken root, a clod turned upward,
 A fallen tree to serve as barrier,
 The upturned clod to bank the rice-field,
 The trailing stem to bind together.
 Flat the plain and straight the bankings,
 Thick the folk and rich the harvest.

Then the prince was given his kingdom,
 The chief his shire, the tribe its limits,
 The village elders their dependants;
 Men were then by tribes divided,
 And the tribes were twelve in number.

Bĕrapa suku-nya? Dua-bĕlas,
 Kundur mĕnjalar ka-ulu,
 Labu mĕnjalar ka-hilir,
 Puchok-nya sama di-gĕrtas
 Buah-nya sama di-tarek;
 Dĕkat rumah, dĕkat kampong,
 Sa-kampong sa-pĕrmainan,
 Sa-jamban sa-pĕrmandian.

II.

Sa-jaman si-gadis si-Mara Chindai,¹
 Mĕlapus² pulau tanah Mĕlayu;
 Bĕrlayar-lah ia dĕngan pĕrahu-nya,
 Lalu tĕrgalang-lah pĕrahu-nya;
 Maka bĕrgĕlar-lah ia Batin Maha Galang³
 Di-tengok-nya puchok mĕranti bĕranchaman,
 Nĕgĕri pun sapĕrti ĕmbun.
 Mĕngatur ia adat di-bukit itu:—
 Sa-hĕlai akar putus akan pĕngikat,
 Sa-batang kayu rĕlah akan bĕrlintang,
 Sa-bingkah tanah tĕrbalek akan tanam-tanaman,
 Maka bĕrjumpa ia dĕngan yang bĕrĕmpat;
 Bĕrtanya Batin Maha Galang,
 Mĕjawab Dato' yang bĕrĕmpat
 Di-atas bukit si-Utang-Utang Pĕngaringan,⁴
 "Hĕndak mĕchari pamah yang lebar,
 Hĕndak mĕchari sungai yang mĕlurut;
 Mĕminum ayer bungkul,
 Bĕralas tudur daun lerek,
 Bĕrbantalkan laur durian."
 Bĕrkata lagi Dato' pada Batin,
 "Turuni-lah londarau naga;
 Nak tahu pulau yang mĕnumpu,
 Tanvakan pada dĕnak;
 Nak tahu padang yang luas,
 Tanvakan pada bilalang;
 Nak tahu pulau yang panjang,
 Tanvakan pada barau-barau."

Putus sa-hĕlai akar,
 Sa-bingkah tanah yang tĕrbalek,
 Sa-batang kayu yang tumbang,
 (Maka bĕrjumpa-lah dato' Batin mĕninggalkan adat)

1. Possibly *M'rah* or *Marah*, an old Sumatran title; but was it confined to males? 2? = *hapus* 3 = *Mĕrgalang* 4. Ancient Palembang.

Then the marrow clambered upstream,
 And the gourd grew trailing downstream,
 Till their shoots were pruned together,
 And their fruits together taken,
 House to house grew near together,
 Hamlet clustered on to hamlet,
 For their games men used one common,
 Used one shelter for their bathing.

II.

In the time of Mara Chindai
 Isles Malavan all were flooded,
 So he took to boat, went sailing,
 Until lo! his boat was stranded
 On our shore: and so we named him
 "Mighty chieftain, from the wreckage."
 On a hill he took his station,
 Gazed he round upon the treetops
 Clustering, crowded; and the country
 Rolled, a misty sea, below him,
 There did he ordain the custom:—
 "A trailing stem shall serve for binding,
 The fallen tree trunk for a barrier,
 The clod upturned for tilth and planting."
 Then the Batin Maha Galang
 Met the Four, and asked them questions;—
 On Palembang hills they answered,
 "I would seek a spacious valley,
 I would look for water courses,
 Tho' I tap the palm for water,
 Sleep with rustling leaves beneath me,
 A tree buttress for my pillow."
 Then the chiefs to him made answer,
 "Follow down the dragon's traces,
 And if thou would'st find the hillocks,
 Islets footed in the marshland,
 Jungle fowl shall be thy leaders:
 Seekest thou the spreading meadow,
 By the grasshopper be guided:
 The spit of hills between the valleys
 By the bulbul shall be shown thee."

So the trailing stems were severed,
 So the clod of earth turned upward,
 And the trees fell to the woodmen,
 (Then they met the Batin chieftain
 And forsook the older custom:)

Takek kayu Batin Jénang;
 Hela tali pada Waris;
 Putus tēbus pada Undang;
 Lantak bértukul pada Lēmbaga,

Maka di-tengok

Alat kampung yang bērsudut,
 Sawah yang bērlopak,
 Rumah yang bērkatak' tangga,
 Bilek yang bērbunyi

Maka ada-lah adat

Tēdekala pēgēri sudah lebar,
 Orang pun sudah ramai,
 Adat bērtentu, bilang bēratur;
 Bēroleh kēhil pada yang gedang,
 Bēroleh yang gedang pada yang tua.

Apa-lah kata orang tua?

“ Dalam alam raja-nya,
 Dalam luak pēnghulu-nya,
 Dalam suku lēmbaga-nya,
 Bērumpok masing-masing,
 Bērharta masing-masing,
 Harta orang jangan di-tarek,
 Untok anak jangan di-bērikan.”

Dudok kita bērpēlarasan,
 Bērdēkat rumah, dēkat kampung,
 Boleh minta-mēminta,
 Akan jēngok-mēnjēngok
 Sakit dan pēning,
 Sa-jamban sa-pērulangan,
 Sa-pērigi sa-pērmandian,
 Sa-laman sa-pērmainan;
 Tanah-nya datar, ayer-nya jērneh,
 Muafakat-nya ēsa.

III.

Usul-usul, asal-asal!
 Asal jangan di-tinggalkan:—
 Hujan bērpohon, kata bērasal,
 Sakit bērmula, mati bērsēbab:—

1. *Katak* is said to = 'short-runged,' as opposed to the wide-runged bamboo ladders of temporary huts.

JELEBU CUSTOMARY SONGS AND SAYINGS.

The jungle chiefs mark off the tree trunks;
The Waris drag the cord of survey;
The ruler of the shire, the Undang,
Settles payment for the portion:
The tribal headman hammers landmarks.

Next we see the jungle custom
Yield to custom of the hamlet:—
Holding dovetailed into holding,
Split in lots the ricegrown meadows,
Short-runged ladders fixed to houses,
Rooms with voice of men resounding.

So the men wax strong in number,
And the lands they till grow wider,
And the custom of the hamlet
Groweth to a broader custom,
Stablished custom with set sayings,
The grown hath lordship of the little,
O'er the grown the old have lordship.

Hark ye then! how say the old men?
"The king within his kingdom reigneth,
The chiet within his shire commandeth,
The headman o'er his tribe presideth.
Each shall get his share and portion;
Take ye not the goods of others;
Squander not the children's birthright."

So we gathered close together,
Homestead clustering on homestead,
Neighbour marrying with neighbour,
Visiting in time of sickness:
Used one shelter for ablutions,
From one well drew bathing water:
For our pastimes used one common;
Level was our land, our water
Clear, and in our village councils
Trusted each his neighbour's promise.

III.

Origin of origins!
Desert we not our origin:—
Rain hath its fount, tradition its foundation,
Sickness hath its beginning, death its cause:

Asal jangan di-tinggalkan.

Ka-laut alat Dato' Tēmenggong.

Ka-darat alat Dato' Mērpateh.

Ka-laut alat Dato' Tēmenggong :—

Siapa mēnjala, siapa tērjun.

Siapa salah, siapa bērtimbang :

Siapa bērutang, siapa mēmbayar :

Siapa bunoh, siapa kēna bunoh.

Ka-darat alat Dato' Mērpateh :—

Hutang nan bērturut, chagar bērsadai ;

Chinchang pampas, bunoh bēri balas.

Tērbit alat sa-rarah Pazar Ruyong,

Sa-lilit Pulau Pērcha.

Sa-limbang tanah Mēlayu.

Sēri Alam di-Minangkabau.

Sultan di-Pazar Ruyong :

Titah di-Sungai Tērap :

Indōra Maha' di-Suasa :

Kali di-Padang Gēting.

Makhidum di-Sumanik.

Sengkat durian di-takek raja.

Si-balong bērlantak bēsi² :

Sengkat si-lukah-lukah hanyut.

Sengkat pērentahan Pazar Ruyong.

Sa-jaman Dato' bujang, nenek gadis.—

Putih kēpala tētēkala itu :

Gagak putih, bangau hitam.

Ayer-nya jēneh, orang-nya ramai.

Adat sēntosa di-dalam nēgēri.

Buloh buloh, puntong bērasap.

Bēsi nan bērlocheng.

Sa-bēlai akar akan pērikat.

Sa-bingkah tamah akan pēnggalang.

Kēmudian dudok pandang-mēmandang :

Pandang ka-darat, mēranti yang bērsanggit dahan,

Pandang ka-hulu gaung nan dalam.

Pandang ka-hilir sungai nan mēlurut.

Pandang ka-baroh lēpan nan luas.

1. Jelebu reciters say *Antara mudek*, which is obviously corrupt. *Undang-Undang, Moko-Moko* read اندوما and romanize it *Inder Mah* : the *Tuan Panjang* of Saruasa is intended : see, for instance, p. 8 of van der Toorn's *Tjindoer Mofe* (Batavia, 1886) At Sungai Trap was the Bendahara.

2. Vide note p. 8 *supra*. *Si-balong*= *balong* *ijau* "a large tree, *Euphrinus malayanus*."

Forget we not our origin.

To seaward was the custom of Dato Temenggong,
To landward was the custom of Dato Merpatih.

Now the law of Dato Temenggong to seaward is this,
Who casts the net shall jump to drag it in;
Who commits an offence shall compensate;
Who owes shall pay: who slays shall be slain.

And the law of Dato Merpatch to landward is this:—
A debt adheres to the tribe of the debtor;
A mortgage becomes a lien on the tribal land;
Who wounds shall pay smart money, who kills shall give
restitution.

The custom arose in Pagar Ruyong,
It engirdled Pulau Percha.
It throve in the Malayan regions,
Glory of Minangkabau.
Was the Sultan in Pagar Ruyong;
Mandates issued from Sungai Trap;
Indra Maha was at Saruasa:
The Kali was at Padang Gēnting,
The Makhdum in Sumauk.
As far went the custom as the trees,
The fruit-trees marked by the raja for his people,
The trees with spikes to climb for honey
As far as fish traps drifted,
Up to the kingdom of Pagar Ruyong.

In days ere our ancestors were wedded,
When the hair of man was white,
And crows were white and egrets black;
Waters were clear and men were many,
And custom brought peace on the land;
The bamboo was split, the log smoked in the clearing,
And the clink of iron was heard,
The trailing creeper served for binding,
A turned-up clod for barrier.

Then the folk sat looking about them:—
Hillward rustled the branches of forest trees;
Upstream were deep ravines;
Downstream the flowing river;
Below the spreading meadows.

Turun di-Pagar Ruvong raja bĕrdarah puteh,
Bĕrdua dĕngan Batin Mĕrgalang;
Lalu naik gunong Rĕmbau,
Lalu turun Sĕri Mĕnanti.
Kĕmudian dudok bĕrsuku-suku,
Suku-suku nan dua-bĕlas
Suku nan bĕrtua, bĕribu-bapa, bĕrlĕmbaga:
Kĕmudian dudok bĕrdĕkat kampong,
Laman sa-buah sa-pĕrmainan,
Jamban sa-buah sa-pĕrulangan,
Pĕrigi sa-buah sa-pĕrmandian.



There descended in Pagar Ruyong together
A king of white blood and Batin Mergalang;
They journeyed and climbed the Rembau hills;
They passed down to Sri Menanti.
Then men dwelt there in tribes, the twelve tribes:—
A tribe has its old men, its elders, and its headman.
Afterwards their homes grew close together;
For their games men used one common;
Used one shelter for their bathing;
From one well drew their drinking water.



PĒBILANGAN ADAT.

We are Min-
angkabau
folk.

Kita anak Minangkabau,
Yang di-bawah langit dan di-muka bumi,
Sa-lingkar Gunong Bĕrapi,
Sa-hingga Pintu Raya hilir,
Hingga Si-Lĕgundi mudik,
Yang bĕrnama tanah Sumatĕra,
Pulau Andĕlas.

Not till the
pastoral age
did we get
our custom
of entail.

Sa-bingkah tanah tĕrbalek,
Sa-hĕlai akar yang putus,
Sa-batang kayu rĕbah—
Adat dĕngan pĕsaka bĕlum di-adakan.

and our
political &
social
system:

Tĕtĕkala
Kampong sudah bĕrsudut,
Sawah sudah bĕrjinjang,
Puchok sudah mĕliok,
Pinang sudah bĕrjijir
Adat dĕngan pĕsaka di-adakan, ia-itu—

Alam bĕraja,
Luak bĕrpĕnghulu,
Suku bĕrtua
Anak buah bĕribu-bapa.
Orang sĕmanda bĕrtĕmpat sĕmanda.¹

Kunchi bini laki,
Kunchi sĕmanda tĕmpat sĕmanda,
Kunchi anak buah ibu bapa.
Kunchi luak pĕnghulu.
Kunchi alam raja.

with grades
and pre-
cedents

Adat yang bĕrjanjang² naik, bĕrtangga turun;³
Bĕrlukis, bĕrlĕmbaga,⁴
Bĕrtiru,⁵ bĕrtĕladan.

and a
widening
scope for
our customs.

Pulai nan bĕrpangkat naik.
Manusia bĕrpangkat turun.

¹ Sometimes are added:

Gĕdong bĕrtandak, parit bĕrponan,

Pa bĕrbun, qĕlanggang bĕrjuaa.

'Shops have keepers, mining sluices diviners to open them,
Gamang tables croupiers, cock-pits trainers of cocks.'

² *Janang* 'the steps of a ladder—to the *pĕran* or roof loft.'

³ I.e. Society and the political constitution has different grades. A *tutuh* will go downwards through the Undang to the Penghulus, through the Penghulus to the Lembagas, through the

CUSTOMARY SAYINGS.

We are children of Minangkabau,
 Who dwell beneath the sky and on the face of the earth.
 Of the land around Gunong Mèrapi,
 As far downstream as Pintu Raya,
 As far upstream as Si-Lègundi,
 The land that is called Sumatra,
 The island of Andalas.

When the first clod was upturned
 And the first creeper severed,
 And the first tree felled—
 Our custom and system of entail were not yet es-
 tablished.

When holding was dovetailed into holding,
 When our stretches of rice-field were made,
 When the shoots of our plants swayed in the breeze,
 When our betel-palms grew up in rows
 Then were established our custom and system of entail.

Our world got a prince,
 Our shires chieftains,
 Our tribes elders,
 Our families headmen,
 And the married man found a place with the family
 of his wife.

Warder of the wife is the husband,
 Warder of the husband his wife's family.
 Warders of the family its elders,
 Warder of the shire the chieftain.
 Warder of the world the king.

Procedure under the Custom is to ascend and descend
 by grades,

As men go up and come down the rungs of ladders.
 Custom with its lines and patterns.
 Its precedents and instances.

The *pulai* tree broadens as it grows up.
 Family trees as they descend.

Lembagas to the Buapas; and a petition to royalty should go upwards through the same stages. *Vide* "Adatrechtbundel, VI," p. 205-6, where a far-fetched interpretation is condemned and one similar to that accepted in N. S. upheld.

* *Lembaga* = 'mould, matrix, pattern,' and the context shows clearly that it has that meaning here.

† Minangkabau *pipatah* read *birtur*, which we have adopted. The Jelebu reading is *birturis*. For "Rembau's" *birturas*, no support can be found in Minangkabau *pipatah* or Van der Toorn's "Woordenboek."

Each individual in our society has his peculiar duty,

Kambing biasa mēmbebek,
Kērbau biasa mēnguak,
Ayam biasa bērkokok,
Murai biasa bērkichau,
Pēnghulu biasa mēnghukumkan adat,
Alim biasa mēnghukumkan shara',
Hulubalang biasa mēnjarah,
Juara biasa mēlēpas,
Saudagar biasa bērmmain bungkal tēraju,
Pērēmpuan biasa bērusahakan bēnang dan kapas

which none may usurp;

Raja sa-kēadilan,
Pēnghulu sa-undang,
Tua sa-lēmbaga,
Waris sa-pēsaka,
Ibu- bapa sa-adat,
Tēmpat sēmanda satu shahadat,
Orang sēmanda sa-rēsam.¹

and his prerogatives

Raja bērdaulat,
Pēnghulu bērandika;
Raja bērtitah,
Pēnghulu bērsabda;
Raja bērkhalifah,
Pēnghulu bērsuku.
Undang bērkēlantasan,
Lēmbaga bērsēkat.
Raja bērsējarah.
Pēnghulu bērsalasilah,
Lēmbaga bērtēromba.

and honour in his own place.

Raja bērdaulat dalam alam-nya,
Pēnghulu bērnobat dalam suku-nya,
Buapa bērnobat dalam anak-buah-nya,
Orang banyak bērnobat dalam tēratak-nya.

Obedience to whom obedience is due.

Salah hamba ka-pada tuan,
Salah murid ka-pada guru,
Salah anak ka-pada bapa,
Salah bini ka-pada laki.

Titah di-junjong sa-pēnoh-pēnoh kēpala,
Sabda di-pikul sa-untok-untok bahu.

Covenant makes men of one mind.

Kēlēbehan umat dēngan muafakat,
Kēlēbehan nabi dēngan makjizat;
Bulat ayer karna pēmatong.²
Bulat manusia karna muafakat.

¹ I.e. the *adat pinang-mēminang*.

² At Sri Menanti *gopong* 'a coconut-shell water vessel' takes the place of *pēmatong*.

Goats are wont to bleat,
 Buffaloes to low,
 Cocks to crow,
 Magpie-robins to whistle,
 Chiefs to administer customary law.
 Religious authorities Muhamadan law,
 Captains to make raids,
 Trainers to fly cocking-cocks,
 Traders to finger weights and measures,
 Women to be busy with cotton and thread.

The king carries out his justice,
 The chief his law,
 The tribal headman his ancestral rights,
 The inheritors their entail,
 Heads of families their custom,
 The bride's kin their sworn profession,
 The husband his conventions.

A king is sacrosanct,
 A chief honourable,
 A king issues mandates,
 A chief commands.

A king is God's deputy,
 A chief his tribe's¹.
 The powers of a chief are wide,
 The powers of a tribal headman restricted.
 A king has his royal annals,
 A chief his genealogical tree,
 A tribal headman his song of origin.

The king is sacrosanct within his realm,
 The chief receives recognition within his tribes,
 The heads of families within their dependants,
 Common folks in their own homes.

Slaves can offend against their masters,
 Pupils against their teachers,
 Children against parents,
 Wives against husbands.

We lift our hands high in homage to execute the
 king's mandates.
 We put our shoulders to carry out a chief's commands

The greatness of men lies in taking counsel together;
 The greatness of prophets in performing miracles.
 As a bamboo conduit makes a round jet of water,
 So taking counsel together rounds men to one mind.

¹ Or † "rules his tribe."

Custom is
based on
covenant.

Tētēkala kēchil bērrama muafakat,
Tētēkala bēsar bērrama adat:
Si-raja adat ka-pada muafakat.
Ayer mēlurut dēngan bandar-nya,
Bēnar mēlurut dēngan pakat-nya,
Nēgēri bērtumloh dēngan adat-nya.

But coven-
ant alone
may be
partial.

Muafakat lalu di-dalam gēlap,
Adat lalu di-tēngah tērang.
Hilang adat karna muafakat.

We live
secure in
the lap of
our custom:

Hidup di-kandong adat.
Mati di-kandong bumi.

and trans-
gression
breaks the
trans-
gressor.

Bujur lalu, lintang patah:
Makanan adat dēngan pē-saka.

Custom
speaks with
the voice of
greatest
authority:

Kata orang kata bērchalun,¹ kata bērbalok.
Kata pēgawai kata bērbolong.
Kata hulubalang kata tunggal.
Kata undang kata pērbiasan.
Kata raja kata bērliput.
Kata maalim² kata hakikat.
Kata adat kata yang bēvar.

prescribing
the way we
must follow.

Ka-laut mēnuju alur:
Ka-darat mēnuju bēnar:
Bērtahun mēnuju musim.
Kalau ta' mēnuju alur, tumpat karam:
Ka-darat ta' mēnuju bēnar, siar bakar:
Bērtahun ta' mēnuju musim, sambang hangus.

and our
attitude to
life;

Bērdiri mēninjau jarah,
Dudok mēraut ranjau,
Mēnyērodok gelas lalu,
Mēnyēlam minum aver,
Lain bidok lain galang.

and remind-
ing us of the
penalties of
folly.

Kaki tērdorong, badan binasa:
Chēpat tangan, dapat utang:
Mulut tērkata-kata, ēmas pada:
Tērpijak bēnang arang, hitam tapak.

¹ "Disputatious."

² Jelebu reads *ilmu*, obviously a corruption of the usual Minangkabau version, which we have adopted.

What in the beginning are covenants
 Grow up into customs:
 Custom is lord over covenants.
 Water proceeds along water-ways,
 Sanction proceeds from covenant:
 A country grows up with its customs.

Covenants proceed in the dark.
 Custom walks in the light:
 Covenants can destroy custom.

In life we are lapped in custom.
 In death we are lapped in the earth.

Length-ways one gets through, cross-wise broken.
 Our custom of entail is our sustenance.

The words of common folk are contentious,
 The words of officials weighed,
 The words of captains terse.
 The words of chiefs elaborate.
 The words of the ruler comprehensive,
 The words of the wise true.
 The words of the custom sanctioned.

At sea aim for the channel.
 On land aim at the sanctioned way,
 For planting-rice, at the due season.
 Miss the channel and your boat founders.
 Miss the sanctioned way and you get burnt,
 Miss the season and your crop is parched **and fails.**

Stand up to look out for raiders.
 Sit down to whittle a stake.
 Stoop to get your shoulder-wallet through,
 Put your mouth in the stream to drink **water.**
 Suit your rollers to your boat.

A slip brings destruction,
 An open hand debts,
 A quick tongue fines.
 Tread on pitch and your sole is defiled.

Custom
comprises
three
branches:—

(1) the law
of nature,

(2) the law
of man,

(3) the law
of God.

Its function
is different
from that
of Muham-
madan law.

Keputusan adat tiga perkara:—

Pertama adat mansiang¹ ia-itu terjali.

Kedua adat tiang ia-itu adat berkėbulatan.

Ketiga adat kitabu'llah ia-itu hukum Kuran

Pada adat mēnghilangkan yang burok,
Mēnimbulkan yang baik;
Pada shara' mēnyuroh bėrbuat baik,
Mēninggalkan bėrbuat jahat.

Adat bėrsėndi hukum,
Hukum bėrsėndi kitabu'llah.
Kuat adat, ta' gadoh hukum,
Kuat hukum, ta' gadoh adat.
Ibu hukum muafakat,
Ibu adat muafakat.

And the
evidence re-
quired by it
different.

Adat bėrtanda, hukum bėrsaksi;
Adat yang tiba ka-gėlap mēnjala,
Tiba ka-tėrang mēnumpu;
Tinggi di-sigai,
Kėras di-takek,
Lėmbut di-sudu.
Sah, kata adat,
Apa-bila tėrtanda, tėrbeti;
Tėrkėjar, tėrlėlah;
Tėrpakok, tėrpauk;
Dėkat, tėrtunjokkan;
Jauh, tėrkatakan.

Custom
accepts cir-
cumstantial
evidence of
theft

Undang-undang churi:
Pantang dua-bėlas—
Tiang tėrpalang,² dinding tėrėtas,
Tėrkėjar tėrlėlah,
Tėrėbut tėrampas,
Tėrchinchang tėrpakok,
Di-gėdabang, di-gėdabekkan,³
Di-sėrang, di-kėlėkai,
Nama kinchang kėchoh,
Bėranggur, kalak-kalak,⁴
Tiga kali ģmpat sa-puloh dua.

¹ E.g. *Patah tumbuh* 'when an officer dies, a successor must be chosen' is *adat mansiang*; *hilang bėrganti* 'if an officer vanishes, another must be chosen in his place' is *adat tiang*—for if a man goes into the forest and does not return, it is presumed by the *adat tiang* that he is dead.—A.C.

Custom may be split into three branches:—

Custom clear as the triangular rush in a rice-field.
 Custom strong and round as a pillar, whereon all men
 agree.
 Custom laid down in God's book, the law of the Koran.
 It is for custom to suppress the wrong.
 To bring the good to pass.
 It is for religious Law to command righteousness
 And bid men eschew evil.

Customary law hinges on religious law.
 Religious law on the word of God.
 If custom is strong, religion is not upset:
 If religion is strong, custom is not upset.
 Religious law is the offspring of covenant,
 Customary law also the offspring of covenant.

Customary law requires signs of guilt.
 Religious law calls for witnesses.
 When customary law deals with circumstances obscure,
 It throws a wide net to catch the offender:
 In clear cases it has a sure footing:
 If the problem be high, it uses a ladder.
 If it be hard, it cleaves into it.
 If it be soft, it ladles.
 'There is a clear case' says custom.
 When there is evidence of guilt and information laid,
 When a man is chased from the scene of the crime and
 is found panting:
 When there are hacks and cuts:
 If evidence be at hand, it requires to be shown it.
 If it be not at hand, it requires it to be related.

By the laws for theft
 Twelve circumstances are forbidden:
 To set a strut against a house-pillar, to rip open a
 partition:
 To be chased and caught panting:
 To be found with booty snatched or stolen by force:
 To be found wounded and hacked:
 To be found with fluttering heart or trampled foot-
 prints:
 To be convicted of swindling and cheating:
 To have transplanted and to give a crooked story.
 For $3 \times 4 = 10 + 2$.
 (And these twelve signs are circumstantial evidence).

² Cf. "Adatrechtbundel" VI, p. 398.

^{3, 4} The translation is doubtful.

and of all
crimes, so
that men
must walk
warily.

A criminal
leaves traces
of his crime
and cannot
explain his
movements.

* Where
there is
smoke, there
is fire ²—
that is one
of our legal
maxims.

We seek
for perfect
justice.

and fair
sentences,
deterrent
but not
vindictive

Application
must be
made to the
proper
tribunal.

Different
cases must
be tried

Énggang lalu, ranting patah.
Mara hinggap, mara terbang.
Lalu hangus, surut layu.
Tergesek kena miang,
Tergegar kena embun

Bersurih ba' si-pasin,¹
Bêrlondar ba' langitang.
Bêrbau ba' machang.
Ka-hulu ta' tentu gaung-nya.
Ka-bilir ta' tentu kuala.

Mana anjing menyalak, di-situ biawak memanjat;
Mana temiang tertiak, di-situ tanam-tanaman jadi;
Mana kayu tumbang, di-situ chendawan tumbuh
Kilat beliong ka-pada kaki,
Kilat pisau ka-pada tangan,

Chupak yang pēpat,
Gantang yang piawi.
Bongkal yang betul.
Tēraju yang baik,²
Tiada boleh di-aleh lagi.

Tiba di-mata, jangan di-tēlapkan;
Tiba di-pērut, jangan di-kēmpiskan.
Ular di-palu biar mati.
Kayu pēmalu jangan patah.
Tanah di-palu jangan limbang.
Lēmah liat kayu akar.
Di-lēntok mau, di-patah jangan.

Mēmukok di-lēsong,
Bērtanak di-pēriok.

Ka-pada raja
Hari malam, bulan (?) bērsiran.
Kērbau bērlaga dalam kandang
Ka-pada undang
Ayam hitam terbang malam.
Hinggap kayu bērdaun.
Ka-pada lēmbaga
Ayam putih terbang siang.
Hinggap kayu mēranting.

¹ Cf. "Adatrechtbundel" VI, p. 445.

² Malay casuists distinguish four points in these four lines =
(1) = if the bench of judges be full (2) = if they have full

The branch breaks, as the horn-bill passes,
 Where danger alighted, danger must fly away.
 Pass through flames and you are scorched,
 Retreat from them and you wilt.
 Rub against the stem of a bamboo and you itch,
 Shake it and you are sprayed with moisture.

Crime leaves its trail like a water-beetle,
 Like a snail, it leaves its slime:
 Like a horse-mango, it leaves its reek.
 A stream that knows not its source nor its mouth,—
 Like that is a man who cannot account for his doings.

A spot where a dog barks is the spot where the iguana
 climbs,
 A spot where the bamboos are uprooted, is a spot where
 plants flourish,
 A fallen tree is the place for mushrooms to grow,
 The glint of an adze falls on a man's feet,
 The glint of a knife on his hands.

The quart measure that is full,
 The gallon measure that is true,
 The weight that is just,
 The scales that are even,
 These cannot be upset.

What comes before your eyes—be not blind to it;
 What comes to your mouth,—get fat on it.
 If you strike a snake, kill;
 But let not your stick be broken
 Nor the ground dented by your blow:
 Pliant but strong is a rattan,
 Let it bend but not break.

Pound in a mortar,
 Cook rice in a pot,
 It is a case for the ruler's court,
 When at night in the dark of the moon
 Buffaloes fight in the byre.

It is a case for the chief's court,
 When a black fowl flying by night
 Settles in a leafy tree.

It is a case for the tribal headman's court,
 When a white fowl flying by day
 Settles on a leafless twig.

 authority (3) = if the weight of evidence is sufficient (4) =
 if the judges are just.—A.C.

These lines imply that complaints must be laid before the
 proper court and also that the punishment must fit the crime.

and different
punish-
ments im-
posed by
different
officers.

The raja's
power is
almost un-
limited.

Crimes
against
custom
are—

and certain
evidence
admittedly
conclusive.

The penal-
ties for
wounding
and for
homicide.

Tali pēngikat dari-pada lembaga,
Kēris pēnyalang dari-pada undang.
Pēdang mēmanchong dari-pada kēadilan.
Tikam ta' bērtanya.
Panchong ta' bērkhabar.

Hukuman raja
Ēnam-puloh ēnam kupang.
Tujoh tahlil, sa-paha.
Sa-kēndi, sa-kēndēri.
Sa-isi lēsong pēsok,
Sa-ruas buloh tēlang.
Sa-kochong lēngan baju.¹

Dahaga dahagi,²
Sumbang, salah,³
Rēbut, rampas.
Siar, bakar.
Maling, churi,
Kichang, kichoh,⁴
Upas,⁵ rachun,
Tikam, bunoh,⁶
Samun, sakal,—
Pantang ka-pada adat.

Upas rachun, sisa makan.

Chinchang pampas;⁷ bunoh bēri balas,
Anak di-panggil makan,
Anak buah di-sorong 'kan balas.⁸

¹ In Muar the following lines are added:—

Sa-gantang ulang-ulang.

Sa-pēting tali bajak.

² "Opposition to and uproar against constituted authority"
—Willinek, p. 847 and Van der Toorn's "Woordenboek." *Dēr-
haka chūlala*, which often precedes this line in N. S. is a
paraphrase of it.

³ *Salah* = *sīsalahan* "fornication" and is reckoned constant-
ly as a separate crime in Minangkabau lists of *salah dua-puloh*.

⁴ *Kichang* and *kichoh* both occur: *v.* Van der Toorn's
"Woordenboek." For *kichoh* some Minangkabau MSS. read
lunchong and explain it as including "embezzlement" unlike
kichoh which means all other forms of "swindling."

⁵ *Upas* = drugging with intent to render senseless but not to
kill.

⁶ *Bunoh* embraces wilful murder, culpable homicide, and
accidental homicide.

The cord of arrest is the prerogative of the tribal headman,
 The creese of execution the prerogative of the chief,
 The headman's sword the prerogative of the king.

The extent of a raja's jurisdiction is—
 Cents sixty and six,
 Seven taels, one *paha*,
 One *këndi*, one *candareen*,
 The contents of a tiny mortar,
 As much as a joint of giant bamboo can hold,
 As much as will fill the sleeve of a coat.

Lese-majesté and disorder,
 Irregular marriage and wenching,
 Stealing by force and snatching,
 Arson and burning,
 Privy theft and open pilfering,
 Swindling and cheating,
 Drugging and poisoning,
 Stabbing and slaying,
 Robbery with violence, robbery with wounding.—
 These are forbidden by custom.

To test drugs or poison, give the remnants of the dish
 to the suspect.

For wounding smart-money is the penalty.
 For slaying the substitution of a person to the dead
 person's tribe.
 The children of the murderer are invited to the feast
 of atonement,
 And one of his tribal kin given to the tribe of the
 murdered man.

⁷ Restitution was in ratio to the amount of blood shed. If the man wounded lost little blood, a fowl was given by his assailant, if much a goat: it was thought that no man could lose more than a goat's measure of blood and live. The animal was cooked and the flesh presented to the aggrieved party. The offender took half a cupful of blood of the animal slain, a handful of rice and three limes. He took the injured party to a stream or well and anointed his head first with blood, then with rice and finally with juice of the limes to cleanse away the unsavoury chrism of blood and rice!—A.C.

⁸ "The nephew is offered as a substitute," Rembau, p. 112. This rendering is not clear. It could never be the child of the murderer's wife's sister or of the murderer's brother: but always the child of one of his female blood relations. The point is that the substitute must be of the murderer's own tribe.

An offence against marriage law.	Pelēsir dua sa-kampong, ¹ Ēnau sa-batang dua sigai Mata tumbuh tiada bērbēneh, ² Sumbang ka-pada tabiat. Adat mēnuju ka-pada tanda. Bila " Sah " kata adat tiang. Janggal ta' boleh di-patoh lagi. Salah ta' boleh di-hukum: ³ Ia-itu suatu di-bēri, dua di-ambil.
Penalties of illicit love.	Tērkurong mati. Tértanda bērutang.
Offences against public justice.	Kēpantangan adat. Dí-lindong di-ēndapkan. Kēpējatian adat. Di-térang di-bandingkan.
Custom fixes the heritage of each section of the com- munity.	Jalan raya, titian batu, Bukit bukan, ⁴ Rimba yang sunyi. Gaung yang dalam. Lēpan yang lebar. Bandar yang sundai, ⁵ Si-barau-barau yang punya. Lubok dalam si-kitang-kitang yang punya. Gaung guntong. Bukit bukan Waris dan pēnghulu yang punya. Sawah yang bērjinjang. Pinang yang gavu, ⁶ Nyiur yang saka. Lēmbaga yang punya. Anak buah yang bērchalun. Ibu-bapa yang punya. Orang sēmanda yang gadoh bērsuarang. Anak buah yang punya. Lingkongan bēndul yang empat. Orang sēmanda yang punya. Jalan raya titian batu. Raja yang ēmpunya.

¹ This, like the next line, signifies union with another woman of the same tribe as one's wife during her life. "Rembau," p. 79 states that the offence is "classified together with the possession of a *pelēsir* as *pantang*";—the authors may have been thinking of some other saying, as our lines, which give the only version known in Jelebu and Johol, cannot be so construed.

² i.e. 'bastards.'

Two familiar spirits in one household,
 Two ladders to one sugar-palm,
 Sprouts without seed
 Are offences against morals.
 Custom looks for signs of guilt;
 When custom declares the offence proved,
 It is not a peccadillo to be mildly corrected.
 Nor can recourse be had to religious law—
 For this crime of taking two brides when a man has
 been given one.

Trapped with his mistress, the intriguer is done for;
 Leave his trace in her house and he will be fined.

It is forbidden by custom
 To conceal and abet.
 It is approved by custom
 To bring to light and compare facts.

The high way with its stepping stones,
 Hills and hill-bases,

Lonely forest,
 Deep ravines,
 Broad plains,
 Sloping water-courses
 Belong to the birds.
 Deep pools
 To the fishes.

Ravines and valleys,
 Hills and hill-bases
 Belong to the territorial tribe and their chief.
 Stretches of rice-field,

Old betel-nut palms,
 Ancestral coconuts
 Belong to the tribal headmen.
 Disputes among their families
 Are the province of the elders.
 When a husband disputes about the property acquired
 by his own and his wife's joint labour

It is the province of his family.
 Within the four threshold-beams of his house
 Is a husband's province.
 The high road with its stepping stones
 Belongs to the king.

³ *Patoh* 'to press softly, firmly e.g. of binding thatching on to bamboo lathes; fig. to render submissive; *mimato* *orang jo lunak nan elok* 'to bend a person to one's will gentleness is the best course'—Van der Toorn.

⁴ *Bukau* 'a hill base, land-locked basin, wide gorge' has been corrupted in Rembau into *bakau* 'mangrove' ('Rembau,' p. 104 XVI).

⁵ 'Sloping'—Van der Toorn's 'Woordenboek.'

⁶ 'Old of persons and trees,' *id.*

	Jalan rayat titian batang Waris yang ĕmpunya. Jalan paya titian pĕrmatang. Lĕmbaga yang ĕmpunya.
It conserve- communal rights:	Ĕmbun sa-titek di-lautkan. Tanah sa-buku di-gunongkan:— Yang dalam alat dan aturan.
and enjoins the care of property.	Padi ta' bĕrpagar lalang. Kĕrbau ta' bĕrkandang sĕladang.
It lays down conditions of entail.	Pĕsaka Yang bĕrsĕsapan, ¹ yang bĕrjĕrami. Bĕrtunggul, bĕrpĕmarasan.
and for the transfer of entail.	Sah batal ka-pada sa-kadim: Kata bĕrchari ka-pada waris-nya: Tinggal waris mĕnongkat: Tinggal sa-kadim mĕlintang: Tinggal harta bĕrtuan ta' jadi: Tinggal tua batal. ²
Under the matriarchal system, males are elected to tribal offices.	Tĕrbit pĕsaka ka-pada saka: Si-laki-laki mĕnyandang pĕsaka: Si-pĕrĕmpuan yang punya pĕsaka. Orang sĕmanda yang mĕmbĕla.
An office never dies. Rules of election.	Patah tumbuh: hilang bĕrganti. ³ Ganti hidup bĕrkĕredhaan. Ganti mati bĕrkĕbulatan. ³ Kĕbulatan anak buah mĕmbuat atau mĕmĕchat buapa: Buapa bulat, waris-nya rapat, mĕmbuat atau mĕmĕchat tua:

¹ *Sĕsapan* "abandoned land"—Adatrechtbundel VI, p. 406.
A Minangkabau saying runs:—

Sa-saso, sa-jĕrami,
Sa-ladana, sa-sawah,
Sa-hutan tingap, sa-hutan rendah,
Sa-pandan, sa-pĕrkuburan

—Willink, p. 381. Jelebu Malays explain the above saying as referring especially to graveyards; perhaps a reminiscence of this Minangkabau saw, which is no longer known in Jelebu. "Rembau" (p. 110 XXX) renders it "The waters of the pool and cataract are one"—a sentence unintelligible in the context and involving *bĕr* . . . a formative equally unintelligible here. For *sa-pandan* a N. S. variant is *bĕrpĕndam*.

² "Rembau" (p. 112, XXXIX) states that this saying is quoted "generally" in reference to the ceremony of adoption. In Jelebu and Johol, it is quoted very frequently in reference to alienation of *tanah pĕsaka* to one outside the tribe; but

The Sakai path with its tree-trunk bridges
 Belongs to the tribe that owns the soil.
 The path over the knolls in the swamps
 Belongs to the tribal headmen.

We take the dew-drop and mix it with our sea;
 We take the clod of earth and mix it in the mountain:
 That is the arrangement of the custom.

Rice-crops unfenced become waste grass:
 Buffaloes unpent become wild cattle.

Idle fallow, land with stubble,
 Land with tree-stumps left by the feller,
 Land that has been levelled—

These can be inherited, (—for they bear evidence of
 occupation).

The woman's nearest of kin can approve or prevent:
 The full members of the woman's tribe elect to find the
 money:

If there are full members of her tribe, they can sub-
 scribe to save the tail:

If there are next of kin, they can bar the sale:
 If the property in question has an owner already, the
 sale cannot proceed.

The tribal headman can quash the sale.

Our heritage comes from our women:

Men wear the insignia of hereditary office:

The inheritance belongs to the woman.

The man cherishes it.

What is broken, grows: what is lost replaced.

If a chief retires, he can suggest his successor.

If a chief dies, election by the common voice is re-
 quired.

A family by common consent can elect or dismiss its
 elder:

Elders by their common consent and with the support
 of enfranchised members of the tribe can elect or
 dismiss a tribal headman.

there, too, can refer to the preliminaries of adoption and of
 substitution in the case of murder.

³ In *adat* sayings, *saka* = "female line of descent," *baka*
 "the male line."

⁴ Cf. Newbold's "Malacca," II p. 107.

⁵ Other sayings are current in Johol and Jelebu:—

Ganti hidup, birkéngaran,

Ganti mati, birkéngaran,

which means that a *pémangku* may be of the same *pérat* and
 in fact the nominee of the retiring chief—provided the tribe
 does not object; while on the death of a chief, the rotation
 among the *pérat* must be observed:

Péchat hidup, birkéngaran,

Péchat mati, birkéngaran,

which has the same import.

	Kēbulatan tua, boleh mēmbuat atau mēmēchat undang; Undang bulat, lēmbaga rapat, waris sēdha, mēmbuat atau mēmēchat raja. ¹
Penalties for abuse of office.	Di-aujak layu, di-chabut mati. ² Kata adat dēngan pēsaka.
Conditions for betrothal.	Adat tidak mēhntang Hukum tidak mēngambek, Boleh sēmanda-mēnyēmanda, Bila bērsēmanda di-mana-mana suku, Sah kata adat, Aver di-sauk, ranting di-patah.
The married man serves his wife's tribe.	Orang sēmanda bērtēmpat sēmanda. Jika chērdek, tēman bērunding; ³ Jika bodoh, di-suroh di-arab, Tinggi banir, ⁴ tēmpat bērlindung, Rimbun dahan, tēmpat bērnaung, Orang sēmanda pērgi karna suroh, Bērhēnti karna tēgah.
which tests him accord- ing to his qualifica- tions.	Jikalau kita mēnērima orang sēmanda: Jikalau kuat di-bubohkan di-bangkal kayu; Jikalau bingung di-suroh arah, Mēnyēput nan jauh, mēngamponkan nan dēkat; Jikalau ia chērdek, hēndakkan rundungan; Jikalau maalim, hēndakkan doa-nya; Jikalau kava, hēndakkan ēmas; Jikalau patah, pēnghalau ayam; Jikalau buta, pēnghēmbus lēsang; Jikalau pēkak, pēmbakar bēdil, Masok ka-kandang kērbau mēnguak; Masok ka-kandang kambing mēmbebek, Bagai-mana adat tēmpat sēmanda di-pakai; Bila bumi di-pajak, langit di-junjong, Bagai-mana adat nēgēri itu di-pakai, Orang sēmanda dēngan orang tēmpat sēmanda, Bagai mēntimun dēngan duitan; Mēnggolek pun luka, kēna golek pun luka.

¹ This last line contains a special reference to local Jelebu history. Jelebu, like Rembau, has the saying *Raja tada mēmbuat undang nēgar dan tada boleh mēnehatkan khirajat, mēlankan bērladlan sabaja sēta pērmakanan-nya*. "Rembau," p. 110 translates *khirajat* "war levy," but why? In Arabic it means, "land-tax," and that fits the context exactly. In N. S. the phrase *khirajat mati* is always used of "funeral expenses." *Bērladlan* = "possessed of the powers of a justiciar."

² "Transplanted it (the custom) withers, uprooted it dies" (Rembau, p. 190, VIII.) The saying is also used of the dismissal of a chief from office, and of removing an offender from the path of evil or eradicating him from the tribe.

The tribal headmen by common consent can elect or dismiss a chief.

The chiefs by common consent and with the support of the tribal headmen can elect or dismiss the king.

What is transplanted withers, what is uprooted dies:
Is a saving of our hereditary custom.

When custom does not obstruct,

Nor religion prevent,

One can marry and give in marriage.

When a man marries into any tribe,

It is clear, says custom,

He becomes a drawer of water and hewer of wood.

When a man marries and goes to his wife's family,

He will be a friend in council, if clever;

If foolish, he will be ordered about.

A tall man, he will be as a sheltering buttress;

Prosperous he will be as a well-laden branch that gives
shade

The married man must go, when he is bid

And halt, when he is forbid.

When we receive a man as a bridegroom,

If he is strong, he shall be our champion;

If a fool, he will be ordered about

To invite guests distant and collect guests near;

Clever and we'll invite his counsel;

Learned and we'll ask his prayers;

Rich and we'll use his gold;

If lame, he shall scare chicken.

If blind, he shall pound the mortar.

If deaf, he shall fire our salutes.

If you enter a byre, low;

If you enter a goat's pen, bleat;

Follow the customs of your wife's family.

When you tread the soil of a country and live beneath
its sky,

Follow the customs of that country.

A bridegroom among his bride's relations

Is like a cucumber among *durian* fruit;

If he rolls against them, he is hurt,

And he is hurt, if they roll against him.

³ = *mānghambat*.

⁴ "If he is clever, I will try to cajole him" (Rembau, p. 116 XLVII). "Rembau" accepted this translation from Mr. Hale, who had excuse for rendering *tēman* "I," as he had been a Perak officer. *Tēman* is a Perak and not a N. S. word for "I," and *bīrandina* does not mean "cajole."

⁵ *Tinang banyu* and *rimbau dahau* do not necessarily imply one and the same person ("Rembau," p. 117 XLVII): they contrast the strong man and the rich man.

Bila dapat di-orang sĕmanda
 Di-bawa ka-tĕmpat sĕmanda,
 Bila dapat di-tĕmpat sĕmanda
 Di-bawa ka-orang sĕmanda.

The marriage
 contract.

Bila sah sa-kata,
 Tanda di-tĕrima,
 Di-kĕmbangkan dari sa-orang ka-sa-orang
 Ia-itu sa-bĕntok chinchin bĕrtanya.
 Kalau sah sa-kata
 Kata di-kĕmbalikan;
 Kalau ta' sah sa-kata,
 Tanda di-kĕmbalikan
 di-dalam tujuh hari : sa-lambat-lambat-nya dua kali tujuh
 hari.
 Chinchin mĕnantikan adat
 karna
 Orang bĕrbini bĕrbĕlanja,
 Orang bĕrchĕrai bĕrkĕsudahan,
 Orang bĕranak bĕrupah bidan,
 Orang nikah dĕngan mahar-nya
 Adat di-isi, janji di-laboh.
 Sah kata adat mansiang,
 Chachat chĕdĕra di-kĕmbalikan,
 Sawan gula luar janji.
 Elah si laki-laki lunchur,
 Elah si-pĕrĕmpuan ganda.

When a lad's folk have found a girl,
 They bring the matter to her relations.
 When a girl's folk have found a lad,
 They bring the matter to his relations.
 When the pact is made,
 A token is accepted,
 And the news spread from neighbour to neighbour,
 The news of the ring token.
 If the pact is made,
 Word thereof is sent back :
 If the pact falls through,
 The token is sent back
 within seven days, or at the latest days twice seven.
 And the ring sent as token
 Remains till the bride-fee is paid.

For

The married state involves maintenance
 And divorce settlement,
 And birth a midwife's fee,
 And marriage the bride-fee
 Bride-fee paid, the pact is made fast :
 But the law of nature ordains
 That the fee may be returned
 If there is flaw or blemish in the bride.
 Epilepsy and lunacy annul the pact.
 If the groom break his troth, the bride-fee is forfeit.
 If the bride break her troth, it must be repaid two-fold.

His wife's
tribe con-
trols and
protects him
in business.

Kusut mēnyēlēsai kan.
Chichir mēmungut, hilang mēnchari.
Utang mēmbayar, piutang mēnērimakan
Oleh tēmpat sēmanda.

Bride-
grooms
differ in
type.

Pērtama orang sēmanda sahaja,
Kēdua orang sēmanda bapa budak,
Kētiga orang sēmanda langau ijau.
Kēempat orang sēmanda kumbang jantan.
Kēlima orang sēmanda alas tēmpat sēmanda.

Custom has
fixed rules
for division
of property
on divorce.

Chari bahagi.¹
Dapatan tinggal.
Pēmblawa kēmbali.
Kutu di-belah.
Suarang² di-ageh.
Ruzi laba pulang ka-tēmpat sēmanda.
Nyawa darah pulang ka-pada waris.

The educa-
tion of
children.

Bila mēngadakan anak.
Kalau laki-laki, di-sērah mēngaji;
Kalau pērēmpuan, di-sērah mēnjahit.
Masa itu tērhutang-lah orang sēmanda.
Pētang mēngandangan.
Pagi mēlēpaskan;
Di-jaga avam.
Jangan di-makan musang.
Kērbau jangan mērompak.
Bila baligh anak itu.

until
marriage.

Yang pērēmpuan masa-masa-nya di-nanti-nantikan.
Masa-masa-nya di-adang-adangkan untong-nya.
Yang laki-laki masa-masa-nya di-chari-charikan.
Masa-masa-nya di-adang-adangkan untong-nya:
Ia-itu
Ganut yang bērkēchapi
Pisik yang bērdasus³
(Sa-umpamā barang kali ada yang bērhajat yang mēm-
bēh-nya.)

¹ Some interpreters distinguish this line from the fifth as our translation does: others explain that *chari* refers to land and *suarang* to other property. I think there is little doubt that the first line is a N. S. paraphrase for the Minangkabau terms of the fifth line, and that the two lines are identical and refer to joint earnings of husband and wife. Line 5 always takes the place of line 1 in real Minangkabau *pīpatah* and line 1 does not occur. Cf. note 1, p. 30. "Rembau" reads *bēr-suarangan*, obviously corrupt, because *bēr*.....*an* is a plural formative and *sa--a* singular and their conjunction unthinkable: *pēsuarangan* is a Minangkabau form common in N. S. Jelebu pundits take *kutu* to mean 'lice' and the phrase *kutu di-belah* to imply that even the parasites on the persons of those seeking a divorce must be split in half, presumably a last occasion

To unravel disputes,
 To pick up the fallen and search for the lost,
 To pay debts and receive dues
 Is the business of a man's wife's family.

Sons-in-law are of five kinds,
 First the mere son-in-law;
 Secondly the father of children for the tribe;
 Thirdly the green fly that leaves his sting (and deserts
 his pregnant mate),
 Fourthly the bee that sips from every flower,
 Fifthly the bulwark of his wife's relations.

Earnings by husband or wife during marriage are
 given to him or her who has earned them;
 What a man has got by his wife remains with her tribe;
 What the husband brought goes back to him;
 Property in partnership is split up;
 The common property acquired by a man and wife's
 joint labour is equally divided;
 Any loss or profit on the wife's estate is a matter
 for her tribe
 The man's person is restored to his own tribe.

When we get children,
 Boys must be set to learn their letters
 Girls must be set to sew.
 At that time it is the duty of the mother's relations
 To gather the children to the fold in the evening
 And to let them loose in the morning.
 They must guard the chicks
 Lest the civet devour them:
 They must keep the young buffaloes from prowling.
 And when the children come to years of discretion,
 The girls will be sometimes awaited
 And sometimes will be hawked about as brides
 And the boys sometimes will be sought in marriage,
 And sometimes will be hawked about as suitors.
 And then
 There will be fingers twitching
 And lips whispering over the bargain
 As when perchance folk have set their hearts on a
 purchase.

of familiarity! Willinek (p. 629) found Sumatran pundits taking the same view. "Rembau," p. 114 translates "while at one, share alike," an impossible rendering because *bēlah* = 'divide,' not 'share.' Our translation is that of Johol and of Dutch scholars.

³ Humphreys reads *bērlusus* (Journal 72, p. 30) but *bēr-dusus* is the form used in Jelebu and Johol and seems to be correct: *vide* Van der Toorn.

Some Lexicographical Notes, From the Dutch.

BY R. O. WINSTEDT.

Of late years the Dutch Government has published many of its journals on Medicine and Agriculture in English as well as Dutch, and recently a *Year-Book of the Netherlands East Indies, 1916*. It is a pity that cost will probably preclude private societies from following this example, or British students would have a better chance to become acquainted with the abundant fruits of Dutch scholarship. In this paper I propose to invite attention to notes on the derivation and meaning of some Malay words printed in the *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië, uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Instituut*.

Deel LIV, 1902 p. 311-312 contains a note by H. Kern, pointing out that the Malay word *bēdil* is derived from the Tamil *vedil* or *vediyal* 'explosion of gun-powder':—cf. *vediluppu* 'saltpetre' with the Batak *sira bodil* 'saltpetre.' For the change from *v* to *b* one may compare *Bēlanda* from *Wolanda*. For the change in the accent from the penultimate to the final syllable, one may compare the Malay *pēti* with the Tamil *petli*, the Malay *kēdai* with the Tamil *kadai*. Where the paroxytone is retained, as in Tamil, then the indeterminate vowel is not found:—Tamil *s'atai* 'meat,' Malay *sātui*, Javanese *sate*.

In *Deel LV* pp. 50-52, Dr. Ph. S. van Ronkel has a paper on the derivation of *satai* and other Malay words from the Tamil—*bagai, ragam, sēgala, badai, jodo, kodi, patam, mētērai*

On p. 483 *Deel LVIII., derde en vierde Aflevering* (1905) the same writer has a short paper on "*Kuda Sēmbērani*."

Klinkert interpreted the word *sēmbērani* as *sēm + bērani* 'fiery, spirited.' Pijnappel derived it from the Sanskrit *suwarna* 'bright coloured,' for which Riau-Johore Malay has *sēmburna* and Kedah *sēmbawarna*. Prof. Kern thought it might be from *sauparni* or *sau-parneya*, "offspring of Suparna" one of the names of Garuda. Lexicographers have translated the word 'a mythical breed of horse,' 'winged steed,' 'a Pegasus.'

Two forms of it are found: *sēmbērani* and *sēmburani*. In the *Hikayat Raja-Raja Pasai* (J. R. A. S., S. B. No. 66, p. 32) occur

the phrases *kuda sēmbērani*, *anak kuda Parasi* and *kuda galak kēlahu sēmbērani anak kuda Parasi*:—The Romanizer has wrongly put *kēlak* for *galak* and *Pāra* for *Parasi*, it should be noted. The horse is one that *tiada pūnah di-kandurani manusia* “has never been ridden by man.” The passage makes it clear that reference is not to a mythical steed but to an unbroken horse, of mixed breed: ‘*anak Parasi*’ = ‘having a Persian sire’ only, while pure Persian would be simply *kuda Parasi*. *Pārasi* is the Tamil form of ‘Persian’, while the usual Malay form is disyllabic *Parsi*. *Kēlahu* ‘ash-grey’ describes generally the colour of mouse or wolf, but van Ronkel thinks it may perhaps be used of ‘bay’ horses. A half-breed Persian horse would be quite likely in the Malay archipelago: certainly horses were imported from India: even the word *kuda* is the Sanskrit *ghoṭi* in its Deccan form *koda*.

Now in Tamil ‘bay’ red is *cēm*:—*cēmbadai* ‘red hair,’ *cēmbalam* ‘yellowish fruit,’ *cēmvari* ‘red short-haired sheep.’ Again there are two Tamil words *puram* and *purani* both meaning ‘the outside, bark, hide.’ *Cēm* + *purani* would properly become *cēmburani* = *sēmburani* = *sēmbērani*: and the word would mean ‘with reddish hide, bay.’ Perhaps the word occurs for the first time in this passage form the “Chronicles of Pasai”: if so, the unusual Tamil form *Parasi* would lead us to expect almost any other unusual word in the sentence to have a Tamil form. Professor van Ronkel’s interpretation seems very plausible.

In *Deel LXXVI* the late Professor Ch. A. van Ophuysen has published lexicographical notes elicited by the appearance of Klinkert’s *Nieuw Maleisch-Nederlandsch Zakwoordenboek* in 1910. It is too long an article for me to notice any but a few points here. He remarks that in the *Sējarah Mēlahu* we have a meaning of *nagara* ‘hill-top’ (*naga* ‘hill,’ *agra* ‘top’) which has escaped lexicographers:—*di-ikut baginda ka-atas bukit, bērtēmu di-nagara bukit itu*. He surmises that *padasi* is derived from the Sk. *vidushi* ‘wise,’ and *pīridi* from the Sk. *priddhi* ‘growth, increase.’ He points out that in Minangkabau *kain ainu’l-banat* becomes *kain Indabanat*, and *Inda* = *Indēra* and suggests that it is a fabric labelled with the name of some place like *Indērawanat*. The whole paper is valuable to the lexicographer and corrects many errors of Klinkert, even if some of the derivations suggested for words may be doubtful.

On p. 122 *Deel 68, derde Afllevering* (1913) G. P. Rouffaer discusses the derivation of the words *kachi*, *chōngkurai* and *chindai*. Klinkert interpreted *kain kachi* = ‘fine shirting,’ and *chaul* he derived from the Persian *sal* and *muri* from “moiré” and *Bēlati* from *bērhali*! Prof. Kern (*Bijl. Kon. Inst.* 7, I p. 442) pointed out in 1903 that Malay *chaul* and old Javanese *chawēli* were derived really from the Indian trading port “Chaul.” Wilkinson derived *Bēlati* from the Skr. *vilagati*, apparently printing “Skr.” by a slip for “Arabic,” the Arabic being *wilagati*, *walagti* “of the motherland” and thence “European.” Malay *muri* = *muris* = *molis* = Jav. *mori* “white calico.”

Rouffaer points out that the Arabic long *i* is suffixed often to names of places to form adjectives.

Malay *Bêrochi* = Bharochi = (silk) from Bharoch (Broach).

.. *Sêlampuri* = Sêrampuri = (blue cotton) from Sêrampore.

.. *Surati* = (Cotton) from Surat.

.. *Kachi* = (White cotton) from Cutch.

Rouffaer expresses wonder that Klinkert had not consulted Wilkinson's Dictionary for the derivations of *Bêlafi* and *Kachi*.

So many Malay words for fabrics are geographical. *Kain Kêmbayat* 'cloth from Cambay'; *kain Pêlekai* 'cloth from Pakkat*'; *kain Chêmpa* 'cloth from Champa.' Rouffaer would derive *Chêngkurai* from an Arab pronunciation of Singgora:—

Sênggora-i = *Chêngkurai* = *Chêngkurai*

Von de Wall interpreted *kain chindai* = 'a patterned silk fabric from Surat.' The *Livro* of Duarte Barbosa, published in 1516, quotes the word as *chande* and translates it "large silk mantillas worn by the women of Gujerat." Rouffaer claims that *Chindai* means "from Sind," through the Javnese form *Chinde*; *Chindai* he considers a bastard corruption of the older Javanese form, a corruption for which he finds parallels in certain place-names—Mal. *Katai* = Jav. *Kute* = Sk. *Koti*; Mal. *Brunai* = Old-Jav. *Burue* (*ug*). But Prof. Kern did not accept this derivation of *chindai* as proved beyond question.

Kain Pêlekai, kain Chaul,
Sama-sama kita ampakan
Adik bérnat, abang bérkat
Sama-sama kita sampakan

Pantun Melayu 188, p. 51.



TOMBSTONE OF SULTAN MANSUR.



TOMBSTONE OF SULTAN MANSUR.

The Tomb of Mansur Shah, Sultan of Malacca, 1459—? 1475 A. D.

BY R. O. WINSTEDT.

(With two plates)

When I was last in Europe, Mr. Blagden gave me a transcript of the inscription on a tomb purporting to be that of Sultan Mansur Shah, one of the rulers of Malacca before the advent of the Portuguese. Mr. Hervey had got two the inscriptions transcribed and had told Mr. Blagden that the tomb still existed. Mr. Blagden asked me if I could trace it. On a visit to Malacca, I found the two stones of the tomb placed against the wall of the Residency: Mr. Wolferstan kindly arranged for them to be photographed and undertook to take steps for their preservation. The photographs have been reproduced for its Journal.

An account of Sultan Mansur Shah's reign will be found on pp. 24-26 of Wilkinson's "History, Part I" in the "Papers on Malay Subjects" (F. M. S. Govt. Press, Kuala Lumpur).

According to Hervey's version, the inscription of the face at the bottom (or left) of Plate I should be deciphered as follows:—

"Hadza randzat al-mukaddasat wa'l-daulat al-tamih, al-matharat al-Sultan al-munawar al-adil al-malik al-badzil al-Sultan al-marhum Mansur Shah, kad antakala min dar al-mahal ila dar al-wirad yaum al-arbaa sanat dua Rajab wa thamanin wa thaman miidh."

The translation is.

"This is the tomb of the illustrious high and righteous glorious and just Sultan, the beneficent prince, the ruler loved of God, Mansur Shah. He departed this mortal abode for the abode of bliss on Wednesday, the second day of the month of Rejab in the year of the Hegira 880."

The inscription on the two edges of the tomb is *al-asma' al-dufana'*—which means

"Al-asma' al-dufana' al-Sultan al-Ali"

"The name of the deceased, the most exalted Sultan."

The 2nd of Rējab 880 A.H. = Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1475 A.D. But unfortunately the bottom line of the inscription would seem to have been chipped and damaged since Hervey's day. If the date is correct, the tomb will be the oldest known relic in Malacca, perhaps with the exception of the Hindu *makara* at the foot of the Residency hill.

It is fair to add that a local Arab pundit to whom photos of the tomb were submitted could not make the above version out of the inscription and failed to give an intelligible interpretation. It would require a scholar acquainted with the carved Arabic script of that period to give a final interpretation: possibly Hervey got his version from such a scholar but there is no record. The hole in the other stone finds a parallel in the hole of the Pengkalan Kempas tomb.



GORDONIA CONCENTRICATRIX, BURKILL.



Photos by J. G. WATSON.

Gordonia concentricatrix. Burkill,
(Kelat samak, Samak pulut, Kelat merah—Malay)

By G. E. S. CUBITT.

(With one plate)

This new species, of which a botanical description was published in pages 152 and 153 of No. 76 of the Society's Journal, is illustrated in the frontispiece. It is a large evergreen tree attaining a height of over 100 feet with a maximum girth so far recorded of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. The stem is cylindrical and slightly thickened at the base, but not buttressed. The bark has been variously described as light brown, reddish brown, and fawn-coloured, and peels off in flakes a foot or more in length and an inch to three inches wide, the peeling usually being from below upwards. The flakes in falling leave a light terra-cotta coloured smooth new bark, marked with lozenge-shaped concentric scars resembling a contour map. The scars are not always as conspicuous as those shown in the plate, but are always perfectly evident, and can at any time be exposed by removing the loose bark. The scars are also clearly visible on the inside of the old bark, but tend to disappear with age on the outside. The bark, when cut or wounded, exudes a dark blood red or crimson sticky juice, which turns black on drying. Below the bark the blaze is white. The crown is fairly open.

It is not unlikely that the tree flowers and fruits twice yearly, the fruit taking about 6 months to ripen. In Selangor on the 21st May, 1917, the tree was in full flower; on the 31st May, 1916, the stamens had fallen, and the fruit was just beginning to form; in June, 1916, ripe capsules were collected; in July, 1917, old fallen fruit was found on the ground; in October, 1917, the fruit of the flowering of the previous May had not yet ripened. In Pahang the tree is said to flower in December and January; in August, 1917, neither flower nor fruit was obtainable.

Gordonia concentricatrix is somewhat uncommon but is widely distributed, being recorded from Malacca and the Dindings, as well as from Selangor and Pahang. So far as is known at present it grows only at low elevations, probably not above 1000'. In the Rantau Panjang Reserve in Selangor it occurs over a small area in large numbers, 25 trees from 15" to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ' (average 41") in girth at breast height having been counted on two acres. This is however exceptional and, elsewhere it occurs sporadically. Its chief associates in the Rantau Panjang Reserve, where the soil is a loam,

are *Ochanostachys amentacea* and various species of *Shorea*, with *Eugeissonia tristis* in the under-growth. In the Bangi Reserve in Selangor it is found with Kelat Merah (*Eugenia* sp.), and its resemblance to this tree no doubt accounts for its being known to some Malays by the same name. The *Eugenia* bark is similar in colour to that of the *Gordonia*, but does not peel off in the same long flakes. The *Eugenia* also has scars on the new bark, but they are not very conspicuous and are wavy rather than concentric. Finally the blaze of the *Eugenia* is quite dry.

Gordonia concentricatrix yields a tough close-grained pinkish to red-brown timber somewhat lighter than water and said by the Malays to be suitable for house-building. The bark is used in Pahang for dyeing fishing nets and clothing for rough use, cloth treated three times with the dye becoming, so it is said, fairly waterproof.

The following corrections should be made in the botanical description already to referred to:—

- (i) Under figures 10 and 11 "Abdul Rawi" should read "Abdul Rani."
- (ii) Under figure 11 "898" should read "878."
- (iii) In the particulars of occurrence the sentence "ex Selangor.....et cum fructibus" should read "ex Selangor ad Rantau Panjang collegerunt sub numero C. F. 878 J. G. Watson et Abdul Rani mense Maio cum floribus et mense Junio cum fructibus."



English Tombs and Monuments in Bencoolen.

BY C. J. BROOKS.
(Wits three plates).

Bencoolen, as an early English settlement in the East, may lay claim to more than passing interest from the historian of English pioneer colonisation, and to the naturalist, as a centre where early researches were made, in a country of which the fauna and flora are but still incompletely known, and whose vast forests are yet unexplored.

It was in connection with the latter that the writer's attention was drawn to the old English tombs in Bencoolen while seeking the burial place of Joseph Arnold, the discoverer of the Rafflesia, and that of William Jack, the author of *Malayan Miscellanies*, both were presumably buried there¹. Neither can be located, possibly they are among the majority whose tombs bear no inscription, together with Sir T. S. Raffles' son and Capt. Auber, both mentioned in Jack's letters to Wallich as dying during this period in Bencoolen², while that of Jn. Lancaster, Surgeon³, is in evidence.

They may however rest in some forgotten spot, perhaps adjoining the old Residency, where ever it was, for interments were not confined to the burial ground, although in existence at the time, and the earliest inscribed grave bears the date 1775, but are somewhat scattered at least those of the governing class. For instance Capt. Hamilton's tomb is even now on the outskirts of the town while others are in Fort Marlboro, and the site of Governor Watts' is unknown.

In this record it has been assumed that old tombs bearing no inscription belong to the period under consideration, at the same time it must be admitted there is little justification for doing so: in either case it is difficult to understand why so many tombs bear no inscription, 46 in a total of 73. In nearly every instance a recess exists for the insertion of a tablet, possibly some have been stolen, but in many cases the sides are so smooth that it is unlikely one was ever inserted.

Magnificent casuarinas and crotons give a picturesque effect, and lend a solemn shade during the hot hours of the day. The tombs are well tended as far as the removal of vegetation and whitewashing is concerned, many show large cracks in the masonry probably

1	Jack's letters to Wallich, vide introduction This Journal No. 73	page 147 and 239
2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 234
3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 237

due to earthquake. It is still the burial place of Benkoelen, but in the accompanying plan only the locations of the English tombs are indicated, with a few exceptions which are not mentioned in the text.

The author's thanks are due to Mr. Westenck, the Resident of Benkoelen, Mr. van den Horst, and Mr. P. Jansen, T. Pzn., for assistance in compiling these notes.

TOMBS IN FORT MARLBOROUGH.

To the right on entering the barbican and below the barbette, are three altar tombs, side by side, each surmounted by a massive slate slab. The inscriptions are now illegible with the exception of the names and a few words in No. 1 and 2, and entirely in the case of No. 3.

No. 1 (Near the barbette)

Charles Murray Esq.
Assist. Residt. Ft. Marlboro., 1807.

2 Thomas Parr Esq.

The inscriptions are long and both terminate with the name of Lord Minto. In one case it seems that it was erected to his order, this would then follow for the other.

THE MONUMENT TO RESIDENT PARR.

This handsome monument, a well proportioned domed pavilion, stands by itself in a small grass square in the busiest part of the town, at the top of the main Pasar adjoining the recreation ground.

There is no inscription indicating the purpose for which it was erected, and at the present time the inhabitants both European and Native are almost entirely ignorant of its origin.

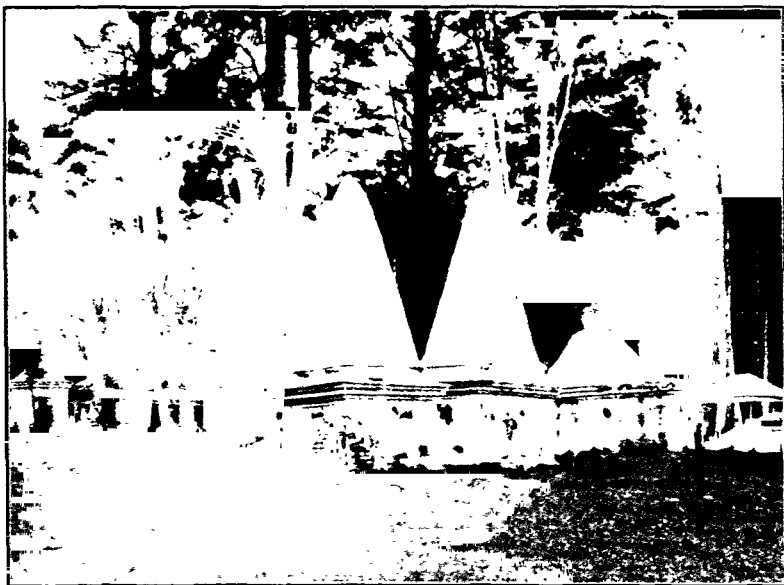
Resident Parr was murdered by the natives in 1805.

The condition of affairs preceding the tragedy, and later the revenge taken by the Government on the natives is described in Nahuy's Letters, and Lady Raffles's Memoir. (vide, *Onze Indische Financien*, by E. de Waal, p. 8 & 9.) of which the following is a brief summary:—

The business of the East India Company was essentially in pepper, and to insure the largest profits against the lowest prices only elementary agreements were made with the head natives.

The Governor and other functionaries were allowed to trade on their own account, especially in the importation of opium and piece goods to Java.

The total trade of the port at this time was worth about £100,000 per annum, while the Company's trade in pepper was declining, they—the Company—decided to economise.



OLD BRITISH TOMBS IN BENCOOLEN.

In 1801 under the Governor-General Lord Wellesley a commissioner was sent from the High Court of Bengal to Bencoolen with authority to suspend the Governor and his two councillors and reduce the number of functionaries, prohibit private trading, and reduce the Settlement to a dependency of Bengal.

It appears that the commission was executed in a tactless manner. The garrison of Fort Marlboro was assembled in arms and the commission read in public.

A considerable outcry resulted from this insult, some of the dismissed received compensation, while others were dismissed without pay and being bound to the place became impoverished. These conditions caused great discontent which was increased among the natives by the action of Resident Parr, who was sent from Bengal to succeed the late Governor.

He proceeded to reform the native administration of justice without consulting the native chiefs, assuming a despotic power over them. To the cultivation of pepper he added coffee and made both compulsory.

Moreover being used in his former position in Bengal to absolute obedience he personally insulted many of the most important natives.

Before long a conspiracy against his life was deliberated, this was known but Parr although warned would pay no attention.

On a determined night his house at Mt. Felix—some three miles south of the Fort—was attacked by a band of natives who overpowered the guard, then entered the room where Parr lay ill and decapitated him, in an attempt to defend him his wife and secretary Murray were wounded, but no attempt was made on their lives nor on the lives of other inhabitants of Bencoolen.

The attack was a personal matter.

The action of the Government relative to this is described in Lady Raffles's Memoir:—

The measures that followed were of a doubtful cast.

As soon as it was discovered that the designs of the people were confined to the assassination, and not directed against the settlement generally, search was made for the perpetrators of the act. Rewards were offered for the apprehension, alive or dead, of the assassins.

It was thought unsafe to touch the chiefs. Several of the people were blown from the mouths of guns. As the danger diminished, the spirit of indignation and revenge seemed to have increased. An order was given to burn and destroy every village within a certain distance, and the work of de-

vastation was carried on as if it were intended to place the future security of the settlement in surrounding it with a desert. The fruit-trees, venerable by their age, that surround a Malay village, are the protecting deities of the place, and are regarded with reverence and respect: Their destruction is looked upon as little less than sacrilege; Yet the axe was laid to their roots, and what ever could shelter or protection was levelled with the ground, and the whole population of the suspected villages turned loose upon the country.

To retain this in the memory of the people a handsome monument was erected by the natives to the order of the Government, in honor of Parr.

It serves now as an ornament to the town, and a very suitable shelter to President Watts tombstone, the original site of this stone is now unknown. It leans against the inner wall, a massive granite slab, artistically inscribed as follows:—

Richard Watts Esq.

Sometime of Council for the Rt. Honble Compas Affairs
in Fort St. George.

And in the year 1699 came over Deputy Governor of this Place.

And in about three years after made by Commission from the
Company the first President of this Coast.

In which station he departed this life December 17, 1705.

And in the 44 year of his age.

THE OBELISK TO CAPT. HAMILTON.

This stands in the junction of three roads, some little distance south of the town, and at the end of the Pasar Baroe Road.

A slate tablet bears the following inscription:—

Underneath this obelisk are interred the Remains of Capt.
Robert Hamilton.

Who died on the 15th Dec., 1793. At the age of 38 years.

In command of the troops and second member of the Government.

THE CEMETERY, BENCŒOLEN.

The numbers are those recorded in the Government register and plan, only those of English or early origin are mentioned in this record: All have monuments.

Division 1.

No.

12 Majr. Chas. Porteous

2nd Br. 20th Regt. B. N. I.

8 April 1816. Age 39

(A fine monument)



OLD BRITISH TOMBS IN BENCOCOLEN.

The moral qualities which graced his mind,
 Proved him an ornament to human kind,
 Society his manners so adorned
 He lived respected, died sincerely mourned.
 Oh pass not by, stop youthful pilgrim here,
 Read this and on his ashes drop a tear.

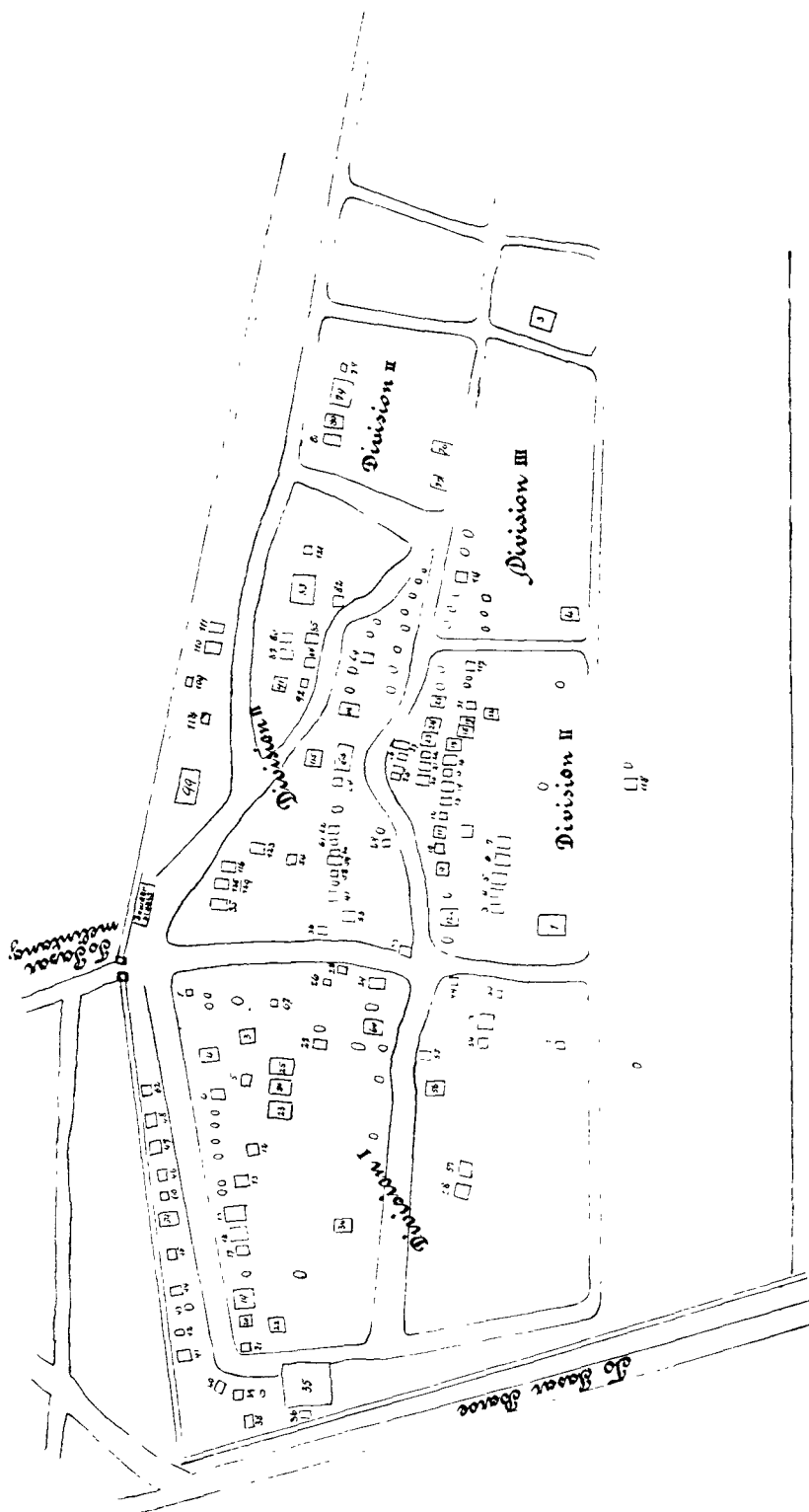
(A fine monument)

- 57 Mr. Thos. Whittenberry
 28th Aug. 1802. Age 18 years
 58 Ed. Atkins Esq.
 28th March 1812. Age 16

Division 2.

No.

- 1 A large square tomb with side tablets,
 Ann. H. Johrstone
 Christened 17th April, 1790 Died June.
 Wm. Cox 1802-1804
 Ph. Cox May 1804 July 1804
 3 No inscription.
 4 T. W. Gibson
 1862. Age 56
 5 No inscription.
 6 "
 7 "
 12 to "
 27 "
 31 "
 38 Ed. Crisp
 Writer in the service of the E. I. Company.
 24 Dec. 1796
 53 Capt. Thos. C. Tapson
 15 July 1816, Age 52
 This humble monument was erected to his memory
 by his much afflicted friend Nonah Jessmina.
 54 Miss Frances Maclane
 18 Oct. 1858, Age 58
 59 No inscription. Old tombs of various types.
 60 "
 61 "



The Centenary Bepcouley:
Showing early English colonies:

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On a Serow from Annam.

BY DR. R. HANITSCH,

Director, Raffles Museum, Singapore

(With two plates.)

Two French gentlemen, Monsieur Louis Chochod and Monsieur Gabriel Saint-Poulof, of Quinhon, Annam, presented last year (1917) to the Raffles Museum the skin and skeleton of a Goat-Antelope or Serow, together with the photographs of the living animal, careful measurements and an account of its capture and of its behaviour in captivity.

The animal had been picked up in the sea by native fishermen on the morning of February 5th, 1917, off the peninsula of Phu'ong Mai (lat. about $13^{\circ} 30' N$) in Annam, having apparently fallen from the high cliffs there. Monsieur Toulouse, Commissioner of Police, was the first to hear of it and informed M. Chochod and M. Saint-Poulof of this strange occurrence. They hastened to the spot and found the animal alive, tied to a tree and surrounded by gaping Annamites. The animal was uninjured, but seemed much frightened and pulled hard on the rope. It allowed itself to be touched and to be caressed, though all the same its eyes were rolling for terror. Once it pulled so hard that its feet slipped, causing it to fall heavily to the ground.

M. Saint-Poulof bought the animal from its captors, placed it on a cart and took it to his house where he photographed it. It continued to make desperate efforts to get free from the rope. It drank readily, but refused to feed although it was offered leaves and grass from the hills specially gathered for its benefit, and died three days after.

The natives knew nothing definite about the haunts and the distribution of this animal. They said it lived in the mountains and moved about at night time only; they affirmed that it was rare and that only woodcutters and charcoal burners occasionally met with it. They regarded its flesh as edible, though it brought ill luck to those who ate it. The horns were said to have wonderful medicinal properties, and the Chinese apothecaries pay high prices for them for treating nervous diseases.

The Annamite name of the animal is "con dê nui" which really signifies "wild horse." The French of Indo-China, however, call it "meufflon," and French sportsmen state that it occurs along the coast of central Annam, on a small island opposite Tourane,

called "He aux moutillons," also on the islands of the Bay of Along and in the neighbourhood of Ninh-Binh, Tonkin. (The Bay of Along and Ninh-Binh lie due East and South-East of Hanoi respectively).

The occurrence of a "Wild Goat," or more correctly, of a "Goat-Antelope" or "Serow," in South-Eastern Asia has been known for more than a hundred years. The first description of a Serow is by William Marsden, who in his "History of Sumatra," 1st edition, 1783, p. 93, says:

"Goat: *Cambing*. Beside the domestic species, which is in general small, and of light brown color, there is the *cambing ootan*, or goat of the woods. One which I saw was three feet in height, and four feet in length of the body. It had something of the gazelle in its appearance and, excepting the horns, which were about six inches long, and turned back with an arch, it did not much resemble the common goat. The hinder parts were shaped like those of a bear, the rump sloping round off from the back. The tail was very small, and ended in a point. The legs clumsy. The hair, along the ridge of the back, rising coarse and strong, almost like bristles. No beard. Over the shoulder was a large spreading tuft of greivish hair: the rest of the hair black throughout. The scrotum globular. Its disposition seemed wild and fierce, and it is said by the natives to be remarkably swift." Bechstein, in his "Allgemeine Übersicht der vierfussigen Thiere," 1799, Vol. I, p. 98, based upon this description his *Antilope sumatrensis*, and Raffles (Transactions, Linnean Society, Vol. XIII (1822), p. 266) and others corroborated the occurrence of a Serow in Sumatra. Raffles says that he kept one for months, but found it impossible to tame it, and that it finally died from impatience of confinement.

The Raffles Museum has one specimen of a Serow from Sumatra, obtained at Lebong Tandai, near Benkoelen, and presented in August of last year (1917) by Messrs. P. Jansen T. Pzn and C. J. Brooks. According to Mr. Brooks the animal seems to be common in the neighbourhood, as he once saw a number of Serow skins at a native auction at Tijroep. This Sumatran form appears by Blandford, Lydekker, S. S. Flower, Butler, Rowland Ward and others under the name of *Nemorhadus sumatrensis*, though Pocock has since shown that it should be known as *Capricornis sumatrensis*. (See his papers in A. M. N. H. (8) Vol. I, pp. 183-188, and P. Z. S. 1908, pp. 173-202).

To Dr. N. Wallich who had so many connections with Singapore, belongs the honor of having exhibited before the Zoological Society, London, the first specimen of a Serow from the mainland of Asia. This was in January 1832, and the skin had been transmitted to him by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, British Resident at Katmandoo (or Khatmandu), Nepal. Hodgson's detailed description of this animal, under the name of *Antilope babatima*, is found in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, Part II (1832), pp.

12-14. He says: "It is seldom found in herds, however small, and the grown males usually live entirely alone, except in the breeding season. Of all the Deers or Antelopes of these hills (viz: in Nepal) it is the most common. It tenants the central region equidistant from the snows on the one hand, and the plains of India on the other." This Antelope has now to be called *Capricornis sumatraensis* sub-sp. *thar* Hodgson (see Pocock, P. Z. S. 1908, p. 176).

The first record of a Serow inhabiting the Malay Peninsula is, as is to be expected, by Theodore Cantor, in his "Catalogue of Mammals inhabiting the Malayan Peninsula and Islands," originally published in the Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XV (1846), p. 272, and subsequently reprinted in "Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China," ser. 1, Vol. II (1886), p. 57. However, his remarks are disappointingly meagre. He merely says: "It appears to be numerous on the Malayan Peninsula, but exceedingly difficult to obtain, as it frequents the steepest hilly localities, and is very shy and active." This Malay Peninsular Serow which is now well-known, is, if not identical with, so at least closely allied to, the Sumatran form, and two geographical races of it have been described, viz: *Capricornis sumatraensis swetenhami*, Butler and *Capricornis sumatraensis robinsoni*, Pocock. These, together with five other sub-species, are discussed by Pocock, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1908, pp. 173-190.

The Raffles Museum possesses two pairs of horns of this animal, one from Tanjong Rambutan, Perak, and the other from Chankat Mandai, Ulu Kinta, both presented by Mr. E. M. Schwabe in 1905, and the sportsman will find in George Maxwell's "In Malay Forests" full directions as how to obtain this elusive "Wild Goat" or at least to get within a mile of it! (see pp. 167-185). Locally it is known as "Kambing gerun," besides as "Kambing utan," the name recorded by Marsden.

Further species of Serow were recorded from other parts of South-Eastern Asia, from Kashmir, the Himalayas, China, Tonkin and Burmah, Father Heude especially distinguishing himself by describing no less than 24 species from China and Tonkin alone which in the eighties and nineties of last century he with the help of numerous other Catholic Missionaries had collected. The specimens were deposited in the Sikawei Museum, Shanghai. Sowerby (P. Z. S. 1917 pp. 7-26) undertook the trouble of working through this vast collection and succeeded in reducing Heude's 24 species and David's one species to the following:

- Capricornis argyrochortus*, Heude. The Province of Chekiang, S. E. China.
 .. *viduanus*, Heude. The region of N. E. Ssuchuan and S. Shensi, Central China.
 .. *milne-edwardsi*, David. W. Ssuchuan, N. W. Ssuchuan and S. W. Kansu, W. China.
 .. *collasinus*, Heude. Kuang-tung Province, S. China.

Capricornis rocheriannus. Heude. Along Bay, Tonkin, S. W. China.

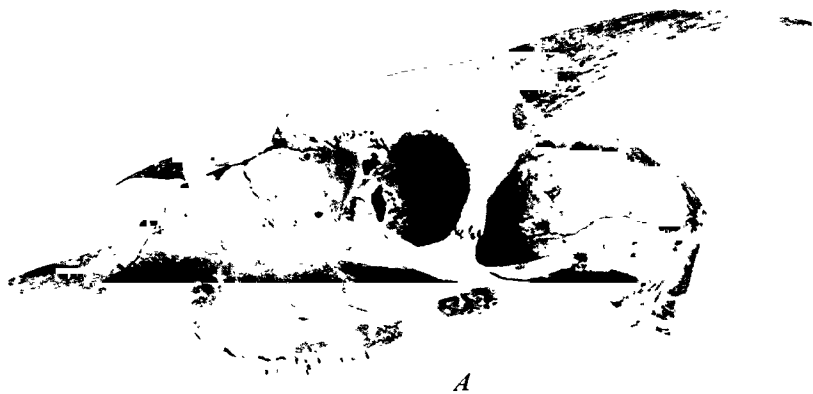
To come now to a description of the Serow from Annam, secured by Messrs. Chochof and Saint-Poulof:

Male: not quite adult, as the condition of the skull shows: coat shaggy: hair coarse: mane well developed. Colour: fore head, from nose to base of horns, rufous: cheeks black: from behind the eyes to base of ears, rusty: back of ears, rusty: inside of ears, white: upper lip, white: under lip, white, enclosing below a median patch of black: beard, white: throat and breast, black: mane long, composed of two sorts of hair: some entirely white, the others, more numerous, white at the base, black distally: belly black, behind with a few grey hair: sides of back with hair white at the base, black distally, producing together a greyish effect: forelegs, black down to the knees, except for a rusty patch at the inside: below knees, rusty, darker in front than behind: hind legs, black down to the hocks, without any grey: below the hocks, rusty brown: tail, black above, white beneath.

Its measurements, taken immediately after death, were: height at the shoulder 821 mm.: total length from between the horns to the tip of the tail 1300 mm.: ears 220 mm.: horns 170 mm.: tail 110 mm.

Pocock, in P. Z. S. 1908, p. 189, gives the measurements of the skulls of four different forms of Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*) from Kashmir, Nepal, Chamba (Western Himalayas) and Selangor respectively, and to allow a ready comparison with the skulls of the Serow from Annam and of the above mentioned Serow from Sumatra, presented by Messrs. Jansen and Brooks, I reprint herewith his table, adding the measurements of the two latter Serows. The Sumatran skull, unfortunately, was partly broken, so that two of the measurements could not be taken. It was that of an old male.

The table shows that the Annamite form approaches in its skull measurements nearest the Serow from Chamba, *Capricornis sumatraensis* sub-sp. *rodoni*, Pocock, yet differing from it by being narrower across the premaxillæ, zygomata and the posterior portion of the palate, by its longer, but narrower nasals, and by its greater height at the frontals. The Sumatran skull has in most respects the smallest dimensions, with the exception of the palate which anteriorly is extraordinarily wide. Naturally, a much larger series of skulls would be necessary to arrive at safe conclusions.



SKULL OF A SEROW (*CAPRICORNIS* SP.) FROM PHUONG MAI, ANNAM. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.
A. FROM THE SIDE; B. FROM BELOW; C. FROM ABOVE.

SKULL MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES.

	Kashmir	Nepal	Chamba	Selangor	Sumatra	Annam
Basal length from occipital suture to distal end of premaxillæ	245	241	223	240	?	220
Width across zygomata	130	128	127	117	112	114
.. .. maxillæ	98	98	98	102	85	94
.. .. between orbits	93	87	78	81	75	75
Median length of frontal	112	105	112	118	101	113
Median length of nasal	94	93	73	103	78	83
Width across nasals	50	47	41	48	44	31
Width across premaxillæ (maximum)	53	51	50	54	42	42
Width across premaxillæ (distal end)	32	31	26	27	25	23
Height from alveolus of molar 2 to summit of frontals	104	94	98	114	97	105
Height from alveolus of premolar 3 to summit of nasals	94	84	90	103	90	92
Length of cheek-teeth	90	87	93	92	81	95
Length and width of last molar	20 : 13	20 : 16	20 : 12	21 : 13	18 : 12	20 : 12
Median length of palate to distal end of premaxillæ	162	167	148	161	?	148
Width of palate between last molars	60	52	57	50	52	49
Width of palate between first premolars	41	38	38	38	42	37

Going by external characters and using the key given by Pocock (P. Z. S. 1908, p. 190) for identifying his seven geographical races of *C. sumatraensis*, we find, however, that the Serow from Annam differs markedly from the subspecies *rodoni*, the latter having "breast and underside white, and sharply defined from the dark colour of the rest of the body," and that it comes nearest to the sub-species *janrachi*, from Darjiling, though differing from it by its forehead being rufous, instead of coal black, by its coat being shaggy, instead of 'short at all seasons,' and other characters.

Neither does Sowerby's revision of Heude's 24 species (see P. Z. S. 1917, pp. 7-26) lead to a satisfactory conclusion as to the specific position of our Serow. According to locality it ought to be *Capricornis rocherianus* Heude, from Along Bay, Tonkin, but this latter species is distinguished by its creamy-white stockings. Mr. Kloss who has been working up the Mammals of Siam, tells me that he has from there Serow skins with brown legs which he considers to come under *milne-edwardsi* or *vilhannus*. So it is very possible that the Serow from Annam may belong to one of these two species. But more material and much more study will be required before this question can be settled satisfactorily.

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Some Singapore Boletinae.

BY

N. PATOUILLARD AND C. F. BAKER.

On August 21st, 1917, during a period of frequent showers, an hour's work in a narrow strip on the east side of the Gardens' Jungle in the Singapore Botanical Gardens produced specimens of sixteen species, representing four generic groups, of the Boletinae. It would not have been possible to duplicate this remarkable showing on any subsequent day of the year. Evidently there had been optimum conditions for Boleti just previous to August 21st.

Diagnoses of all these species were prepared from the living plants, measurements taken from many specimens, and vertical section outlines made, after which the material was rapidly and carefully dried. The species fall into four generic groups, provided *Boletopsis* be considered of generic value. The genus *Phylloporus* of Quelet, with spores formed by anastomosing lamellae, is well represented by *Phylloporus maluccensis* (No. 5004). *Strobilomyces* finds a characteristic representative in *S. porphyrius* (No. 5002). The genus (or subgenus) *Boletopsis* is represented by three very distinct species, *B. icterinus*, *B. singaporensis*, and *B. corrugatus*.

Among the sixteen species there are represented three distinct types of spores: 1st, the usual type for *Boletus*, including those of most of the species; 2nd, a banded type, the spores bearing narrow longitudinal bands in relief, as in *Boletopsis singaporensis* and *Strobilomyces porphyrius*; 3rd, a reticulate type, the spores being strongly reticulate-alveolate, a remarkable feature found also in *Tuber*, but quite unique in *Boletus*. This type is represented by one species, *Boletus retisporus*.

All of these species have been compared, with great care, with species which have been recorded from the Far East by Berkeley, Petch, and others, and especially with those described by Masee from the collections of Ridley. With the full descriptions taken from living specimens, it has been found impossible to crowd any of these species into the congeries of forms under previously recorded names. Indeed, it would be only the purest guess-work, with any comparisons of existing herbarium material. It must be understood that most of the conspicuous characters of the living plants are evanescent and that but the remotest conception of the living plant can be had from a dried specimens unaccompanied by detailed data taken from the living plant. Colored drawings alone will not suffice, since many clearly diagnostic characters cannot be

shown in such drawings. Even the simple process of drying, which was uniform for all the species, brought out various striking differences. For instance in *Boletus spinifer* and *Boletus americanus*, as well as in most of the other species, the flesh is very firm and holds its form well while drying, whereas in *Boletus retispinus* and *Strobilomates porphyreus*, the flesh softens very rapidly, collapse taking place before drying is accomplished. On the other hand, one species, *Boletus tristis*, dried out very readily and rapidly without the aid of heat, just as it lay, on an open table.

The characterisations of all the species under consideration are presented herewith in synoptical form, using for separation, where possible, the most readily recognizable characters, so that other students may easily follow up the work and make more extensive comparisons of living material and of material from other parts of the Peninsula.

Section I. Young plants with a distinct veil, and a persistent or evanescent, fibrous or gelatinous, annulus; springing from white mycelium (*Boletopsis*).

- A. Veil gelatinous; pileus pale brown, radially irregularly shallowly corrugate, and centrally short tomentose, the outer half viscid; hymenium pale yellow; stipe brownish, paler above, short shaggy and covered with gelatinous droplets; flesh cream colored, with a reddish tint near upper surface of pileus; pileus 4—4.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 6—12 mm. = 6 cm.; spores elliptical, very pale, nearly white, 12—15 microm.; tomentum of pileus forming an erect pile, 100—300 microm. in height; plant occurring in large tufts (No. 5993).

***Boletopsis corrugatus*, sp. nov.**

- AA. Veil fibrous.

- B. Veil thick, arachnoid, bright yellow; annulus appressed and adherent, ragged scaly; pileus and stipe sulphur yellow, mealy, opaque; hymenium pale leather colored; stipe becoming minutely brownish scaly; flesh of pileus white, of stipe yellow; pores shallow, minute, subterete, septa thick and dark lined; hymenial surface narrowly and slightly sinuate where it joins stipe; pileus 2.5—3 cm. in diameter; stipe 3—5 mm. = 4—5.5 cm.; spores elliptical, smooth, pale in color, 8—14 = 4—5 microm.; hyphal threads of the veil with brown granulations (No. 4991).

***Boletopsis icterinus*, sp. nov.**

- BB. Veil thin, membranous, viscid, at first white, finally leaving a completely separated and ragged and evanescent annulus; pileus smooth, shining, slightly viscid, and light bay in color; hymenium sordid yellow, stipe shining light bay, pale above; flesh of pileus faintly yellowish, of stipe white changing; pores large, deep very irregular, with

some secondary septa: septa thin and unlined: hymenial surface narrowly but very deeply sinuate next stipe, the stipe free to the pileus: pileus 4.5 cm. in diameter: stipe 6—12 mm. \times 14 cm.: spores brown, ovoid, with narrow longitudinal raised bands, 13—15 \times 8—10 microm. (No. 4992).

Boletopsis singaporensis, sp. nov.

Section II. Without distinguishable veil or annulus even in young plants: springing from either white or yellow mycelium (*Boletus*, *Phylloporus*, *Strobilomyces*).

A. Pores large, very irregular and largely compound, with thin septa and with short secondary septa subdividing the larger pores into two or three.

B. Hymenial surface decurrent on to stipe: plants solitary, from bright yellow mycelium: pileus leather colored, minutely roughened, opaque: hymenium sordid yellowish: stipe pale below, thickly streaked with reddish brown above: flesh of pileus and stipe cream colored, not changing: pileus 4.5—6 cm. in diameter: stipe slender 4—8 mm. \times 3.5—5.5 cm.: spores elliptical, smooth, very pale, 6—8 \times 4—4.5 microm. (No. 4993).

Boletus aureo-mycetinus, sp. nov.

BB. Hymenial surface deeply and rather broadly sinuate next stipe: plant in groups of 2 to 4 or more, from a white mycelium: pileus rich velvety bay: hymenium grey: stipe pale brownish nearly smooth: flesh of pileus and stipe white, not changing: pileus 7—10 cm. in diameter, stipe greatly inflated, 2.5—4.5 cm. \times 8—10.5 cm.: spores ovoid, smooth, nearly white, 6 \times 5 microm.: cystidia numerous, very prominent, rigid and reddish, 60 \times 10 microm., thus resembling the cystidia of *Hymenochaete*. (No. 4994).

Boletus spinifer, sp. nov.

AA. Pores large, to medium, or small, more regular, largely simple.

B. Flesh not changing to blue on bruising: pileus smooth or nearly so.

C. Plant springing from white mycelium.

D. Pileus some shade of brown or sooty brown: stipe white to brownish or drab.

E. Pileus minutely mealy or velvety, dry, opaque, never smooth and shining.

F. Pileus sooty-mealy, or velvety, quite blackened with this over the umber ground color.

G. Flesh white, not changing.

- II. Pileus umber to chocolate brown, more or less sooty mealy centrally; hymenium cream colored, often with a slight yellowish tint, its surface next stipe very slightly sinuate or nearly adnate; stipe umber brown, white at top and bottom; pileus 2.5—3.5 cm. in diameter, stipe 5—8 mm. \times 4.5—5.5 cm.; spores fusiform, light brown, 12—14 \times 4 microm. (No. 4995).

***Boletus tristis*, sp. nov.**

- III. Pileus deep sooty-velvety throughout; hymenium pale yellow, its surface next stipe distinctly but narrowly sinuate; stipe reddish brown, base white; pileus 5.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 9—10 mm. \times 7 cm.; pores very small and nearly terete; spores elliptic-cuneiform, yellowish brown, 12 \times 6 microm. (No. 5005).

***Boletus phaeocephalus*, sp. nov.**

- GG. Flesh cream colored to brownish, blackening on exposure; pileus sooty and sooty-mealy; hymenium pale bay; stipe sooty; pileus 4.75 cm. in diameter; stipe 7—10 \times 6 cm.; spores fusiform, pale, 10—12 \times 3—4 microm.; cystidea abundant, pale, 30 \times 12 microm. (No. 4996).

***Boletus nigricans*, sp. nov.**

- FF. Pileus not sooty-mealy, or sooty-velvety, color paler; flesh white, not changing.

- G. Stipe finely or coarsely scrobiculate, at least in part.

- H. Stipe finely scrobiculate above; surface of pileus usually minutely reticulately broken; pileus dark umber-brown; hymenium pale

umber, its surface nearly adnate to stipe; stipe white below to pale umber above; pileus 6—8 cm. in diameter; stipe 7—12 mm. \times 7—10 cm. spores elliptical, pale brown, $12 \times 3-4$ microm. (No. 4997).

Boletus umbrinellus, sp. nov.

HH. Stipe deeply, irregularly, very coarsely, sulcate-scribulate throughout, more finely above; surface of pileus not broken, pale yellowish brown, darker centrally; hymenium pale drab; stipe cream colored; pileus 4 cm. in diameter; stipe 10—12 mm. \times 5 cm.; spores fusoid, pale, 12×6 microm. (No. 5004).

Phylloporus malaccensis, sp. nov.

GG. Stipe not scribulate: surface of pileus velvety and unbroken.

H. Stipe smooth; pileus leather colored, smooth, opaque; hymenium very pale drab; stipe leather colored, smooth, paler above; pileus 3.5—6.5 cm. diameter; stipe 5—10 mm. \times 4.5—6.5 cm.; spores elliptical, $7-9 \times 4$ microm., very pale (No. 4998).

Boletus veluticeps, sp. nov.

HH. Stipe finely, openly, transverse scaly throughout, finer at top and bottom; pileus drab throughout, stipe blue-grey; hymenium yellowish brown, its surface next stipe very narrowly sinuate; flesh pale drab throughout, slightly darkening on exposure; pileus 4 cm. in diameter; stipe 7—8 mm. \times 6.5 cm.; spores elliptical, pale, $12-15 \times 4$ microm. (No. 5006).

Boletus cyanopus, sp. nov.

EE. Pileus perfectly smooth, shining, slightly viscid, pale leather colored; hymenium sordid yellow; stipe pale sordid leather colored, darker and shallowly somewhat reticulate-fibrillose above; flesh cream colored, not changing; pileus 3.5—4.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 5—10 mm. \times 4—5 cm.; spores elliptical, very pale, 8—10 \times 4—5 microm. (No. 4999).

Boletus viscidulus, sp. nov.

DD. Pileus and stipe brick red, quite smooth, and opaque; hymenium yellow, surface next stipe rather deeply sinuate; stipe shallowly reticulate-fibrillose above; flesh of pileus pale yellow, of stipe bright yellow becoming reddish on exposure; pileus 4—9 cm. in diameter; stipe 8—17 mm. \times 7—10 cm.; spores brown, elliptical, 12 \times 9 microm. reticulate-alveolate, the alveolae profound and 4, 5, or 6 sided (No. 5000).

Boletus retisporus, sp. nov.

CC. Plant springing from bright yellow mycelium; flesh of stipe and pileus yellow, not changing; pileus yellowish brown, opaque, nearly smooth; hymenium pale leather colored, slightly sinuate; stipe with reddish brown and yellowish shades; pileus 12—14 mm. in diameter; stipe 1.5—2 mm. \times 2.5 cm.; spores elliptical, hyaline, 9—12 \times 4—5 microm. (No. 5001).

Bolitus pernanus, sp. nov.

BB. Flesh changing to blue on bruising; pileus deeply squarrose, purple scaly, exposing lines of yellow tissue beneath; hymenium sordid yellowish; stipe umber brown, smooth; flesh of pileus above yellow, below and of stipe, cream colored, darkening on exposure; pileus 3.5—4.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 6—8 mm. \times 6—9 cm.; spores ochre-colored, elongate elliptical, longitudinally striate, 15—20 \times 6—8 microm. (No. 5002).

Strobilomyces porphyrius, sp. nov.

The Position of Gunong Say.

BY H. B. MARSHALL.

Gunong Say, mentioned in this Journal, 1917, p. 265, as one of the localities where James Motley collected, is situated on the right bank of the river Brunei approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. by W. of the town itself which is built on the water in a bend of the river. The hill is directly facing the residency which is on the opposite side of the river and bears nearly due N. E. and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Gunong Say, so that it is about equidistant from the town and residency. A neighbouring hill is Gunong Sumur, a mile to the S. E. from Gunong Say. It is named on the Admiralty Charts "Hamilton Hill," possibly after some naval man who had been surveying in Brunei. The height of Gunong Say is 760 feet.

They are both conspicuous landmarks and can be seen by steamers plying between Singapore and Labuan.

