CATALOGUE
OF
MALAY MANUSCRIPTS
AND MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO
THE MALAY LANGUAGE
IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

BY
RICHARD GREENTREE, B.A.
SOMETIME SCHOLAR OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND CRAVEN SCHOLAR

AND

EDWARD WILLIAMS BYRON NICHOLSON, M.A.
BODLEY'S LIBRARIAN

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1910

Price Sixteen Shillings net
The original of this book is in the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in the United States on the use of the text.

http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924023611746
CATALOGUE
OF
MALAY MANUSCRIPTS
AND MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO
THE MALAY LANGUAGE
IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

BY
RICHARD GREENTREE, B.A.
SOMETIME SCHOLAR OF BALLIOl COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND CRAVEN SCHOLAR
AND
EDWARD WILLIAMS BYRON NICHOLSON, M.A.
BODLEY’S LIBRARIAN

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1910
PREFACE

The Bodleian acquired its first Malay MS. as a gift from Archbishop Laud in 1633, and in 1635 he presented the second. The third and fourth were part of the bequest of Thomas Marshall, the Orientalist, who died in 1685, and were merely copies of his own grammar of the language. The fifth was bought in 1693 among the MSS. of Edward Pococke, the Orientalist. The sixth was received in 1714 in the bequest of Archbishop Marsh: that again was only a Malay-Dutch dictionary. The seventh was given in 1817 by Capt. L. H. Davy. The eighth and ninth were bequeathed by Francis Douce in 1834. The tenth was transferred to the Bodleian in 1860 among the Ashmolean MSS. The only other two were bought by myself in 1892 and 1896.

It may be asked whether, since the MSS. were so few, it was worth while as yet to issue a catalogue of them. The answer is twofold. Firstly, the opportunities we have of acquiring additional Malay MSS. are so rare that a delay of centuries might not have seen any considerable increase in their number. And, secondly, the chances we have of obtaining a competent cataloguer for them are likewise so rare that it was well to seize the present opportunity.

The cataloguing of the eight purely Malay MSS. is the work of Mr. Greentree, except that I laid down the plan, and revised his sheets from the librarian's and technical cataloguer's point of view: for instance, he is not responsible for the description of watermarks. The remaining four MSS., which required no knowledge of Malay, have been described by myself.

The catalogue was executed in 1905. Not long afterwards Mr. Greentree's health broke down, and has not yet recovered sufficiently to allow me to ask him to revise the proofs. Consequently, if any inaccuracy or inconsistency be discovered in these pages, it must not be laid to his charge. The Malay text has, however, been compared with the MSS. by Mr. E. O. Winstedt, M.A., B.Litt., one of the Bodleian Assistants, and the entire proofs revised by Dr. A. E. Cowley, Fellow of Magdalen College, one of the Sub-Librarians. I have to thank them for so cheerfully undertaking and carrying out tasks which I know must have been excessively tedious.

Short as this catalogue is, it exhibits a new departure, if not in the art of cataloguing MSS. (of which I cannot be certain), at any rate in that art as practised in the Bodleian—
I refer to the systematic investigation\(^1\) of watermarks as evidence of country, place, date, and scribe. The printed aids to this investigation which we at present possess are very slight compared with what they will be eventually, but the application of the comparative method has in two cases in this volume yielded results which would not otherwise have been obtained.

The first case is that of no. 3. This MS. uses the word *genta* for a gong on which the hours are struck, and gives ‘strike-five’ as the term for 5 o’clock. These uses are not found in Marsden’s 1812 dictionary, and accordingly they furnished to Mr. Greentree some presumption that the MS. was written after Marsden wrote. But a comparison with the watermarks of no. 4 has made it practically certain that no. 3 was written a quarter or half a century before the publication of Marsden’s dictionary.

The second case is that of no. 10. Marshall, who composed and wrote this Malay grammar, had almost certainly acquired his knowledge of the language in 1650–1672, during his residence in Holland (the centre of Malay studies) as the chaplain of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, and it would be natural to suppose that he wrote his grammar in that country. The watermark, however, of this and its fair copy, no. 11, affords an overwhelming presumption that it was written in England in 1672–1685, and probably about 1680.

The index has been partly compiled by Mr. Winstedt with the help of markings made by me in the ‘copy’.

E. W. B. NICHOLSON

\(^1\) This practice had previously been begun in the new catalogue of our Laudian Greek MSS. which is being prepared.
CONTENTS

Preface. ........................................................ p. iii
Index of Shelfmarks of MSS. ................................ p. vi
Palaeographical Index ........................................ p. vi

MYTHOLOGY AND ROMANCE

1. Hikāyat Sri Rāma ........................................... coll. 1–3
2. " Bāyan budīmān .............................................. coll. 3–4
3. " Shaʿir bērang-bērang ....................................... coll. 5–6

ASTRONOMY, ASTROLOGY, DIVINATION

4. Sheikh Shaddādiyyah’s Kitāb ramalī, 1761 ............... coll. 6–8

LETTERS

5. The Sultan of Acheh to Queen Elizabeth (and Sir James Lancaster?), 1602 .................................................. coll. 8–10
6. " " " Sir Harry Middleton, 1602 ............................ coll. 10–11
7. " " " James I, 1615 ................................................. coll. 11–13
8. The Sultan of Banjer to the chief of Kārang-Āsam, 1813 .................................................. coll. 13–14

LANGUAGE

10. Malay grammar by Thomas Marshall ..................... coll. 15–17
11. " " " William Mainston, 1682 ................................ coll. 17–18
12. " " " .......................................................... coll. 18–20

Index .............................................................. coll. 21–23
## INDEX OF SHELFMARKS OF MSS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. in Catalogue</th>
<th>MS. Ashmole 1808</th>
<th>No. in Catalogue</th>
<th>MS. Malay e. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MS. Douce Or. e. 4</td>
<td>2 (R)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MS. Laud Or. 291</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MS. Malay d. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PALAEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. in Catalogue</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. in Catalogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>about 1600</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>about 1680</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1602</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>about 1680</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about 1602</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1615</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early 17th cent.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>about 1765</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about 1663</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Siber Guhilmen Laud Archiepi Cant: et Cancellarii Universitatis Oxon. 1633.
CATALOGUE OF MALAY MANUSCRIPTS

1—MS. Laud Or. 291
Hikayat Sri Rama, early 17th cent.?  

Contents:
The Malay version of the Rāmāyana, called the Hikayat Sri Rama (history of Rama).

It begins, after the usual Malay introductory notification, with the penance of Rāvana on the hill of Serendib, and his meeting with the prophet Adam' (Brahmā), and the four kingdoms which he gained by his agreement with the prophet in the midst of these austerities (ka-īndrā-an, heaven, lātā, the sea, duniā and bāmī, the terrestrial and the under-world); goes on to describe the birth of his son Indrajit, the foundation of Langka-pūri (Lāṅkā), &c.; and contains much that is outside the scope of the Indian poem, being Mohammedanized and nationalized. Rāvana's penances are described in the last book of the Rāmāyana, which is frequently ascribed to another hand than Vālmiki's, but the whole history is treated with much freedom.

Eysinga's edition (see below) begins with the mention of king Daśaratha (Daśarata) and his intention of founding a city—corresponding to f. 72 of the MS. The last event mentioned is the return (kembālī) of Sri Rāma from the mortal (fānā) to the immortal (baqā) world. Nothing is said about the swallowing up of Sita-dewi (Sitā) by the earth at her own desire.

Beg. Ini hikayat yang terlalu indah-indah termesha
hur [Ar. mashhur] [this very precious and celebrated history] di-perkatakan orang di-atas angin dán di-bawah angin nyātra kapada segala sastrā perkati-an (corr.) mahā-rāja Rawâna yang sa-puloh kapalā-nia dán dua puluh tāngan-nia (ten heads and twenty hands, daśakaṇṭha) ... maka Kumbakarna (Kumbakarna) di-jadikan mahā-rāja Rawâna peng-hulu hulubalang di-bawah [beg. f. 72] astāna mahā-rāja Rawâna ... End āda pān barang siōpa membācha hikayat ini jāngan di-ābakan kāraṇa mānushia itu penoh [written on the left side diagonally: dagen khalaf dán lāleī melaiakan iya jūa yang tiāda, right side diagonally: tiāda khalaf]. After some benedictory matter these last few words are an apologetic prayer, admitting the frailty of humanity, for the reader's consideration. The last page is full of erasures, alterations, and apparent transpositions, which make it somewhat careless in appearance.

The MS. is described by the Rev. W. G. Shellabear (under G), in Some old Malay Manuscripts (Singapore, 1901), where he has translated pp. 140, l. 7—149, l. 9.
The work has been printed by Eysinga or Eysinga (Amsterdam, 1843), but his text begins at a point corresponding to f. 72 of this MS.

This paraphrase of the Rāmāyana is post-Mohammedan in its present form, as is shown (e.g.) by Mohammedan names and titles of God, which in the first few pages, after being written in red, are obliterated and replaced by the Hindu dēwātā; by the fact that on f. 3v, l. 10 Brahmn appears as the prophet Adam (nābī Adam) ; by the use of the Mohammedan terms duniā (yang) fānā and duniā (yang) baqā for 'this world' and 'the next'; by the Mohammedan legend respecting Adam's peak, &c. Its present form may belong to the 15th or 16th cent. A.D., but the author only calls himself orang yang ampuniya cheritra ini (the man to whom this story belongs), with the usual predilection of the Malay for anonymous writing. There may have been a pre-Mohammedan Malay version (i.e. before the 14th cent.), but Tulsi Dās wrote a famous Hindi version, begun A. D. 1575, which may have made the story popular in Further India.

History:
Given by Archbishop William Laud in 1633. A red stamp, apparently Chinese, is found on ff. 84r, 91r, and may be that of a former owner. Probably it came from the East at the same time as MS. Laud Or. b. 1 (R).
Former Bodleian shelfmark: Laud B. 91.

Technical description:
Measurement of sides of binding: 8½ x 6¼ in. (21·8 x 15·6 cm.).
Binding: 19th cent. brown calf, blind-tooled, and slightly worm-holed; offsets on fly-leaves suggest an earlier leather binding (of about 1633 ?). Usually cropped all round, but towards the end the rough side-edge is occasionally untouched.
Material: Oriental paper.
No. of leaves and gathering: ff. i + 405 + i. Rebinding has made it very difficult to ascertain how the first
few gatherings were made up, but the bulk of the MS.
consists of gatherings of five quarto sheets (20 pp.),
a number occasionally reduced to four or raised to six.
A leaf has been cut out between ff. 4 and 5, but the
text appears to continue without break.

Ornamentation: Unwān: see facsimile. The outer
border is yellow, the inner dark green: the colours
between them are white and scarlet, the deeper shades
of the latter being oxidised to a dull purple.

Writing: 1 col., \(\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}\) in. (14.5 × 9.9 cm.). 13 ll.
Dry-point ruling, with vertical line keeping side margins.
Firm Malay Neskhi. Tashdid occasionally used, even
for Malay words, and \(\hat{l}\) written \(\hat{y}\). Words are occasionally
divided at end of lines, but more often the line is
lengthened; the last word is sometimes written above
the line. Catchwords (not always the first, but some-
times the second, or even the third, word of the
following page) are sometimes used: it is possible
that they were written throughout the MS., as the
bottom margins have been much cut down—as shown
by many mutilated catchwords, e.g. on ff. 355\(^{v}\), 357\(^{v}\),
385\(^{v}\). Ink, black: at first, Allah subhānah wa-ta'āla
and similar expressions are written in red, sometimes
obliterated and replaced by the more apposite dēwāna
in another and more scruffy hand. In f. 8 al-qissah
(\(\hat{\mu}\hat{a}\)), marking a resumption of the story, is written
in red, but the sections are not thus indicated after
the first few pages. In f. 14, l. 2 the same word is
written ornamenteally in red (much oxidised).

2—MS. Pococke 433

[Tūtī Nāmah], about 1600.

Contents:

Leaves from the earlier part of a series of tales (the
Hikāyat Bāyan budimān or Hikāyat Khōja Mimūn)
told by a merchant’s parrot to the merchant’s wife in
his absence to distract her from her purpose of going
to see a young prince with whom she had fallen
in love. The tales are (1) The History of the Parrot and
the Merchant’s Wife; (2) The History of the Sentinel;
(3) The Husband who was jealous of his Wife (with
subordinate stories).

The merchant’s name seems to be Khōja (Pers.
hā’sāh ‘a rich merchant?) Mimūn (Pers. mā’mūn
‘fortunate’). The tales are a version (direct or indi-
cert) of the Persian Tūtī-nāmah (no. 1 = p. 14 sqq.
of Gladwin’s ed., much expanded); compare also the
plot of the Suka-saptati.

The handwriting, clear and archaic (e.g. \(\hat{l}\) or \(\hat{y}\)
occasionally for \(\hat{y}\)), the watermark of the paper, and
the dates 1598–1600 in the accounts inside the covers,
point to the end of the 16th or beginning of the
17th cent. as the probable date of the fragments. The
adapter retains such Persian or Indo-Persian names of
countries as Tirastān. After f. 3 there seems to be a gap.

Beg. ... jūgā iya handak pergi berlayar. Maka
Khōja Mimūn pān pergi pada swami-nia (old use of the
word) ... End of frag. Maka rājā pān memakai pakān ‘arīb
dân di-bāwa ... .

History:

Belonged to Edward Pococke, D.D., the Orientalist,
and was bought for the Bodleian with other of his
MSS. in 1693, after his death. The old wrapper has
a note ‘Malaīca quedam folia imperfecta’ (in Pococke’s
hand?).

Above this is written in a 16th or early 17th cent.
hand: ‘This is the Mola toung Spokes By the
Molaianes in the Sou[th] Seases the Coste of Vorrne’
(corr. from ‘morne’).

The inside of the wrapper consists of an account,
down to Dec. 1600, of ‘Cloathes Reacaeued for the
privy Accompt of my Mf. Ferdinandoc Clotterbooke
per me Thomas Wade’ . The Clotterbookes were a
family of clothiers, and there were three named
Ferdinando, (1) of St. Martin, Outwich, London, citizen
and draper, married Nov. 12, 1582; (2) his second
son Ferdinand, living in 1615; (3) of Ashchurch,
Gloucestershire, baptized June 25, 1592. The master
referred to in the account is either (1) who clearly died
before his second wife’s will was made on Oct. 10,
1604, or (2). A Jasper C. is also named in the
account: he was son and executor of the second
wife of (1), and half-brother of (2). See Gloucestershire
Notes and Queries, v, 384, 388 for the foregoing data.

Former Bodleian shelfmarks: Pococke 83, Pococke
287.17 (bound in 287.1).

Technical description:

Measurement of sides of binding: \(\frac{7}{4} \times \frac{5}{4}\) in.
(18.2 × 14.5 cm.).

Binding: Cloth (recent Bodleian).

Material: Paper, possibly English; watermark, a
diamond-shaped bunch of grapes above a kind of
pedestal which stands between two pillars: below the
pedestal, a pendent ornament (?). Cut down, in part
at least, before being put into its present binding.

No. of leaves and gathering: ff. 1+14 (in small
quarto form).

Writing: clear and careful, in the style of the
earliest Malay-Arabic script. The \(\hat{\omega}\) always written
with teeth. 1 col., about \(\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}\) in. (14×10.8 cm.),
13 ll. Words at end of line occasionally divided (as
syllabically as possible). Ink, black.
MS. POCOCKE 433, f. 9
(TÜTİ NĀMAH, ABOUT 1660?)
هذا كتاب الفرقان السداد دب الفضيل
لابن شداة، احترم الشيخ
WITH shadad's kitab ramali, 1761
3—MS. Malay c. 2 (R)

Sha'ir bérang-bérang, 3rd quarter of 18th cent.?  

Contents:

Tô Séh's (!) Sha'ir bérang-bérang; a bird-romance in the ordinary Malay syllabic or iambic and trochaic verse, narrating the loves and wedding of a bérang-bérang and a kapû-kapû, birds which had made their nests in the same swamp, with the love-strains (Malay pantuns) with which they solaced each other. One of these pantuns, possibly ancient, is quoted by Marsden, Malay Grammar, 3rd, p. 132 (1812).

Beg. Pê[۰۰] ashek mûda bangäwän | dengarkan qeṣah mûda nen tûân ... End Bérang-bérang sangat berôsaśh hâtî | kärâna bertemâ Amas Planggî.

That the MS. was written within no great number of years on either side of 1761 is almost certain from the close correspondence of some of its watermarks with those of MS. Malay d. i. The author (anonymous) says that he wrote it at Kampang Tsembûrâ (the name of a district in the I. of Sumbawa, near Java) on the 14th day of Rabî’ I, a Wednesday, at 10 in the morning (year not given).

A note underneath, in slightly more recent ink (black), says that it was composed (! possessed) by Kapîtan Tô Séh.

Under this, and in the same handwriting, are some Malay pantuns, detached quatrains of natural imagery, possibly transcribed or taken down from oral improvisation.

History:

Bought by the Bodleian from C. M. Playte in July 1856.

At the back, rather more than half-way down, are the letters IED (?)

Technical description:

Measurement of sides of box: 8.45 x 2.15 in. (20.8 x 6.2 cm).

Binding: Cloth box (recent Bodleian).

Material: Paper: II. 1-51 are on whiter paper than the rest; the paper may have been changed because the ink ran.

Watermarks:

(1) J. Honig & Zoonen. This is found in papers bearing writing of the dates 1753, 1764 (del Marmol, Dict. des filigranes, p. 50). The firm seems to have changed the spelling from Honig to Honing at least as early as 1787.

(2) Palisade containing crowned lion rampant, holding in his right an upraised falchion, and in his left a bundle of darts—behind him, helmeted female figure holding a hat over him on a pole (design adapted from the arms of the province of Holland); at left top, Pro PATRIA; at foot, J H & Z (i.e. J. Honig & Zoonen). An almost identical device is found on paper made by J. Honig et Zoonen bearing writing dated 1753 and 1764 (del Marmol, Dict. des filigranes, p. 50).

(3) A I or I V.

(4) Crown, with horns at sides, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, over shield bearing a fleur-de-lis; below this, μ (?) and, under all, LVG. These letters are found on paper used in 1710 and 1750 (del Marmol, pp. 159, 137) and may = Lugdunum, Leyden.

(5) The same as No. 2 in MS. Malay d. 1.

(6) Crown and shield as in No. 4; below, ... & C BLAUW. In del Marmol, Dict. des filigranes, pp. 46, 63, 'D et C Blauw' is found in paper used in 1670, and 'D & C Blauw' in paper used in 1777.

(7) Fleur-de-lis, and below it traces of letters (?)—much lower on right-hand margin D.

No. of leaves and form: 16 papers, 7 in. wide, but of unequal length (12-16 in.), joined into a scroll. Many have numbers on the back by a European hand—5, 7, 9, 12 (!), 13, 19, 23 (?)—apparently representing the number of the column with which the strip began or (in the case of 12) ended.

Ornamentation: Unwân at top, and similar ornamentation at foot of the scroll. Colours on a white ground: scarlet, carmine, pink, and other shades of red; water-gold, dull leaf-green, and indigo. Beneath the ornamentation at the bottom is a chrysanthemum in reds and water-gold, and, at foot of all, five μ, one under another.

Writing: II. 1-51 in a sort of Ta'liq, rest in a flowing Malay hand, perhaps familiar with Persian models. 2 cols., 207 x 2 in. (528 x 5 cm.), 435 lines in each column, reading continuously from right to left entirely across the page. Ruling: dry-point, on the back of the paper, for the lines of each column, and to keep its edges. Colophon, 4 ll. Ink, black, oxidised.

4—MS. Malay d. 1

Malay and Arabic treatises, A.D. 1761

Contents:

Ff. 11v-14. Astronomical data and calculations; e.g. the length of the solar and lunar years, rules for the calendar, astronomical and astrological disquisition on the seven planets (Arabic names, with symbols) and their influence, list of signs of the zodiac, tables of lucky and unlucky days, the lunar mansions, relative length of night and day throughout the year.
On ff. 13v and 14 names of chapters are written at the side of the page at right angles to the text.

F. 14v. Date on which the sun enters the signs of the zodiac († for ƒ. 1175), with notes in pencil by an English reader.

These ff. have their contents marked with Latin letters, by some English reader.

Ff. 18—74. A treatise on divination (Ar. Kitâb al-qarâ‘atî), styled Kitâb ramali by its author, Sheikh Shaddâdîyyah of Yemen, who tells us in some introductory Malay verses that he wrote it before he was thoroughly an adept in either Arabic or Malay, at the order of the Sultân, the Pengiran Râtu of Pâlembâni, ƒ. 1175 (A.D. 1761). In these verses he defends the science on grounds of predestination.

Beg. Bahua ini kitâb ramali namâ-nia
Karâng-an sheikh Shaddâdîyyah namâ-nia
Negri Yemen tempat ka-dâma-an-nia
Telah meshahar-lah di-dâlan zemâ-nia

The treatise, which claims to be used when lots are to be cast, consists of diagrams, astronomical and religious, invocations to God, under His various names, and to the prophets, a sort of index (ff. 34½—54½), and directions and information (ff. 54½—74) arranged under sections such as Tâj-ud-Dîn, Guito-ud-Dîn, &c. The index-headings and diagrams correspond in part.

End Bahua-nia yang gha’ib itu dâlan dâlan sejahrâ-nia dân bahua-nia kembâli iya kapada tempat-nia.

F. 162 contains two figures (‘magic squares’) of sixteen squares each, marked with numbers which, when added horizontally, vertically, or diagonally, give the same result.

History:

Bought by the Bodleian at the sale of the library of the late Dr. William ‘Curran (removed from Hammersmith)’ at Puttick and Simpson’s, May 2c, 1892, lot 985 (sale-number on binding).

Inside the end cover is a memorandum containing a short notice of the MS. signed P. L. V., and bearing (in a different and probably earlier ink) the marks C

11, and some figures which appear to be 1733.

On f. 161v is written ‘St. Johns wood’.

The MS. once belonged to Dr. William Marsden: see p. 325 of the Bibliotheca Marsdeniana.† He is said to have given his Oriental MSS. in 1835 to King’s College, London.

Technical description:
Measurement of sides of binding: 10½ × 8 in. (26.6 × 20.3 cm.)


Material:
Paper, watermarked with one of the following devices—

(i) Crown, with horns at sides, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, over shield bearing a fleur-de-lis and standing on a truncated cone, in the centre of which is a 1 (†)—below, J H & ZOO (where H doubtless = Honig, see MS. Malay e. 2 (R)). The watermark J. Honig et Zoon is found in paper bearing writing of the year 1762 (del Marmol, Dict. des filigranes, p. 24).

(ii) Was this paper made by the Dutch East India Company? The Bodleian has a copy of Brouwer’s Malay N.T., 1668, given to the Library by a London merchant in 1677, which has stamped on its vellum binding (back and front) the letters VOC similarly arranged. This N. T. was published by the Company in question, which is called in the preface Vereenigde Nederlandse Oost-Indische Compagnie. The A above may indicate Amsterdam as the place of manufacture.

No. of leaves and gathering: 162 quarto leaves, normally gathered in tens. The gatherings ending on ff. 27v, 37v, 47v, 57v, 67v were numbered with Malay figures, representing respectively the numbers 1—5, but that at foot of f. 37v has been trimmed off in binding. A (blank ?) leaf is lost at each end: the original number was consequently 164. The bulk of the volume consists of blank paper. F. 2 has a Javanese note containing date 1187/A.D. 1773. On f. 3 is the offset of two divinatory diagrams which lay loose at some time between the leaves.

Ornamentation: red, or black and red, borders.

Writing: Neski. Ff. 11½—14 have the writing arranged in various compartments. F. 14v is by a different hand acquainted with Persian models. F. 18 contains a poem in four columns. Ff. 20v—24 consist each of 11 × 5 oblong compartments; ff. 19v, 20, 24v—34 of circular diagrams. Ff. 34v—74 are in 2 cols. of 7½ × 3½ in. (18 × 8 cm.), having between them the numbers of the paragraphs. Ink, black (which has run into the paper, probably from having too much vitriol), and red—the latter for numbers, beginnings of paragraphs, important words, parts of diagrams, &c.

5—MS. Douce Or. e. 5

Arabic letter, Malay letter, about 1602

Contents:

I, f. 1. Copy (or draft) of end of letter from Alâ-uddîn, Sultan of Acheh (Acheen) to Queen
(letter from the sultan of aceh, 1602?)
(Trading permit from Ala-Ud-Din Shah, Sultan of Aceh, to Sir Harry Middleton, A.D. 1602)
Elizabeth, written A.D. 1602 (A.D. 1602), containing a commercial treaty against the Portuguese. In Arabic.

Beg. Fi ma' inna sultan al-Afrangi . . . End ala'a 'askhrah bo'd al-alf 'adad al-islam.

A translation of the whole letter (by William Bedvel) is printed in Purchas his Pilgrimes (1625), pt. I, iii, 355, § 5. This MS. contains the original of the part 'And for that you do affirm in them that the Sultan of Afrangie' (according to Purchas, Spaine, but used generally for non-Mohammedans of the West; here Portugal), 'is your enemy'—'peace be unto you.' II, ff. 17r-27r. Copy or draft of letter from the Sultan of Acheen ('Ala-uddin) to an English captain (perhaps Sir James Lancaster, as suggested by the Rev. W. G. Shellabear), consisting of a treaty granting the English rights of trade and residence in the territory of Acheen, Summudara (possibly the old town in north Sumatra, the island being generally called pulaic Percha, but sometimes Sumatra), and dependencies of Acheen. It bears no date, but is probably connected with Sir J. Lancaster's proceedings at Acheen in 1602. See Marsden's History of Sumatra, 1783, p. 355. 'Two of the nobles, one of whom was the chief priest, were appointed to settle with Lancaster the terms of a commercial treaty, which was accordingly drawn up and executed, in an explicit and regular manner.'

Letter headed Jawi yang di-persembahkan kapitan Inggris itu [lit. the vernacular copy, which was presented to the king by the English captain].

Beg. aku raja yang kuasa yang di-bawah angin ini yang memegang tahlia ka-rajā-an negri Acheh dalam negri Summudara . . . End maka ka'mu hukum seperti hakum isi negri.

The MS. is described by the Rev. W. G. Shellabear (under A) in Some old Malay Manuscripts (Singapore, 1901).

History:
Bequeathed by Francis Douce, who died March 30, 1834.

Technical description:
Measurement of sides of binding: 8 1/4 x 7 3/8 in. (21 x 17.4 cm.).

Binding: recent Bodleian cloth.

Material: European paper. Watermark, crowned jug with handle.

No. of leaves and gathering: 2 ff., a single sheet.

Writing: 1 col., 7 3/8 in. (19.5 x 15.2 cm.), 21 ll. Hand nearer than Malay Neskhī, probably European.

There is no 'Finis' (as there is in modern Malay). Summudara is always spelt with Arabic vowel-points and tashdīd, as also (with points only) an unusual name for the English, orang Ingilītir, and (with vowel-points) even many ordinary Malay words, e.g. perbaiki (f. 17r, l. 13), shau dagar (modern sudugar) sometimes. 'ī' is always written with three dots below the letter, as in a letter from the Kapitan Lāiit of Buton to the governor-general of Batavia (Shellabear, Malay MSS. (D), A.D. 1668), and another native document (MS. Douce Or. e. 4). ʿ is written with an additional dot above the letter, which Shellabear thinks a mere freak of the European copyist. ʾ (pa) is generally written here with two dots. Plurals are written out in full, not as in modern Malay by adding r (i.e. 2), wherever reduplication is wanted, after the singular.

6—MS. Douce Or. e. 4

Malay trading-permit, A.D. 1602

Contents:
A letter from 'Ala-uddin Shah, Sultan of Acheh (Acheen), to Sir Harry Middleton, authorizing him to trade with the natives along the bay and coasts of Acheen (dalam telok rantau Acheh itu), probably in 1602, when Sir Harry, who had come out in 1601 with Sir James Lancaster, was appointed captain (kapitan-nia bernāma Hāri Middltun) of the Susan [see Purchas his Pilgrimes (1625), pt. I, iii, 3, § 3], returning to England with a cargo of pepper from Priāman, a seaport half-way down the W. coast of Sumatra. 'Ala-uddin was murdered or died in 1604, and as his seal is affixed to the document, no later voyage of Middleton's can be referred to.

Beg. Dengan anugrah (Sansk. anugrahāḥ) Tuhan serva 'ālam sakātān sabda yang mahā melia dātang kapada segala penglima negri dān pertūah segala negri yang ta'ālōk ka-ACHEH . . . End wal-salām.

The MS. is described by the Rev. W. G. Shellabear (under B), in Some old Malay Manuscripts (Singapore, 1901).

History:
Bequeathed by Francis Douce, who died March 30, 1834.

Former Bodleian shelfmark: MS. Malay d. 2.

Technical description:
Measurement of sides of cover: 14 1/4 x 2 1/4 in. (36.8 x 7.2 cm.).

Measurement of sides of box: 8 3/8 x 3 in. (22.5 x 7.7 cm.).

Binding: in long narrow green silk bag (native), enclosed in cloth box (recent Bodleian).
Material: Paper, with horizontal chain-lines—probably a part of a folio sheet; on this portion there is no papermaker's device.

No. of leaves: 1.

Writing: 1 col. $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{16}$ in. (14.5 x 16 cm.). 11 ll. Neat native hand (Neskhi with joined dots).

No Malay ‘Finis’. 5 written as in MS. Douce Or. c. 5. 2 dotted, as in Javanese, once. Reduplication written in full. The English are called orang Inglitir, as in MS. Douce Or. c. 5, to which the spelling in general is similar—sukalian, negri, kapal, kapitan, ta' alok, iya, mel (= hbl) being spelt with tashdid in both MSS. (an unusual feature). Vowel-points are occasionally used, e.g. in the name Harry Middleton, Inglitir (sometimes), kita lah (the kita, a sort of royal ‘we’), menchabalatu—a system at present disregarded except for sacred writing. The 1 in Acheen is always here written with maddah as ١.

The centre of the seal contains the words Assulhân Allahuddin Shâh berfîrmân. An indistinct Arabic inscription surrounds it.

7—MS. Laud Or. b. 1 (R)

Letter to James I, A.H. 1024 (A.D. 1615)

Contents:

Letter (original) to James I from the Sultan Perkasa Alam Jahan [‘Renowned warrior of the world,’ as he styles himself here, his title being, according to Marsden (Hist. of Sumatra, 1783, p. 358), Peducka Siri (Padûka Siri)]. He describes the splendour and riches of the court of Acheen, and courteously refuses the king permission for the English to trade in Tikû and Priaman, on the ground of the barbarous condition of those districts, desiring them to trade in Acheen only. Dated A.H. 1024.

A previous letter from the Sultan to James I, dated A.H. 1022, a translation of which is printed in Purchas his Pilgrimes (pt. I, iv, 8, i) under the year 1613, states that ‘Pedvcka Siric Sulttan, King of Kings, renowned for his Warres... To signify the great content he hath receiv'd by his Highnesse Letter, deliver'd by the hands of Arancaia Pulo (i.e. Orang Kayâ Pûlan), Thomas Best his Maiesties Embassadour’... desires ‘that the League and Amity begun may be continued betwixt Us.’ It seems likely that between the letter of A.H. 1022 and that of A.H. 1024, James I had asked for an extension of trading-privileges, to which this scroll was the answer. (Cf. Marsden's Hist. of Sumatra, 1783, p. 359. ‘But notwithstanding his strong professions of attachment to us, and his natural connexion with the Hollander, arising from their joint enmity to the Portuguese, it was not many years before he began to oppress both nations, and use his endeavors to ruin their trade.’)


The MS. is described by the Rev. W. G. Shellabear (under C), in Some Old Malay Manuscripts (Singapore, 1901).

History:

There is a note on the back in an almost contemporary hand: Literæ Missæ ad Regem Jacobum a Magno Mogor (i.e. the Great Mogor or Mogul!)

Given by Archbishop William Laud in 1655: it may have been presented to him by James I.

Former Bodleian shelfmark: MS. Laud D. 152.

Technical description:

Measurement of sides of book: 19$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 in. (50 x 7.5 cm.).

Measurement of sides of box: 18$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2$\frac{3}{4}$ in. (46.2 x 7 cm.).

Binding: In long narrow light-brown silk bag (native), lined with muslin (containing a triple rose-coloured stripe), enclosed in cloth box (recent Bodleian).

Material: Oriental paper, recently backed with calico, and furnished with parchment tail-piece.

No. of leaves: 1.

Ornamentation: the space occupied by the writing was sprinkled beforehand with crimson and gold dots.

Unwan at top. For the design of the margins see accompanying collotype. All their broad bands are in water-gold, and is almost all the floral decoration. Black, deep scarlet, and lavender-blue are used for narrow lines, and the last two to heighten the floral decoration of the margins.

The ornamentation above the text is polychrome, the ground-colour being lavender-blue, and the others water-gold, white, scarlet, greens, and yellows. In the lower compartment the two long ornaments are water-gold, the central one scarlet and gold.

Writing: 1 col., $18\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{16}$ in. (47.3 x 24.5 cm.), 33 ll. Dry-point ruling. Neat native hand (Neskhi with hardly any variants).

No Malay ‘Finis’. Various words spelt in the archaic fashion with tashdid. Style similar to that
(LETTER FROM THE SULTAN OF BANJAR, 1818)
Malac

de koeming'i
bo'a koendor
koengkang : kongkang
koenjith:

koenjong koenjong
koendoe

koen'tjop
kong'a lagi koen'tjop
koentool
bo'or koentool:
koepasi
jangan de koepasi'
koepasi' bo'a
koepasi' kajoe
koepi
koepith
jangan de koepith i lagi
djalan koepith
koera koera
koeramas
beta maeu bekoeramas
koerang

dijnst

git maken

sompoon

looloon, voor de daan, beboome,
dam maken die groot, de man
als de siet naan

jeest'j hook en schuine

een stroom woort: soom en
naal leggen wando lieden

noog sedent

de bloem en noof in de knop: de
bloem en noog niet ontbloem

danger

jeet get doort de selie
voor de oor f eel
jeet get niet
jeet get srijt
jeet get goot
koerelen

smal: iug: nam
maat get niet onges
'n en lege: oor: smallen woeg
of paf
'en siet: padde die op 't eaut
goot: eaut sierie: padde
't groot reuigen

t dik wie mijn groot reuigen
minder: reuigen: to eulster
of MS. Douce Or. e. 4. Ink, black: much of l. 24 is underlined in red, but this may be due to an accident in the preliminary sprinkling of the paper.

At the extreme upper end, at the edge, apart from the writing and beyond the ornamentation, is written the Mohammedan formula: 

The letter has as kupala sīrat (heading of formality) Qanl al-Ha' (‘word of truth’) written ornately.

Beg. Bahua wercat al-ikhtasās terbit deripada pād qasād al-khāir... End temat al-kālām.

At foot: Tersūrat pada negri Banjer sa-kālī-bulan Rabi‘-al-akhīr tāhun sa-rābi‘ dārā rūğus dārā pālūh sembilan pada tāhun Jim (written in Banjer, the first day of the month Rabi‘ II, a.h. 1229, year Jim).

The beginning of the letter was preceded by a large gamboge-yellow seal, of which only the smallest fragments remain.

The letter is in a paper wrapper which was sealed with three gamboge-yellow seals: what is left of the middle one shows it to have represented a conventional leaf-design in an octagon.

A postal wrapper round the cover, with two ornamentally cut edges, gives the name of the sender, the name of the recipient, and good wishes.


History:

On the outside postal wrapper is written, in an almost contemporary English hand, ‘Letter from a Malay Chief on the Island of Borneo to one of the Rajas of Bali...’

Given to the Bodleian, Apr. 10, 1817, by Capt. L H. Davy, of the East India Company’s Bengal army.

Technical description:

Measurement of sides of cover: $9\frac{5}{8} \times 24\frac{3}{16}$ in. (25 $\times$ 7.1 cm).

Measurement of sides of box: $9 \times 3\frac{9}{16}$ in. (22.9 $\times$ 9 cm).

Binding: in narrow native yellow silk bag, with light-red stripe near top edge; enclosed in cloth box (recent Bodleian).

Material: Paper, with watermark ‘T Edmonis 1806’. The inner wrapper is watermarked G MA (?)... and A LMASO—the latter inside a long irregular outline which might represent an island. The outer (postal) wrapper is watermarked with a (mutilated) device of which the top part is a crown.

No. of leaves and gathering: 2 ff., quarto (marked 3, 4, the letter-wraper being 2 and the postal-wraper 1).

Writing: clear Malay Neskh, 1 col., $5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. (13.7 $\times$ 8.3 cm). 9 ll., and a separate date of 2 ll. Ink, black.

9—MS. Marsh 712

Malay-Dutch dictionary, 3rd quarter of the 17th cent.

Contents:

‘Dictionariûm maluicobelgium’—a dictionary of ‘Malais’ arranged approximately 1 in order of the Dutch alphabet, with translation in ‘Dūjsts’.

The Malay and Dutch occupy opposite columns. On ff. 128 and 130 the writer has written against one of the words the explanation of the word below it, which shows that he was copying from an earlier MS. He has, however, at once corrected the error, and occasional corrections by him in the Dutch column (e.g. on ff. 41, 128') suggest that he was the author.

The dictionary is much fuller than the Malay-Dutch and Malay-Latin dictionaries in Collectanea Malaez vocabularia, published at Batavia in 1707.

History:

Sold on Oct. 16, 1696, at Leyden, in the sale of the library of the distinguished Orientalist Jakob Gool (Jacobus Golius), who had died on Sept. 28, 1667. In the first edition of the sale-catalogue it appears among the Addenda as no. 7 of the bound MSS. in folio, and in the second edition as no. 90 of the miscellaneous MSS. in folio (p. 17).

Bought in the above sale by Narcissus Marsh, archbishop of Dublin (afterwards of Armagh), and catalogued as no. 1784 in vol. II, pt. 2 of the 1697 Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Anglie et Hibernie, where it appears as no. 109 of the additions to Marsh’s library.

Bequeathed by Marsh, who died Nov. 2, 1713, to the Bodleian, where it was delivered Aug. 12, 1714.

1 The order is not exact. Thus we have ‘Batil’, ‘Bati’, ‘Batin’.
Technical description:

Measurement of sides of binding: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (34:3 x 21:6 cm.).

Binding: Bodleian calf of about the middle of the 19th cent.

Material: Paper: watermark, an eagle displayed, with head turned on one side, and carrying a mitre (?) —perhaps the arms of Deventer.

No. of leaves and gathering: ff. ii + 134 + ii. The 134 original leaves seem to consist of sheets or half-sheets of folio paper, ungathered or only partially gathered: they are not sewn in the ordinary way, but 'overcast'.

Writing: 2 cols., about $12\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (about 32 x 8 cm.), their left-hand sides bounded by a line in brown pencil. The Malay columns are in a formal hand, which might have been English; the Dutch are in cursive.

10 — MS. Marshall (Or.) 70

Malay grammar, about 1680?

Contents:

I. Ff. i—40v. 'Rudiments of the Malayan Tonge.' Anonymous, but by Thomas Marshall, the linguist, who died Apr. 18, 1685, being then Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Dean of Gloucester.

II. Ff. 41—42v. A comparative table, by the same [anon.], of Malay versions of the Lord's Prayer, with heading in Malay characters, transcript 'Sombahayang Tuan' [the y corrected from j] and Latin title 'Oratio Domini', each sentence followed by a new version, probably of Marshall's own composition.

The authors cited are Ruyl, Hasel, Dankarts, Brouwer, and Caron. The following appear to be the sources:

Ruyl (Albert Cornelissan).


Second version (Matthew). In his translation of the Gospels according to Matthew and Mark, Enkhuizen, 1629, and Amst., 1638.

Third version (Luke). No translation of the Gospel according to Luke by him has been printed, but Marshall in his preface to the Malay Gospels and Acts published at Oxford in 1677 mentions that Ruyl had contemplated translating the remaining two Gospels with Acts and the Epistles, and he may subsequently have seen such a translation in MS.

Hasel (Johan von).


Danckaerts (Sebastian).

His 'Vocabularium', 's Graven-haghe, 1623, does not seem to contain any version: Marshall may have had access to a MS.

Brouwer (Daniel).


Caron (Francois).


Obviously II was written between 1678 and 1685.

III. F. 46. 'The Malayan alphabet' (differing a good deal from that in I), also by the same writer [anon.].

IV. F. 46v. Two notes in Dutch (copied by the same hand as I—III) from an edition of the Gospels and Acts in Dutch and Malay printed at Amsterdam in 1651. They concern the pronunciation of some letters in transliteration, and the Malay equivalents for 'Lord' used by Ruyl and Hasel respectively.

V. F. 47. Copy (by the same hand) of the beginning (ff. 2v) of MS. Land Or. 291 (no. 1 in this catalogue).

A cursory glance at this MS. would lead the reader to suppose that it was written by two persons; but Marshall's hand varies greatly, as may be seen by comparing his ordinary text with his transliterations of Malay words, in which it is obvious that he often aims at clearness.

Marshall had been preacher to the Company of Merchant Adventurers at Rotterdam from 1650 to 1656, when he moved with them to Dordrecht, where he remained till 1672. It was doubtless during this residence in Holland that he first applied himself to Malay, and it was probably then that he wrote I. We have seen that II was written between 1678 and 1685; III and IV, as coming later in the volume, were doubtless written after II.

History:

Bequeathed to the Bodleian by Marshall, who died Apr. 18, 1685, with the other 'Marshall MSS.' It was apparently received later than most of them, as on f. i there is a note 'Addc this Malayen Gramar to Dr' Marshals Books', and as it is not in the 1697 Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Anglie et Hiberniae. Since the succeeding no. in the present catalogue is Marshall's fair copy of the Rudiments, it was probably thought useless to take the rough draft as well, and the latter may have been kept for the time by Marshall's executor, John Kettlewell, who died Apr. 12, 1695.
MS. MARSHALL (OR.) 70, f. 32

(DR. THOMAS MARSHALL'S AUTOGRAPH MALAY GRAMMAR, ABOUT 1680?)
But when none of these Auxiliaries are found by a capital Verb, then it is presumed to be understood in the Present Tense; as

\textit{Beta. prakal. Jamil,} and the example


\textit{Past tuntis. as, Beta. ida. pou. hone. sultem.}

\textit{Dau. Sunda is always a sign of the Poper

\textit{Tent, as,} Beta. sonda. prakal. Jael. mou. ou. jenel. or jend. ou. bad. ou. mubill.}

But for expressing the future, first

the "sent" are not so certain: sometimes

is done by \textit{Dall.} but then it is suppo-

sed somewhat that shall shortly come to

base; as, \textit{Dall.} \textit{Dia adda. pouk. to}

shall. Jael. = sometimes this: one is:

\textit{Dia jadi. pouk. to. shall}

\textit{smil. or taxel. to. smill.} sometimes

tis done by \textit{Dia mana.} with implies an

\textit{EPT.} to a past; as, \textit{Dall.} \textit{Dia mana. pouk. to. shall or will smill.}

\textit{PERSONS} are commonly set forth by

their Pronouns: \\

\textit{EPT.} or \textit{Dia.} or the other.

\textit{Unto Vbrs are often found:} \\

\textit{De, e,} \textit{Be,} \textit{De, in Me,} \textit{Me,} \textit{Le,} \textit{Meng,} \textit{or} \textit{Cia. Meng.:} concerning

the use of which may be of many \\

\textit{MS. MARSHALL OR. 77. p. 27}

(AUTOGRAPH FAIR COPY OF PT. I OF DR. THOMAS MARSHALL'S MALAY GRAMMAR,
WITH NOTES BY ANOTHER, ABOUT 1689?)
Former Bodleian shelfmarks: 'Mar. 70' or 'Maresc. 70': then 'Bodl. Or. 373'.

Technical description:
Measurement of sides of binding: \(6\frac{1}{2}\times 4 \text{ in. (15.9} \times 10.2 \text{ cm.).}

Binding: Bodleian half-parchment, marbled boards (late 17th or early 18th cent.?), with leather lettering-pieces added in the 19th cent.

Material: Paper. Watermark: a shield surmounted by a triple knob and displaying a hunting-horn suspended at each end by a string which is folded in a loop at top; below all, H G is added. MS. Tanner 37, f. 16, a letter by the bishop of Winchester, from Farnham Castle, dated Apr. 20, [16]80, has for its watermark H G below a shield bearing a similar horn.

No. of leaves and gathering: ff. i + 48 + i. Paper folded in small 8\(^{\circ}\), the leaves gathered in sixteens \((a, b), \text{ eight (c), and fours (d, e).}

Writing: 1 col., about \(5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \text{ in. (14.6} \times 7.6 \text{ cm.).}

In I the text is usually written on the right-hand pages only, additions and notes being, however, frequently added opposite. Catchwords are sometimes used in I.

11—MS. Marshall (Or.) 77
Malay grammar, about 1680?

Contents:

Author's (anonymous) fair copy of part I of the preceding MS., with English notes by another unnamed writer—sometimes written in the margins, sometimes on separate pieces of paper pasted on by a single edge. The text ends on p. 33.

In the title, Tonge has been altered to Tongue, apparently by the author.

The writer of the notes—an educated man, though weak in spelling—always speaks of Marshall as 'ye Author;' or 'heee': presumably he was not a personal friend. He was familiar with spoken Malay (apparently over its entire area, p. 33); and (note to p. 12) knew both Bantam in Java (where there was an English factory from 1603 to 1682, when the agents were expelled) and Jambee (Jambi) in Sumatra. He draws a parallel between a particular Malay use of speech and one employed by 'ye unlucky Boys of London' (note to p. 23). And the watermark of his paper suggests that he was writing in England.

The last leaf of the original MS. bears on its verso the direction 'For Dr Gilbert Burnett' and, underneath, 'present'. Burnett was created Doctor about Sept. 29, 1680 (see MS. Tanner 37, f. 144). It looks as if between then and Marshall's death in 1685 Marshall had sent him the grammar to be shown to the person who has annotated it. Probably, indeed, it was for this purpose that the fair copy was made, and the five blank leaves at end may have been meant to receive the notes of Burnet's friend.

It was during these four and a half years that the English of the Bantam factory were expelled, and the annotator may have been one of them who had returned to London, where Burnet held (till Oct. 1683) St. Clement's Lectureship and (till Dec. 1684) the chaplaincy at the Rolls. The printed literature relating to the expulsion from Bantam shows that a certain E. G. and S. G. were among those expelled, and that with them went Edward Barwell, Rich. Burnby, Samuel Griffith, and Thomas James (late chief of Tonkin)—none of whom belonged to the factory.

The absence of an address after Burnet's name, and the word 'present', show that the contents were not forwarded by post or carrier, but by the hand of a private messenger, who was to present them to Burnet in person.

History:
Bequeathed to the Bodleian by its author Thomas Marshall (see account of preceding MS.), who died Apr. 18, 1685. It is no. 8659 in the 1697 Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Anglice et Hibernae.

Former Bodleian shelfmarks: 'Mareschal 43' altered to 'Mareschal 77': then 'Bodl. Or. 233'.

Technical description:
Measurement of sides of binding: \(8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. (20.4} \times 15.3 \text{ cm.).}

Binding: 15th cent. Bodleian marbled boards with leather back and front edges.

Material: Paper. Watermark of text, as in preceding MS.; watermark of notes, H G—below crowned shield which bears a fleur-de-lis.

No. of leaves and gathering: text, ff. ii + pp. ii + 46 + ff. ii. Notes, slips attached to pp. 5, 6, 12, 13 (2), 17, 22 (2), 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32. The paper of the text is folded in 4\(^{\circ}\), the leaves gathered in eights.

Writing: 1 col., about \(7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ in. (19} \times 10.8 \text{ cm.).}

Catchwords are used from p. 5.

12—MS. Ashmole 1808
Malay grammar, 1682

Contents:

I. P. iii. Title, 'Gramatica Mallayo = Anglica. The Mallayan Gramar Composed By \(\Psi\) Esq' 1682.'
Pp. v–vii. Dedication, 'To the Honble Sir Josiah Child, Baron!?, Governor to the R! honble the East-India-Comp.' Signed 'Wn Mainston': flourishes at the beginning contain the nos. 56, and flourishes at the end seem to combine letters of the alphabet. Dated 'Ln Aug 5 1682', but the 2 has apparently been corrected from 3: with Ln for London cf. Jn for John.

Pp. ix–xi. 'To the Candid Reader. The p'tface.'

Pp. 1–45. The Grammar. At end is a Malay 'finis', and transliteration 'Ka-Súdahan' with 'Finis' underneath; and below it a Malay colophon with the translation 'Gloria Deo' underneath.

P. 47. 'The points of the Mariners Compasse.'

In Malay, by the same [anon.].

II. P. 49. 'Java.—Alphabet.' By the same [anon.].

III. P. 51. 'Macássar—Alphabet.' By the same [anon.].

IV. Pp. 53–54. 'China. Numbers.' By the same [anon.].

Pp. 55–57. English-Chinese vocabulary. By the same [anon.].

Pp. 58–122 are blank.

The author quotes Latin on pp. x, xi. On p. xii he has left two blank spaces with the intention of filling in dates.

History:

No. 1808 in William Henry Black's catalogue (1845) of the Ashmolean MSS., &c. Transferred with the Ashmolean Library from the Ashmolean Museum to the Bodleian in 1860.

---

1. Do these indicate a number borne by the writer in the Company's books?

2. Are these the initials of a designation borne by the writer or by some establishment to which he belonged?

It does not appear in the list of Ashmole's own MSS. given in the 1697 Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Anglie et Hibernie, and, before receiving its present reference in the Ashmolean Library it was referenced as 'Wood 66o dd'. This should mean that it was bequeathed to the Ashmolean Museum by Antony a Wood, who died Nov. 29, 1695, but it is not in the list of such bequests as given either in the 1697 Catalogi or in Huddesford's 1761 catalogue, and numerous printed volumes with a 'Wood 66o' reference were not published till after Wood's death.

Technical description:

Measurement of sides of binding: 11 3/4 x 7 1/2 in. (29.9 x 19.1 cm).

Binding: Parchment, once tied with two parchment tags. On the front cover, at top '14', and in centre 'C 2'.

Edges of leaves: sprinkled with black.

Material: Paper. Watermark, crowned shield, displaying a hunting-horn suspended at each end by a string which is folded in a loop at top.

No. of leaves and gathering: pp. xii + 122, or ff. 67. Folded in folio leaves gathered in 12 + 10 + 16 + 16 + 15 1/2 or 16, one leaf being pasted down inside the front cover, and either one or two inside the end cover.

Writing: a' is often added after S, F, f: in all these cases it represents an original curl given to the top of the letter. cc are written 6': the " represent original cc, indicating that the letters below are cc and not tt (which were liable to be written inindistinguishably from cc). Empty spaces at the ends of lines (in incompleted sentences) are often filled by —. Where a word is divided between two lines, = or || ends the first line and = begins the second. Catchwords are used in the dedication and preface.
Or by suppressing the word. 37

Or by suppressing the word. 37 again.

Words Artibus are significantly compounded also of nouns and verbs by suppressing the indefinite particle of kan. As أَكَثَرُ, a foxtail. Aَكَثَرَ كَانَ, to fester. Aَكَثَرَ بَيْنَهَا, gather. Aَكَثَرَ بَيْنَهَا, to augment. Aَكَثَرَ, long. Aَكَثَرَ, paining. 37th length. Aَكَثَرَ, to fixed. Aَكَثَرَ, to 37th measure, to send.

Also by suppressing the 37th indefinite.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.

To make.
INDEX

[The Roman numbers refer to pages, the Arabic to columns.]

Acheen ['Achhe'], 9, 10, 11.
   —, sultan of, 8, 10.
Adam, 1, 2.
Adam's peak, 1, 2.
Afrangie [Afraaçî], 9.
'Alá-uddin Shah, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Arabic formulas, 13.
   " inscription on seal, 11.
   " letter, 8.
   " names of planets, 6.
   " words, 7.
Ashmolean Museum, iii, 20.
Astronomical, 6.
Bâli, 13.
Banjar, 13.
Bantam, 17.
Barwell (Edward), 15.
Bedweel (William), 9.
Black (William Henry), 19.
Borneo (South), 13.
Brahma, 1, 2.
Brouwer (Daniel), 15.
Burnaby (Rich.), 18.
Burnett (W. G.), 17, 18.
Burnett (Dr. Gilbert), 17, 18.
Caron (Franschois), 15.
Catchwords, 3, 17, 20.
Child (Sir Josiah), 19.
Chinese numbers, 19.
   " stamp (l), 2.
   " vocabulary, 19.
Clotherbooke (Ferdinando), 4.
   — (Jasper), 4.
Colophon, 6, 19.
Cowley (Dr. Arthur Ernest), iii.
Curran (Dr. William), 7.
Dancekerts (Sebastian), 16.
Dankarts, 15.
Dašaratha, 1.
Dasrata, 1.
Davy (Capt. L. H.,) iii, 13.
Deventer, 15.
Divination, 7.
Doucè (Francis), iii, 9, 10.
Dutch ['Malay-Dutch dictionary'], 14.
   " notes, 16.
Edmonds (T.), 14.
Eijsings (P. P. Roorda van), 1, 2.
England, commercial treaty with, 9.
England) name for, 10, 11.
Eysinga (P. P. Roorda van), 1, 2.
G. (E.), 18.
G. (H.), 17, 18.
G. (S.), 18.
Golus (Jakobas)
   Good (Jacob)
   Greentree (Richard), iii.
   Griffith (Samuel), 18.
Hasel (Johan von), 15.
Heading, 13.
Hikāyat Bāyan budinān, 3.
   — Khōja Mīmūn, 3.
   — Sri Rāma, 1.
Hindi, 2.
Hon(h)g (J.) & Zoonen, 5, 8.
Indrajit, 1.
Ink, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 14.
Jambi ['Jambee'], 17.
James I, king of Great Britain, 11.
James (Dr. Thomas), 18.
Javanese alphabet, 19.
   " note, 8.
Jim, 13.
Kampong Tembûrû, 5.
Kârân-Asam, chief of, 13.
Kettlewell (John), 16.
Khōja Mīmūn, 3.
King's College, London, 7.
Kumbakarna [Kumbhakarna], 1.
Lancaster (Sir James), 9.
Langka-pûri, 1.
Lankan, 1.
Latin quoted, 19.
Land (Abp. William), 1, 2, 12.
Leyden, 14.
Lord's Prayer, 15.
Macassar alphabet, 19.
Mainston (Wm.), 19.
Malay names for points of compass, 19.
Marsden (Dr. William), 7.
Marshall (Dr. Thomas), iii, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Middelton (Sir Harry), 10, 12.
Mohammedan formulas, 13.
Mohammedanism, 1, 2.
Mola, 4.
Molai, 4.
Morneo, 4.
Paduka Sri, 11.
Palembâni, 7.
Pedecka Sirî, 11.
Persiân Kâtu, 7.
Perkâna 'Alau Jihan, 11, 12.
Playte (C. M.), 5.
Pooceke (Dr. Edward), iii, 4.
Portuguese, 9.
Priaman, 10, 11.
Purchas (Samuel), 9, 11.
Râbi 'I, 5.
Râbi 'II, 13.
Râma, 1.
Râmâyana, 1.
Râwâna (Râvana), 1.
Rubrication, 3, 8.
Rüling, 6, 12, 15.
Ruyî (Albert Cornelissen, 15.
St. John's Wood, 7.
Sammudara, 9, 12.
Seals, 10, 11, 13.
Serendib, 1.
Shaddâdiyyah (Sheikh), 7.
Shâr bérâng-berâng, 5.
Shellabear (Rev. W. G.), 2, 9, 10, 12.
Sitâ, 1.
Sîta-dâvi, 1.
Sri Râma, 1.
Suka-saptati, 3.
Sumatra, 9.
Sumbawa, 5.
Tânah Sâsâk, 13.
Tikû, 11.
Tirastân, 4.
To Sêh (Kaptûn), 5.
Tonkin, 18.
Tûâlî Dâs, 2.
Tûfî-nâmâh, 3.
Umbrellas, 13.
'Unwân, 3, 6, 12.
V. (P. L.,) 7.
Vahmiki, 1.
Vorneo, 4.
Wade (Thomas), 4.
Watermarks, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20.
Winstedt (Eric Otto), iii, 7.
Wood (Antony A.), 20.
Wrappers, 13.