INVENTORIES OF COLLECTIONS OF ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS

INVENTORY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN

VOLUME 4

MANUSCRIPTS OR. 3001 – OR. 4000

REGISTERED IN LEIDEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1883 AND 1896

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INTERPRES LEGATI WARNERIANI

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PREFACE

The arrangement of the present volume of the Inventories of Oriental manuscripts in Leiden University Library does not differ in any specific way from the volumes which have been published earlier. For the sake of brevity I refer to my prefaces in those volumes. A few essentials may be repeated here.

Not all manuscripts mentioned in the present volume were viewed by autopsy (but quite a number was indeed inspected). The sheer number of manuscripts makes this impossible. At a later stage this may be achieved, but trying to achieve this at the present stage of inventorizing would seriously hamper the progress of the present project. When a manuscript was not inspected this can be seen from a simple typographical device. Whenever the indication of the shelf-mark is put between round brackets, I have not, or not extensively or sufficiently, inspected the manuscript, and its entry in the inventory is based mostly or entirely on secondary sources, be they published or not. These have, of course, always been indicated. When the shelf-mark is put between square brackets and preceded by an asterisk, this means that I have had the manuscript in my hands, at least once but probably more often, and that the description contains elements that can only be seen in the original manuscript. Such autopsy does not mean that I am, automatically, the author of all information given under that particular class-mark.

The basic elements for each entry of the present inventory are: 1. class-mark, 2. language(s), 3. details of physical description, 4. survey of the contents, 5. provenance, 6. location on the shelf. Depending on the nature of the material, exceptions and divergences are made from this strict arrangement. The collective provenance of a series of manuscripts may be concentrated into a short text, preceding that series, without being repeated under each class-mark.

I am aware of the fact that references of some recently published catalogues, in particular volume 2 of the Catalogue of Turkish manuscripts ... by Jan Schmidt (Leiden 2002), have not yet been added to the descriptions in the present volume of the Leiden inventories. Another very recently published catalogue which will be utilized in the near future is the second volume of E.P. Wieringa, Catalogue of Malay and Minangkabau Manuscripts ... (Leiden 2007). All this will be done in an updated version, in the near future. Then there will be ample occasion to give answers to the question marks which are now still in the text, and the correction of obvious mistakes. However, the fact that the present list has been for nearly complete for quite a while made me decide to put it at the disposal of the public without further delay.

I end with an important note. Although the inventories which I am publishing here contain descriptions of public and private collections, which will no doubt profit of the existence of electronic versions of my work, none of my inventories has ever been made at the express insistence or by the specific demand of these institutions. The idea
to compile such inventories, the invention of their structure, the acquisition of the necessary information from a multitude of primary and secondary sources, the way of publishing, all this is my idea and my work alone. It is therefore my sole property and I assert the moral right of the authorship of form and content of these inventories, with reference, of course, to what I have said elsewhere about the method of compilation.

Prof. Jan Just Witkam, Leiden, 13 August 2007

Interpres Legati Warneriani
Sequel to the collection of manuscripts of Amin al-Madani (1883).
(Or. 2363 - Or. 3025 and Or. 8409)

Or. 3001
Arabic, paper, 570 pp., dated 1204 AH.
(Ar. 2359)

Or. 3002
Arabic, paper, 205 ff (ff. 20-27 missing), 'modern'.
(Ar. 2360)

Or. 3003
Arabic, paper, 134 pp., 'modern'.
Abstracts from *Bada`i` al-Fawa'id* by Ibn Qayyim al-Gawziyya (d. 751/1350), GAL G II, 106. Amin 643. See Voorhoeve, *Handlist*, p. 34.
(Ar. 2361)

Or. 3004
Arabic, paper, 128 pp.
(Ar. 2362)

Or. 3005
Arabic, paper, 18 pp., dated 1240 AH.
(Ar. 2363)
Or. 3006
Arabic, paper, 500 pp, 7/13th cent.
(Ar. 2364)

Or. 3007
Arabic, paper, 182 ff., dated 882 AH.
Commentary by `Adud al-Din al-Igi (d. 756/1355) on Mukhtasar al-Muntaha, which is the compendium by Ibn al-Hagib (d. 646/1249), GAL S I, 537, on his own work Muntaha al-Su’ul wal-Amal fi ‘Ilm al-Usul wal-Gadal. Amin 647. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 234.
(Ar. 2365)

Or. 3008
Arabic, paper, 192 ff., collated in 925 AH.
Commentary by Sa`d al-Din al-Taftazani (d. 792/1390) on the commentary by `Adud al-Din al-Igi (d. 756/1355) on Mukhtasar al-Muntaha, which is the compendium by Ibn al-Hagib (d. 646/1249), GAL S I, 537, on his own work Muntaha al-Su’ul wal-Amal fi ‘Ilm al-Usul wal-Gadal. Amin 648. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 234.
(Ar. 2366)

Or. 3009
Arabic, paper, 150 pp., same copyist as Or. 3008, above.
(Ar. 2367)

Or. 3010
Arabic, paper, 14 pp., dated 1097 AH.
(Ar. 2368)

Or. 3011
Arabic, paper, 58 ff., dated 1132 AH.
Nagah al-Talib li-Mukhtasar al-Muntaha, glosses by Salih (b. Hamd Allah?) b. Mahdi al-Maqbali (d. 1108/1696), GAL S II, 562 on the commentaries by `Adud al-Din al-Igi (d. 756/1355) and Sa`d al-Din al-Taftazani (d. 792/1390) on Mukhtasar al-Muntaha, which is

(Ar. 2369)

**Or. 3012**
Arabic, paper, 20 pp.

(Ar. 2370)

**Or. 3013**
Arabic, paper, 16 pp., dated 896 AH.

(Ar. 2371)

**Or. 3014**
Arabic, paper, 393 ff., dated Thursday 1 Safar 728, copied by Mahmud b. Kamal al-Qarahisari (colophon on f. 393a), Islamic binding with flap, leather partly preserved, possible recycled, first quire is a recent replacement.
Notes on ff. 393a-b
[* Ar. 2372]

**Or. 3015**
Arabic, paper, 150 ff., dated 882 AH.
Volume 3 only of *Sharh Talkhis al-Gami’ al-Kabir*, which is an anonymous commentary on the *Talkhis* by Abu `Abdallah Kamal al-Din Muhammad b. `Abbad al-Khilati (d. 652/1254) of *al-Gami’ al-Kabir* by Muhammad b. al-Hasan al-Shaybani (d. 189/804), GAL G I, 171.
Amin 655. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 92.

(Ar. 2373)

**Or. 3016**
Arabic, paper, 216 ff., dated 1009 AH.

(Ar. 2374)
Or. 3017
Arabic, paper, 718 pp., dated 615 AH.
_al-Gami` al-Kabir_ (given title), a _talkhis_ by `Ubayd Allah b. al-Husayn al-Karkhi (d. 340/952), GAL S I, 295. Ibn Qutlibugha, p. 29, No. 115, mentions this work and author. Wrongly identified by Landberg (No. 657) as the work with the same title by al-Shaybani (d. 189/804), GAL G I, 171. Amin 657. See Voorhoeve, _Handlist_, p. 92. (Ar. 2377)

Or. 3018
Arabic, paper, 18 pp., dated 1051 AH.

Or. 3019
Arabic, paper, 46 pp., dated 1017 AH.

Or. 3020
Arabic, paper, 20 pp., 11th cent. AH.

Or. 3021
Arabic, paper, 40 pp.

Or. 3022
Arabic, paper, 208 pp.
Fragment of a philosophical work in three parts: logic, physics and theology. Landberg (No. 662) gives the title _al-Asrar al-Samawiyya_, but this is a misreading of the illegible
title on the edge. Landberg’s dating of 7/13th cent. Is too early according to Houtsma. Amin 662. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 440. (Ar. 2380)

Or. 3023
Arabic, paper, 18 ff.

Or. 3024
Arabic, paper, 96 ff., autograph of a recent author.
Incomplete copy (end missing) of Kanz al-Daqa’iq wa-Ramz al-Daqa’iq, or Kunuz al-Daqa’iq wa-Ihdat (or Hudat?) al-Khala’iq, by `Umar b. `Uthman. Amin 664. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 152. (Ar. 2382)

Or. 3025
Arabic, paper, 93 ff., dated 1220 AH.

Or. 3026 - Or. 3034
Copies of manuscripts and notes about manuscripts, purchased in November 1883 at the auction of the library of R.P.A. Dozy (1820-1883), professor of history in the University of Leiden. See the annotated auction catalogue (with portrait) Bibliothèque de feu R.P.A. Dozy, dont la vente publique aura lieu le 6 novembre 1883 et jours suivants, à la maison de E.J. Brill. Leiden 1883 [752 E 65]. The library purchased for f 2879.50 in all from this auction, which price was paid mostly for the numerous printed books from Dozy’s library. The Arabic manuscripts are described on pp. 24-25 (Nos. 363-276), all of which were purchased by the Library, with the exception of Nos. 371 and 376.

Auction catalogue No. 365 = Or. 3027 f. 145,00
Auction catalogue No. 366 = Or. 3028 f. 120,00
Auction catalogue No. 367 = Or. 3029 f. 25,00
Auction catalogue No. 368 = Or. 3030 f. 300,00 (together with Nos. 369 and 370).
Auction catalogue No. 369 = Or. 3031 -
Auction catalogue No. 370 = Or. 3030 -
Auction catalogue No. 371 not purchased.
Auction catalogue No. 372 = Or. 3026 f. 10,00
Auction catalogue No. 373 = Or. 3032 f. 15,00
Auction catalogue No. 374 = Or. 3033 f. 30,00
Auction catalogue No. 375 = Or. 3034 f. 7,00
Auction catalogue No. 376 not purchased.

**Or. 3026**
Arabic, paper, several sizes, 94 ff.
Abstracts made by R.P.A. Dozy of MS Gotha 2136: *al-Dhakhira*, by Ibn Bassam (d. 542/1147), GAL G I, 339, with collations from the MS in the possession of Prof. Pascual de Gayangos (1809-1897), Madrid, made in 1856, and relevant notes taken from other texts.
[* Ar. 2384*]

**Or. 3027**
Arabic, paper, 83 ff.
[* Ar. 2385*]

**Or. 3028**
Arabic, paper, 117 ff, plus added leaves.
Copies made for R.P.A. Dozy by Gustave Dugat from the two texts in MS Paris, Arabe 1867 (ancien fonds 706):
Added are three letters, all in Spanish, from Emilio Lafuente y Alcántara to R.P.A. Dozy, Madrid October 12, 1864; February 6, 1865; June 10, 1865.
Catalogue auction Dozy, No. 366.
[* Ar. 2386*]

**Or. 3029**
Arabic, paper, ff. 183-205.
[* Ar. 2387*]
Or. 3030 a-b
Arabic, two volumes, paper, 333 pp., 84 ff.
Copy made for R.P.A. Dozy by Francisco Javier Simonet (1829-1879) from manuscripts of 
al-ihata fi Ta’rikh Gharnata by Ibn al-Khatib (d. 776/1374), GAL G II, 262. The originals are 
a MS in possession of P. de Gayangos (1809-1897), one in Paris BN, ancien fond 867 
(Arabe 3347), and one in the Royal Library in Madrid (Cat. Nos. 27-33, Escorial No. 1668). 
Partly collated with MS Berlin, Petermann 75. And extracts from and notes on other 
manuscripts.
Catalogue auction Dozy, Nos. 368, 370. CCA 1001 (II, pp. 103-104). See Voorhoeve, 
Handlist, p. 124.
[* Ar. 2388]

Or. 3031
Arabic, paper, 185 ff.
Copy made in 1296 AH for R.P.A. Dozy from a manuscript of al-ihata fi Ta’rikh Gharnata by 
Ibn al-Khatib (d. 776/1374), GAL G II, 262 in al-Kutubkhana al-Khediwiyya in Cairo.
[* Ar. 2389]

Or. 3032
Arabic, paper, 158 pp.
(1) pp. 1-143: Copy made by R.P.A. Dozy of a copy made by William Wright (1830-1889) 
of MS Oxford, Bodl. Library, Bodl. 509: K. al-Muqtabis fi Ta’rikh al-Andalus, by Ibn Hayyan 
(2) pp. 156-147: Passages copied by R.P.A. Dozy from a MS in the possession of P. de 
Catalogue auction Dozy, No. 373.
[* Ar. 2390]

Or. 3033
Arabic, paper, 61 ff.
Copy made by Dozy of MS St. Petersburg No. 776: Matmah al-Anfus wa-Masrah al-Ta’annus 
fi Mulah Ahl al-Andalus by al-Fath Ibn Khaqan (d. 529/1134 or 535/1140), GAL G I, 339. 
Collated by William Wright (1830-1889) with MS London, BL, No. 367. And with 
collations by others made from other manuscripts.
Catalogue auction Dozy, No. 374. CCA 1021 (II, p. 110). See Voorhoeve, Handlist, pp. 203- 
204. Or. 6260, below, is a partial copy made by L. Krehl.
[* Ar. 2391]

Or. 3034
Arabic, paper, lithographed copy, vii, 160 pp.
A fragment of the *Murug al-Dhahab wa-Ma`adin al-Gawahir* by al-Mas`udi (d. 345/956), GAL G I, 144. CCA 830 (II, p. 17).

Apparently the work mentioned in the Catalogue auction Dozy under No. 375, where it is described as 'MS. Orient. moderne sans date.'

According to CCA 830 (II, p. 17), this should be a then (1907) recently made copy from the Orient. However, the 'Journaal' has it, on p. 61, that the volume has been transferred in March 1969 to the collection of printed books. It used to have shelf mark Ar. 2392 in the manuscript stacks. According to a note by P. Voorhoeve this is almost certainly the text part taken from *Historical Selections of Arabic authors. Vol. I. History of the Omayyides from Másúdy's Golden Meadows*. Selected and corrected by A. Sprenger and Moulvee Mámlúkak`aly. vii, 160 pp., lith. Dehli 1846. 12°. No more published. Voorhoeve has this information from the catalogue of the British Museum. In our copy title-page and introductory part are lacking.

[* 8003 F 21]

**Or. 3035**

Old-Javanese, Balinese script, palmleaf, 41 ff.


[* Lont. 59]

**Or. 3036**

Portfolio containing four sheaves with Malay letters and documents.

I. Lithographed copies of letters.

II. Lithographed copies of letters.

III. 32 Malay letters from Bali, Banjar Kranggan, Kotaringin, Landak, Madura, Pontianak, Riau, Selangor, Sumbawa and other places, sent to the Dutch East-Indies government in the period between 1794-1810.

IV. 58 Malay letters and documents from Banjar, Kedah, Kota Waringin, Madura, Minangkabau, Pahang, Palembang, Pontianak, Riau, Sambas, Sumbawa, and other places, sent to the Dutch East-Indies government in the period between 1796-1834, and others.


The collection probably originates from the library of Rijks-Instelling tot Opleiding van Indische Ambtenaren ('Government Training College for Indian Civil Servants'). Manuscripts of the College were transferred to the Library of Leiden University at several instances between 1871-1878. See Wieringa, *op.cit.*, p. 283.

[* Mal. 1453]
Or. 3037
Malagasy text, written on the flesh side of a piece of animal skin (hair side still furry), measuring 39 x 47 cm, in Arabic script, in two columns or pages, on palimpsest. It is apparently the binding of a manuscripts, but that is lacking. The text appears to be in a dialect of the East coast of Madagascar.
Provenance: Transferred in 1884 from the collection of the State Museum of Ethnography in Leiden to the University Library. The Museum had received the manuscript in the course of 1877 from J. Audebert in Madagascar. See also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), p. 215.
[* Mal. 1453]

Or. 3038
[* Hebr. 125]

Or. 3039
Provenance: Purchased from an unnamed source in 1884.
(Lont. 60)

Or. 3040 - Or. 3050
Collection of eleven manuscripts, purchased in January 1885 from the estate of Dr. Antonie Rutgers (1805-1884), The Hague. Since 1837 Rutgers had been professor of Hebrew in Leiden University. For a number of years he also taught Sanskrit and was considered by Kern as the founder of Sanskrit studies in The Netherlands. In addition he knew Arabic and edited an Arabic text Historia Jemanae sub Hasano Pascha (Leiden 1838). See on him: J. Nat, Studie (1929), p. 139, and the bio-bibliography by E. Zuidema in NNBW II, cols. 1244-1245. His collection of manuscripts is interesting because it contains a number of pieces that had been roaming through the hands of generations of private owners in The Netherlands. For more materials from Rutgers, see also Or. 12.623, below.

Or. 3040
Arabic, paper, 516 pp. An 18th-century European copy, possibly by N.W. Schröder (1721-1798) of MS Leiden Or. 472, the commentary by al-Tibrizi (d. 502/1108) on the Saqt al-Zand by al-Ma`arri (d. 449/1057), GAL G I, 255. With critical notes, in which J.J. Reiske (1716-1774) is often cited. The last work cited is the fifth volume of Reiske’s edition of Abulfeda (1793). See P. Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 330.
[* Ar. 2402]
Or. 3041
Collection of notes and texts by and from Franciscus Raphelengius (1539-1597) and others, some of which were apparently meant to be published by his Plantinian Printing Office in Leiden. Notes and instructions to the typesetter can be seen in a few occasionally. Also preliminary stages of Raphelengius' Arabic grammar, and a few other, and later texts and notes. There are also notes in the hands of several other persons, both contemporaries of Raphelengius and Erpenius, and later scholars. The texts are kept in a number of sheaves, the contents of which needs more thorough research, especially in respect to the relationship between the several versions of the same texts, and in respect to the publishing activities of the sons of Raphelengius, of Thomas Erpenius (1584-1624) and of the Medicea Press in Rome, all in as far they are concerned in or around 1613 with publishing an authoritative Arabic grammar together with editions and translations of indigenous grammatical texts, and more particularly those by Ibn Agurrum and the *Tasrif* by al-Zangani.

In several of the introductions on the Arabic script there are tables showing the Arabic alphabet. In all these table the Maghribi way of writing Arabic can be observed.


Added on a separate leaf is a Latin table of contents which gives the following description:

'In hoc Fasciculo sunt Variae versiones Grammaticae Arabicae, item complura ad Grammaticam Arabicam pertinentia, quaedam perfecta, alia imperfecta.'

Then follows a line of text, which has been crossed out, but which still can be read:

'Item versiones aliquot principij Alkorani, item Epistolae Pauli ex Arabico.'

Then follows:

'Observationesque Hebraicae
Lexicon Persicum ex R. Saadia & Aruck.
Item Dictionarium materiae Arabicae (this word crossed out) Medicae Arabicae &c.
Item Collatio versionis (?) Arabicae Pentateuchi inde (?) Hebraeis.
& alia ad studium Arabicum pertinentia.
Omnia Francisci Raphelengij.
Huic Fasciculo alligatur Lexicon Mains. (?) .... (followed by two lines of text, crossed out).

After this description there is a note in Dutch telling that the papers best should be burnt if there is no one with an interest in Arabic and in Raphelengius: 'Weetmen geene Liefhebber niet alleen van de Arabische zaek maar die ook meteene een Liefhebber zij van Raphelengij eer, diemen dit pak leveren ende betrouwen mach, soo ist best dat het verbrand worde.'
Sheaf I, containing what can be considered as definitive typesetter’s copy, made by Justus Raphelengius between March-November 1613. The leaves are kept together with a thread.

(1) ff. 1-7a: Grammatica Arabica, Arabic grammar in Latin by Francis Raphelengius. Copied on March 18, 1613, by his son Justus Raphelengius (1573-1628). On the last page also copies of notes or recommendations by Heinrich Salomons (? signature in Arabic) and by Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), dated 23 March 1605. Text in two columns. Red pencil is used to delineate sections, probably done as instruction for lay-out.

(2) ff. 8a-14b: Giaroumia Liber [Arabic text] Grammaticae Arabicae Compendium Iaroumia dictum, Arabice, cum punctis vocalibus, ex versione Francisci Raphelengii inter Lineas notatá. The Arabic text only of al-Muqaddima al-Agurummiyya by Ibn Agurrum (d. 723/1323), GAL G II, 237, of which title and text are apparently especially written as typesetter’s copy, in appropriate lay-out. They show a centered text for a title-page (f. 8a), and a layout with double lining for Arabic text and interlinear translation, with a running head title in small capital: GIAROUMIA, and interleaved with blank pages of larger size than those which contains the Arabic text. The blank pages must have served the same purpose as those in the next-following text, namely to contain a translation, or possibly two translations, of the Arabic text. At the end (f. 14b) Justus Raphelengius, if it is him, writes that he copied out this text on 9-10 October 1613. Also on f. 8a is a notice about the size of the book in the Roman edition (of 1592). See also Or. 235 (2), above.

(3) ff. 15b-30a: Liber Tasrif seu Coniugationum Arabicarum compendiosa descriptio, Arabice, cum versione Latina interlineari Francisci Raphelengij, punctis vocalibus, ubique annotatis. On f. 16a is a note (dated 10 October 1610) about the Roman edition of the text (1610). The Arabic text of the work entitled al-Tasrif, compiled by al-Zangani (d. 655/1257), GAL G I, 283, with two Latin translations, apparently both by F. Raphelengius. The Latin translations are given side by side, in two columns, one is literal (Interpretatio ad verbum), the other follows the meaning (Interpretatio ad sensum). Both translation provide explanatory notes. Dated notes are on ff. 25a (7 March 1613) and on f. 30a (writing of the Arabic text completed on 14 October 1613, and the translations on 4 November). After f. 30b, which remains blank, there are 18 blank leaves.

Sheaf II: Latin translation (by Franciscus Raphelengius?) of al-Muqaddima al-Agurummiyya by Ibn Agurrum (d. 723/1323), GAL G II, 237. More or less a neat copy of the Latin translation. Corrections, e.g. f. 1b, in another hand. 9 ff.

Sheaf III: Latin translation (by Franciscus Raphelengius?) of the Arabic grammatical work entitled al-Tasrif, compiled by al-Zangani (d. 655/1257), GAL G I, 283. Widely written in one column, neat copy of the translation, the other column remaining blank. 37 ff.

Sheaf IV: Isagoge in Grammaticam Arabicam. Introduction to the Arabic grammar (by Franciscus Raphelengius?). 12 ff.
Sheaf V: Grammaticae Arabicae in tabulas digesta.

See the extremely succinct mention by P. Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 469.
¶ Hebrew fragments in this sheaf were in the course of 1972 separately registered as Or. 12.623, below.
(Ar. 2401)

Or. 3042
Arabic, paper, 305 ff.
A Qur'an from Indonesia, with qira'a notes in the margins, and illuminated double pages at the beginning and end.
See P. Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 277.
[* Ar. 2400]

Or. 3043
[* Ar. 2399]

Or. 3044
Arabic, paper, 199 ff., dated 1073 AH.
Irshad al-Adhhan ila Ahkam al-Iman, by Ibn al-Mutahhar (d. 726/1325), GAL G II, 164.
See P. Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 135.
[* Ar. 2396]

Or. 3045 a
Latin, paper, 27 ff
[* Ar. 2397 a]

Or. 3045 b
Arabic, paper, 27 ff.
[* Ar. 2397 b]

Or. 3046 a
Arabic, paper, 25 pp.
Copy by N.W. Schroeder (1721-1798) of MS Leiden Or. 657 (4), the *Diwan* of Tahman b. Amr al-Kilabi, GAL G I, 21, with the commentary by al-Sukkari (d. 275/888). Inside front cover: 'Ex Bibl. Schroederi vendita Groningae d. 1 Maii 1835 emit A. Rutgers.'
[* Ar. 2398 a*]

**Or. 3046 b**

Arabic, paper, 131 pp.
Abstracts by N.W. Schroeder (1721-1798) of MS Leiden Or. 542, above, the commentary by al-Wahidi (d. 468/1075) of the *Diwan* of al-Mutanabbi (354/965), GAL G I, 86. Inside front cover: 'Ex Bibliotheca Schroederiana, vendita Groning. 1 Maii 1835. A.R.'
See P. Voorhoeve, *Handlist*, p. 64.
[* Ar. 2398 b*]

**Or. 3046 c**

Arabic, paper, 43 pp.
*Mugaddima fi Tawarikh al-Anbiya’, Historia Prophetarum, inde ab Adama resque ad Mohammedem ...*, copied by J.J. Schroeder (1680-1756), which is probably the introduction to *Ishraq al-Tawarikh* by al-Qaramani (d. 833/1429), GAL G II, 223.
Inside front cover: 'Ex Bibl. Schroederi Groningae vendita d. 1 Maii 1835 emit A. Rutgers'.
[* Ar. 2398 c*]

**Or. 3046 d**

Arabic, paper, 8 ff.
An 18th-century book of notes in European handwriting (probably of N.W. Schroeder, 1721-1798), with lexicographical articles copied from the *Sahah*, the *Qamus* and the *Asas al-Balagha*. Inside front cover: ‘Ex Bibl. Schroederi emit A. Rutgers’.
[* Ar. 2398 d*]

**Or. 3047**

Turkish, paper, 140 pp.
*Kitab-i Shah-i Kada*.
[* Ar. 2394*]

**Or. 3048**

Arabic, paper, 150 ff., dated 5 Ab 1119.
*Al-Mazamir*, the Book of Psalms.
Or. 3049
Turkish documents, one original, one lithograph copy, both on paper.
- One sheet, dated 11 Rabi` I <12>59 (or 1159?), 41 x 29.5 cm.
- Lithograph copy of an Ottoman firman, one sheet, 46 x 52.5 cm. Removed, according to a note signed by Rutgers and dated 25 July 1851, from Döbler, *Reis naar het Oosten*, which book also contains a translation of the document.

Or. 3050
Javanese, in Arabic script, trebark paper (*dluang*), 2, 57 pp.
Kudus treatise on Islam, theology and duties, Javanese catechism. Bad Arabic spelling.
Pigeaud II, p. 101 gives a detailed survey of the contents.
Added, apparently as bookmark, a leaf of paper with scholarly notes in Latin on the contents of an Islamic manuscript (not this one). Illustration of p. 4 in Pigeaud III, plate 39. Transliteration and translation of that page ibid., pp. 76-77. Pigeaud surmises that MS perhaps dates from the 17th century and originates from the North Coast districts of Central Java.

Or. 3051 - Or. 3052
Manuscripts purchased in May 1885 by auction from M. Nijhoff, antiquarian booksellers and auctioneers in The Hague.

Or. 3051
Arabic with some Javanese, trebark paper (*dluang*), 158 ff.

Or. 3052
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Persian, paper, 266 pp., copied by Ashraf `Ali al-Tar.. (?) (colophon on p. 253).
(3) pp. 258-266: Untitled and anonymous text in Arabic about the writing of reading marks, marginal indicators and references to the seven readers in Qur`anic
manuscripts, apparently taken from an epilogue of a Qur’an manuscript, as is clear from the phrase ‘fa-hadhihi [sic] al-Mushaf al-Sharif ...’ Naskh script.

[* Ar. 2404]

Or. 3053 - Or. 3057
Gift of the then retired professor P.J. Veth (1814-1895), received in June 1885. See on Veth now also: P. van der Velde & J.J. Witkam, Nederlands-Indië op papier. De wetenschappelijke beschrijving van de archipel door P.J. Veth (1814-1895) en enkelen van zijn tijdgenoten in boeken, prenten, foto’s, kaarten en brieven. Leiden 1995.

Or. 3053
Malay, paper, 271 pp.,

[* Mal 609]

Or. 3054
(b) Arabic and Dutch, European paper.
_Qur’an_, the beginning part only: sura 1-2:130. Arabic text, with Dutch translation. Apparently done from Savary’s translation (Amsterdam, etc., 1786, according to a note inside the front cover) and that of Du Ryer (note at the end). See Voorhoeve, _Handlist_, p. 278. See M.N. Sefercioglu, _World Bibliography of Translations of the Holy Qur’an in Manuscript Form_. Istanbul 2000, p. 40 (No. 57/2).
(c) Arabic, European paper, 24 ff., 19th cent.
Incomplete copy of _Mawlid_ (or _Mawlid_) _Sharaf al-Anam_. Anonymous, but sometimes (however, not in the Leiden MSS) ascribed to al-Bukhari, cf. GAL S II, 1000, No. 42. See Voorhoeve, _Handlist_, pp. 207-208.
(d) Arabic, European paper, 21 ff., 19th cent.
Incomplete copy of _Mawlid_ (or _Mawlid_) _Sharaf al-Anam_. Anonymous, but sometimes (however, not in the Leiden MSS) ascribed to all Bukhari, cf. GAL S II, 1000, No. 42. See Voorhoeve, _Handlist_, pp. 207-208.

[* Mal 604]
Or. 3055
Sheaf with scholarly notes and letters by P.J. Veth (1814-1895) and others. On top of the papers is a copy of a letter by Veth, dated April 20, 1885, in which he describes his work with and documents concerning the edition of the work by al-Suyuti (d. 911/1505), entitled Lubb al-Albab. P.J. Veth edited this text (Leiden 1840-1851). The letter contains descriptions of the contents of the present sheaf and of the two next following manuscripts. See also Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 15.

(A) Arabic, Latin. The manuscript of the four preliminary paragraphs of the Prolegomena. Four quires.
(A-1) Arabic. Extracts from the MS of al-Sam`ani of Dr. John Lee (1779-1859). One quire. Dr. Lee’s manuscript is now Leiden Or. 3057.
(A-2) Arabic. Extracts made by F. Wüstenfeld (1808-1899) of the MS of Ibn Qutayba, for §2 of Veth’s introduction.
(A-3) Arabic. Note concerning a fifth manuscript of the work by al-Suyuti, to be used in §6 of Veth’s introduction.

(B) Arabic. Materials for a supplement to al-Suyuti’s Lubb al-Lubab.


(D) Arabic. Unedited sequel of Wüstenfeld’s edition of the Lubab by Ibn al-Athir. Added: extracts from relevant letters from Wüstenfeld to H.E. Weijers (1805-1844), in the period between May 10, 1841 and September 12, 1843. The originals, written in Göttingen, are preserved in the P.J. Veth archive in the Western Manuscripts department of Leiden University (BPL 1756), according to the information kindly supplied in August 1980 by Mr. H.F. Vermeulen.

(E) French and German. P.J. Veth’s correspondence with F. Wüstenfeld (Amsterdam, 11 December 1845), and Wüstenfeld’s correspondence to Veth in Amsterdam (3 letters from Göttingen, 28 November 1844, 17 March 1846, 17 April 1850.

[* Ar. 2405]

Or. 3056
Arabic, paper, 83 ff. Lubb al-Lubab by al-Suyuti (d. 911/1505). Copy from the collection of J.J.A. Caussin de Perceval (1759-1835), who had received it as a present from Rifa`a Rafi` al-Tahtawi (1801-1873), who was the well-known member of the Egyptian mission sent by Muhammad `Ali to France. His signature and dedication to Caussin are on the the front cover and the title-page. CCA 138 (I, p. 80). See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 15.

[* * Ar. 2406]

Or. 3057
Arabic, paper, 249 ff., possibly 7/13th century
Kitab al-Ansab, by al-Sam`ani (562/1167), GAL G I, 330. Part 5 only. See for more detailed information contradicting Brockelmann: P. Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 15. See for an extract Or. 3055 (A-1), above. Formerly in the possession Dr. John Lee (1779-1859). It was deposited in March 1869 in the Leiden Library and was never reclaimed. Added is a letter by P.J. Veth (1814-1895) to P. de Jong, dated Leiden 25 April 1885, describing the circumstances under which the MS came to Leiden.

[* Ar. 2407]

**Or. 3058**
Mandailing-Batak letter, written on a bambu stalk, long 29.5 cm. Complaint to the Dutch government about the lack of protection against enemies. The locality Tobing has been captured by enemies because the inhabitants had put too much trust in the Dutch. See P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici (1977), p. 231.
Provenance: Gift of Mr. W.F. Haase, 1885.

[* in Bat. 154]

**Or. 3059 - Or. 3063**
Collection of fragments on palmleaf and a booklet on paper which were transferred in January 1887 from the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden to the University Library.

**Or. 3059**

[* Lont. 61]

**Or. 3060**
Javanese from Bali and Balinese, 5 sets of palmleaves, all embat-embatan. Description and further references: Pigeaud II, p. 102.
(1) 4 leaves, damaged. Small illustrations.
(2) 4 leaves. Small illustrations. Fragments from the Old-Javanese Bharata Yuddha.
(3) 11 leaves. Balinese tale in verse, Limbur (?).
(4) 3 leaves. Notes in Balinese.
(5) 2 leaves. Notes in Balinese.
Former number (in the Museum?): 16, No. 570.

[* Lont. 62]

**Or. 3061**
(Or. 3061 a) Balinese, 1 palmleaf, embat-embatan. Letter in low-Balinese, written on behalf of the two Raja’s of Badung, Ngurah Kasiman and Ngurah Pamcuttan, to Bapan Mrasana. The latter is to inform a Mr. Kli (?), treating a matter concerning the schooner of Mads Lange (1807-1856). Edited by Leo Buschant, ‘Af Mads Langes Balinesiske Brevarkiv’ in: Fund og Forskning 2 (1955), pp. 125-138 (the

[* in Lont. 65]
(Or. 3061 b) Palmleaf manuscript. Gift to the Museum from Mr. W.B.S. Boeles (1832-1902) in 1877. Former number (probably in the Museum): 197 No. 1. This manuscript not found, when the box was inspected by me on April 7, 1999.

[* in Lont. 44]

[* in Lont. 65]

**Or. 3062**
Cambodian (?), 1 lontar leaf.
Of the two leaves, mentioned in 'Journaal' as 284/1 and 284/2, the leaf marked 284/1 is missing (note by curator C. van Arendonk [d. 1946], dated April 11, 1933 to this effect). However, 'Journaal' pp. 50, 62 mentions that Or. 2280 and 3062 are in fact one and the same manuscript. This seems doubtful to me, as the present leaf is clearly marked '284 No.2', which would point to the National Museum of Ethnology as the previous owner of Or. 3062, whereas Or. 2280 is a gift from O.J.H. Graaf van Limburg Stirum, see above. In Juynboll, *Supplement* (1907), p. 188, the class-mark is wrongly given as Or. 3061.

[* in Lont. 44]

**Or. 3063**

[* in Mal. 667]

**Or. 3064**
Collection of four Sinhalese manuscripts received in March 1887 as a gift from Miss P. Bloem from Renkum.

**Or. 3064**
Or. 3065
Sinhalese, palmleaves, wooden covers.

Or. 3066
Sinhalese and Dutch, paper, ff.
Neat bilingual copy of the Heidelberg Catechism: ‘De Cathechismus der Christelijke leere de welke in de kerken en schoolen der Hollandsche gereformeerde gemeentens geleerd word.’

Or. 3067
Sinhalese, paper, ff.
Exercises for reading the Sinhalese script. On the label: ‘een Singelese Gramatica’.

Or. 3068
Balinese, one palmleaf.
Provenance: brought from Bali by a member of the crew on the fleet that transported the Dutch army in 1849 from Batavia to Bali. Gift from Mr. F.V.A. de Stuers (1792-1881). See Juynboll, Supplement I (1907), p. 280, No. 770.

Or. 3069
Javanese, Dutch, 43 volumes, paper.
Final redaction of the major Javanese-Dutch dictionary by C.F. Winter (1799-1859) and J.A. Wilkens (1813-1888). Copy made under the supervision of J.G.H. Gunning (1856-1914) of this final redaction, the original of which is kept in the ‘Translaat-Bureau’ in Surakarta. The first complete version of the dictionary of Winter and Wilkens is also kept in the Leiden library: Or. 2250 A and Or. 2250 B, above. See about the influence of the present dictionary on the Javaansch-Nederlandsch handwoordenboek by J.F.C. Gericke & T. Roorda, 4th edition by A.C. Vreede & J.G.H. Gunning, Amsterdam 1901, the article on Wilkens in the Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië (2nd edition), written by G.P. Rouffaer (1860-1928). See also Pigeaud II, p. 102.

Or. 3070 - Or. 3073
Collection of manuscripts received in November 1887 from the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden. The previous owner of the manuscripts was het ‘Koninklijk Kabinet van Zeldzaamheden’ (the Royal Cabinet of Rarities) in The Hague.
Or. 3070 a
Various languages, paper,
Note book, containing various subjects, and notes in various languages, written in number of different hands. The main language seems to be Latin, but Italian, Dutch, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, Turkish, and other languages can be seen as well. All sorts of useful lists are given. At the beginning is a long list in Latin of plants, with observations concerning prices, names in Arabic. A list of the Ottoman emperors is given. Also a list of, mostly, clerical dignitaries, and notes on different systems of weights and measures, the Islamic calendar, etc. Added is a preliminary description by P.S. van Koningsveld. No indication about the owner or provenance can be found in the manuscript. Van Koningsveld guesses that the booklet may originate from circles of Dutch Levantine traders in Constantinople or Smyrna. The binding may contain a name, stamped in the leather: ‘Uthman ... (?). Former number (in the Museum?): ‘360 No. 952’.
[∗ Ar. 1462]

Or. 3070 b
Various languages, paper,
Note book, in safina-shape, containing various subjects, and notes in various languages, written in what seems to be one hand. The main language seems to be Italian, but Latin, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and possibly other languages can be seen as well. A few lists of books can be distinguished, wordlists for Persian and Turkish, the explanation of astrological symbols, and numerous other subjects seem to be present. A provenance similar or identical to that of Or. 3070a, above, could be surmised, but the booklet itself does not seem to contain any clue.
[∗ Ar. 1463]

Or. 3071
Various languages, paper,
Note book, in safina-shape, containing various subjects, and notes in various languages, written in what seems to be one hand. The main language seems to be Italian, but Latin, Arabic, Persian and Turkish seem to be available as well. A large part of the booklet is occupied by a Persian-Italian glossary. This is followed by a geographical text in Persian. Then follows another glossary, Persian-Latin, and this followed by cosmographical notes in Latin, with quotations in Persian; then follow lists of localities, per clima, and a Persian geographical text on the authority of Batlamyus, Ptolemy. Numerous notes of a varied nature follow. Former number (in the Museum?): ‘360 No. 953’.
[∗ Ar. 1461]

Or. 3072 a
Arabic, paper, 10 ff.
[* Ar. 1480]

Or. 3072 b
Arabic, paper, 36 ff.
Incomplete copy of an unidentified work containing anecdotes of old philosophers. No. 2 is Socrates, No. 20 is Buzurgmihr. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 422.
[* Ar. 1481]

Or. 3073
Persian, paper, 38 ff., dated 1013.
Untitled mathnawi, possibly by Ahli Shirazi (d. 942/1535-6, cf. Rypka 281, 286), as his name is mentioned in the last line. Qita'at in Persian on the last page. On the first page a recipe in a European language. Former number (in the Museum?): '360 No. 950'.
[* Ar. 1460]

Or. 3074
Collective volume, with texts in Arabic. Paper, 85 ff, maghribi script of large size, dated 806 AH.
Provenance: Purchased on November 18, 1887, from a Mr. Schielaar in Amsterdam. Previously the book had been donated, on May 12, 1774, by Franciscus Burmannus (1708-1793) to his colleague professor, S. Rau (1721-1818).
[* Ar. 1464]

Or. 3075 - Or. 3096
Collection of Oriental manuscripts some of which are connected with Sebaldus Ravius (1721-1818), but most of which (if not all) probably come from his son. Sebald Rau was professor of Oriental languages in the University of Utrecht. His son, Sebald Fulco Johannes Rau (1765-1807) was, with an interruption, professor of Theology and Oriental languages in the University of Leiden. Young Rau was interested in al-Tayfashi’s book on stones, as becomes clear from his thesis which he defended in 1784, Specimen Arabicum continens Descriptionem et Excerpta Libri Achmedis Teifaschi de Gemmis et Lapidibus pretiosis. S.F.J. Rau’s house was destroyed by the so-called kruitschip disaster in Leiden (January 12, 1807), and all his property was lost, among which his as yet unpublished edition of the full text of al-Tayfashi’s work, and also the manuscripts which he had borrowed at home from the Leiden Library. As Interpres Legati Warneriani, S.F.J. Rau may have taken the liberty to bring books from the Library to his private house, which was only some 200 m away. Great was the amazement in the Library when three manuscripts of the present collection turned out to be manuscripts that were earlier
considered to have been destroyed in 1807 in Rau’s house, and that were apparently salvaged from the ruins. See on father and son Rau: J. Nat, De studie (1929), pp. 114-118 and pp. 121-122, and Nat in NNBW IX, 841-842 and 842-843. This beautiful story is compounded, however, by the fact that already in 1847 R.P.A. Dozy could use the three Leiden volumes of al-Maqrizi’s Kitab al-Muqaffa, one of which was believed to have been destroyed in Rau’s house: ‘Découverte de trois volumes du Mokaffá d’al-Makrízi’ in his Notices sur quelques manuscrits arabes (Leiden 1847-1851), pp. 8-16. In 1851 Dozy described the three volumes of Or. 1366 in CCO II, p. 200-201 (No. 870).

S.F.J. Rau had acquired his manuscripts from the auction of the private library of E. Scheidius (1742-1794), his predecessor in Leiden. The collection was donated to Leiden University by Mr. S.J.E. Rau (1801-1887) and was received there on January 28, 1888.

Or. 3075
Arabic, paper, 227 ff., autograph. Kitab al-Muqaffa, by al-Maqrizi (d. 845/1442), GAL G II, 39. CCA 1032 (II, pp. 115-116). See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 240. See also under Or. 1366, above. This is the manuscript which was salvaged from the ruins of S.F.J. Rau’s house in 1807. It’s condition is evidently more fragile than that of the two other volumes of the set. On the contradicting reports concerning the 19th-century vicissitudes of this MS see my introductory remarks for this sub-collection. Acquired from the Orient by E. Scheidius (1742-1794).

[* Ar. 1366 b]

Or. 3076

[* Ar. 1466]

Or. 3077

[* Ar. 1467]
Or. 3078
Arabic, paper, 168 pp.
[* Ar. 1468*]

Or. 3079
Arabic, paper, 100 ff.
[* Ar. 1469*]

Or. 3080
Latin, paper,
*Taarich de sermone Turcico in Latinum conversum a Jacobo Golio*. Draft copy of the translation by Jacobus Golius (1596-1667) of the Turkish work *Subhat al-Akhbar*. The Turkish text, Golius’ private copy, is now in the collection of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences in Amsterdam, which is on permanent loan in the Leiden library: Acad. 182 (Catalogue by P. de Jong, pp. 254-256, No. 208). It is mentioned in the catalogue of the Golius auction of 1696 (p. 24, No. 8). At the end of his draft translation, Golius has fixed a few leaves with information about the genealogy of the Ottoman Sultans, which he had received from Levinus Warner in Istanbul (‘13 Decemb. 1662 Constantinopoli missum à D. Warnero’).
[* Ar. 1470*]

Or. 3081
Latin, Arabic, Hebrew, varia.
Sheaf with the following inscription, in the hand Hadrianus Relandus (1676-1718) on f. 1a: ‘Schedae Golianae in quibus multa ad Bibliothecam Orientalem spectantia. Catalogi Scriptorum Orientalium in ordinem digestorum pro argumenti ab iis tractati varietate &c. Hadriani Relandi. Ea his multa descripsit K. Hottingerius in Bibliotheca Orientali, ut collatio docet.’ All texts seem to be in Golius’ handwriting.
(1) ff. 1-35. List of Arabic booktitles, arranged according to subject. Followed by:
(2) ff. 36-43. Poetarum catalogus.
(3) f. 44. ‘Namen van enige Hystorien geschreven inde Arabische tale die ick wensche dat ick uyt Barbaria becomen mooghe’ (List with Arabic book titles of historical works, that Golius would like to receive from Barbary).
(4) f. 45. Purchase list of Arabic manuscripts, with their prices, which Golius acquired for his private collection.
(5) f. 46. ‘Cataloge de 16 libri arabici mandato all’ 15 Jannari 1642 de Constantinopoli al Mto Magco Sigur. Ruts mercante in Massiglia per lettere di la mandato Monsr. Golius Professore etc. in Leijden.’

(6) ff. 47-48. Sequel to the lists, mentioned under (1) and (2), above.

(7) ff. 49-58. Notes by Golius on Arabic grammar.


[* Ar. 1471]

Or. 3082
Collective volume with Arabic texts, copied in three different European hands of Arabic.


(2) ff. 56-63a. 'Jacobi Golii Excerpta ex Poematibus celebris Poetae Arabici Ibn Farid quae Parisiis descripsit ea nactus opera Gabrielis Sionitae'. Excerpts made by (or for?) Jacobus Golius (1596-1667) from poems by Ibn al-Farid (d. 632/1235), GAL G I, 262. Contrary to what Voorhoeve, *Handlist*, p. 63, seems to state, this part cannot be identified as written by Jacobus Golius himself. The Latin title over the text would point at Gabriel Sionita (1577-1648) as the one who copied this text out for Golius. CCA 685 (I, p. 425).

[* Ar. 1472]

Or. 3083
Turkish, paper, 14 ff.
Copy of a letter from the Ottoman Sultan Murad to the States-General of the Dutch Republic, dated the last of Sha`ban 1043 (1633). Possibly in the handwriting of Golius’ copyist Shahin Kandi (see about him W.M.C. Juynboll [1931], pp. 166 ff.). Copied as a text to be annotated, on one side of the paper only. Owner’s note by Hadrianus Relandus (1676-1718). Not found in the 1696 auction catalogue of Golius’ private manuscript library.

[* Ar. 1473, on plano shelf 9 H]

Or. 3084
Turkish, paper, 54 ff., dated 1064 AH. Overal damaged with considerable loss of text, which was possibly caused by the *krutschip* disaster of 1807.

(1) ff. 1b-49b. *Kitab-i Insha‘*, by Mesih Pasha.

(2) ff. 50a-54a. List of numerals, written both in *siyaqat* and in figures.

[* Ar. 1474]

Or. 3085
Persian, paper in various colours, 99 ff., dated 9 Rabi‘ I 1077 AH.
Collection of models of letters and documents. Untitled, anonymous.  
[* Ar. 1475]

Or. 3086
Turkish, paper, 160 ff.  
`Ibretnama-yi Lami`i. A collection of didactical histories. Owner’s note: Mustafa Beg, 1020 AH.  
[* Ar. 1476]

Or. 3087
Arabic and Turkish, paper, 17 ff.  
Al-Shudhur al-Dhahabiyya wal-Qita` al-Ahmadiyya fil-Lugha al-Turkiyya, by Ibn Muhammad Salih (Egypt, after the last part of the 10/16th cent.). Fragment only (abrupt beginning) of this grammatical work. Sample words in Arabic have been provided with their Turkish equivalents, in red ink. In the last few pages (ff. 16b-17a) meanings in French, written in a European hand, have been added. Identified with MSS Acad. 59 and Acad. 60. Overall damaged with occasional loss of text, which was possibly caused by the kruitschip disaster of 1807. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 345.  
[* Ar. 1477]

Or. 3088
Convolute volume. Arabic, paper, 62 ff., maghribi script, in various hands.  
(1a) ff. 12b-13a. Several shorter hadith.  
(3) ff. 49-61b. Anonymous and untitled tract against hypocrisy and other admonitions.  
See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 454.  
(4) ff. 62a-b. Hadith notes, abrupt end.  
[* Ar. 1478]

Or. 3089
[* Ar. 1479, Ar. 1479 b]

Or. 3090
Sheaf with letters and documents in Persian and Bengali, sent to an unknown addressee between 1740 and 1744, and other years.
The old label of the sheaf has a text in Dutch: ‘Persiaanse en Bengaalse briefjes geschreven door die regenden van ’t gemelde land aan mij. 1740 tot 44’.

In all the sheaf contains 15 numbered sheets, and a few smaller and incomplete fragments. No. 6 is in Nagari script, all other sheets have text in Arabic script. One of the unnumbered fragments has a short text in Dutch, dated 15 September 1759.

1. Calligraphed Persian letter to Muhammad Zahid Bey Tabrizi. Label at reverse: ‘een brief uit Suratta van den hoovd coopman ... ...beek den 17en 8br 1691 tot ....


7. The beginning only of a calligraphic letter in Persian, with gold ornament. Text in Dutch on the back: ...


10. Document in Persian (?), dated 14 Muharram in the .. year of the gulus, corresponding with 31 October 1753. On the reverse text in Dutch: ‘Bestek voor Een Bassora, een Cassimien, en een oelak waarmee den opperchirurgijn Gerrit Moss met zijn bagagie van Hougljy overtrok. Cassembazaar ult. october Ao 1754: [signature:] An. Bisdom.’ Also on the reverse the black print of the signers seal, an oval seal , in which can be read: ‘Adriaan Bisdom / Kaptein ... 1751 / ... Walandiz Kompanie’. And another seal print showing the emblem of the Dutch East India company ‘VOC’.


13. Document or letter in Persian (?).

14. Document in Persian (?).

15. Document in Persian (?).

Added are six smaller fragments of paper, with parts of text, an address, some seal prints, and a short, incomplete, text in Dutch: ‘d. 15 Septem Ann 1759 van Zeetabdulhady uijt onder kender ... nawab ziratedaula om een thuijn van ... klaar te maaken.’

[ Ar. 1479a, put on plano shelf 9 D]

**Or. 3091**

Hebrew, paper, 21 ff.

Various writings of Naftali Herz Ulmann (2nd half of 18th cent.). There is a connection between the present manuscript and MSS Leiden Or. 4807-Or. 4810.
Overall damaged with occasional loss of text, which was possibly caused by the *kruitschip* disaster of 1807. See A. van der Heide, *Hebrew manuscripts*, pp. 67-68, and M. Steinschneider, *Catalogus* (1858), pp. 303-305.

[* Hebr. 126]

**Or. 3092**
Hebrew letters from the collection of Sebald Rau, and two letters directed to him. Information about the contents kindly provided by Dr. Hannah Neudecker. See also A. van der Heide, *Hebrew Manuscripts* (1977), pp. 87-88.

(a) Hebrew, paper booklet, 4 ff.
Copies of a letter to Abraham Senior Coronel with the answer. The answer is signed Coronel and dated Amsterdam, 1 Kislev 5421 (1660). The Christian writer complains about the price of books ordered from Coronel, which apparently had to come from Hungary. Coronel does let himself be influenced by the complaint and maintains his price. The books mentioned are: *Leqach Tov* and *Shimmush Tehilim*.

(b) Hebrew, paper, 1 bifolium.
Letter from Ja`akov Abbas to Sebaldus Ravius. In his letter Abbas asks Rau’s consideration for the difficulties he has, being in prison. At the end the letter contains a poem with the acrostichon Sebaldus Ravius. Dated Monday July 17, 1780.

(c) Hebrew and Dutch translation, paper, 2 f., and envelope.
Letter dated July 6, 1782, from Ja`akov Abbas to Sebaldus Ravius. In his letter Abbas extensively mentions his conversion to Christianity, on March 26, earlier that year. With his letter Abbas tries to elicit an answer to his earlier letter (Or. 3092 b).

[* Hebr. 235-iv a-c, shelved in a portfolio on Plano 8 i]

**Or. 3093**
Javanese, inscriptions, drawings, paper, 12 ff.
Facsimile copy, in ink, of Javanese text on copper plates. The originals were found around 1780 on the Gunung Butak in the district of Surabaya. Inscription text in black ink, modern transliteration in red ink.

[* in Lont. 63]

**Or. 3094**
Javanese, Dutch, inscriptions, drawing, one sheet of paper.

[* in Lont. 63]

**Or. 3095**
Arabic, Latin, paper
Pp. 299-490 of a note book, which somehow has a connection with Hadrianus Relandus (1676-1718). Could they be study and reading notes of Sebald Rau (1721-1818), who,
after David Mill (1692-1756), became Reland’s successor in the University of Utrecht? Anyway, the primitive way of writing Arabic points to a beginner or amateur in Arabic studies. Reference is made to Reland’s De religione Mohammedica and the structure of that work is followed throughout in the present notes.

[* Ar. 1482]

**Or. 3096**
Notitia auctorum Arabicorum, quos, ad dialectorum OO. promovenda studia, sive Manuscriptos sive Impressos nobis comparavimus. The notice contains a list of Arabic texts, both handwritten and printed of books relevant to the study of the Arabic language. It would seem that the list was written by E. Scheidius (1742-1794), the predecessor of S.F.J. Rau (1765-1807) in the University of Leiden. Apart from Scheidius’ handwriting, which is quite distinctive, the identification with the Scheidius library can be made through No. V (on p. 2). This is Tabaqat Mutarrizi, ‘Motharrezii Thabacat’ written in exactly the same hand in MS Leiden Or. 1366 (see above). Other titles might be found in Scheidius’ auction catalogue of 1806, Bibliotheca Scheidiana, sive Catalogus librorum [...] quibus usus est Everardus Scheidius quorum publica fiet auctio, in officina Honkopiana, die 19. Martis 1806 & seqq. Leiden 1806, from which the Leiden library did not buy but the volumes of al-Maqrizi’s Kitab al-Muqaffa (Or. 1366). The book shows traces of the Leiden kruitschip disaster of 1807.

[* Ar. 1483]

**Or. 3097 - Or. 3099**
Manuscripts purchased in 1876 in Paris at the auction of the books of Nicolas Perron (1798-1876), through the intermediary of the Parisian bookseller Ernest Leroux (see his letter in Or. 5585 f, below).

**Or. 3097**
Arabic, paper, 64 ff.

[* Ar. 1695]

**Or. 3098 a-b**
Arabic, paper (dark yellow), 2 vols., 464, 220 pp., naskh script, dated 15 Muharram 752, copied by Muhammad b. Ishaq (?) b. Muhammad b. Ḥab al-Akhir (?) b. Muhammad al-Singari, bi-Safh Gabal Qasiyun (near Damascus, colophon in vol. 1, p. 464). Ta’rikh al-Birzali, the history of Damascus for the years 709-718 AH by Ḥālam al-Din Abu Muhammad al-Qasim b. Muhammad al-Dimashqi, known as al-Birzali (or. al-Barzali, d. 739/1339), GAL G II, 36, apparently being part of his necrological-biographical work Kitab al-Wafayat. The demise of the author’s son Abu al-Fadil Muhammad is mentioned under the year 713 AH (I, p. 260). See also H.E. Weijers, in Orientalia II, p. 371 for mention

?=> al-Muqtafa?

[* Ar. 1700 a-b]

Or. 3099
Arabic, paper, 317 ff.
¶ See also Amnon Shiloah, The theory of music in Arabic writings (c. 900-1900). München 1979, No. 13, pp. 60-62, where the passage on music in chapter 3 is discussed. [* Ar. 1701]

Or. 3100
Turkish, paper, 402 pp.
New Testament. Turkish translation of the four Gospels, and the letters of St. Paul to the Corinthians, Galateans, Ephesians, Colossians, to Timothesus, Titus and Philomenus. See CCO 2846 (VI, p. 233), where Houtsma professes to ignore the provenance of the manuscript. The 'Journaal', p. 62 has a (later) note that the volume might originate from Warner's Legacy. See on the Turkish Bible translations, and the activities of Jacobus Golius (1596-1667) and Levinus Warner (1619-1665) in connection with these now the thesis of H. Neudecker, The Turkish bible translation by Yahya bin Ishak, also called Haki (1659). Leiden 1994. Neudecker does not, however, treat translations of the New Testament. Registered in the Library in 1876. [* Ar. 1698]

Or. 3101
Arabic, 118 pp (but without pp. 27-28). 18 maps, dated 589 AH.

P. 37. al-`Iraq.
P. 43. Khuzistan.
P. 47. Fars.
P. 63. Kirman
P. 76. Al-Gibal. Media.
P. 80. Al-Daylam wa-Tabaristan.
P. 88. Maghara bayna Fars wa-Khurasan.
P. 93. Sigistan.
The manuscript was purchased in 1876 in Egypt by A. von Kremer (1828-1889), who saw to it that the Leiden Library could acquire it. See M.J. de Goeje, *Bibliotheca Geographorum Arabicorum*, vol. 4 (Leiden 1879), pp. iv-vi.
[∗ Ar. 1702, put on plano shelf 8 I]

**Or. 3102 - Or. 3103**
These two manuscripts were presented to the Library by the then Interpres Legati Warneriani, M.J. de Goeje (1836-1909).

**Or. 3102**
Persian, paper, 111 ff., dated 1851 AD. Original MS dated 1012/1604.
Copy (without the maps) of MS Gotha P. 36 (Seetzen Haleb No. 621), cf. W. Pertsch, *Die Persischen Handschriften der Herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Gotha* (Wien 1859), pp. 61-63. The copy was made by William Wright (1830-1889) in April 1851, when he resided in Gotha.
[∗ Ar. 1484]

**Or. 3103**

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(3) ff. 422r-429v. Fragment only of *Rawdat al-`Ulama wa-Nuzhat al-Fudala’*, by Abu al-Hasan `Ali b. Yahya b. Muhammad al-Zandawaysiti (end 4/10th cent.), GAL S I, 361. CCA 826 (II, pp. 15-16). See Voorhoeve, *Handlist*, p. 288. See Or. 12.266, below, for a Malay version of the materials such as used in this work. Or. 5564, f. 182r, contains a quotation from the work.

(4) f. 430r. *Qissa*, about `Umar b. al-Khattab and a monk.

(5) ff. 431r-434v. Note of Sufi content in Persian, followed by scribbling in Persian (f. 435).

Provenance: De Goeje had received the MS from Diya’ al-Din Yusuf al-Khalidi (1842-1906), when he resided in Vienna (CCA II, pp. 15-16, No. 826).

[* Ar. 1485]*

**Or. 3104**

Acehnese, paper, 22 pp.


Provenance: Ex-collection Rijks-Instelling tot Opleiding van Indische Ambtenaren, which existed in Leiden from 1864-1877. The numerous Indonesian manuscripts from its Collection were transferred to the University Library at several instances between 1871 and 1878.

[* Mal. 656]*

**Or. 3105**

Dutch and mostly other European languages, paper, 4 vols., pp.

Archive of the 6th Orientalist congress, held in Leiden on September 10-15, 1883.

*Volume I*

pp. 1-8. Documents concerning the 5th Congress.

pp. 8-54. Invitations for the 6th Congress, with answers.

pp. 55-64. Documents concerning the staying of the participants in Leiden.

pp. 65-90. Correspondence with the secretary, before the opening of the Congress.

pp. 91-182. List of members.
pp. 183-196. Accommodation of the members.

**Volume II**


pp. 3-5. First announcement.


pp. 7-11. Invitation for Monday 10 September and Saturday 15 September.

pp. 11-20. Invitations and further added documents, belonging to Bulletin No. 1.


pp. 60-93. Reports in the foreign press of the Congress (including cuttings from the Arabic press).

pp. 94-119. Correspondence of the secretary, alphabetically arranged.

pp. 120-130. Report of the meetings of the Committee of Preparation of the 6th Orientalist Congress.

pp. 134-160. Copies of several documents that have been included in the Proceedings.

**Volume III**


pp. 40-199. Correspondence of the treasurer, alphabetically arranged, A-K.

**Volume IV**

Correspondence of the treasurer, alphabetically arranged, L-Z.

Provenance: Received from the organizers of the Congress and registered in the Library on December 21, 1888.

[* Ar. 3014-3017]

**Or. 3106 – Or. 3112**

Collection of seven Sanskrit manuscripts, received on March 4, 1889, as a gift from J.H.C. Kern (1833-1917).

**Or. 3106**

Sanskrit, paper, 9 ff.

Fragment only of the Yājñavalkyasmṛti. See for an edition and translation Yajnavalkya Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, p. 8.

[* Skr. 24]

**Or. 3107**

Sanskrit, paper, 102 ff.

Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, f. 2b, p. 11.
[* Skr. 25]

**Or. 3108**
Sanskrit, paper, 159 ff.
Prayogashikhâmani, by Shrautavishvapati, son of Keshavabhatta. Incomplete at the end. The text is a prayoga for the grhya ceremonies according to the school of Bandhâyana. Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, p. 6.
[* Skr. 26]

**Or. 3109**
Sanskrit, paper, 126 ff.
Samskârapaddhati, by Gangâdhara, grandson of Râmâgnihotrî. Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, p. 11.
[* Skr. 27]

**Or. 3110**
Sanskrit, paper, 42 ff.
Grhyaprayoga, by Brahmavidyâtîrtha. Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, f. 2b, pp. 11-12.
[* Skr. 28]

**Or. 3111**
Sanskrit, paper, 37 ff.
Pâraskaragrhyasûtra. See also J.S. Speijer, Specimen literarium inaugurale de ceremonia apud Indos, quae vocatur jatakarma. Leiden 1872, p. 21.
Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, p. 10.
[* Skr. 29]

**Or. 3112**
Sanskrit, paper, 54 ff.
Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, p. 10.
[* Skr. 30]

**Or. 3113**
Collective volume with texts in Arabic, paper, ff.
(1) ff. 2v–243v. Complete, but inferior, copy of al-Fawakih al-Ganiyya `ala Mutammimat al-Gurrumiyya, a commentary by `Abdallah b. Ahmad al-Fakihi (d. 972/1564), GAL G II, 380, on Muqaddima fi `ilm al-`Arabiyya (Mutammima) li-Masa’il al-Gurrumiyya, by Muhammad b. Muhammad al-Hattab al-Ru`ayni (d. 954/1547), a commentary on al-Muqaddima al-
(2) ff. 245-245r. A fragment of the beginning only of the commentary by `Abdallah b. Yusuf b. Hisham (d. 761/1360), GAL G II, 23, on his own Qatr al-Nada wa-Ball al-Sada. With many glosses. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 271.
Provenance: Received on March 21, 1889, from the Koninklijk Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Amsterdam.
(Ar. 1486)

Or. 3114 - Or. 3115
Purchased on March 22, 1889, from Bernard Quaritch, antiquarian bookseller in London.

Or. 3114
Collective volume with texts in Arabic, paper, ff., dated 1076 AH.
(Ar. 1487)

Or. 3115
Kitab Bahr al-Fada’il dar ‘Ilm-i Farhang (title on f. 1a), or on f. 181b Bahr al-Fada’il fi Manafi’al-Afadil. A Persian-Persian lexicographical work, divided into two parts (ff. 1b-181b [lexicographical part], ff. 181b-196a [proper names]). An author is not mentioned in this MS. Ethé (Nos. 2512 and 2967) gives his name as Muhammad b. Qiwam b. Rustam b. Ahmad b. Mahmud Badr-i Khizana al-Balkhi, known as Karkhi, who lived around 1091 AH. In the colophon (f. 196a) the work is referred to as Farhang-i Adat al-Fudala. Copyist verses on f. 196a.
(Ar. 1488)

Or. 3116
Collective volume with texts in Arabic, paper, ff., MS from Indonesia.
(1) ff. 1v-10v. The Burda by Muhammad b. Sa`id al-Busiri (d. 694/1294), GAL G I, 264. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 156.
(2) ff. 13v-38r. Mawlid (or Mawlud) Sharaf al-Anam. Anonymous, but sometimes (however, not in the Leiden MSS) ascribed to all Bukhari, cf. GAL S II, 1000, No. 42. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, pp. 207-208.
Provenance: Purchased in August 1889 from Mr. L. Leest of The Hague.
(Ar. 1489)
Or. 3117
Collective volume with texts in Malay, Acehnese, and some Arabic, Dutch paper, 307 + 12 pp., drawings.
Acehnese prayerbook:
(1a) p. 44. A formula in Arabic. Not in Voorhoeve’s *Handlist*.
Provenance: The book was brought from Aceh in 1878. Presented to the Library in August or September 1889 by Captain Vervat.
(Mal. 657)

Or. 3118
Sanskrit, paper, 73 ff., dated samvat 1642.
*Ūhyaqāna* according to Kauthumasākhā. Textually superior, it would seem, to the edition in the Bibliotheca Indica (??).
Described by W. Caland (1859-1932) in Or. 6629, pp. 8-9.
Provenance: Gift of J.H.C. Kern (1833-1917), received September 1889.
[* Skr. 31]

Or. 3119 - Or. 3120
Two lontar manuscripts, purchased in January 1890 from the antiquarian Horloos, in Leiden.
Or. 3119
Javanese, palm leaf, 94 ff., Balinese script,
Texts on divination, Javanese-Balinese, Wariga, with some sloka’s, with Old Javanese
explanations. Also drawings of the zodiacal signs. See Pigeaud II, p. 102.
[* Lont. 68] *

Or. 3120
Javanese, palmleaf, 91 ff., damaged, Balinese script, kept together with a piece of bone
or ivory.
Fragment of Malat, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in tengahan metres. See Pigeaud II,
p. 102.
[* Lont. 69] *

Or. 3121 - Or. 3124
Collection on Indonesian manuscript materials, received in January 1890 from C.
Poensen (1836-1919), retired missionary from Java (Mojowarno, 1860-1863; Kediri.,
1863-1891) and professor of Javanese in Delft (1891-1900).

Or. 3121 (1-16)
Collection of sixteen booklets mostly in Javanese but also with some material in Arabic,
Malay and Sundanese. See Pigeaud II, pp. 102-103, for a full survey of the contents. The
Arabic prayer texts are mentioned in Voorhoeve’s Handlist, p. 67. In some publications,
the individual booklets are not referred to by numbers between brackets but by letters.
[* Mal. 659] *

Or. 3121 (1)
Collective volume with prayer texts in Javanese and Arabic, paper, 1 + 57 pp., Arabic
script, some crude drawings (ships, on pp 30, 36). Also, sometimes, referred to as Or.
3121 a, kept in a cover, made of used MS fragments, Arabic, including some Qur’an, with
(21) pp. 31-33. Javanese prayers, Doa.
(27) p. 55. Arabic prayer, Doa.
[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (2)
Javanese, paper, 36 pp., and blanks, Arabic, and some Javanese, scripts, drawing.
(2) pp. 1-36. Suluk. Abrupt ending. From Pasuruwan (p. 2). See Juynboll, Suppl. II (1911), p. 132, where the text is referred to as Or. 3121 b. P. 37 blank.
[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (3)
Javanese, paper, 18 pp., and blanks, Arabic script.
Sipat dua puluh. The twenty divine attributes. At the end, on one of the blanks, are some calculations. Also referred to as Or. 3121 c. Pigeaud II, p. 103.
[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (4)
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, 63 pp., and blanks, Arabic, a some Javanese, scripts. Pigeaud II, p. 103. Also referred to as Or. 3121 d.
(2) pp. 49-53. Prayers. Doa Salat (p. 49), Doa Rizq (p. 50), Doa Salama (p. 50), Doa Kubur (p. 51), Doa Tawil (p. 52), Doa Sawusa Wudu’ (p. 53). P. 54 blank.
(3) pp. 55-60. Religious notes.
[* in Mal. 659]
Or. 3121 (5)
Javanese, paper, 114 pp., Arabic script, cover of dluang.
'Umdat al-Ansab. History of the prophets, in verse, down to the Demak period, mentioning the genealogies of the wali's. Dated 1276 AH (1859 AD). Also referred to as Or. 3121 e.
Added is a slip of paper with the text: ‘Geschenk van den zendeling C. Poensen, Jan 1890 te … (?) de 4 kleine stukken afkomstig van den dief-moordenaar Raden Bratasengadja’.
With these four smaller pieces, probably either the shorter prayer texts in Or. 3121 (1-4), above, are meant, or several of those which are now preserved as Or. 3122, below.
[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (6)
Arabic, Javanese, paper, ff., Arabic script.
On the preliminary part (p. ii) is an Arabic note, with mention of the madhhab of the Imam al-Shafi'i, with interlinear Javanese translation. On the cover is written Sitin (cf. No. 1, above and Nos. 7 and 8, below). Also referred to as Or. 3121 f.
[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (7)
Collective volume with texts in Arabic, with Javanese, paper, v + 41 pp., Arabic script.
Also referred to as Or. 3121 g. Pigeaud II, p. 103.
(1a) pp. i-v. Shorter notes in Javanese and Arabic. The cover (p. i) has the title Sitin and a basmala, followed by prayers in Javanese and Arabic, a.o. Doa Salama (p. iii).
(2) pp. 43-44. Short creed-like text, in Arabic, partly with interlinear translation in Javanese.
(3) p. 45. The beginning only of a treatise in Javanese, Wird Syaikh Samman.
[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (8)
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Javanese, paper, iii + 99 pp., Arabic script.
Also referred to as Or. 3121 h. Pigeaud II, p. 103.
(1) pp. i-iii. Scribbling in Javanese and Arabic. There is also a Niyya (p. iii).
(2) pp. 1-28. Bayan ma la Buddha minhu min al-Furud. Treatise on the religious obligations, according to the madhhab of the Imam al-Shafi`i. Arabic text, with interlinear translation in Javanese.


(7) p. 99. Scribbling in Arabic.

¶ The volume is also referred to as Or. 3121 (h).

[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (9)
Javanese, Sundanese and Malay, English paper, 24 ff., Arabic script, dated 25 Rabiulakhir 1281 (September 27, 1864), copied by kiahi mas Muhammad Darab from Kudus, who was staying in Bandung at the time (colophon on ff. 23b-24a). Also referred to as Or. 3121 i. Treatise in Javanese verse (metres indicated), mixed with Javanese-Sundanese and Malay, beginning with a rather free adaptation of the `Umdat al-Ansab, a work on the genealogy of the Prophet Muhammad and the first four caliphs. See E.P. Wieringa, Catalogue of Malay [...] manuscripts 1 (1998), pp. 492-493. Pigeaud II, p. 103.

[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (10)
Javanese, paper, 13 pp., Arabic script. Collection of prayers, texts for rituals of disposal of the dead, etc., salats. Pigeaud II, p. 103. Also referred to as Or. 3121 k.

[* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (11)
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Javanese, paper, pp., Arabic script, and some Javanese script.

(1) p. i. Notes in Javanese script.

(2) pp. 1-5. Arabic. Nia’s (niyya’s) for obtaining ritual purity and for performing ritual prayer.

(3) pp. 6-16. Javanese. Incomplete copy (beginning missing) of a treatise on Arabic grammar.

(4) pp. 17-30. Javanese, with some Arabic. Treatise on Qur’anic verses, the recitation of which is particularly meritorious, with reference to the names of the sura’s.
Bayan Alif (?), title on p. 40, but the mystical tract (see Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 43), but a work on Arabic grammar, the author of which is introduced (p. 31) as Abu al-Qasim.

Ayat Lima. Five ayat from the Qur’an.

Collection of prayers, a.o. Doa Kubur (p. 46). Followed by 13 blank pages.

Last page: Beginning (?) of a text in Javanese script.

Or. 3121 (12)
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and some in Arabic, paper, v + 73 pp., Arabic script. Also referred to as Or. 3121 l. Pigeaud II, p. 103.

Collection of prayers and other shorter religious pieces.

Scribbling in Javanese.

Invocations and prayers, with the use of several of the 99 names.

Istighfara.

Sharh Makuta Nabi Sulaiman.

Arabic invocation prayer.

Javanese prayer, with use of the 99 names.

List of al-Asma’ al-Husna.

Arabic. Doa Rasul.

Arabic and Javanese. Invocative prayer.

Doa Sayyid al-Istighfar.

Doa Carita Raja Sulaiman.

Invocation prayer in Arabic.

Javanese prayer.

Arabic prayer, with the use of the elements of the Shahada.

Doa Andik Nabi.

Arabic prayer.

Doa Akung Thawba Andik Rasul Allah.

Arabic prayer of invocation.

Javanese. Notes concerning the Muslim lunar calendar.

Several shorter pieces.

Arabic prayer.

Arabic. Ayat lima. Three ayat from the Qur’an.

Arabic. Ayat Kursi. From the Qur’an.

Arabic. Ayat Pitu (?). From the Qur’an.

Schematic display of the divine attributes. The Arabic terms with explanation in Javanese.

Or. 3121 (13)
Javanese, paper, 33 pp. and blanks, Arabic script.
Carita Sejara Basa Jawa, History of the Prophets, `Umdat al-Ansab. Mentioned as source is a Kitab Rawda (p. 1). Up till the period of `Ad. Pigeaud II, p. 103. Also referred to as Or. 3121 m. [* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (14)
Sundanese (and some Javanese), paper, 35 pp., Arabic script, dated 8 Ragab 1278 (colophon on last page, with name of owner and copyist?). *Sipat dua puluh*. On the twenty divine attributes. Pigeaud II, p. 103. The first 5 lines are in Javanese, the rest is in Sundanese. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1912, p. 71. Also referred to as Or. 3121 n. See Edi S. Ekadjati, *Naskah Sunda. Inventarisasi dan Pencatatan*. Bandung 1988, p. 239. [* in Mal. 659]

Or. 3121 (15)
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Javanese, paper, i + 127 pp., Arabic script, drawings. Pigeaud II, p. 103. Also referred to as Or. 3121 q.
(1) p. i. The end only of a religious treatise, possibly a prayer, invoking some of the 99 names. With some crude anthropomorphic drawings.
(3) pp. 7-8. Text in Javanese. ??
(6) pp. 41-42. Javanese. In uncouth handwriting, summing up of religious duties.
(8) p. 52. Two shorter nia’s.
(9) p. 53. Javanese. Schematically arranged notes on the word Muhammad.
(10) p. 54. Arabic, with notes in Javanese. Note on three types of *Syahada*.
(13) pp. 69-76. Javanese. Notes on ??
(14) pp. 77-82. Javanese. Notes on ??
(15) pp. 82-84. Javanese. Notes on ??

**Or. 3121 (16)**

**Or. 3121 q [= Or. 3121 (16)]?**
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Javanese, paper, 18th cent.? (1) ??


**Or. 3122**
Collection of five smaller tracts and some loose leaves. They are the contents of a parcel of divination texts, charms and incantations in Javanese, in Javanese and Arabic script. The previous owner was the infamous thief and murderer Radèn Brata Sengaja. He kept the materials under his cloths, upon his breast, and confirmed that they were highly important for him as amulet (*jimat*). See also Or. 3121 (1-4) and Or. 3121 (5), above. (a) Booklet, paper, 6 ff. Some text in Javanese script on f. 5a. (b) Booklet, paper, 42 pp. Central Javanese script. *Pawukon* divination.
(c) Booklet and some loose leaves, 12 ff. Javanese script. Divination, incantations, 
shahada in Javanese. Also a printed picture of two European ladies.
(d) Booklet, mostly of treebark paper (dluang), 42 pp. Arabic script. Charms and magical 
drawings.
(e) Booklet, paper, 61 pp., Javanese script. Incantations, magic.
(f) 17 loose leaves, but apparently forming a booklet. Arabic script, magical drawings, 
also full-page, charms, magical figures, rajah, etc. (five fishes with one head: 
pentagram). Also a leaf with the name of the previous owner.
See Pigeaud II, pp. 103-104.
[* Mal. 660]

Or. 3123
Javanese, paper, 95 pp., Arabic script.
Nabi Joesoep. Serat Yusup, in verse (tembang macapat). Added a list on initial verses of 
cantos, made by J. Soegiarto (December 1959). See Pigeaud, II, p. 104. Or. 5440, below, is a 
version of the Yusup romance which is different from the text in the present 
manuscript.
[* Mal. 661]

Or. 3124
Javanese, paper, 149 pp., Arabic script.
Part of the Hikayat Seh Abdaellkadidr. Biography in verse of Abdulkadir Jilani, mentioning 
as source the Khulasat al-Mafakhir by al-Yafi’i (d. 768/1368). Thirty tales. Abrupt end. See 
Pigeaud II, p. 104. See also Juynboll, Suppl. II, p. 129. See for a Dutch translation of this 
work and a discussion of its context G.W.J. Drewes & R.Ng. Poerbatjaraka, De mirakelen 
von Abdoelkadidr Djaelani. Bandung 1938. For their study Drewes and Poerbatjaraka only 
used manuscripts from Indonesian collections. On the title-page the name of a former 
owner can be deciphered: C. Albers, who is possibly the same as Casparus Albers, an 
author on missionary issues.
[* Mal. 662]

Or. 3125
Arabic, paper, ff.
Papers concerning the edition by P. de Jong of al-Mushtabih fi Asma’ al-Rigal by 
Muhammad b. Ahmad al-Dhahabi (d. 748/1348), GAL G II, 47, published in Leiden 1864- 
1881 (2 vols.).
Provenance: Received in the course of 1890 from P. de Jong’s widow.
Note: These materials were not found by P. Voorhoeve, when he inventorized the 
Oriental collections in the late 1940’s and early 1950’s. In a notice in the ‘Journaal’ (p. 
63) he suggests that the materials may have found their way into the archive of the 
Legatum Warnerianum. This still needs to be inspected (JW, 22.3.2000).
(no Ar. number available, presently)
Or. 3126 - Or. 3142
Collection of seventeen lontar manuscripts, presented to the Library on May 29, 1890, by
Mr. F.A. Lindeman of Breda and Mr. H.L. van Bloemen Waanders of Leiden. The latter
had defended his juridical thesis (De wissel voor rekening van eenen derde) in that same
year (Leiden 1890) and that fact may be of relevance to this gift to the Leiden library.

Or. 3126
Javanese, palmleaf, damaged, incomplete, 57 ff., Javanese script.
Sri Tanjun, mythical tale in macapat verse, ancient East Javanese (Blambangan)
poetical idiom and script. Cat. Vreede p. 394 has a collation with another text. Both
Or. 10.646 and 10.651, below, are romanized copies by J. Soegiarto of Or. 3126. Edition
and Dutch translation by Prijono, Sri Tanjung, een oud Javaansch verhaal, (diss. Leiden,
(Lont. 70)

Or. 3127
Javanese, palm leaf, 91 ff., Balinese script.
The first half only of the Adiparwa. Old Javanese epic Mahabharata tales in prose. See on
this manuscript: H.H. Juynboll, Drie boeken van het Oudjavaansche Mahabharata in Kawi-
tekst en Nederlandsche vertaling, vergeleken met den Sanskrit-tekst. Leiden 1893, pp. 4-9. See
also Vreede, Catalogus, pp. 387-388, who refers to earlier publications on the basis of this
MS, and Pigeaud II, p. 104.
(Lont. 71)

Or. 3128
Balinese, palm leaf, 42 ff., embat-embatan, Balinese script.
Pan Bongkling, in the sinom redaction of the story of Pan Bongkling, a Balinese
Eulenspiegel story, ascribed to Ida Wayan Dangin, a Brahman from Sidemen, who was
executed in Karangasem in the mid-19th century for high treason. Among other things
it extensively treats a war episode between a Balinese and a Muslim ruler, possibly
inspired by the war against Sasak rebels on Lombok. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op
Heavily damaged, incomplete, and with a fragment of another text which does not
belong to the original text.
(Lont. 72)

Or. 3129
Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf, 28 ff., Balinese script.
Incomplete copy of History of Bali, Jlantik’s expedition against Blambangan, East Java,
in Javanese-Balinese prose. The leaves are numbered 58-85. The idiom is mixed Balinese
and poetic Javanese. Or. 3129 contains the end of the Pamancangah (see C.C. Berg,
104.

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Or. 3130
Javanese, palmleaf, damaged, 65 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3131
Javanese, Sanskrit, palmleaf, 54 ff., Balinese script.
Kerta Basa, Swara Wyanjana, treatise on Sanskrit grammar, with Old Javanese glosses above and under the line, see cat. Vreede p. 402. Pigeaud II, p. 105.

Or. 3132
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 63 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3133
Javanese, palm leaf, 67 ff.

Or. 3134
Javanese, palm leaf, 105 ff., Balinese script, dated 1666 Saka (1744 AD), with Chinese coin..
[* Lont. 78]

Or. 3135
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 12 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 79)

**Or. 3136**
Javanese, palm leaf, 100 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 80)

**Or. 3137**

(Lont. 81)

**Or. 3138**

(Lont. 82)

**Or. 3139**
Javanese, palmleaf, 55 ff., Balinese script.
Old Javanese lawbook in prose, called *Kramaning sang Kerta Upapatti*, or *Brata Sasana*, referring to ecclesiastics. The numbering of the leaves is in disorder, the end is missing. Or. 6203-a Nos. 3 and 4 (collection Gunning) contain notes on the text. See cat. Vreede p. 401. Pigeaud II, p. 106.

(Lont. 83)

**Or. 3140**
Balinese (origin?). Collection of blank palm leaves.

(Lont. 84)

**Or. 3141**
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, damaged, 48 ff., Balinese script.

(Or. 3142)

Collective volume with texts in Javanese, palmleaf, 18, 8, 2 ff., Balinese script, fragmentary.
(2) 8 ff. *Pararaton* fragment, see Cat. Juynboll II, p. 391.
Pigeaud II, p. 106.
(Or. 3143)

Sanskrit, paper, 57 ff.


(Or. 3144 - Or. 3145)

Two manuscripts, purchased by auction from Messrs. E.J. Brill, publisher and bookseller in Leiden, on November 20, 1890.

(Or. 3144)

Turkish, paper, ff.

*Nasihat al-Mawlud*.

(Ar. 2408)

(Or. 3145)

Arabic, paper, 98 ff., probably 13/19th cent.


(Ar. 2409)
Or. 3146 - Or. 3147
A Batak and a Minangkabau manuscript, received on January 28, 1891, from the National Museum of Ethnography (Leiden) through the intermediary of Dr. W.N. du Rieu (1829-1896), the University Librarian.

Or. 3146
Collective volume with texts in Batak, treebark, 63 ff. (22 x 14 cm), no covers, incomplete, very worn, drawings.
(1) First part, till a 59, treats gorak-gorahan ni manuk. Beginning is lacking.
(2) a 60. Poda ni porhala(a)nta. About pormesa. Incomplete at the end.
(3) b 2. Ija pamuni ni rambu ni musunta ... (Beginning damaged).
(4) b7-b48. About Pangulubalang Tungkot Homang, with drawings.
(5) b48-52. Poda ni pagarta.
(6) b 53-59. Enge ni ulu-ulu, the litany sung over the severed head of an enemy. Transliteration of this text in Or. 12.474, ff 496-500, below. Published in P. Voorhoeve, Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen], Part 1. Batak manuscripts. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975, p. 110 (as Bat. 5, text O).
(Bat. 158)

Or. 3147
Collective volume with texts in Minangkabau (Malay), paper, 191 pp. (including blanks), with numerous illuminations.
(Mal. 663)

Or. 3148 a-e
Notes, dictates, commentaries on books of the Old Testament, etc., by E.J. Greve (1754-1811), received on September 10, 1891, from the estate of a Mr. Greve, a Minister of the Divine Word in Haarlem and descendant of E.J. Greve, through the intermediary of Dr. W.N. du Rieu (1829-1896), the University Librarian. The collection has been described in some detail by Albert van der Heide, Hebrew Manuscripts of Leiden University. Leiden 1977, pp. 76-78.
(Hebr. 158a-e)
Or. 3148 a
Hebrew and Latin, paper, 143 ff.
Psalms 1-41, metrically arranged and translated into Latin, with critical and exegetical notes in Latin, by E.J. Greve (1754-1811), dated Deventer, June 12, 1768. If the ascription is correct, the work was completed by Greve when he was only 14 years old. A. van der Heide, p. 76.
(Hebr. 158a)

Or. 3148 b
Latin and Hebrew, paper, 207 pp, interleaved.
(Hebr. 158b)

Or. 3148 c
Latin, with some Greek and Hebrew, paper, 624 pp. (mostly blank).
Notes and excerpts on theological and exegetical matters, especially on the subject of Hebrew Antiquities, by E.J. Greve (1754-1811). Any connection with H. Reland’s Antiquitates sacrae veterum Hebraeorum breviter delineatae (Utrecht 1717) needs further research. A. van der Heide, p. 77.
(Hebr. 158c)

Or. 3148 d
Latin and Hebrew, paper, c. 60 loose leaves.
Excerpts and notes on exegetical matters, chiefly attempts to give a metrical representation of the Hebrew text of Job and Isaiah. A. van der Heide, p. 77.
(Hebr. 158d)

Or. 3148 e
Collective volume with texts in Arabic, Latin, Dutch, Greek and Hebrew, paper, c. 200 ff.
(1) 19 ff. Arabic, with some Latin. Notes taken by E.J. Greve (1754-1811) from al-Hamasa by Abu Tammam (d. 231/846), GAL S I, 40. On f. 14a there is a reference to the parts of the Hamasa that have been edited by Albert Schultens (1686-1750) in his edition of the Grammatica Arabica by Erpenius (Leiden 1748). The present fragments do not seem to originate, however, from Schultens’ edition, but were apparently taken from a MS. It is not clear from which of the Leiden MSS (Anyone of Or. 87, Or. 181, Or. 396 [with al-Tabrizi’s commentary], Or. 569 [with al-Marzuqi’s commentary], all above). These notes not in Voorhoeve’s Handlist.
(2) Notes in Latin and Dutch, with translations of parts of Isaiah 1-39, Job and Psalms.
(3) Notes on Isaiah 1-39, with explanatory note in Dutch (by Ds. Greve?).
(4) Transcription and Latin and Dutch translation of Isaiah 40-45 as published by E.J. Greve (1754-1811): Vaticiniorum Jesajae volumen postremum a cap. XL usque ad LXVI. Amsterdam 1810.
(5) Hebrew text of Joel.
Various notes in Latin, with some Greek text. Exegetical notes. See A. van der Heide, pp. 77-78. (Hebr. 158e) [1] by autopsy.

Or. 3149 - Or. 3150
Two Indonesian manuscripts, received on January 9, 1892, from P.J. Veth (1814-1895).

Or. 3149
Acehnese, paper, 254 pp., the first and the last two leaves are damaged. Hikayat Cah Kubat. A reconstructed copy of the damaged text has been added by Tgk. M. Noerdin. The text contains around 13,000 verses. See P. Voorhoeve, Catalogue of Acehnese manuscripts (1994), p. 103. (Mal. 153)

Or. 3150

Or. 3151 a-c
Arabic, Javanese (?), paper, 3 ff. Dayak papers, received in January 1892, through the intermediary of Dr. W.N. du Rieu (1829-1896), the University Librarian. Materials collected in Borneo or received from there.
(a) 1 f. Divination circle, with drawings, showing humans with and without heads, according to the description in Dutch, in connection with headhunting: ‘Tover Kaart, om gelukkige en ongelukkige dagen te bepalen tot het doen van strooptochten, en koppensnelpartijen (Dayaks Borneo)’. Some undetermined text in Arabic and another (Dayak?) script.
(b) 1 sheet, folded twice, with text and drawings on one side only. There are 2 pp. with divinatory and magical drawings, with words in Arabic script. And there are 2 pp. with text in Arabic script, which contain ayat from the Qur’an, and other text in Arabic The description in Dutch reads: ‘Amulet gevonden bij een gesneuvelde Dayaksche voorvechter.’ See Voorhoeve’s Handlist, p. 54.
(c) 1 sheet, unfolded. Divinatory drawing, with text in Javanese, and some Arabic, script. Earlier provenance: It is not impossible that Dr. du Rieu had received these papers from the National Museum of Ethnography in Leiden. Earlier he had been instrumental in the transfer of written materials from the Museum to the University Library (see Or. 3146-3147, above). [ *Mal. 2474]
Or. 3152 - Or. 3161
Collection of Madurese manuscripts, on palm leaf and on paper. Received on March 26, 1892, as a gift from Prof. A.C. Vreede (1840-1908).

Or. 3152
Madurese, palmleaf, 41 + 35 ff.
(a) 41 ff. Carita Brakaj, also known as Careta Randa Kasejan. A fragment only of a redaction different from that in versions A and B (see the reference to Vreede’s edition of Or. 2039, above, and see also Or. 3160, below). Abrupt end in the history of Ajo Macan and Ajo Manjangan.
(b) 35 ff. Entol Anom, the Madurese didactic poem. Fragment of the work, in a different redaction from those earlier mentioned (Or. 2299, above, and Or. 3161, below).
(Lont. 89)

Or. 3153
Madurese, palm leaf, 171 ff.
History of Raden Sapotra, a didactic poem. See A.C. Vreede, Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1892, p. 417, where a summary of the contents is given.
(Lont. 90)

Or. 3154
Madurese, palm leaf, 207 ff.
Didactic poem of the type of Jaya Lengkara Wulang, or Jati Swara. See A.C. Vreede, Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1892, pp. 418-420, where an extensive summary of the contents is given.
(Lont. 91)

Or. 3155
Madurese, paper, 440 pp.
Careta Seh Klebat, a poetic story, written after the Arabic Ngajib Bilmarrah by Radin Panji Adikara (Pamekasan 1880), with table of contents, and a list of the poetical metres. See A.C. Vreede, Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1892, pp. 414-415, where a summary of the contents is given.
(Mal. 669)

Or. 3156
Madurese, Javanese paper (glugu, dluang), 75 pp.
The History of Raden Kasim. Different redaction from the edition (??), and more extensive. The end of the edition corresponds to p. 55 of the manuscript. See A.C.
(Mal. 670)

**Or. 3157**
Portfolio with texts in Madurese, paper, separately paginated.
1a) 65 pp. History of Raden Kasim.
1b) 44 pp. Prosework in the form of dialogues on several subjects (the avarice of Arabs, court dancers, processions at royal weddings, etc.), by Panji Jaya Adi Negara.
1c) 64 pp. *Tandah Angrek*, incomplete, complemented with the end of another MS.
2a) 19 pp. *Bangsa Cara*. In prose.
2b) 23 pp. *Dewi Fatimah*.
2c) 24 pp. *Bagendah Alih*.
3a) 25 pp. Incomplete copy of *Bunawas*.
3b) 38 pp. *Entol Anom*, the Madurese didactic poem. In a different redaction. See also Or. 2313, above.
3c) 98 pp. Philosophical poem by Panji Jaya Adi Negara.
(Mal. 254)

**Or. 3158**
(Mal. 668)

**Or. 3159**
Collection of texts in Madurese, paper.
1a) 66 pp. Dialogues written by Raden Aria Jaya Kusuma, a schoolteacher in Bangkalan, partly edited by Vreede in ch. I of ??
1b) 46 pp. Dialogues written by Panji Jaya Adi Negara, a schoolteacher in Pamekasan.
1c) 36 pp. Letters and reports, by Panji Jaya Adi Negara.
1d) 31 pp. Regulations, translated by Panji Adi Negara from Javanese into Madurese.
1e) 81 pp. Letters and reports.
(Mal. 255)
Or. 3160
Collection of texts in Madurese, paper.
(c) 206 pp. Joko Tule. See Handleiding, ch. I and II.
(Mal. 256)

Or. 3161
Madurese, treebark paper (glugu =? dluang), 134 pp. Entol Anom, the Madurese didactic poem, the same redaction as Or. 2316, above, ending with text as on p. 123 of Or. 2316. See A.C. Vreede, Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1892, p. 416. See also Or. 2315, above.
(Mal. 671)

Or. 3162 - Or. 3163
Two Balinese manuscripts on palm leaf, received in March 1892 as a gift of Mr. R. van Eck, of Breda.

Or. 3162
(in Lont. 92)

Or. 3163
Balinese, pamleaf (cakepan), 61 ff. The sinom version of the story of Pan Bongkling, a Balinese Eulenspiegel story, ascribed to Ida Wayan Dangin, a Brahman from Sidemen, who was executed in Karangasem in the mid-19th century for high treason. Among other things it extensively treats a war episode between a Balinese and a Muslim ruler, possibly inspired by the war against Sasak rebels on Lombok. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 123. The former owner of the present MS, R. van Eck, has published about this text 'Schetsen van het eiland Bali' in Tijdschrift NI 1873/1, pp. 125 ff. See also J.C. van Eerde, 'De vertelling van i Bungkeling op Lombok', in Tijdschrift ITLV 55 (1902), pp. 168-192.

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Or. 3164
Javanese, palmleaf [damaged], 21 ff., Balinese script.
Provenance: Presented to the Library on April 9, 1892, by Mr. J. Bosboom of The Hague.
(Lont. 93)

Or. 3165
Arabic, paper, 185 ff. (numbered in reverse order), dated Dhu al-Qa`da 1300 AH, copied by Muhammad b. al-Shaykh `Ali b. Muhammad Sharaf al-Din known as al-Nimdahi (or al-Nimdami?).
Kitab al-Sumum wal-Tiryaqat by Muhammad b. `Ali Ibn Wahshiyya (3rd/9th cent.), GAL G1, 242. Copied from an original dated 25 Dhu al-Higga 919 AH, which had many lacunae, a fact which is indicated in pencil throughout the MS, by a European scholar. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 347 (with incorrect date of copying). The MS may have been copied on command, but this is nowhere indicated. The copyist writes under the colophon: katabtu li-Ajli, I copied it for myself.
The text is followed by some medical notes, in the hand of the same copyist.
Provenance: From ??, received April 25, 1892.
[* Ar. 2410]

Or. 3166 - Or. 3186
Collection of Malay and Javanese manuscripts, received on May 9, 1892, frm Prof. A.C. Vreede (1840-1908). Earlier provenances are, if known, indicated in the individual descriptions, hereunder.

Or. 3166
Javanese, paper envelope, containing one letter in yellow cover, Javanese script.
(Mal. 2949)

Or. 3167
Javanese, paper, 346 pp., Javanese script.
(Mal. 672)

Or. 3168
Javanese, paper, 337, 9 pp., Javanese script.
Travels of Surya Wijaya of Surakarta, a clerk of Dr A.B. Cohen Stuart (1825-1876), to Semarang and Batavia, in verse, dated 1869. According to a Javanese note on the outside, the book was given by the author to young sinyo J.W.T. Cohen Stuart as a memento. It contains beside interesting descriptions several moralistic lessons. The initial 9 pp. contain a moralistic tract in prose. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 144 has a Dutch epitome. Or. 10.867 contains a list of initial lines of cantos by J. Soegiarto. Pigeaud II, p. 107.
(Mal. 673)

Or. 3169
Javanese, paper, 116 pp., Javanese script. 
Rama Nitis, in verse (pp. 8-116), tale of the reincarnation of Rama and Sinta in Kresna and Sembadra. Cat. Juynboll II, pp. 74-75 has a Dutch epitome and a reference to literature. The text is preceded by a passage from Demak history, referring to Tingtir, in verse (p. 1-8), see cat. Juynboll II, p. 99.
According to the title-page the MS was written by Santa Reja in Batavia in 1786 A.J., i.e. 1857 A.D., for Mr Boutmy (?). Or. 10.538, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto. Pigeaud II, p. 107.
(Mal. 674)

Or. 3170
Malay, Dutch paper, 100 pp., dated April 24, 1843 / 24 Rabiulawal 1259, copied by Muhammad Sulaiman. 
Hikayat Indranata. See E.P. Wieringa, Catalogue of Malay [...] manuscripts 1 (1998), pp. 493, 495-496, with reproduction of p. 100, containing the postscript (in syair) by the copyist. The postscript is also transcribed by Wieringa. 
Earlier provenance: Gift of the former Governor-General P. Mijer (lived 1812-1881, in office: 1861-1872), possibly to A.C. Vreede (1840-1908).
(Mal. 189)

Or. 3171
Javanese, paper (damaged), 118 pp., Javanese script, illustrations.
(Mal. 676)

Or. 3172
Javanese, paper, 51 ff., Javanese script.
Incomplete copy (beginning and end are missing) of Panji romance in verse, episode of Gunung Sari’s marriage with Ragil Kuning, the war against the Queen of Nusa Tembini (Tawar) Gantungan), fought i.a. by Curiga Nata (Braja Nata) of mount Wilis and Klana

Ff. 50a-51 contain a Damar Wulan fragment, written by another hand.

Cat. Juynboll II, p. 78 has an extensive Dutch summary. Or. 10.867 contains a list of initial lines of cantos by J. Soegiarto. Pigeaud II, pp. 107-108.

(Mal. 677)

**Or 3173**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese (and Sanskrit), paper, 235 pp., Javanese script.


(2) pp. 45-52. Small treatise, moralistic and on statecraft, called Sasana, in verse, beginning: pan sedasa praceka nerpati.

(3) pp. 52-56. Praniti Kenya in verse, on good womanly behaviour.

(4) pp. 56-59. Tata Sasana in verse, moralistic.


(9) pp. 80-113. Sandi Wanita in verse, moralistic, on womanly behaviour.

(10) pp. 113-128. Sandi Sasmita in verse, moralistic.


(13) pp. 189-199. Paniti Sastra, Old Javanese text with modern Javanese explanations, stanza by stanza, dated 1741 A.J., i.e. 1813 A.D.


(15) pp. 215-221. Lambang aksara 20, characters of persons whose names begin with Ha, Na, etc.

(16) pp. 221-229. Taju Salatin fragment on statecraft and moralistic, in verse.


The script is semi-cursive Yogyakarta. Except in the last texts the initial words are the old: awignam astu namas sidem. The date 1709 A.J., i.e. 1782 A.D. is mentioned repeatedly. Evidently the MS is a collection of copies of old texts. On Nos. 2-17 see cat. Juynboll II, p. 124. Or. 10.867 contains a list of contents by J. Soegiarto. Pigeaud II, p. 108.

(Mal. 678)

**Or. 3174**

Javanese, paper, 44 ff., Javanese script.


(Mal. 679)
Or. 3175
Javanese, paper, 96 pp., Javanese script.  
(Mal. 658)

Or. 3176
Javanese, paper, 58 pp., Javanese script.  
(Mal. 675)

Or. 3177
Javanese, and Madurese, paper, 235 pp., Javanese script (6 lines in the length of the pages). History of Sumenep, Madura, in verse, mentioning Jaran Panuli, the Majapahit King’s son-in-law, Tirta Nagara and Pak Lesab. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 103 has a Dutch epitome, references to literature and a list of initial verses of cantos. The script and the idiom are Javanese-Madurese. In the beginning 11 pages are written with quadratic script, for the rest cursive. The end is missing. Or. 10.684, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is preserved as BCB 168. Pigeaud II, p. 109.  
(Mal. 682)

Or. 3178
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 246 pp., Javanese script. Lawbooks and treaties:  
(1) pp. 1-41. _Angger Ageng, Angger Sadasa_, 50 articles.  
(2) pp. 43-84. _Angger Ageng Nawala Pradata_ dated 1759 A.J., i.e. 1831 A.D., 42 articles.  
(3) pp. 87-103. Treaty of 1738 A.J., i.e. 1811 A.D. of the British Government and Paku Buwana IV of Surakarta, 18 articles.  
(4) pp. 105-226. _Anger Ageng Surakarta-Yogyakarta_, 1745 A.J., i.e. 1817 A.D., 41 articles.  
(Mal. 683)

Or. 3179
Javanese, paper, 165 pp., Javanese script.  
Earlier provenance: The MS originally belonged to professor T. Roorda (1801-1874).

Or. 3180
Javanese, paper, 134 pp., Javanese script.
_Sana Sunu_, moralistic poem in _macapat_ metre with an introductory stanza mentioning the date 1747 A.J., i.e. 1819 A.D. and beginning: _awigenam asitu namas sidi_. For the rest the texts of Or. 1806 and Or. 3180 are identical. See cat. Juynboll II, p. 120. Pigeaud II, p. 109.

Or. 3181
Javanese, paper, 87 pp., Javanese script, illustrations.
_Sembadra wayuh jaler_, also called _Sri Mangunkung_, _wayang purwa_ play in prose by Tirta Adiwinata of Boja Nagara, dated 1883, with 21 polychrome illustrations in _wayang_ style, written in cursive script. Sembadra appears as a transformation of Arjuna, Sri Mangunkung of Srikantri, Brata Kusuma of the real Sembadra, and Raras Driya of Raras Ati, who in the end causes all the family to recover their original sex and identity. Cat. Juynboll II, pp. 419-420 has a Dutch epitome. Pigeaud II, pp. 109-110.

Or. 3182
Javanese, paper, 344 pp., Javanese script.
_Babad Tanah Jawi_, another version than the major Babad. Incomplete copy (end missing) of the History of Javanese kingdoms in verse beginning with Adam down to the period of Senapati Mataram, see Juynboll II, p. 102. The MS is written in cursive Yogyakarta script by Tirta Sura, a _mantri jawa_ of the Yogyakarta Court, and dated 1741 A.J., probably a mistake for 1751, i.e. 1823 A.D. Or. 10.867 contains a list of initial lines of cantos by J. Soegiarto. Pigeaud II, p. 110. See now also E.P. Wieringa, ‘An old text brought to life again. A reconsideration of the “final version” of the _Babad Tanah Jawi_’, in _BKI_ 155 (1999), p. 253 ff.

Or. 3183
Malay, Dutch paper, 73 ff., dated April 1, 1825, copied in the General Secretariat in Batavia, possibly by Haji Zainal Abidin.
_Hikayat Raja Jumjumah_. Apparently made as a study copy for a European, and provided with numerous notes by J.J. Meinsma.
Earlier provenance: From the collection of J.J. Meinsma (1833-1886), and possibly before him from the collection of the Royal Academy in Delft. See for the manuscripts of the Delft collection as they are now preserved in the Leiden Library: Or. 1689-1886, above.
Or. 3184
Javanese, paper, 107 ff., Javanese script.
Earlier provenance: From the estate of Ds. Lenting, from where it was transferred to A.C. Vreede (1840-1908) in 1881.
(Mal. 689)

Or. 3185
Javanese, paper, 58 pp., Javanese script.
History of Kadiri in prose, beginning of the text published, and translated by P.W. van den Broek, _De geschiedenis van het Rijk Kediri, door Mas Soema-Sentika_. Leiden 1902. The MS, a copy in cursive script, was made in Paré in 1889 for Mr Sigal. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 405 has references to literature. Pigeaud II, p. 110.
Earlier provenance: Gift from Mr. Sigal, controleur in Paré, Java.
(Mal. 690)

Or. 3186
Javanese, paper, 120 ff., Javanese script, illustrations.
History of Jipang, _Arya Panangsang_, in verse, beginning with the tale of _ki gede_ Tarub and the nymph Nawang Wulan, with many polychrome illustrations in popular wayang style, products of a vivid imagination. Bra Wijaya, Bondan Kejawan, _nahi gede_ Kali Namat, the thunderbolt caught by _ki gede_ Sesela, Sunan Kudus (not personally depicted, only indicated, because of his spiritual rank), Suta Wijaya, Sultan Pajang and _ki gede_ Pamanahan are represented. See cat. Juynboll II, p. 98. The MS is dated 1255 A.H., i.e. 1839 A.D. Bandayudan is mentioned as the author’s residence. It is written in popular cursive Central Javanese North Coast script and idiom. Pigeaud II, p. 110.
(Mal. 691)

Or. 3187 a-c
Madurese, paper, 3 vols.,
Provenance: Received on November 4, 1892, from Mrs. Esser-Hovy, the author’s widow.
(Mal. 692-694)

Or. 3188
Batak, paper, 25, 2, 25 + 2 + ?? pp., Batak script.
Collection of texts in Mandailing Batak and Toba Batak.
(a) 25 pp. Mandailing Batak. Legend on the origin of the marga Nasution. The same as in MS Manchester 10 (microfilm A 25d in Leiden), but shorter, and not completed. With a letter dated 1893 by G. de Waal to M.J. de Goeje (1836-1909), in which the MS is offered to the Library, with a table of contents by C.M. Pleyte.

(b) 2 ff. Copy by C.M. Pleyte (*1863) of the inscription on a long bambu, now MS Amsterdam, KIT A 4268 B. With letter from Pleyte to M.J. de Goeje, offering the copy to the Library. The copy has been corrected by P. Voorhoeve. A translation of the letter has been published by Pleyte in Globus 67, pp. 69-72. See also Or. 3406, pp. 168-170.

(c) ?? ff. Notes by C.M. Pleyte on the pustaha’s of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). See on these notes Codices Batacici, p. 15. See P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici. Leiden 1977, pp. 15, 232.

(Or. 3189)
Javanese, Balinese, Sanskrit, palmleaf, 23 ff., Balinese script.
Notes; Javanese-Balinese, on mantras, ritual and magic, with many Sanskrit slokas, mentioning i.a. Rudra Kawaca (p. 7); Wisnu Panjara (p. 8); the four Buddhist Jinas Amoghasiddhi (Ś), Wairocana (E), Amitabha (W), Ratnasambhava (N) (f. 10b); Trimurti mantra in connection with Tiga Surya and Cakra Bhuwana (f. 11b); Kala Dasakarsara (p. 12a); Loka Natha (f. 15b); incantations, exorcism sang Puntang panting (f. 16a); resi Gana (f. 18b); exorcism of the Kalas Genjong, Muneng etc., ni Calon Arang, ni Dompo, ni Larung etc. (f. 19b); incantation of mpu Bharadah etc. (f. 20a); Mertyunjaya prayascita ning wuang (f. 23a). See cat. Juynboll II, p. 325, and R. Goris, Bijdrage tot de kennis der Oud-Javaansche en Balineeschhe theologie. Leiden 1926. Quoted by C. Hooykaas, Stuti and stava (Buddha, Saiva and Vaisnava) of Balinese Brahman priests. Amsterdam 1991. Pigeaud II, pp. 110-111.
Provenance: Purchased in August 1895, without indication of source in the ‘Journaal’ (p. 65).

(Or. 3190)
Javanese, Madurese, palmleaf, 168 ff., Javanese script.
Incomplete copy of the Rama epic in macapat verse, East Javanese-Madurese version, idiom and script, called Rama Kling. The MS is slovenly written. As the scratched letters are not blackened as usual the text is difficult to read. It contains only part of the Rama tale, mentioning in the beginning Sugriwa and at the end the dam. See cat. Juynboll II, p. 69. Or. 10.867 contains a list of initial lines of cantos by J. Soegiarto. Pigeaud II, p. 111.
Provenance: Purchased in September 1895 from Gouda Quint, booksellers in Gouda, see their catalogue of June 1895, No. 104.

(Or. 3191)
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and, Balinese (?), small palmleaf MS, 27 and 10 ff., Balinese script.
(1) 27 ff. *Nabi Paras*, the Prophet’s Shaving, in *macapat* verse, ending in an edifying didactic treatise on Muslim theology, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 45.

(2) 9 ff. *Kidungrumeksa ing wengi*, in verse. See cat. Juynboll II, p. 52. This second text has a colophon beginning with the Balinese *awignam astu namastu siddirastu*, and stating that it belonged to the Balinese King (Anak Agung Agun, Gede Ngurah) of Karang Asem, and that it was written in Kuta Raja in 1814 Saka, i.e. 1892 A.D. before (and in connection with) a war. Evidently the very neatly written ms was considered as a charm. Pigeaud II, p. 111.

Provenance: Purchased on November 28, 1895 from Mr. Leestonner from Delft, who had served as a quartermaster-sergeant and who had brought the MS home from Lombok.

(Or. 3192 - Or. 3194)

Collection of one Javanese and two Singhalese manuscripts on palm leaf, received on December 9, 1895, from Professor J. Pijnappel (1822-1901).

**Or. 3192**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf, 31 ff., small Balinese script, incomplete.


(Or. 3193)

Pali, palmleaf, edges with gold and red, 27 ff., Sinhalese script.

The section on nouns of the Pali grammar by Kacchayam. One main text in large script, with interlinear additions in a smaller script. The language is not Sinhalese.

[* in Skr. 55]

**Or. 3194**

Sinhalese, palmleaf, 2 ff., verly long leaves (145 cm), now folded, with pointed extremeties, stitched together at one end, containing text engraved on both sides of the palm leaf.

(Fragment of an) unidentified Sinhalese text.

[* in Skr. 55]
Or. 3195 - Or. 4717
Legacy of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). Registered in the Library in 1896. The printed books in the legacy have been incorporated in the Library’s collection of printed books. The collection of manuscripts is arranged as follows:

Part 1: Or. 3195-Or. 3393. Malay manuscripts, with a few Minangkabau, Arabic, Sundanese, Javanese and Madurese manuscripts, and also with the scholarly notes by H.N. van der Tuuk. Or. 3390 is the collection of Balinese drawings. Or. 3393 was transferred to the National Museum of Ethnography in Leiden.

Note that the Malay manuscript materials in the Van der Tuuk collection are now the exclusive object of attention of a recently published catalogue, E.P. Wieringa, *Catalogue of Malay and Minangkabau Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Leiden and other collections in The Netherlands*, vol. 2 (Leiden 2007).

Part 2: Batak manuscripts, arranged as follows:
Or. 3394-Or. 3422. Batak manuscripts on paper.
Or. 3423-Or. 3576. Batak manuscripts on treebark (and Or. 6900).

Part 3: Javanese, Balinese and Sasak manuscripts, arranged as follows:
Or. 3577-3851. Javanese, Balinese and Sasak manuscripts on palm leaf, as arranged by J. Brandes in Batavia. See Brandes’ inventory (Or. 7216, below).
Or. 3852-4004. Javanese, Balinese and Sasak manuscripts on paper, as arranged and described by J. Brandes, consisting of 153 sheaves.
Or. 4005-4717. The remaining part of the Van der Tuuk collection, as arranged and described by J. Brandes.

The manuscripts (and also the printed books) have been provided with an ex-libris reading: ‘Ex legato viri doctissimi H. Neubronner van der Tuuk 1894.’

Or. 18.166, below, consists of photocopies taken from originals in the Arsip Nasional in Jakarta, concerning the transport of the van der Tuuk collection of books and manuscripts to the Library of Leiden University.

Or. 3195-Or. 3393
Part 1 of the Van der Tuuk collection. Malay manuscripts, with a few Minangkabau, Arabic, Sundanese, Javanese, Madurese, ?? manuscripts, and also with the scholarly notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).

Or. 3195
Malay, paper, 205 pp.
(Mal. 696)

Or. 3195 A
Malay, paper, 230 pp.
*Hikayat Pandawa lima*, the Malay version of the *Bharatayuddha*. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-

**Or. 3196**

**Or. 3197**

**Or. 3198**

**Or. 3199**
(Mal. 700)

Or. 3200
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, pp., copied in Barus, dated March 27, 1853.
(1) pp. 1-35. Halayiq al-Yaqin, or Kebon orang yang menuntut ma’rifat yang menghasilkan yaqin. To judge from the Malay translation, the Arabic title should rather be Hada’iq.
(2) pp. 36-153. Idah al-Bab li-Murid al-Nikah, or Menyatakan bagi yang berakal yang berkahendak berkawin dengan sabenarnya. The translator would be Daud ibn Abdullah Patani, who completed it in 1224 AH.
(Mal. 701)

Or. 3201
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, pp., dated 20 Syawwal 1266 AH (1853 AD), copied by a Javanese scribe, illuminations.
(Mal. 702)

Or. 3202
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 17 pp.
(Mal. 814)

Or. 3203
Collective volume with texts in (Minangkabau) Malay, paper, 48 pp.
(B1) Hikayat Ahmad, or Hikayat Si Miskin.
(B2) Short didactic story.
(B3) Fable about a panghulu and a raja.
(Mal. 848)

Or. 3204
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 37 pp.
Hikayat Puti Lindung Bulan III. There is doubt, however, about the correct identification of this text (marginal note by Umar Junus in Van Ronkels’s supplement catalogue, p. 195).
(Mal. 849)

Or. 3205
Collective volume with texts in Minangkabau Malay, paper, pp., dated January 1, 1854.
(A) Kaba Incik Malim II.
(B) Hikayat Raja Tuktung. Copied from a MS dated 20 Zulhijjah 1260 AH With collation notes by Van der Tuuk.
(C) Hikayat Puti Balukih V. Copied from a MS dated 1246 AH and copied by Malim Putih from Indrapura.
Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, Nos. 491 (p. 200), 484 (pp. 196-197), 527 (p. 215).
(Mal. 850)

Or. 3206
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 268 pp., begun in Kota Gadang in 1264 AH by Malim Sidi, completed in Kota Tua on 7 Rabiulakhir 1264. With notes by Van der Tuuk.
Kaba Cindur Mato.
See Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, p. 185, No. 446.
(Mal. 851)

Or. 3207
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 152 pp., dated 12 Jumada I 1268, copied by someone from Sianok.
Kaba Cindur Mato.
(Mal. 852)
Or. 3208
Malay, paper, 90 pp., dated June 6, 1853, copied in Barus.
(Mal. 710)

Or. 3209
Malay, paper, 422 pp.
Fragment of *Hikayat Cekel Waneng pati*, a Panji story.
(Mal. 711)

Or. 3210
Malay, paper, 327 pp., dated 19 Syawal 1254 (January 6, 1828) in Riau.
(Mal. 712)

Or. 3211
1) 13 pp. *Anak dalam*. Arabic and Latin scripts, received from the KBG.
2) 20 pp. *Dayang Rindu*, or *Marindu*. Arabic script, received from the KBG.
(Mal. 713)

Or. 3212
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 62 pp., dated 26 March 1847, copied in Bonjol.
*Kaba Cindur Mato*.
(Mal. 714)
Or. 3213
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 79 pp.
(2) pp. 21-48. Hikayat tatkala Rasul Allah memberi sedeqah kepada seorang derwisy. See also Or. 2199 E (2), above.
(Mal. 715)

Or. 3214
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 9 ff.
(Mal. 709)

Or. 3215
Malay, paper, 42 pp.
(Mal. 717)

Or. 3216 a-b
Collective volume with fragments in Malay, paper, 242 pp.
(2) pp 105-121. Fragment of a Panji story.
(3) pp. 121-159. Fragment of a Panji story.
See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 120-121, where a summary of the contents of the fragments is given.
(Mal. 718 a-b)

Or. 3217
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 42 pp.

**Or. 3218**
Malay, paper, 18 pp.
Malay poetry by P.P. Roorda van Eysinga (1796-1856), written on August 1, 1827, 232 verses in all. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, p. 32, where the headings of the poems in Malay and Dutch are given. See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 285 (I, pp. 117-118), where a title has been given to the text: *Syair Roorda van Eysinga*. (Mal. 730)

**Or. 3219**
Malay, paper, 784 pp., misbound, the correct order, after p. 163 is given by P. Voorhoeve in a (rather incomprehensible) marginal note in pencil of the reading room copy of the Catalogue.


**Or. 3220**
Malay, paper, 40 pp.

**Or. 3221**
Malay, paper, 245 pp.
*Hikayat Angkawijaya*. The first part only (last pages defective) of a Malay wayang story. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, pp. 52-54, where an extensive summary of the contents is given. The sequel of the story is in Or. 3244, below.
See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 288 (I, p. 119). See also Or. 7275, below.
(Mal. 723)

**Or. 3222 a-d**
Malay, Dutch, paper, 4 vols., 605, 758, 602 pp., plus a sheaf with loose leaves.
Or. 3222 a-c (Mal. 703-705) are three bound volumes in folio, which contain philological and lexicographical notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
Or. 3222 d (Mal. 706) is a sheaf with letters, from and to Van der Tuuk and other scholars, and many loose papers. The bulk of the leaves consists of notes and fragments in many sizes, written in Van der Tuuk’s hand (mostly Latin and Arabic scripts).
Not mentioned in Juynboll’s nor in Van Ronkel’s catalogue.
See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 289 (I, p. 119). Or. 3222 d is separately mentioned by Iskandar as No. 290 (I, p. 119).
(Mal. 703-706)

**Or. 3223**
Malay, paper, 134 ff.
A fragment only (beginning and end lacking) of *Hikayat Muhammad Hanafiah*. The medieval Muslim-Malay romance, originally based on a Persian source. The text has been critically edited and the manuscript tradition of it has been analyzed by L.F. Brakel, *The Hikayat Muhammad Hanafyyah. A medieval Muslim-Malay romance*. The Hague 1975. The present MS is listed by Brakel as I, and was used for his edition. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, p. 199. A reference to this MS in connection with MS Glasgow UL, Farmer 6, is given by M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 121. See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 291 (I, p. 120).
(Mal. 725)

**Or. 3224 a-b**
Arabic, Malay, paper, 2 vols., 421, 430 ff.
(Ar. 2424 a-b)

**Or. 3225**
Arabic, Javanese paper (*dluang*), 106 ff.

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Or. 3225
Collective volume in Arabic and Javanese, Javanese paper (dluang), 70 ff., naskh script (fully vocalized, for the Arabic), and slanting Arabic script for the Javanese interlinear texts, half-cloth European binding, pasted boards.
(1a) ff. 1a-2a. Scribbling.
(1b) f. 5a. Javanese. Niyya for Ramadan, and prayers. At the end some in Arabic
(2) ff. 5b-9a. Risalat Kalimatay al-Shahada. This is the title given by Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement to the catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts preserved in the Museum of the Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences. Batavia, etc., 1913, Nos. 223-225, to a small anonymous tract in prose on the meaning of the two terms of the Islamic confession of faith. With Javanese interlinear translation. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, pp. 315-316.
(5a) ff. 43b-44a. In the middle of No. 5 is another text, in Javanese, beginning Punika maring sadana ...
(6) ff. 61b-70a. Bayan ‘Agidat al-Usul, or: Masa’il, by Abu al-Layth Muhammad b. Abi Nasr b. Ibrahim al-Samarqandi, who seems to be identical with Abu al-Layth Nasr b. Muhammad b. Ahmad b. Ibrahim al-Samarqandi (4th cent.), GAL G I, 196. This catechism, one of the most popular religious textbooks in Indonesia, is mentioned twice by Brockelmann under different titles (Nos. 6 and 7). With interlinear translation in Javanese. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, pp. 44-45. F. 70b blank. Not in Pigeaud II.
[* Ar. 2426]

Or. 3227
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Javanese, Javanese paper (dluang), ff., 19th cent.
(1) ff. ??-??. Bab Ma’rifat al-Islam wal-Iman. Anonymous theological tract, very common in Indonesia. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 195, where also references to MSS in Jakarta.
(2) ff. 9v-30r, 31v-34r ??, Bayan Tasdiq. Anonymous tract on the fundamental tenets of the faith, with partial interlinear Javanese translation. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 48.

(4) ff. 33v-41. Short abstract from the commentary by Abu `Abdallah Muhammad b. Yusuf al-Sanusi (d. 892/1486), GAL G II, 250, on his own Umm al-Barahin. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 387. Not in Pigeaud II.

(Ar. 2427)

Or. 3228
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Javanese, Javanese paper (dluang), ff., probably 19th cent.

(Ar. 2428)

Or. 3229
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Javanese, Javanese paper (dluang), ff.

(Ar. 2429)

Or. 3230
Arabic, paper, 11 pp., 19th cent.
(Bab fi) Ma`rifat al-Islam wa-Bayan al-Turuq (or al-Tariq, or al-Tariqa). Anonymous, the same as Batavia, Suppl. Cat. No. 253, tract in the form of questions and answers. The turuq are: Shari`a, Tariqa and Haqiqa. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 195.

(Ar. 1425)

Or. 3231
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Malay, European paper, 183 ff., middle 19th cent., possibly copied in Sumatra.
(1) f. 183v, Malay. Fasal pada menyatakan ... ?? Iskandar: Obat kurap.
(2) ff. 183r-180r,?? Arabic. Masa’il al-Yahud li-l-Imam `Ali. Anonymous tale about ten Jewish rabbis putting questions to `Umar b. al-Khattab. They are answered by `Ali. Here it is said to be an abstract of the Kitab Masa’il al-Yahudi. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, pp. 199-
200. On f. 183r: *nuqila min Kitab Masa’il al-Yahudi. Fasl fi Masa’il al-Yahudi wa-Kalam al-Baha’im wa-Qisas alladhi masahahum Allah ta’ala.* This title not in Voorhoeve’s *Handlist.*


See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 292 (1, p. 120).

[* Ar. 1615]*

**Or. 3232**

Arabic and Javanese, paper, 26 pp., c. 1850, copied by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824–1894). Arabic-Javanese vocabulary, copied by van der Tuuk from a folio MS in the collection of the Baviaasch Genootschap, where it was the 2nd item. See Voorhoeve, *Handlist,* p. 417. Not in Pigeaud II.

(Ar. 2430)
Or. 3233
Collective volume with texts in Arabic and Malay, paper, 184 ff., copied in Sumatra, middle 19th cent.
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margin. This volume not mentioned in the Malay catalogues by Juynboll (1899) and van Ronkel (1921).
(4r. 2431)

Or. 3234
Collective volume with texts in Malay and Arabic, paper, 235 pp.
(1) pp. 1-196. Book 7 of *Bustan as-Salatin*, the encyclopedic work by Nuruddin al-Raniri, who wrote the work under the patronage of Sultan Iskander II of Aceh (reigned 1637-1641). Divided into 4 *fasl*.
(3) pp. 217-235. *Hikayat pendeta Yahudi*. The tale of ten Jewish priests who put questions to the Caliph Umar. Comparable to the text in Or. 1758 (2), above, and similar to the text in Or. 1751 (17), above. See also Voorhoeve, *Handlist*, pp. 199-200.
(Mal. 726)

Or. 3235 a
Malay, paper, 288 ff.
Incomplete copy (first 10 pp. missing, and abrupt end) of a Panji story. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 118-119, where an extensive summary of the contents is given. Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.


(Mal. 727)

Or. 3235 b
Malay, paper, 34 pp.
Incomplete copy (beginning and end missing) of a Panji story. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 120, where a summary of the contents is given.


(Mal. 718a)

Or. 3236
Malay, paper, 202 pp.


(Mal. 728)

Or. 3237
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 192 pp., dated April 5, 1866.

Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.


(Mal. 729)

Or. 3238
Malay, paper, 390 pp.


(Mal. 730)

Or. 3239
Malay, paper, 76 pp.
Fragments from Hikayat Maharaja Boma, the history of Boma, the Malay version of the Old Javanese Bhomakawya. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesche
Or. 3220, above. Otherwise this number is not described in the catalogues by Juynboll (1899) and van Ronkel (1921). With notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), summarizing the contents.

[* Mal. 722b]

Or. 3240
Malay, paper, 292 pp.
A romanized copy of this manuscript, made by B.J. Bijleveld, is available in Or. 25.404, below. In the margins are the corresponding page numbers of MS London, R.A.S. Raffles Malay 21.
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.
(Mal. 732)

Or. 3241
Malay, paper, 289 pp., dated 10 Safar 1278 (May 10, 1870).
_Wayang_ story, figuring persons from both the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. In the story a date, February 6, 1869 (!), is mentioned. See H.H. Juynboll, _Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek_. Leiden 1899, pp. 62-64, where a summary of the contents is given.
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.
(Mal. 733)

Or. 3242
Malay, paper, 513 pp., dated January 4, 1829.
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.
(Mal. 734)

Or. 3243
Malay, paper, 303 pp.
_Hikayat Dewa Asmara Jaya_. A _Panji_ story, with abrupt end. See H.H. Juynboll, _Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek_. Leiden 1899, pp. 101-102, where a summary of the contents is given. Or. 3254, below, contains text which can be considered as a sequel the story in this MS.
Or. 3244
Malay, paper, 219 pp.
_Hikayat Angkawijaya_. The last part only of a Malay wayang story. See H.H. Juynboll, _Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanese handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek_. Leiden 1899, pp. 54-56, where an extensive summary of the contents is given. Or. 3221, above, contains the first part of the story. One folio belonging to this MS was found by E.P. Wieringa on September 8, 1999, in Or. 3262 and transferred to this manuscript.
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.
See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 305 (I, pp. 125-126). See also Or. 7275, below.
(Mal. 736)

Or. 3245
Malay, paper, 103 pp., dated April 30, 1888, copied by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) from a MS in the possession of Muhammad Baqir. See H.H. Juynboll, _Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanese handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek_. Leiden 1899, pp. 76-78, where a summary of the contents is given, and where also quotations from Or. 1709, above, and this MS are given.
(Mal. 737)

Or. 3246
Malay, paper, 249 pp., dated July 28, 1886, copied in Batavia.
_Hikayat Sampurna Jaya_. The history of the four incarnations of Arjuna, a story full of animist elements, and written in a Malay, profusely mixed with Javanisms. See H.H. Juynboll, _Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanese handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek_. Leiden 1899, pp. 58-59, where a summary of the contents is given. See for a similar story Or. 3247, below.
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.
(Mal. 738)

Or. 3247
Malay, paper, 219 pp., dated April 16, 1878.
_Hikayat Sampurna Jaya_. A story similar to that of the previously described manuscript, Or. 3246. See H.H. Juynboll, _Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanese handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek_. Leiden 1899, p. 60, where a summary of the contents is given,
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.
(Mal. 739)
Or. 3248
Malay, paper, 367 pp., dated March 22, 1882, copied in Batavia.  
(Mal. 740)

Or. 3249
Malay, paper, 141 pp.  
Hikayat Ahmad Muhammad, a Malay version of the Javanese poem of the same name. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 144-145, where a summary of the contents is given.  
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.  
(Mal. 741)

Or. 3250
Malay, paper, 70 pp.  
A fragment only of the Hikayat Pandawa Lima, the Malay version of the Bharatayuddha. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 51-52, where comparative remarks are given.  
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.  
(Mal. 742)

Or. 3251
Malay, paper, 224 pp.  
Hikayat Mesa Urip Panji Jaya Lelana, a Panji story, translated from Javanese. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 96-100, where an extensive summary of the contents is given.  
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins.  
(Mal. 743)

Or. 3252
Malay, paper, 48 pp.  
Or. 3253
Malay, paper, 422 pp., dated August 29, 1868, copied in Montrado.

Or. 3254
Malay, paper, 316 pp.
The history of Panji's father and uncles, which can be considered as an introduction to the Hikayat Cekel Waneng pati. The text is more or less a sequel to that of Or. 3243, above. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 103-104, where a summary of the contents is given. Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margins. See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 315 (I, p. 129).

Or. 3255
Malay, with some Batak and Dutch, paper, 535 pp.

Or. 3256
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 250 pp.

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Or. 3257 – Or. 3276

Or. 3257
One portfolio containing a collection of booklets, exercise books and loose leaves, with notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) on Malay-Polynesian comparative linguistics.
(a) Booklet, paper, 124 + ?? pp. Notes: ‘Eigennamen van persoonen, landen, steden, rivieren, bergen etc.’ Written by Van der Tuuk. Most pages are empty. Beginning from both sides of the booklet are more extensive notes, mostly of bibliographical nature.
(b) Booklet, pages not numbered, mostly empty. Comparative lexicographical notes, as it seems for Dayak, Batak, Malay and Javanese. Beginning from the other side are two pages with a text, in Dayak?, in Latin script. All texts in Van der Tuuk’s handwriting. See P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici*. Leiden 1977, pp. 102, 189.
(c) Exercise book with linguistic notes, a.o. on the spelling of Malay. Also incorporated is a list: ‘Aliqua vocabula Lucitana quae in intulit Amboijna, Banda et Moluccis saepe numero Malaicis intermittuntur’ (the latter not written by Van der Tuuk). Added a letter in Malay (?), written in Arabic script and signed by a Chinese (cap and signature), and some loose leaves with notes by Van der Tuuk. Also bibliographical notes: ‘Boeken op de Leijdsche bibliothek aanwezig’. Numerous notes have been struck, apparently because they have been used by van der Tuuk.
(d) Exercise book, all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Comparative lexicographical notes. Several comparative series can be observed, e.g.: Malay, Sundanese; Sundanese, Javanese; Sundanese, Malay, Javanese, Lampong; Sundanese, Malay, Batak, Javanese; Lampong, Batak, Makassarese, Malay; and other combinations, also with other languages.
(f) Two folded charts of comparative lexicography. Some languages mentioned on one of the charts: Bit (?), Malay, Batak, Javanese, Dayak, Gav. (?), Lampong, Balinese, Sundanese, Magind. (?), Gag. (?), Sat (?), Nalag (?), Sanb ... (?), Makassarese, Madurese. The other chart has several other languages.
(g) Three sests of leaves, folded in the shape of, and sewn as an exercise book. Comparative vocabularies. Some of the languages mentioned: Malay, Tagalog, Makassarese, Bitaj, Batak, Lampong, etc.
(h) Collection of eight quires, as the preceding, and a few loose leaves, all with comparative vocabularies, and notes on comparative lexicography. See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 318 (I, pp. 130-131), with divergent arrangement of the material.
¶ The presence of some of the stationary of van der Tuuk in this collection used as evidence for possible influence on Balinese artists, by H.I.R. Hinzler, *Catalogue of Balinese...*
Or. 3258

One portfolio containing a collection of booklets, exercise books and loose leaves, with notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), many on Malay linguistics. See for mention of the notes by Van der Tuuk, also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), p. 219. Some sections contain titles, and these have been separated from the rest of the papers by T. Iskander, while he worked on the contents of this portfolio as part of his Malay MS cataloguing project in the 1970’s. His handwriting is visible on several of the covers.

(a) Small booklet, containing lines in Malay, both in Arabic and Latin script, in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.

(b) Booklet, containing shorter texts and fragments in Malay (and Javanese?), a.o. from the Ken Tambuhan with reference to a manuscript, in Arabic and Latin script, all in Van der Tuuk’s handwriting, written from both sides.

(c) Booklet, similar to the preceding, containing shorter texts and fragments, apparently in Javanese. Reference is made to the ‘Br. Y. No. 31’, apparently the Bharatayuddha, in Latin script, and incidentally in Javanese script, in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Not in Pigeaud II.

(d) Six leaves, folded, with (as many?) texts in Balinese and Latin scripts, not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. One text on karang, the figures and patterns in sculpture. One other text is a list of names of desa’s. One other text reads: ‘Koetara Menama’.

(e) Folded leaves, containing comparative vocabularies, and a few texts and notes. All in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Malay?

(f) Folded leaves, several quires, containing a Javanese text, not written by Van der Tuuk, but with heading in van der Tuuk’s handwriting reading: ‘Copij van Javaansche Hss in het bezit van Prof. Millies en van den Hr. Palm afkomstig.’ Prof. H.C. Millies (1810-1868) was professor of Oriental languages in Utrecht University, and before that employed by the Dutch Bible Society in the Dutch East-Indies. See for succinct biographical details Encyclopædie van Nederlandsch-Indië (2e druk), II, pp. 729-730, and the references there. The manuscripts of Millies came at two instances in the Leiden library: Or. 1930-Or. 1943, Or. 1959, Or. 4996-5011. The Mr. Palm mentioned here could not be identified. Not in Pigeaud II.

(g) One sheaf with loose leaves, containing tangkals (spells), and other shorter texts and notes, all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Some are provided with English translation.

(h) Large number of quires with mainly lexicographical notes (Minangkabau-Dutch?), apparently made at several instances, and certainly not a consistent collection, as is already clear from the different sizes of paper used. All notes are in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Many words are crossed out, possibly indicating that they had served their purpose.
(i) One quire, and a loose leaf, with all sorts of lexicographical notes. One section is titled 'Woorden uit P. Bone'. In the other parts many words are crossed out, possibly indicating that they had served their purpose.

(j) One quire of two sheets, folded once, with Dutch text, of Malay relevance, titled 'Geslachtregister der vorsten v. Bandjar Masin.' A work by S. Muller is quoted. All in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.

See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 319 (I, pp. 131-132), with divergent arrangement of the material.

[* Mal. 876]

Or. 3259

One portfolio containing a collection of booklets, exercise books and loose leaves, with notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), several on Buginese linguistics, as materials in Batak and Chinese. See for mention of the notes by Van der Tuuk, also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), p. 219.

(a) Booklet, containing 36 ff, with a Buginese (?)-Dutch vocabulary, apparently not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. From the other side of the booklet is the beginning only of a Dutch translation of the first chapter De la Historia, ij Vida del Gran Facaño por D. Francisco de Quevedo Villegas ... 'This work is known as the Historia de la vida del Buscón. This may, or may not, have been written in van der Tuuk’s hand.

¶ Francisco de Quevedo (his complete name was Francisco Gómez de Quevedo y Villegas) lived in Spain between 1580 and 1645. He may not be as well known as his contemporary Miguel de Cervantes y Saavedra, the author of Don Quijote, he was nevertheless one of the most important authors of the period. He wrote poems and novels, all with a significant satirist and/or moralist load. Probably his most famous novel was Historia de la vida del Buscón. This is at the same time one of the most important picaresque novels of Spanish literature, and was written in (or around) 1626 (Introduction by Frank van Gerwen, quoted from his English translation of the work, as available on the internet).

(b) 3 exercise book, written by van der Tuuk. The first two contain notes on Buginese texts and manuscripts, in the British Museum, followed by a vocabulary: ‘Vocabulary English, Bugis and Malay’. In Buginese, Arabic and Latin script. This vocabulary is continued in the second exercise book. In the third exercise books, which contains a Batak vocabulary, there are numerous notes in Chinese as well. See P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici. Leiden 1977, pp. 102, 189, where the third exercise book is described as being ‘a Batak vocabulary, made by van der Tuuk on the basis of printed works, before he had studied Batak on the spot. Between the Batak parts are fragments in Chinese words, which van der Tuuk copied from printed works, one of which could be identified as the work by Abel-Rémuat, Éléments de la grammaire chinoise, ou Principes généraux du Kou-Wen ou style antique, et du Kouan-Hoa, c’est-à-dire, de la langue commune généralement usitée dans l’empire chinois. Paris 1857. From this, it becomes clear that van der Tuuk has occupied himself, after his return from Sumatra, with the study of the basics of Chinese.’
(c) Book containing 132 ff., all written by van der Tuuk. Lengthy, and well-written notes of lexicographical and encyclopedic nature. All apparently about Buginese matters. Numerous customs and expressions are extensively explained.

(d) Four folded sheets, being an (incomplete) list of Javanese texts. The titles are numbered and the first title available has No. 25 (Dewaruchi).

(e) Exercise book, containing lexicographical notes, from Buginese (?) to other languages, Javanese, Malay and Dutch. All in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.

(f) Two quires with sheets, folded, with van der Tuuk’s reading notes, with extracts from William Marsden’s translation of the travels of Marco Polo (London 1818). Also comparative (Nias, Batak, Bima and Lampong) lexicographical notes taken from both volumes of Malayan miscellanies (published in Bencoolen 1821-1822). And other notes, all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.

(g) Several quires, with van der Tuuk’s reading notes on many books, and notes of linguistic nature. A few may be mentioned: Shakespeare’s King Lear, Cervantes’ introduction (to Don Quichote?), from Le Vaillant’s Reize in de Binnenlanden van Afrika, with remarks on the Hottentot language (Reize in de binnenlanden van Afrika, langs Kaap de Goede Hoop, in de jaren MDCCCLXX tot MDCCCLXXV gedaan door den Heer Le Vaillant. Uit het Fransch door J.D. Pasteur. Leyden/Amsterdam, 5 vols., 1791-1798), the draft text of a (polemical) article (against ‘F’, with mention of J.J. de Hollander), beginning of notes on the Malay grammar, reading notes from works on American travels, with notes on Amerindian languages, and J.F.G. de La Pérouse, Reize in de jaaren 1785, 1786, 1787 en 1788. Naar het Fransch door Joannes van der Linden, 3 vols. Amsterdam 1801-1804; and on Pacific linguistics, taken from James Cook, Reize rondom de waereld. Vert. door J.D. Pasteur. Leyden, Amsterdam, en ’s Haage 1795-1809. 13 vols., with vocabularies extracted by van der Tuuk with words of the languages of the inhabitants of Tahiti, of Haiti, of the language of New Zealand, both from the northern and the southern island, of New South Wales, of the Island Savu (Sawu), of the language of Prinseneiland, of the Societiteit eilanden, followed by ‘Voorlopige Aanmerkingen omtrent het gebruik van deze Woordenlijst’. This is followed by lexicographical extracts from J. Turnbull, Reizen in den Stillen Oceaan, in de jaaren 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 en 1804. Dordrecht 1810-1814, 3 vols., on words from Tahiti, followed by remarks about Tagalog, taken from works by Spanish authors, lists of words from Madagascar (as compared with Malay), followed by many blank pages, and at the end, a drawing of an instrument, taga-taga (‘mondharpp’). All, or mostly, in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.


(i) Incomplete (from p. 15 onwards) exercise book, with van der Tuuk’s reading notes from travelogues. The beginning of the extracts (concerning parts of Indonesia and Malaysia) from an unidentified source, then follow extracts from De vermaarde reizen van de heer Vincent Le Blanc die hij sedert d’ouderdom van veertien jaren tot aan die van zestig, in de vier delen des werreths gedaen heeft. Te weten in […] en in veel vermaarde eilanden van de werrelt. Door J.H. Glazemaker vert. uit de Fransche. Amsterdam 1654. This is followed by
extracts from *Magazin für die Neueste Geschichte der Evangelischen Missions und Bibelgesellschaften*, 1840, No. 4, about matters concerning the Batak. This is followed by a word list for the Dairi Batak, several words of which have been struck, indicating that they have served their purpose.


[* Mal. 877]

**Or. 3260**

One portfolio containing a collection of booklets, exercise books and loose leaves, with notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), several on Malay. The contents of the sheaves and notebooks is usually indicated by P. Voorhoeve.

(a) Exercise book, with a few loose leaves, containing notes on and extracts by van der Tuuk from Malay manuscripts. Inside the front cover is a detailed list of these manuscripts, made by P. Voorhoeve. The extracts are taken from the following Malay work, from MSS in London: *Sejarah Melayu* (MSS R.A.S. 18, 68, 80), *Isma Yatim* (MSS R.A.S. 16, 62), *Bustan as-Salatin* and *Taj as-Salatin* (MS R.A.S. 17), *Panji Wila Kesuma* (MS R.A.S. 26), *Raden Mera Lara Kesuma* (MS R.A.S. 40), *Maharaja Ali* (MS R.A.S. 72), *Raja Babi* (MS R.A.S. 52), a poem (MS R.A.S. 49). Van der Tuuk also extracted a number of manuscripts in Padang and belonging to himself: *Hikayat Aba Yazid al-Bistami*, *Hikayat Rabia Hudayl Dawia* (?), *Hikayat Dara Matasia*, *Hikayat tatkala Nabi Musa Munajat*, *Hikayat Burung baran-baran*, and *Hikayat Raja Buda* (the latter in van der Tuuk’s possession, and collated with a manuscript in Barus. This or the latter may be identical with Or. 3318, below.

(b) Exercise book, paper, 32 pp., with a loose leaf added from Anbiya in prose, dated 1752 AJ. Contents, according to P. Voorhoeve:
- pp. 13-22. About a Javanese Anbiya in English possession?
- pp. 32-31. Notes in English about the Prophet Muhammad.

(c) Several quires, 37 pp. Description by P. Voorhoeve: Notes about divinatory texts in MS London R.A.S. 74 and concerning MS Acad. 260, below.

(d) 4 quires, 28 ff. Excerpts and notes in Dutch by van der Tuuk concerning Book II of the *Bustan as-Salatin*, the encyclopedic work by Nuruddin al-Raniri, who wrote the work under the patronage of Sultan Iskander II of Aceh (reigned 1637-1641). Made from MS London, R.A.S., Raffles Malay 42 (See M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 138).

(e) One notebook in van der Tuuk’s handwriting, 41 ff., containing:
- Excerpts from printed works (*Asiatic Researches* 12; *A dialogue in the English and Madagascan language*; Bronnen voor het Madagascaansch, taken from *JA* of February 1833, followed by notes on Islamic customs (in Dutch).
- Collection of pantun’s, in Arabic script.
- Notes taken from MS 77 of the General Secretariat in Batavia (Hang Tuah), starting from the reverse side.

(f) Notebook, 7 quires, 58 ff., all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. List of Arabic, Malay and Javanese religious books (*kitab*).
(g) Notebook, 1 quire and loose leaves, all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Notes (in Dutch) on Javanese grammar. Not in Pigeaud II.

(h) Notebook, 10 ff. with text, in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. The beginning only of *Mir’at al-Tullab fi Tashil Ma’rifat al-Ahkam al-Shar’iyya lil-Malik al-Wahhab*, the handbook about Islamic law (*mu’amalat*) compiled by `Abd al-Ra’uf b. ‘Ali al-Gawi (= Abdurrauf of Singkel) at the request of the Sultana of Aceh, Safiuddin Syah bint Iskandar Muda, reigned 1641-1675).

(i) Notebook, 18 ff. Fragment of a Minangkabau *Kaba*. Text, with a few lexicographical at the end.

(j) Notebook, 30 ff., with drawings copied on transparant paper, text in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Excerpts from MS London R.A.S. 34, *Undang-undang*.

(k) Exercise book, ?? ff. text in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. List of Javanese manuscripts in London, in the collection of the East India House, the manuscripts of Netscher (possibly E. Netscher, 1825-1880) and others.

(l) Notebook, 151 ff., with text in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. ‘Maleise boekzaal’. Annotated list of Malay texts.

(m) 2 quires. Dialogue in Malay. ‘A dialogue of the coming of a certain ... (?), to wit, how the Master thereof appeared before the King, and what was done there besides, written after the Indian manner ...’

(n) 4 quires. Excerpts by van der Tuuk from printed sources, JA 1832 an article on Malay books (46 titles mentioned) in several foreign collections, and other, similar sources. The leaves are possibly in disorder. Also notes on Indo-Persian literature, in connection with the school curriculum.

(o) 1 quire, text in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Notes on the Malagasy language.

(p) 3 quires, text in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Notes on Malay.
- Translation of a court verdict, dated June 16, 1849.
- ‘Het Centralisatie-Maleisch’.

(q) 2 ff. List by van der Tuuk of manuscripts in the possession of the R.A.S., London.


(s) 1 f. List by van der Tuuk of Malay manuscripts, possibly those that he owned himself.

(t) 3½ ff. Notes by van der Tuuk concerning manuscripts in the India Office, London, one of which is probably MS IOL Mal. B. 12 (IO 2384, being *Hikayat Perang Pandawa Jaya*). See M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), pp. 124-125. Another of these MSS is probably MS IOL, Jav. 79 (IO 2902, being *Caritanya Nabi Muhammad*, in Arabic script, but the text is actually about Nabi Sulaiman), see *ibid*. p. 70.

(u) 2 ff. Notes by van der Tuuk concerning the *Asrar al-Arifin* by Hamzah Fansuri. The notes concern the book mentioned in the list, given above (Or. 3260 (f), No. 400. See Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 320 (I, pp. 132-136).

[* Mal. 884]

**Or. 3261**

Sundanese,
One portfolio containing a collection of three notebooks and loose leaves, with notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), mostly on Sundanese. All notes are of lexicographical nature. Many entries are struck, probably indicating that they have served their purpose. All notes are written in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Most entries contain Javanese script, but a number have lemmata in Arabic script. See Edi S. Ekadjati, Naskah Sunda. Inventarisasi dan Pencatatan. Bandung 1988, p. 291.

[* Mal. 885]

Or. 3262
One sheaf containing loose leaves with texts and notes, one (b) written by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), in Malay and Minangkabau.
(a) One page with text in Malay. Not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
(b) 16 pp. Hikayat Nakhoda (?). In van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
(c) 3 folded sheets, with a booklist, containing titles of Arabic religious works, not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
(d) 3 sheets with lists of words. Labelled as ‘Minangkabaus van Mandailing’. Not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
(e) 1 sheet with shorter pieces, not in Van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
One folio from this sheaf was transferred by E.P. Wieringa to Or. 3244, above, after he had identified is as the final part of the Hikayat Angkawijaya.

[* Mal. 878]

Or. 3263
One portfolio containing booklets and exercise books, written by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), with materials in (a) Rejang, (b) Buginese, (c) Malagasy, (d) Sundanese and (e) Ternatanese.
(a) One sheaf, inscribed ‘Redjangsch en Midden-Maleisch’. Exercise book, starting from both sides.
(1) Copy by van der Tuuk of MS London India Office, Malay D 11. At the beginning van der Tuuk writes: ‘Redjang MS. Op bamboestrooken aan een einde door middel van een band aan elkander geregen. De strooken zijn door letters gekenmerkt en ik weet niet of de volgorde goed is. Een der strooken is los. Het heeft aan de linkerkant op het tipje waar een gat zit voor die band de letters (follow two rejang letters).’ At the end he writes: ‘Niet meer heb ik van dit MS gevonden.’
(2) At the reverse side is a copy of text from MS London India Office Malay A 2, and a wordlist in rejang script, with transliteration in Arabic script, taken from that same manuscript. All in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. According to a note by P. Voorhoeve, Rejang materials from this sheaf have been transferred by him to Or. 3387 (bb), below. See also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), p. 217.
(b) One sheaf, inscribed ‘Boegineesch’. Exercise book, starting from both sides. Copies written by van der Tuuk from the Buginese MS in the R.A.S. and other notes. See for a description of this MS, B.F. Matthes, Kort verslag aangaande alle mij in Europa bekende Makassaarsche en Boeginese handschriften. Amsterdam 1875, p. 98. Added is, on a separate
leaf of paper, written in pencil and in Dutch, but not by van der Tuuk, nor by Voorhoeve, a detailed description of the copies. This can be summarized in English as follows:

(1) In this MS one finds repeated copies, in Buginese and in Latin script, of Buginese notes pertaining to the district Palakka in Bone. They are orders given by someone on 30 Gumada I 1225 to the rulers of Palakka. (Then follow comparative remarks on the different pieces).

(2) f. 9v. Beginning of a note on a meeting of the heads of Palakka on 25 November 1216 (1801).

(3) ff. 2r-3r. Buginese words.

(4) f. 3v. Beginning of a history of Palakka (a few lines only).

(5) f. 3v. Verdict of the ruler Maharaë in Tanina (?)

(6) ff. 10r-11r. Shorter piece in English, with explanation in Javanese. Not in Pigeaud II.

(7) From the reverse side: ff. 20r-18r. Notes on Buginese grammar.

(c) One sheaf, inscribed 'Malagasy'. Text materials of H.N. van der Tuuk for his article 'Outlines of a Grammar of the Malagasy Language' in: JRAS 1865, pp. 419-446, according to P. Voorhoeve, 'Indonesische handschriften' (1952), p. 215. However, the documents in this sheaf are not referred to by van der Tuuk in his article. This does, of course, not exclude that they were indeed used by van der Tuuk. See for Malagasy materials from van der Tuuk also Or. 3387 (ee), below.

The sheaf contains a number of documents in Malagasy:
Sheet 1: Copies of 6 letters, numbered 1-6: Mahavelona, 1 Alahasaty 1865; Saomasina, 20 Alahamady 1865; Saomasina, 10 Adizaoza 1865; Alakamicy, 6 Alakaosy 1864; without place, 8 Adimizana 1864; without place, 10 Adimizana 1864.

Sheet 2: Copies of 4 letters, numbered 7-10: Iamatave, 27 Adizaoza 1865; Mahavelona, 25 Alahamady 1865; Mahavelona, 3 Alahasaty 1865; Mahavelona, 17 June 1865, 20 Alahasaty 1865.


Sheets 4-5: 'Copy of a diary kept by our Catechist, on a late visit to Mahavelona'.

Sheets 5-6: 'Ohabolana' 38 numbered sentences.

Sheet 7: Copy of an undated letter, numbered 11. 'Copie du lettre q’ae je Ecris au Commandant.’

Added an original letter, numbered 12: To Any Mosse Ginet. Dated Vohimarona 24 Adaoro 1863.

(d) One sheaf, inscribed 'Soendaneesch'. Several loose leaves, with text in Arabic script (in van der Tuuk’s handwriting), and one quire with text in Javanese script, not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting, with a drawing (of a game-board of some kind?), and one sheet with text in Latin script, apparently poetry, with indication of metres, not written by van der Tuuk.

(e) 5 ff. Collection of 17 pantuns from Ternate in the Ternate language. Transcript in Latin script, texts in Arabic script. Not written by van der Tuuk. Added is one leaf, with a translation (from Ternatanese to Malay?) of a letter, sent by the military commander.
of Ternate on February 21, 1882. P. Voorhoeve, 'Indonesische handschriften' (1952), p. 212, incorrectly refers to these texts as notes by van der Tuuk.
[* Mal. 886]

Or. 3264
Malagasy, English, paper, 67 pp., bound.
Malagasy grammar by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). The author's draft copy, written in English, with numerous notes, with several interruption of papers added or pasted in the grammar. The following headings can be distinguished in the grammar:


p. 3. The infix um.

p. 4. The prefix mari.

p. 5. Causal verbs.


p. 7. Reciprocal verbs.


p. 10. The prefix ma.

p. 16. The prefix mi.

pp. 18-22 contain an interruption of the grammar.

This is followed, on pp. 18-17 with the draft of a letter in English by H.N. van der Tuuk, dated March 27, 1865. Addressee is not identified.

Also on p. 18 a poem in Malagasy, the publication of which van der Tuuk advocates in his letter.


Followed by lexicographical notes, Malagasy-French. On p. 23 is the sequel of the Malagasy grammar:


p. 25. Agentive deverbal substantives.


p. 27. ...tine (?) substantives.

p. 28. Substantives with the prefix ta.

p. 29. Habitual deverbal substantives (all crossed out).


This is interrupted by pp. 31-44, of smaller size, containing Malagasy text and notes, also with part of the beginning of van der Tuuk's article in JRAS (p. 37). The texts are:
Vaso, Récit Nova (p. 31) and several letters (p. 42: Amboanio, 21 Alohotsy 1863; Amboanio, 27 Adaoro 1863; p. 43: Amboanio, 11 Adaoro 1863; p. 44: Antananarivo, 26 Adalo 1863). Sequel of the grammar on p. 45.

p. 45. Tense. End on p. 47.

On p. 49, 51 are lexicographical grammatical notes. Sequel of the grammar on p. 53.

p. 53. Pronouns. Interrupted by pp. 55-58, which contain lexicographical notes, on different paper. Sequel of the grammar on p. 59.

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p. 60. The relative pronoun. End on p. 60. Sequel of the grammar on p. 65.

p. 61. Shorter texts in Malagasy and French, a date is mentioned: 13 September 1862.

pp. 63-64. Copy of the text of a treaty of King Radama II, dated 28 June 1855.

p. 65. Preposed pronouns.

End of the grammar on p. 67. From there on only blank leaves.


[* Mal. 763]

Or. 3265
Collective volume with texts in Dutch on Javanese matters, paper, 18 pp.
Notes by Dr H. N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
(a) Grammatical notes.
(b) The Malat tale (unfinished).
(d) Translation of the last stanza of the Arjuna wiwaha. With a note by Dr J. Brandes.
Pigeaud II, p. 112.
(Mal. 764)

Or. 3266
Javanese, Dutch, paper, 59 pp., drawings.
Miscellanea H.N. van der Tuuk. See Pigeaud II, p. 112, and III, p. 102. Some Javanese materials were transferred to this number from Or. 3387 (gg), see below.
(a) List of 74 literary works.
(b) List of 118 Javanese books and notes on various subjects, in the possession of C.J. van der Vlis.
(d) Notes in Dutch on 104 personages of the Surakarta wayang purwa theatre.
(e) Javanese explanations of the attributes of six deities.
(f) List in Javanese, mentioning 35 members of the Surakarta royal family with the pangerang title.
(g) List in Javanese, mentioning 25 musical instruments belonging to the *gamelan* orchestra as used in *wayang purwa* performances.
(h) Decision (dated 1853) of the Surakarta grand-vizir.
(i) List in Javanese, mentioning the eight nayakas.
(j) List in Javanese, mentioning 31 members of the Surakarta royal family with the *pangerang* title.
(k) Ten drawings of Old-Javanese statues of Tami Ajeng, Surabaya, 1827.
(l) Eighteen drawings of musical instruments belonging to the *saléndro gamelan* orchestra.
(m) Eleven drawings of agricultural implements.
(n) 3 pp. Marks of fighting-cocks, by Surya Wijaya, dated Batavia, 1868.

¶ Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 323 (vol. I, p. 137), mentions under Or. 3266 a copy of the Malay *Hikayat Jauhar Manikam*. Here Iskandar was led astray by a typesetting error in H.H. Juynboll’s Catalogus (1899), p. 159, where indeed Or. 3266 is given. That should have been Or. 3366. It is remarkable that Iskandar under Or. 3366 (his No. 397, in vol. I, p. 174) gives a description of the same manuscript again, with slightly different title, watermark, number of folios, etc.

**Or. 3267**
Dutch, of Javanese interest, paper, 32 pp., in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
[* Mal. 766]

**Or. 3268**
Sarawak Dayak, Malay and English. Notes, by James Glover and William Chalmers, on the Dayak language.
(a) 10 ff. ‘A few Notes on the Language of the Sea Dayaks of Sarawak’, by James Glover, probably an autograph (signed on the last page by the author). The text is arranged as follows:
First. Vocabularies of the most common words.
I. Pronouns.
II. Adjectives.
III. Names of things.
IV. Verbs.
V. Praepositions, Adverbs, etc.
Second. Derivatives.

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Third. Illustrations (with 10 shorter texts).
At the end is a guide for the pronunciation. A few addenda on the last page.
(b) Notes, and a letter, by William Chalmers (signing WC, at the end), dated Singapore, December 30, 1861, (addressee not mentioned, possibly Dr. Reinhold Rost, 1822-1896), concerning his Dayak vocabulary. Also draft lists in Chalmers’ hand. Added is the printed text: pp. 1-40 only of A vocabulary of English, Malay and Sarawak Dayak. No author or publisher is mentioned. It is, however, the work of William Chalmers (published in Canterbury, St. Augustine’s College Press, 1861, 69 pp., as identified with the title of the copy in the KITLV library). Van der Tuuk had received these materials from Rost, as is stated in Notulen BG XV, pp. 63-64, and ibid. XVI, p. 73).
(c) 5 ff. ‘A vocabulary’. A comparative English-Dayak vocabulary. Four dialects are given: Idaän (Dayaks at foot of Mt. Kina Balu), Bisaya and Adang (Murut), who are Dayaks about Brunei River and neighbouring rivers, and Pekatan (a Dayak tribe of Central Borneo). No author indicated.
(d) Lexicographical notes on Dayak. No author indicated, not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
(e) Grammatical notes and letters by William Chalmers. (1) Letter by Chalmers, dated Sarawak, September 3, 1861, probably to Dr. R. Rost. (2) Vocabulary of Milanow as spoken on the R. Rajang, followed by Addenda to Notes on Grammar of Sarawak Dayak. (3) Letter by Chalmers, dated Zuop, Sarawak, August 13, 1861, probably to Dr. R. Rost, with mostly notes on the Dayak grammar, and concerning the publication of the Vocabulary in the same year.
(f) 5 ff. Fragment of a Dayak-English wordlist. Only words beginning with B. Not in van der Tuuk’s handwriting.
[* Mal. 879]

Or. 3269
Javanese, Dutch, Balinese, paper, 23 pp. followed by many blank ones, Latin script.
List of words of the Banyuwangi dialect (East Java) with Dutch and common Javanese explanations. At the end: Balinese words referring to fisheries. Pigeaud II, p. 112.
(Mal. 880)

Or. 3270
Javanese, Malay, Balinese, paper, 52 pp., Latin script.
(Mal. 756)

Or. 3271
Minahasa language, paper, 24 pp.
‘Lijst van woorden uit de taal der Minahasa, aangelegd door Dr. H.N. van der Tuuk’.

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[* Mal. 752]

Or. 3272
Alfur, Minahasa language, paper, 216 pp., and blanks.
‘Alfoerse woordenlijst. Minahasa taal, aangelegd door Dr. H.N. van der Tuuk.’

[* Mal. 753]

Or. 3273
Balinese, Sasak, Sumbawanese, Bimanese, Sangarese, paper, 90 pp.
‘Woordenlijsten: Balineesch, Sasaksch, Sumbawaasch, Bimanesch, en Sangareesch, vervaardigd door Dr. H.N. van der Tuuk, vgl. Raffles en Zollinger.’ This is a reference to the work by H. Zollinger, Verslag van eene reis naar Bima en Soembawa, en naar enige plaatsen op Celebes, Saleijer en Floris, gedurende de maanden Mei tot December 1847. Batavia 1850. It also contains ‘Alphabet van de verloren geraakte Bimanesche taal ‘Engahie mantir’’, and the ‘Woordenlijst van Raffles, gew./vermeerderd, in het Maleis-Sumbawa-Sangar-Bima (pp. 179-208), and also ‘Vergelijkende woordenlijst der Maleische, Sassaksche, Soembawasche, Sangarsche, Bimase, Boegische, Makassarsche, Enedese, en Tamborasche talen (1 folded leaf).
Wordlists by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Many of the entries have been struck, indicating that they have served their purpose.
See also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), p. 219.
See also Or. 6300 b-c, below.

[* Mal. 754]

Or. 3274
Sasak, paper, 36 pp.
‘Sasaksche woordenlijst, vervaardigd door Dr. H.N. van der Tuuk’ Sasak word list by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1874), all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Several of the entries have been struck, indicating that they have served their purpose.

[* Mal. 755]

Or. 3275
Dayak, paper, 8 pp., and blanks.
‘Dayakse woordenlijst uit het te Nottingham uitgegeven Markus evangelie’.
Dayak wordlist by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), made on the basis of The Gospel according to St. Mark, translated out of the original Greek into Dyak (Nottingham1864). All in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. See P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), pp. 218-219.

[* Mal. 757]
Or. 3276
Javanese, paper, 227 pp., Latin script, leather bound. *Concordans op de Kawi Oorkonden* uitgegeven door Dr A.B. Cohen Stuart en vervaardigd door denzelfde. Register of Old Javanese words found in Dr Cohen Stuart’s edition of Old Javanese charters (Leiden 1875), made by himself (he died in Batavia, 1876). No translations nor explanations. Pigeaud II, 113. (Mal. 758)

Or. 3277

Or. 3278
Or. 3279
Collective volume with texts in Malay and Arabic, paper, 96 + 4 pp., pasted boards.
(1) pp. 1-4. Arabic. From an unidentified text, abrupt beginning and not completed at
the end, written in a hand different from that of the following text. The fragment
begins with lines of poetry: al-Yatima ghayru Amati Halima ..., and is followed from p. 2,
last line, onwards by text in prose. The text apparently concern the foster of children.
Not in Voorhoeve’s Handlist. P. 5 blank.
(2) pp. 6-91. Incomplete copy (abrupt end) of a compendium on Islamic law, fiqh, in
Malay. Contents:
p. 7. Tahara.
p. 41. Zakat.
p. 49. Puwasa.
p. 53. Haj.
p. 57. Buyu’ (Perniagaan).
p. 79. Fara’id. Bahagian daripada pusaka peninggalan orang mati.
(3) Loosely added to the volume is one folded sheet (4 pp.), with a well made amulet
drawing (black and ochre) and text in Malay.
See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleitse en Sundanesische handschriften der Leidsche
Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 284-285, where Or. 1708, above, is referred to as
a similar work.
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 327 (i, p. 139).
[* Mal. 769]

Or. 3280
Malay, paper, 208 pp.
Kitab Bidayat al-Mubtadi’ bi-Fadl Allah al-Muhdi. This is translated by the author as
Permulaan orang baharu berlajar. No author indicated. In a pencil note on p. 285 in the
copy of Juynboll’s catalogue, P. Voorhoeve refers to a manuscript of the same text
which is kept in Amsterdam, KIT, Nr. CLXII, which is dated 1056 AH, with reference to
BKJ 103, p. 600. Divided into three chapters (bab). See also TBG 82, pp. 385 ff.
pp. 50-171. Salat, prayer.
pp. 171-208. Sawm, fasting.
See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleitse en Sundanesische handschriften der Leidsche
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 328 (i, pp. 139-140).
(Mal. 770)

Or. 3281
Malay, paper, 187 pp., dated 1270 AH, copied in Barus.
Kitab Bidayat al-Mubtadi’ bi-Fadl Allah al-Muhdi. This is translated by the author as
Permulaan orang baharu berlajar. No author indicated. In a pencil note on p. 285 in the
copy of Juynboll’s catalogue (ad Or. 3280, above), P. Voorhoeve refers to a manuscript of the same text which is kept in Amsterdam, KIT, Nr. CLXII, which is dated 1056 AH, with reference to BKI 103, p. 600. Divided into three chapters (bab). See also TGB 82, pp. 385 ff. Collation notes with Or. 3280, above, are added in the margin.

pp. 50-171. Sala’t, prayer.
pp. 171-208. Sawm, fasting.
Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in the margin.

(Mal. 771)

Or. 3282
Malay, paper, 75 pp., dated 5 Rabi’ I 1263 (1847).
Masa’il al-Muhtadi li-Ikhwan al-Mubtadi’. The author translates the title as Mas’alah yang menunjuki kami kapada jalan betul bagi segala saudaraku yang bahara berlajar. The work is arranged as a catechism.
(Mal. 772)

Or. 3283
Malay and Arabic, paper, 73 pp., Latin script.
Kitab Rukun Agama. Of the arkan, only iman and islam (till puwasa) are treated. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 287.
The main text is preceded by notes in Malay on different subjects, and a prayer (Du’a’) in Arabic. Not in Voorhoeve’s Handlist.
(Mal. 773)

Or. 3284
Malay, paper, 139 pp., naskh script, black ink with rubrics, dated Tuesday 5 Muharram 1192 (1778), copied in Mekka (f. 139b), pasted boards.
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 332 (I, p. 141) states that the copyist is `Abd al-Samad al-Palimbani (which would imply that this MS is an autograph, a conclusion mysteriously not drawn by Iskandar), but the colophon (f. 139b) only mentions a date and place, not the name of the copyist. It is more probable that this colophon was copied from the exemplar and that the present MS is in fact of later date. That is corroborated by the fact that Dutch paper was used (see the watermark and countermarks mentioned by Iskandar). It’s use points to an Indonesian origin of the manuscript, not to a Mekkan origin. `Abd al-Samad is in fact mentioned, in a note in pencil, on f. 1a, but that note cannot be interpreted but as a bibliographical help. It cannot be in anyway a confirmation that `Abd al-Samad is really the copyist of the present volume.

[* Mal. 774]

Or. 3285
Malay, paper, 127 pp.
Kitab Sair as-Salikin, the first part of the Malay translation made in 1193-1203 AH by `Abd al-Samad al-Palimbani (who begun writing it in 1193/1779, and who completed part 2 in al-Ta’if in 1195/1781) of the Lubab Ihyaa Ulum al-Din, the abstract of the Ihyaa Ulum al-Din, which is ascribed both to Abu Hamid Muhammad b. Muhammad al-Ghazzali (d. 505/1111), GAL G I, 422, No. 25-1, and to his brother Ahmad b. Muhammad al-Ghazzali (d. c. 520/1126), GAL G I, 426. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 287. Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 333 (I, pp. 141-142), where a detailed survey of the contents is given.

(Mal. 775)

Or. 3286
Malay, paper, 413 pp., dated 19 Safar 1119 (?), copied in Mekka.
Kitab Siyar al-Salikin, the third chapter (on al-muhlikat) of the Malay translation made in 1193-1203 AH by `Abd al-Samad al-Palimbani (who completed the work in al-Ta’if on 20 Ramadan 1203/June 14, 1789) of the Lubab Ihyaa Ulum al-Din, the abstract of the Ihyaa Ulum al-Din, which is ascribed both to Abu Hamid Muhammad b. Muhammad al-Ghazzali (d. 505/1111), GAL G I, 422, No. 25-1, and to his brother Ahmad b. Muhammad al-Ghazzali (d. c. 520/1126), GAL G I, 426. An extensive survey of the contents of this manuscript is given by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) on pp. 55-65 of Or. 3374, below. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 288. Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 334 (I, pp. 142-143), where a detailed survey of the contents is given.

(Mal. 776)

Or. 3287
Malay, paper, 75 pp., dated 6 Rabi’ I 1263 (1847).
Kitab Hukum al-Nikah, on marriage law. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 269, where a detailed survey of the contents is given, with indication of the considerable differences between this MS and Or. 1752, above. There is a printed edition (Bab al-Nikah, Mekka 1324, made from a MS dated 1289 AH [=? 815 D 10]).
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 335 (I, pp. 143-144), with detailed survey of the contents.
(Mal. 777)

Or. 3288
Malay, paper, 128 pp., dated 1250 AH, from Madura.
(Mal. 778)

Or. 3289
Malay and Arabic, paper, 103 pp. (51 ff.), dated 28 Zulkaedah 1269 (1853), copied by Haji Abdul Wahid in Serkam.
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 337 (I, p. 145) gives as title Hikayat Nabi Muhammad, but the title as given here occurs in the colophon.
(Mal. 779)

Or. 3290
Malay, paper, 77 pp.
(Mal. 780)

Or. 3291
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 134 pp., dated 9 Ragab 1064 AH.

(2) pp. 128-131. Answers by Nuruddin al-Raniri on questions about the origins of the world.


A romanized transcript by J.H. Kraemer (d. 1968) of this MS is Or. 11.618 a-b, below. (Mal. 781)

**Or. 3292**

**Or. 3293**

**Or. 3294**

Or. 3295
Collective volume with texts in Minangkabau Malay, mixed with some Batak words, paper, 11 ff., copied in Barus.
(1) ff. 1a-10a. Treatise on the burial ceremonies after the death of a ruler.
(2) ff. 10a-11b. *Hikayat pelanduk jenaka*. The story of the *pe∧landuk* and the *beruk*, the kancil and the monkey.
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 343 (I, p. 147).
(Mal. 785)

Or. 3296
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 24 pp., damaged and soiled.
A work on several types of *Hukum*, and from p. 11 onwards more specifically on naval law.
(1) ff. 1b-10b. *Undang-undang Minangkabau*.
(2) ff. 11a-14a. *Hukum berlayar*.
See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, p. 302, where a feeble relationship with the text in Or. 3293, above, is suggested.
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 343 (I, p. 147).
(Mal. 786)

Or. 3297
Malay, paper, 80 pp.
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 344 (I, p. 148), where the title is given as *Kitab Obat-obatan*.
(Mal. 787)

Or. 3298
Malay, paper, 252 pp., several owners’ notes, the oldest of which (f. 1a) is dated Friday 5 Zulhijah 1203 (1789).
Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 346 (I, p. 148), where the title is given as *Kitab obat*.
(Mal. 788)

Or. 3299
Collective volume with texts in Arabic, Javanese and Malay, paper, 189 pp., drawings.
Collection of fragments and shorter pieces, all in Arabic script:
pp. pp. 27-29. A Malay treatise on the meaning of the words wujud, ilm, nur and syuhud, about the sipat duapuluh, the syahadat and subjects of mystical nature.

pp. 60-130. Collection of prayers (doa) and amulets (‘azimat).

Interesting are the illustrations of kris blades with drawings of the pamor patterns (ff. 61b-65a).


(Or. 789)

Or. 3300
Malay, with some Arabic, paper, 441 pp., Arabic script, all in van der Tuuk’s handwriting, and many texts provided with collation notes. In the present description, the (erroneous) old page numbers have been retained, mainly because they figure in older quotations from this MS. In the meantime (between 1975-1979), a slightly different, and more correct, page numbering has been written in the MS.

Collected notes and copies, made by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) from Malay manuscripts in the India Office, the Royal Asiatic Society, both in London, of the General Secretariat in Batavia, and of several private owners, both Dutch and indigenous. The quires were apparently made at several instances, from different kinds of paper, and are now bound together in the present volume. Van der Tuuk has published at several instances about these collection, for which publications he apparently used his notes which are kept together in the present volume (e.g. ‘Kort verslag van de Maleische handschriften in het East India House te Londen’, in *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië* 1 (1849), pp. 385-400; ‘Kort verslag der Maleische handschriften toebehoorende aan de Royal Asiatic Society te Londen’, in *BKI* (3e reeks) 1 (1866), pp. 409-470).

(1) pp. 1-4. *Hikayat Budak Miskin*. Abstract by van der Tuuk of the MS which is now MS London, SOAS 12260 (according to M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 158). The original, however, is dated 1221 AH, and not 1225 AH as Ricklefs & Voorhoeve have it.
(5) pp. 25-40. Book IV of the *Bustan as-Salatin*, the encyclopedic work by Nuruddin al-Raniri, who wrote the work under the patronage of Sultan Iskander II of Aceh (reigned


(12a) pp. 106-108. According to Iskandar’s catalogue, p. 150, this would be an abstract from MS London, IOL, Mal. C. 1 (IO 2691), which is mentioned as No. 12, previously. It should be noted that No. 12, above, has been described as an abstract by van der Tuuk of MS London, IOL, Mal. C. 2 (IO 2875). Comparison between either of the two IOL manuscripts and the abstract should decide what is really the case. In addition it may be noted that one of the abstracts contains a copy of the date of the original: 10 Zulhidjah 1216 (p. 108), but that no London manuscript of the present text, as described by Ricklefs & Voorhoeve, contains that date.


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Hikayat Tuan Puteri Jauhar Manikam. Abstract by van der Tuuk of MS London, R.A.S. Raffles Malay 58 (B), not mentioned by M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 140. From here on, there is a mistake in the pagination, which starts at p. 159 again.


Syair Jaran Tamasa. Abstract by van der Tuuk about MS Batavia, General Secretariat, No. 30. Van der Tuuk notes that it is a fragment of the Islamic law of succession, taken from a larger work. Iskandar (p. 151, No. xxxiii, gives as title (of the larger work?) Kitab zuhrat al-murid (fi bayan kalimat at-tawhid), but refrains from giving further details.


(33) pp. 239-240. Kitab al-Durra al-Farida fi Sharh al-Qasida. Note by van der Tuuk about MS Batavia, General Secretariat, No. 49. Apparently this concerns an Arabic text, possibly a commentary by Muhammad b. Dawud al-`Inani (Iskandar, p. 151, No. xxxvi,


(35) pp. 242-243. Jauhar al-Fara`id, or Durrat al-Fara`id bi-Sharh al-`Aqa`id by Nur al-Din al-Raniri. Abstract by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat, No. 39. Iskandar (p. 151) makes two different titles (Nos. xxxviii and xxxix) out of this one text.

(36) pp. 244-245. Durrat al-Nazir, apparently a MS of Palembang origin, as it contains the words paduka Sari Sultan Ratu Badr ad-Din ... (of Palembang). Abstract by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat, No. 5. Iskandar (p. 151, No. xl) wrongly reads the title as al-Durr al-Nazim.

(37) pp. 245-246. Asrar al-Huruf, apparently a MS of Palembang origin, as it contains the words paduka Sari Sultan Ratu Badr ad-Din ... (of Palembang). Abstract by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat, No. 6.


(40) p. 250. Uddat al-Habib fi al-Targhib wal-Tarhib by Nur al-Din al-Raniri. Abstract by van der Tuuk of a Malay work, MS Batavia, General Secretariat No. 8, being Bughyat Ahl al-`Ibada wal-Awrad wa-Fawa`id tunawwir al-Qalb wal-Fu`ad, a work which is based on three other texts: (a) Sharh al-Ratib al-Musamma Sabil al-Hidaya wal-Rashad by Shihab al-Din Ahmad b. al-Hasan b. `Abdallah al-Haddad; (b) Sharh `ala al-Ratib, by Hamid b. `Umar al-Munaffar Ba`Alawiy; (c) Sharh `ala al-Ratib, by `Abd al-Ghani al-Yamani. Iskandar (p. 152, No. xliv) identifies the fragment as the text mentioned here as source (b).


(43a) p. 258. Collection of prayers, beginning with story about Muhammad b. Usama. Note by van der Tuuk about MS Batavia, General Secretariat No. 11.
Hikayat ada (?) seorang Raja Indra Angka... (?). Abstracts by van der Tuuk from a manuscript which he borrowed from the private collection of an indigenous owner from Kampung Kwitang in Batavia. Followed by unnumbered blank pages. Iskandar (p. 152, No. xlix) gives the title *Hikayat Si Miskin*

**Hikayat Ceritera Tuan Jawhar Manikam.** Abstracts by van der Tuuk from a manuscript which he borrowed from an indigenous owner in Batavia.

**Hikayat Sama’un (?)**. A work translated from Javanese into Malay. Abstracts by van der Tuuk from a manuscript which he borrowed from an indigenous owner in Batavia.

**Sirat al-Mustaqim**, a work on fiqh, compiled by Nuruddin ar-Raniri between 1044-1054 / 1634-1644. Abstracts (mainly a copy of the table of contents) by van der Tuuk from a manuscript belonging to Mr. Scheuman, house-tutor of the Governor-General J.J. Rochussen (1797-1871). A copy from another MS (or the same?) of Mr. Scheuman is in Or. 3343 (8), below. The introduction of the text is in Arabic, the text itself in Malay. The following text is from this same volume.

**Hikayat Bima.** Abstracts by van der Tuuk from a manuscript in the possession of E. Netscher (1825-1880). According to a note in pencil by P. Voorhoeve, the MS Berlin, Schoemann V, 3, is a copy of this manuscript.

**Kitab ... Hukum Nikah.** Abstracts by van der Tuuk from this text, which is contained in the same volume as the preceding text.

**Hikayat Mesa Tandraman.** Abstracts by van der Tuuk from a manuscript in the possession of E. Netscher (1825-1880). According to a note in pencil by P. Voorhoeve, the MS Berlin, Schoemann V, 3, is a copy of this manuscript.


**Caritra Rama.** Abstract by van der Tuuk of MS London, IOL, Mal. D.7 (IO 3539, see M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 126).


See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, p. 315, where the contents is described as copy by van der Tuuk from MSS in the East India House (now the India Office collection).


In 'Journaal' p. 67, this MS is also referred to as Or. 3300 a.

[* Mal. 790 a]

**Or. 3300 a**

Malay, paper, 37 pp., and blanks, Arabic script, all in van der Tuuk's hand.
Copy by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), of MS London, R.A.S., Malay 30 (see M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 136), being Daftar Sejarah Cirebon, a genealogical of the kings of Cirebon. Numerous textual notes by van der Tuuk in the margins, some of which are written in Javanese script.

[* Mal. 790 b]

Or. 3301
Malay and Arabic, paper, 169 pp., Arabic script, all in van der Tuuk’s hand.
Notes and abstracts by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) from manuscripts, in the General Secretariat in Batavia, and belonging to private owners.
(2) pp. 13-17. Abstracts by van der Tuuk from MS Batavia, General Secretariat No. 18. The manuscript was seen by Van der Tuuk around 1850, but was lost later on. See also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Bajan Tadjalli’, in TBG 85 (1952-1957), pp. 87-117, especially p. 113, where, however, the Batavian class-mark is wrongly given as No. 13. It is a collective volume containing:
(a) Tanbih al-`Amil fi Tahqiq al-Kalam fil-Nawafil.
(b) Bayan Aghmad al-Masa’il wal-Sifat al-Wagiba li-Rabb al-Ard wal-Samawat, by Abdurrauf of Singkel (11/17th cent.).
(c) A work by Tag al-Din Abu al-Fadl Ahmad b. ‘Abd al-Karim b. ‘Ata’ Allah (identical with Ibn `Ata’ Allah al-Iskandari (d. 709/1309), GAL G II, 117?). Title not given by van der Tuuk.
(4) pp. 19-21. Abstracts by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat No. 13, which was seen by van der Tuuk around 1850, but which was lost later on. It is a collective volume containing:
(b) Bayan Aghmad al-Masa’il, also by Abdurrauf of Singkel. See also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Bajan Tadjalli’, in TBG 85 (1952-1957), pp. 87-117, especially p. 113.
(c) Kifayat al-Muhtagin ila Mashrab al-Muwahhidin al-Qa’ilin bi-Wahdat al-Wugud, a work in Malay by Abdurrauf of Singkel. The text ends with Silsila Qadiriyya. This was the copy with the full title of the text. See P. Voorhoeve, ‘Bajan Tadjalli’, in TBG 85 (1952-1957), pp. 87-117, especially pp. 112-113.


(8) pp. 36-41. Abstracts by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat No. 21, being a collective volume which contains a number of texts in connection with Qur'anic sciences:

(a) Introductory page with grammatical text (Makharig al-Huruf).
(b) Risala tata`allaqu bil-Tagwid.
(c) Fa`ida Hasana, on Tagwid al-Fatiha.
(d) Illustration of the instrument of human speech.
(e) Arba` Maratib fil-Wagib.
(f) Short piece on Huruf al-Madd.
(g) Fa`ida pada menyatakan Rasm Khatt, on the `Uthmani rasm of the Qur'an.


(10) pp. 42-45. A list of 22 sources used in the work Hidayat al-Salikin fi Suluk Maslak al-Muttaqin, by Ḥāfiz al-Samad al-Palimbani (end of 12/18th cent), being an adaptation of the Arabic Hidayat al-Nihaya by Abu Hamid Muhammad al-Ghazalli (d. 505/1111), GAL G I, 423. See also Or. 3284, above, being van der Tuuk's own copy of that text.


(13) pp. 54-60. Abstract by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat No. 23 (the original of royal origin, from Palembang), being a collective volume with the following contents:

(a) Astronomical tables.
(b) Fa`ida, with table.
(c) Fa`ida, astrology (moon and zodiac).
(d) Fa`ida, astrology.
(e) Nazm by Shihab al-Din Ibn Hagar al-`Asqalani (d. 852/1449), GAL G II, 69, on Ikhtiyarat al-Ayyam.
(f) Fasal pada menyatakan hari yang nahis ...
(g) Astronomical table.
(h) Fasal pada menyatakan aaat bintang tujuh.
(i) A full copy by van der Tuuk of a Malay text on making an astronomical table for the
28 mansions of the moon.
(j) Astronomical remarks.
(k) Table.
(l) On making a horoscope.
(m) On astronomical calculations.
(14) pp. 60-68. Abstract by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat No. 44 (the
original of royal origin, from Palembang, which is a collective volume, containing the
following texts:
(a) Sabil al-Hidaya wal-Rashad fi Dhikr Nubdha min Fada’il al-Qutb al-Haddad, see also Or.
3300 (40), above, where the author is given as Shihab al-Din Ahmad b. al-Hasan b.
`Abdallah al-Haddad, with enumeration of 23 sources used in this work.
(b) Ratib `Abdallah al-Haddad.
(c) Khatima, transmitted to `Alawi b. al-Qutb Ahmad b. al-Qutb al-Hasan b. al-Qutb al-
Ghawth al-Kabir al-Habib `Abdallah al-Haddad Ba `Alawi, from his commentary on the
(15) pp. 68-77. Quotations by van der Tuuk from an incomplete MS of Hikayat Si Miskin,
belonging to E. Netscher (1825-1880).
(16) pp. 77-78. Abstracts by van der Tuuk made from loose leaves of MS, probably the
Hikayat (Raja) Bikrama Dica, belonging to E. Netscher (1825-1880).
(17) pp. 78-119. Extensive abstracts by van der Tuuk of MS Batavia, General Secretariat
No. 87, being the Malay Amir Hamza. Pp. 120-160 are blanks.
(18) pp. 166-161. From the reverse side of the book: Textual remarks by van der Tuuk on
the 13th passage of the ... (??). Apparently in connection with pantun-s. Added a loose
leaves, with pantun-pantun in Latin script.
(19) pp. 169-168, Notes by van der Tuuk, some words in Javanese script.
See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanese handschriften der Leidsche
Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 315, where the contents is described as copies by
van der Tuuk from several MSS.
[* Mal. 791]

Or. 3302
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 98 pp., Arabic scripts (with words in
Javanese script).
(1) pp. 1-73. Serat Pawukon, or Wukon Jawa. Malay translation of a Javanese work on
calendar computation. Copy by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) of MS London, R.A.S.
Raffles Malay 41 (A), see M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 138, with marginal
notes containing the Javanese names of the wuku’s, taken by van der Tuuk from MS
London, BL, Add. 12,338 (on which see ibid., p. 52, without reference to van der Tuuk’s
copy). Pasted to the MS is a copy of a diagram, drawn on transparant paper.
(2) pp. 74-84. Surat Silsila Rasul Allah. Van der Tuuk’s note says: ‘The Malay translation of
the Javanese piece in u. The translation is interlinear and in italic script, but since the
spelling is so irregular, we have converted it into Arabic script, with careful notice of
those words, the transliteration of which is irregular.’ It is not clear whether this and
the preceding text are in fact part of one composition. This is van der Tuuk’s copy of 
the Malay part, in Arabic script, in MS London IOL, Jav. 2, which was published and 
Texte malaise, traduction française et notes’, in Revue de l’histoire des religions 54 (1906), 
pp. 374-393 (See M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve (1977), p. 59), where the Javanese title is 
given as Serat Sejarah Rasullullah Muhammad.
(3) p. 84. A note on the Javanese MS London, BL, Add. 12,310, Gonda Kusuma (ibid., p. 48). 
Pp. 84-97: blank.
(4) p. 98. List of names of wuku’s and the names of the gods belonging to these, taken by 
van der Tuuk from MS London, BL, Add. 12, 334, which is possibly a mistake for class-
mark Add. 12,338 (see also text No. 1 in this volume).
Not in Pigeaud II. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesesche 
handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 305. See also on this MS 
A. Cabaton, in Revue de l’histoire des religions 54, p. 274.
[* Mal. 792]

Or. 3303
Minangkabau (??) Malay, paper, pp., in van der Tuuk’s hand.
Abstracts from manuscripts by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
(1) pp. 1-45. A Syair … ??, followed by prose pieces on the history of Barus. Copied by 
van der Tuuk from a manuscript which he had borrowed from Toeten ibadat (?) in Barus.
(2) pp. 45-66. Copied by van der Tuuk from a manuscript which he had borrowed from a 
tambir (?) of the Raja of Barus. That MS must have been a collective volume containing 
several texts. On pp. 51, 63, 64, other texts, apparently copied from that same volume, 
begin.
(3) p. 67. Dutch. Description by van der Tuuk of several silver artefacts.
(5) pp. 81-86. Fasal ini pada menyatakan salasila orang kerja bertanama lada hitam serta segala 
syart menjaganya (??).
(6) pp. 86-98. Bab ini pada menyatakan tatkala masa orang ajas mengaka negri Padang dan 
Beginning in 1029 AH and going till 1838.
(7) pp. 98-99. Notes on favourable days, and the influence of the seven planets on this.
(8) p. 100. The beginning of a Syair ikan. Copied by van der Tuuk from a manuscript 
(9) pp. 105-109. A text on Nabi Sulaiman. The following popular stories may be part of a 
larger composition, of which this text is the first.
(10) pp. 110-112. A text on someone called Baraba (??). Marked No. 2, directly following 
the preceding text.
(11) pp. 112-113. A text on ??, marked No. 3, directly following the preceding text.
(12) pp. 113-116. Ada suanya khabar ada orang seorang peri mengambil rotan kedalam hutan 
... A text on ??, marked No. 4, directly following the preceding text.
(13) pp. 116-117. A text on ??, marked No. 5, directly following the preceding text.
(14) pp. 117-125. A text on ??, marked No. 6, directly following the preceding text.
(15) pp. 126-127. A text on ??, marked No. 7, directly following the preceding text.
(16) pp. 127-128. A text on ??, marked No. 8, directly following the preceding text.
(17) p. 129. A text on ??, marked No. 9, directly following the preceding text.
(18) p. 130. A text on ??, marked No. 10, directly following the preceding text. Then follow three blank leaves.

See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 315, where the contents of this volume is compared to that of Or. 3300 and Or. 3301, above. In the Leiden library copy of this catalogue P. Voorhoeve has added a note, stating that the texts in the present volume are about the history of Barus, and that there are ten popular stories.

[* Mal. 793]

Or. 3304
Malay, paper, 119 ff., Arabic, with some Latin, script, all in van der Tuuk's hand. Nos. 1 and 5 contain copies by van der Tuuk of Malay letters. Those in No. 1 are sometimes transcribed by van der Tuuk. All texts have marginal notes by van der Tuuk, which occasionally were useful for the transcription of names. The copies of letters in both collections are provided by van der Tuuk with serial numbers. These have been retained in the descriptions below.

(1) ff. 1a-7b. Copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) of Malay letters in the possession of Dr. Millies in Amsterdam. Prof. H.C. Millies (1810-1868) was professor of Oriental languages in Utrecht University, and before that he was employed by the Dutch Bible Society in the Dutch East-Indies. Millies' manuscripts are in the Leiden library as well (Or. 1930 - Or. 1943, Or. 1959, above, and Or. 4996 - Or. 5011, below). It is tempting to try to identify these letters with those kept in Or. 5002, below (??), which still needs to be done. There are numerous other indications that Millies was in contact with van der Tuuk, most notably as Batak texts are concerned (see P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici [Leiden 1977], pp. ??.

- ff. 1a-2a. No. 1, from Abdunabi bin Jaifar, the great vizir of the Raja of Bima to Tuan van der Giessen (?) in Makasar, dated Monday 3 Zulhijah 1243.
- ff. 2a-3a. No. 2, from Sultan Ismail, Raja of Bima, to Tuan van der Giessen (?) in Makasar, dated Bima, 8 Zulhijah 1243.
- ff. 3a-4a. No. 3, from the Sultan of Dompu to Tuan Fetor in Bima, dated Dompu, Thursday 15 Safar 1243.
- ff. 4a-6b. No. 4, from Sultan Tajulmulk Amirudin Iskandar Khowalain, dated 23 Jumadilakhir 1253 / August 24, 1837. Arabic script, with transliteration in Latin script (also copied from the original). To A.J. van Olphen, resident of Ternate.
- ff. 6b-7b. No. 5, from Bacan, from Sultan Muhammad Hayatudin, dated 1252 / May 23, 1836, to resident van Olphen in Ternate. With the transliteration. Ff. 8a-b. Blank.
(2) ff. 9a-12a. Hikayat Nur Muhammad. Copied by van der Tuuk from an original in the possession of a Batak ... ?? in Kampong Ligambogamo.
(3) ff. 12a-15a. Ceritera baginda Rasul Allah. Copied by van der Tuuk from the same volume as the preceding text.
(4) ff. 17b-42b. Copy by van der Tuuk of … from a manuscript in his own possession (here referred to as c), with extensive collation with two other manuscripts (here referred to as a and b).

(5) ff. 43a-59a. Copies by van der Tuuk of several Malay letters, all provided with numbers by van der Tuuk.
- ff. 43a-b. No. 1. From the secretary of Raja Alam, in Kampong Pondo’ Darusalam, Cucu Hend a Sutan Mangu Tuah (?), dated Padang, May 2, 1843.
- ff. 43b-44a. No. 2. From Syutan Iskandar (signature) to the secretary of Raja Alam in Padang. Dated Pulau Siang, May 12, 1816. Mention is made of Tjian Koe (here written Sieng).
- ff. 44a-44b. No. 3. From Abdusarah (signature) to ?? in Padang, dated Padang, May 13, 1815.
- ff. 44b-45a. No. 4. From the secretary of Raja Alam in Kampong Pondo’, signed: Marah Sie Kien, to Tuan ??, dated Palikam (a kampong in Padang, see letter No. 9, below), May 19, 1845.
- ff. 45a-46a. No. 5. From the secretary Muhammad Tahir in Negri Natal Darussalam to the Raja in Padang, dated July 12, 1819.
- ff. 46a-b. No. 6. From Muhammad Tahir in Natal to the secretary of Raja Alam in Negri Padang, dated August 12, 1825.
- f. 47a. No. 7. From Abdusarah to the secretary of Raja Alam in Negri Padang Darussalam, dated April 8, 1819.
- f. 47b. No. 8. From the secretary in Lingga, Abdusyarah to the secretary of Raja Alam in Padang.
- ff. 48a-b. No. 9. From Muhammad Tahir in Natal to the secretary in Negri Padang, Kampong Palikam, dated Padang, February 3, 1815. In the subscript are the names of two persons, Sutani Salim and (the Chinese) Si Culin (Sie Tjoelien).
- ff. 48b-49a. No. 10. From Orangkaya Naru from Maninjau in Danau to Tuan Gaci (?) Sutan Sarah Himnon (?) in Padang, Kampong Pondoq, dated July 28, 1850.
- ff. 49a-b. No. 11. From Orangkaya Besar … (?) to Kaci Sultan Makhdum in Padang Darussalam, dated Bukit Tinggi, November 22, 1850.
- ff. 49b-50a. No. 12. From the Raja of Saruwasa in Langlawe, to the secretary of Raja Alam, dated Friday, January 8, 1819.
- ff. 51a-b. No. 14. From the secretary Abdusyarah (signature) to the secretary of Raja Alam in Negri Padang, Kampong Pondoq, dated Pulau Ringwan (?), May 13, 1827.
- ff. 51b-52a. No. 15. Letter from Marah Linau (signature) to the secretary of Raja Alam in Kampong Pondoq (in Padang), dated Padang 1824.
- ff. 52b-53a. No. 17. From Lelo di Raja (signature) to the secretary of Raja Alam in Pondoq (a kampong in Padang), dated 12 (no month mentioned) 1828.
- ff. 54a-55a. No. 19. From Utih Tuanku Muda to Tuanku Alam in Negri Padang, dated Talu, 16 Zulkaídah 1266. The text of this letter is followed by what appears to be the answer.
- f. 55b. No. 20. From Malim Panjang (signature) to Tuanku Alam in Negri Padang, dated Rabiulakhir 1267.
- ff. 55b-56a. No. 21. From Muhammad Usin to Tuanku Alam in Negri Padang, not dated.
- ff. 56a-b. No. 22. From Sutan Deman Katiagan (signature) to Uangku Alam in Negri Padang, not dated.
- ff. 56b-57a. No. 23. From Magee Kaca Amin and Mee Disyim (signature) in Tiku to Tuanku Alam in Negri Padang, not dated.
- f. 57b. No. 25. From Muhammad Usin Katiagan (signature) to Tuanku Alam in Padang, not dated.
- f. 58a. No. 26. From Nangkoda Langkab Katiagan (signature) to Tuanku Alam in Negri Padang, not dated.
- ff. 58a-b. No. 27. From Nangkoda Langkab Katiagan (signature) to Tuanku Alam in Negri Padang, not dated.
- ff. 58b-59a. No. 28. From ?? to Raja Alam in Kampong Pondo’ (in Padang), not dated. Abrupt end, with only the indication of a No. 29, but without the text.
- f. 59b-64b. Blank.
(2) ff. 65a-77a. Undang-undang. Copy by van der Tuuk of a chapter on the laws of the Malay in Padang, which he had found at the end of a MS of the Tambo. Ff. 77b-80b are blank.
(3) ff. 81a-106a. Tambo Turun Tumurun, by ?? Ff. 106b-112b. are blank. Could this be identical with the text in Or. 3376, below? (4) ff. 119b-113a. Hikayat Raja Pertuanan ... ??.
[* Mal. 794]

Or. 3305
Malay, paper, 82 pp.
Hikayat mi’raj Nabi Muhammad. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 204-205, where comparative quotations from Or. 1713, above, and Or. 3306 (1), below, are given. (Mal. 795)

Or. 3306
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 72 pp., dated 25 Ramadan 1269 (July 3, 1853), copied in Barus.
(1) pp. 1-35. Hikayat mi’raj Nabi Muhammad. See also Or. 3305, above.
(2) pp. 36-55. *Hikayat Raja Jumjumah*.
(3) pp. 56-72. *Syair ikan tambra*.
(Mal. 796)

**Or. 3307**
Malay, paper, 70 pp., dated 7 Rabiulawal 1260 (1852).
(Mal. 797)

**Or. 3308**
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 206 pp.
(1) pp. 1-115. The latter part of *Hikayat Amir Hamzah*.
(2) pp. 116-206. *Hikayat Raja Khandaq*.
(Mal. 798)

**Or. 3309**
Malay, paper, 60 pp., copied in Krokot.
(Mal. 799)

**Or. 3310**
Malay, paper, 21 pp., dated Rabiulakhir 1266 (February 1850).
(Mal. 800)

**Or. 3311**
Malay, paper, 18 pp., copied in Buitenzorg (Bogor).
(Mal. 801)

**Or. 3312**
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 74 pp., dated 1246 AH, copied by Malim Putih from Indrapura.
(Mal. 802)

**Or. 3313**

(Mal. 803)

**Or. 3314**

(Mal. 804)

**Or. 3315**

(Mal. 805)

**Or. 3316**
Malay, paper, 142 pp.

(Mal. 806)

**Or. 3317**
Malay, paper, 172 pp., dated 22 Zulhijah 1269. *Hikayat Bahram Syah*. A Malay translation of a Persian work (according to H.N. van der Tuuk in Or. 3396, below). See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, pp. 176-178, where a summary of the contents is given. Or. 6081, below, was collated with the present MS.

(Mal. 807)

**Or. 3318**
Tuuk (1824-1894) from a manuscript, which probably can be identified with this manuscript, Or. 3260 (a), above.
(Mal. 808)

Or. 3319
Malay, paper, 230 pp., dated April 30, 1856.  
(Mal. 809)

Or. 3320
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, pp., copied by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
(2) pp. Syair Ikan. Copy (?) by van der Tuuk ?? of a manuscript which he had received from Khatib Muhyi al-Din in Batavia.
(Mal. 810)

Or. 3321
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 45 pp., copied by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
(1) Hikayat Puspa Wiraja II. Copied by van der Tuuk from Or. 1401 (1), above.
(2) Hikayat Bakhtiyar. The story of the doctor and his servant. Copied by van der Tuuk from a manuscript, formerly in the collection of the Delft Academy. That MS is now Leiden Or. 1702 (2), above.
(3) Copies by van der Tuuk of 14 Malay letters, all formerly from the collection of the Delft Academy. The originals are now Leiden, Or. ??
See Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, p. 13, No. 34.
(Mal. 811)
Or. 3322
Malay, paper, 94 pp., dated 1849 AD.
(Mal. 812)

Or. 3323
Malay, paper, 41 pp., dated 1834 AD.
(Mal. 813)

Or. 3324
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 70 pp.
(Mal. 815)

Or. 3325
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 184 pp.
Kaba (Hikayat) Malim Diman II. The history of Malim Diman in a more extensive redaction than the preceding volume. See Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, p. 189, No. 464.
(Mal. 816)

Or. 3326
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 31 pp.
Kaba (Hikayat) Malim Diman III. The history of Malim Diman, a fragment of the story only, with abrupt end. See Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, p. 190, No. 465.
(Mal. 817)

Or. 3327
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 30 pp.
(Mal. 818)

Or. 3328
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 38 pp.
Hikayat Puti Lindung Bulan II. Abrupt end. See Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, pp. 194-195, No. 482.
(Mal. 819)

Or. 3329
Photographs.
Collection of 45 photographs of antiquities in Bali, partly used by W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp (1874-1950), see P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), p. 219. See also H.I.R. Hinzler, Catalogue of Balinese Manuscripts, volume 2. Descriptions of the Balinese drawings from the van der Tuuk collection (Leiden 1986), pp. 16, 19, 46, 58, 74, 75, 386. Some of these photographs may have been used by van der Tuuk while instructing the artist who made architectural drawings.
(Mal. 750 A)

Or. 3330 a
Malay, paper, 69 pp., dated 27 Zulkaidah 1264, copied in the great surau in Kota Gadang, with marginal notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
Syair Silindung Dalima, or Syair Seri Bunian, this version consisting of 1162 verses. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 24-25. See also Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, pp. 63-64, No. 155, for an additional description.
(in Mal. 820)

Or. 3330 b
Minangkabau Malay, 136 pp., with marginal notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
Kaba Nan Tungga VI. Followed, at the end, by 47 couplets of 4 verses each. See Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek. Leiden 1921, p., No. 500.
(in Mal. 820)

Or. 3331
Malay, paper, 13 pp., copied by Syaikh al-Qari b. Sa`id Faqih al-Haqiri.
Syair Hukum Tajwid. A poem of 267 distichs on the rules of Qur’an recitation. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 36, where the chapter titles are given.
(Mal. 821)

Or. 3332
Malay, paper, 15 pp., dated 1273 AH (1856), copied in Barus.
(Mal. 822)

Or. 3333
Malay, paper, 89 pp.
(Mal. 823)

Or. 3334
Malay, paper, 57 pp., dated 16 Ramadan 1267, copied in Barus.
(Mal. 824)

Or. 3335
Malay, paper, 94 pp.
*Syair Rukun Haj,* by Syaikh Daud from Sunur. Other names of this text are *Syair Haji,* and *Syair Makkah dan Madinah.* See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek.* Leiden 1899, p. 37. Notes by van der Tuuk on this text are found in Or. 3374, p. 66, below.
(Mal. 825)

Or. 3336
Malay, paper, 62 pp.
*Syair Rukun Haj,* by Syaikh Daud from Sunur. Other names of this text are *Syair Haji,* and *Syair Makkah dan Madinah.* With abrupt end. Without the part on the seven martaba, which figures on pp. 65-94 of Or. 3335, above. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek.* Leiden 1899, p. 38.
(Mal. 826)

Or. 3337
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 78 pp.
(1) ff. 1v-34v. *Syair Rukun Haj,* by Syaikh Daud from Sunur. Other names of this text are *Syair Haji,* and *Syair Makkah dan Madinah.* See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek.* Leiden 1899, p. 38. See also Or. 6077 (8) and Or. 6077 (11), below.
See also Or. 6077 (8) and Or. 6077 (11), below. See T. Iskandar, *Catalogue (1999),* pp. 166-167 (No. 385). Sundanese ??
(Mal. 827)

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Or. 3338
Malay, paper, 131 pp., dated 1269 AH, copied by Haj Abdul Wahid.
_Syair Rukun Haj_, by Syai Kh Daud from Sunur. At the end, the text is referred to as _Syair Makkah al-Masyarrafa_. Other names of this text are _Syair Haji_, and _Syair Makkah dan Madinah_. See H.H. Juynboll, _Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek_. Leiden 1899, p. 38.
(Mal. 828)

Or. 3339
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 95 pp., copied by the same Suhaymi `Aydarus `Uthman, who also copied Or. 1995, above, and MS Paris No. 103.
(1) pp. 1-75. _Syair Bujang_, in 674 verses.
(2) pp. 76-95. _Pantun orang muda_, in 172 verses.
(Mal. 829)

Or. 3340
Malay, paper, 48 pp., dated June 1, 1856, copied by Muhammad Haji.
_Syair Nuri_. Erotic poem in 528 verses, describing the love of a _nuri_ and a _campaka_ flower.
(Mal. 830)

Or. 3341
Malay, paper, 19 pp., dated 28 Rabiulawal 1257, copied in Samarang.
(Mal. 831)

Or. 3342
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 38 pp.
(1) pp. 1-28. _Syair Bunga_, in 478 verses, in which c. 230 names of flowers are given, the second of each having an erotic connotation.
(2) pp. _Syair Burung_, 163 verses.
(Mal. 832)

Or. 3343
Malay, Minangkabau, Javanese, Arabic, paper, portfolio with several sheaves.
Undang-undang Minangkabau and other texts. Portfolio with several autographs of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), some copied from other manuscripts. See for a full survey of the contents: Van Ronkel, Supplement-Catalogus (1921), pp. 258-259 (No. 659).


(4) Sheaf B, pp. 29-31. Malay, in Van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Fragment taken, according to a note by Van der Tuuk written over the beginning (pp. 29), from a manuscript in the Royal Institute, quarto No. 239. On ritual purity.


(7) Sheaf D, pp. 1-11 pp. Malay, in Van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Fragment taken from the introduction to Undang-undang Minangkabau. Taken from a manuscript in the possession of a Mr. Netscher, probably E. Netscher (1825-1880). There are several contemporaries of Van der Tuuk persons bearing that name and somehow involved with the Dutch East-Indies. See also Van der Tuuk’s notes on pp. 1, 12.

(8) Sheaf D, pp. 12-13. Malay, in Van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Fragment taken from a fiqh text by Nur al-Din al-Raniri (d.) of 1044 AH, from a folio manuscript in the possession of Mr. Scheuman, house-tutor of the governor-general J.J. Rochussen (1797-1871). It is probably a fragment of the Sirat al-Mustaqim, compiled by Nuruddin ar-Raniri between 1044-1054 / 1634-1644. See for van der Tuuk’s copy of another MS (or the same?) in the possession of Mr. Scheuman, Or. 3300 (47), above.

(9) Sheaf E, 4 ff. of text. Malay, in Van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Fragment of the Hikayat Abu Samah. Taken from an incomplete, small quarto MS in the possession of an indigenous person, counting 40 pp.

(10) Sheaves F, H, J, K. Arabic, paper, 32 ff. Description by H.N. van der Tuuk of 31 Arabic manuscripts in the collection of the Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences. See Voorhoeve, Handlist, p. 412. However, see also Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-catalogus, where the following description is given:

Sheaf F. Part of an Arabic and Javanese text, Tuhfat al-Talib al-Mubtadi’ wa-Minhat al-Salik al-Muhtadi, and pieces from the science of isnads.

Sheaf H. Abstracts from *Idah al-Fiqh*, after a manuscript in the collection of A.D. Cornets de Groot (1804-1829), dated June 24, 1826, followed by a description of several Arabic and Javanese texts, which belong to one collection.


Sheaf K. (1) Abstracts from Malay and Javanese commentaries on the Qur’an, from the collection of manuscripts in the Batavia Society, (2) followed by part of the Arabic text of *Kitab Nasihat al-Muluk*, with Javanese translation (with this may meant the Arabic translation by Ali b. Mubarak (2nd half of 6/12th cent.), GAL G I, 423 No. 30 of the originally Persian text *al-Tibr al-Masbuk fi Nasihat al-Muluk*, by al-Ghazzali (d. 505/1111), see Voorhoeve, *Handlist*, p. 379, for interlinear Javanese translations of this text, (3) followed by a treatise on titles and functions in Banten, (4) followed by notes on Banten genealogies from Javanese manuscripts in Batavia, of which van der Tuuk may have wished to compile a description.


Sheaf M. Abstracts from Batavia manuscripts, a.o. *Syair Hikayat Raja Damisyik*.

Sheaf N. The history of the learned Jew from Khaibar, in rhyme.


P. Javanese. Fragment of a mystical text. Not in Pigeaud II. But see Pigeaud IV, pp. 47-48, with an extensive note concerning Or. 3343-VI, and ibid., p. 48, concerning Or. 3343-XXXI.

[* Mal. 746] (niet geheel in autopsie)

**Or. 3344**

Minangkabau Malay, portfolio with letters.


(Mal. 747)

**Or. 3345**

Collective volume with texts in Malay, with Arabic, paper, 69 pp.


(2) pp. 56-58. Enumeration of the 40 punishments for who fails to perform ritual prayer.


Or. 3346
Collective volume with texts in Malay, 10 pp.
(1) Poem by `Abdullah Munshi on the fire in Singapore on 27 Safar 1267.
(2) Fragments, a scroll of pasted papers and loose pieces, from a poem about flowers, in which the flowers are introduced while speaking.
(Mal. 833)

Or. 3347
Sundanese, paper, 141 pp., Javanese script.
¶ Or. 4963 (4), below, is the Madurese version of this story.
(Mal. 837)

Or. 3348
Sundanese, paper, 90 pp., Javanese script, dated 1 Shawwal 1850.
Hikayat Sultan Ibrahim, the Sundanese redaction of the Malay hikaya going by this title. The protagonist in this story is called here Surtan Oliya ibenu Ibrahim waliiyullah.
(Mal. 838)

Or. 3349
Sundanese, paper, 77 pp., Javanese script, dated 1850.
Si Miskin. The Sundanese redaction of the Malay Si Miskin, or Mara Krama. The full text from one side of the book. The beginning only of the story from the reverse side as well.
(Mal. 839)
Or. 3350
Sundanese, paper, 226 pp., Javanese script.
(Mal. 840)

Or. 3351
Sundanese, paper, 174 pp., Javanese script.
(Mal. 841)

Or. 3352
Collective volume with texts in Sundanese, paper, 184 pp., Javanese script, dated 1869, copied in Bogor (Buitenzorg) by Jaya Reja.
(2) pp. 113-159. The Sundanese redaction of the Malay Syair nabi Allah Ayub.
(3) pp. 159-167. A dongeng (story) about the son of a king, who is recognized by his father unless he has guarded the capital for two or three years. The prince performs this task well, but is killed by his enemies.
(4) pp. 167-175. A dongeng (story) about a widow, who kills her successive servant, till she is killed by one of them.
(5) pp. 175-184. A dongeng (story) with the lesson that one does not attain heaven by praying alone.
See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 321-323 for a description of the texts in this manuscript and for comparative quotations from the first text in the present MS and Or. 3348, above.
(Mal. 842)

Or. 3353
Madurese, paper, 151 pp., Javanese script, dated 2 Rajab 1783.

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(Mal. 836)

Or. 3354
¶ See also H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche Handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Deel I. Madoereesche handschriften, Oudjavaansche inscripties en Oud- en Middeljavaansche gedichten. Leiden 1907, pp. 103-104, but the MS described there, being a collective volume with texts in Bawean, Malay and Javanese, cannot be the MS which is kept on the Shelf as Or. 3354 (Mal. 845 h). This collective volume can be identified in the van der Tuuk collection as Or. 3385, below.

Or. 3355 a
Sundanese, paper, 3 ff., Javanese script, written on one side of the paper only.

Or. 3355 b
Sundanese, paper, 67 pp., Arabic script, dated 20 Jumadilakhir 1286 (1869), copied by Muhammad Syafi` in Bogor (Buitenzorg). Last 24 pp. damaged (and repaired) at the lower part, with loss of text.

Or. 3355 c
Sundanese, paper, 56 pp., Arabic script.
[* Mal. 844 c]

**Or. 3355 d**
Sundanese, paper, 13 pp., Arabic script, dated 4 Muharram 1267
*Kitab Samarkandi*, the Sundanese translation of the well-known Arabic catechism by Samakandi (al-Samarqandi, maar welke??). See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesische handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, pp. 325-326, where this MS is erroneously referred to as Or. 3355 e.

[* Mal. 844 d]

**Or. 3355 e**
Sundanese, paper, 69 pp., Arabic script.

[* Mal. 844 e]

**Or. 3356**
Sundanese, paper, 34 pp., Javanese script, dated 19 Jumadilakhira 1285.

[* Mal. 844 f]

**Or. 3357 a**
Sundanese, paper, 57 pp., Javanese script, copied by Jaya Reja.
*Carios Imam Sapii di nagara Mekah*, which might be translated as the history of the Imam al-Shafi’i in Mekka, in Sundanese. However, it is in fact the story of Abdul Rahim and the golden sandals of the Imam al-Syafi’i. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesische handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, pp. 333-334, where a summary of the contents is given.

[* Mal. 845 a]

**Or. 3357 b**
Sundanese, paper, 54 pp., Javanese script.
*Carios Raden Abu Sama*. The Sundanese redaction of the Malay *Hikayat Abu Samah*, but the story is somewhat different from the Malay version. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesische handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden
[* Mal. 845 b]

**Or. 3357 c**

(Mal. 845 c)

**Or. 3357 d**

(Mal. 845 d)

**Or. 3357 e**
Sundanese, paper, 220., Javanese script. Complete version of the Sundanese redaction of the *Malay Hikayat Samaun*. See also H.N. van der Tuuk, in *BKI*, 3rd series, I, pp. 357-360. The Malay version is possibly based on the Arabic *Hadith Sham’un*. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanese handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, pp. 319-320 for a description of this MS and for comparative quotations from the present MS and Or. 3347, above. Or. 6203 k (3), below, is a copy made by, or on behalf of J.G.H. Gunning (1856-1914).
¶ Or. 4963 (4), below, is the Madurese version of this story.

(Mal. 845 e)

**Or. 3357 f**
Collective volume with texts in Sundanese, paper, 100 pp., dated 26 Rewah 1869, copied by Jaya Reja.
(2) pp. 47-65. The story of the carpenter and the prince.
(3) pp. 66-100. The story of a girl which is killed by her step-mother.
See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleise en Sundanesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, pp. 334-335, where summaries of the three stories are given.

(Mal. 845 f)

**Or. 3357 g**


(Mal. 845 g)

**Or. 3358**

Javanese, paper, 459 pp., Arabic script. *Hikayat Seh Abdulkadir*. Biography in verse of Abdulkadir Jilani, mentioning as source the *Khulasat al-Mafakhir* by al-Yafi`i (d. 768/1368). One hundred tales. See Pigeaud II, p. 113. See also Juynboll, Suppl. II, p. 129 (where the class-mark is wrongly given as Or. 3344). See for a Dutch translation of this work and a discussion of its context G.W.J. Drewes & R.Ng. Poerbatjaraka, *De mirakelen van Abdoelkadir Djaelani*. Bandung 1938. For their study Drewes and Poerbatjaraka only used manuscripts from Indonesian collections.

(Mal. 834)

**Or. 3359**

Javanese, paper, 52 pp., Arabic script, drawings. History of the Sundanese, called *Carita Sunda*, or *Kitab Sunda*, beginning with cosmogony, mentioning Ciyung Manarah and Munding Wangi, and ending in eschatology, mentioning *baginda* `Ali. Unvocalized prose tale, rather rambling, provided with several red-and-black drawings representing, according to the captions, the scenes of the tales, i.a. a Royal compound and a mosque. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 407. Or. 10.695, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, a copy of which also BCB 175. Pigeaud II, p. 113.

(Mal. 716)

**Or. 3360**


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Or. 3361
Malay and Sasak, paper, 2 ff., Arabic script, with lexicographical notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in Latin script.
Notes written in Malay, concerning the Sasak language of Ampenan, beginning: Bahwa inilah basa Sasak Ampenan ... Not described in any of the printed catalogues.
[* Mal. 759]

Or. 3362
Several Indonesian languages, paper, 294 pp., text on pp. 1-82 and 295, all others are blanks.
Comparative lexicographical and etymological notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). A great number of words, without meaning in Dutch or English, but with their equivalents in other Indonesian languages. It is difficult to tell whether there is one language which serves a basis, or source, for the other languages. There is no straight way of lay-out. Many entries have been crossed out, meaning that they had apparently served their purpose. At the beginning (pp. 4-22), van der Tuuk may have worked from interrelated Dutch meanings, which he wrote over the page, on the topline. E.g. on p. 4: 'wandluis, kakkerlak, vlinder, glazemaker, schorpioen'. The Indonesian languages referred to are: Batak, Balinese, Madurese, Malay, Tagalog, Buginese, Alfur Minahasa, Sundanese, and others. The volume does not contain a complete system or alphabet. There seems to be no mention of the volume in any of the printed catalogues.
[* Mal. 760]

Or. 3363
Several Indonesian languages, paper, 286 pp.
(1) pp. 1-185. Comparative lexicographical and etymological notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). The source languages is English, and the book contains a complete alphabet (above-zodiac). The target languages are numerous, and are often indicated with short abbreviations: Balinese, Tagalog, Malay, Batak, Javanese, and also French and Spanish.
(3) pp. 283-287. Grammatical and etymological notes by H.N. van der Tuuk.
[* Mal. 761]

Or. 3364
Javanese, Dutch, paper, 88 pp., Latin script.
Aantekeningen van Dr H. N. van der Tuuk over de metriek der Javanen. Van der Tuuk's notes on Javanese metres. J. Brandes remarks that the collection, though rich, is not complete. The so-called intermediate metres (tembang tengahan) are well
represented. The Indian metres (tembang gede) and the modern Javanese metres (tembang, macapat) are not discussed in full. Pigeaud II, p. 113.
(Mal. 762)

Or. 3365
Malay, paper, 268 pp.
Hikayat Kuda Sumirang. A fragment, containing the sequel of the story by which Or. 3384, below, is ending. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 95-96, where a summary of the contents is given.
(Mal. 853)

Or. 3366
Malay, paper, 42 pp.
Incomplete copy (abrupt beginning and end) of the Hikayat Jawhar Manikam (here spelt as Maligan). See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 159, where the MS is erroneously referred to as Or. 3266. ¶ Catalogue T. Iskandar (1999), No. 323 (I, p. 137), mentions under Or. 3266 a copy of the Malay Hikayat Jawhar Manikam. Here Iskandar was led astray by a typesetting error in H.H. Juynboll’s Catalogus (1899), p. 159, where indeed Or. 3266 is given. That should have been Or. 3366. It is remarkable that Iskandar under the present manuscript, Or. 3366 (his No. 397, I, p. 174) gives a description of the same manuscript again, with slightly different title, watermark, number of folios, etc.
(Mal. 854)

Or. 3367
Malay, paper, 233 pp., dated November 30, 1875, copied in Banjarmasin.
Carita Wayang Kinudang, a Panji poem of 4134 distichs. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleisiche en Sundanesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 9-11, where an extensive summary is given.
(Mal. 855)

Or. 3368
Malay, paper, 202 pp.
(Mal. 856)

Or. 3369
Acehnese, paper, 56 pp., dated 1268 AH (1851-1852), probably made for H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) in Barus.
(Mal. 857)

**Or. 3370**
Collective volume with texts in Malay and Arabic, paper, 137 pp.
(3) pp. 93-121. A work on the recitation of the Qur’an, *Ilmu Tajwid*.
(Mal. 858)

**Or. 3371**
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 10 pp., copied by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
Hikayat Malim Diman V. A small part of the beginning of the text only, with some notes by van der Tuuk on the right half of the page. See Ph.S. van Ronkel, *Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek*. Leiden 1921, p. 190, No. 467.
(Mal. 859)

**Or. 3372**
Collective volume with texts in Malay and Acehnese, paper, 14 pp., dated Mawlid 1268, copied by Sei Ketjan (f. 13v).
(1) ff. 1a-b. A fragment on ominous days (*nahas*), clearly a text on *Ikhtiyarat al-Ayyam*.
(2) ff. 1b-8a ??, *Syair Sidang Pakir*, a mystical poem by Hamzah Fansuri, here written in a prose lay-out. The texts on ff. 1b-7b is provided with marginal notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) taken from another manuscript. Van der Tuuk refers to this MS from his own collection in *BKI* 13 (1966), p. 465.
See Ph.S. van Ronkel, *Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek*. Leiden 1921, p. 96, No. 220, where these first two texts of the volume are referred to as Or. 3372 A.
(3) ff. 8a-??, *Syair Burung Pingai*, mystical poem by Hamzah Fansuri, an ‘allegorical poem in which the human soul is spoken of as a bird.’
(4) ff. 13a-b ??, Some shorter mystical poems by Hamzah Fansuri.
See Ph.S. van Ronkel, *Supplement-catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften in de Leidsche Universiteits-bibliotheek*. Leiden 1921, pp. 96-97, No. 221, where these latter two texts are referred to as Or. 3372 B.
(5) ff. 14r-17r. Malay-Acehnese word-list, in Arabic script. See P. Voorhoeve (with T. Iskandar and M. Durie), *Catalogue of Acehnese manuscripts in the Library of Leiden University*.
and other collections outside Aceh. Leiden 1994, p. 254. By a copyist, different from the
scribe who wrote the other texts in the present volume.
[* Mal. 860]

Or. 3373
Malay, paper, 153 pp.
A Panji poem, in 2162 verses, of which the first page and the end are missing. See H.H.
Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-
Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 11-12, where a summary of the contents is given.
(Mal. 861)

Or. 3374
Collective volume with texts in Malay, paper, 66 pp., partly (?) copied by H.N. van der
Tuuk (1824-1894).
(1) pp. 1-20. The first story only of the Hikayat Bakhtiyar.
(2) pp. 21-34. Syair Hamzah Fansuri. Poem consisting of 233 verses. Copied on May 28,
1853, in Barus.

An electronic version of the text is available through the Malay Concordance Project:
showing poem No. 45: (Doorenbos), Leiden University Library, Codex 3374, date: 1853-
- tammat syair 16 [Syaban 1269] (25 May 1853); sudah teratur Jumaat 18 Syaban 1269
(27 May 1853); provenance: Barus, N.W. Sumatra; copied for van der Tuuk.
(3) pp. 35-49. A fragment of 216 verses, from the Syair Dagang, ascribed to Hamzah
Fansuri. Copied by van der Tuuk. Van der Tuuk refers to this text in his own collection
(4) pp. 49-54. A fragment of 84 verses, from the Syair Prahu, equally ascribed to Hamzah
Fansuri. There is a connection between this text and Or. 1917 (4), above. See E.P.
der Tuuk refers to this text in his own collection in BKI 13 (1866), p. 465.
Nos. 1-4 are described by See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche
handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 36.
¶ See also Or. 12.156 (4), below, being a Nazm, which Iskandar gives the title Syair
Perahu. It is a syair with admonitory content in which life is compared to a dangerous
sea-voyage, with faith as the only sheet-anchor. This version is different from the one
in Or. 3374, above, pp. 4-6 (published by J. Doorenbos, De geschreven van Hamzah Pansoeri.
Leiden 1933), but Or. 12.156 (4) also contains stanza’s that are lacking in Or. 3374. See
Ph.S. van Ronkel, Supplement-Catalogus (1921), pp. 101-102, No. 232, with quotation of
That concerns the Kitab Siyar al-Salikin, the third chapter (on al-muhlikat) of the Malay
translation made in 1193-1203 AH by ʿAbd al-Samad al-Palimbani of the Ihyaʿ Ulum al-
Din by Abu Hamid Muhammad al-Ghazzali (d. 505/1111), GAL G I, 423. See H.H. Juynboll,
Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-
On p. 66 are notes by van der Tuuk concerning Or. 3335, above, the *Syair Rukun Haj*. On p. 67 are notes by van der Tuuk on a manuscript of the *Syair Martabat*, of which he possessed a copy. This may be a reference to the seven *martaba*, which are treated in Or. 3335, pp. 65-94, above.
(Mal. 862)

**Or. 3375**
Malay, paper, 261 pp.
(Mal. 863)

**Or. 3376**
Malay, paper, 17 pp., dated 1263 (1847), copied by Encik Ismail bin Datuk Karkun of Siak.
*Adat turun-turunun daripada zaman duli Sultan Iskandar*, or court customs from the time of the reign of Sultan Iskandar. Divided into 24 chapters. See H.H. Juynboll, *Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundanese handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Leiden 1899, pp. 253-254. Possibly identical with (or related to) the text in Or. 3304 (3), above ??
(Mal. 864)

**Or. 3377**
Malay, paper, 561 pp., dated 22 Jumadilakhir 1875.
(Mal. 865)

**Or. 3378**
Malay, paper, 169 pp.
(Mal. 866)

**Or. 3379**
Minangkabau Malay, paper, 130 pp.
*Hikayat Puti Balukih VI*. The history of princess Balkis and King Solomo. Incomplete copy (beginning and end are missing). See Ph.S. van Ronkel, *Supplement-catalogus der
(Mal. 867)

Or. 3380
Collective volume with texts in Minangkabau Malay, paper, 106 pp., dated April 20, 1857.
(2) pp. 54-106. Hikayat Sitti Hasanah.
(Mal. 868)

Or. 3381
Malay, paper, 29 pp.
(Mal. 869)

Or. 3382
Malay, paper, 78 pp.
Serat Tambo Raja, as the title is given here. The text belongs to the corpus of Undang-undang Minangkabau. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, p. 248.
(Mal. 870)

Or. 3383
Malay, paper, 7 pp.
(Mal. 871)

Or. 3384
Malay, paper, 42 pp.
Incomplete copy (beginning lacks) of part of Hikayat Kuda Sumirang. A sequel to the story in this volume is Or. 3365, above. See H.H. Juynboll, Catalogus van de Maleische en Sundaneesche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1899, pp. 94-95.
(Mal. 853)
Or. 3385
Collective volume with texts in Dutch, Baweanese, Malay and Javanese, probably all on the language of Bawean, paper, 60 pp.
(1) pp. 1-5. 'Het Baweaansch dialect'. Notes in Dutch on the language of Bawean, written in 1872.
(2) p. 7. 'Taalkundige aanmerkingen'. Comparative lexicographical notes, between Malay and Baweanese. Latin script.
(3) p. 9. 'Baweeansche woorden'. The beginning only of a Baweanese-Dutch vocabulary. Latin script.
(4) p. 11. 'Taalkunde'. Linguistic notes on the Baweanese language. Latin script.
(5) pp. 15-17. A poem in Malay, in Latin script. The poem treats matters concerning the language of Bawean (bahasa Bawean negara, line 14), directed to the Dutch controleur (of Bawean?). No. 11, below, contains the same text, in Arabic script.
(9) pp. 31-28. The same story of Osman, in Malay, in Arabic script.
(10) pp. 33-32. The same poem as mentioned under No. 6, above, both in Malay and Baweanese, now in Arabic script.
(11) pp. 37-34. The same poem as mentioned under No. 5, above, both in Malay and Baweanese, now in Arabic script.
(13) pp. 47-49. Another story of Osman (different from Nos. 8-9, above), in the Baweanese language. Latin script.
See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche Handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Deel I. Madoereesche handschriften, Oudjavaansche inscripties en Oud- en Middeljavaansche gedichten. Leiden 1907, pp. 103-104, where the present MS is erroneously referred to as Or. 3354.
[* Mal. 724]

Or. 3386
Collection of materials in mostly in or concerning Batak, but also in or concerning, Malay, Acehnese, Malagasy, Sundanese, Chinese, Minangkabau, language of Enggano, and Dayak and the Polynesian languages. Dutch is a source language as well.
One of the baskets of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), containing numerous separate pieces. P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batakici (1977), pp. 102-104, describes the entire contents of the box. In that description, Voorhoeve also informs us that in 1971 he re-arranged the contents of this basket and Or. 3394, below, and that he then transferred a number of documents from this basket to the two portfolios of Or. 3394, below.
A. Printed letterproof, *Suhutan ni si Jangga Mura-meru*. The beginning only. Of this text Voorhoeve does not know a manuscript. Apparently van der Tuuk sent it from Barus to Holland, where it has been used by H.C. Millies (1810-1868) as a specimen for Batak type. The beginning has been printed as *Spécimen des Caractères de la langue des Bataks, de l’île de Sumatra, gravés et fondus par N.Tetterode, fondeur en caractères à Rotterdam, sous la direction de Mr. H.C.Millies à Amsterdam*, and then in Batak script: *On ma suhutan Si Djangga Mura-meru sinuhuthon ni Guru Tinandangan halak tian Naipospos, ia na mandokkon halak patorophon di huta ni Ulonda si Pan dor Tuk*, meaning: ‘This is the story of Si Djangga Mura-meru, as told by Guru Tinandangan from Naipospos. The one who has made it be multiplied in Holland is Van der Tuuk.’ Si Djangga Mura-meru was a seven-headed monster that lived in the Village of the Heights (Huta Pangarahisan). He got stuck with his legs in the roots of a djungdjung buhit-tree, and lamented so loudly that Batara Guru Doli in the upper world could not sleep, and sent the mandi-swallow in order to see what was going on. This listened at the complained of Si Djangga Mura-meru, promised to come back and returned to Batara Guru. Here the printed piece ends abruptly. A transliteration in Or. 12.475. Comparable are the stories summed up under OVB 187, in which the attention of the god in the upper world is drawn by drumming, and similar devices, especially No 95 G, where also a seven headed creature is mentioned. In that story it is brought to heaven by Batara Guru and transformed. *(Codices Batacici*, p. 127).

B. Stories in Toba-Batak, in Latin script.
(1) Small fragment, the beginning only of a story. Written by van der Tuuk in Latin script. The fragment only contains the beginning of a story in which the preparations of the marriage of Datu Tala di Baunge are treated. The latter is known from the story about the divination with a rooster (OVB 9). An excerpt in Dutch is in Or.12.475. *(Codices Batacici*, p. 126).

(2) 3 double folio leaves, 6 pp. In Latin script, written by van der Tuuk, containing: Creation story, belonging with OVB 1, probably recorded after oral communication. On p. 1 two failed beginnings, then a survey of the contents by van der Tuuk: ‘Si nandeang sundahan dochter v.batara guru doli werd wegens onwilligheid om bij de haar gegeven man te slapen naar beneden gedaagd, en nam daar debata hasi hasi, zoon van nanggongga di portibi en werd op die wijze de stammoeder der menschen. Zij vormde de aarde die haar van boven door leang2 mandi werd gebracht. Zij kreeg zeven zoons en zeven dochters.’ The Batak stories goes further from here and treats, among other things, the shackling of Naga Padoha and the origin of the *djudjungan* of the different marga’s. *(Codices Batacici*, p. 126).

C. Translations of Batak stories, into Dutch. The beginnings only of two Batak texts, namely *Si Adji Panurat* (BL I p. 55, OVB 154) and the struggle between Soba and Sumba (OVB 247). Possibly van der Tuuk has also translated Batak texts into English, One might assume this, though not with certainty, from No.1069 in the Millies auction catalogue (Catalogue de la bibliothèque délaissée par feu M. le Dr. H.C Millies. Vente 7 mai 1870. Utrecht 1870. [752 E 16]): ‘Eng. vertaling van een paar hoofdstukken uit ‘t Maleische werk Bostanoe-salatin en Batakse texten. Msc. de la main de Mr.vd.Tuuk. 40 pag.’ *(Codices Batacici*, p. 128).
- Translation by van der Tuuk of the beginning of the story in Or. 3398, pp. 126-148, below.
(1) Translation by van der Tuuk of the beginning of the story in Or. 3416, pp. 225-238 
(0) Codices Batacici, p. 120).

D. Ethnographical descriptions. Extensive description in P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici, 
pp. 189-190.
(1) The text on Batak houses, translated from F. Junghuhn, Die Battaländer auf Sumatra 
(Berlin 1847 [361 F 26-27]). 10 double folio leaves, with text on 19 pp.
(2) 'Godsdienst der Battaks'. 2 double folio leaves, with information of G.s.n. (Guru 
Saniangnaga?) in Barus, about gods and spirits, mainly pangulubalangs.
(3) Similar notes, 4 pp. (1 double folio leaf).
(4) 1 double folio leaf, 2 pp. Notes about parombunan and similar omens, 1 p. Of 
lexicographical notes and one page with notes about mythology and a short text about 
a visit of Si Singamangaradjja to Siambaton. (Codices Batacici, p. 189).
(5) 3 double folio leaves (12 pp.)
- pp. 4-6. The beginning only of a story about Si Boru Haen Hadungdungan, who goes to 
consult Boru Sibaso Paet na mian di gubo-gubo, to find out why she is unable to have 
children. Latin script with many mistakes, that would point to a defective original. 
(Codices Batacici, pp. 127-128).
(6) One leaf of thin paper, a letter from van der Tuuk, to ‘Hooggeleerde Heer’ about the 
despach of ethnografical object in a chest with the colour of a gallow. Dated ‘Baroes 
den 14den October 1853’. Added to this is a smaller leaf with the draft of a text about 
the contents of an ordinary jenever chest, ‘die lijt te kennen is aan een kleur niet 
ongelijk aan die van een galg, meegegeven aan de heer Rosenberg.’
(7) 1 leaf of blue paper. Fragment of a list of ethnographical objects.
(8) double folio leaf. ‘Lijst van Bataksche voorwerpen toebehoorende aan den Hr. 
H.N.v.d.Tuuk; bevonden op den zolder van het lokaal in de Warmoesstraat, 18 July 1859. 
Aldus bevonden in gezelschap van den Heer van der Tuuk. (Get.) Land, 
alg.sec.N.B.G.’
(9) 1 double folio leaf. Printer’s copy for the ‘Verklaring der platen’ at the end of the 
Woordenboek, plates I – XXII,7 (which apparently was complemented later on with 
additional material, before publication).
(10) 1 double folio leaf. List of ethnographical objects, beginning with ‘Bataksche 
muzijkinstrumenten’.
(11) 1 double folio leaf. 1 p. With description of copper coins, 2 pp. Deleted 
lexicographical notes about Dairi Batak.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 189-190).

E. Originals of the plates of the dictionary, stored separately (?). This concerns the 
illustrations in the Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek. Amsterdam 1861. See also P. 
Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici, p. 190.
Notes on the science of the datu's. See for a more extensive description by P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici*, p. 190:

1. 1 double folio leaf, Latin script. Notes about two Mandailing pustaha's. These have come in 1923 in the Leiden Library and are now registered as Or. 6246 and Or. 6247, below.

2. 1 double folio leaf, 2 pp. Partly in Dutch, partly in Batak, notes about *panampuhi si hata na pittor* (with a figure), *pangarambui* and other divination; 1 p. with notes about the constituent parts of the dowry; 1 p. with lexicographical notes.


4. 1 double folio leaf. Names of *panggorda* and *parmesa* and explanation of this way of divination; *manabasi horbo*: *artia sanggasti*, *suma si bonang barita*, etc.; lexicographical notes.

5. 1 folio sheet, with 1 page of notes in Latin script from the 'Leijdsche Hs.', which is now Acad. 247. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 223).

6. Draft copy of the text, which was later copied as Or. 3421, pp. 211-212. Latin script. *Poda ni tembak*. Copy of a *pustaha*. 'Afschrift van een Hds toebehoorende aan een der radjas van Porbotihan (hoeta godang); de figuren heb ik uit gebrek aan tijd moeten weglaten.' *Poda ni tembakti di na mapas di hita si paunduk roha ni na begu ale datu i ma na tian anak ni Matondang bao Ama Tumoror asa ro di ho ale simatuwa Oppu Radja Upar ni adji ulang ma ho lupa... First prescriptions for shooting, then drawings of bullets. The present copy was made in pencil, on the spot. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 172, 190).

Copies of letters in Batak script, and sundry notes. See for a more extensive description P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici*, pp. 190-191. Also materials in Malagasy, Minangkabau.

1. 5 double folio leaves.
   - pp. 4-7. Notes about the language of Nias.
   - pp. 8-10. Lexicographical notes.
   - p. 11. (numbered 2), beginning: 'Ieder dezer oogoeng, bekkens, wordt beslagen met een omwoeld stokje'. Further lexicographical notes, and names of kampung's near Barus and their heads.
- p. 17. Half of a German address (not by van der Tuuk).
- p. 18. Lexicographical notes.
(2) 1 double folio leaf. 1 Letter. Further mainly deleted lexicographical notes.
(*Codices Batacici*, pp. 190-191).

H. Pieces of Bible translation, in Latin script, in Toba-Batak.
(2) 8 double folio sheets, containing the Letter of Paulus to the Romans, also 1 Corinthians and the beginning of 2 Corinthians.
(3) 5 double folio sheets, The Revelation, by John.
(*Codices Batacici*, p. 188).

I. Old survey of the contents of Or. 3398 – Or. 3406, below. See also P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici*, pp. 106, 191.

J. Old lexicographical notes. See also P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici*, p. 191.

K. Draft copies of text of van der Tuuk’s *Tobasche spraakkunst*. (Amsterdam 1864-1867).

(1) Protest by van der Tuuk against the unjust punitive expedition of the Dutch against Pangaribuan in 1851. Full Dutch text edited by P. Voorhoeve: ‘Ik was in ‘t jaar 18.. met het civiele gezag belast op een buitenpost, niet ver van een land gelegen, waar een andere taal of liever tongval gesproken werd en hoorde op eens een klacht over den roof van een veertigtal menschen door de inwoners van dat land op ons grondgebied gepleegd. De rovers waren op hun van het gouvernement onafhankelijk grondgebied teruggetrokken, en te talrijk om door ons klein personeel van oppassers achterhaald te worden, zoodat ik mij tot den resident wende, die tevens militair commandant was, en hem vroeg, wat in dezen te moeten doen, daar er op de roovers geen verhaal scheen te zijn. De resident, die gaarne expedities maakte, schreef naar ........, en ontving den last, een expeditie naar dat land te ondernemen, die eenigen tijd daarna ook plaats had, en eenige kampons, zooals gewoonlijk, verbrandde zonder de schuldigen te treffen. Genuimen tijd daarna kwam iemand uit dat door ons getuchtigde land op ons grondgebied wegens mishandeling, ookal hij zeide, vlugten, en trad als bediende bij mij in dienst. Hij was niet lang bij mij, of ik bespeurde, dat hij in zijn land iemand geweest was, die niet onder het gemeen was te rangschikken, daar hij eenige beschaving had, en lezen en schrijven kon. Daar ik in mijn archief een verzameling had van in de taal van het land geschreven brieven, die aan mij als civiel gezaghebber gerigt waren, en die ik altijd in het Maleisch door mijn inlandschen schrijver moest laten vertalen, wilde ik de kundigheden van mijn nieuwen bediende eens beproeven, daar ik niet ongaarne nog iemand zoude willen hebben, dien ik desnoods ook als tolk zoude kunnen gebruiken, wanneer de diensten van den in functie zijnden inlandschen schrijver elders vereischt werden. Ik liet hem een der brieven lezen hem tegelijk vragende, wat er in stond. Tot mijne verbazing meldde hij mij, dat de brief was van ......... vorst van het door ons getuchtigde land, die zich bij mij als civiel gezaghebber beklagde over een op zijn grondgebied door lieden, die onder de bescherming onzer juridictie stonden, gepleegden roof van menschen! Ik wist van den inhoud van dezen brief niets, en
begreep toen eerst dat de menschenroof, waarvoor wij dat land getuchtigd hadden, hoogst denkelijk geen plaats zoude gehad hebben, zoo ik van de daann vervatte klagt geweten had. Ik liet den inlandschen schrijver bij mij komen, ondervroeg hem, waarom hij mij den inhoud van dien brief niet had medegedeeld, en kreeg toen van hem tot antwoord, dat hij denzeven niet had kunnen lezen, omdat het schrift zoo veel verschilde van het op ons grondgebied gebruikelijke, en niemand toen had kunnen vinden, die hem voor hem had kunnen lezen. Ik konde om zeer gewigte redenen den inlandschen schrijver niet ontslaan, en buitendien, het kalf was reeds verdronken, want de vorst van dat land had zich een tuchtiging van ons op den hals gehaald, omdat hij zich wreekte over de schending van zijn grondgebied door de onzen. Wie gelooft niet, dat er meer zulke dingen geschieden, en dat zij aan het licht zouden komen, zoo niet op vele buitenposten slechts goevernements dienaren aanwezig zijn, die wijzigen moeten.

(Codices Batacici, pp. 185-187).
(2) Taco Roorda’s article in BKI.
(3) A Batak dictionary, offered to the Bataviaasch Genootschap.
(4) An Angkola-Batak reading exercise book, from which a conversation between Thinker and Knower is translated. A copy of the printed book has been added (double of 818 F 45 (Boekoe parsipodana di dakdanak di sikola = Spiel-en leesboekje (Battasch) voor scholen. Batavia 1862, 47 p.).


(1) A bundle of 15 double folio leaves, laid in one another, and stitched, almost entirely filled with notes by van der Tuuk, which occupy pp. 1-27 and the upper part of pp. 28-29 (in reverse order), and the upper part of pp. 32-33 (reverse order).

See for fuller mention of separate parts:
- pp. 9-28. Notes by van der Tuuk about his journey to Angkola, Sipirok and Mandailing in 1852, that is not only the report on the journey, but also all sorts of notes made during the trip, e.g. many notes about graves ornated with sculpture, about pustaha’s, a Lubu-vocabulary, etc.
- p. 15. Tabas ni mang-mang porbue. Formula to be said over the rice, when tries to call back a soul. Written by van der Tuuk in Latin script. Beginning: Asa turun ma hamu, etc. asa sokta sokti do ahu mormangmang morhontas humontasi gorak-

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gorahan na uli on.... Used with the cock oracle (manuk gantung) (Codices Batacici, pp. 182-183).

- pp. 17-22. Toba-Batak story. Latin script, with faulty spelling. Sutan Panalinan’s journey to the upper world, where he marries his niece (or cousin?) Si Deang Nanggurastam, after which he returns with her to his mother in the middle world. Belongs to OVB 119 (Codices Batacici, p. 128).

- pp. 22-24. Toba-Batak story, in Latin script. Si Banggik, here the son of Si Adji di Angkola’s sister, born as an iguana, just as in OVB 78. Also the journey to Mouse Island as in OVB 77 is occurring. (Codices Batacici, p. 127).

- pp. 22-24. Van der Tuuk’s travel notes of his trip to Mandailing, with descriptions of two pustaha’s. In van der Tuuk’s report about his journey to Mandailing is the following description of two pustaha’s and of a divination calendar, which he saw in Mandailing. Texts between square brackets are editorial additions by P. Voorhoeve.


ma inon beja ulohon ma ipon ni halak beja tungkolon beja sarumpaeton. 14. Poda ni
gorak aan d’andere kant 1. geen bepaalde titel (hier komt de ka met tompi voor). 2.
Poda ni mintora ni tambatuwa hierin vind ik manangki in de bet.v.klimmen. 3. Poda ni
pangalusut ni hangalan. 4. Poda ni pandoharta di ulu ni manuk porsioboronta. 5. Poda
ni parbegumonggopan....

De eerste maand 29 dagen; de 2de 30 de 3de 29 de 4de enz. zoo bij afwisseling. de
lòobie2 heeft 30 dagen. buhu ni ari het ongunstige van den dag. Een geschrift bij de
parkala-an bevatte deze opmerkelijke woorden samesara = samisara; onggara = anggara;
sipahasambilan; bulang kurung. Daarin komt een stukje Poda ni parbegumonggopan.....
urung pantjadijan de laatste dag v.d.maand. aditija = aritija.’
(Codices Batacici, pp. 170-171).

Beginning: *Asa turun ma hamu, etc ... asa sokta sokti do ahu marusap morsatabi di daopung
boraspati ni tanö...* Furthjer are invoked: 2. boraspati ni ruma; 3. naga djumodjak ni portibi...
na mormunikon tiang ni rumanami; 4. naga humoning ni portibi ... na mormunikon batu2 ni
rumanami; 5. opu radja rusuk gunung ... na mormunikon ratsang ni rumanami; 6. naga
pahalakalang ... gulang-gulang; 7. naga tumotap ni portibi ... papan; 8. si darie mangambat si
upar mangaleèleë ... pandingdinga; 9. naga humobon ni portibi ... dorpi na bagasami on; 10. na
goodjang di portibi ... sumban; 11. naga paluhutan ... tomboòman; 12. naga humoring ni portibi ...
urur; 13. opu radja bongbong ari ... sitindangi; 14. naga humalukop ni portibi ... tarup; 15. opu
radja portupuan ... bukulan; 16. naga patiendie-tiendie ... bubung; 17. si deek pangondjaran ... para2; 18. na tunggu tiqa naie basang basuh ... tataring; 19. radja panaëëhan ... tangga; 20.
tunggung baoëta nie hoetanami on; 21. pangulubalang...; 22. mortua sombaon;...; 23. dinang boru
sangiang naga nambora boru namora; 24. daopung sutan baratu guru doli; 25. daopung anak ni
mangala sori; 26. daopung anak ni mangala bulan ...i ma pada ni tong(g)o2an tian guruta guru
na djolo2 si mangara pitu na di bornejn si otang pordabuan rasari brazja meëtar si gulambak
golang2 datu si bukuk guru so adangon datu bunga2 guru so balosan tian toba tian sato
simalingjun tian ma muka ni hadatuon asa di podahon namusëè di ho anak ni parasebo
hobung anak ni simatubung namian di gugung huta aloeng mainon datu na beegu datu paraleë
alëè na so ra halajuan di hadatuon. (Codices Batacici, p. 179).

- pp. 31-33. Tondung sahala. In Latin script: ‘is een wigchelarij met zeventien
bamboespinters in een bundeltje dat men boven ’t hoofd houdt, er een uittrekkende,
'en wat daarop geschreven staat raadplegende’. 1. ahu sahala porhahuan ti simatupang
namian di gugung huta aloeng mainon datu na beegu datu paraleë
alëè na so ra halajuan di hadatuon. (Codices Batacici, p. 179).
- Also some Dairi-Batak songs, in Latin script, written by van der Tuuk (Codices Batacici, p. 140).

(2) Three loose double folio leaves. The first contains an incomplete (abrupt end) report about a journey from Barus to Onan Laksa. The second and third contain a fragment of a report of van der Tuuk’s trip to Bakkara in 1853. Table of contents in OVB pp. 7-8. Partial publication of the Bakkara travelogue in De Pen in gal gedoopt, pp. 56-60. See also the Appendix after chapter V in P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici. (Survey of contents of Or. 3386 M in Codices Batacici, pp. 191-192.

N. 59 leaves, mostly small folio.

Sundry pieces, mostly lexicographical notes, many deleted, with drafts of parts of the Spraakkunst. See for a more extensive description P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici, p. 192. Also Toba-Batak songs, see Codices Batacici, p. 136. Also the beginning only of a transliteration in Latin script of the text in Or. 3409, pp. 121-143 (Codices Batacici, p. 115). Also, in Batak script, a short letter, and a pamulas A note: radja toektoeng na ie soeanoòn (changed into: anak ni soeanoòn) oopoe nie goeroe sòmbaoòn anak ni poòhan doòhoòt ama laoem si haloòhoò doòhoòt oòpoe tarhahoewa tamboenan doòhoòt oopoe taradoe.

- A fragment with Latin transliteration of the beginning of Or. 3409, pp. 121-143. Si Adji Urang Mandopa (= Or. 3416 pp. 65-102) only is in Or. 3386 (n) = BL II, p. 17. Here and there, in the course of van der Tuuk’s notes one finds Taba Batak songs in Latin scripts.

O. Sundry pieces, probably from Simalungun. See for a more extensive description P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici, pp. 197-198.


S. On vaccination against smallpox, from Asahan, 1867. Codices Batacici, p. 198.

T. Notes by van der Tuuk on other languages, a.o. about Dayak and Polynesian languages.

U. Two vocabularies of the language of Enggano.

V. Draft texts on the Malagasy language.


W (2). A leaf from a Malay manuscript with a theological text. Each passage in Arabic script is followed by a Latin transliteration, and by a Dutch translation, not by van der Tuuk.

W (3). Surat hitungan orang Arab dan orang Cina, the numbers in Dutch (Arabic script), in Arabic and in Chinese (in Arabic script), written by 1st Lieutenant Muhammad Cing Saidullah, retired clerk of the General Secretariat in Batavia, February 19, 1846. See on him also P. Voorhoeve, ‘A Malay scriptorium’, in Malayan and Indonesian studies. Essays presented to Sir Richard Winstedt on

X. Sundanese text in Javanese script.

Y. Notes by van der Tuuk on the ancient literature of the Indonesian archipelago.

Z. Part of a report on Siak, 1861, not by van der Tuuk.

¶ P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici*. Leiden 1977, has several more references to Or. 3386, in connection with manuscripts in the Leiden collection. Not all of these could, without autopsy of the material, be identified with pieces in the above division. An unspecified references is on *Codices Batacici*, p. 90, which concerns notes about Or. 3563.

¶ The other six exercise books in Or. 3396, below, have been transferred in 1971 from Or. 3386. (Codices Batattici, p. 198).

(Lont. 100)

Or. 3387

Miscellaneous materials of the Van der Tuuk Legacy, mostly concerning the Lampong language, but also in or concerning Malay, and also notes on Rejang, Malagasy, Batak and Javanese, and letters in Sundanese.

One of the baskets of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), containing a variety of manuscripts, some in pure Lampong’ese, others (the tetimbai) in a Lampongese variant of South Sumatran literary Malay. Added to the material is a handwritten list by P. Voorhoeve (1899-1997) with a description of the content of the basket. That list was used as a starting point for compiling the survey given hereunder. Many parts from the collection show a label with a number: ’37’.


(b) *Si Dayang Rindu*. Malay-Lampung’ese stories. Booklet, paper, 28 ff. Dated 1274 AH.

(c) *Si Dayang Rindu*. Malay-Lampung’ese stories. Booklet, paper, 36 ff., and one added page (f. 37).

(d) *Anak Dalom*. Malay-Lampung’ese stories. Illustrated book: Several full-page and a few part-page illustrations in black and red ink, showing illuminations, sailing ships on the water, with islands, people on the boats, also plates showing a benteng with guns, and also with horses, stables, people and plants; and showing a benteng with guns, situated on the sea shore, also with sailing ships, and people. Book, kept in a leather binding, paper, 114 ff. A transliteration of this text is Or. 3391 f, below.


(f) *Anak Dalom*. Malay-Lampung’ese stories. At the end is a love saying. Booklet, paper, 70 ff.

(g) *Anak Dalom*. Malay-Lampung’ese stories. Booklet, paper, 143 pp. A note in Dutch by P. Voorhoeve, dated January 29, 1970 is on the front cover: ’This seems to be the best text, but unfortunately it is very incomplete. The following pages are lacking: 12-19, 24-27, 90-91, 98-99, 132-133, 144-end. A romanized copy is available from me.’ The present whereabouts of that romanized copy are unknown to me.
(h) Title on cover: ‘Soerat kontarah, darie Radjia Bangoeh kampoon kooeroengan nyawa afdeeling Telok Betong.’ Title: Kuntara Rajaniti. Lampong’ese. Booklet, paper, 11 ff.

(i) Surat Undang. Law text. From Kroë. This manuscript is reproduced by H.N. van der Tuuk in Les manuscrits lampongs, Leiden 1868, pp. 20-25. On the cover: ‘E. Handschrift uit Kroë afkomstig.’


(k) Tangguh pakaian bujang gadi kalu kaundanggan. Addresses given at a feast. Lampong’ese, with short text in Arabic script at the beginning. Booklet, paper.

(l) Tangguh. Addresses given at a feast. Lampong’ese, with short text in Arabic script at the beginning. Booklet, paper.

(m) Hiwang. Lovers’ complaints, in Lampong’ese. Booklet, paper, 6 ff.


(q) Hiwang. Lovers’ complaints, in Lampong’ese. On a scroll of paper. ‘Van der Tuuk 82’.


(s) Hiwang. Lovers’ complaints, in Lampong’ese. On a scroll of paper. Without further indication.


(v) Exercise book with notes by H.N. van der Tuuk about lexicon and grammar of the Lampong’ese language. In the beginning is a fragment in Javanese (kakawin Arjuna Wiwaha, canto 13, 14). Booklet, paper.


(x) A sheaf with songs, riddles, etc., in Lampong’ese. Also one sheet in Javanese script.

(y) Transliterations by H.N. van der Tuuk of Lampong’ese manuscripts on bambu or treebark. These were partly used for his Les manuscrits lampongs. Leiden 1868.

(z) Stories, a.o. Kancil stories. Paper, several different pieces, or fragments. With notes by Van der Tuuk.

(aa) Letters, reports, documents, etc., in the Lampong’ese language (also some in Dutch), with seals in Lampong’ese and Arabic scripts. One sheaf, with a great number of loose papers. Occasionally notes by Van der Tuuk can be observed. Several document bear the date 1285 AH.

(bb) Middle-Malay and/or Rèjang. One sheaf, with various papers. Divided by Voorhoeve in nine different bibliographical entities. Lampong’ese script, and occasionally also Latin scripts.

(cc) Letters in Sundanese, in Javanese script. Some with notes by Van der Tuuk. One dated 1842 and another 1262 AH.


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(ee) Malagasy. Three documents, in different hands (also Van der Tuuk?), on paper of different types and sizes. Prose and poetry. One contains, a.o., copies of letters, which are dated 1863. Still to be compared with letters in Or. 3263 (c), above.

(ff) One quire with Mandailing-Batak songs by Willem Iskander, 1869. Published, in a somewhat changed way, in Si-boeloes-boeloes, Si-roemboek-roemboek, Sada boekoe basaon. Na ni soerat W. Iskander. Batavia 1872. Shortly mentioned in P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batakici (1978), pp. 104, 198. According to Voorhoeve, op. cit., p. 197, these were probably not collected by Van der Tuuk, but acquired by him only after his departure from Sumatra's West Coast.

(gg) Javanese, now differently registered, as Or. 3266, Miscellanea Van der Tuuk, see above.

(hh) Word list, written by H.N. van der Tuuk. From an unidentified language to Dutch. Paper, 4 ff.

(ii) Letters to and from Van der Tuuk, all in Dutch:
- From ? (a brother of Van der Tuuk?), Modjokerto, December 12, 1868, to ? (H.N. van der Tuuk). Also used by Van der Tuuk in order to write text on the blank space.
- From H.N. van der Tuuk, Lèhan, December 17, 1868 to the ‘Directeur van Onderwijs en Eeredienst.’ Contains a report of Van der Tuuk’s fieldwork in the Lampongs.
- From Departement van Onderwijs, Eeredienst en Nijverheid, No. 100092, Batavia, November 29, 1869 to H.N. van der Tuuk, concerning the Lampong script. Also used by Van der Tuuk in order to write text on the blank space.
See also P. Voorhoeve, ‘Indonesische handschriften’ (1952), p. 215, under Lampong.

Or. 3388
One of the baskets of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). The basket mostly contain letters of great linguistic and regional variety. To judge from officially written remarks on many of the letters, these were acquired through one or more East-Indian postoffices, where they were kept as undeliverable. The sheaves do not reveal how these documents eventually came into the possession of van der Tuuk, but it would be possible that he received them, or requested them, from the Dutch East Indian postal service, which had stored them as undeliverable. All letters of this origin bear postmarks dated in 1872.
Apparently someone has been ordering the materials and put them in different sheaves. This ordering was not completed, neither between the sheaves, nor within them. In the following the documents have been described in the order as they were found. A definitive ordering must be undertaken at a later stage.

A. Collection of 44 letters (including 2 in Arabic and 2 (?) in Javanese in Arabic script). Some of the letters carry a number, possibly because they were sent as registered letters. There is no apparent order, and the letters have been enumerated below, as they were found in the sheaf.


Letter from ?? to ???. Dated Padang, October 13, 1872. One folded sheet, text on one page.


Letter from Madani (?) to Baba Alparis (?) Kiai in Kampong (Gamping?) Sarin Tegal (?), dated on a Friday in Jumadilawal 1279. One folded sheet, text on one page.

Letter Kiai Abdurahman to Tuan Alparis Kiai (?) in Kampong Pasayuran (Pasauran?). Dated on a Monday in Syawal 1278.

Letter from Sia Abdusamad and Sia Abdulhakim to Tuan Alparis Kiai Abulhalim. Dated on a Sunday of month (?) 1275. (No. 6). One folded sheet, text on one page.

Letter from commissaris Asyari Abdullah, to Tuan Bumbakhtar (?) Sa’id in Kampong Krukut (Batavia), dated 26 Rajab 1265, corresponding to July 3, 1849. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq. One folded sheet, text on one page.

Letter from Alparis (?) Tasim to Tuan Alparis (?) Kiai in Kampong Pasayuran Sarin Tegal(?). Dated on a Friday, not further dated (No. 12). One folded sheet, text on one page.


Letter from ?? to Ucun (?) in Negri Bangku, Kampong Pidpid (?), dated July 30, 1872. One folded sheet, text on one page.

Letter from Lafi (?, signature) to ??, dated Rangkasbitung (?), August 4, 1872. One folded sheet, text on three pages.

Letter from ?? to Tuan Steenmaker ???. Dates of 1874 and 1875 are mentioned in the text. One folded sheet, text on two sides.

Letter from ??, to Tuan Alparis Kiai Abdul Halim in Kampong Pasayuran (?), Sarin Tegal, dated a Tuesday in 1275. Damaged. One folded sheet, text on one page.


Letter to Siaroeng bin Oesoep (Siarung bin Yusuf) in Kota Samarinda, signed by a Chinese (cap Xia Ah Bi Ji, and characters: Jin Bi Lin), dated Banjarmasin, 14 Zulkaidah 1288. Postmark Bandjermasin 25.1.[1872] (No. 42). One folded sheet, text on one page.


() Letter from ?? to ??, dated Friday 20 Jumadilawal (no year given).

() A file of three letters, possibly copies, one folded sheet and a leaf. Each text occupies one page:
- Letter from the Captain of the Chinese in Barus to Tuan Commandeur in Negri Kota Nupan (?). Dated Barus, June 6, 1854.
- Letter from ?? to Tuan Commandeur in Negri Kota Nupan (?). Dated June 14, 1854.
- Letter from ?? in Barus to ??, dated June 14, 1854.

() Letter from Ahmad bin Hamza bin … (?) in Negri Siti (?) Band… (?) to Enci’ Ahmad Tayib bin almarhum Enci’ Muhammad in Kampong Panjarangan in Gresik. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq, written next to the signature. Dated 29 Zulhijah 1288. One sheet, text on one side.


() Letter from Ishaq (?) to Tuan bumi Wachti (?) Sa’id Tasim in Kampong Krukut (Batavia). Dated Thursday 1 Zulhijah 1265/1849. Motto: Qadi al-Hajat. One folded sheet, text on one page.

() Letter from Hamba marhum Jafar (?) to Alparis Kiai in Kampong Pasayuran. Dated (day and month not clear) 1275. Motto: Ya Qadi al-Hajat. One folded sheet, text on one page.


() Letter from Sia Abdul Munip (?) and his brother Sia Basasi (?) to ?? in Kampong Krukut (Batavia). Dated Friday, in 1283. Damaged. One folded sheet, text on one page.
() Letter from Gusir (?) Arsin (?) in Bandar Negri Canjur (?) Palabuanratu, Kampong Cihamur (?) to Enci’ Hasyim bin Sundung. Dated Surabaya, September 25, 1872 / 23 Rajab 1289. One sheet, text on one side.
() Letter from ?? to Jaksa Arjo Sumito, head of Landraad in Buleleng. Dated 14 Rajab 1295. One folded sheet, text on one page.

**Ba.** Collection of three Malay letters from Raja Ali Haji (1809-c. 1872), a relative of the ruler of Riau, to the Dutch official, of German extraction, Hermann von de Wall (1807-1873). See the edition by Al Azhar & Jan van der Putten, ’Four Malay letters from Raja Ali Haji to von de Wall’, in *BKI* 148 (1992), pp. 521-528. Nos. 2 and 4 of the collection are also mentioned by Annabel Teh Gallop, *The legacy of the Malay letter*. London 1994, p. 172, and were included by her in the Malay Concordance Project, as indicated hereunder. These four letters come from sheaf B in Or. 3388. There are more letters in Or. 3388 B, which are now kept separately, in what hereunder is referred to as Sheaf Bb. The fourth letter edited by van der Putten and Azhar as No. 1, dated Rabiulakhir 1275 (November-December 1858), is not kept in this sheaf, but in sheaf Bb, below. Its attribution to Raja Ali is assumed authentic by van der Putten and Azhar.

(1) One folded leaf, text on one side. Dated Rabiulakhir 1275 (November-December 1858).
(2) Letter from Raja Ali (signature) to Tuan von de Wall. Dated 17 Safar 1287 (May 19, 1870). One folded leaf, text on one page.

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(3) Letter from Raja Ali (signature) to Tuan von de Wall. Dated 4 Jumadilakhir 1287 (September 1, 1870). One folded leaf, text on two pages.
An electronic version of letters 2 and 4 is available through the Malay Concordance Project:

showing from this Leiden collection of letters:

Bb. Collection of 17 Malay letters in Arabic script. A large number of these are directed to the Dutch official, of German extraction, Hermann von de Wall (1807-1873).
() Letter from Enci' Abdallah (in Riau?) to Tuan von de Wall in Tanjung Pinang. Dated 10 Ramadan 1286. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq. One folded sheet, text one one side only.
() Letter from the Panembahan of Sukadana to Tuan von de Wall, resident commissar in Riau. Dated December 13, 1858 (received March 17, 1859). Black seal stamp: Banumba ... Soekadana ... (?). Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq. One folded sheet, text on one page. Remnant of red wax seal.
() Letter from Tuangku Fetor (?) Ahmad to Tuan von de Wall. A librarian has written 'Siak' over the text, but there is nothing in the texts that warrants this attribution. One folded sheet, with text on one page.
() Letter from someone (?) in Malacca to Tuan von de Wall. Dated Tuesday October 2, 1860. Remnant of a red wax seal. One folded sheet, text on one page.

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() Letter from Inci Bujal (also signature) in Singapore to Tuan von de Wall in Malakka. Dated Singapore, September 13, 1860. Motto: Ya Nur al-Shams wal-Qamar. One folded sheet, text on one page.
() (Copy of a) letter from Raja Muhammad Yusuf of Riau to the Tuan Assistant Resident of Riau in Tanjung Pinang (= H. von de Wall). Dated 22 Rabiulawal 1282. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq. Copy of the text of the seal: al-Wathiq bi-Rabb al-Ra’uf yang dipertuan muda Raja Muhammad Yusuf ibn Raja Ali al-Marhum, sanat 1275. From the fact that the seal has been copied it may be assumed that the present document is an expertly made copy of an original document. The copy has probably been made in order to serve as teaching material, the lines are numbered. It does not seem to be a lithographic copy. One folded sheet, with text on one side. Damaged and fragile.
() Letter from Raja Haji Muhammad, then wakil seripaduka yang dipertuan Riau, to Tuan von de Wall. Dated Sunday 10 Rabiulakhir 1276. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq. Red seal print (text hardly legible), with signature. One folded sheet, text on one page.
C. Collection of 9 Malay letters in Latin script.
() Letter from Roeland Henderick Roemagit in Buleleng to Toean Doctor Segala Bahasa (=? Van der Tuuk) in Buleleng. Dated Buleleng 10.1893. One folded sheet, text on one side. Remnants of red wax seals. At the bottom a Dutch official has noted in pencil: ‘T is prachtig, ik geloof dat het kereltje een aarts schavuit is en daarom maar hoe eerder hoe beter weg moet. VdBr.’
() Letter from the same, R. Roemagit, probably to the same addressee. Not dated. One sheet, text on one side.
() Letter from ?? (signature illegible) to Haji Umar, apparently the addressee in Buleleng of many letters in this collection. Dated 24.6.1878. One sheet, text on one side.
() Letter from ?? (signature illegible) in Banyuwangi, to Raden Haji Umar in Buleleng. Dated Banyuwangi, September 27, 1877. One sheet, text on both sides. Also some text in Javanese script, on either side.
() Letter from a sender, signing his name in Javanese script. The addressee may be Haji Umar in Buleleng, since the last paragraph mentions the Djaksa. Otherwise there are no details available. One folded sheet, text on all four pages.

D. Collection of 20 letters (15 Malay and 5 Javanese). A collection of very fragile materials. Some leaves have been numbered in pencil or contain numbers otherwise. All pieces are lithograph copies, which have been used by a student of Malay and Javanese, in order to learn to understand these documents. One of these could easily be traced back to a model in the Leiden collection. Most documents contain interlinear and marginal study notes in pencil. In addition there notes by that student containing tentative transliterations of documents numbers No. 1 and No. 14 (4 sheets, with texts in pencil on both sides). The lithographic process does not make perfect copies, and most of the texts are difficult to read. Because they are of such elementary nature, it seems unlikely that the numerous study notes are in the hand of van der Tuuk, unless they date from a very early stage of his study of Malay.
(5) Javanese.
(8) Malay. Letter from ?? in Lingga to Captain Koningsdorff. Dated 18 Safar 1236. One sheet, text on one side.
(10) Malay. Letter from Tuangku Sayyid Muhammad Zain in Lingga to Tuan Luitenant-Kolonel Elout, resident of Riau. Dated Thursday 16 Zulkaidah 1244. One sheet, text on one side.

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(12) Malay. Letter from Tuanku Batipu to Tuan Commandeur Besar. One sheet, text on one side only.
(13) Malay. Letter from Tuanku Regent Batipu to Tuan Commandeur Besar in Batu Sanggar. Two sheets, each with text on one side.
() Javanese.
() Malay. Letter.
() Malay. Heavily damaged, numerous pencil notes. Letter from Raja Abdurahman of Pulau Karimun Darussalam to Tuan Majoor Elout, resident and commander of Riau. With black seal print: Raja Abdurahman ... Motto: *Ya Nur al-Shams wal-Qamar*.
(II) Malay. Letter, dated Thursday 10 Rabiulakhir (no year) to the Commander of Pulau Pinang. Motto: al-Mustahaq. Seal print: Raja Abdallah ... (?)
(VI) Malay. Letter from the Raja of Tarusan to Tuan Commandeur Kepala in Padang. Dated 6 Rajab (no year).
(VIII) Malay. Letter from Tuanku ... (?) to ???. Motto: *Qulu al-Haqq wa-law kana Murran*.
(X) Malay. Letter. Dated January 1775.
(XI) Malay. Letter. Dated Friday 24 Syawal 1140.
E. Collection of 70 Malay (and a few Arabic) letters. In the present collection it can be seen, as in the collections described hereafter, that van der Tuuk apparently could have refused and non-deliverable letters at his disposal. He may have collected these as they constitute interesting linguistic specimens. It would seem that van der Tuuk could acquire these letters in the middle of 1872.
() From Muhammad Sultan b. Mir Husayn in Surabaya to Haji Muhammad Salih ... (?) in Buleleng, Bali. Dated September 10, 1872 / 7 Rajab 1289. One sheet, text on one side. Motto: *Qawluhu al-Haqq*.
() from Batavia, to someone in Pasar Daramiwa, Kampong Karamunan (?). Not dated. One sheet, text on one side.
() Not in Malay? Letter. One sheet, text on one side only. Address on reverse almost complete gone. Apparently destined to arrive in Gembong. Damaged.
() dated July 14, 1872. Signed by Mohamad ... (?), from Negri Montago (?). Folded sheet, with text on one page.
() Letter to/from (?) Ahmad Tahir in Pontianak, dated May 21, 1872. Folded sheet, text on one page.


() Letter from ?? Muhammad Sa'id to ???. Dated 14 Muharram 1289. One sheet, text on one side. Motto: *Qawluhu al-Haqq*.


() Letter from Muhammad Salih in Sambas, to Enci Muhammad in Kampong Lumpur in Palembang. Dated Sambas 17 Rabiulawal 1289. One folded sheet, text on one page.


() Letter from Khatib Kusinda in Negri Bawean to Bu Ahmad and Muhammad Yasin in Sampit. Dated 11 Syawal 1288. One sheet, text on one side.


() Letter from Kamaroedin (signature), clerk in the Kantor in Martapura to Muhammad Salim bin Muhammad Salih in Bandar Pasuruan. Dated Martapura, October 2, 1872. One folded sheet, text on 1 page. Postmarks: Martapoaera, 2.10.1872, Passeroean 5.10.1872.


() Letter from ?? to ??, Dated Banjarmasin, October 7, 1872. One folded sheet, text on 1 p.


() Letter from Haji Musa in Singapore to ??, Dated 12 Jumadilakhir 1289. One sheet, text on one side.


() Letter from Sa`dan bin Kirim (?) to Sijahlir (Siyalir) in Singapore. Dated Tebingtinggi, March 5, 1872. One folded sheet, text on one page. Remnant of red wax seal. In the fold two other documents are kept, which are probably unconnected with the present letter:


Letter from Syarif Muhammad bin Almarhum Syarif Ahmad in Sampit (?) to Tuku Aming in Singapore. Dated January 8, 1872. One folded sheet, text on one page.
Postmark: Bandjermasin 16.1.1872.


Letter from Sasrawikrama, in Madiun, to Cakrawinata in Lampong, in Telukbetung. Dated Madiun July 13, 1781 (?). One folded sheet, text on two pages.


Letter from the same Saliha (?) in Telukbetung to Muhammad ??, in Singapore. Dated 22 Zulkaidah 1288. One folded sheet, text on 1 p.


Letter to/from (?) Sahai (?) in Singapore. Dated Batavia, October 25, 1872. One sheet, text on one side.


Letter from Si Mangat (?) in Batavia to Si Ithem (?) in Kampong Jawa in Singapore. Dated Batavia, April 2, 1872. One folded sheet, text on one page.

Letter from Kiai Durabu, the kepala distrik Mandit, to Haji Abdulkarim in Singapore. Dated Sunday 15 Zulhijah 1288. One sheet, text on one side.


Letter from Haji Abdurrahman ibn Akip (?). to ?? in Singapore. Dated 25 Syawal 1288. One folded sheet, text on 1 p. Added is a sheet, with mention of goods and calculations.

Letter from Haji Ahmad in Banjarmasin to Tuan Haji Kamaludin (?) in ???. Dated Banjarmasin, April 5, 1872. One folded sheet, text on 1 p.

Letter from Haji Muhammad bin jerutulis Tahir bin Muhammas As`ad, in Pasar Kecil, Surabaya, to Tuan Haji Hasanudin bin Zakaria in Kampong Jawa, Kampong Gelam, Singapore. Dated Surabaya, Tuesday, 6 Muharram 1289. Postmark: Batavia 5.4.1872. Remnant of red wax seal. One folded sheet, text on one page.


Letter from ?? to ???. Dated August 13, 1891. One folded sheet, text on one page.


F. Collection of twelve Malay (and one Arabic) letters, originals, and one lithograph copy. One sheaf:
() From Abdurahim bin Mudim Sawa al-Din in Kampong ..., to his brother Abdurahman bin Mudim Sawa al-Din in ... (?), dated Palembang 13 Jumadilakhir 1289. Motto: *Qawluhu al-Haqq*. One sheet, text on one page.
() From ... (?) to the commander fetor (?). Dated 1858. Damaged copy. Notes by van der Tuuk, in pencil. Folded sheet, text on 1 p. Addressee on reverse side.
() Dated Buleleng, January 19, 1893. Folded sheet, text on 3 pp. On the fourth page is a summary of the contents in Dutch, in pencil, not by van der Tuuk: ‘Letter from Shaykh Mahud, complaining about the captain of the Arabs, who ... (?) can give, because he has not paid a bill, and will not pay the bill because his assets in Batu Aliang (?) are all burnt.’ Also a note by a Dutch official, to van der Tuuk, in blue pencil.
() Directed to the secretary of the Astana in Padang. Folded sheet, text on two pp., addressee on the reverse. Remnants of red wax seal.
() From Boha Said (signature), dated 12.?.1289. One sheet, text on one page. Damaged.
() Written in Singapore, Kampong ... (?) by al-Haji `Abd al-Karim ..., in Jumadilakhir 1289. Motto: *Huwa al-Sultan*, and also *Qawluhu al-Haqq*. Secretary is Panghulu ... (?) Muhammad Salih. Damaged. One sheet, text on 1 p.
() To (or from?) `Abd al-Mannan, dated 18 Jumadilakhir (without year). One sheet, with text on one side.
() From `Abdallah b. Sa’id Sayyid in Rembang to someone in Samarang, dated 23 Jumadilakhir 1289. One sheet, with text on one side.
() Lithograph copy (with number III) of a letter from Tuan Pangeran Syarif Abdurahman Nural Alam to the captain of a ship. Seal in black. One sheet, text on one side.
() From `Abdallah ... (?) in Padang. Dated Padang, March 18, 1872.

G. Two Malay letters:
() From the son of Raden Nata Kusuma to Haji Abdulkarim in Siak. On sheet, text on one page. Motto: *Qawluhu al-Haqq*.
() An IOU. Dated 2 Rabi... (?) 1293. Black seal print, text hardly readable. In the circle around the text is the syahada and the basmala. The centre of the seal has five lines of text. Pencil note on the reverse with explanation of the contents in Dutch: ‘Mohamad Noh of Bukit Batu owes to the Teungku of Karatu an amount of $60. This document is the instrument for the recovery of the amount.’

H. Collection of 14 authentic Malay letters, several from Siak. One sheaf:
() From the Sultan of Siak, dated 1 Zulhaji 1293. Black seal print (text illegible), with signature. One sheet (folded), with text on one side. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq.

() From the Sultan of Siak, dated 26 Zulhaji 1293. Black seal print (text illegible), with signature. One sheet (folded), with text on one side. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq.


() From Siak, dated 14 Jumadilakhir 1294. One sheet (folded) with text on one side. The black seal print reads in the cirkel around the text an invocation to the first four caliphs:

ya Abu Bakr – ya 'Umar – ya 'Uthman – ya 'Ali

The text of the seal reads:


() From Siak (?), dated 7 Rabialakhir 1294. Motto over the text: wal-Shams wal-Qamar. Addressee on the reverse: Tuan Sekretaris in Kantor Bangkalis (?).


() From Zakariya ... (?) to the Secretary of Bangkalis (?), dated 15 Rabialawal 1294. One folded sheet, with text one 1 p. Black seal print, with text (in inexpert calligraphy): Zakariya ... (?) | Pati | sanat 1278. Motto: Qawluhu al-Haqq.
() From Ternate, from Sultan Iskandar, dated Rabiulakhir 1299 to Tuan Resident. Black seal print with text in Dutch: ... (?) Ryk van Ternate, and in Arabic script: Dallal al-Mukarram / Sahib al-Salatin / yuwarit (?) `ala al- ... (?) / fi Buldan al-Muluk / Ternate. Folded leaf, with text on one page.
J. Malay letter. One sheaf, with a damaged letter in Malay. One folded sheet, with 1 p. of text. The text is complete, but the black seal print has mostly gone and the text on it could not be reconstructed. Dated 6 Jumadilakhir 1284. The letter bears a number in pecil: 4.
K. Malay letters. One sheaf, containing the heavily damaged, and incomplete, remains of two letters from the Pangeran of Langkat, both with a black seal print in top, reading in Dutch ‘Pangeran van Langkat’ and in Malay: ‘al-Wathiq billah / Pangeran Indra Raja Amir / Negri Langkat / sanat 1282’. Under the seal the signature of sender. Neither document bears a date of issue. One letter bears a number in pecil: 3.
L. Collection of study materials.
() 1 folded sheet, with 4 pp. of text. Incomplete letter from ?? to van der Tuuk, on ethnographical and botanical matters.
() 1 sheet, text on one side only, in Malay, in Arabic script. A copy of text accompanying a present (?) to the king of Siam, who visits Batavia in March 1871.
() 2 sheets, 4 pp. of text. Malay ??, in Arabic script.
() 1 folded sheet, 3 pp. of printed text, in Javanese.
() 3 folded sheets containing van der Tuuk’s draft of satirical poem in Dutch, partly written on the blank sides of a printed advertisement of a Rotterdam wine merchant dated 1877. In all 7 pages of heavily corrected and rewritten text. And a short note by van der Tuuk.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Malay letter from Soemadhiwirio, Buleleng October 28, 1878, to van der Tuuk. This document was added in 1962 to the present sheaf, according to a note by Mrs. Andriessen-Lück. Sender is also the recipient of letters in some of the following sheaves.
() Manuscript in Javanese, apparently a study copy. Text on one side of the paper only, with occasionally extensive notes by van der Tuuk on the opposite blank page. Possibly incomplete at the beginning, unless the loose leaf inside is in fact the top leaf.
M. Collection of 61 letters, in Javanese script.
() 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 13.9.1872.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 7.7.1872.
() 1 sheet, 3 pp. of text. Dated 28.7.1872.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 20.7.1872.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Signed by Mantrogoeroe Bogor (?). Most of the text in Javanese script, but some lines in Latin script (Dutch, Malay) and in Arabic script. Directed to Raden Hamdimidjaja in Bandung. Postmarks: Buitenzorg 24.7.1872, Bandong 25.7.1872, Buitenzorg 29.7.1872.
() 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 30.7.1872.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 8.7.1872.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. ‘No. 25’. Fragile.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Fragile. On sealed paper (red seal with Javanese text and year 1865).
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. ‘No. 2’. Fragile. On sealed paper (red seal with Javanese text and year 1865).
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. ‘No. 1’. Fragile. On sealed paper (red seal with Javanese text and year 1865).
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. ‘No. 17’. Fragile.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. ‘No. 16’. Fragile.
() 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Fragile.

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N. Collection of 45 letters, in Javanese script. Nos. 138-150 of the running series, and the other 32 letters and document do not bear these serial numbers.

No. 138. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 27.?.1878.

No. 140. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 1878. ‘No. 55’.


No. 142. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.

No. 143. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text, followed by notes in Javanese script. Dated 15.?1806 (A)’?

No. 144. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 17.?1877. ‘No. 92’. A letter, probably directed to the Djaksa Landraad in Buleleng, Bali, to judge from the notes in Malay (Latin script) on the reverse.

No. 145. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 26.1.1878, possibly from Banyuwangi. With notes in Malay (Latin script) on the reverse, signed by Djaksa Ardjosemito from Buleleng, Bali.

No. 146. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Signed by Sastrodhimedjo, directed to Mas Soemadhimioijo in Buleleng, Bali.

No. 147. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 14.?1878. ‘No. 28’.

No. 148. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.

No. 149. 1 sheet, 3 pp. of text. Dated 1868. From Soemadi in Banyuwangi to Radhen Ario Gotro (?) Koesoemo in Buleleng.

No. 150. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated B. 16.?1878.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 10.?1878.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 23.8.1872. Signed by M. ... (?) directed to Singodiroromo (?) in Ponorogo.


() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 28.8.1872.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text, mostly printed. Dated 12.?1872.


() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 23.8.1872.


() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated Surabaya, August 6, without year.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated Batavia, 13.7.1872.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 1870.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text, mostly printed. Dated 11.?1872.

() 1 sheet, 4 pp. of text. Dated 27.?1872. Stamped stationary with name Djaja (?)

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 25.?1872. Signed by ‘Eleve Dr. dj ... (?)’.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text, the other pages filled with calculations. Dated 15.?1251. Damaged and fragile.

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O. Collection of 39 letters, in Javanese script. The first twelve letters are unnumbered, then follow letters that are numbered 1-27, apparently in the same way as in some of the following sheaves.

() 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Not dated.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text, and scribbling in Arabic script on the reverse. Not dated.
() 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Signed by Ard. Manggala. Directed to Tjomas (Ciomas?). Notes by van der Tuuk.
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Signed by Toerja dilaga. Dated October 14, 1850. Notes by van der Tuuk.
() 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Notes by van der Tuuk.
() 1 sheet, 3 pp. of text. Dated 2.7.1850. Notes by van der Tuuk. Inscribed on the first page: 'Tweer Verband'(?).
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Also signed in Arabic script. Dated 3.1266. Directed to Akany Moestafa in Buitenzorg (Bogor).
() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 1850. Signed by Si Nima (a woman’s name) from Lewilyang (a place in the western part of the Sundaland). Notes by van der Tuuk.
(1) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 24.?.1850. Singed by Marta Manggala (?), note by van der Tuuk.
(2) 1 slip of paper, 1 p. of text. Not dated.
(3) 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 7.?.1846. Traces of red wax seals.
(4) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 29.?.1840. Signed by Poen Joeda Manggala (?), note by van der Tuuk. From Tji Soerwa (locality? Cisurwa?).
(5) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated ?
(6) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated ?, From Ka Kang raka to his brother. Notes by van der Tuuk.
(7) 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text, in fact there are two different letters. Dated 4?.1836 and 23.?.1836.
(8) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated Cibinong (?), 21.?.1850. From Adiningrat, in Buitenzorg (?). Notes by van der Tuuk.
(9) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. On sealed paper (red seal with year 1848). On the document the year 1790 (? AJ?).
(10) 1 sheet, 4 pp. of text. Dated 2.?.1263. From Dipa Manggala. Some words in Arabic, and also in Latin script. Notes by van der Tuuk.
(11) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 20.?.1848. Part of the address also in Arabic script. Notes by van der Tuuk.
(12) Incomplete text, possibly a court document, 3 sheets, numbered pp. 1-2, 7-8, 17-20. Notes by van der Tuuk.
(13) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Signed by Ranadikara. Dated 7.?.1850. Notes by van der Tuuk.
(14) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.
(15) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Notes by van der Tuuk.
(16) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated ?. A financial document. On top, in ink, is a name Raden Wedono Soereingdi Werio, with amounts mentioned, and in the margin is a notice in pencil about payment.
(17) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated July 10, 1875.
(18) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 29.?1856.
(19) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 4.?.1856. At the bottom a note in Malay, in Latin script.
(20) 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 1872.

R. Collection of 14 letters in Javanese, Javanese script. The pieces in this sheaf show traces of wear and tear, probably due to moist. The paper has become fragile.
(22) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 1881.
(23) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 26.?.1872.
(24) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. ‘No. 8’.
(25) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 9.?.1858 (? or 1838).
(26) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 9.?.1872.
(27) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 6.?.1873.
(28) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 9.?.1870. ‘No. 1’.
(29) 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 5.?.1872. Added are three sheets, with 4 pages of text in different hands, none of which is dated. One of these added sheets bears a (printed) seal.
in orange ink, with text in Javanese and the year 1847. Apparently written on sealed paper.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 22.?.1850.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 12.?.1872.

() 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 21.?.1872.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 26.?.1872. 'No. 2'.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Not dated. 'No. 85'.

() 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 7.?.1876. 'No. 29'.

S. Collection of 22 letters in Javanese (and Latin) script. Mostly in Javanese (??) but two pieces wholly or partly in Malay. Four letters have numbers from the same number series which can be seen on the documents in the next-following sheaves (here Nos. 134-137). The other letters and documents, however, are unnumbered, and were shortly described as found in the sheaf. The addressee Haji Umar, whom we also meet in the next-following sheaves) is present here as well, and one note in Malay appears to be written and signed by him.

No. 134. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 1.?.1879.

No. 135. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 24.?.1878.

No. 136. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 10.?.1878.

No. 137. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. No date. Signed by A. Veraykan (?).

- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 25.4, without year. Directed to Mas Niti Dipoero (?), 'Djaksa bij den Landraad', in Buleleng.

- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 20.?.1879. From the Kabupaten in Banyuwangi to the Djaksa Landraad in Buleleng, Bali.


- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 6.?.1879.


- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 24.?.1879.


- Unnumbered, Malay, Latin script. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Not dated. From H. Muhammad Amin (signature also in Arabic script) to Mas Niti dhipoero 'Hoofd Djaksa Landraad' in Buleleng, Strafport stamp. Postmark Banjoewangie 14.4.1879.


- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text, inside 1 p. of notes. Not dated.

- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Not dated. On the backside a note in Malay, in Latin script, signed by Adjoemar (Hadji Oemar?).
- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Not dated.
- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Not dated. Signed by M. Key… (?).
- Unnumbered. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated Banjoewangie 19.4.1879. Signed by B. M… (?).

No. 123. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 2.?..1878.
No. 127. 1 sheet, 4 pp. of text. Dated 23.?..1877.
No. 130. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 28.?..1878.
No. 131. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Not dated.
No. 132. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 25.?..1877.
No. 133. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Not dated.


V. Collection of 68 letters in Javanese script, on different sizes of paper, written by a great number of senders. The period of writing of the letters ranges between 1836 and 1878, but the majority dates from 1877-1878. In the following, more detailed list, the letters in the present sheaf are referred to by the numbers that have been written by someone (=?) on the letters. In this sheaf we find from this number series Nos. 28, 30-38, 47-52, 112-121, and one unnumbered (after No. 121). Several of the senders are also mentioned in the next-following sheaf (W).
No. 28. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 25.?..1877. With coloured paste-on.
No. 30. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text, and address.
No. 31. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 8.?..1876.
No. 32. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 31.1.1878.
No. 33. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text, and address text. Dated 23.3.1878. Signed by Muswahido (?).
No. 34. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Signed by Hariaman.
No. 35. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 12.?..1877. A note in Latin script indicates the addressee: Mas Somodipoero, mantri cepir in Buleleng, for Radhen Mangoendiriyo and Radhen Adiwirio.

No. 36. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.

No. 37. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 29.7.1878.

No. 38. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 27.7.1878. Signed by Adi ... (?)

No. 47. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 28.?..1878, signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?)

No. 48. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Not dated, signed by Soemora.

No. 49. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. On the reverse a note in Latin script, dated 8.1.1878, signed by Soemadhi, in which the clerk, Pa Soekarno, is mentioned.

No. 50. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text probably the same text twice, once in Javanese and once in Latin script). Dated Banyuwangi, July 14, 1877, signed by Adi... (?)

No. 51. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 20.?..1877, signed by Soemadhi.

No. 52. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Signed by Soemodhiwirio.

Nos. 112-121, sewn together. A collection of ten originally numbered documents (presents order Nos. 53, 55, 51, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 66, 68) or letters, dated on different dates in 1863. The documents look like copies from an official archive. All comprise one page of text and are signed by the same person.

Unnumbered sheet, with 4 pp. of text, dated 21.?..1836 (AJ?)

W. Collection of 68 letters in Javanese script, on different sizes of paper, written by a great number of senders. The period of writing of the letters ranges between 1849 and 1878, but the majority dates from 1877-1878. In the following, more detailed list, the letters in the present sheaf are referred to by the numbers that have been written by someone (=?) on the letters. In this sheaf we find from this number series Nos. 39-42, 44-46, 53-110, further No. 62 bis, and also two unnumbered letters (after Nos. 67 and 110). Several letters were undeliverable and were apparently collected by van der Tuuk, who may have had an arrangement with the postmaster in Buleleng to have these letters as linguistic specimens. A considerable number of the letters, mostly from 1878, but some also from 1877, is directed to a Raden Haji Umar, with as his address the house of the prison warden (a euphemism for the prison itself?) in Buleleng, Bali. A frequent sender to Haji Umar is A.M. Hamidjaio (?). Some of the senders are also mentioned in the preceding sheaf (V).

No. 39. 1 sheet, 4 pp. of text. Dated 21 ?? 1878.

No. 40. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 28.2.1878.

No. 41. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text.

No. 42. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 6.?? 1878.

No. 43. Not in this sheaf, probably the same as the No. 43 in sheaf X, below.

No. 44. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text.


No. 46. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 27.2.1878.

Nos. 47-52. Not in this sheaf.

No. 53. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 28.2.1878. Signed by Tjojoardjo (??).

No. 54. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 15.7.1876. Signed by al-Haji Umar.
No. 55. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.
No. 56. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 1876.
No. 57. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.
No. 58. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 29.10.1878.
No. 59. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 28.9.1878.
No. 61. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Same signature as No. 60.
No. 62. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Signed by Abdelsalam.
No. 62 (bis!). 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text.
No. 63. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text.
No. 64. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 28.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 65. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 3.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 66. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 29.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 67. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 20.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?). Added is an unnumbered letter, 1 folded sheet, 1 p. of text, with marginal note signed by Hariosoegono.
No. 68. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 21.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 69. 1 sheet, 4 pp. of text. Dated 25.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 70. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 15.4.1877.
No. 71. 2 sheets, 7 pp. of text. Dated 12.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 72. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 26,12.1877.
No. 73. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.
No. 74. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text.
No. 75. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 19.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 76. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 6.?.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 77. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 7.?.1877. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 78. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text.
No. 79. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 18.8.1878. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 80. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 1.?1877. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?). Directed to Haji Umar in Buleleng.
No. 81. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text.
No. 82. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 1.?1877. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 83. 1 sheet, 4 pp. of text. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 84. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated 3.?1849. Signed by H. Mertadiminio (?).
No. 85. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 24.11.1877. Directed to Haji Umar in Buleleng.
Postmark: Banjoewangie 24.11.1877.
No. 86. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 30.7.1876. Signed by Hangsodhiwario (?).
No. 87. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 1876.
No. 88. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 3.?1877.
No. 89. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 28.10.1877. Directed to Haji Umar in Buleleng, Bali.
No. 90. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 24.?1877.
No. 91. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Not dated. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 92. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 22.?1877. Directed to Haji Umar in Buleleng, Bali.
No. 93. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 8.2.1878.
No. 94. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Not dated, signed by F. Madindja (?)
No. 95. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 5.7.1877. Directed to Mas Soemodiwiirio, in Buleleng.
No. 97. 1 sheet, 3 pp. of text. Not dated. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?)
No. 99. 1 sheet, 3 pp. of text. Dated 19.7.1877. Signed by Manggoevadiwidjojo (damaged), directed to Mas Kertiwidjojo, in Buleleng, Bali. Several postmarks: Soerabaja 5.5.1877, Bezoeki 6.5.1877, Banjoewangie 8.5.1877.
No. 101. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 7.?.1877.
No. 102. 1 sheet, 2 pp. of text. Dated Banyuwangi, January 9, 1877, signed by M. Sworo.
No. 103. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 27.1.1877.
No. 105. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Not dated, sent from Banyuwangi.
No. 106. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 27.?.1877. Signed by A.M. Hamidjaio (?).
No. 107. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Not dated. On the reverse a note for Van der Tuuk, in pencil, reading (?): 'Toewan Van der Tuuk kalu ada soeka dengan senang ati saie minta obat sakit kak. R… (signature)'.
No. 108. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 25.4.1877.
No. 109. 1 sheet, 1 p. of text. Dated 27.?.1872.
Unnumbered letter, possibly only the latter part. Directed to Toewan van der Valk, in Batavia.
X. Collection of five letters, in Javanese (or Sundanese?), in Arabic script.
() Thick, pink paper, from Husayn, to an addressee in Bogor, Kampung Baru, dated 14 Safar 1256.
() , Fragment (?) of a letter only.
() , from kiyahi Burhan to Haji Umar, dated December 11, 1876. (No. 43). Possibly taken from the collection of letters in sheaf W, above, in which numerous letters directed to Haji Umar (in Buleleng) are kept.
[* Lont. 102]

Or. 3389
Javanese, also Latin, Sanskrit, Dutch, paper, also photographs, and an Abklatsch.
One of the baskets of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), containing diverse materials of mainly Javanese epigraphic interest. There are also some drawings of antiquities. See for an extensive description of the contents of the basket also H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche Handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*. Deel I. *Madoereesche handschriften, Oudjavaansche inscripties en Oud- en Middeljavaansche gedichten*. Leiden 1907, No. 200, pp. 107-112, which has been used for the present description. Note that Juynboll erroneously mentions Or. 4717 (2) as the class-mark of the present number. Strangely enough, the number is not treated by Pigeaud. Not in Pigeaud II.

The basket contains:

(a) Sheaf, 23 sheets, with specimens of different alphabets, mostly older Javanese scripts. Also with comparative tables. Several of these may be in the hand of van der Tuuk, but others are certainly not written by him. A few of these contains the alphabet employed in the inscriptions on a stone and the statue Joko Dolog in Simpang, near Surabaya. Another sheet is written and signed by A.D. Cornets de Groot (1804-1829). Another sheet gives the alphabet employed in the inscription of Malang. Another sheet is signed 'Poespowielogo van ampêl'. Another sheet contains the two alphabets, of Ugran or Abong, and of Pasisir.

(b) One folded sheet, text (in van der Tuuk’s hand?) on one side. (1) Two old Javanese alphabets, (2) Copy of an inscription on a gender in the possession of Mr. Rothenbühler in Surabaya, with transliteration in New Javanese script (3) Copy of an inscription on a stone in the garden of Mr. Hogendorp in Surabaya, with transliteration in New Javanese script. The latter is the longer legend of the Manjusri statue, the former was hitherto unknown, and its reading remains uncertain. The Manjusri statue is in the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin. Copies are in Leiden (National Museum of Ethnology (Serie 1403, No. 3191) and in Jakarta, Museum of the former BG. See also on the Manjusri statue R.H.Th. Friederich in *ZDMG* 18 (?), p. 494, and H. Kern in *Notulen BG* 18 (1880), p. 106.

(c) 2 folded sheets, text on one side of each. Copy of both legends on the Manjusri statue, with Javanese translation, marked No. 1 and No. 2 respectively, and signed ‘Sumanap’.

(d) One sheet, text on one side. Copy on the longer legend on the Manjusri statue, with quasi transliteration in Latin script.

(e) 3 folded sheets (of 4 sheets, originally, but one must have been lost, which is already stated by Juynboll in 1907). Copy of the longer legend on the Manjusri statue, with quasi transliteration in Latin script, and a note (in Dutch), written and signed by J.F.C. Gericke (1798-1857), dated Surakarta, January 14, 1830, marked ‘Brieven van vreemden N 140.’ Gericke’s note has the following subtitles: ‘Het Schrift’, ‘De Uitspraak’, ‘De Meening’, ‘Aanmerkingen’.


(g) 2 folded sheets, text on one side of each sheet. Copy of the legends on the Manjusri statue, with Javanese translation (by van der Tuuk?). See also Or. 3389 (b-e), above.
(h) One folded sheet, text on 1 page. Copy of an inscription found in Sungkuh, containing: (1) part of the text in Nagari script, (2) inscription in Old Javanese, the same as in Th.S. Raffles, *History of Java*, 1st ed., I, 368; 2nd ed., Atlas, plate 23 (with reference to vol. I, p. 413), and (3) an inscription, hitherto unknown.

(i) 7 and 4 sheets. Copies of prasasti’s, as published by A.B. Cohen Stuart, *Kawi oorkonden in facsimile*. Leiden 1875, No. xxx, after a copy in Or. 2180, above, with the Javanese translation. First the charter, referred to by J. Brandes as B (see *Notulen BG* 24 (1886), pp. 141 ff. (7 sheets), and secondly, the partially preserved charter, referred to by Brandes, *ibid.*, as A (4 sheets).

(k) One folded sheet, text on both sides, and a drawing. Copy of the (Sanskrit) inscription on the Jaka Dolog in Surabaya, with a drawing of the statue. See *TITLV* 22, p. 394, note 1.

(l) Booklet, 44 pp., cover of treebark paper (dluang). Copy of the inscription on the stone, formerly in Simpang, now in the Museum BG, No. 16. At the end the same three inscription as in the next item.

(m) Booklet, 48 pp. ‘Inscriptie op eene overeindstaanden steen, te Simpang bij Soerabaija aanwezig, zijnde afkomstig van Modjopait’. With numerous interlinear notes in pencil, by van der Tuuk. On the last page: ‘Inscriptien op oude steenen bakken, aanwezig ten huize van den Regent van Soerabaija, Raden adipati kromo Diwo adi Negara. 1828’. Copy of the inscription of the stone that formerly was in Simpang, and then was transferred to the Museum of the BG (No. 16). See also the preceding item.


(p) One sheet, text on one side. Copy of an inscription of a stone pilar (with drawing). Now Museum BG No. 46. Text almost complete (damaged at the lower part).

(q) One sheet, text on one side. Blind print of the hana-sina inscription of the Dieng. Van der Tuuk wrote: ‘afdruk steen te Dieng (v. Hengel, Bandjarnagara, 9 Maart 1885’ (or 1883?). Later on, the blind print was provided with ink, in a rather irregular way.

(r) One sheet, text on one side, with a smaller sheet. Copy of the legends on both plates of Pasindar. See *TITLV* 25, pp. 462-465. In Javanese and in Latin scripts.

(s) One sheet, text on one side. Gouache of a stone with inscription of the Dieng. Apparently the right half only of a double page image.

(t) One folded sheet, text on one page. Faulty copy (in pencil) of the inscription in the cave of Sangsit, with the year 933. See *Notulen BG* 33 (1895), p. 23.

(u) 2 strips. Blind print of the copper plate in the Museum BG as published by K.F. Holle in *Verhandelingen BG* 39, No. II. The original plate originates from the residency Kedu. Later on, the blind print was provided with ink.

(v) One sheet and 2 strips. Copy of the front and the two sides of the inscription on the stone of Plumbangan, dated 1062 saka. With notes by van der Tuuk.
(w) 2 folded sheets, text on 5 pages. Romanized copy of the prasasti on copper plate of Kendal (see also Or. 3389 (n), above). See also the next item. Juynboll refers to this item as Or. 3389 (x).

(x) 2 folded sheets, 8 pages of text. Copy of the prasasti on copper plates of Kendal, see Or. 3389 (n), above, and also the preceding item. Made under the supervision of K.F. Holle in two copies, one of which was apparently sent to the BG, 14/4 - 74 - II. Juynboll refers to this item as Or. 3389 (w).

(y) One large sheet, text on both sides. Romanized copy by A.B. Cohen Stuart of the inscription on the Minto stone. See for photographs of the stone Or. 3389 (nn), below.

(z) 2 double sheets (one for the frontside, one for the reverse), text on one side of each set of doubles. Copy of the romanized copy by J. Brandes (1857-1905) of the inscription of the stone of Plumbangan of saka 1062.

(aa) 8 folded sheets, 11 pp. of text. Copy of the romanized copy by J. Brandes (1857-1905) of the prasasti of 1245 saka, the plates of Sidateka. See Notulen BG 22 (1884), p. 11; 23 (1885), p. 1 and 24 (1886), p. 43.

(bb) – (gg). Copies in van der Tuuk's handwriting:


(cc) 9 sheets, 13 pages with text, in ink, and also in pencil. Romanized copy by H.N. van der Tuuk of the plates in the possession of Mr. van Lansberge. Made from the originals, during a stay in Surabaya.

(dd) 2 folded sheets, text on 8 pp. Romanized copy by H.N. van der Tuuk of three prasasti's from Bali. Published by van der Tuuk and J. Brandes in *TITLV* 30, Nos. 1-3.

(ee) One folded sheet, with text on 3 pages (neat copy), and on 4 smaller pieces of paper (rough copy). Romanized copy by H.N. van der Tuuk of the prasasti of Klandis. Published by van der Tuuk and J. Brandes in *TITLV* 30, No. 4.

(ff) 4 folded sheets, 13 pages of text. Romanized copy by H.N. van der Tuuk of the prasasti on the copper plates of Bratan. With references by van der Tuuk to the lontar version of the same text.

(gg) One folded sheet, 2 pages of text. Romanized copy by H.N. van der Tuuk of the copper plates of Banjar Negara. The plates have been published by K.F. Holle. See Or. 3389 (oo), below, for the reference.

(hh) 1 sheet. Abklatsch of the remaining inscription on one the Dieng stones. BG No. 57. See also *Notulen BG* 24, p. 29 (B, 1°, b) and *Notulen BG* 25, p. 86.


Or. 3390
Collection of drawings and paintings, commissioned by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) from Balinese artists, when working on his Kawi-Balinesesch-Nederlandsch woordenboek (Batavia, 1897-1912). It is evident that the drawings were intended by van der Tuuk as illustrations to the Woordenboek. However, the author died before the text was seen through the press and the Woordenboek was eventually published by J. Brandes and D.A. Rinkes, without the plates, despite the numerous references to plates in the text. Originally the collection was kept in one of the baskets (Lont. 104) of van der Tuuk, but presently it is kept in a specially assigned cupboard with drawers, situated on the first floor under the staircase in the Library’s strongroom.

The earliest full description of the collection of drawings is given by H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Javaansche en Madoereesche Handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Deel II. Nieuwjavaansche gedichten en Oud-, Middel- en Nieuw-Javaansche prozageschriften. Leiden 1911, pp. 474-485. The serial numbers given by Juynboll in his description (Nos. 1-307) are retained till today. The collection has been the object of a detailed study by H.I.R. Hinzler, Catalogue of Balinese manuscripts in the Library of the University of Leiden and other collections in The Netherlands. Part 1 (Leiden 1987) of that work contains reproductions, mostly in black-and-white, of the drawings in the van der Tuuk collection, and volume 2 (Leiden 1986) contains the descriptions of the drawings, together with a history of the collection, an attempt at identification of the artists and a description of the drawing materials, styles and techniques. Hinzler has also made an attempt at identifying remarks by van de Tuuk in his Woordenboek to the drawings. Hereunder will be given the titles of the drawings, as taken from the Hinzler catalogue, with reference to that catalogue. A few drawings from the same series were acquired by the Leiden library in the course 1982. These are now registered as Or. 17.994, below. These, too, are extensively treated in Hinzler’s catalogue.
Register to the artists in Or. 3390 and Or. 17.994:

Artist No. 1, probably from Buleleng, east of Singaraja: (1) – (22), (24), (26) – (28). See about him Hinzler II, pp. 16-17.

Artist No. 2, from Buleleng: (23), (249), (250). See about him Hinzler II, pp. 17-18.


Artist No. 4, I Ketut Gedé, from Singaraja: Or. 3390 (29) – (35), (37), (39) – (54), (106) – (109), (117?), (119) – (126), (132), (133), (143), (144), (180), (181), (183) – (186), (191) – (196), (198?), (199?), (207) – (211), (217) – (224), (242), (247?), (251) – (256), (282) – (288), (298), (302) – (307); Or. 17.994 (1), (2). See about him Hinzler II, pp. 19-22. See also about him: Thomas L. Cooper, ‘Two paintings attributable to I Ketut Gedé, 19th century master painter of North Bali’, in Archipel 65 (2003), pp. 145-161. [S 3713]

Artist No. 5, from Badung: Or. 3390 (36), (38), (118), (134), (145) – (148), (150), (169) – (179), (187) – (190), (197), (200) – (202), (204), (212), (214) – (216), (244), (245), (269), (270), (272) – (276), (293) – (295), (297), (299) – (301); Or. 17.994 (3). See about him Hinzler II, pp. 22-23.


Artist No. 7, from Buleleng: (105), (110) – (116), (151) – (168), (267), (268), (271), (277) – (281). See about him Hinzler II, pp. 24-25.


Artist No. 11, from the vicinity of artist No. 10: (139) – (142). See about him Hinzler II, pp. 30-31.

Artist No. 12, from Buleleng: (229) – (232). See about him Hinzler II, p. 31.

Artist No. 13, of unclear origin: (241), (291). See about him Hinzler II, pp. 31-32.

Artist No. 14, from Buleleng: (243), (290). See about him Hinzler II, p. 32.

Contents of Or. 3390:
(1) Four drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Buta jereng, a demon with black and white spots; (b) Buta asti, a demon with an elephant’s head; (c) Buta bligo, a demon with a belly like a gourd; (d) Buta pepengkah, a female demon with spindly legs. Hinzler II, pp. 41-42.
(2) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang rupanala, an ornament consisting of a rock and a fiery ogre’s head with two eyes and with fiery eyebrows; (b) Karang geni, an ornament consisting of a fiery ogre’s head within one eye. Hinzler II, pp. 42-44.
(3) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Patra punggel, a floral ornament in the shape of a bird; (b) Gelung kori, the crowned head of the god Wisnu as an ornament for a temple gateway. Hinzler II, pp. 44-46.
(4) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) The tiger and the deer; (b) The tapir and the pig. Hinzler II, pp. 46-47.
(6) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Singa gadarba, half-lion, half-'donkey'; (b) Salah rupa, half-monkey, half-pig. Hinzler II, pp. 47-48.

(7) Four drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Buta kala geni, a demon of hell with a fiery head; (b) Rerégék, a female spirit which is hollow at the back; (c) Buta suah, a demon with teeth like a comb; (d) Buta kemong, or buta térong, a demon with eyes as big as a kemong or an orange. Hinzler II, pp. 48-50.

(8) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Empas, a tortoise with a snake coiled around its feet; (b) Karang ranga, an ornament with the head of the widow (rangda) of Jirah. Hinzler II, pp. 50-51.

(9) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang bréng; (b) Karang saé. Hinzler II, pp. 52-53.

(10) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Bula énggér; (b) Rangdêng Girah, a witch called the widow of Girah or Jirah. Hinzler II, pp. 53-54.

(11) Four drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Punishment of hell, a woman covered with penises; (b) Punishment of hell, a woman being bitten by a dog of hell; (c) Punishment of hell, a woman being climbed by children; (d) Punishment of hell, a woman as an indigo-dyer. Hinzler II, pp. 55-57.

(12) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang ménda, a rock ornament in the shape of a buck; (b) Karang saé from Banjar, a rock ornament in the shape of a Chinese lion with leafy branches in its mouth. Hinzler II, pp. 57-58.

(13) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang bujing, a rock ornament in the shape of the head of an owl; (b) Karang saé from Klungkung, a rock ornament in the shape of a Chinese lion with leafy branches in its mouth. Hinzler II, pp. 58-59.

(14) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Warak and kekua, a rhinoceros and a land tortoise; (b) Barong, a quadruped with a huge masked face. Hinzler II, pp. 59-61.

(15) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang bawi, a rock ornament in the shape of a pig; (b) Karang senuk, a rock ornament in the shape of the head of a tapir. Hinzler II, pp. 61-62.

(16) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) The snake Ardawalika; (b) Paksindari or paksidarimuka, a figure, half-man, half-animal. Hinzler II, pp. 62-63.

(17) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang rupa, a rock ornament in the shape of an ogre’s head without a lower jaw; (b) Karang manuk, a rock ornament in the shape of a bird’s head with a complete beak. Hinzler II, pp. 63-64.

(18) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang Boma, an ornament in the shape of the head of Boma; (b) Singa, a winged lion. Hinzler II, pp. 64-66.

(19) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang buta wilis or pécéng, a rock ornament in the shape of a demon’s head with one small eye and one big eye; (b) Karang dedeling, a rock ornament in the shape of a demon’s head with two big bulging eyes. Hinzler II, pp. 66-67.

(20) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang gelap masesirig, a rock ornament in the shape of lightning represented by a head which is moving backwards; (b) Karang gelap ngaepang, a rock ornament in the shape of lightning represented by a head which is moving forwards. Hinzler II, pp. 67-68.

(22) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Buta sungsang, an upside-down demon; (b) Naga kang, a serpent-fish. Hinzler II, pp. 69-70.
(23) Seven drawings by artist No. 2. (a) Karang curing; (b) Karang manuk; (c) Karang cawiri; (d) Karang bintulu; (e) Karang asti; (f) Karang saê; (g) Karang bawi. Hinzler II, pp. 70-72.
(24) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Karang asti or curing from Klungkung; (b) Karang bintulu. Hinzler II, pp. 72-73.
(26) Drawing by artist No. 1. Pucak paduraksa, a top piece of a gateway to a temple. Hinzler II, pp. 74-75.
(27) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Salah rupa luh, part animal, part woman; (b) Salah rupa muani, part animal, part man. Hinzler II, pp. 75-76.
(28) Two drawings by artist No. 1. (a) Ninirupa or winirupa, a being half-animal, half-female priest; (b) Wiitarupa, a being half-animal, half-priest. Hinzler II, pp. 76-77.
(29) Drawing, ascribed to I Ketut Gedé. Karna is chased by Gatotkaca’s demonic army during the night. Hinzler II, pp. 77-78.
(31) Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. Gatotkaca fights Karna in the air and falls down on Karna’s chariot. Hinzler II, pp. 81-82.
(32) Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. Gatotkaca fights from the air with Karna standing beside his chariot. Hinzler II, pp. 82-83.
(37) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Radén Sarka is decapitated by Sara Ulan; (b) Sara Ulan is bewailing Juarsa. Two snakes in a tree show her how to bring her husband back to life. Hinzler II, pp. 89-91.
(38) Drawing by artist No. 5. The demon Momo Si Murka kneels before the king of demons Niwatatakawaca. Délem sits in front of his lord. Hinzler II, pp. 91-92.
(39) Drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Wewatekan, dating table, the numbers 1, 2, 4 and 4; (b) Wewatekan, dating table, the numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8. Hinzler II, pp. 92-94.
(40) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Juarsa cuts the tail of a snake and wounds a second snake; (b) Nagagini speaks to her father Antaboga. Hinzler II, pp. 94-96.
(41) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Maénédé or magebug, a martial art; (b) Bebengkulan, a martial art. Hinzler II, pp. 96-98.
(42) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Baris demang is executed by four warriors and by Potét, Prabangsa’s servant; (b) The leader of the Prabangsa dance accompanied by his servants Semar and Turas. Hinzler II, pp. 98-101.

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Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Games of skill, maco'nal and mabénté; (b) Gambling men playing malobang and macontok kobok. Hinzler II, pp. 101-104.

Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Baris dapdap, baris prési and baris panah; (b) Musicians accompany the baris dances. Hinzler II, pp. 104-108.

Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Juarsa kneels in front of the snake Antaboga; (b) Juarsa weeps at the sight of a drawing illustrating events from his life. Hinzler II, pp. 108-110.

Ten drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Karang kumangmang, an ornament in the shape of the head of the spirit; (b) Karang buta sungsang, an ornament in the shape of an upside-down demon; (c) Karang gelap, an ornament in the shape of a lightning-head; (d) Karang mretiu, an ornament in the shape of a meteor; (e) Karang gajah mina, a fish-elephant; (f) Karang rupa, a rock ornament with an ogre's head; (g) Karang cawiri, a rock ornament in the shape of an ogre's head en face; (h) Karang bintulu, a rock ornament in the shape of a one-eyed ogre's head en face; (i) Karang asti, a rock ornament in the shape of an elephant's head en profil; (k) Karang curing, a rock ornament in the shape of a bird's head en profil. Hinzler II, pp. 110-113.


Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. (a) A travestite (gandrung) dancer dances with two onlookers (ibingan); (b) The orchestra accompanying the gandrung dance. Hinzler II, pp. 117-119.

Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) A procession (makiis) to the sea of a palanquin for the gods; (b) Two corpses are carried towards a cremation tower (wadah). Hinzler II, pp. 119-121.

Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. The king of Malayu cuts Panji's hair; Kuda Senetan waits for a haircut. Ganggit kneels and holds a winnow. Hinzler II, pp. 121-123.

Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. Panji becomes a member of the family of the king of Malayu by marrying his sister Rangkésari. Semar, Ratnaningrat and Bayan are watsching. Hinzler II, pp. 124-125.

Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Men playing a game with Chinese coins on a bat, called macontok pulang; (b) Men playing a dice game called macalebontang. Hinzler II, pp. 125-128.


(71) Drawing by Ida Putu Héma. The monkey Ménda. Hinzler II, pp. 139-140.
(75) Drawing by Ida Putu Héma. The monkey Dwidepana. Hinzler II, pp. 142-143.
(104) Drawing by Ida Putu Héma. Salya is going to cut off his loincloth binding him to the sleeping Satyawati. Hinzler II, pp. 163-165.
(105) Drawing by artist No. 7. Anoman visits Rama and Laksmana. He is sent by Sugriwa to ask Rama for help. Hinzler II, pp. 165-166.
(106) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Prahasta; (b) Jambulmali. Hinzler II, pp. 166-167.
(107) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Bajramusti; (b) The monkey Mésimuka. Hinzler II, pp. 167-168.
(108) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Puntadaksi; (b) The monkey Anala. Hinzler II, pp. 168-169.
(109) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The monkey Sarpamuka; (b) The monkey Bawimuka. Hinzler II, pp. 170-171.
(111) Drawing by artist No. 7. Rama shoots an arrow at Subali who fights Sugriwa. Laksmana and Twalén are watching. Hinzler II, pp. 172-173.
(113) Drawing by artist No. 7. Subali and Sugriwa fight. Hinzler II, pp. 174-175.
(117) Two drawings, possibly by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Rawana flies through the air with Sita; (b) Rama or Kresna. Hinzler II, pp. 180-181.
(118) Drawing by artist No. 5. Anggada is sent as an envoy to Rawana to convince him to send Sita back. Rawana is angry. He refuses to do so. Rawana is attended by Délem. Hinzler II, pp. 182-183.
(119) Two drawings, by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Kampana; (b) Pratadaksi. Hinzler II, pp. 183-184.
(121) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Gentayu or Jatayu holds a sword; (b) Kumbakarna. Hinzler II, pp. 185-186.
(123) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The monkey Wresaba; (b) The monkey Saraba. Hinzler II, pp. 187-188.
(125) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) A barong performer; (b) The musicians accompanying the barong performance. Hinzler II, pp. 189-191.
(126) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Candra Kirana threatens Kuda Angling Baya. He is undressed by her servant; (b) A female servant undresses Semar while Turas, already undressed, watches. Hinzler II, pp. 191-193.
(127) Twelve drawings attributed by Hinzler as originating from ornamentation by silver smiths (pandé) in Bratan, South of Singaraja. (a) Karang bintulu, an ornament in the form of a one-eyed ogre’s head; (b) Karang bintulu; (c) Karang saé, an ornament in the shape of a Chinese lion with leafy branches in its mouth; (d) Karang saé; (e) Karang rupa, an ornament with an ogre’s head en face; (f) Karang rupa; (g) Karang curing, an ornament in the shape of an ogre’s head en profil with one bulging eye and an upper jaw only; (h) Karang curing; (i) Karangasti, an ornament in the shape of an elephant’s head en profil; (k) Karang asti; (l) Karang paksi, an ornament with an ogre’s head en trois quarts; (m) Karang paksi. Hinzler II, pp. 193-196.

(128) Six drawings by artist No. 8. (a) Karang srenggi, an ornament in the shape of the horned demon Srenggi; (b) Karang mretiu, an ornament in the form of three ogre’s heads en face, on top of each other; (c) Karang dedari, an ornament in the form of a woman’s head en face; (d) Karang kapindra, an ornament in the shape of a monkey’s head en trois quarts; (e) Karang kala, an ornament in the shape of an ogre’s head en trois quarts; (f) Karang tranggana, an ornament in the shape of an elephant’s head en trois quarts, representing a constellation. Hinzler II, pp. 196-198.

(129) Six drawings by artist No. 8. (a) Karang Canda Pinggala, an ornament in the shape of the head of the lion-king Canda Pinggala; (b) Karang Andaka, an ornament in the shape of the head of the bull Andaka or Nandaka; (c) Karang bina/mina, an ornament in the shape of a bird’s head en trois quarts; (d) Karang mina, an ornament in the shape of the head of a fish-elephant; (e) Karang ménda, an ornament in the shape of the head of a goat en profil; (f) Karang musi, an ornament in the shape of the head of a rat en profil. Hinzler II, pp. 198-201.

(130) Six drawings by artist No. 8. (a) Karang Boma, an ornament in the shape of the head of the demon Boma en face; (b) Karang Rama Parasu, an ornament in the shape of the head of Rama Parasu en face; (c) Karang gelap, an ornament in the shape of a lightning-head; (d) Karang Boga, an ornament in the shape of the head of the snake Boga or Antaboga; (e) Karang uek, an ornament in the shape of the head of a pig; (f) Karang dipa, an ornament in the shape of a lamp consisting of three one-eyed ogre’s heads. Hinzler II, pp. 201-203.

(131) Four drawings by artist No. 9. (a) Sidapaksa takes leave of king Sinduraja. Sidapaksa is accompanied by his servant Twalén and Sinduraja by Délem; (b) Sidapaksa stabs his wife Sri Tanjung to death; (c) The servants of Sidapaksa, Twalén and Mredah, stab a female servant; (d) Sidapaksa drives a horse. He is surrounded by ordinary Balinese and accompanied by his servant Twalén. Hinzler II, pp. 203-207.

(132) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Kuda Angling Baya is about to fight the red demon (buta Abang). The demon’s servant watches; (b) The green demon (buta Ijo) of the Bagendra garden chases Semar and Teras. Hinzler II, pp. 207-209.


(135) Drawing by artist No. 5. Panji makes love to Rangkésari in the mountains. Panji’s two wives Tiksnarengga and Tiksnawati watch them. Panji is accompanied by Turas and Misa Kanyéri, who tries to touch the servant of the women. Hinzler II, pp. 213-215.
(142) Drawing by artist No. 11. The *patih* and the *demung* from Singasari. Hinzler II, p. 222.
(143) Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. A woman taking a bath is caught by a crab. A man trying to help her is also caught. Hinzler II, pp. 223-224.
(144) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) A man holding a pig is bitten by a boar; (b) Two men carry a swine hanging on a pole; the swine bites one of the men. Hinzler II, pp. 224-226.
(145) Drawing by artist No. 5. Arjuna pays his respects to Bisma who reclines upon a bed of arrows. Hinzler II, pp. 226-227.
(146) Drawing by artist No. 5. Aswatama talks to Duryodana who is wounded in the thigh. His servant Délem is also wounded. Sangut touches Duryodana’s knee. Hinzler II, pp. 227-228.
(147) Drawing by artist No. 5. Sitisundari jumps from a ramp into the fire to follow her husband into death. Pan Sěnteng, Nang Klicur and Mredah are present. The female servant Padma weeps. Hinzler II, pp. 229-230.
(150) Drawing by artist No. 5. Kresna and Satyaki pay Drestarasta and Sanjaya a visit. They are accompanied by Sangut and a servant bearing sirih. Hinzler II, pp. 232-235.
(165) Drawing by artist No. 7. Subadra honours Kunti with a sembah. The latter is accompanied by a female servant. Hinzler II, pp. 249-250.
(166) Drawing by artist No. 7. Wirasangka and Drona stand facing each other. They have drawn their krisses. Hinzler II, pp. 251-251.
(169) Drawing by artist No. 5. Arjuna clad like a brahman shoots an arrow in the tournament for Dropadi. Dropadi is accompanied by a servant. Hinzler II, pp. 253-255.
(171) Drawing by artist No. 5. Kresna rides in his chariot with the sage Kanwa as charioteer. The chariot is drawn by the horses Ibrapuspa and Sénya. Hinzler II, pp. 256-257.
(172) Drawing by artist No. 5. Salya is going to cut the loincloth which binds him to his wife Satyawati. Sangut watches. Hinzler II, p. 258.
(173) Drawing by artist No. 5. Karna is shot. He stands in his chariot which is driven by Salya. The snake Ardawalika which serves as an arrow is also shot. Hinzler II, pp. 259-260.
(174) Drawing by artist No. 5. Arjuna shoots from his chariot which is driven by Kresna. The chariot is drawn by the horses Sénya and Ibrapuspa. Hinzler II, pp. 260-261.
(177) Drawing by artist No. 5. Kresna, changed into an angry appearance, has a conflict with Duryodana. Satyaki sits close to Kresna’s feet. Swikarna faints. Hinzler II, pp. 264-266.
(179) Drawing by artist No. 5. Gatotkaca, heavily wounded, threatens Karna who has destroyed his chariot and killed his charioteer. Hinzler II, pp. 267-268.
(180) Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. Indra, disguised as Arjuna and Dwi Prinasi talk with each other. Hinzler II, pp. 268-270.
(183) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Papaka roasts the two children of the monkey Wanari; (b) The monkey collects fruit. Papaka is carried home by the monkey. Hinzler II, pp. 273-275.
(184) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Two women pray in a domestic sanctuary. Offerings have been put in front of a shrine. A monkey steals fruit and eats a banana; (b) A snake and a tiger sit to each side of the entrance to the domestic sanctuary. Hinzler II, pp. 275-277.
(185) Two drawings ascribed to I Ketut Gedé. (a) A tiger tries to attack Papaka the palm-wine tapper. He hides in a tree; (b) Papaka shows his knife to the tiger, which is bound to the jaka-tree. Hinzler II, pp. 277-278.
(186) Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. Papaka, the hunter, shoots arrows at an elephant. Hinzler II, pp. 278-279.
(188) Two drawings by artist No. 5. (a) A tiger kills a tortoise and carries it for a monkey; (b) The monkey prepares tortoise-saté. The tiger holds a fan and keeps the fire burning with it. Hinzler II, pp. 281-283.
(189) Drawing by artist No. 5. The tiger Késari speaks to the monkey Wanari who has rescued Papaka. Hinzler II, pp. 283-284.
(191) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The monkey Wanari helps Papaka to climb a tree; (b) Papaka sits in the tree. Wanari’s two children pick fruit from the tree while their mother is caught by a tiger. Hinzler II, pp. 287-288.
(192) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The sage Darmaswami caught by men of the king of Madura; (b) The sage Darmaswami is tortured. Hinzler II, pp. 288-290.
(193) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The sage Darmaswami rescues a monkey and a tiger from a well; (b) The sage Darmaswami, after resuing the tiger, the snake and also the man, is given a head-band, a ring and a kris. Hinzler II, pp. 290-292.
(194) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The sage Darmaswami rescues a crab by taking it to water; (b) A crow and a snake discuss their plan to kill the brahman; the crab,
hearing this, rescues the brahman by biting through the necks of the crow and of the snake. Hinzler II, pp. 292-293.

(195) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) A crane takes fish from a pool and carries them of through the air; (b) The crab has just cut the neck of the wicked crane. Hinzler II, pp. 294-295.


(198) Drawing ascribed to I Ketut Gedé. The god Indra talks to the god Kama who is embracing his beloved wife Ratih. Hinzler II, pp. 298-299.


(200) Drawing by artist No. 5. The god Siwa and goddess Girindraputri ride upon their ‘mount’, the bull. They are stopped by their son Kala. Hinzler II, pp. 300-302.

(201) Drawing by artist No. 5. Garuda holds the elephant Bawasu and the tortoise Supratika in his claws. The sages Walikilya talk together at the foot of a tree. Garuda has a branch of the tree in his beak. Hinzler II, pp. 302-304.

(202) Drawing by artist No. 5. The princes Bawasu and Supratika fight each other. They change into a fighting elephant and a tortoise. Hinzler II, pp. 304-305.


(204) Drawing by artist No. 5. Garuda carries snakes to take them close to the sun. Hinzler II, pp. 306-307.


(210) Two drawing by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The king of Wanokling sends his patih, Demang Ampuhan and his tumenggung, Gagak Baning to search for Durma; (b) Durma has killed the demons Kala Dremba, Kala Muka and Durgadéni. Hinzler II, pp. 314-316.

(211) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Durgadéni fights the envoys of the king of Wanokling, Demang Ampuhan and Tumenggung Gagak Baning; (b) Durgadéni takes Durma away after the fight. Hinzler II, pp. 316-318.


(215) Drawing by artist No. 5. Amad on his horse Sambrani faces a kastuba tree. Two birds, a male and a female beo, fly away. Hinzler II, pp. 323-324.
(217) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The fiery tortoise, bedawang nala, is entwined by two snakes; (b) A winged lion, singa barwang. Hinzler II, pp. 326-327.
(218) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Sekar Kancana, disguised as a white eagle, fights Mégantaka who is disguised as a beri-bird; (b) Sekar Kancana threatens Mégantaka who has fallen from his horse. He lies on the ground bound around by a liane. Sentul holds the end of the liane. Hinzler II, pp. 327-329.
(219) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The envoy Langlang Duta, held by three men, is decapitated by Sentul; (b) The princess Ambara Sari dies. Rasa(sa)driya and Soka support her back. Sentul cries. Hinzler II, pp. 330-332.
(221) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) The prince of Ambara Madya is encircled by a snake-arrow. Sekar Kancana and her lover meet him, alone on the battle-field; (b) Ambara Sari and the nymphs Lotama and Supraba watch the fight between the prince of Ambara Madya and Mégantaka. Hinzler II, pp. 333-336.
(224) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Limbur gives Langlang Duta a kris. She orders him to kill the princess Ambara Sari; (b) The wicked Langlang Duta stabs the sleeping princess to death. Hinzler II, pp. 339-341.
(225) – (228). Bound together and belonging together.
(227) Two drawings by artist No. 3. (a) Délem spears monkeys. Dead demons lie on their backs; (b) Twalén fights Délem. Hinzler II, pp. 344-345.
(228) Two drawings by artist No. 3. (a) Two monkeys fight Délem; (b) Female Sang Hyang dancers accompanied by a chorus of boys, and by musicians. Hinzler II, pp. 345-348.
(233) – (236). Bound together and belonging together.
(233), (234) Drawing ascribed to artist No. 3. Anoman is sent to Langka as an envoy. Rama has given him a ring for Sita. Laksmana watches. Hinzler II, pp. 351-352.
(236) Drawing ascribed to artist No. 3. Méganada fights Anoman who is bound by the snake arrow. Hinzler II, p. 355.
(236A) Drawing ascribed to artist No. 3. A gateway (paduraksat) with a staircase. Hinzler II, p. 355.
(237) Two drawings by artist No. 3. (a) Rama, in the presence of Laksmana and Wibisana, orders Anggada to go to Rawana. Another monkey (Sugriwa, Anoman?) watches. Twalén and Medah are present; (b) Délem and Sangut guard the monkeys and the servants of the righthand party (Twalén and Medah). They lie on their backs on the ground. Hinzler II, pp. 356-358.
(238) Two drawings by artist No. 3. (a) Anoman brings the mountain with medicine to Rama, Laksmana and Wibisana. Twalén watches in astonishment; (b) Patih Prahasta is killed by the monkey Anila. Hinzler II, pp. 358-360.
(239) Two drawings by artist No. 3. (a) Rawana meditates and Anoman disturbs him. A group of lower ranking Balinese runs away. Two girls perform a rejang rénténg dance; (b) Rama, Laksmana and the monkeys are in a deep sleep. Hinzler II, pp. 360-363.
(241) Four drawings by artist No. 13. (a) The nymphs Supraba and Lotama test Arjuna’s steadfastness. Arjuna meditates; (b) A nymph of lower rank tries to seduce the servants Twalén and Wana; (c) Arjuna and the god Siwa, disguised as a hunter, have shot an arrow at a swine; (d) Arjuna and Siwa fight with arrows. Hinzler II, pp. 366-370.
(242) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) A baris biasa dancer with a lance; (b) A baris biasa dancer with a lance. Hinzler II, pp. 370-372.
(243) Four drawings by artist No. 14. (a) The god Indra, armed with a club, rides his mount, the elephant; (b) Medah, the servant of the righthand party, fights Délem, the servant of the lefthand party; (c) The demon Dētya Prabu is hit by an arrow in his chest; (d) The demon Dētya Pati (Niwatakawaca?) armed with a lance. Hinzler II, pp. 372-374.
(244) Drawing by artist No. 5. A brahman offers medicine to the king of Madura who has been bitten by a snake. The wife of the king and his wife-to-be make their distress plain. The wife-to-be is consoled by a male servant. A priest sitting in front of a shrine holds a pot of holy water. Hinzler II, pp. 375-377.
(245) Drawing by artist No. 5. Pun Trik makes obeisance to king Harsawijaya of Majapahit. Pun Ragana is present, and watches. Nang Senén and Gelidir are also present. Hinzler II, pp. 377-379.
(246) Six drawings by artist No. 8. (a) Karang lawéan, an ornament in the shape of a man with his hand on his chest; (b) Karang katunggêng, an ornament in the shape of a scorpion; (c) Karang betukan, an ornament in the shape of a pig’s stomach; (d) Karang pepengkah, an ornament in the shape of a demon with spindly legs; (e) Karang kuuk, an ornament in the shape of a quadruped with floppy ears; (f) Karang Mén Bajra, an ornament in the shape of the female ghost called Mén Bajra. Hinzler II, pp. 379-382.


(248) Six drawings by artist No. 8. (a) Karang tamaja, an ornament in the shape of the head of a boy; (b) Karang Kala Rahu, an ornament in the shape of the head of the demon Rahu; (c) Karang Yama, an ornament in the shape of the head of the god Yama; (d) Karang ludra, an ornament in the shape of the head of the god Ludra or Rudra; (e) Karang empas, an ornament in the shape of a tortoise, two snakes and a corn plant; (f) Karang klesih, an ornament in the shape of an ant-eater. Hinzler II, pp. 383-385.

(249) Fifteen drawings by artist No. 2. (a) Karang sarpa, an ornament in the shape of the head of a snake; (b) Karang rerangut, an ornament in the shape of the head of an animal; (c) Karang rango, an ornament in the shape of the head of the rangda; (d) Karang domba, an ornament in the shape of the head of a goat; (e) Karang bintulu, an ornament in the shape of an one-eyed ogre’s head; (f) Karang bawi, an ornament in the shape of the head of a swine; (g) Karang beduda, an ornament in the shape of a dung-beetle; (h) Karang saé, an ornament in the shape of the head of a Chinese lion; (i) Karang rewélu, an ornament in the shape of a rabbit; (k) Karang uled, an ornament in the shape of a caterpillar; (l) Karang yuuyu, an ornament in shape of a crab; (m) Karang udang, an ornament in the shape of a shrimp; (n) Karang lipan, an ornament in the shape of a millipede; (o) Karang de(m)pat, an ornament in the shape of the decapitated head of the demon Rahu; (p) Karang tledu, an ornament in the shape of a scorpion. Hinzler II, pp. 385-388.

(250) Ten drawings by artist No. 2. (a) Karang gelap, an ornament in the shape of a lightning-head; (b) Karang clepuk, an ornament in the shape of an owl; (c) Karang danawa raja, an ornament in the shape of the head of Rawana; (d) Karang mëndë, an ornament in the shape of the head of a buck; (e) Karang rupsa, an ornament in the shape of an ogre’s head without a lower jaw; (f) Karang curing, an ornament in the shape of a bird’s head en profil; (g) Karang cawiri, an ornament in the shape of an ogre’s head with hands but without a lower jaw; (h) Karang asti, an ornament in the shape of an elephant’s head; (i) Karang manuk, an ornament in the shape of a bird’s head en profil; (k) Karang patra, an ornament in the shape of a floral ogre’s head en face without the lower jaw. Hinzler II, pp. 389-391.

(251) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Various utensils for ceremonies of the soul: a lamp, an effigy of the soul and an offering tower; (b) A procession carries the ashes of a cremated person to the sea. Hinzler II, pp. 391-394.

(252) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Men in trances stab themselves with krisses during a temple festival; (b) Two men and and a woman stab themselves with krisses; they are accompanied by an orchestra. Hinzler II, pp. 394-397.
(253) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Sarcophagi are depicted which are used for cremating the corpses of noblemen, of brahmans, and of prabali; (b) Sarcophagi are depicted which are used for cremating the corpses of jaba. Hinzler II, pp. 397-399.
(255) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. Ambarsari is beaten by her father with a branch of a tree. She weeps. A performance of the butterfly-baris (baris kupu atarung); (b) Ambarsari weeps at the foot of a tree on a cremation ground. She is consoled by her mother. A performance of the butterfly-baris (baris kupu atarung). Hinzler II, pp. 401-403.
(256) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) An offering to appease the demons is carried out by a Muslim for two Chinese. A Muslim pangulu recites the Koran for a group of followers; (b) Various types of temporary shrines for offerings for the Balinese: a sanggah cukcuk or carukcuk, a sanggah turus lumbung and a sanggah tawang. Hinzler II, pp. 403-406.
(258) Missing now. According to Juynboll, 1911: p. 483, it was a drawing made by the same artist as the preceding, Ida Madé Tlaga of Sanur. It is supposed to be another drawing of a couple making love. Hinzler II, pp. 407-408, 485.
(261) Drawing by Ida Madé Tlaga. Anoman, sent as an envoy to Langka, meets Sita. He offers her Rama’s ring as a token of confidence. Sita is attended by Trijata. Hinzler II, pp. 410-411.
(262) Drawing by Ida Madé Tlaga. Rawana disguised as an ascetic pays Sita a visit. Rawana is accompanied by Sangut. Hinzler II, pp. 412-413.
(268) Drawing by artist No. 7. The servant Twalén, armed with a spear in the shape of a penis fights Délem who is armed with a shield and a kris. Hinzler II, pp. 419-420.
(270) Drawing by artist No. 5. Laksmana utters a curse, and makes a threatening movement at Sita. Mredah menaces his mother. Hinzler II, pp. 421-422.
(271) Drawing by artist No. 5. A meeting between Anoman, who has been enchanted by Swayampraba, and Sampati. Mredah lies on his back and watches. Hinzler II, pp. 423-424.
(276) Drawing by artist No. 5. Laksmana meets Rama who has just shot the golden deer. Twalén carries the deer on his back. Hinzler II, pp. 431-432.
(284) Drawing ascribed to I Ketut Gedé. Rama has shot the golden deer with an arrow. It regains its original form which is that of the patih Marica. Half of the drawing lost. Hinzler II, pp. 439-440, 485.
(286) Two drawings ascribed to I Ketut Gedé. (a) Rama and Laksmana split the upside-down demon Wirada in half; (b) Two ascetics walk through the hills. They are going to perform ascetism. Hinzler II, pp. 441-442.
(287) Two drawings ascribed to I Ketut Gedé. (a) Rama threatens Surpanaka who is depicted as a beautiful woman who kneels in front of him. Laksmana watches; (b)
Surpanaka changes into her demonic form. She makes a threatening gesture. Hinzler II, pp. 442-444.


(290) Four drawings by artist No. 14. (a) Arjuna; (b) Two demons, called the Red One and the Pink One, are shot by arrows; (c) Arjuna is armed with a bow and arrow; (d) Three demons are killed by fire and arrows. Hinzler II, pp. 447-449.

(291) This drawing is missing. According to Juynboll 1911, p. 385 the nymphs Supraba and Tilotama trying to seduce Arjuna have been depicted. Hinzler II, pp. 449, 485.

(292) Four drawings by artist No. 13. (a) The god Indra, accompanied by his servant Baru, speaks to Arjuna, who is accompanied by Twalén, in Indra’s heaven; (b) Niwatakawaca fondles the nymph Supraba in his lap; Arjuna watches and listens, and holds an arrow. Another nymph watches too; (c) Arjuna devastates the gateway of Niwatakawaca’s palace. Foreign visitors of the women’s quarters are disturbed; (d) Supraba, who is carried by two servants, and Arjuna at the moment they fly away from Niwatakawaca’s palace. Hinzler II, pp. 449-454.

(293) Drawing by artist No. 5. Niwatakawaca fondles the nymph Supraba who sits on his lap while Arjuna listens secretly to their conversation. He rests his hand on the head of his servant Mredah. Hinzler II, pp. 454-456.

(294) Drawing by artist No. 5. Siwa points at Arjuna who holds an arrow, while a swine lies dead in front of them. Siwa’s servant Délem is about to draw his kris and fight Arjuna’s servant Twalén. Hinzler II, pp. 456-458.

(295) Drawing by artist No. 5. Arjuna and his servants kneel in front of the god Rudra who is accompanied by his wife Girindraputri. They sit on a lion. Hinzler II, pp. 458-459.

(296) This drawing is missing. According to Juynboll 1911, p. 296, Arjuna fondling Supraba has been depicted. Ménaka was crying. Hinzler II, pp. 459, 485.

(297) Drawing by artist No. 5. Arjuna riding his chariot, which is driven by the charioteer Matali and drawn by a horse, has shot an arrow into the mouth of the demon Niwatakawaca, who stands in the chariot. It is driven by a servant. The chariot is drawn by two tigers. Hinzler II, pp. 460-461.

(298) Two drawings by I Ketut Gedé. (a) Radén Sarka throws Juarsa from a boat into a swamp. Sara Ulan watches and cries; (b) Sara Ulan threatens Radén Sarka. He sits in a tree and cannot come down, since there is a bush of thorns at the bottom. Hinzler II, pp. 461-463.

(299) Drawing by artist No. 5. Rawana is emprisoned. He weeps as does his patih Prahasta. His servants Délem and Sangut are hand-cuffed. Arjuna Sahasrabahu holds his dead wife Indrawati. Her servants Soka, Dapa and Bramita have killed themselves. Another servant pretends to stab herself. Twalén and Mredah kneel close to the servants. Hinzler II, pp. 463-467.

(300) Drawing by artist No. 5. The sages Sri Walka and Anggira perform a home-offering. The sage Rawéyu, who has turned into a parot, fall in the fire and thus obtains release. King Sri Ajnyadéwa watches. Twalén honours him. Hinzler II, pp. 467-469.
(301) Drawing by artist No. 5. Rawana fights the king of Kalingga and the king of Singgala. Hinzler II, pp. 469-470.
(302) Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. Arjuna shoots arrows into the mouth of Détya Astra. Arjuna is surrounded by his folk. Dead men lie on the ground. Hinzler II, pp. 470-472.
(305) Drawing by I Ketut Gedé. Bima and Sakuni, each of them armed with a club, face each other. Their servants hold their weapons ready for use. Hinzler II, pp. 475-477.
(307) Drawing ascribed to I Ketut Gedé. Nakula is ordered by Yudistira, in the presence of Kresna, to pay Salya a visit. Twalén and Nakula honour Yudistira with a sembah. Mredah watches.

Or. 3391
Lampong materials of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
One portfolio containing 9 sheaves, marked (a) till (i). Added is a summary list indicating the contents, written by P. Voorhoeve (1899-1996).
(c) Paper, 6 ff. Notes by H.N. van der Tuuk concerning the Lampong phonology.
paragraph: Gelarni bandung sidji bandung sebik sebikni maranai djama muli ulih muli sina
demon ngaladjukon maranai bagawoh demon ki makai pakakasni maranai ki tjawani kapo pu,
betik betik djama maranai sina djadi maranai sina panjanani muli sina hak demon ja kapo batik
kadar tjawani maranai takanna radu puput di Telug Betung tanggalni bulan 19 suva belasni
bulan Muharam 1286. On the first page is a transliteration of a bandung written on bambu,
on the last page are two bandung’s from Bumi Ayung in transliteration. Also some
domestic notes by van der Tuuk, dated July 1869.

(e) Paper, 38 ff., as in an Arabic manuscript. Anak Dalom. A text in South Sumatran
literary Malay, in Lampong script. On a separate, modern, top sheet, P. Voorhoeve has
written in pencil (in Dutch): 'This text has been transliterated by me, but that proved to
be such a terrible job that I doubt whether I will ever make a neat typewritten copy of
it. The transliteration may be borrowed from me and will probably be deposited in the
University library after my death. P. Voorhoeve.'

transliteration by van der Tuuk, made after Or. 3387 (d), above. On p. 23 is (upside-
down) a transliteration of the beginning of Or. 3387 (a), above, Si Dayang Rindu, Malay-
Lampong’ese stories.

(g) Paper, 24 pp. Si Dayang Rindu. Malay-Lampong’ese stories. In Latin script, in van der
Tuuk’s handwriting. A text from Sukadana, sie H.N. van der Tuuk, Brieven betreffende

(h) Paper, 29 pp. Van der Tuuk’s corrected draft (pp. 7-27), and a neat copy (pp. 1-8) of a
comparative (three columns) glossary of the Lampong dialects from Abung and Teluk
Betung, with the meaning in Dutch. The drafted has 370 counted entries. On p. 29 is a
short comparative glossary of three dialects, without the meaning in Dutch. Only the
neat copy is not in van der Tuuk’s hand, though it bears his notes in pencil.

(i) Paper of several sizes, ?? ff. Notes, mostly of lexicographical nature of the
Lampong’ese language, partly in the shape of a diary. Mostly in van der Tuuk’s hand.
Some drawings (of krisses). Also a proofpage with text in Lampong, printed in
photolithography. Also a list dated Demang, August 18, 1868, with heading: Hadat orang
Lampong njang moesti die pakie Sekarang. Also a booklet, with the heading: Lampongsche
Districten, containing an alphabetically arranged list, and some other notes. Also a
letter by A.B. Cohen Stuart (1825-1876) to van der Tuuk, dated Batavia 19/11 <18>68, 3
pages of text, beginning: ‘Amice! Met deelneming zag ik uit Uwe anders zeer
aangename leetr. V. 1 dezer, hoe de gevolgen v. Al te intieme omgang met het inl.
Element ditml. Niet alleen uwe gezondhd, maar ook uwe taalstudie zijn opgebroken;
maar gij zijt “ouwerot”, en zult het ook ditml, hp ik, wel spdg te boven komen. ...’ The
4th page contains lexicographical notes by van der Tuuk. Also 1 sheet with: ‘Nota van
gewenschte planten, uit de Lampongsche Districten, voor ’s Lands plantentuin te
Buitenzorg.’ Dated: Buitenzorg 20 April 1868 and signed: J.E. Teijsmann, the same who
had, in 1866, published a catalogue of the Plantentuin. After the list of names of desired
plants, Teijsmann gives further instructions: ‘Versche doch goed rijpe vruchten, ieder
afzonderlijk in bamboekokers, met zand, goed digt gesloten, zijn het gemakkelijkst ter
verzending! Van anderen kunnen de vruchten of zaden droog in papier verzonden
worden. Bij gebreke van vruchten zijn jonge kleine plantjes te prefereren, die met een
kluitje uitgegraven, in geneverkisten geplant het beste ... (?) overkomen. Een en ander van nummers te voorzien, die op de lijst der inlandsche namen terugwijzen.' Also, a similar note, by the same, now for animals: 'Nota van dieren voorkomende in de Lampongsche districten, die gewenscht worden.' Also an official note on behalf of the resident of the Lampong Districts, dated Telok Betong, November 27, 1868, from which can be understood that van der Tuuk is given several Lampong manuscripts on treebark, bambu and nipa palmleaf. Also an official permit to the Batavian firm H.M. van Dorp for the dutyfree delivery of writing materials to H.N. van der Tuuk in Telok Betong., dated October 6, 1868. Also van der Tuuk’s diary of his trip to the Lampong Districts, beginning August 25, 1868, from Batavia, not much prose, but mostly wordlists, and a few drawings. Also a letter from K.F. Holle (1829-1896) to van der Tuuk on Sundanese script. It would seem that the above letters have been preserved by van der Tuuk as writing material, as partly blank paper, for all his notes, and not specifically for their content.

See also P. Voorhoeve, 'Indonesische handschriften' (1952), p. 215. [* Mal. 748]

Or. 3392 a, b

Or. 3392 a
Lampong, Malay, Dutch, paper, 69 ff.
Lampong dictionary by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). Meanings in Malay (Arabic and Latin scripts) and Dutch. The full alphabet is covered. Apparently a draft copy, as much space has been left open for insertion of new words. [* Mal. 749a]

Or. 3392 b
Lampong, Malay, Dutch, paper 558 pp.
Lampong-Dutch dictionary by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). The text of the dictionary is preceded by several pages with shorter pieces, in Lampong (?), in prose and poetry. The dictionary proper starts at p. 10 and ends on p. 524. At the end several shorter pieces in prose and poetry as well, some with drawings of krasses, and also some inserted loose leaves. The book is apparently in a much further stage of completion than Or. 3392a, above.
The dictionary has been been consulted by P. Voorhoeve (1899-1996) in the 'Kantoor voor de Volkslectuur' in Batavia, between April 1932-October 1933. There may have been plans to publish the text, but this seems not to have happened. New plans to do this must have been made after the war, as the manuscript was given on November 29, 1949, to Mr. J. Soegiarto in order to make a typewritten copy, with several carbon copies, of it.
Added, in a separate sheaf, is a typewritten copy by J. Soegiarto, consisting of 69 pp. of carbon copy. The typescript covers the words a-dasor, corresponding to pp. 10-107 of Or. 3392b. The plans to publish the Dictionary neem seem to have materialized.

[* Mal. 749b]

Or. 3393 A–C
According to the ‘Journaal’ of the Legatum Warnerianum, p. 68, under this number there were three boxes, containing 28 (Balinese) wayang puppets, apparently collected by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894). In a note in the handwriting of P. Voorhoeve, who was curator of Oriental collections in the Leiden library from 1946-1959, these puppets were transferred to the National Museum of Ethnography in Leiden, on the basis of a decree of the Minister of Education, No. 23.772, dated December 2, 1946.
Presently, these 28 puppets are registered in the Museum as series 2601 Nos. 1-28, after they had been registered in the Museum as a loan (B 31) in the course of 1937.
Apparently the ministerial decree confirmed and perpetuated an existing situation.
This information was kindly supplied on June 6, 2000, by Dr. Pieter ter Keurs, curator of the Indonesian collection in the Museum.

Or. 3394—Or. 3576
Part 2: Batak manuscripts, on paper, bambu and tree bark.
- Or. 3394-Or. 3422. Batak manuscripts on paper.
- Or. 3423-Or. 3576. Batak manuscripts on tree bark. Or. 6900, below, is also a pustaha from the van der Tuuk collection.
For the description of the Batak collection an almost integral translation of the ‘Gids voor gebruikers van de Batakse handschriften in de Leidse Universiteitsbibliotheek’ by P. Voorhoeve and M.T. Mostert-Silitonga, as this is incorporated in P. Voorhoeve’s Codices Batacici (Leiden 1977, pp. 7-306) is given. The ‘Gids’ was entirely scanned, and the often lengthy quotations of Batak texts in the present inventory are the result of the scanning. The abbreviation OVB refers to P. Voorhoeve, Overzicht van de Volksverhalen der Bataks. Vlissingen 1927. This work is fully incorporated in Voorhoeve’s Codices Batacici (pp. 307-505). The information of OVB is not incorporated in the following list. Whenever Voorhoeve speaks in the 1st person, this has been changed in the English translation into the third person.

Or. 3394-Or. 3422.
Batak manuscripts on paper.
The main part of this collection consists of the Batak texts that have been written on paper of small-folio size, that had been supplied by van der Tuuk. Most texts have been written by Batak teachers, informants and helpers, some texts have been written by van der Tuuk himself. Already in Barus, van der Tuuk had made bundles from these papers, that are all separately paginated, and that were later bound, in the Netherlands. There are 25 of these bundles: Or. 3398 – Or. 3422. A. Teeuw, in his introduction to the English translation of van der Tuuk’s Tobasche Spraakkunst (A grammar of Toba Batak). The
Hague 1971), wrongly says that there 20 such bundles. (Also the number of treebark manuscripts as given by Teeuw is wrong, it should be 154 in stead of 151.) At the beginning of each volume van der Tuuk has written a summary table of contents. A slightly more extensive survey of the contents of vols. I-IX (now Or. 3398-3406) is among the loose pieces on paper, now kept in Or. 3386 (i). Whatever has been quoted here (in the ‘Gids’ and in the present inventory), mostly in Dutch, of these 9 bundles, has been taken from this slightly more extensive survey of contents. Apart from these 25 folio volumes there are loose pieces in Batak. These are: Or.3257b, Or. 3259b, Or. 3386a-z, Or. 3387ff, Or. 3394a-y and Or. 3395 – Or. 3397.

The majority of the texts written on paper consists of the popular stories. Of these Voorhoeve has made a survey in his thesis *Overzicht van de volksverhalen der Bataks*. Vlissingen 1927 (hereafter abbreviated as OVB). Of only nine stories there is a more or less extensive summary of the content, for the other stories the content has been referred to in a few sentences only. Voorhoeve had made extensive surveys of the contents of all stories, but these have been lost during the war, except the summaries of the Eulenspiegel stories. Voorhoeve had given a copy of these to Mrs. M.Coster-Wijsman, who used them for her thesis *Uilespiegel-verhalen in Indonezië in het biezonder in de Soendalanden*. Santpoort 1929. After the war Voorhoeve received these back from her. They are now incorporated in Or. 12.475. Some of Voorhoeve’s summaries have been somewhat edited and thus published in the 2nd volume of the work of J.de Vries, *Volksverhalen uit Oost-Indië*. Zutphen 1925-1928. (Codices Batacici, pp. 101-102).

**Or. 3394**

Batak, paper, two portfolios with a great number of texts, all in Batak script, except Or. 3394 (y).

Collective volume with texts in Batak.

P. Voorhoeve has, in the course of 1971, rearranged this number in combination with materials found in Or. 3386, above, which is one of the so-called baskets of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), containing numerous separate pieces. P. Voorhoeve, in *Codices Batacici* (1977), pp. 102-104, describes the entire contents of the box. In that description, Voorhoeve also informs us that he rearranged the contents of this basket and Or. 3394, below, and that he then transferred a number of documents from this basket to the two portfolios of Or. 3394.


Or. 3394 a-o. Copies of *pustaha*’s

(a 1) pp.1-23. Copy of MS Amsterdam (KIT) A 4152d (see Codices Batacici, p. 100).

(a 2) pp.24-27 Copy of the beginning of a manuscript which van der Tuuk had borrowed from Naipospos. A complete copy is Or. 3404, below, p.125-149.

(b) 8 pp. Wrongly sewn together, but with continuous text. Copy of a *pustaha*, which is not in van der Tuuk’s collection. See Or. 12.322, ff. 666-667. The pupil for whom the original was written is called Guru Badjora ni adji. The title is *Poda ni tambar si mangalol(m)pot*, about a medicine, a.o. against lepra, with mention of is preparation, applications and of the incantation formulas (*tabas*). The chain of transmission is on p.
 Codices Batatici, pp. 169-170.
(c) 23 pp. Copy of Or. 3564, below.
(d 1) pp. 1-8. Copy of Or. 3520, below.
(d 2) pp. 9-18. Copy of Or. 3485, below.
(e 1) pp. 1-20. Copy of Or. 3566, below.
(e 2) pp. 20-37. Copy of Or. 3394 (n 3), below. See also Or. 12.322, ff. 667-672. Or. 3394 (e 2) is probably a copy of Or. 3394 (n 3). It is a copy of a pustaha, borrowed by van der Tuuk from Guru Mangalagat in Baringin, region Rambe. He, as well as his younger brother, Guru Mangatup ni adji are mentioned as teachers in the chain of transmission. Their father was Guru Partahal, their teacher Guru Bisara ni adji. The pustaha was written by Guru Tuhason from Huta Gindjang. The first part concerns manuk gantung, divination by means of a chicken, cut open. Then follows the enumeration of the todoan (what is destined for a ghost) for si Adji Mamis, Bisnu, Sori, Hala, Borma and some more ghosts. Then follows text about pangurason, ritual purification, and pagar si lali pituun, a means of protection. Further divination with moments in time and orientations, and pane na bolon, with a few drawings, not well copied. (Codices Batatici, pp. 168-169).
(f 1) pp. 1-4. Copy of Or. 3559, below.
(f 2) pp. 5-9. Copy of Or. 3468, below.
(f 3) pp. 9-17. Copy of Or. 3570, below.
(f 4) pp. 17-20 and pp. 24-22. Copy of Or. 3502, below. Copy is Or. 3404, pp. 149-162.
(g 1) pp. 1-16. Copy of Or. 6900, below.
(g 2) pp.16-25. Copy of Or. 3438, below.
(g 3) pp. 26-33. Copy of Or. 3543, below.
(g 4) pp. 33-42. Copy of Or. 3506, below.
(g 5) pp. 42-48. Copy of Or. 3558, below.
(g 6) p. 48. Copy of Or. 3568, below.
(g 7) pp. 49-50. Copy of Or. 3574, below.
(g 8) pp. 50-52. Copy of Or. 3486, below.
(g 9) pp. 52-71. Copy of Or. 3425, below.
(g 10) pp. 71-80. Copy of Or. 3480, below.
(h) 27 pp. See Or. 12.322 ff. 782-784. Copy of a pustaha, belonging to Guru Mangalagat of Baringin. Subject matter: gorak-gorahan ni manuk, divination with signs perceived in the inside of a chicken. The pupil addressed to Guru Mandihal ni adji. His teacher was Guru Partahal ni adji, who is, as becomes clear from Or. 3394 (n 3) p.27-45, the father of Guru Mangalagat. The text almost entirely consists of a list of signs. The copy is rather sloppy, e.g. instead of Mandihal, once Mandjingkang is given. (Codices Batatici, p. 169).
(i) 55 pp. Copy of Or. 3429, below.
(j) 4 pp. See Or. 12.322, f. 785. Notes about tabas. Magical drawings, some with their names added, by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), and the names of the 30 days, to be used as tabas. (Codices Batatici, p. 183).
(k) 16 pp. Copy of Or. 3563, below.
(l 1) pp. 1-2. Copy of Or. 3538, below.
(l 2) pp. 3-6. Copy of Or. 3522, below.
(l 3) pp. 6-8. Copy of Or. 3540, below.
Parmanuhon adji nangka piring, with, by way of introduction, the story about the gold in the fish, as in OVB 9, and a chain of transmission from Datu Tala di Babana to Guru Portahal ni adji, who, as appears from another piece, was the father of Guru Mangalagat. The original, of which the present MS is a copy, was written by Guru Mamerper ni adji. On p. 5, there is an enumeration of sacrificial animals for the hasea na pitu. But in fact the usual parmanuhon text, which, on p. 5, is interrupted by a short text, entitled Poda ni sirusa-rusa ni pamuhu tanduk debata na helung. The last part of the text (p.14-16) concerns pangarambui. (Codices Batatici, p. 168).

(n 2) pp. 16-27. Copy of a manuscript of Guru Mangalagat of Baringin, region Rambe. See also Or. 12.322, ff. 791-793 and Or. 12.475. The original was written by Guru Mamerper ni adji for Guru Portahal ni adji, the father of Guru Mangalagat. The first part (till p. 20) treats pagar. On p. 21 the text mentions an adji (magical ?) and on p. 22 begins a text about pangalubalang si suda uhur. The manuscript is in loose quires and van der Tuuk’s pagination is continuous. Yet it seems probable that between pp. 20-21 there is something missing. On p. 24 mention is made of pabalik bangke. This seems to be a ceremony that one should perform when one has lost a warrior in battle. See also MS Kopenhagen (manuscript M under BAT. 5). (Codices Batatici, p. 168).

(n 3) pp. 27-45. Copy of a manuscript of Guru Mangalagat. Or. 3394 (e 2) is a copy of this one. Full description of the contents under Or. 3394 (e 2).

(n 4) pp. 45-55. Copy of Or.3539, below. A very bad copy.

(n 5) pp. 55-63. Copy of Or.3532, below.

(n 6) pp. 64-68. Copy of Or.3472, below, the a side only.

(n 7) pp. 69-73. Copy of Or.3513, below.

(o 1) pp. 1-27. Copy of Or. 3461, below.

(o 2) pp. 27-102. Copy of Or. 3428, below.


(o 4) pp. 133-145. Copy of Or.3536, below.


(o 6) pp. 154-160. Copy of Or. 3458, below.


(o 8) pp. 168-172. Copy of Or. 3542, below.

(p) Small fragment of Si Adji Marimbulu Bosi. See OVB 119f.

(q) Si Hadji Kontjang-kantjing. OVB 229a.

(r) Fragments of Dairi Batak stories. The originals, but not anymore entirely complete, of three stories that have been transcribed in Or. 3406, below, to wit: Si Djinaka (Or. 3406, pp. 152-153), Simbujak-bujak (Or. 3406, pp.153-157), Kajuara merlendung (Or. 3406, pp. 146-148 line.7). (Codices Batatici, p. 129). A facsimile by H.N. van der Tuuk on transparant paper of the first page is in Or. 5006 (3), below.

(s) Fragment of Si Hadji Kontjang-kantjing. 6 pp.
The beginning only of a copy of OVB 229, the story of Si Hadji Kontjang-kantjing and Si Hadji Medem-medem. The other version which is mentioned in OVB 229a is now Or.3394q, above. See also Or. 3403, pp. 188-238. There is a certain similarity with the Javanese story of Bubuksa and Gagang Aking (See Th. Pigeaud, Literature of Java I, pp. 70-71, who refers to Or. 3918, Or. 4164 and Or. 5038, below.) (Codices Batatici, p. 129).


(v) Texts in Mandailing Batak.

- 2 pp. Sutan Parampuan, who lives in Bandjar Malaju, goes to Padang Bolak and defeats Baginda Barumun in a disputation. She orders him to build a new village in Pinang Rarangan. Then she goes to Balik Sabun for a disputation with Mangaradja Enda Padang Bolak. Here the text end abruptly. Sutan Farampuan is also mentioned in OVB 234. There she is the sister of Mangaradja Enda Panjabungan and lives in in Padang Garugur. (Codices Batacici, p. 128).

- 2 pp. Complaint (andung) of a young man, about his sad fate, copied from a bambu with seven knots, beginning: Ija tehe ale baja anggi bulu aor tobol na sundat..., which is similar to that in Or. 3411, p.195, but the end of the two texts is not the same. (Codices Batacici, p. 151).

- 4 pp. Draft of circular in Mandailing Batak for enrolling in the army. See also Or. 8256, below, which contains two neat copies of the same text in Toba Batak. (Codices Batacici, p. 192).

(w) 6 pp. Translated stories. From Dutch into Toba Batak, e.g. about King Radboud who did not want to be baptized, because he wanted to join his forefathers after his death. A Dutchman tells a Toba Batak that he is not afraid to travel by sea, even if his father and grandfather have died on sea, because the Toba was not afraid at home, although his father and grandfather had died at home. (Codices Batacici, p. 192).

(x) Dairi-Batak verse and two stories.

First 1 page with songs, the first of which goes as follows:

Isang-isang ni purbung mo kapeken aie nang
saket mo mi dahan sina
kentja keri tinurbungku ena
kade dia gasih(of ng?)na,
and the last of which goes as follows:

Napurun gatap gatap
mengawak-ngawak reben
atar si turang madap-adap
enggo kalak malerang leben
pukah si turang nola mo sideban ale nina.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 140-141).

Then follow the two stories:
Si Hadji Serap-serap, de Half One, goes to heaven, and is made beautiful. His seven brothers go as well, they gnaw horns as karbaus and destroy the road to heaven. See also OVB 113.

And: Anak lumang-lumang comes into prosperity because a ghost gives him campher. The similarity with OVB 102 is not much. (Codices Batacici, p. 129).

(y) Old list of the pustaha’s in the possession of van der Tuuk. See on this list also Codices Batacici, pp. 10-11. Van der Tuuk must have compiled it in The Netherlands.

(Mal. 750 and (?) Mal. 3375)

Or. 3395
Batak, paper, 1 volume, pp. 51-158, and from the reverse side another 27 unnumbered pages.

Collective volume with texts in Batak.

The beginning of the book contains notes by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) about the Batak and their language, excerpted by van der Tuuk from works published before 1850 (Willer, Junghuhn, Andersen, Marsden, Raffles, etc.) with notes, in which van der Tuuk has tried to identify Batak words.


pp.148-151. Poda ni pormesa ni pormamis holing with a diagram at the end, as compared with a Malay manuscript, in which ma (yellow), ha (black), sa (white), ba (red), nu (green). This does not come from MS London IO Bat. 3. Neither the Malay, nor the Batak manuscript has been identified.

pp. 151-152. Ija poda (ni) pagar adji Sang Ba(i)ma na bolon, with a chain of transmission, ending with Datu Dari ni adji. It contains in Mandailing-Bataks arangan, bargot. This is copied from MS Manchester, John Rylands Library, Batak 3. The above three pieces have been copied by H.C. Millies (1810-1868) from van der Tuuk’s transcript and this copy is now in Heidelberg University Library, MS Trübner 97. See M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve, Indonesian manuscripts in Great Britain. Oxford 1977, p. 13. See also L. Manik, Batak-Handschriften (Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland 28). Wiesbaden 1973, No. 340. (Codices Batacici, pp. 171-172, 243).


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The part at the end contains old Batak vocabularies, which van der Tuuk had made when he was still in the Netherlands. The vocabularies contain notes on regions, marga’s and villages in the mountains above Barus.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 105-106).
(Mal. 872)

Or. 3396
Batak, Malay (?), 7 exercise books, in total 138 pp., Batak script (small, neat), in vertical lines
Collective volume with texts in Batak.
The 5th exercise book is bound and has been registered as Or. 3396 from the beginning. It contains two stories as in OVB 117h and OVB 119e. The other six exercise books have been transferred in 1971 from Or. 3386, above, to Or. 3396.
Contents: Stories and other pieces copied in 1872 for Nommensen by Guru Sinangga from Sait ni Huta in Silindung. A transliteration of the beginning is in Or.12.475, below.
A typed transcript, copied before the war by Voorhoeve from a copy borrowed from one of the missionaries, is now in Jakarta, with class-mark Vt. 147. A handwritten transcript is in the estate of Nommensen which is kept in the Archiv der Vereinigten Evangelischen Mission in Wuppertal-Barmen (in the exercise books Nos. 10, 20, 26, 27, 28 and 29. A survey of the pieces found there is given in Or. 12.475, below, sub Or. 3396.
In the transcriptions, the stories and the other texts have been numbered. It transpires that in the Leiden copy, the first story and the beginning of the second story are lacking. A short story occurring between Nos. 27 and 28 has been skipped, probably because it was considered pornographic. J.H. Meerwaldt, Handleiding tot de beoefening der Batakse taal. Leiden 1904, has published four stories from a manuscript of Guru Sinangga. Probably he used the romanized copy. These are the following:
- Meerwaldt No.3, Mula ni debata idup (OVB 184e).
- Meerwaldt No.4, Rangsa ni pangiburunon (OVB 220c).
- Meerwaldt No.5, Si Boru na Tumandi (OVB 93b) which is No. 27 of the text of Guru Sinangga. The other three could not be identified, because Meerwaldt uses other titles. From the copy in Jakarta (Vt. 147) several pieces have been published by Guru Wismar Hutagalung (not to be confused by Waldemar Hutagalung, author of the Pustaha tarombo). The creation story (No. 1 of the work of Guru Sinangga) one can find in Hutagalung’s book Adat taringot tu ruhut-ruhut ni pardongan saripeon di halak Batak, Jakarta 1963 [821 C 37], p.71. There it is said (p. 70) that Guru Sinangga belonged to the marga Pasaribu. Other pieces seems to have been published in the weekly Pangabahan of February 6,1954, and in Immanuel, 1956.
In addition to stories, Or. 3396 also contains other pieces, that is a considerable number of texts concerning datu science: songs, texts on marga relations in Silindung, and others.
The beginning of the neatly written text, about halfway p. 1 of the Leiden MS corresponds with the transliteration in Wuppertal, Heft 10, p.13. The preceding pieces has been recounted in a slightly different way in Wuppertal, Heft 10, pp.12-13. The final part of Or. 3396 corresponds with the final part of Wuppertal, Heft 10 and Heft 27. The stories Nos. 27, 27a and 28 have deleted with pencil in the Leiden MS, and were originally not included in the transliteration. They are available in exercise book No. 3, between Nos. 10 and 11. Later, the transcriber has incorporated the stories Nos. 27 and 28 in exercise book No. 4 (p. 76) of the Leiden manuscript. The copy of Guru Sinangga’s work in Wuppertal should have been described by L. Manik in his Batak-Handschriften (Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland 28). Wiesbaden 1973. However, when the Nommensen family had given the manuscript to the Archive of the Mission in Wuppertal, Manik had just closed his manuscript. If there appears a supplement to Manik’s catalogue, one may expect it to contain an extensive description of the contents of the book of Guru Sinangga. Hence the study of the Leiden was not further pursued by Voorhoeve. (translated from Codices Batacici, pp. 106, 198-200).

Or. 3397
Batak, paper, 105 ff., Batak script in vertical lines. The story of Si Bobak (OVB 188). This booklet is meant by van der Tuuk when he writes in his old table of contents of his Batak manuscripts (Or.3386 I): ‘Van deze redactie is een net afschrift gemaakt om U ter drukking toegezonden te worden.’. It was never published, however.
See Or. 3419 (4) pp. 71-108. Si Bobak. OVB 188. (= Or. 3406, pp. 242-326).
(translated from Codices Batacici, p. 106).
(Mal. 874)

Or. 3398
Toba Batak, paper, 216 pp. Collective volume with texts in Batak. Contents:
pp. 1-24. Si Marganggang Gaol. The ‘erotic poem’. This is a very long poem about a gambler who, forced by debts, starts roam around while leaving his pregnant beloved behind. His sad fate and that of his deserted beloved is sung in a sometimes very obscure language. Also van der Tuuk has apparently not fully understood the text. Many words that occur in it are lacking in his dictionary (Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek, Amsterdam 1861). Frequent use is made of rhyming lines such as the ones that form the first half of an umpama (Malay pantun). Sometimes the rhyming lines follow, and in which the real meaning of the poem is given. But often these lines are
omitted, so that one is forced to guess what may have been meant. Repeatedly there are more than just two rhyming lines, on which the counterpart lines should follow, but the parallelism is not well maintained in this poem. Voorhoeve knew such long umpasa’s (as the pantun-like poems in Simalungun are called) only from Simalungun literature. An example is M. Sipajung, Umpasa pakon umpama Simalungun, Rokaman II (c. 1968), p.12 (12 rhyming lines and 12 lines with meaning), Possibly the actual poem Si Marganggang Gaol, that treats a vagrant, called, Si Tunggar na Geduk, on p.16. After that comes a similar poem, or is it a sequel to the preceding one?, about the sad fate of an unlucky gambler in general. In that is contained a description of how to make a parsili and a pangaseon, by Datu Rindang na di Baho. In this final part, the rhythm that otherwise is characteristic for the poem, is not strictly maintained.

Voorhoeve has made a full transliteration of the text in Or. 12.475, below. There he has indicated with pencil marks who he thinks the division of lines really is. The name Tunggar na Geduk occurs in the marg a genealogical tree of W.K.H. Ypes (loose enclosure in his Bijdrage tot de kennis van de stamverwantschap, de inheemschrechts gemeenschappen en het grondrecht der Toba- en Dairibatak s. Leiden 1932 [390 E 21-21*]), as the father of the marg a Sitindaon. (translated from Codices Batacici, pp. 141-142).

pp. 24-71. Si Tarungtung. OVB 95. pp. 72-79. Umpama, ‘d.i.versjes waarvan de Batak s in hunne redevoeringen gebruik maken om d’een of d’andere waarheid aan den dag te brengen’. A collection of 115 Toba Batak umpama. Moste are 4-line poems, e.g. the first:

dingding batu mardingding
peak batu pasagi
anggo nidok do singir
atik utang do sahali nari
hoda sigurdung
binatak ni si pakpahi
anggo niagam udjung
hape pas i manganai

There are also short rhyming sayings, e.g. :
ai tinagong bubu dompak djaean
ho do guru ahu sisean (p.76),
bulung ni bulu labe-labe
sumurut nama ahu nange-nange (p.77),
but also longer pieces, such as: Ai dia ma mungka ni partanggala n mungka ni parbubuan mula ni parbadaan mula ni pargulutan mungka ni siron siton dori angin mungka ni singkat mabarbar mungka ni padang matutung di hita na sabutuh a on nian molo nadong na rumintik songon dila ni saga-saga na humondur songon dohung ni hasapi molo na pasitik songon bulung siala inda patongong-tongon songon bulung m simangullopi molo nadong padan pasitik soara pasoluk djelo tuak se por siruguk mapopo lape-lape molas harungguan madabu patudjolo ni ihotihot djelo mundur bora munurd radja asa talangke mopas pangulu marhata patudjolo ni hosa mate ma i ba i do titik ni ompunta sahala ni amanta sumundut ro di hita on na so ra lupa na so djadi mose na itabasa songon surat itadjudjur songon hatiha i ma ruhut ni halak na sada
sangsi. (pp.78-79)
The end is:
Het slot is:
ia binarbar pangko
di baris ni andurian
djolo dipastap (here a word is missing, possibly alo?)
asa pinangkulingan.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 133-134).
p. 80. Toba Batak Riddles (huling-hulingan). In the text the solution of the first riddle only is given. Van der Tuuk wrote a few solutions with pencil in the margin, in Latin script. Beginning: i ma surat ni huling-hulingan ma inon huling-hulingansa ansa
di toruna asar ni lali diatasna asar ni aili (This is the solution of the immediately following first riddle) di toru ibana di gindjangna asama ia di gindjang ibana di toru-
na asarna aha i? (Codices Batacici, p. 132).
pp. 81-118. Si Singa Mangaradja. OVB 248a. Edited and translated by C.M. Pleyte in BKI 55, pp. 1-45. On BKI 105, p. 113, lines 2-3 is comment by Voorhoeve: It concerns Or. 3398, pp. 91 ff.: A piece in which the descent of si Singamangaradja is told. It is said that Batara Guru sent the ancestor of Singamangaradja family a lawbook, the content of which is communicated. This piece too has probably been written by Guru Tinandangan from Naipospos geschreven. The revealed lawbook is nothing else than a shortened version (though in some details it is actually longer) of part of text A. (= Or. 3405, pp. 205-280). (Codices Batacici, p. 162).
pp. 119-126. Pangaraksaon. According to van der Tuuk’s dictionary (Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek, Amsterdam 1861: ‘het in geest-aanroepingen of bij feestelijke gelegenheden sierlijk beschrijven der za-
ken, waarbij meestal tevens op den oorsprong gedoeld wordt’. According to the beginning of this piece: asa i ma surat ni pangaraksaon di na mardung dape boti do di na mangendei parsili pe boti do. In this, the reading mardung is probably a mistake for marandung. So: this is a list pangaraksaon names. These are used in complaints about the death and the singing to the parsili. Then follows the list of the normal terms used in this type of language, to begin with tano, the earth, which is called Tuan di Laksamana. The word raksas (root of pangaraksaon) Voorhoeve derives from the Sanskrit laksana, core mark, of which -na has fallen off because it was considered as the Batak pronominal suffix. A complete list of the pangaraksaon words which occur here is given in Or. 12.475 (in transliteration). In the present text, this is preceded by a prayer: Asa turun do hamu ompung debata di atas asa manaek do hamu ompung debata di toru asa humundul do hamu ompung debata di toru asa
humundul do hamu ompung debata di tonga on turun (van der Tuuk: turuni) do ahu nagurungku naguru songta naguru songti asa songta songti do ahu mangusap morsantabi di daompung boraspati ni tano di na martua sombaon di debata na tolu dohot di gurungku mungka ni pangaraksaon asa tidjak tondjol ho
mangadjari manuturi di ahu asa aha ma ulaning na marmonakkon mormonikkon mungka ni pangaraksaon asa tuan di laksamana ma hape goar ni tano, etc.
On pp.125-126 are not only given the pangaraksaon names of the musical instruments, but also the names of the gondang melodies and the order in which they must be
played. Here it is also said that the piece originates from Naipospos. It seems to be from
the hand Guru Tinandangan.

(Codices Batacici, pp. 166-167).

Van der Tuuk’s title on the fly-leaf: ‘Parbadan nie anak nie Soboe dohot anak me
Soemba, uit een pustaha’. Dutch translation of the beginning is in Or. 3386 (c), above.
The whole story has been transcribed, translated and provided with comment by Ph.L.
Tobing, as his masters thesis (‘doctoraalscriptie), of which there is no copy in Leiden. A
copy of Voorhoeve’s notes is in Or. 12.475.

pp. 149-216. Pais (‘dwerghertverhalen’). OVB p.76 and No. 18.
(translated from Codices Batacici, pp. 106, 132, 133-134, 141-142, 162, 166-167).
¶ In Or. 3386 (l), above, is an old survey of the contents of Or. 3398-Or. 3406.
(Mal. 767 a)

Or. 3399
Dairi Batak, paper, 188 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Batak.
Collection stories in Dairi Batak. Contents:
pp. 5-32. Si Bege. OVB 102.
pp. 32-60. Si Tuwan Ruku-ruku. OVB 154d.
pp. 61-86. Pelanduk. OVB p.76.
pp. 86-119. Nan Tertet Dahan (or, after her son, Si Sori Ntagan). OVB 82.
pp. 171-188. Datu Rangga Djodi; ‘is een afschrift van mijne hand in Ital. karakter zijnde ‘t
origineel op bamboe’. OVB 165.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 106-107).
(Mal. 767 b)

Or. 3400
Toba Batak, paper, 284 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Batak.
and 258-284 are written in large Batak script, probably with a Batak pen (tarugi). On pp.
85 and 119 is mentioned as teacher of Tuan (that is van der Tuuk) Guru Saniang Naga.
His teacher was Guru Sinaongan ni adji, his teacher Guru Manubung ni adji.
pp. 69-83. Si Bao Tolu. OVB 71.
p. 84. ‘Brief van ‘t margahoofd van Toekka getiteld Radja Toektoeng aan den Toengkoe
radja Baroes’.
pp. 85-94. Si Radja Ulang Bada. OVB 244.
pp. 94-116. Si Djonaha. OVB 185b (printing error) = Or. 3432 b35-41. Excerpt in Or.12.475,
p. 1.
p. 117. Tabas ni subutan, typed transliteration of the end of Or.3432 b41 is added here. It

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is the transliteration by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga of the end of Or. 3432: *Tabas ni subutan, en tabas ni panginditon* or of *pandji(t)djiton* (*ni gadam tian daging ni halak*), both reading formulas against magic medicines that cause lepra and against poison. (Codices Batacici, p. 183).

p. 118. *Bindu matoga* with in it *tapak silima-lima*, some figures around it, and captions: *Di purba ma ulu ni pane na bolon*

*Di agoii tangan ni naga padoha*

*Di nariti boltipun*

*Dansa pat ni pa ni pane na bol*

*Pastima* and also in the West: *Tu manabia ma irukna*

North-west no caption.

*Mangotara ong ni pane na bol...

*Mangirisanna sada tajan ni naga padoha*

(A clumsy explanation of the *Pane na Bolon*, only remarkable because of the explicit likeness with Naga Padoha). (Codices Batacici, p. 177).


p. 136. Fragment of a story of creation, belonging OVB 1. Nang Gonggar di Portibi, daughter of Debata Hasi-hasi, is given in marriage to Ompu ni Mangala Bulan. She becomes pregnant out of wedlock and is then lowered by her father to the middle world. Badly spelt, in Batak script, with pencil, not by van der Tuuk (Codices Batacici, p. 126).

Note by van der Tuuk in Latin script:

'soosda kalk bij de sierieh (Rao)

hadam kalkdoosje v.goud tagan (v.bamboe)

belo sierieh (Boang)' (Codices Batacici, pp. 192-193).

p. 137. Note by van der Tuuk on *rambu siporhas*. 'Brief van Goeroe Sombaon aan den civiel-gezaghebber (H.J.J.) Gout te Baroes'.


p. 156. 'brief van Patsotson aan den civielgezaghebber (H.J.J.) Gout te Baroes'.


pp. 190-210. *Datu Dalu*. OVB 110c. (*Datu Dalu* is the younger brother of Si Sangmaima en de roles are reversed).

pp. 211-212. *Blanco.*
Si Bursok. OVB 119j. Edited by C.M.Pleyte in Album-Kern. Opstellen geschreven ter eere van Dr. H. Kern, hem aangeboden door vrienden en leerlingen op zijn zeventigsten verjaardag den VI. April 1903. Leiden 1903 [430 B 13], pp. 91 ff.

pp. 229-232. 'Twist van de zon en maan'. OVB 3b.

pp. 233-244. Tonggo-tonggo ('Aanroeping der geesten').

Poda ni tonggo-tonggo ni daompung guru na djolo asa mari ma hamu daompung boraspati ni tano... mula ni tano... tano bindu matoga tano bindu matogu ... daompung martua sombaon ...
dainang boru saniang naga ... daompung namboru boru na mora ... daompung anak ni batara
guru tian toding debata di atas (with extensive description, also with indication of the
divination rooster)... daompung anak ni balabulan ... daompung anak ni sori... daompung si
deang na qurastam ... daompung si deang parudjar ... daompung bulan na sappulu dua dohot ari
na tolu pulu sahata saoloan hamu dohot daompung pormesa na sappulu dua dohot panggal la
uwulu ... i ma sitadok ale sisean, then the offerings are offered to the pangulubalangs of the
different gods that have been chanted. (Codices Batacici, pp. 179-180).

pp. 245-248. Andung ('Weeklagt'), complaint of an orphan that has lost its parents at a young age. Beginning: ijale ijale paruntungan ... End: i ma surat ni andung-andung ale tuan
tian toba asa unak ko pusuan di ahu i na huboto I do hubahen indada na huholit na huboto ale

Codices Batacici, p. 149.

pp. 249-256. Sanggapati ('Bereiding van het oorlogsbeeld Sanggapatie').
iya hita djumadihon ommuta sanggapati na bolon ... Description of the horrible way in
which the pangulubalang of that name by pouring fluid lead into the mouth of a stolen
child. The magic brew is put in a cauldron. That is placed under a high tree with two
stone statues. See further the survey of the contents in G.L.Tichelman en P.Voorhoeve,
Steenplastiek in Simaloengoen. Inventaris van steenen beelden, reliefs, steenen kisten en

p. 257 Blank.

pp. 258-277. Mula ni tano ('De eerste vesting; reeds aan U vertaald gezonden'). OVB 1e.
See Journal Anthropological Institute 26 (1897) p.103-109, an English translation by
C.M.Pleyte from van der Tuuk’s Dutch translation in a letter to the Dutch Bible Society.
(Codices Batatici, pp. 107-108).

(Mal. 767 c)

Or. 3401
Batak, paper, 297 pp.

Collective volume with texts in Toba Batak.

Spraakkunst p.23-25 (transcription); See also A grammar of Toba Batak. The Hague 1971,
pp. 402 and 403 (text and transcription).
[pp. 48-57 'zijn in Ital.kar. door mij van bamboe afgeschreven geworden'.]
pp. 48-51. Tonggo-tonggo ni rambu siporhas. ('Aanroeping der geesten'). Pp. 51-52. Si Adjis
Portaba. OVB 103d.

pp. 52-53. Si Lingga. OVB 187.

p. 53. Na pitung dohot na gundung. ('De bogchel en de blinde'). OVB 207a.

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p. 54. *Pais dohot langkitang*. (‘Het steenbokje en de slak’). OVB blz.76. Faultily made copy in Or. 6589 (b).

pp. 54-55. Letter, in Batak script.


p. 58. ‘Brief van Patsoetson aan den civielgezaghebber te Baroes’.

And two songs, written by van der Tuuk in Latin script: The first begins:

*Hariará aoero simborá mananggalí*

*andígan hamu ro, nattoarí sada í*

*aha dibokamí, horukorung palakí*

*di ía i numaèn, di toru ni bagot í.*

The second begins:

*Habang barang aha songgop bopak tu diea*

*tienaoon da pinangan humirahon di nasida.* (Codices Batacici, p. 135).

p. 58. Songs (Latin script).


In van der Tuuk’s hand. Beginning: *Asa turun ma hamu oppung debata di atas maneak debata di toru humundul debata di tonga asa turun ma hamu na manda guruku na manda guru sokta na manda guru sokti asa sokta sokti do ahu mauhum morsatabi di daoppung tuan radja humurla na humutti tano pulo morsa on tano ljiat tano dongdang tano ginuris tano pinalas tano tinimbangan tano ni dosdosa tano pandan malaju on tinuppak ni desa na walu on ni ambit ni bindu matoq na on asa toga togu do hamí na di pakhahulomon anang ho ma hapee na humusor husor na djumadhion lalo humuttal tu todin debata di tonga on ...*

At the end an appeal to the *debata na tolu*. End: *mauli atee roham malaèe pusu mangalèean sangap mangalèean badia songon sangapmu sangappu songon badiam badiakku songon sangap ni na morsangap songon tua ni na mortua.* (Codices Batacici, p. 180).


Beginning: *Poda ni mittora ni raksa ma ni opputta si badak si baganding ni opputta naga si apupungut na pindodahon ni opputta oppu ni adja na djolo di podahon di pahoppu nagara na bolon. Asa turun ma hamu debata di atas ...* A few notes in the margin, e.g. ‘Cod. Malohèe’, while van der Tuuk’s transliteration has malèè. End: *asa i ma pamittahonmu alèe opung naga si apupungut pabungbung dalan na ro pitu dalan na laho alèe radja ni oppu na o i apa surat ni tapiam na uli hata2 ni habatahon datu na djolo ma i alèe amang na mangiru (from it is clear that already a long time ago, from when this MS dates back, it had been written for a non-Batak).* (Codices Batacici, pp. 180-181).

pp. 67-70. *Poda ni ari radjang* (Latin script) from a manuscript in the IOL, London. ‘Zie mijn verslag der Bat.H.H.’ (in Or. 3395). This is a copy in Latin script by van der Tuuk of MS London, IO, Batak 3, first text. See M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve, *Indonesian
manuscripts in Great Britain. Oxford 1977, p. 13. The list only contains 29 days, and of some of these the names are lacking. In the margin van der Tuuk has noted down Batak and a few Malay names from other manuscripts. See P. Voorhoeve’s description in the Kopenhagen catalogue, under BAT. 48. (Codices Batacici, pp. 174-175).


pp. 152-200. ‘De oorsprong der boomen & kruipplanten’. In van der Tuuk’s table of contents at the beginning of the volume is the title: ‘Moela ni andor enz.enz. waaronder ook détails van het bijjeloof.’ Transliteration available in Or.12.475. Beginning: Asa i ma na ningot i ma pabaon di sisean suhutan na saingan asa manoppa ma oppunta Ompun Tuan Batara Guru Doli tian banau gindjang asa ditoppa ma djolma manisia on tu debata di tonga on mula ni lahi-lahi mula ni boru-boru asa laho ma djolma manisia on tu dalam Hite Urate disi ma mulana toppa djolma manisia on. Tien dalan Hite Urate asa puas ma djolma manisia on tu liang niliangan tu liang si pitu lampis tiai i puas ma djolma manisia tu tano Sumpat Mulana tian tano Sumpat Mulana asa puas namuse ma djolma manisia on tu tano Marom. Asa tian tano Marom puas tu tano Donda Udjung tian tano Donda Udjung tu Udjung Mangaradja tian Udjung Mangaradja puas tu Dolok Sipagabu tian Dolok Sipagabu puas tu tano Nanggaran tian tano Nanggaran puas mardalan djolma manisia on tu tano Bakkara Toba huta ni si Singamangaradja ma i disi ma mula ni ruma porsattian mulana manerak djolma manisia on tu tano Tangga Barani tian tano Tangga Barani tu tano Raba-raba, asa i ma mula ni partompa ni djolma dibahen debata (this added by van der Tuuk in the margin). Here an entirely different presentation is given of the spread of human (read: Batak) than the one that is now usual (Pusuk Buhit, Siandjur Mula-mula, etc.). Isa Tuan di Laksmanka i ma mula ni tano si Deang Sintabele mula ni duhut, duhut do mandjadi mula ni haju, haju mandjadi soban, soban mandjadi api, api mandjadi timus, timus do mandjadi ombun, ombun do di langit manapor mandjadi udan dasa udan ma si mandjadi aek.

Isa Tuan si Odjir ma mula ni aek, etc.

For getting an idea about the circles to which the author belongs the following paragraph is also characteristic: Maga-maga Siborboron ma sihahaan sombaon anggina paduaon Oppu-oppu na Godang ma tinodohonina tinodohonina mune Naga-naga ni Sombaon sianggian namuse sombaon na humaliang na humaloho i ma pangaratopan goar ni sombaon. Then there follows an enumeration: sorts of earth (tano), andor (many sorts, each with a short description of its external appearance and its use), omens for unfavourable events (to begin with tunggui bauta na beguon); what one should do, when seeing certain ominous snakes, and the same in connection with other animals, both wild and domestic. On p. 172 begins Mula ni haju, a description of different types of trees, with mention of their characteristics and their use. On p. 181 follow the winding plants (andor), sorts of gum, birds (e.g. the swallow: djaha raksa ni pidong leang-leang na pahae na

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pahulu parhabangna na so ra lodja habang do i pidong leang-leang i tano do asar ni leang-leang i birong pamatangna na saina ni pat do baljana asa i ma raksa ni pidong na pahae na pahulu habang idaan ni halak habang di toru ni langit i tano ni langat di atas ni tano di liang batu do parasaran na asa i ma raksa ni pidong leang-leang di harangan). On p. 191 follow sorts of fig trees (hariara).

From p. 192 onwards: pangaraksaon names of all sorts of objects, with their use. At a part of the text treating tunggar (dead wood) on land and in water, van der Tuuk has written 'onverstaanbaar' (incomprehensible). He will have understood it later, as it is not particularly unclear. Finally, the sun is treated, and to that the piece on the dispute between sun and moon (p. 200) is connected (OVB 3a).

The piece actually does not belong to the category 'Ethnography', but it is a sort of Batak encyclopaedia, with all sorts of useful information.

The colophon on p. 208 reads: asa i ma ganup na huraksahon ni raksa ni nasa na tubu di atas ni tano nasa na di toru ni langit i ma na binoto i ma sinurathon i ma na niingot i ma sinuratton asa unang mananta si tuan na torop ale. Then follows a good wish and a tabas ni pangurason and tabas ni taoar, both beginning with binsumirla, and mostly in incomprehensible gibberish ('abracadabra'). (Codices Batacici, pp. 152-153).

p.179. Not there. Zie OVB p. 64.

pp. 200-208. The dispute between the sun and the moon. OVB 3a.


pp. 229-230. 'Inleiding uit een poestaha behelzende een voorschrift voor het wigchelen met een kip (parmanoehon). Transcr.in Ital.kar.' (from Or. 3476, below, concerning the throwing into the sea and the finding back of a jar full of gold). OVB 9a.

pp. 230-231. Uhum ni bodil. In van der Tuuk’s hand: Uhum ni bodil di parmusuan: about offerings to be given to the guns, with the names of the parts of the gun, and what to observe when one has wounded or killed an enemy. (Codices Batacici, p. 158).


pp. 233-251. Si Adji Marimbulu Bosi. 'Afschr.in Ital.karacter v. een origineel op bamboe'. OVB 119d. Short version eindind with the marriage of the hero.

pp. 252-257. Uhum. 'Eenige fragmenten over de Bat.regtspleging. Afschr.in Ital.kar. van een origineel op bamboe'. See BKI 105 p.112. Transliteration in Or. 12.475. Some pieces, that were originally intended to be published are in Or. 12.475, pp. 26-42. Further: two letters from W.K.H. Ypes to P. Voorhoeve. On pp. 43-49 remainder of transliteration, not intended for publication (Codices Batacici, p. 161).

pp. 257-258. Si Tolong. 'Afschr.in Ital.kar.v.e. origineel op bamboe'. OVB 97 (printing error).


pp. 265-272. Si Marganggang gaol. An entirely different version from the one in Or.3398. The name si Tunggar na Geduk is not mentioned here. Nor is there a continuous storyline, but the poems consists of short pieces that usually begin with: tu si marganggang gaol, tu si marganggang gaol-gaal. This sometimes rhymes on: tu si targaga laos, tu si targaga buat, what might mean: To whom who hesitates to leave. But there are a lot of rhyme lines of which the lines to which they rhyme have been left out. And
when this is not the case, the meaning often remains obscure. There are a lot of sexual allusions, e.g. *dolok paheba-heba*, meaning 'mountains of even heighth, standing in front of one another, meings a woman’s breast. A complete transliteration is in Or.12.475, in which the division in lines of van der Tuuk has been maintained. (Codices Batatici, p. 142).


(Bat. 767 d)

**Or. 3402**

Batak, paper, 346 pp., entirely copied by Guru Tinandangan from Naipospos, see about him Codices Batacici, p. 3. Most of the texts in the volume are treated by Voorhoeve in Codices Batacici, pp. 153-157. He has tried to treat the work of Guru Tinandangan as much as possible together.

pp. 1-3. *Hata ni tondung*. 'Iets over de bijzondere bij 't wigchelen gebezigde woorden'. Mention of the special words used during divination, e.g. *ia goar ni baba si mordaup asa daup horas-horas dingin-dingin porlabaan porsaulian, boti ma ninna datu molo mortondung ibana*. (Codices Batacici, pp. 153-154).

pp. 3-17. *Tonggo-tonggo ni pane*. The introduction in which is said that Van der Tuuk is in fact Radja Lambung from Bangkara, has been published by C.M. Pleyte in *TBG* 47/5 ('Hoe de Bataks over wijlen Dr. H.N.van der Tuuk dachten'). The author of this piece also mentions his name: *i ma minangsi ni halak tian Naipospos morgoar Guru Tinandangan*. He has written it on paper, also uses bindu's and, later on in this volume in the part that treats divination, also drawings. In Voorhoeve’s opinion this is, therefore, not a copy, but the original of Guru Tinandangan's hand, and since the handwriting in the entire volume is the same, he must be the writer (author) of all pieces. The stories on pp. 29-104 have been treated by Voorhoeve in OVB. This piece contains an offering prayer (tonggo-tonggo) in which are invoked consecutively (with the formula: *asa mari ma hamu*...): *pane na bolon, pane si djandji olop-olop, pane naga di hurma djati* (also extensive description of his daughters), *pane si morgonggom tua radja pordosir ni adji*, *pane datu tangting ni adji*, *pane habang*, *pane sidjang madingin, pane si manaek midjur*, that is to say, the *pane* who live in the eight directions of the compass. At the end, van der Tuuk is again addressed as Radja Lambung and is there a question of his return to Bangkara.

pp. 17-21 *Tonggo-tonggo ni ompunta si Adji Mamises*. ('Aanroeping van den geest Sie adjie Mamics'). *Datu Maling ni adji na tubu di na sogot*. In addition there are invocations for: *si Adji Bisnu na tubu di na pangului Ompun Tinggi ni adji*; *si Adji Borma na tubu di na hos Datu Bonor ni adji*; *si Adji Hala na tubu di na guling Datu Rimbang ni adji*; *si Adji Sori na tubu di na bot Datu Putor ni adji*, at the end called together *begu na lima*, the five Spirits. (Codices Batacici, pp. 180-182).

pp. 21-28. *Andung*. Toba-Batak. Beginning: *Asa on ma surat ni andung Batak ale tuan Pan dor Tuk asa adong paboanmu tu tano ni anak ni Ulonda tongosonmu pe djolo djadi do asala dung husurat hian di hortas on ale tuan Pandjito oio amang na manurat di hortas*. From this it is clear that Guru Tinandangan personally has written this. On pp. 21-25 is a complaint
about a son who has died. Then follows the explanation of andung words: \textit{ia pangoari ni andung dohot tu hortina hata ganup ari: molo amang sisumbaon ninna, pahompuna ma i barang ompuna doli}, etc.

(Codices Batacici, p. 148).

pp. 29-74. Si Deang Parudjar. OVB 2

pp. 74-104. Porhail na tigor. OVB 134.

pp. 105-133. ‘Godenleer van die van Naiepospos’. Notes from this text, see OVB 112.

About the gods. After the author has mentioned that there are upper, middle and lower gods, the author treats consecutively: \textit{Debata na tolu}, that is 1. Batara Guru Doli; 2. anak ni Sonpada mandeda; 3. anak ni Mangalabulan habonaran; 4(!) Debata Hasi-hasi, and then also: ia dongan ni debata di gindjang palimahon Si Radja Guru. Then, after a large bindu the middle gods: man (\textit{djolma manisia}) and the seven spirits (\textit{begu}) that descend from above, halibutongan (rainbow), si anmodjan, ampilas, antuara manginsop, porhas, antu porburu, begu gunung. The latter ones get a more extensive treatment, with mention of the symptoms of the illness he causes, and the present (\textit{somba}) that one has to offer in the hope to be cured. Their names are: Guru Sinondang Hadatuon; Radja Mortungkot Bosi; Datu Porsanti Rea; Guru na Helung; Guru Menahenak; Si Sumangkan Ulubalang (six in all). Then follow \textit{naposo na opat} (their four slaves), namely Si Adji Pambobok; Si Adji Pangarambas; Si Adji Antuk; Sisobur daro tata siharat dugul-dugul si Adji Rimba Punu. Spirits that have evolved from humans (na mormulahon djolma) are: sombaon with his servants and his daughters Saniang Naga and Boru Namora; porsumangotan and all that belongs to it; djonggol and his club; ruang tano and the like; begu ni ihur gadja etc.; sinangbela etc.; begu ni mual etc.; begu na halioan etc.; begu ni pidong dohot hulis-hulis etc.; begu ni giting-giting etc.; begu ni ambalalungun etc. Ia hadatuon ni djolma mandjadi begu i ma morgoar panongtongi dohot adji. Ia goar ni panongtongi: 1. silabu-labu. 2. si garut na tipul. 3. etc., till No. 26. Then follow the adji: 1. si balik bidja. 2. si singki panaluan. In all 13 ones. Ia goar ni pagar sipamuli begu 1. pagar si balik hontas (22 names of pagars). There are six lower gods: 1. Naga Padoha ni adji; 2. Boraspati ni tano; 3. Tonggung ni huta; 4. Ranggapun matutung; 5. Sinangbela (who is on earth and cannot find back the way down); 6. Patuan Naga na biron. Begus that belong to both the lower and the middle world are homang and sulambak golang-golang. Famous humans and birds who have visited the upper and the lower worlds are: 1. Sutan Panalinan si Adji Mannbulu Bosi (his names and genealogy are enumerated, see also OVB 119); 2. Sutan si Malin Deman (see also OVB 115); 3. Si Adji Urang Mandopa (OVB 117); 4. Si Adji Bahir-bahir (OVB 113); 5. Radja GUNDUR di Lalo (OVB 114); 6. the bird Radja Imbulu Man (OVB 181, here, a.o., the story of si Metna and si Mutna, that only occurs in Or. 3432 voorkomt. Possibly that too is a piece by Guru Tinadangan. After a large \textit{bindu}:

pp. 133-136. \textit{Djudjungan}. Mainly described in OVB 2 H (note). Ia ma raksa ni djudjungan ni halak na mormarga-marga, about certain spirits that talk through mediums, and that are different for the different \textit{marga’s}, to wit: Hutabarar, Hutagalung, Hutapea, Parapat have the \textit{gondang siatas banta} and the \textit{djudjungan Radja Siatas Barita}. Sitompul, Hutatoruan, Panggalan: djudjungan Mortua Sobu; gondang sobu. Sihombing, Simamora: gondang maga-maga, djudjungan anak ni Maga-maga.
Lontung, Siregar: gondang silali; djudjungan anak ni Mortua Silali.
Siborboron: gondang pagaran tombak; djudjungan Radja Sibor-boron.
Tungka: gondang tolong-tolong; djudjungan: Mortua Dolok Tolong.
Marbun, Sihotang, Meha, Seul, Mungkur, Hasugian: mangarapit do i tu Simamora.
Sipoholon: gondang mortua same; djudjungan anak ni na Mortua Same.
Siambaton: gondang mortua hare; djudjungan anak ni na Mortua Hare.
The gods that belong to certain marga's are:
hami Sipoholon (this was Guru Tinandangan's marga), dohot Simamora, Sihombing,
Marbun, Meha, Mungkur, Seul, Sihotang, Hasugian: Mangalabulan debatana, si Boru
Deang na Guristik ma pinorboruna. The offering is described: I ma porbage ni debata ni
Sumba sandok.
Sitompul, Hutatoruan, Panggabean, Hutagalung, Hutabarat: Soripada.


pp. 139-160. ‘Soorten van wigchelarij bij die van Naiepospos’, p.158 blank. On p. 140: See
also MS London, BL, Add. 11546, for a similar formula. See M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve,
Indonesian manuscripts in Great Britain. Oxford 1977, p. 9. And see also Voorhoeve’s
remarks on divination with a lemon under Or. 5005a, below, with reference to p. 140 of
Or. 3402 (Codices Batacici, p. 233).

A survey of the different kinds of divination, with the appropriate drawings as can be
found in the pustaha’s. See the transliteration in Or. 12.475. Several of these pieces have
been translated by Voorhoeve in the Kopenhagen catalogue under BAT. 35, BAT. 37,
BAT. 43, BAT. 44 and BAT. 48.

pp. 160-165. Pardjudjungan en pardebata. ‘Over de door een bepaalde Godheid steeds
bezochte menschen’.

A survey of the foodstuffs that are forbidden for people that are possessed by a
djudjungan or of debata, with the offerings that are to be given to them. How, in certain
families the name of the deceased always must be transmitted to his grandson. Solam-
persona do not eat meat of swine or dog, neither do their spirits. Their offerings must
be kept separate from those for spirits that do eat pork. On the succession of an old
medium by his or her son or daughter, after which the old medium is not longer solam,
and may eat pork meat.

pp. 165-184. ‘De aanroeping aller geesten (bij groote feesten)’. On pp. 165-175 the way of
addressing, and offerings to be given to the previously mentioned gods and spirits.
After this follow begu Simalungun (to be called up if someone is sad, lungun), begu
simarata, begu laut, begu ni na mate molas, begu ni ulok. Then, till p. 180 about the
previously mentioned gods and spirits of the lower world. On pp. 181-184 a short survey
on how one should invoke all spirits, without omitting anyone of them.

pp. 184-185. ‘Over de Pangoeloebalang’. On the application of the panguelubalang, that
used to be made from a human being, but which is made from all sorts of other
ingredients. See the transliteration in Or. 12.475.

pp. 185-187. De rots Nanggar Djati. Ia inganan ni Batu Nanggar Djati ninna halak di
Angkola do i. The three heroes aforementioned passed by it to heaven, but then they
kicked and destroyed it together, so that nobody can climb anymore to the upper


pp. 191-217. De geestwording der menschen’. How the deceased (who have died in different ways), who had different ranks in this world, also become spirits in different ways and manifest themselves as such. A fragment of this is published Ph.L. Tobing, *The structure of the Toba-Batak belief in the High God*. Amsterdam 1956, pp. 97, 99, 101, 103.

pp. 217-244. *Begu siar*. ‘Het invaren der geesten’. *Begu siar*, being an extensive description of the sending down into a medium of *sombaon*, a *sumangot ni ompuna*; next paragraph: *Ia halak na manduduhon ompuna pangulubalang las mangantarhon tu balian* (also *mordjumbang-djumbang*, a sham fight). On p. 235 some words from the language of the spirits. And information about the offerings that must be given. Finally about the *sibaso*.


pp. 248-302. ‘Punishment by the spirits’. With this title ia meant that the reader is informed about each spirit which symptoms it makes occur in a patient punished by him, and what can be done against it. Fragment edited Ph.L. Tobing, *The structure of the Toba-Batak belief in the High God*. Amsterdam 1956, pp. 98, 100, 104.


On pp. 303-304 is a description of the external appearance of the *homang* and the *sulambak golang-golang*, the two types of *begu hian* (as previously said, beings that always have been spirits, not deceased humans, and who do not descend onto a medium). The writer is apparently afraid that van der Tuuk will not believe him, as he says by way of introduction: *asa on ma surat portompa ni begu nasa na binoto, i ma sinurathon alai unang tung na mamorso do ahu di na huboto ale ompung na tua-tua, asa unang tung sai mandok pordorn ho ganup mamasa surat molo adong na pelak ngernger manat masipadohan di porpodaon di panfiguruon. I ma hatangku di ho ale ompung. Olo tutu amang na manurat oi.*


No. 2, that has been omitted in BL answers the question ‘How can traveler get to drink aek bangunan while the owner is present. Aek bangunan is according H.N. van der Tuuk, *Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek*. Amsterdam 1861: ‘een waterplaats, waaruit men water voor een plechtigheid nodig heeft, en die daarom bewaakt wordt, om te verhogen dat er iemand van drinkt’. The other questions are:
9. How can a honeysuckle get to eat a tiger? As in OVB 35.
10. How can a cocos monkey eat crusts of rice in a cauldron while someone is guarding it?
11. How can a bull gnaw banana leaves that hang over a crevice?
12. How can a sarudung-monkey eat fruits of a postop-dila-tree that grows near the village gate, while there are all the time lots of people about?
13. How can female weeders kill a deer calf that is still with its mother? (The calf trusts them, asks for mais and is caught).
14. How can guards of drying rice catch a ‘kwikstaartje’ that sits in a galinggang-horbo-plant? (While they have gone to the river, the bird eats avidly from the rice and suffocates).
15. How can a kancil get to eat a tiger? (as in OVB 20 Q).
16. How can a kancil get to eat two buffaloes? (as in OVB 26).
17. How can an otter get to eat a poisonous snake? (He gives him a white stoke, on which the snake breaks its poison teeth).
18. How can a chicken get to eat a ‘kiekendief’?
19. How can a dog get to eat a tiger cat (manguliman)?
20. How can a tiger cat (tampulak) get to eat a jackal (antu asu)?
21. How can an otter get to eat a kancil? (He gives him fish and he suffocates in the bones).
22. How can a mountain quail get to eat a siul-bird? (He pretends that a trap is his pusaka, the bird steps on it and its caught).
23. How can a deer get to eat a tiger (The deer gets him to eat tuba-gadong, by which the tiger dies).
24. How can a boar get to eat a bear?
25. How can a bovine get to eat a capricorn?
26. How gets a cocos monkey a cucumber that is lying near a hut? (A field mouse goes and gets it for him).
27. How can a big cocos monkey rape a woman who is coming to get bulbs from the ladang? (She permits him to search for lice, and then falls asleep).
28. How can a cat get to eat a tiger (babiat lapuk)?
29. How can a locust get eggs of a breeding chicken? (The locust enters the house where the chicken is breeding and lets its young on the village square. The chickies flies up and picks up the young, and in the meantime the locust eats the young.
30. How can a field guardian get the flowers of an old lady, which she is constantly watching?
31. How can a fisherman get rambutan-fruit, without climbing the tree?
32. How can a dog get to eat a bear youngster?
33. How can a tulung-api-snake get to eat a kidjang (hidje)?
34. How can a woman that has run away from her husband, get the gold of a begu-nurnur (a ghost that sometimes shows itself in the shape of a rainbow)? (She stays overnight in a hut in the field. A begu-nurnur takes shelter in it against the rain. She hits him on the teeth so hard that he runs away and leaves his chest with gold. Another woman tries the same but is killed by the begu-nurnur). See also OVB 96.
35. How can someone get a ‘donderbeitel’ from the stem of a banana plant? (By accident he sees a porhas bite against a setan so that his tusk gets stuck into the stem of the banana, sait ni porhas = ‘donderbeitel’).
36. How can a tiger get to a little dog that is bait in a trap? (a tanduk boang, drektor, opens the basket in which is the dog, so that it comes out of it).
37. How can a monkey creep through the set clips of a trap without being caught?
38. How can a buffalo get to the bananas that a woman is bringing to the market?
39. How can a boar get to the roots that are bait in a trap?

(translated from Codices Batacici, pp. 129-131).

Survey of the content of Or. 3402 in Codices Batacici, pp. 110-111.
(Mal. 767 e)

Or. 3403
Batak, paper, 251 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Toba Batak (pp. 1-108, 239-251) and Dairi Batak (pp. 109-238).
pp. 1-2. Origin of the chicken, see OVB, note to No.18.
pp. 2-60. Dispute between the elephant Mangoear and the snake Pietonggam. OVB 34 (printing error).
pp. 188-238. Si Hadji Kontjang-kantjing deket Si Hadji Medem-medem. OVB 229. (the beginning also in Or.3394 s).

pp. 239-242. Pusu so Malum. 'Tr. in Ital. kar. v. e. origineel op bamboe'. OVB 117m.
pp. 242-251. Sutan Marganti. ‘Trs. in Ital. kar. v. e. orig. op bamboe’. OVB 162e.
Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, p. 111.
(Mal. 767 f)

Or. 3404
Collective volume with texts in Toba Batak.
Copy of a manuscript borrowed by van der Tuuk in Naipospos. A partial copy is Or. 3394 (a 2).
pp. 1-3. Hata ni andung. (‘De weeklagt-taal’). Cr.3404 p.1-3. This is a list of words, used in complaints, apparently (to judge from the script) written by Guru Tinandangan.
Beginning: ija ma hata ni andung Batak nasa na niingot i m paboaon.
Ija ma tutur di hata ni andung (terms of relatedness): inang na morsinuan mandok inana, etc. (mother)
Ija ma goar ni pamatang (body parts):
sipurpuron goar ni obuk (hair), etc.
Ija ma panggoari ni pinahan (domestic animals):
si marhuruk goar ni manuk (chicken), etc.
Ija ma panggoari ni ladang (land):
rindang si adagon goar ni gasgas (unused field), etc, and also plants: rindang siruruson goar ni bad ja ure, etc.
and further several other words, a.o. musical instruments, household furniture, verbs. (Codices Batacici, pp. 148-149).

pp. 3-42. Ompu Radja Rinabongat. OVB 126.

pp. 42-88. Radja Gundur di Lalo. OVB 114. (= Or. 3460)


pp. 125-162. ‘Afschrift van twee poestahas die ik niet kon koopen en die hoewel weder over wigchelarij handelende, toch veel voor de kennis der taal afgwierpen’.

- 1 (pp.125-149) the beginning also in Or. 3394 a, pp. 24-27. Copy of a pustaha from Naipospos, which van der Tuuk could borrow. See Or. 12.322, ff. 805-809. The first page, on which is the chain of transmission is partly illegible. It is evident that the book has been written for Guru Manungsang ni adji and his brother Guru So Maila ni adji in Bulu Laga. They belonged to the marga Hutauruk. The first part is about hatiha porhas, a sort of divination in which an extensive table is used. Then there is a piece on pagar sipiuan na bolon and a means for invulnerability derived from that (parhobolon) in which there is, a.o., a drawing of sibaganding tua and, finally, about pangulubalang. (Codices Batacici, p. 169).

- 2 (p.149-162) = Or. 3502 (so later van der Tuuk could buy it) = Or. 3394 f, pp.17-20, 24-22.


(Mal. 767 g)

Or. 3405

Batak, paper, 300 pp.

Collective volume with texts in Toba Batak.


pp. 107-150. Si Tapi Sindar Mata ni Ari. OVB 162c. (= Or. 3431, a5-b9).


pp. 181-189. Tonggo-tonggo. An offering prayer, beginning: Asa i ma surat ni tonggo-tonggo parusap parsantabian asa na marusap morsantabi do ahu di daompung boraspati ni tan. Further are invoked: patuan naga na biron (that is: the earth), tunggul ni huta, na martua sombaon, inang sianiang naga namboru boru namora and other female spirits, maga-maga siboboron, tuan di mula himpal, tuan di patpat tinggi, anak ni debata na tolou (each separately, and together), radja ni pinangkabo, radja si singa mangaradja. (Codices Batacici, p. 182).

pp. 189-204. Si Tadjom Bolak. OVB 164 (erroneously). (= Or. 3431 b9-b19). Edited and translated by D.W.N. de Boer, BKI 104 p.45-79. See also Voorhoeve’s postscript, there.

pp. 205-280. ‘Zeden, gewoonten en wetten van die van Naie pospos’. By Guru Tinandangan. The same text also included in Or. 3416, see BKI 105 p.112. Text of pp. 205-

Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, pp. 111-112. (Mal. 767 h)

**Or. 3406**

Batak, paper, 326 pp.
A photocopy of this piece is MS KITLV Or.331. (Codices Batacici, p. 161).

pp. 108-123. Songs.

pp. 124-137. Poda ni parbage ni adji. (‘Over de oorlogsbeelden’). Poda ni parbage ni adji ma inon ale datunam olo mahu ija hita djumadison adji bahenon tu hutu ni musunta asa dabuat ma haju songgak dua duasta gindjangna asa dagana rupa djolma denggan martangan marpiso marhudjur, etc. Several war statues are described. In the description of the first one, that has no specific name (only adji) the ingredients of of the sihat (the magic brew) are enumerated. Some of pangulubalang sanggapati is mixed through this. The second satue does not get a name either. It causes the coming of sigundja in the village of the enemy. The names of the other statues are: Datu Palnang ni adji, Tanggak marngalu, Si Balik humosing, Si Tabu poso, Si Longlong di portibi, and Porsili mula djadi na bolon. The last one too, made of banana stem, is made in order to bring death to the enemy. Finally there is a description of how to make a Porsili mula djadi na bolon for an ill person. End: i ma sitadok asa laho ma hita binoan ma amahi dohot lage inon tu ruma ija nung do sahat hita ro di ruma asa sitapangido ma parbue susupak dibahen di parindahanan i ma sitatip asa sitadjoppuat ma dahanoni tu ulu ni na marsahiti ma sitabahen djolo nung pe i asa ginanapan luhutna ulu ni suhuti asa tu ruma ma tondi ni suhuton luhutna horas na sahiton horas dohot
hami na toropon i ma sitadok ale datu. (Codices Batacici, p. 176).

pp. 138-144. Parhalaan sitoho-toho (divination calendar), once drawn (p. 140) by van der Tuuk’s informant with a thick pen, and on p. 144 copied by van der Tuuk. There are three texts, one about days that are unfavourable for ceremonies, one about the parmesa (signs of the Zodiac) and one about panampuhi (divination with a lemon). (Codices Batacici, p. 178).


pp. 146-159. ‘Transcr. in Ital. karacter van orig. op bamboe’. The originals, that have been partly preserved in Or. 3394 (r) are on paper, however.


pp. 148-152. Si Bilalong. OVB 194. Excerpt in Or. 12475, p.10. Between pp. 151 and 152 is a small part of an alphabetic glossary (Codices Batacici, p. 187).


pp. 160-161. Tabas ni panampuhi (‘Tooverformulier bij ’t wigchelen met een citroen’). Ija tabas ni tondung panappuhi hati na pittor ale tuan huadjari ma ho asa unang ma ho lupa di tabas i ale sisean. Mula lupa indadong djadi. Asa turun ma hamu ompung debata di atas, etc. In this formula there is a rather articulated reminder of all the gifts that the writer has had to give to his teacher. It seems that this is an appeal to his pupil van der Tuuk to show munificence towards him. (Codices Batatici, p. 183).

pp. 161-166. Tabas ni pagar sipiuun (‘Tooverformulier bij het vervaardigen van het behoedmiddel sie pieoean’).

p. 167 Blank.

pp. 168-200. ‘Transcr. in Ital. kar. van orig. op bamboe’.

pp. 168-170. Tonggo-tonggo (‘Een aanroeping van geesten’), that is the text on the origin of the rooster oracle on bambu in MS Amsterdam A 4268 b. OVB 9. Copy by C.M.Pleyte: Or. 3188 (b).


pp. 179-186. Bao Pais. OVB blz.76. Faultily made copy in Or. 6589 (b), below.

pp. 186-188. Hariara Morlindung. OVB 60a.

pp. 188-192. Si Bobak. OVB 188a.

pp. 193-200. Si Robar. OVB 78a. This is a combination of the motives from OVB 77 and 78. The remainder of p. 200, and also 2 unnumbered pages, has been filled with explanations of words, which have mostly been deleted.

pp. 201-202. ‘Brief van Radja Ielamoeda aan den radja van Siebolga’, and from the Raja of Sibolga to the Dutch resident.

pp. 202-206. Songs. Toba Batak sons, written by van der Tuuk in Batak script. The first song:

beha do porgolukku
dibahen doppak pudi
beha do pangidongku
umbahen na maruli
The last song:
tarup ni sopo idjuk
langge panoloti
tortading ma na bisuk
hurang pande mangoloi
On p. 207 some more songs, the first of which goes as follows:
tangging hotang pulogos
di toru ni sampuran
tinaon ma na pogos
laos so mangan napuran
On p. 207 some more songs, the first of which goes as follows:
tangging hotang pulogos
di toru ni sampuran
On p. 207 some more songs, the first of which goes as follows:
tangging hotang pulogos
di toru ni sampuran

Or. 3407
Batak, paper, 326 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Angkola Batak (pp. 1-226), Dairi Batak (pp. 227-278) and Toba Batak (pp. 279-326).
pp. 45-46. Tabas ni taoar. After the previously mentioned text follows a tabas ni taoar: Gung sibahorang sibahonng mangorang mangorong ma di langkupa tongon tongon boru ni situisison na nipodahon ni guruku Guru So Bijasan na tandang teman Toba Silindung djulu sahat ma di ho ale amang guru na di pudi poda ni taoarta on. Surung ma ho batara pangulubalang ni gurungku batara pangulubalangka batara pangulubalang sampu ombun, etc. paidjur ma bisamu panaekkon bisa ni taoarka malum borjo ija suwa sae. (Codices Batacici, p. 183).
pp. 47-82. Si Adj Tumurun-turun. OVB 115f.

pp. 127-130. Songs from Angkola. The first:
Tintin ni si pudung na marngitan djari-djari manolbok kalalungun di dija do nasida saonnan.
The last: Bange ni si marsajang na mangurojong tu partibi Indap ulang diparsajang adong dope suntjangan tu pudi. (Codices Batacici, p. 137).


pp. 227-258. Hukum ni Dairi, referred to in van der Tuuk’s Tobasche spraakkunst (Amsterdam 1864-1867), e.g. on p. 124, as ‘costumair regt’. On marriage customs and related matters. Transliteration available in Or. 12.475 (Codices Batacici, p. 162).

pp. 259-278. Dairi-Batak songs. Recorded by Guru Tinuturen. Beginning:
Aku sinurat Guru Tinuturen memahan ende-ende Dairi asa ibetoh anak gempeni umpama merende Dairi ale tuwan tah lot pelak sada deket pelak duwa ulang kono megulat ate ale si mengguru kata Dairi penarihin sioraung-ronzangen denga ngo penarihinku malot mentjekep kotipen ale nake.
Duwa mena bintang di langit petare-tare kambing badjar
Ulang kene merkata sarngit
tang aku mengido adjar
Sirempa sirempuwi
garang-garang i teruh ni batu
Terempas anak maholi
gumarang-garang roh si merbadju
Kasoldik mengabir duru
ampang-ampang i telagahen
Poldit takal susu
siturang benam pahana penggaramen
Last song, on p. 278:
Urat ni rikiri(ki)
putjuk kin nidalung-dalung
Muda enggo uban i pipi
deket kurum mo merbalun-balun
ale turang ni deba.
(Codices Batacici, p. 141).

Beginning: Asa on ma surat ni ende tian tano Naipospos sinurat ni Guru Tinandangan ale tuan asa unang ma ho magolut mida na humangsi on na hurang malo do ahu pahite suligi di hortas na humangsi on ale tuanami.
The girl:
Habang do lali songgop tu Pulo Singkuang
timbul ma asa-asa mulbas lomong lumba-lumba
Gaor hata i songon na ros hata ni lumba
topoi damang mortahi unang mago pordihuta.
The boy:

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Habang ho lali songgop tu sanggar na ualu
tano Panganbuan bahan parembas-embasanmu
Dok di inantamu unang tangi di alu-alu
ditaon hata i songon udan na madabu.

Another example (p. 289):
Beta masidaonan tu tombak ni boru Lahi
molo diboto hamagoan unang dipaduahali.
The last song, on p. 298:
So tor sian dia mungka ni sibong bulu
tor sian panganti morsierdeng-erdengngi
So tor sian dia mungka ni roha tubu
tor sian panaili morsiedep-edepi.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 135-136).

pp. 299-301. Ende pangaransaon ni bagas. The ornated names, used in offering prayers, of the parts of a house, in poetical form. Introduction: Poda ni ende pangaransaon ni bagas barang sopo asa hupodahon ma di ho ale sisean na mangguru asa unang ma ho matois mida na humangsi on, na hurang malo do ahu pahite saligi di hortas on ale sisean na mangguru oi olo. Songon sidomdom borngin soara ni andalu
antong naga humoning goar ni batu-batu
Beta masigorat ingkaju ni porbalian
tuan naga tumodas goar ni bao tiang
Por ma udan i tian dolok Sipagabu
djongdjong do tiang i hinunti ni batu-batu
Beta masigundur tu ladang Porbatuan
si deang pangarusuk goar ni ransang ni ruma
Sada na morpuju dua hape pujuan
naga mangelintas gunung goar ni tustus ni ruma, etc.
Last couplet (p. 301):
Morbunga sarindan portubiran ni onggang
si deang porsantian goar ni halangan gordang.
(Codices Batacici, p. 147).

pp. 301-310. Ende gasgas. Jesting songs, 'die nicht gerade sauber sind' (Warneck). Would there have been the custom that boys and girls would sing these songs to one another while being on unused fields (gas gas)?
Nunga sun ende pangaransaon (the preceding part)) ende gas-gas ma muse huulahi huvaen di hortas on ale Radja Lambung asa adong basaonmu.
Hotang-hotang so dohon sipabola-bolaon
hata-hata so dohot stongka pabo-boaon
Beta mangombak saba masitiop hudalina
djeana do matana babansirhu panaalina
Tuat silandja tobu nangkok silandja parira
dua bulan nunga mortomu tolu taon asa tarida
The last song (p. 310):
Napuran tinongos sadi mandjadi tiga-tiga
suda djoring na tata dipurgiti ambarita
Doli na hinophop malaonhu ma so huida
sude halak parlandja nunga husungkun barita. (Codices Batacici, p. 135).
pp. 311-316. Ende ni Boru Galingging. Song of a woman of the marga Galingging, who is possessed by a spirit. As appears from the text, the song is accompanied by play on the sarune. With very simple, but very suggestive means, the spirit is brought to descend. She predicts disaster, but after an offering has been given to her, she reveals how this can be prevented by the making of a porsili, a statue made out of the stem of banana. The song has been recorded by someone from Naipospos (Guru Tinandangan?) for Radja Lambung (that is van der Tuuk).
Introduction: On ma surat ni ende ni boru Galingging, pasiar djudjunganna ibana; ia porsarunena si Serong Laut. Asa hupodahon ma di ho Radja Lambung, ai i ma goarmu nimna halak, ale radjanami oi. Olo tutu gurunami anak ni Naipospos na bolon.
Beginning: Habang eor-eor tu pusuk ni sanggirgir
morsarune ma si Serong manortor boru Galingging.
In 7 couplets the excellence of the dancer is described:
Na pande manortor boru Galingging on,
songon gondang debata soara ni andjakna on.
‘An expert in dancing is this woman of the Galingging tribe. When the drums play the ‘tune of the gods’, the trampling of her feet sounds (what one only hears when the dancer is possessed by a spirit, whereas with a normal dance, the feet touch the ground softly).
After a transitional couplet the dancer counts her ten fingers, each of which is connected with a certain spirit. She sings:
Hutilik-hutilik djan-djarina sada
siar hamu djolo ma boru parhata-hata
Madungdung siala dibahen hinatimbona
siar parhata-hata tian siamun harorona.
Then the names of the fingers are given:
Huida nama djolo ma ni tanganhon
husunrang nama djolo ompuna porsadaan on.
Then the spirit descends but there is no offering for her. The offerings for the ten abovementioned spirits are enumerated, e.g.:
Tinapu salaon marurus tu bonana
patibal sisasapon pelean ni porhata-hata,
the right to have an offering of the thing to be peeled (sugar cane in the language of the spirits) for Her that speaks.
The suhut (the person who as asked to call for the spirit) speaks: ‘We do not have all these offerings. Please, content yourself with the few things that we can offer. The spirit answers: Why call me then, if you do not have any offerings for me? The suhut: Please, do not revenge your disappointment on us, your children. The spirit: I will consult my oracle. Within three nights someone in this village will die. The suhut says: Which means (sarapa) is there against this? The spirit: Make a porsili so that you will be well. Then the spirits takes her leave and asks her father, who has conceived her (amang

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na mordjadji) to open the gate of heaven for her and to send down her flying costume with which she can return. Then the woman stops dancing and tells the sarune player to end his play:

Tabo ma napuran na mordongankon inggiringgir
sumurut djudjunganna mansohot ma boru Galingging
Tumbur ni pege hutilpokkon nama djolo
da amang por sarune mansohot ma hita djolo
Nidogol lasina mordongankon pege i
mansohot ma nasida na marende-ende i.

Postscript: Ba i ma parendeon ni boru Galingging pasiar djudjunganna asa diboto ho ale tuannami, i ma dibahen hasurathon di hortas on. Oio amang gurunami, ai so muta nidokmi inon. A full transliteration is in Or. 12.475. (Codices Batacici, pp. 143-145).

pp. 316-317. Ende daon ni monsi. In order to prevent that mice will eat all his rice, the owner of a ladang goes there with a cocos shell full of water and sand, and with peelings of oebi and with chaff. In his hand he has the sheath of a knife and kicks on it with a little stick from the idjuk. Then he disperses the sand, the peelings and the chaff over the field, walking to and fro, and singing:

Hupadege-degei sanggar na masuak on
asa huanit-arit dangka ni salao on
Huparende-endei silasang di haumangkon (silasang is a word in spirit language for mouse)
asa laho torbali-bali tu dongan sabalok on
Tabu-tabu binola so isian di bogasan
haju ma porbalohan pamontisan dalan-dalan
Diśi ranting ni bulu baven porsigantunganmu
dis i do lungguk duhut baven perruanamunu
Molo ditiktik ho hudon na buruk on
ganggang ma sambariba sian i dalan na rarat
Molo ditingkir ho tonga ni haumangkon
matam pe so mamida babam pe so malo mangkarat
Nunga sinuan pege mortumbur di bonana
pinggolmu pe na nengel tanganmu so malo mandjama
Rabi ni rabi pangarabi sanggar on
langge-langge tuhuhuan di lombang si matabon on
Bali ni bali silasang asu on
mate mate ruhuan di tombak situmalun
Boti borong-borong gajat ambaturan on
unang saut mordangka tu djoloanna on
Boti tungko-tungko djagai haumangkon
unang dipangan silasang emengku na roa on
Nunga tina pa puli marumpak tu na potpot
asa didangka-dangkai dulang badjora on
Mal i nama ahu bot i ho tungko-tungko
djajot djagai-djagai eme di haumangkon.
Complete transcription in Or. 12.475. (Codices Batacici, pp. 145-146).
p. 318. Ende daon ni singke. Against water insects, that destroy the rice on the sawah the owner walks on the sawah dikes, plays on his mouth harp (saga-saga dengdeng) and sings:

Rabi ni rabi mamangka sihe bulu on
asa gira husandehon tu bagot sigukguk on
Bali ni bali singke si mandjurur on
unang sai disagehon (read disegahon) eme di haumangkon
Parindahanan tihe isian ni napuranna
bali ma hape singke masitopot ingananna
Simbora nidadakak simbora na. tinuang on
parindahanan tihe isian ni tugo on
Siala pinaspas dijagai haumangkon
unang tung dipangan singke eme na husuan on
Marumpak siala ditinggang palang on
namboru mandjarar unang tastas emengkon
Molo dibarbar ho dangka ni antuang on
binuat nama tobu sinasap so tinuhuan
Molo dipangan ho eme di umangkon
salelengmu mangolu sai hita masibunuan.

Then he buries the mouth harp in a sawah dike. This is only done on hauma saba and hauma raoang, not on hauma darat.

Complete transcription in Or. 12.475. (Codices Batacici, pp. 146-147).
pp. 322-326. Letters from Padang Bolak. The letters in van der Tuuk’s Batak collection are all copied by him in Batak script. Almost without exception they come from the archives of Dutch governmental employees. The mostly treat the contacts of the Dutch government with the, at that time independent, regions in the interior, that is Upper-Barus (most letters) and Padang Bolak (a small collection in Or. 3407). The spelling is often defective and the content is not always clear. This must be the reason why van der Tuuk did not transcribe but gives them, as authentic as possible, in the original script. Voorhoeve has made transliterations of all these letters. These are kept in Or. 12.475, not under the class-marks of the manuscripts, but together, on pp. 50-75. The last two are pamulas, burn letters. An index of proper names has been added to the transliterations. (Codices Batacici, p. 185).
Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, pp. 113-114.
(Mal. 767 k)

Or. 3408
Batak, paper, 266 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Angkola Batak.
pp. 45-112. Malin Deman. OVB 115e (= Or. 3416 pp. 149-196).
pp. 113-121. Ama ni Pandir. OVB 197a. (= Or. 3416 p.1-9). Excerpt in Or.12.475 p.16; translation of the beginning in Or. 12.475, p. 15. See also BKI 4, p.33-35; transliteration
on pp. 35-36.


pp. 169-178. Toras ni Talis. OVB 103a. (= Or. 3416 pp. 54-64).


Angkola-Batak alternating love song, by a boy (Radja Timbajung) and a girl (Nai Gala Barumun), who address each other. He addresses her with the namboru, she him with *uda*. So they are of the same marga. Yet they make love secretly, and the girls becomes pregnant. The boy goes to Padang Bolak in order to earn buffaloes so that he can pay a fine to her father. After a long time she goes to meet him at the resting place on the road to Padang Bolak. He comes there with thirty buffaloes, the requested number, but he dies of exhaustion, and she follows him in the grave. Her spirit calls to those who pass by that they are not allowed to appropriate the buffaloes. The piece ends with a warning against *marsumbang* (incest). (Codices Batacici, p. 143)


*Sude ni palak tu ranggas*
*sangkibung pahu do toto maposo*
*Sude ni halak marbagas*
*sangkibung au do ba Ja modom di sopo.*

*Talintantan ni tuwak*
*Talintantan ni labu-labu*
*Nalungun di simanggurak*
*Nisanggo djolo tangan siamun.*

The last one (p. 162):

*Ilik do badjonggir*
*na marurat ni andaliman.*

*Muda midjur tongan borngin*
*ulang mangamun mangambirang.*

(Codices Batacici, p. 137)


Transliteration in Or. 12.475. See also: *Am Urquell. Eine Monatschrift für Volkskunde. Der neue Folge* Bd.I. Leiden-Hamburg 1897, pp. 321-329: Geistersprachen. Eine Umfrage von C.M. Pleyte. I. (Eine Angkolaische Geisterbeschworung). There the text is given in transliteration, with German translation and a list of *hata-begu-na-sijar* (read: *hata ni begu sijar*). It is an Angkola-Batak song of a spirit that has been made to descend (*ende ni begu na niparo*). One can hardly call this poetry. The text is mostly prose, but the words spoken by the spirits were most probably sung during the performance. The story tells how people, plagued by famine because the rice harvest has failed, make the *pangulubalang* Sipamutung descend into a medium in order to ask for a rich harvest in the next season. The *pangulubalang* brings the request to god Hobol Dibata na Tigor in the upper world, but the latter becomes angry and says that the *pangulubalang* is only trying to get a lot of offerings. On the advice of the *pangulubalang* the people make Boru Sombaon na godang descend. She gives them the advice to work hard on the field, and indeed they are rewarded with a rich harvest. Then they bring the promised offerings.
to Boru Sombaon na godang and pangulubalang Sipamutung. (Codices Batacici, pp. 147-148)
pp. 219-242. Si Adjii Mihut. OVB 188f.
Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, p. 114.
(Mal. 767 I)

Or. 3409
Batak, paper, 220 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Mandailing and Angkola Batak.
pp. 6-16. Songs (Angkola Batak). Beginning:
O raba-raba
raba uram ni babi na mokmok
Ulang ko djama-djama
di on do angginta na donok.
Last one: Talintantant na tiwak
talintantant na labu-labu
Malungun di manggurak
disanggo tangan siamun. (Codices Batacici, p. 137).
Last one: Huling-kulinganta: abal-abal ni ompunta na so tarukkap. Tot do i. (Codices Batacici, p. 133).
pp. 41-48. Si Panggondangi (Angkola Batak). OVB 104. On a piece of paper, pasted between pp. 44-45, are some Mandailing songs, in Latin script, apparently written down by van der Tuuk during his journey to Mandailing. These are followed by notes: 'Indien de vrouwen geen oorsiersels dragen zijn zij slavinnen; die oorsiersels dragen zijn vrouwen die geen kinderen hebben leggende de sieraden af bij het krijgen van kinderen en onthoontet de borsten. Geene poestahas zijnde deze door de Padries verbrand; ook is bij hen de kunst hen te maken verloren geraakt. Ik zag vrouwen die een blos op de wangen hadden. De bevolking van Dolok zou van Sibatakajoe herkomstig zijn. Verhalen sie adjie ni Akola
tuan malien deeman
sie adjie oerang mandòopa
djahonas mandaielieng
bajo badar sadarie
sie mögeet radja boeang
sie toenggang kajoe mèera
òopoen djolak mariëboe van lòoboe sietamiejang.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 138, 193).

pp. 49-53. Names of trees with their use, e.g. ingol baenon tijang. At the end a few names of fruits. (Angkola Batak). (Codices Batacici, p. 187).

pp. 53-59. Si Hopundung (Angkola Batak). OVB 86d.


pp. 77-84. Si Moget Dauwano (Mandailing Batak). OVB 115g.


tano lijat tombom tu napal
On dope au mangido
tongen tu bukbuk na mangadal.
Last one: Salipimuju salipinami do
rap do rap bulung ngkanan
Nipimuju nipinami (do)
rap do ita rupana. (the i-sign hereafter is superfluous). (Codices Batacici, pp. 137-138).

p. 95. Names of household furniture, gorar ni owas-kowas di bagas (Mandailing Batak).
(Codices Batacici, p. 187).


p.7. OVB 188j.


pp. 118–117, and a leaf between pp. 118–119. Andung (Mandailing Batak). A complaint (andung) by one of van der Tuuk’s Mandailing teachers, either copied from a bambu, or composed in the style of a bambu inscription. As usual, first the fate of the bambu is complained, and then the writer switches to his own miserably fate. Beginning: Ija tue ale anggi bulu aor leman na sundat ko sajur matuwa bulung dibaen diandung si lumampis bibir simanaremu i na sundat ko parsitinggiran
ni ungas mamolus, etc. Then the author starts to describe his own fate: i pe i ma djolo na dangol ni simanaremu i upajut kupatompata doma djolo na dangol ni simanarengku i dibaen ngada tartaon be na dangol dibagas siubeonku... (Codices Batacici, p. 150).

On the leaf pasted between pp. 118-119 is a copy in Batak script by van der Tuuk of a text on bambu from Angkola. The writer is very short on the bambu and quickly changes the subject to his own personal misery: Ija tehe ale bulu aor riman na sundat magindj ang magodang ditinggang sirumondop udan dipu'puju alogo ditinggang sirumondop udan ho baja bulu aor riman au peda sundat doma huoloi daamang damang dohot sinuan tunas na dua tolu ondi, etc. That the text originates from Angkola is also evident from the use of nada as negation. (Codices Batacici, pp. 149-150).

pp. 121-143. Si Adj Urang Mandopa (Angkola Batak). OVB 117. BL II p. 17-54. (= Or. 3416 pp.65-102). A fragment with Latin transliteration of the beginning only is in Or.3386n.

p. 144. Deleted.

p. 145. Riddles, and a song (Mandailing Batak). Several Mandailings riddles, with the solution. A sort of puzzle, also called riddle by the writer (uling-kulingan) but according to van der Tuuk this should be torkan-torkanan. (How to get a slice of melon out of a bambu container? Solution: pour water in the bambu and the slice comes up, floating on the water. Then follows a (ende). (Codices Batacici, p. 133).

pp. 145-146. Si Tadjom (Mandailing Batak). Si Tadjom went with his mother-in-law to be, accompanied by two slave girls, to look for damar in the forest, because his fiancée was ill. They were surprised by rain, storm and darkness. While the two slave girls slept, they committed adultery. Si Tadjom’s father-in-law to be let himself be told that nothing had happened. Belongs to OVB, chapter XIII. (Codices Batacici, p. 128)


pp. 153-156. Si Pargintjir (Mandailing Batak) OVB 179.

pp. 157-159. Poda ni manonga ribut (Angkola Batak). Explained in van der Tuuk’s *Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek*, Amsterdam 1861 as: ‘een oefening in ‘t spellen bestaande in een opsomming van datu’s wier kunst in ‘t lezen en schrijven men verlangt te evenaren.’ On pp. 157-159 there is a rather extensive specimen in the handwriting of one of van der Tuuk’s informants from Angkola. Here are also instructions by van der Tuuk for printing, but the piece has not published in the 2nd part of the *Bataksch Leesboek* (Amsterdam 1860-1862). It was probably meant to fill a page and in the end proved to be unnecessary. On p. 118 there is a very short specimen that most originate from South Mandailing, to judge from the script. (Codices Batacici, p. 165).


Ale budjing nai si anu
na so huambang marobur.

On a piece of paper, pasted between pp. 44-45, are some Mandailing songs, in Latin script, apparently written down by van der Tuuk during his journey to Mandailing. These are followed by notes.

(Codices Batacici, p. 138).

pp. 197-199. Lobujak (Mandailing Batak). ‘aanroeping der geesten’ (according to van der Tuuk’s Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek, Amsterdam 1861) in Mandailing Batak. Then descend, the one after the other: Si Dajang Marela Bulan, Ulubalang si Lali Gindjang and Ulubalang si Lengkung. See the transliteration in Or. 12.475. (Codices Batacici, p. 160).


Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, pp. 115.-116
(Mal. 767 m)

Or. 3410
Batak, paper, 248 pp.

Collective volume with texts in Dairi Batak (pp. 1-100) and Angkola Batak (pp. 101-248).


pp. 21-25. Kata begu sijar. Words from the Dairi Batak spirit language, explained by Guru Tinuturen. An extensive excerpt is in Or. 12.475. (Codices Batacici, p. 188).


pp. 53-100. Hukum. On building of ladang, and about offerings to all sorts of spirits, a.o. a Karo-Batak spirit which has descended into a medium. See the transliteration in Or.12.475. (Codices Batacici, p. 162).


Ija on on ma hobar ni begu mangido barang aha. Mandokkon mijak silimuson. Mandokkon indahan sirumija horning, etc.

Ija on on ma pulung-pulungan ni pagar silindjuwang: hatunggal, sipilit, sisangkil, sipabolkas, sitomu-dalan, sitottot, lambak ni pisang sitabar, bulung ni tabar-tabar, balik-balik angin, andulpak, haju porkas, suntjang duri, sigopu, sisarantjang, sihampir, i ma laho tu pagar.

Ija on on ma laho tu suwan-suwanan: sangge-sangge, sinjarnjar, etc. (Codices Batacici, pp. 187-188).


pp. 197-212. Si Huting Djalang. OVB 233.

pp. 213-216. Si Karat Labu. OVB 182c.

pp. 217-219. Andung. From Angkola. The author first mourns the fate of the bambu, and he extensively laments the misery in which he finds himself because of the demise of practically all his relatives. Beginning: ija tehe baja angi bulu aor duri na sundat sajur
matua bulung boti sundat ko panirinan ni tarijas hede-hede tunggal na godang, etc. (Codices Batacici, p. 149). pp. 219-222. Si Miskim. OVB 111.


pp. 236-248. Andung ni budjing laho marbagas. BL II pp. 216-224. (= Or. 3416 pp. 17-25). Complaint of a girl that must leave her parental home in order to marry. She reproaches her parents and other relatives who receive a share in the dowry that they let her go because of their lust for money. She says goodbye to the sisters and takes her leave from the house, the village yard, the bathing place, etc., including the village gate and the lime-burning furnace. She addresses her mother with boru Angin, which is Angkola-Batak. A traditional literary form in Angkola and Mandailing is the complaint written on bambu in andung-language. The author, usually a young man whose father and possibly other relatives as well have died, expresses his sadness. First he addresses the bambu, whose growth has been frustrated. An example of this from Mandailing has been published in van der Tuuk’s Bataksch Leesboek (Amsterdam 1860-1862). The other texts are not significantly different. (Codices Batacici, p. 149).

Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, p. 116. (Mal. 767 n)

Or. 3411
Collective volume with texts in Dairi Batak (pp. 1-126) and Mandailing Batak (pp. 127-285).


pp. 11-24. Perbiron Si Singkam deket Si Barbaren. OVB 95e. BL III,


pp. 53-80. Si Beru Tampuk Lejam. OVB 150.

pp. 81-105. Pemunghaken lematek. OVB 17.


pp. 139-158. Si Gundjo Mabuk. OVB 128. BL II p.128-142.

p. 158. Sutan Manangkerang, the beginning only. Slightly different from the version on p. 212 (OVB 160), but the proper names are the same. (Codices Batacici, p. 128).
pp. 159-173. Si Meden Mananti Ali. OVB 239. See also BKJ 4 p.36-39; transliteration ibid. pp. 39-41.

pp. 173-175. Songs. An incomplete copy is Or.3416, pp. 126-128. Four line verse in Mandailing Batak (ende), mostly of frivolous content, e.g.:

bunga ni salak marengge-engge
salaon marbalun-balun
sanggulmuju tardege-dege
na marsanggo maralun-alun. (Codices Batacici, p. 138).

p. 176. Pantang words, etc. Some Mandailingse pantangan, indecent words (which were, however, used without restraint in the previous lines), a few andung words, etc. (Codices Batacici, p. 188).

pp. 177-186. Radja Honas di Mandailing. OVB 116d.


p. 194. Blank.

pp. 195-204. Andung. Copy by someone from Angkola in Or. 3416 pp. 26-40, first part. Another complaint of an Mandailing orphan boy. Pp. 199-204. A similar piece, beginning: ija bo baje tua anggi bulu aor tobol na lima ruwas asa ulang ko da anggi bulu aor tobol mardabu-dabu siluloton di bajo angin (van der Tuuk: ‘bajo angien naam v.e. marga, na di anginon ook’) radja pardangolan na lobi parsaitan pardangolan todingkon dongan na duwa tolu baen ko madeng mantak sajur matuwa bulung di arangan tombak kabagasan na sundat ko dioloi ama inamu na sundat ko parsittinggiran ni tariyas kede ede tungan na godang sundat ko baja anggi sibebean ni alojo si marangin-angin ija bo anggi bulu aor tobol sai ma djolo parsaitan pardangolanmu i anggi upajut upatompang doma djolo parsaitan pardangolan ni angkamu badan simanarengku na mantjada bulung au on diben au ma anggi na lobi parsaitan na lobi pardangolan todingkon dongan na duwa tolu tinartarkon ni damang ondi ihit djo amang amang ou amang tangion sipareon kalalungan ni sinuwammu tunas mantjada bulung au on it djo siadosan radja ni anggimu tangion sipareon kalalungan ni simanarengku na mantjada bulung au on it djo sisumbaonku na duwa tolu baje tua amang dung marobur damang na tuwa bulung marragam maruba-uba parsaitan pardangolan ni sinuwammu tunas diben matartar markalamotan simanarenami na duwa simandjudjung doot siadosan na mantjada bulung na duwa simandjudjung sinuwammu tunas na langlang kalupasangan ni na duwa tolu di tonga ni asaja ni na duma duwa tolu on ale amang is tua amang aha ma ulaning osom ni simanaremaju di simanarenami ni duwa simandjudjung doot siadosan na mantjada bulung antjo tarpasarung tarpalobi ni na dangol todingkon dongan na duwa tolu on it djo amang amang ou amang mauldujide ulani simanare ni damang ondi mangalap simanare ni sinuwam tunasmu na mantjada bulung au on, etc. (Codices Batacici, pp. 150-151).

pp. 204-206. Babijat rangkon ursa. OVB 41.

pp. 207-208. Riddles. Four Mandailing riddles (uling-kulingan) with the answers. (Codices Batacici, p. 133).

pp. 208-209. Landuk. OVB p. 76.


pp. 210-212. Riddles and songs (ende). (Codices Batacici, p. 133).

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pp. 212-225. Sutan Manangkerang. OVB 160. See also p. 158, above.
p. 228. Names of villages in Mandailing Batak. (Codices Batacici, p. 188).
pp. 229-238. Si Adjí Urang Mandorpa. OVB 117a.
pp. 239-240. Poda ni manongon ribut. See also Zie OVB p.12 n.6. Ija poda ni manongon ribut dijanak na dijianginon na sijol tarandung boru ni situlison timon toba silindung djalu timon toba silindung djae do ulaning boru ni situlison i ma na diadjari dituturi datu na godang pinomat ma nijan pangir sadasar dapot tarandung simanarengku na maol ma pangir di dasar dapot tarandung simanarengku nijan dibaen mangadjari manuturi datu panambun koling mangadjari manuturi simanarengku i pinomat ma nijan surat na gantung dijadjian dapot tarandung simanarengku i na maol ma surat na gantung dijadjian pinomat ma surat tongosan dapot tarandung simanarengku i mangadjari manuturi simanarengku i dijadjari dituturi datu maradjar nijadji pinomat pagar dijaek dapot tarandung simanarengku i na maol pagar dijaek pinomat ma pagar dijalaman dapot tarandung simanarengku i dibaen (read: dibaen) na timon toba silindung do na mangadjari manuturi simanarengku i dijadjari dituturi datu maradjar nijadji simanarengku i. (Codices Batacici, p. 166).
pp. 260-265. Andung. Copy by someone from Angkola in Or. 3416, pp. 26-40. The usual type, in which first the bambu on which the andung is written is addressed. (Codices Batacici, p. 151).

**Or. 3412**
Batak, paper, 309 pp. (p. 97 lacks in the numerical sequence).
Collective volume with texts in Toba Batak.
pp. 1-68. Si Piso so Malum. OVB 117 1.
pp. 69-96. Si Huppaba. OVB 86c.
pp. 106-117. Si Son Taqan. OVB 82a.
pp. 182-185. Si Pandan. OVB 95a.
pp. 190-309. Si Malin Deman. OVB 115b.
Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, pp. 117-118. (Mal. 767 p)

**Or. 3413**
Batak, paper, 277 pp.

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Collective volume with texts in Toba-Batak.

pp. 1-44. Si Djanjdi di Angkola. OVB 118c. (= Or. 3420 pp.1-20).

pp. 45-46. Si Fundjung. OVB 176.

pp. 47-54. Si Bunga Ihur. OVB 77.

pp. 55-56. Si Sanduduk. OVB 220.


pp. 62-64. Palanduk. OVB, p. 76.

pp. 65-84. Si Taring. OVB 84.

pp. 85-124. Si Mangalai. OVB 156.

pp. 125-140. Lote. OVB 174.


pp. 149-156. Si Robar. OVB 78.

pp. 157-172. Si Hordja. OVB 127.

pp. 173-188. Si Bursok na pitu. OVB 146.


Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, p. 118.

(Mal. 767 q)

Or. 3414

Batak, paper, 358 pp.

Collective volume with texts in Dairi Batak (pp. 1-104) and Toba Batak (pp. 105-358).


pp. 61-104. Si Selido. OVB 110h. BL III pp. 219-260.

pp. 105-108. Si Radja Ulang Hotan. OVB 84d.


pp. 121-128. Palanduk. OVB p. 76.

pp. 129-132. Si Bungur. OVB 211.


pp. 149-152. Na Lungguk. OVB 81. Transcription and translation in Or. 12.475.


pp. 193-208. Si Menset. OVB 189 (printing error).


pp. 249-258. Si Ulok. OVB 79.


pp. 292-311. Si Ulang Mauli. OVB 140.

pp. 311-344. Si Sangmaima. OVB 110e.

pp. 345-358. Si Mangadu. OVB 78h.

Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, p. 118.

(Mal. 767 r)
Or. 3415
Batak, paper, 340 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Toba Batak.
pp. 1-140. Si Adj i Manmbulu Besi. OVB 119 (= Or. 3413 pp. 189-277).
pp. 141-144. Silo-silo. OVB 178.
pp. 175-177. The sun and the wind. OVB 206.
pp. 177-180. The sun and the moon. OVB 3c.
pp. 181-200. Si Lombuanan. OVB 86.
pp. 229-240. Si Mandjomak. OVB 124.
Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, p. 119.
(Mal. 767 s)

Or. 3416
Batak, paper, 288 pp. Added: Or. 3416 b of smaller size, see below.
Collective volume with texts in Angkola Batak (pp. 1-224) Toba Batak (pp. 225-288) and Mandailing Batak (Or. 3416 b).
pp. 54-64. Toras ni Talis. OVB 103a. (= Or. 3408 pp. 169-178).
pp. 65-102. Si Adj i Urang Mandopa (Angkola Batak). OVB 117. BL II p. 17-54. (= Or. 3409 pp. 121-143). A fragment with Latin transliteration of Or. 3409, pp. 121-143, of the beginning only is in Or.3386 (n).
pp. 113-125. Dja Bitis-bitis. OVB 184. (= Or. 3410 pp. 222-228).
pp. 126-128. Songs. An incomplete copy of the text in Or. 3411, pp. 173-175. The last two songs are lacking here.


pp. 149-196. Malin Deman. OVB 115e (= Or. 3408, pp. 45-112).


pp. 238-288. Uhum. 'Zeden, gewoonten en wetten van die van Naie pospos'. The same text also included in Or. 3405, pp. 205-280, see BKI 105 p.112. Text of Or. 3405 pp. 205-254 edited with Dutch translation by D.W.N. de Boer, BKI 103, p. 339-457. See Voorhoeve's corrections in BKI 104, pp. 83-88. Text of Or. 3405, pp. 254-280 edited by Voorhoeve in BKI 105, pp. 111-135. Translation by J.C. Vergouwen, in Adatrechtbundel XXXV, pp.135-154. (Codices Batacici, p. 112). See also Or. 3398, p. 91. This part contains the copies as indicated and also part of the story of Si Bobak (Or.3397, OVB 188). Remarks and corrections by Voorhoeve in (Codices Batacici, p. 162): 'BKI 105 p.113 r.2 en 3 leze men in plaats van "Hieruit blijkt" t.e.m. "hebben": Dit slaat op de passage Cod. Or. 3398 p.91 evv, waar in een stuk over de afstamming van si Singamangaradja verteld wordt, dat Batara Guru aan de stamvader van het Singamangaradjageslacht een wetboek zond, waarvan de inhoud wordt meegedeeld. Ook dit stuk is waarschijnlijk door Guru Tinandangan uit Naipospos geschreven; het geopenbaarde wetboek is niet anders dan een over het algemeen wat kortere maar in enkele détails iets uitvoeriger redactie van een gedeelte van tekst A [Or. 3405, pp.205-280].'

(Codices Batacici, pp. 161-162).

Survey of contents in Codices Batacici, pp. 119-120.

(Mal. 767 t)

Or. 3416 b
Mandailing Batak, paper, 22 pp.
Si Malin Deman. OVB 115 b.
Codices Batacici, p. 120.
(in: Mal. 767 t)

Or. 3417
Batak, paper, 348 pp., partly in Latin script.
Collective volume with texts in Batak, different dialects.
- p. 9. Torkan-torkanan. On pp. 7-9 are six riddle-stories in the het dialect of Batang Toru. The first three have been treated in OVB 28, 35d and 95d.
The follow: ‘How can a man get fire that is strongly guarded? He throws his kladi (suhat) over the heads of the guards in the fire. They throw it back, but some burning coals is attached to it.

How can a mouse get to eat the well guarded lantjat-fruits of a princess? A trader in mats puts his cargo to a tree and the mouse crawls through these into the tree.

How can ‘rijstdiefjes’ get to well-guarded rice? They hide in a cloud of leaves that is blown by the wind on the rice. (Codices Batacici, p. 132).

- pp. 9-10 Riddles. Batang Toru dialect of Angkola-Batak. 14 riddles (huling-kulingan) with the answers, e.g. huling-kulingatsa dipakpak ma ditoung endena aha ma i di hamu ningiba mandok kalak antusan ni i manuk na martahuak do i i na nidok ni i. Probaby it is meant that the listener first understands dipakpak as di pakpak, and interprets as: ‘on the top he sings a long song’. The meaning is ‘he claps his wings and sings a long song, that is a crowing cock. (Codices Batacici, p. 133).

- p. 10 Ende. On pp.10 and 17. Five short poems in the Batang Toru dialect of Angkola-Batak, p. 10:
dobur-dobur tinggangan laut
langkitang rumege-rege
mida dung siborang Barus
djamita nomo pabege-bege
na so malungun di au
budjing Nai si Anu
na so tallabu roha
djongjong au di bangolan
hutatap lo bu ni hadungdung
songon deja pe pardangolan
manolbok do roha na malungun
dope le saruppepe (?)
huhombar djuguk hamu hape (Codices Batacici, pp. 138-139).

- pp. 11-17 Landuk. OVB, p. 76.
sadija gogo mandurung
haja dolok sada robaen
siappa sada balum-balunnan
sadija gogo malungun
roha mangalalaen
mulak boltok do pangalabuwan

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madabu noma dongdong
tu loging na so marudjing
madabu nama olso
di tondi na so maruntung
markararat i
andap huboto pangaritan
agonan do bulung ni ampolas
gari huboto parsahtihan
agonan do au mate molas (Codices Batacici, p. 139).
- pp. 18-20. Teras ni Taie. OVB 103.
p. 21. Latin and Arabic script. Notes by van der Tuuk. On pp. 21, 38, 40, 111 second half, 122 second half, 145, 146, 177-187 and 258 are lexicographical notes by van der Tuuk, mostly containing Dairi-Batak words explained in Toba Batak. There are also Toba Batak words, most of which will have been entered in van der Tuuk’s Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek (Amsterdam 1861). There are also a few Malay words explained. E.g. nènèk in the Malay of Barus means also the owner of an animal (nènèk andjing itu, the owner of that dog), analogous to the Batak ompu = grandfather, master, owner. (Codices Batacici, pp. 193-194).
pp. 23-37 only the odd pages), Batak script, Toba Batak. Rangs sa ni djolma. A list of proverbial expressions, or rather figuratively given names for people who have received a certain status or certain characteristics from the gods. An example, for the fickle one:
Rangs sa ni djolma manisia dirangsahton ompunta anak ni debata rangs sa ni manisia i ma tinompa ni si Nungkar-nangkir porhata sì muba-uba porroha si manunggaling i ma na so djadi.
A short piece of the same nature, written in Latin script, is on p. 235. More or less comparable are the two pieces in Latin script on pp. 237 (bottom) and 238 (top). (Codices Batacici, p. 158).
pp. 41-100. Texts in Batak script.
- pp. 73-74. Angkola. Si Antatadu. OVB 175.
- p. 75. Angkola? Poda ni manonga ribut and other texts. This is the title of a text on bambu, a copy of which has been sent to van der Tuuk. The copy is made on very thin paper, with, in minute script, the following request: ‘Kunt gij mij ook vertaling geven van dit stuk (de eerste 4 leden) van een Bat. brief? op een lange bamboes geschreven, en waartoe misschien behoort de eerste afzonderlijke regel’, etc. The minute script is in
the hand of H.C. Millies (1810-1868). The Batak texts is not transcribed by Voorhoeve, as he assumes that there must be mistakes in the copy. On the side is written: 'Een ander bamboetje met het volgende'. That other bambu is now Or. 5007a, below. Or. 5007b is the separate line. The bambu of four knots did not eventually come to Leiden. (Codices Batacici, pp. 166, 234, 236).

- pp. 81-86. Mandailing. Ende. Four-line verse in the shape of the Malay pantun. An example:
djongjong songon tijang
ingko-tingko songon galapang
nitaonkon parsahtan
pagodang-godang pamatang

The songs on pp. 91 and 92 belong to this. (Codices Batacici, p. 138).

- pp. 87-89 Mandailing. Names of trees, 'klophanen'. Names of trees, with their use. First mentioned: danon ni ajuara panganon ni ungas; last mentioned: dapdap laungan ni kopi.

Then, on p. 89 names of fighting cocks, namely biring, bangke, katinangke, osu, djalak, kinanten, kalulu, todung, kurik, pile, with their colours, and the beginning only of a list of animal names. (Codices Batacici, p. 188).


- pp. 91-100. Mandailing and Toba. Ende. On pp. 93-100 are songs, similar to those on pp. 81-86 above, but in Toba Batak, although the ka is written with tompi. The northern ta is used, and the assimilation of a nasal with a sharp consonant does indeed occur, e.g.:
harambir ni Sibolga
diparasar attarias
boru ni Sibolga
marale-ale Nias
(Codices Batacici, p. 138).

- pp. 107-109. Mandailing. Pagar balik kunda from a pustaha, partly with Dutch translation. A copy is in Or.12.475. Excerpts in Latin script, taken from MS A.D. Willer, a Mandailing-Batak pustaha about Pagar balik kunda na bolon. Voorhoeve has published a small part of van der Tuuk’s translation in the Introduction to the Kopenhagen catalogue. According to a note by van der Tuuk in the copy in the India Office Library of his description of the Batak MSS in that collection, Mr. Willer has given the manuscript to H.C. Millies (1810-1868). Most probably it is now MS. Batak 7 in the John Rylands Library in Manchester. This has the same text as MS. Batak 1 in the same library. It seems to Voorhoeve that MS. 7 is a copy of MS.1. The copy will have been made for Mr. Willer when he was a civil servant in Mandailing. The original has been seen by van der Tuuk during his journey Mandailing in the possession of Mr. A.P.Godon, ‘assistent-
resident’ of Panjabungan. He has described it in his travelogue (see Or.3386 m(1), p.22). The chain of transmission is: Ama ni Martungkot Bilang anak na di Bolaon - Datu Mangoloi n.a. anak na di Sution - Datu Mangalaon n.a. tano Hampung Torop - Datu So Ambangon n.a. - Datu Sabungan n.a. anak na di Sution Tambangan Tua, Ama si Marlin gorar maramani - anak na di Sobuon Ama si Rangkir. (Codices Batacici, p. 174). For a description of MS Manchester, John Rylands University Library, Batak 7, see now also M.C. Ricklefs & P. Voorhoeve, Indonesian manuscripts in Great Britain. Oxford 1977, p. 15. - pp. 109-110. Mandailing? Rambu siporhas, from a pustaha. See also Or. 8906 for a rather accurate copy of the text. Excerpts in Latin script from the MS Enschedé, which is a pustaha about Rambu siporhas. Van der Tuuk uses in his transcription the tj and therefore considered the text as being in Mandailing Batak. The original pustaha appears to have come in the library in Torino, Italy, and was most probably lost in the fire of 1904. (Codices Batacici, p. 174).
- p. 111. Notes by van der Tuuk. See also p. 21, above.
On p.111 are a few names:
'soetan panalienan
sie adjie die akòola
soetan batara guru doli
toan di òorda
sie adjie nie baragas stamvader van Toeka
In de kamp(?ong?) aloòling de bewoners behoorende tot sie matoepang, de (jongere??) 2e.sienaga. De vorst is uit simatoepang.
mata sapieak stamvader van Pasarieboe.’

pp. 112-118. Texts in Batak script.
- pp. 112-117. Tonggo-tonggo. Offering prayer. Beginning: Ale daompung Patuan Naga Birong sijan toding debata di toru asa ho hape na margurung-gurungkon tano on na marimbubohon dahutti na marholi-holihon batu i na marrusukkon haju i na marmudarhon aek i na marsibuk-sibukkon tano idjo tano dong-dang, etc. Furthermore are invoked: Debata na tolu, that is anak ni Batara Guru, anak ni Soripada, anak ni Mangalabulan; Tuan Sori Mangaradja anak ni Soripada; Tuan di Papan Tinggi anak ni Mangalabulan. (Codices Batacici, p. 182).

pp. 118-119. Latin script. Note by van der Tuuk about the statues of tunggal panaluan. The statues on the tunggal panaluan are the following mythical personalities, starting from the top:
'1. datu sopak panaluan en tussen de benen van deze ziet men een draak si upar manorus, onder zijn dijen twee hoofden voorstellende djolma so begu, onder zijn voeten een karbouw met name horbo huring.
2. datu porhas na uwasan, achter hem een hond si adji porburu-buru, staande hij op horbo pajung.
3. radja na uwasal achter hem een hond si adji porburu-buru en onder hem horbo huring.
4. datu pormanuk na uwasal, achter hem djolma so begu en onder hem horbo huring.
5. datu pormanuk holing; achter hem een hond si adji porburu-buru en onder hem horbo pajung.
6. een zwijnshoofd babi mangutsong. Nu is er een handbreed zonder beeldwerk, onder welke ruimte een karbouwekop horbo djonggi mepal.
7. datu soksong di banua tussen wiens benen de staart van een slang die met de kop benedenwaarts afgebeeld is met name si dari mangambat, beslaande de afbeelding van dit monster de lengte van ongeveer twee handen breedte, en onder deze een krokodil si bua-ja manolam waaronder een ruimte van ongeveer twee handen breedte niet van beeldwerk voorzien is, en gevolgd wordt door een ijzeren punt van ongeveer 1½ hand breedte. De staf is van tada-tada hout hervaaarigd en geheel zwart van rook. De lengte bedraagt een mans hoogte.
Volgens een ander heten de beelden van boven af gerekend:
1. si adji donda hatahutan, tussen zijn benen si ulok manorus, onder zijn voeten een hoofd met een lichaam naar achteren si boru sopak panaluan, onder zijn billen een hoofd djolma so begu.
2. si tapi radja na uwasan, achter hem si andjik porburu-buru, onder hem si horbo pajung.
3. datu parsatti raja achter hem weer dezelfde hond en onder hem si datu (sic, read dari) mangambat.
4. datu parmangmang manuk, achter hem sinaboru parsubuti.
5. datu sunggu banta.
6. datu si nukar nakir na de ongebeeldhouwde ruimte volgt djolma so begu onder hem si dari mangambat en onder deze slang de krokodil si buwaja manolam. Maar de stok die ik bij deze beschrijving gebruikte was reeds geschonden zodat het verschil der opgaven misschien daaraan toe te schrijven is.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 194-195).
pp. 120 and 120a. Blank.
pp. 121-140. Texts in Latin script, in Toba Batak.
- pp. 124-121. Notes by van der Tuuk. See p. 21, above. p. 124: Batara guru heeft zeven zonen: 1. maga-maga. 2. sibor-boron. 3. panganbuan. 4. uputuan na mulahim. 5. sanijang naga langit. 6. sanijang naga tano. 7. si dajak parudjar. si radja guru ook een hond van B.Guru. debata hasi-hasi is kinderloos. Batara guru is de donderaar, schepper der mensen. Tuan na Mulahim die een middengod is heeft de dieren geschapen en waakt voor de mensen. Sanianh naga tano is de ondergod, heeft ook het water geschapen, en voedert naga padoha en heeft hem m het blok gezet. De dieren hebben geen begu. Si Dajak parudjar mannelijke god met zeer lange borsten doet de maan wassen en afdienen; de regenboog. Si boru Deang na gurastam dochter van Batara guru bedekt de maan en zon (eclips).
Then a summary treatment of the dispute between the sun and the moon, as in OVB 3: Bulan (ook si Deang pardomdoman) is een vrouw. De zon een man (hiit heet ook si deang mangilas).
De regenboog is een opslurping van water naar boven van waar het weer naar beneden komt.
Naga padoha heeft het eiland Sumatra op zijn hoofd, en zijn voeten zijn in het blok waarin hij gezet is omdat anders de gehele aarde zou wegzinken. Wanneer nu een horzel (untung-untung) in de grootte van een geit hem steekt schudt hij zich en dat is een aardbeving.

Saniang naga tano geeft naga padoha het eten in de mond, omdat hij zijn handen nodig heeft om de aarde op te houden. De handen van naga padoha zitten aan de wortels der aarde vast.

Leang-leang mandi is de Vader van alle zwaluwen en is de zendeling van Batara guru doli.

De honden van Batara guru doli doden de mensen: 1. si bonang malabe. 2. si sori Dandan. 3. si altong martubi-tubi. 4. si alametna. 5. si patogi dalan.

Si Singa mangaradja kijkt naar boven dan komt er regen; doet hij zijn mond wijd open dan krijgt men droogte, hij trapt maar eventjes tegen de grond en er ontstaat water. Zijn geboorte is de dood van zijn vader.

De begus staan onder bevel van Batara guru doli. Batara guru straft de misdadigers en beloont de mensen.

Amatsikki is een beeld van bakkar ni bagot dat door de oorlogvoerenden wordt meedegevoerd.

Radja paruba-uba doet de mensen sterven aan ziektes die geen bestemde plaats hebben of die zich telkens verplaatsen.

Si adji saksahle maakt de gekken die schaterend lachen.

Oppu hala, hala suksang, bittakpariama, bittaksidongdong sterren.

De begu boru ni ranggapuri matutung maakt droogte en daarom hongersnood.

De vrouwelijke begu sinang bela verwekt het sterven in het kraambed.

Datu sigundja is haar man."

(Codices Batacici, pp. 195-196).

- pp. 128-129. The honeysuckle and the tiger. OVB 35.
- pp. 131-140. Si Adji di Angkola. OVB 118e. There is no p. 141.


- pp. 145-146. Notes by van der Tuuk. See p. 21, above.

- p. 146. The honeysuckle and the tiger. OVB 35c.

- p. 146. Ende. Toba Batak songs, noted down by van der Tuuk in Latin script, e.g.: soopoo undung2 di toru ni dalan na bolon pasiding na ma hamidundul humatahono sidangooloon

(Codices Batacici, p. 135).

pp. 147-177. Texts in Batak script.

- pp. 147-152. (here two pages without page number). Letters.

- pp. 152-177. Tawar and other tabas and tonggo-tonggo. A collection of conjuring formulas (tabas) and offering prayers (tonggo-tonggo) copied by van der Tuuk in Batak script from one or more pustaha’s. In the margin of p. 172 is a collation note by van der
Tuuk with reference to ‘Cod.’ The beginning is a series of tabas from a pustaha about taoar. The introduction and the first tabas run as follows: ioda ni taar (read taoar) si pulung antu (read: pulungan tua, see MS Amsterdam 1772/36 and a MS in Hull) si manuk na biring si manungsong rasmus dohet subutan na tiijan gurunta Guru So Malasang goar morguruni Ømpu ni Manggobop goar marompuni asa ro ma di ho ale amang ibebere Guru Mangagam ni adji goar parale-ale tu banua ni halak asa ro ma di ho ale pariban Guru Pagindjal ni adji goar na hipas tu banua ni halak i ma poda ni gurunta guru na djolo.

This type of tabas met binsumirla continues till p. 158. Then follow formulas beginning with surung ma ho batara pangulubalang, with asa turun ma hami, with asa mari ho, and numerous with asa marusap morsantabi nape ahu. On p. 171: Asa ung pagari ma hami, the last part again surung ma ho batara pangulubalang. (Codices Batacici, pp. 183-184).

- pp. 177-187. Notes by van der Tuuk. See p. 21, above.
- p. 188. Rambu siporhas. A summary instruction for the making of a divination cord, written by van der Tuuk in Latin script. Among other things, a well-chewed sirih quid of si Singamangaradja is needed. (Codices Batacici, p. 177).
- pp. 213-217. Si Boru Bunga Pandan so Malos. OVB 162d.
- pp. 218-219. Hadatuon. How a datu, when called to a patient, immediately can see whether the patient will be cured or not. Counsels for the datu’s behaviour, when called upon such a patient. (Codices Batacici, p. 167).
- pp. 227-228. Hadatuon. On the invocation of the spirits of the house, when the datu has to act as sibaso (medium). (Codices Batacici, p. 167).
- pp. 229-231. Si Ambasang Gumale-gale. OVB 78l.
- pp. 236-238. Hadatuon and rangsa ni djolma. See also pp. 23-37, above. On pp. 236-237 is Foda ni tonggo-tonggoan ni Amatsi(k)ki ulubalang, an offering prayer for Aman Singki Ulubalang (a statue that has been taken away during the war, according to a note by van der Tuuk). (Codices Batacici, p. 167). On p. 238 is a tabas ni pangurason ni sombaon
djudjungan, a formula to be said over a medium that is being vexed by the spirit that has entered him (djudjunganon). (Codices Batacici, p. 167).

- p. 239. On fate. On the unchangeable fate, as set by the gods, illustrated with examples taken from the Story of the Half One: karbau that lick stone and grow fat, karbau that eat grass and stay lean, full and empty wells, etc. (Codices Batacici, pp. 157-158).

- pp. 244-250. Si Sangmaima. OVB 110a.
- pp. 256-257. Begu nurunnur. OVB 96d.
- p. 258. Note by van der Tuuk. See p. 21, above.

- p. 259. Porhalaan. Copy in pencil, made by van der Tuuk of a porhalaan (divination calendar) with the following explanation: 'Waar twee strepen doorlopen is 'n teken dat h. ongelukkige dag is. (Bat.ha) bet. dat men karbouwvlees mag eten. (Bat.ba) bet. dat men varkensvlees mag eten.' (Codices Batacici, pp. 177-178).


- pp. 265-266. Note by van der Tuuk. On p. 265: 'Honden van siapor porang(een begu) (first there was written: B.Guru, but this was delated, see above) 1. si porhas manduppang. 2. si gipul manaek. 3. si altong martubitubi. 4. tombaga tua. 5. si gumbang garua. 6. sori dandan. 7. si patogi dalan. 8. si mandame.

Then follow notes about stories (OVB 103 and 187).
The above notes by van der Tuuk (on pp. 118-119, 124, 265) were probably made when van der Tuuk was only a short period in Batak country. By putting direct questions he may have received wrong answers (Voorhoeve’s opinion). An example of this is that the sun in OVB 3 would a man. Equally incorrect is that the living statue in OVB 103 would be a man. The essential point of the story is the question to whom the girl created from a statue must be given in marriage. (Codices Batacici, pp. 196-197).

- pp. 270-266. Tonggo-tonggo. An offering prayer at the offering of sirih, beras and a chicken to boraspati ni tano and other spirits and gods. (Codices Batacici, p. 182).

- p. 271. Letter.
- pp. 281-283. Tabas ni mangmang manuk (gorak-gorahan ni manuk).

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Parmanuhon (manuk di amанг). See the Kopenhagen catalogue under BAT.

Manuk gantung.

Pagar sipujuan na bolon.
- pp. 344-348.

Tabas ni subutan. Not only the formulas are given, but with e.g. manuk di amϠg the divination itself is described. (Codices Batakici, pp. 162-163). Survey of contents in Codices Batakici, pp. 120-122.

(Mal. 767 u)

Or. 3418
Batak, paper, 472 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Toba Batak.
- pp. 1-100. Si Adji Urang Mandopa. OVB 117 f.
- pp. 281-300. Parnabajahon. An extensive and detailed description of the sacrifice to be made by the village community at the bathing place of the village, to the gods, namely the nabajak, with whom the ancestor of the community must be meant, after two years of failed crops of turnips and rice, in order to ask for blessing and fertility in the future. The making of the altar (langgatan of tambangan) is described in great detail, the offerings are enumerated, all offering prayers pronounced by the datu (tonggo-tonggo) are given, the parts that the radja, the namora boru and the crowd have in the ceremonies are mentioned. The offerings mainly consists of flour cook and a white and a brown chicken or cock (manuk lahi bini). After the killing of the chicken the datu consults the omens in its inside and from these he predicts good luck for the next harvest. His reward in rice will be abundantly given to him after the harvest. The text contains many repetitions and also many peculiarities which are mentioned in the same way elsewhere in van der Tuuk’s texts, e.g. pangaraksaon names of many objects in the world of the Batak village. Yet it is fascinating reading, especially if one has seen such an offering ceremony performed, and one is able to visualize the description in the text. From the text it is clear to Voorhoeve that nabajak is not the name of the festivity (as is given in van der Tuuk’s Woordenboek) but of the ancestor spirit to whom the offerings are given. A few emendations to the text made by van der Tuuk are based on his misunderstanding. A word which is not explained in van der Tuuk’s Woordenboek is habangsa. It is something on which the datu has to sit, a sort of chair or bench. If there is no habangsa he can sit on a sack of rice. In the Woordenboek is only given: di habangsa omas (literally ‘on a golden habangsa’). It refers to a way of crouching when one shoots a rifle (Warneck-Marcks-Winkler, Toba-Batak - Deutsches Wörterbuch: erhöhter Sitzplatz, Thron).

One has to admire the author of this text who has succesfully completed his most extraordinary task to record such a description. He has conceived it as a sort of turituran, a short of long story, of which he may have already recorded several other ones at van der Tuuk’s request. After the style of the pustaha’s he begins his text as follows: ‘Surat ni parnabajahon ma inon na tau turi-turian ma inon asa i ma na tian gurunta bao
Guru Badia Porhas hata ni adji asa hupodahon namuse ma di ho ale ibebere bao Guru Sabungan hata ni adji datu partandang bolon tu banua ni halak guru na lambok malilung na soada luluana bada molo soada na mangido asa ho ma hape amang bajo Guru Sabungan radja ni Sarumatinggi na mian di tano Raba-raba (asa hupodahon namuse ma di ho ale tuan Pan dor Tuk) poda ni tonggo-tonggo ni parnabajahonta inon hupaboa namuseng ma di ho ale tuan dohot ambu-ambuan ni parnabajahonta inon. The words between bracked have been crossed out by van der Tuuk, and the word tuan has been changed by him into sisean, pupil. He often deletes the words that refer to him. The information that the author was the head of Sarumatinggi and that his datu name was Guru Sabungan cannot be doubted according to Voorhoeve. It would be worthwhile to compare this text in detail with the texts that have been written Guru Tinandangan. Then it would probably become clear that all information collected by van der Tuuk in the Toba Batak area of Upper-Barus, reflect a stable tradition in which the individual peculiarities of the different informants are of secondary importance. This tradition is locally confined. One cannot view these texts as a description of Batak religion (‘de Batakse godsdienst’), but it is very valuable that a stable local tradition has been recorded so early by different informants. (P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici (Leiden 1977), pp. 158-160).

Poda ni tambar siguringan. Latin script in van der Tuuk’s handwriting. Some poda’s without chain of transmission. Possibly copied from a bambu. Poda ni tambar guringan bosi babiat so sunggulon, according to the Woordenboek a means to give power to the penis, with the appropriate parsimboraon (a piece of lead on which a tabas has been written) and tabas (conjuring formula).

Poda ni paranggiron si radja utte bunga si adji habonaran hita do maranggir musutta mago, about ritual purrefication with lemon juice. When we perform this our enemy will perish.

Poda ni panggabe ni pagar si golom ari oppu ni panoktongi radja ni suru2an ulubalang ni pamunu, about a protective device that apparently can also be used for aggressive purposes. P. Voorhoeve, Codices Batacici (Leiden 1977), p. 177.

Pangulubalang. Extensive description of how to make pangulubalang from the head of an enemy killed during a fight. The head undergoes all sorts of processes, in which the manindi occurs in the meaning which is given in van der Tuuk’s Woordenboek, namely the shooting with blanks to a skul, in order to deduct an omen from the way it falls down. The head is then put in an earthen jar (gonsi). Then a messenger is sent to the enemy to ask them whether they want to buy back the head for four rixdollars, or else it will be used to make pangulubalang of it. The enemy renounces from buying the head back. On p. 449 si Mangara Pintu is mentioned: la nung i ditonggo datu i ma guruna guru na djolo si Mangara Pintu na di borngin mula ni panuppaon

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The consultation of the cut-off neck of a pig is described on pp. 456 ff. The lead is poured in the jar which contains the skull. This jar is kept in a cave (liang batu). It is closed with a well-fitted stone lid. In this lid a hole is made in which an iron tube is made with an idjuk plug. Through that some of the moist is dripped in one of two smaller jars (guri-guri), in which other ingredients are kept, mostly of vegetable substance. After about a year the pangulubalang descends into the datu as his medium, and requests an offering, or else he will kill his medium. Then an even greater feast must be given, during which a buffalo is slaughtered, in order to give the pangulubalang a name. The male pangulubalang receives the name si torban dolok, the female one the name si ruppak batar-batar ni musu. After the ceremony both guri-guri are well kept in another cave which nobody ever enters. A transliteration of the beginning of the text, the passage on manindi, is found in Or. 12.475. P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici* (Leiden 1977), pp. 175-176.

Survey of the contents in *Codices Batacici*, pp. 122-123.

(Mal. 767 v)
the slice falls into a certain direction. This is called *pangarupa-rupa*, indicator of the body form. Guru So Matahut ni adji is the same as the writer of Or. 3439, below. See also P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici* (Leiden 1977), pp. 13, 178.

p. 120. *Tabas*. Ten sorcering formulas to be said when one departs for a journey (molo laho hita mardalanan), all beginning with *binsumirla* ... Copied from a round bambu. See P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici* (Leiden 1977), p. 184.


pp. 211-212. *Umpama*, *uppama*, proverbial verses. In van der Tuuk’s table of contents, in the beginning of the volume, the whole piece, pp. 211-234 is indicated as *uppama*, but this is not correct. On p. 211 is the title: *Asa i ma uppama ma mon*, these are *umpama*’s, but in the middle of p. 212 is written: *i hasohotan m uppama na sabage*, here is the end of one sort of *uppama*’s. The sequel treats the conduct of *pangulu*, an arbiter, in which also *uppama*’s may be used. As a whole it is a prose text, however. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 134-135).


p. 454. Three Mandailing songs, written in order to fill up the page:

*Bulung ni dapdap malaju
bolak-bolak bulung lompajang
binuat boru Malaju
bot i marsar boti sombajang
=

*Sampur pisang silaut
pusukna hamı luluși
sampur budjing di laut
tondina hamı luluwi
=

*Nitaban soban bulu
urn gorgorna do buwaton
binuat boru ni Lubu

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urn gogona do buwaton.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 139-140).
(Mal. 767 w)

Or. 3420
Batak, paper, 461 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Toba (pp. 1-300), Dairo (pp. 301-424), Mandailing (pp. 425-461) Batak.
pp. 1-20. Djandji di Angkola. OVB 118c (= Or. 3413, pp. 1-44).
pp. 21-60. Si Djaha Bengkung. OVB 157.
pp. 61-84. Si Adjji Bahir-bahir. OVB 113a.
pp. 85-144. Si Bursok na pitu. OVB 6.
pp. 279-300. Si Bobak. OVB 188b.
(Mal. 769 x)

Or. 3421
Batak, paper, 254 pp (and a non-paginated piece of 12 pp. between pp. 242-243)
Collective volume with texts in Dairi Batak (pp. 1-64), Toba Batak (pp. 65-88, 211-212, 216-254), Angkola Batak (pp. 89-210), Mandailing Batak (pp. 213-215).
pp. 27-64. Permungkahan pertengahen ena. OVB 1o. BL III, pp. 1-43 = Or. 3420, pp. 392-411.
pp. 65-82. Poda ni taoar subutan ornas. Copy of a pustaha: Poda ni taoar (this correction to be preferred over van der Tuuk’s correction into tambar) subutan omas and poda ni tambar siruntun malle, both with numerous applications. Chain of transmission:
pp. 83-88. The first pieces that are given to young pupils.
a ha ma na ra ta sa pa la ga djia da nga ba wa ja. I u nga, I ma si sija-sija ale.
The same with the vowel signs: i ma surat maranak ale datu.
Syllables with different possibilities of reading: i ma manonjone nbut ale. Poda ni pordjangkaon mula ni surat morhata piasiarjaan ni na metmet ma inon mula ni roha tubu.

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manangguruhon hadatuon baen pamondang ni pamatang ale amang na mamasa surat di hortas i do parsolijon (or parsalijon?) tu banuwa ni halak dohot tu dongan na poso bulung na soada bada ale amang na morsiadjar asa unang ho matois di surat inon aha ma banta ni radjanta si Singamangaradja di tano Bangkara Toba i ma na mordingdingkon dolok...
- p. 84. Ija di tano Rambe aha ma banta ni radja disinon...
Aha ma banta ni radja ni Tukka...
Aha ma barita ni radja di tano Slambaton...
Ija tabas ni pagar di aje (seven sections with asa ung...) In the margin is a note by van der Tuuk: 'silindjuang behoort onder de pulukpulungan die in de solup waarin men het water schept waarmede de menigte wordt besproeid'.
- p. 85. I ma mangmang ni porbue... Asa turun do hamu..., called at the end tabas. genoemd.
- p. 88. Ija nungnigi asa lao ma tu pangkirapon asa ung binsumirla... (Codices Batacici, pp. 163-164).

Ija tabas ni pagar di aje. (seven sections with asa ung...)

In the margin is a note by van der Tuuk: 'silindjuang behoort onder de pulukpulungan die in de solup waarin men het water schept waarmede de menigte wordt besproeid'.

Ende ni budjing-budjing na marorot. BL II p.225-230. The song of an old spinster who sings a lullaby. She enumerates all the requirements her prospective husband should meet. When the child has gone to sleep, she hangs herself, being ashamed that she will never have a husband (Angkola) (Codices Batacici, p. 143).

pp. 97-100. Torkan-torkanan. BL II pp. 54-57. (= Or. 3416 pp. 10-13). Beginning transcribed in Spraakkunst, p. 31, Grammar pp. 402/403. Two riddle-stories (torkan-torkanan): An elephant helps a squirrel to get maize that has been dedicated to the spirits by suggesting that the pantang has already been given. The squirrel helps the elephant to get leaves that are hanging down in a ravine. A mouse in a scroll of mats manages to get the well-guarded lantjat-fruits. (Codices Batacici, pp. 131-132).


pp. 163-210. Bajo Radja Sordang Nagori. OVB 231. pp. 211-212. Latin script. Poda ni tembak. Copy of a pustaha. 'Afschrift van een Hds toebehoorende aan een der radjas van Porbotihan (hoeta godang); de figuren heb ik uit gebrek aan tijd moeten weglaten.' Poda ni tembakta di na mapas di hita si paunduk roha ni na begu ale datu i ma na tian anak ni Matondang bao Ama Tumonor asa ro ma di ho ale simatua Oppu Radja Upar ni adji ulang ma ho lupa... First prescriptions for shooting, then drawings of bullets. The copy made in pencil, as was made on the spot, is preserved in Or. 3386 f (6), above. (Codices Batacici, p. 172).

the other side: Poda ni tembak pusaha ni putur alam dunia. Finally a precript for a pitunang. (Codices Batacici, p. 172).
pp. 216-242. Latin script. Poda ni partonggo ni parbuhitan. See OVB 1t. The original is now in the National Museum of Ethnography, No. 1239/267. Copy of this pustaha. See Or. 12.322, ff. 697-698. 'Afschrift van een Hds toebehoorende aan oppu ni manukkol langit hoofd van Aeek na oelie.' A full description of the manuscript should better be made on the basis of the original. It is mainly a text about porbuhitan, divination with a buffalo, but the usual enumeration of omens to be observed from the falling of the buffalo into a certain direction of the compass is not given. Remarkable is the creation story in the long prayer for the offering rice with which the book begins. The different sorts of offering knives (surik) are treated extensively, in an illustrated text. There is no chain of transmission. However, one marga name occurs in an enigmatic passage: ia boti do si tadjo ambangeran anak na di ubungan hasoktian sinatti pe djalo so sinatti pe djalo tombal na dipandjalohon. Also mention is made of Datu Biksu Raja, whose name is at the beginning of a chain of transmission of a porbuhitan text in MS BAT. 31. (Codices Batacici, pp. 172-173).

The piece between pp. 242-243: 12 pp. in Batak script. First pieces for young pupils. Education in the hadatuon, consisting of the following pieces:
1. Spelling exercises.
2. Djakka-djakka, as follows:
Djakka djumakkai barita ni radjanta si Singamangaradja...
Djakka-djumakkai ise na radja na mianton di tano Ruta Gurgur radjanta ma hape Onpu ni Palti Radja...
Djakka djumakkai banta ni radjanta Ompu ni Mandjudjung langit... na manguhumi tano Limbong Mulana
Djakka djumakkai ise ma radja di tano Sigao Ompu ni Mangasa Laut...
Djakka djumakkai ise ma radja di tano Pangururan di tano Siegung-ogung Ompun Tuan Naga-naga Ompu-ompu na godang...
Djakka djumakkai ise ma radja di tano Silalahi tano Son Matondang bolok tano Lobo Tarutunf tian tano Simalungun Radja Hapoltahan...
Djakka djumakkai ise ma radja di tano Lumban Batu radjanta ma hape Ompu ni Hatunggal Batu...
Djakka djumakkai ise ma radja di tano liarbun radjanta ma hape Ompun Djuragat...
...di tano Onan Tungkup...Ompun Sanggul
...di tano Siatas...Guru So Haduluan (of Hapuluan?)
...di tano Sihabong-kabong...Ompun Djura...
...di tano Onan Langge...Ompu ni Mangunsong Laut...
...di tano Simalungun...Ompu ni Manguban Bosi...
...di tano ni anak ni Tamb...Ompu ni Manginng Toga
...di tano ni anak ni Bah...Ompu ni Panabar
...di tano Sihotang...Ompu ni Mangosos
...di tano (ni) anak ni Sihombing...Ompu ni Mangiring Adj
...di tano (ni) anak ni si Meha...Ompu ni Mangaliat
...di tano (ni) anak ni Nainggolan...Ompu ni Mangara
...di tano Pardosi...Ompu Radja Dungdang Dungdang so Alon Mata ni an so dompahon...
...di tano ni anak ni Pohan... Ompu ni Mogot di Pohan
...di tano ni anak ni Sihaloho... Ompun Salin Babiat
...di tano ni anak ni Tambunan... Ompu ni Mortungko Dolok
...di tano ni Siboro... Ompu So Haduduhan
...di tano Sarumpaet... Ompu So Aranggian
...di tano Sidabutar... Ompu ni Mangihut Tunggal
...di tano ni si Mungkur... Ompu ni Halobian
...di tano ni Tumanggor... Ompu ni si Bada
...di tano Pinaiangan... Ompu Solam Debata
...di tano Sibarasa (Sibaresa?)... Ompun Tuan Limut
3. Poda ni (tabas ni) pagar di aek, from Guru Sinaongan ni adji to Guru Manahan ni adji.
Four sections with asa ung...
4. Poda ni tabas ni panampuhi sitoho-toho from Guru Sinaongan - Guru Sahala ni adji en
Guru Somongga hata n.a. - Guru Pandear n.a.
5. Poda ni tabas ni mangmang porbue from Guru Sahala hata n.a. - Guru Somongga hata
n.a.
6. Poda ni tabas ni mangmang ni gorak-gorahan adji pajung from Guru Sahala hata n.a. -
Guru Somongga hata n.a. - Guru Pandear hata n.a.
7. Poda ni tabas ni pagar surat na sampulu sia from Guru Sinaongan hata n.a. - Guru
Pandear hata n.a.
8. Poda ni tabas ni panampuhi si hata na pintor from Guru Sahala hata n.a. - Guru
Sinaongan hata n.a. anak ni Marbun - Guru Somongga hata n.a. anak ni Pandiangan -
Guru Pandear hata n.a.
10 Poda ni tabas ni aman singki ulubalang van Guru Sahala hata n.a. - Guru Pandear
hata n.a.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 164-165).
(Mal. 769 y)

Or. 3422
Batak, paper, 212 pp.
Collective volume with texts in Mandailing Batak (pp. 1-176) and Angkola Batak (pp.
177-212).
Not very trustworthy as far as the Mandailing language is concerned, as if written by
someone who has been out of Mandailing too long (note by van der Tuuk).
pp. 1-34. Si Radja di Angkola. OVB 118a.
pp. 35-36. Si Radjai Landuk. OVB p. 76.
pp. 37-52. Si Purak. OVB 198c.
pp. 73-90. Si Pangiburu. OVB 220a.

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Complaint about deceased relatives and an unhappy faith. In Mandailing-Batak, beginning with an address to the bambu on which the text originally was written. Beginning: *Ija bo ale bulu aor leman na pitu ruwas ulang ko mardabu-dabu siluluton di bajo na sumurat ko.* (Codices Batacici, p. 151).

Songs. Difficult to read, because of the ink and water damage. The first:

*Naga-naga so tuptup
sakkotan ni poting
Baga-baga so tulus
na palupa-lupa tondi.*

Songs from Angkola. First one:

*Pola ma sorap mandurung
di lantjat na mangalo ari
Fola ma sorap malungun
na nipasomal ganop ari.*


**Or. 3422 A**
Malay, 1 round bambu, c. 115 x 8 cm, rencong script.


**Or. 3422 B**
Arabic, Malay, 1 round bambu, c. 110 x 6 cm, rencong script.


**Or. 3422 C**
Malay, 1 round bambu, c. 100 x 5 cm, rencong script.

(Bat. 175)

**Or. 3422 D**

Malay, 1 bambu cane, c. 126 x 3-2 cm, rencong script.


(Bat. 176)

**Or. 3422 E**

Malay, 1 round bambu, c. 110 x 2½ cm, rencong script.


(Bat. 177)

**Or. 3423**

Batak, treebark, 37 ff., 17 x 18 cm.

A 1 Title: *Poda ni gorak-gorahan ni manuk*, ominous signs in the interior of sacrificed chicken.

A 2 Chain of transmission, partly illegible.

A 3 - a 36 and b 1 - b 21 *pandjahai*, a paragraph beginning with the word *djaha*, ‘if’ (a certain omen is there, one should do this or that). In between this (b 17 and b 18) twice *Poda ni pamunu ni gorak-gorahan na so na gabe*, how one should make unfavourable omens without danger.

A 36 text on half of the page, then follows the drawing of a divination chicken. 37 pasted to the cover.

B 21 *Poda ni mangmang porbue*, two prayer formulas, to be said over the (peeled, uncooked) rice, each beginning: *Asa turun ma hamu..., ’descend you (gods of the underworld), and (b 24) mangmang manuk*, a prayer formula, said over a chicken, in which is said: *songoni tijan guru songoni ma ro di sisean, ’as it comes from the teacher, so exactly come it to the pupil’.*

B 25 - b 28 Blank.

In the reverse direction:

B 37 pasted against the cover.

B 36 Figure of the eight directions of the compass with, according to the caption on b 35 called: *hatiha tugusan mago*.

B 32 - b 31 *pangarumai*, that is paragraphs beginning with *ruma ni...* the indication of places that certain persons, or groups of persons, have on the oracle (in this case the rice- wan, on which the slices of lemon are thrown.
Paragraphs beginning with *djaha pangir*, if the slices of lemon fall (in such and such a way) ...

The drawing that is made on the rice-wan of the oracle. See transliteration in Or. 12.322, ff. 1-4. *Codices Batacici* (pp. 16-17). (Bat. 1)

**Or. 3424**
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 22.3 x 10.8 cm.
A 1 Pasted to the cover,
A 2 Drawing as a writer’s exercise.
A 3 Beginning. Title: *Poda ni hatotoganta* ... (a 4) *na morgoar pangulubalang tungkot homang*, about a magical champion (spirit made servile to the magician), called *tung kot homang*, literally ‘dwarf’s staff’. Chain of transmission.
A 5 - a 12 Enumeration of the ingredients from which the pangulubalang is prepared.
A 12 - a 16 About the making of the coffin (batang) for the person (bajo) who has to be killed in order to make him into *pangulubalang*, and about how to kill him by pouring melted tin in his throat.
A 16 - a 25 Several drawings, e.g. those that have to be drawn on the coffin. In the captions there are, among other things, formulas to incite the *pangulubalang*, beging with surung!
A 25 - a 27 About the making of a human statue of soft stone (*batu ranggisgis*) with a bowl of water for ritual purification on the head as the seat for the *pangulubalang*. Similar statues can be found on the bone coffins, see e.g. G.L.Tichelman & P. Voorhoeve, *Steenplastiek in Simaloengoen*, Medan 1938, fig. 46 and *BKI* 99, p. 350, fig. 2.
A 27 - a 31 About the several applications of the *pangulubalang* written in paragraphs that contain each a drawing with a caption, beginning: *ahu ma debata*... this is the god ..., e.g. *ahu ma debata ni si langlang taon*, to be drawn on a skull (*ulu ni djolma*).

The end of a 31 does not correspond to b 1, so there must be a piece at the end of the treebark missing.

B 1 - b 6 Sequel of the section with the paragraphs beginning with *ahu ma debata*.

b 6 - b 30 Further instructions for the application of the *pangulubalang*.
b 31 Blank.

See also Or. 3463, below, which treats the same subject. The central part of the chains of transmission in Or. 3424 and Or. 3463 corresponds.

An illustration from this manuscript is in the exhibition catalogue *Schatten uit de Leidse Bibliotheek* (Leiden 1967), in which the section on the Oriental manuscripts has been compiled by R. Roolvink (see there p. 38, No. 107 and illustration VIII). See Or. 12.322, ff. 5-8. (Codices Batacici, pp. 17-18). (Bat. 2)

**Or. 3425**
Batak, treebark, 65 ff., 22.5 x 12.5 cm.
A 1 - a 3 Blank.
A 4 - a 50 Poda ni pamusatan ni pamuha tanduk, about a magic cure that is kept in a horn, partly in connection with the days of the month and the twelve months, among other things on a 12 - a 14 drawings for the months. With a chain of transmission on a 4- a5.

A 51 Poda ni pormesa, about the signs of the Zodiac. This goes till a 64.

A 65 Pasted to the cover.

B 1 - b 2 Blank.

B 3 Sequal of the part about the pormesa, till b 7.


B 12-16 Poda ni pormesa na sampulu duwa pamilangta di suara ni gordang mula bongot dl pintu ni halak dl bisara na godang, about the signs of the zodiac in connection with drum music, and also about the 8 panggorda and 5 pormamis (this must have been meant although all the time there is pormasi).

B 16 - 17 Poda ni pormesa ni panggorda ni mate tolu, in which only 3 out of the 12 signs are mentioned, namely mesa, singa and mahara (of each four three have ‘died’, mate tolu?).

B 17-24 Poda ni porsili ni an na tolu pulu dohot bulan na sampulu duwa, about substitutes for our warriors (so that they can escape the dangers of battle), one for each day and one for each month, with 42 small drawings in red and black.

B 24 - 42 Poda ni panggadja-gadja ni panuruni. Under this title all sorts of magic devices are described that are sent to the enemy, always with an illustration. The first drawing represents the horbo huring, a buffalo figure made of bambu, with charms in it. See P. Voorhoeve, A catalogue of the Batak manuscripts [in] the Chester Beatty Library. Including two Javanese manuscripts and a Balinese painting.Dublin 1961, under No. 1103. Apart from a buffalo, there is also the figure of an elephant (gadja). The word panggadja-gadja probably refers to this.

b 43 - 50 Poda ni pangulubalang si ampudada aman dumarokdok di portibi, with at the end a drawing of a figure of seven heads on top of one another.

b 50 – 62 Written in another hand. Also the names of the writer and his pupil are different. Poda ni pormunijan, about all sorts of ominous signs, partly according to the directions of the compass.

b 63 - 64 Blank.

b 65 Pasted to the cover.

Or. 3394 (g 9), pp. 52-71, is a copy. See Or. 12.322, ff. 9-13. (Codices Batacici, pp. 18-19). (Bat. 3)

Or. 3426

Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 27 x 17 cm.

a 1 Blank.

a 2 - 28 Poda ni pagar surat na sampulu sia, about the 19 letters of the Batak alphabet as a protective means, with an extensive chain of transmission, in which the last pupil ends with a complaint about the jealousy of his uncle, the elder brother of his father. All sorts of applications of this pagar are enumerated. Among these, on p. a15 pagar sahulu angia, in which five statuettes are made, that represent the five auxiliary signs (anak ni
surat according van der Tuuk’s Spraakkunst: hamisaran (the -ng-sign), sihorani (thus here, instead of sihora the o-sign), hauluan (the i-sign), haborotan (the u-sign) and hatadingan (the e-sign). The five small puppets with the chicken on top on p. a 17 do without a doubt represent these signs. Another curious drawing is the one on p. a 19: three puppets, the central one of which is standing on his head and represents ampilas, what means, according Van der Tuuks Woordenboek: a spirit that descends in the garb of a white cloud and that brings destruction. The word almost always occurs in the combination ampilas manantan, the ampilas hanging down. This hanging down is represented by the upside-down puppet.
a 29 - 30 About pagar, protective devices, that is pagar sarungga bisa.
a 31 Blank, pasted to the cover.
B 1 Blank.
B 2-3 Sequel to the pagar: pagar sianggasana and pagar panindi. Abrupt end.
B 4-30 Blank, but provided with lines, so it must have been the intention to continue the text.
B 31 Pasted to the cover.
The latter part of the chain of transmission in Or. 3464, below, is identical with the one in this manuscript, but the subject matter of the texts is different.

Or. 3427
Batak, treebark, 53 ff., 36 x 17 cm
Incomplete copy (beginning and end missing) of a text about Adji pajung, divination with a pig, the head of which has been cut off. The MS makes an older, or at least more torn impression, than Or. 3428.
Collation between Or. 3427 and Or. 3428:
Or.3427     Or.3428
A 1 Half a page, the end of the introduction.    A 3-4. Introduction with extensive chain of transmission
A 1-53 pangarumai ni adji pajung, table a 5-63. Same text as in Or. 3427.
of the mansions, that is the special ominous spots in the pig head divination.
A 63-90 and b 3-41 A large portion of text about adji pajung that is lacking in Or. 3427. Here begins b 38 the poda ni portimusan, about omens to be discerned in smoke.
B 1 Last paragraph of the portimusan.    B 41. Same text.
B 1-17 Sequel to adji pajung text.    B 42-63. Same text.
b 63-90 Another piece about adji pajung, etc. that does not occur in Or.3427.
b 18-35 A text about pamunu tanduk, that
does not occur in Or. 3428.
The last name in the chain of transmission of the adji pajung-text in Or.3428 is Ompun Tuwan Djjurur van de marga Simanullang in Huta Gurgur. He was the brother-in-law (lae) of his teacher Datu Ronggur ni adji. At the beginning of Or. 3427 at least two leaves are missing, on which must have been the title, the chain of transmission and the introduction of the adji pajung-text. The end of the introduction is in Or.3428: and i ma ho datu ulang ma ho lupa di poda ni adji pajung ma inon ale lae ma i, ‘Well, you, Datu, do not forget the teaching that is about adji pajung, o my brother-in-law (lae).’ In Or. 3427: ulang lupa di pangarumai datunami hela ma, ‘Do not forget the table of the mansions, o our Datu, you who are my son-in-law (hela),’ or that must have been the meaning, as the text seems to be more or less corrupt. The names of the teacher and his son-in-law are not found in adji pajung-text of Or. 3427. In the text about pamunu tanduk is said on b 17 that it originates from Ompu Ronggur, whose pupil was Ompu ni Mangaronsang, who in the text is addressed a few times as Guru Mangaronsa(ng), and as the pupil to whom another part of the text was transmitted is mentioned on b 23 si Radja Bobotul in Matiti. As the script in the entire book is the same, one may assume that the hela from the beginning, Ompu ni Mangaronsang alias Guru Mangaronsang and si Radja Bobotul in Matiti are one and the same person. He was the writer of the beautiful porbuhitan-manuscript Or. 3548, in which he is mentioned as Ompu ni Mangaronsang ni adji in Matiti, pupil and son-in-law (hela) of Datu Ronggur ni adji in Huta Gurgur. From this it is evident that Datu Ronggur ni adji = Ompu Ronggur in Huta Gurgur was the teacher of both his brother-in-law and co-villager Ompu Tuwan Djjurur, and of his son-in-law Ompu ni Mangaronsang in Matiti for the adji pajung. Or. 3427 and Or. 3428 are therefore two copies from a pustaha that belonged to Datu Ronggur ni adji.

After the long text that the two manuscripts have in common (but of which in Or. 3427 a large portion between the end of side a and the beginning of side b are lost), follows in Or. 3427 a pamunu tanduk text, and in Or. in 3428 a part that mostly is concerned with the subject of adji pajung.

A small puzzle constitutes the strip of paper that is pasted Or. 3428 on pp. a 50-54 along the left edge. There are black diagonals on it, between which there is writing in red ink, but which has become illegible and could not be deciphered by Voorhoeve. The text of the pustaha goes alongside, and the paper strip was possibly pasted on the treebark, for the purpose of reinforcement of a weak spot.

In de Leiden library are two more such extensive texts on divination with pigs, Or. 8776 a 69-b 78 and Or. 10.855 a 2-68, below. In MS Dublin, Ch.B.1115, some of the texts that also occur in the introduction Or. 3428, are explained. See P. Voorhoeve, A catalogue of the Batak manuscripts [in] the Chester Beatty Library. Including two Javanese manuscripts and a Balinese painting. Dublin 1961, p. 49.

In the chapter about portimusan (divination from smoke clouds) Or. 3428 has four drawings. The last one of these can also be found in Or. 3427 after the long lacuna. One does not find here, however, the drawing of the heavenly tree (hariara sundung di langit), that occurs in this context in Or. 10.855 and MS Dublin Ch.B.1115.

In the final part of Or. 3428 are a few remarkable pieces, that is:
b 69 Poda ni harahar ni anak na tolu sada ina, about the harahar of three sons of a mother. The word harahar (Karo kelakar) occurs in many pustaha’s, but it is not explained in the dictionaries. Voorhoeve is not sure about its meaning. Here it is said, for instance, that if the harahar of the eldest son falls on the middle son, the eldest will die and the middle one will become prosperous. One would think, therefore, that harahar would mean something like sahala, in the inborn dignity. However, the assumption of Liberty Manik, Batak-Handschriften. Wiesbaden 1973, No. 133), this it is a charm, is more appropriate to other passages in which this word occurs. Or. 10.855 a 55, and MS Dublin Ch.B. 1115 b 9 (see P. Voorhoeve, A catalogue of the Batak manuscripts [in] the Chester Beatty Library. Including two Javanese manuscripts and a Balinese painting. Dublin 1961, p. 51).

b 87 Poda ni si adji sombauta, and further on si tapi untahorna. Compare this with what is said in the Kopenhagen catalogue about si Tapi Sombauta (see P. Voorhoeve, Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen], Part 1. Batak manuscripts. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975, under BAT. 34).

See Or. 12.322 ff. 17-24. (Codices Batacici, pp. 20-22, treated by Voorhoeve together with Or. 3428, below, because of the similarity of the two texts and their common source).

(Bat. 5)

Or. 3428
Batak, treebark, 92 ff., 30 x 16 cm.
Complete copy of a text about Adji pajung, divination with a pig, the head of which has been cut off. The MS makes an younger impression than Or. 3427, above. See for a joint description of Or. 3427 and Or. 3427 the previous description.
Or. 3394 (o 2) pp. 27-102 is a copy. See the transliteration in Or. 12.322 ff. 17-24. (Codices Batacici, pp. 20-22, treated by Voorhoeve together with Or. 3427, above, because of the similarity of the two texts and their common source).

(Bat. 6)

Or. 3429
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 27 x 24 cm.

(Bat. 7)

Or. 3430
Batak, treebark, 16 ff., 44 x 28,5 cm.
Two Toba Batak stories, recorded for van der Tuuk. The stories are ‘Si Sangmaima and Datu Dalu’ (OVB 110; published as an appendix to van der Tuuk’s grammar dictate published by A. Schreiber), ‘Sinaboru Saroding’ (OVB 93a). Of neitrher story is a text on paper. The title is peculiar: Poda ni porbuhitan, ‘prescription for buffalo divination’, which has no bearing whatsoever on the contents. Written by Guru Habinsaran from
Silaga-laga. He also wrote Or. 3465 and Or. 3533, below. He also wrote Or. 3572, below.
The writer has illustrated the stories with interesting drawings. See the illustration of a
16 in Codices Batacici, pp. 508-509.
See the transliteration in Or.12.322 ff. 28-32.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 23, 300).
(Bat. 8)

Or. 3431
Batak, treebark, 20 ff., 29 x 14 cm.
Three stories recorded for van der Tuuk.
b9-b19. *Si Tadjom Bolak*. OVB 164 (erroneously). (= Or. 3405, pp. 189-204). Edited and
translated by D.W.N.de Boer, *BKI* 104 pp. 45-79. See also Voorhoeve’s postscript, there.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 23, 300).
(Bat. 9)

Or. 3432
Batak, treebark, 42 ff., 36 x 24.5 cm.
Three Batak stories recorded for van der Tuuk.
a1-b12 *Radja Imbulu Man*. OVB 181 b. (= Or. 3404 pp. 171-252).
b12-b35 *Nan Djomba Hik*. OVB 85. (= Or. 3401 pp.1-47).
b35-b41 *Si Djonaha*. OVB 185b. (= Or.3400 pp. 94-116).
b41 *Tabas ni subutan*. There was no text on paper of these. A typewritten transliteration
is pasted in Or.3400 p. 117.
There are two more such large treebark books with Batak stories, in Amsterdam (KIT A
4171) and Dresden, Museum für Völkerkunde 34226. See Liberty Manik, *Batak-
See the transliteration in Or. 12.322 f. 33.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 23, 300).
(Bat. 10)

Or. 3433
Batak, treebark, 51 ff., 15.5 x 9.5 cm.
a 1 Pasted to the cover.
a 2-39 *Poda ni pangarhari*, about divination with an egg.
a 40-51 and b 2-4 About the protective device *pagar pamalohi*.
b 1 Pasted to the cover.
b 5-47 Is written in another hand. The chain of transmission is also different. Divination
such as *pormesa*, *pormamis*, *panggorda*, *rambu mangipa*, *pangarambut sipitu-pitu* and
*pinangan ni ari*.
b 48-50 Drawing of an animal. According to Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga it is a lizard.
b 51 Blank.
See for transliteration Or.12.322 ff. 34-36.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 23-24).

(Bat. 11)

**Or. 3434**

Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 17.5 x 11 cm.
Treats the divination with a chicken held in the hand, *manuk gantung*.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff.36-38.
(Codices Batacici, p. 24).
(Bat. 12)

**Or. 3435**

Batak, treebark, 59 ff., 23 x 12.5 cm.
Most probably written by the same datu who also wrote the manuscript which is now kept in Kopenhagen, BAT. 2, namely Guru Niapoan ni adji. See P. Voorhoeve, *Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen],* Part 1. *Batak manuscripts*.
With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975.
a 1 Pasted to the cover.
a 2-50 *Rambu siporhas*.
a 51-56 *Pormesa* with small drawings.
a 56-57 The pormamis without drawings as saem.
a 58-59 *Mintora ni pagar*.
b 1 Pasted to the cover.
b 2-3 Another piece about the *pormesa*, seems to be a later addition.
b 4-6 *Poda ni panorang na duwa hali pitu* (clearly here meaning ‘moments of the day’), and *pamunpunan ni bulan na 12*.
b 6-35 *Pamunu tanduk*.
b 35-39 *Sipatama-tama ni bulan na 12*.
b 39-53 *Pangulubalang (ni)de bat a na helung*.
b 53-56 *Pandjahai ni rambu modom*; to this belongs also b 57-58.
b 56-57 *Poda ni pamuhui ni ulu-ulu ni musunta*. Published as text R in the Copenhagen catalogue under BAT. 5.
b 58-59 A piece about *pormamis* and *panggorda* written in reverse direction.
See for transliteration Or.12.322 ff.39-40 verso.
(Codices Batacici, p. 24).
(Bat. 13)

**Or. 3436**

Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 23.5 x 16 cm.
Many folds of this manuscript are wholly or partly broken. At the beginning something is missing, probably one page of text. The text has been written in several hands. Sometimes the northern *ta* is used, sometime the southern one, sometimes both ones in one piece of text. Once Voorhoeve found the sign for the final *h*. Pp. a1 and 2 are in a hand different from the piece that begins on a 3, but the subject matter is the same. On top of page a1 the *marga* name Simanullang can be discerned. Otherwise there are no
names of teachers in the entire manuscript. The text is divided in many small pieces, and there are numerous, rather sloppily executed, black pangulubalang drawings. See the related text in MS Kopenhagen BAT. 2.

a 1-2 and 3-30 Pangulubalang sitoba-toba. From this Voorhoeve has transcribed a piece in Or. 12.322, in which is related how the seven-headed bird nanggordá plants the different body parts of the sanggapati (a particularly strong pangulubalang) of the enemy. From these grow all sorts of strong magical plants, etc.

a 31 Blank.

b 1 Pasted to the cover.

b 2-3 Pangulubalang sitangkup pinggan.

b 3-8 Pangulubalang si tapi sindar, the female pendant (boru-boru) of the preceding.

b 8 A dorma to gain the favours of a girl. See MS Kopenhagen BAT. 3.

b 8-16 Pandjahai about the constellation (or months, bintang) 4-12. This piece is of another hand than what precedes it. For each month there is a figure that looks like a sort of secret script.

b 16-20 Pangarhari, divination with an egg.

b 20-23 Pamuhu tanduk.

b 24-31 Blank.

See transliteration in Or.12.322 ff.41-44.

(Codices Batacici, pp. 24-25).

(Bat. 14)

Or. 3437

Batak, treebark, 34 ff., 25 x 17 cm.

Between the end of side a and the beginning of side b a part is lacking. The entire manuscript is written in one hand, except the text on a 1-4.

a 1 Pasted to the cover.

a 2 Blank.

a 3-4 A chain of transmission that ends in Urat (on Samosir).

a 4-34 and b 1-20 Adji pajung with a chain of transmission of its own, the names of which can also be found here and there in the text. Written by Guru Sumundut ni adji for his pupil Guru Morhite Adji. The most extensive adji pajung texts treat the divination with a pig or a dog, but adji pajung is also the name of a lemon oracle (panampuhi) and of a sort of divination with a chicken. The latter meaning is applicable here. The text almost entirely consists of an enumeration of the omens in the interior of a chicken.

b 20-33 panabari, to render powerless the bad influences, further on it is called pagar, protective device.

b 34 Blank.

This manuscript learns us to be prudent about the authenticity of the chains of transmission. Apparently a datu from another area than where the book was made originally has acquired the book and written his own spiritual pedigree in the beginning. If this manuscript would have been copied, the two different hands would not be discernable anymore in such a copy, and it would have become impossible to ascertain the value of the chains of transmission.

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Guru Sumundut ni adji is called namora Na di Golan Siringo-ringo. Na di Golan therefore seems to be an older name of the marga that is now called Nainggolan.

See for transliteration Or.12.322 ff. 45-47.

(Codices Batacici, pp. 25-26).

(Bat. 15)

Or. 3438

Batak, treebark, 47 ff., 15.5 x 10.5 cm

Very neat and regular handwriting, all in one hand, the borders all provided with a continuous ornamented borderline. Only the last page of the text is in another, earlier, hand. We find here a drawing of the horbo huring, that, in a newer shape, also occurs on two pages earlier from that. It would therefore appear that the entire text was rewritten, for which the old text was wiped off bit by bit. This has been done in a very thorough way. Without that last page Voorhoeve would never have thought that this is a palimpsest book.

The chain of transmission of the new text is not altogether clear. In the part about rambu siporhas the chain begins with Ompu Radja Maun (later: Mau) from Dolok na Bolon, but elsewhere in the text it is said that this poda originates from si Mangara Pintu na di borngin Sihotang Pordabuwan anak ni Saur ni adji. Apparently something between na di borngin and Sihotang Pordabuwan has been lost, because the fact that si Mangara Pintu would be of the marga Sihotang is contradictory to all other information. Moreover, in other chains of transmission he precedes by far Sa(j)ur ni adji, whose son he is mentioned to be here. It is said unequivocally that pustaha is written by Guru Debata for his pupil Guru Manatar, but Voorhoeve cannot decide whether this has been taken from the older text or that it applies to the new copy.

a 1 Pasted to the cover.
a 2 Only the ornamented borderline.
a 3-46 Rambu siporhas.
a 47 Blank.
b 1 Pasted to the cover.
b 2 Only a bindu for the purpose of exercise.
b 3-15 Pamuhu tanduk.
b 15-16 About pieces of meat that may not be eaten. (rasun ni longit and saetan).
b 17-22 About pangulubalang na gara di langit and si tapi sin-dar. Originates from Guru Hapea n.a.
b 23-30 Poda ni pongpang ni pamunu tanduk, originating from Guru Dairi ni adji. On b 35, however, is again pamuhu tanduk. Probably pamunu and pamuhu tanduk are the same after all.
b 31-45 Several application of this magic (adj), such as preventing slaves from running away, a dorma sahuta, the making of statues of a bora sibaso bolon and datu panusur (illustration on b 38), een horbo huring (statue of a buffalo, made of bambu, with all sorts of magical devices in it, illustration on b 44), etc. All this apparently has to do with the pamuhu tanduk.
b 46 A small and almost illegible remainder of the old text, with a drawing of the horbo huring.

b 47 Blank.

See for transliteration Or.12.322 ff. 48-51. Or. 3394 (g 2), pp. 16-25, is a copy.
(Codices Batacici, pp. 26-27).
(Bat. 16)

**Or. 3439**
Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 11 x 9 cm.
About gorak-gorahan adji pajung, omens to be observed during the divination with a chicken. Written by Guru So Matahut. Guru So Matahut ni adji is the same as the writer of Or. 3419, above, pp. 117-120. See also P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici* (Leiden 1977), p. 178. See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 52-53.
(Codices Batacici, p. 27).
(Bat. 17)

**Or. 3440**
Batak, treebark, 45 ff. 13 x 9.5 cm.
The text in this manuscript is related to that in Or. 3448. The chain of transmission of Or. 3440 gives the following names: Ompu Radja Dingkan n.a. - Datu Rondang n.a. - Guru Sanijang Naga n.a. - Guru Mangalenggang n.a. of the marga Simamora Purba in Dolok Sanggul – his two brothers in law Aman Toga Holbung n.a. and Guru Sininta n.a. of the marga Na di Munte in Sosor Tobing. Or. 3448 also begins with Ompu Radja Dingkan n.a. but has between him and Datu Rondang n.a. another name: Guru Padoha n.a. About Datu Rondang n.a. we are told there that he belonged to the marga Situmorang and lived in Huta Gurgur. He transmitted his knowledge top a pupil whom he considered as a son (therefore also of the marga Situmorang), whose name is Radja Batu Guru n.a.. The latter’s uncle (amanboru, man of father’s sister) who copied the pustaha for him was Guru Sanijang Naga n.a., who we know already from Or. 3440 as a pupil of Datu Rondang. Therefore, we may assume that Or. 3448 is somewhat older than Or. 3440. As far as the contents is concerned, Or. 3440 corresponds, from the beginning till approximately b 35 with the text in Or. 3448 from the beginning till b 22. On the level of particularities, there is much difference, however.
a 1 Blank.
a 2-44 and b 2-35 Donna sahuta. One of the applications is pandabu harahar that serves to consume, or to digest, the harahar of different groups of persons in the village of the enemy.
a 45 Pasted to the cover.
b 1 Blank, except for a writing exercise.
b 35-44 Pangulubalang si pintu langit. This piece is of different origin, namely Guru So Malanggak n.a. - Guru So Tagamon hata n.a. - Guru Mangalenggang n.a. and then further as above.
b 45 Pasted to the cover.
Or. 3441
Batak, treebark, 18 ff., 12.5 x 15 cm.
This pustaha looks completely unused and must have been copied for van der Tuuk.

a 1 Blank.
a 2-18 and b 2-6 and 14-16 Panampuhi sitoho-toho, about divination with slices of melon
that fall on a rice wan. On a 2 is the drawing that must be made on the wan. Chain of
transmission: Ompu ni Batu Sombaon in Huta Gurgur - Guru Hasian of the marga
Lumban Batu in the village Siatas Barita - Guru Sangga Uluan hata n.a.
b 7-13 Pagar subutan uhum na l i ma, a protective device of the same origin.
b 1 and 18 Pasted to the covers, b 17 being blank.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 57-60. (Codices Batacici, pp. 28-29).

Or. 3442
Batak, treebark, 45 ff., 14.3 x 12 cm.
Undamaged, well written manuscript. Chain of transmission ending: Ama ni
Mardjurakkar hata n.a. of the marga Matondang in Lumban Garaga, that is the same
chain of transmission as in Or. 3504, below.

a 1 Blank.
a 2-44 and b 2-27 Poda ni panuruni Aman Sikki Ulubalang, a sort of pangulubalang, with
numerous applications, but without drawins.
a 45 Pasted to the cover.
b 1 Blank.
b 27-44 Omens seen during the divination with a chicken, manuk gantung.
b 45 Pasted to the board.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 60-65. (Codices Batacici, p. 29).

Or. 3443
Batak, treebark, 16 x 13.5 cm.
Neat manuscript, hardly if ever used, written by Guru Matoga, pupil of a datu with the
peculiar name Ompu Radja na So (= quiet) who lived in Dolok Sanggul. It contains two
texts on protective devices, learned by Ompu Radja na So from different teachers, that
is pagar subutan debata na helung (a 2-25 and b 2-8, compare with MS Kopenhagen BAT. 5)
and pagar situngguk balik (b 8-23), both in a number of applications. Some of these
applications are called pangulubalang, which proves that there is no sharp distinction
between protective and aggressive magic.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 65-70. (Codices Batacici, p. 29).
Or. 3444
Batak, treebark, 47 ff., 14 x 10.5 cm.
The text treats only *rambu siporhas*, divination with a divination cord. Both sides are written upon. Peculiarities that one usually does not find in this way of divination are found in a table of 5 x 5 squares, over which are distributed four animal names: chicken, dog, elephant, tiger, and a table of seven squares in which the eight directions of the compass with in the squares the words mate or bunu.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 70-73. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 29).
(Bat. 22)

Or. 3445
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 17 x 14.7 cm
Page a 1, that is pasted to the cover (and cannot be read, therefore), contains the beginning of the chain of transmission. On a 2 can still be read one name partly and three names fully. The last name is Ompun Tuan Nonggar ni adji. He is also addressed as a pupil on a 28, and equally on b 15. On b 5 one finds, however, Guru Tinadjii ni adji, and on b 29 Radja Pandulangan ni adji. As the handwriting in the entire manuscript is the same, one has to assume that these are three titles of one and the same person.
a 1 - b 21 *Poda ni panampuhi Adjii Pajung*, about divination with slices of melon that fall on a win of rice.
b 22-29 *Poda ni pamusatan (ni) sipadiampa ni taon sipadiampa ni bulan ija ma inon na mandjadihon sibaganding tua maimaima sipadiampa ni ari anso hita dapotan ome*. The word sipadiampa is Malay, *si p ad i hampa*, the personification of the empty rice ears. This must be, according to Voorhoeve, a remnant of pre-Islamic Malay magic and divination, that has continued to be used among the Bataks. If the right moments are not observed, sipadiampa makes that the luck bringing sibaganding-snake 'waits', that is that he will not make the rice grow.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 73-76. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 29-30).
(Bat. 23)

Or. 3446
Batak, treebark, 44 ff., 18.5 x 15 cm.
Only text on a 2-38. Subject matter: *tawar buiend a duwa Radja uhum uhum manisija mungka ni tawar mangolu*, the magic *hulonda* medicine, the two rulers of the systems, the system of the human species, the origin of the living medicine. According to the chain of transmission this magic device came from a datu on the other side of the ocean, where people wear their loincloth wrongly and speak broken language. See also Or. 3447, below. The chain ends with Guru Mangalantas ni adji in Dolok na Bolon, who is all the time addressed as pupil. All sorts of *porhitean ni tawar*, methods for administering the device and to counteract charms of the enemy, are enumerated. It is not too farfetched to assume that *hulonda* is the Portuguese word *Holanda*. O for a in the paenultima of foreign words occurs more often, e.g. *hobar* (Mand.) = Arabic-Malay *khabar*, hopal = Tamil Malay *kapal*. A difficulty is the *h*, that in
Toba Batak usually has evolved from *k*. In his Woordenboek, van der Tuuk gives *ulanda*. In Or. 8536, below, occurs, however, *hulanda*. See there, below.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 76-78 verso. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 30, 249-250). (Bat. 24)

**Or. 3447**
Batak, treebark, 38 ff., 26 x 18.5 cm.
Contains three texts which originate from different teachers. All were written for (and probably also by) the pupil Guru So Taromar ni adji.
a 2 - b 6 *Porsili*, about substitutes that have to be offered to different spirits, that may harm us, usually in the shape of a human statue (called *singa ni djolma*). To the *porsili* the same epithets are applied as in the preceding MS (Or. 3446) to the foreigners: *si djaluk marabit na haloat malilung*, who puts on his loincloth in the wrong way and who speaks broken language. On a 18 ff several prescripts are given about the chopping into pieces of *porsili* (*manampuil*), by which omens are derived from the direction in which the pieces of wood fall.
b 7-22 *Pagar debata na helung*, a protective device, taught by Guru So Taromar to Guru Pamemgan (sic, read Pamenggang?) ni adji in Banua Rea.
b 23-28 *Poda ni pane na bolon*, but this does not only treat the great dragon Pane na Bolon, but it contains mainly invocations addressed to the rulers of the eight directions of the compass, namely:
South-east: Si Hutur Lombu-lombu from Huta Tinggi.
South: Pane Martua.
South-west: the spirit of the Batu Mortangga-tangga.
West: Pane Radja, taught (*pinodahon*) by the ruler of Aceh (*radjanta soripada di anse*).
North-west: Djolma so begu.
North: Turik maronggot, the pox spirit.
North-east: Boru Sibaso Bolon who lives in the foam.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 79-86. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 30-31). (Bat. 25)

**Or. 3448**
Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 14 x 9.5 cm.
See the remarks under Or. 3440, above, concerning the similarities in the chains of transmission and the contents of this MS and Or. 3440. After the corresponding text, that ends here on b 22, treatment of the same subject, *donna-sahuta*, is continued till the end on b 32. Copyist is *si Radja Bobotul in Matiti*. See the joint description of Or. 3427 and Or. 3428, above.
Or. 3449
Batak, treebark, 40 ff., 17 x 12.5 cm.
It is difficult to decide which side should be called side a and which one side b. On either side on p. 2 begins a new text. Both sides end abruptly, although there is space on which the text could have been continued. The chains of transmission on either side are entirely different. The only feature that both sides have in common is that they have been written by the same datu, whose name is not mentioned. He was an excellent calligrapher and artist, and he used very good black ink and red paint. Except for occasional superficial tear and wear this pustaha is well preserved. Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga has called the side with the longest chain of transmission and most blank pages side a. According to van der Tuuk the text began on the other side. Voorhoeve had first wanted to bring the description in concordance with van der Tuuk’s idea, but eventually decided otherwise. Hence the corrections on the relevant pages in Or.12.322.
a 1 Drawing of three warriors with lances and swords. Leaf rather damaged. Underneath these figures is a ornamented border, also in black and red. The central figure wears two eardrops, in the shape of a lyre, of the type as depicted in plate IV, figure 4, in the Woordenboek of van der Tuuk. The man at the right wears one such eardrop. Over the central man is a circular radiating figure. In the drawing on a 5 one finds a similar figure over a warrior with two eardrops, and there is evidence that with this figure the moon is meant.
a 2 A beautiful large bindu in red and black, under which begins the text: Poda ni pamusatan ni Ompunta Pane na Bolon. The subject matter, however, is not mainly the great dragon Pane na Bolon, but rather four astrological powers that are subjected to him. These are batu holing, pane habang, pane mandjopput and pane radja. As a fifth power the moon is mentioned (bulan). Man’s fate depends on the outcome of the quarrels between these powers. After this piece follows on a 5-6 a drawing with a compass in the centre, surrounded by eight figures, most armed, and again, just as on a 1 one with two eardrops and one with one eardrop. In a circle around this two dragons are lying. Voorhoeve thinks that these two together represent the circuit of Pane na bolon through the directions of the compass and that the eight human figures together symbolize the four astrological powers in their different positions. On the drawing are a number of other details, for which Voorhoeve has no explanation.
a 7-27 About the position of batu heling, pane radja, pane mandjopput en pane habang for the thirty days of the month.
a 27-28 Poda ni tangga ni ompunta Pane na Bolon, about the stairs of Pane na Bolon.
a 28-33 Poda ni alamat mat a intan, about the magical looking glass of diamond. The text, however, only contains instructions about what to do and what not to do on the seven days of the week. The last part, about the Saturday, is not completed.
a 34-40 Blank.
b 1 and 40 Pasted to the cover.
b 2-37 A list of omens to be observed during the divination with a chicken according to the method manuk gantung. On pp. 21-26 a way to predict the name of an enemy whom one is going to kill, according to the letters of the alphabet. In this alphabet the letters ga and nga are lacking, however. On pp. 26-35 are very beautiful drawings of the
interior of the divination chicken, executed in black and red, with beautiful bindu’s written over it.
b 38-39 Blank.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 89-94. (Codices Batacici, pp. 31-33).
(Bat. 27)

Or. 3450
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 16.3 x 12.5 cm.
Looks unused and has probably copied for van der Tuuk. The name of the pupil, in the chain of transmission is Sutan Radja di Langit, who has adopted as name of datu, the name of a famous datu from old time: Guru Mangara Pintu.
The title Poda ni pamusatan ni hatiha pehu is probably valid for the entire manuscript.
The text mostly treats the choice of favourable times, according to the parmesa, panggorda and parmamis.
See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 94-97. (Codices Batacici, p. 33).
(Bat. 28)

Or. 3451
Batak, treebark, 48 ff., 16.5 x 14.5 cm.
Only sides a 2-42 have text written on them. The remainder of side a and the whole of side b are blank. Because of damage to the first leaves, the title cannot be read. The subject of the entire text is: Pane na bo on. Parts are:
a 2-9 Porbingkason ni ompunta pane na bolon, about the right time to depart on an expedition, with an extensive reflection by the writer Guru Tinatang about his sad fate.
a 10-21 Poda ni hata-hata ni debata na tolu. Under this title one would expect a text about three gods. It contains, however, an extensive account of the course of Pane na Bolon through the directions of the compass.
a 21-30 Poda ni hatiha punpun si tolu-tolu, about twelve signs of the zodiac, reduced to three (mesa, singa, mahara).
a 30 An inexpertly made drawing of Pane na Bolon.
a 31-42 Poda ni pormesa na sampulu duwa, About the complete series of signs of the zodiac, with sloppily made black drawings.
(Bat. 29)

Or. 3452
Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 9,3 x 8.5 cm.
Title: Poda ni mintora ni gorak-gorahan sibarobat. However, the text does not contain a conjuring formula (mintora) but a list of omens to be observed in a sort of divination. According to Voorhoeve, everything is written in one hand and that the text on side a, where de paragraphs begin with the words ruma ni... concern the same sort of divination as described in the text on side b, where the paragraphs begin with the words djaha dumatang ... From the manuscripts in Germany about gorak-gorahan sibarobat, that are described in the catalogue by Liberty Manik, Batak-Handschriften.
Wiesbaden 1973 (Nos. 56, 202 and 387), it appears that this is a sort of cock oracle. The omens are understood from the organs in the interior of the sacrificial animal. The word *sibarobat* is the name in the divination language of one of these organs, as is *silandjang buhit*. In MS Amsterdam 288/1, b 10 is given as an unfavourable omen: *na morturbing sibarobat dohot silandjang buhit, sibarobat* ‘and a bend of the small intestine ‘pick’ (one another?)

b 26-32 *Poda ni pagar simangidupi*, about a protective device.

See for transliteration Or. 12.322 ff. 102-104. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 34).

(Bat. 30)

**Or. 3453**
Batak, treebark, 19 ff., 13.7 x 11 cm.
a 1 and b 1 Blank.
a 19 and b 19 Pasted to the covers.
a 2-18 and b 2-11 *Rambu siporhas*, about divination with a divination cord.
b 12-18 Blank.

In the beginning is an extensive chain of transmission, that is given in the Kopenhagen catalogue (P. Voorhoeve, *Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen]*, Part 1. *Batak manuscripts*. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975), as it is almost entirely identical to the chain in MS Kopenhagen BAT. 35. The Kopenhagen manuscript is a facsimile drawn on paper, that was already mentioned in the catalogue by N.L. Westergaard, (*Codices orientales Bibliothecae Regiae Havnensiae. Kopenhagen 1846-1857*). The original, after which the facsimile was drawn, was written for a pupil in the third degree of Guru Mangalagang. The Leiden manuscript is written for a direct pupil of this Guru Mangalagang and therefore certainly dates from the 18th century.


(Bat. 31)

**Or. 3454**
Batak, treebark, 70 ff., 23.5 x 14.8 cm.
This is one of the most extensive texts about *Porbuhitan*, the omens to be observed during the killing (by stabbing) of the sacrificial buffalo. Voorhoeve has used this text in his article ‘Batakse buffelwichelarij’ in *BKI* 114 pp. 238-248. The chain of transmission is short and does not mention localities. The writer was called Guru Pangadjijian ni adji and belonged to the Sobu-tribe (anak na di Sobuon, a 69). The *bindu matoga*, as illustrated on b 20, that is drawn on the village square around the killing pole, is reproduced and discussed by Karl Schuster in his contribution to the Kopenhagen catalogue (P. Voorhoeve, *Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen]*, Part 1. *Batak manuscripts*. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975). The last part of the text, b 40-69, entitled *Poda ni sahala ni ringkar ni ompunta sibaso na bolon*, is a creation myth. This piece has been transcribed by Voorhoeve in Or. 12.322 ff. 676-688, and on ff. 688-691 are some more notes that complement the excerpt made by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga.
(Bat. 32)

Or. 3455
Batak, treebark, 35 ff., 9.5 x 8.7 cm.
Written by Guru So Djuangon hata ni adji of the marga Situmorang for his brother-in-law Guru Manolhing hata ni adji of the marga Simanullang in the village Huta Gurgur. The text treats medicine, and is divided into three parts, each with a chain of transmission of its own.
a 2-34 tambar si mangarakrak, mostly against poison and gadam (a magical device which causes lepra).
b 5-14 tambar babiat so sunggulon, about a medicine called ‘the tiger that cannot be shaken awake’, against insomnia.
b 15-34 taaur siappulalas, a magical device. On b 2-4 is, by way of filling up the space, mention of a tambar a medicine against short-windedness.
See Or. 12.322 ff. 110-114. (Codices Batacici, p. 35).
(Bat. 33)

Or. 3456
Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 13 x 10.5 cm.
A chain of transmission for the entire text, that treats from beginning till end omens to be observed during the divination with a chicken, according to the method of manuk gantung. On b 11-14 are coloured drawings of the interior of a chicken. On b 29 is a compass with alongside it two cocks, a golden eardrop, two bracelets and four (sirih) leaves. A related text is in MS Leipzig University Library Batak 1 (Liberty Manik, Batak-Handsschriften. Wiesbaden 1973, No. 374).
See Or. 12.322 ff. 114-117. (Codices Batacici, p. 36).
(Bat. 34)

Or. 3457
Batak, treebark, 59 ff., 12.8 x 7.8 cm.
Written in one hand, with a few fine drawings without red paint. In the beginning is mentioned as pupil Guru Sailan ni adji, who received the prescripts from his father. On b 38 the grandfather of the pupil (whose name is not given in that passage) is called Ompu Radja Mulija ni adji. Otherwise Voorhoeve has not found names of datu’s, nor names of localities.
a 4-32 Pagar tulbas si unie bunga tulbas longa djati, a protective device against all sorts of hostile magic, some well known, such as panduga, panongt ongi en panaburi but others seen by Voorhoeve here for the first time and not explained in the dictionaries, such as sirambejur en langsijo.
a 32-40 pagar panangkal huwala sungsang, against sorcery and the influence of evil spirits.
a 40-57 pagar sori mamungkur, a device especially to be used in illness or pregnancy.
b 4-10 pagar tulbas duwa sungsang, a device to be used, among other things, against ominous dreams.
b 10-21 pangarhari si tungkap tunggaling sang rad ja hinasijangan. The word pangarhari here and in the following piece, does not concern divination with an egg, but it has to do with some sort of protective device.

b 21-33 pangarhari naga sitaeram. Also a protective device. In the drawing at the end is a sort of maze, but it is not a 'parik si Djonaha', as discussed by Carl Schuster in the Kopenhagen catalogue (P. Voorhoeve, Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen], Part 1. Batak manuscripts. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975), but it is a long spiral the end of which is connected to the centre.

b 33-37 Poda ni porsahulahuluawanta di sombaon na laga, a few sayings, with much Malay in it, which are uttered upon the approach of a powerful nature spirit. The writer apparently was at a loss with the strange name, because later on he uses the word porsohulaon.

b 38-46 A medicine, tambar, against poison, etc.
See Or. 12.322 ff. 117v - 122. (Codices Batacici, pp. 36-37).

Or. 3458
Batak, treebark, 28 ff., 14.5 x 8 cm.
The entire manuscript has been written by Ompu Radja Manodo of the marga Sihite in Lumban Tobing. The first part he wrote for his father-in-law (who calls hem amang kela), Ompu Radja Humba ni adji, the second part for his brother in law (lae, anak ni datulang) Radja Gumbot ni adji anak ni Sitindaon in Nagatimbul. Who of either pupil received the pustaha is not told. It is, of course, also possible that two copies were made. The two texts are the following:

a 2-27 poda ni si adji Mamis. To this belongs also the text on b 3-8 and on b 24-27. This text is entirely different from the poda ni pormamis, in which the moments of the day which are governed by Mamis, Bisnu, Sori, Hala and Borma are treated. As illustration to the latter one finds a divination table of five by five fields. In the present text the five spirits (begu na lima on p. a 8, originally Hindu gods) are invoked, adored, depicted, strengthened with magical brew (sihat), and finally buried. Usually one sees in such a text illustrations of each one of the five, but here they are united in one drawing on a 25, showing them together in a row.

b 8-24 Pod a ni pamusatan ni tembak sum alamat debata, about the shooting with a gun, with illustrations of the different positions to be taken during the shooting. There is a separate chapter which treats the mistakes of a pupil and the way to correct these (porsalamatan ni siseanta). But if the pupil hits his teacher than that is a sign that the gods forbid the lessons to be continued.

Or. 3394 (o 6), pp. 154-160, above, is a copy. See also Or.12.322 ff. 122-125. (Codices Batacici, p. 37).
(Bat. 36)

Or. 3459
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 28 x 22 cm.
Very worn, beginning and end are lacking. In addition the last pages with text on both
sides have been pasted to the covers. There are not many pages lacking, at least not of
the side that has been called by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga side b. At the beginning of
side a (end of side b) probably more is missing. Especially the text on side b is very torn
and worn and large parts are simply illegible. Some worn parts have been rewritten by
a later hand. On b 1 and b 2 can still be seen part of a chain of transmission. As last pupil
is mentioned Guru Mordjilam ni adji. On a 11 it transpires that he is the same person
who is addressed elsewhere in the text as Ompu Radja Mamulpul, and that his teacher
for the text on side a was Guru Tinonahon. Whether this is also applicable to the text on
side b could not be ascertained by Voorhoeve.
Side a contains texts about pagar and pangulubalang. Side b contains texts about
pormanuhon adji nangka piring. Only on side a are relatively detailed illustrations, rather
well drawn with black and red, an some quite curious. There is no general title, maybe
it was pangulubalang si pintu langit. Than name is mentioned rather frequently. With the
treatment of the pangulubalang pordjaga-djaga tunggal panaluwan is a drawing of a human
figure from whose body grow branches. This has certainly a connection with the myth
of origin of the magical wand, in which the protagonists grow into a tree. Another
pangulubalang is called heet begu mangusung bangke, spirits of the dead who carry a corps
with sticks. This has been depicted on the drawing. The begu’s are characterized by long
twisted necks. There are also texts about the enigmatic harahar, but it is impossible to
find out what is meant.
(Bat. 37)

Or. 3460
Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 23.5 x 17 cm.
Although this manuscript makes a rather old and worn impression, it has certainly
been written for van der Tuuk. It contains the same text as Or. 3404, above, pp. 42-88.
Radja Gundur di Lalo. See OVB No.114. Of the leaves 4-7 (counted from the a-side) parts
have been broken off, but there are no lacunae in the text. This means that the story
has been written on an old manuscript, after the previous text had been thoroughly
wiped off. Palimpsest.
See Or. 12.322 f. 132. (Codices Batacici, pp. 38, 300).
(Bat. 38)

Or. 3461
Batak, treebark, 29 ff, 18.5 x 17 cm.
It is evident from a 1 that this strip of treebark has first had another text that has been
wiped off in order to write the present text. After the writing of the present the
manuscript does not seem to have been used. It will probably have been made for van
der Tuuk. There are elaborate bindu’s, that look more like wood sculpture on houses
than like the traditional vignettes in the pustaha’s. Along the edges is a continuous
double black line. There are numerous drawings. These drawings, the bindu’s and the
borderline are coloured with red till b 8, then the red colour stops. At the end of side a
is a somewhat sloppier drawing, in black only. Voorhoeve has the impression that the writer was not an accomplished dat, but someone who had a fair knowledge of dat science. For instance, he makes wrong use of the pronoun *inon*: *alea datunami non*. This makes Voorhoeve think of a Batak editor of Balai Pustaka, who, after assiduous study of van der Tuuk, has edited an European story in a somewhat archaic Toba Batak, but rather successful. That person believed with certainty that *inon* consisted of two words, *i* and *non*, and that is what he wrote in his redaction.

The writer of the present *pustaha* further shows his inexperience by drawing the figures of the *poda ni tembak* upside down, or at least different from what is usual. On the other hand, the shooting instructions are more realistic than they use to be in the *pustaha*’s, so that they make the impression on a non-specialist (as Voorhoeve professes to be) that they may be based on ballistic experience.

The origin of the text is not very clearly indicated. In the beginning a teacher is mentioned: Si Djakkal Muwara. His name also occurs one time at the end. As pupil we only find mention in the beginning of Guru Sombaon ni adji. As owner of the *pustaha* is mentioned Ompu(n) Langge Sabungan of the *marga* Sinaga in Simanampang Huta Bagasan. Maybe he is the man who wrote the book for van der Tuuk.

The entire text on one side, a 2-28, concerns *pamuhu tanduk* and different sorts of applications thereof. One finds, e.g., also a variant of *tabas ni ari na pitu*, well known in Simalungun, but here extended to eight days. There is also a piece that treats the divination with a chicken, the head of which is cut off. The animal than falls on a drawing of a human figure, and depending on which body part it falls, the datu can make a prediction. Added to the text is a drawing of a human figure with a chicken.

On the other side, b 2-20, is the *poda ni tembak simardjarungdjung*, about shooting with a rifle, with many drawings illustrating the different positions during the shooting. On b 21-24 is a table with 7 quadrangles with compasses in it, and with the words *mate* and *bunu*. The figure has several heads and legs. Over it is a large human figure and four cocks, underneath is a table with 4 x 5 squares, with the words *mate* in 10 of these. On b 26-28 follow prohibitions that elsewhere (but not in this manuscript) are referred to with the name *sibanggua*.

Or. 3394 (o 1), pp. 1-27, is a copy. See Or. 12.322 ff. 132-139. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 38-40). (Bat. 39)

Or. 3462

Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 18 x 13 cm.

Only written with black ink, not many illustrations.

The entire text (a 3-31 [30 and 31 partly torn off] and b 2-31) *treta pormanuhon adji nangka piring*, the divination with a cock from under a basket.

a 3-7 The story of the origin of this oracle. There is a transcription of this text in Or. 12.475, below (and not in Or.3401 pp. 229-232, as *Codices Batacici*, p. 40, has it).

a 7-8 An extensive chain of transmission. As writer is mentioned Guru Sulampe hata ni adji.

The beginning of side b is worn and partly illegible.

See Or. 12.322 ff. 139-143. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 40).
**Or. 3463**

Batak, treebark, 55 ff., 22 x 14 cm.

Written by the same datu who also wrote Or. 3473, below. This manuscript makes an unused impression. There are many drawings, but only with black ink. Red is only used in the first bindu. Quite accidentally, Voorhoeve observed with sidelight that the entire surface of the bark was covered with small glittering cristals. First Voorhoeve assumed that this was for blotting the ink with sand, but then the script should have been covered with cristals as well, which was not the case. Voorhoeve does not know whether blotting ink with sand was a known practice in Indonesia. A more probable solution is to assume that fine sand or pounded glass was used for polishing the bark before it was used for writing.

The text was written by Aman Tuwan Simamora for two brothers, Guru Tinumpahan ni adji and Guru Sampuara ni adji of the margaj Matondang in Sitonong. This Ama Tuwan Simamora is the same who also wrote Or. 3473 and Or. 3499. Also the chain of transmission is partly identical.

The text entirely treats (a 3-55 and b 2-55) pangulubalang tungkot homang. There are many similarities with the text in Or. 3424, which treats the same subject. Of the chains of transmission in both manuscripts, the central part corresponds between them.

Here too the sibiangsa is made by killing a human. Part of the drawings represent the figures that must be drawn on the coffin of the victim. Here the eldest of the two pupils is addressed, Guru Sampuara ni adji: In former days you have seen with your own eyes how your uncle (amangboru) Guru Badija ni adji has made this pangulubalang, now transmit your knowledge of this to your younger brother and do not forget the prohibitions that have to be heeded in this process.

At the end of side a is an illustration that is not altogether expertly drawn. The caption reads: ‘this is the exercise drawing of Aman Tuwan Simamora.

See Or. 12.322 ff. 143-147. (Codices Batacici, pp. 41-41).

**Or. 3464**

Batak, treebark, 71 ff., 17 x 11 cm.

The latter part of the chain of transmission in this manuscript is identical with the one in Or. 3426, above, but the subject matter of the texts is different.

a 2-70 and b 2-22 poda ni pamuhu tanduk na bolon debata na helung with its applications.

The end is a tonggo-tonggo ni si adji mamis and drawings of si adji Mamis and the other four (each separately), followed by debata na tolu (represented as one crawling quadruped, perhaps a lizard) and boru saniang naga (here represented as a fish?). The a side of Or. 3524, below, contains the same texts as b 14-22 and b 64-70 of the present manuscript.

b 22-51 Pangulubalang pongpeng bala sanbu (another origin).

b 52-60 Pormunijan, ominous happening. See als MS Kopenhagen BAT. 44.

b 60-62 Tambar, a medicine.
b 63-64 *Pagar panangkal*, a protective device.
b 64-66 *Poda ni pamahani ni si Adji Mams*, an appendix to the first part.
b 66-69 *Poda ni pane habang ma inon na umboto porbungtion di porparangan* with a drawing of a compass with human heads and around it roosters.
b 70 *arintija hutebat*, etc., here called *tabas ni pamanani*. Also available in MS Kopenhagen BAT. 44.
See Or. 12.322 ff. 147-153. (Codices Batacici, pp. 41-42).
(Bat. 42)

**Or. 3465**
Batak, treebark, 37 ff., 18.5 x 15 cm.
Written for Van der Tuuk by Guru Habinsaran hata ni adj from Silaga-laga. He also wrote Or. 3430, above, and Or. 3533, below. He also wrote Or. 3572, below. Although the style of the text and of the drawings is different from what one usually finds in the pustaha’s, the content basically corresponds to that of other texts on the same subjects.
a 2-11 *Poda ni (pagar) sipiuan na godang*, beginning with a very elaborate formula (*tabas*) in which the assistance of famous datu’ and rulers is requested for the preparation of this protective device of which is said: *na tau pagar na tau pamahani di adji ni halak*. This is given by van der Tuuk in his *Woordenboek* under *puju* (the sub-Toba for *piu*): *sipujuwan*, ‘naam van een *pagar*, die tevens dient om den vijand in zijn middelen te stuiten.’ Perhaps van der Tuuk has, erroneously, thought of *tahan*, to hold back, to resist, instead of *pahan*, to feed. Voorhoeve thinks that *pamahani* is a sort of offering by which the datu ‘bribes’ the spirits which the enemy tries to use against him, to chose his side. According to van der Tuuk *sipujuwan* is also the name of a variety of kite (‘kiekendief’). The *pagar* is sometimes called *pagar si lali piuan* (lali = kite, ‘kiekendief’) or *pagar lali sipiuan*. That this is the meaning in this context follows also from the fact that in the *tabas* the wings of the *sipiuan* are mentioned. On b 7 is a drawing of the *datu* who pronounces the *tabas* with one long bambu that has been erected before his *pantangan* and on which hangs a rack for offerings (reproduced in *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Manchester, 33 (1951) plate 4, p. 298). Here follows a list of the names of the powers that are invoked in the *tabas*:
Radja Rung Radja Rang Tuan di Hasaingan in the upper world, let down by Batara Guru into the middle world.
Tuan di Mogot Toba, carried by Naga Padoha on its head in the underworld.
Tuan di Madulahim in the middle world.
Sinaboru Agam na boboru from Ranggapuri Matutung.
Si Djandji Oiop-olop from the East.
Naboru Sibuhut naboru Parapak.
Datu si Mangara Pintu na di borngin from overseas.
Si Djorat Paraliman from Pansur na Pitu below Silindung and above Batak Toru.
Radja Bung Muara Sibuluon in Lobu Sunun (possibly: Sunut. Guru Habinsaran writes also *alamat* instead of *alamat*).
Ompu ni Paiti Radja Ompu ni Paiti Sabungan from Sipultak.
Tuan Sangaradja of the marga Simatupang Sianturi Tonga-tonga in Unte Mungkur, has as sombaon Na Mortua Silali (according to van der Tuuk's Woordenboek 'naam van den djudjungan, en de bijzondere muziek van de marga's lottung en siregar').

Si Singamangaradja in Bangkara Toba. This piece has been edited and translated by C.M. Pleyte in BKL 55 pp. 46-48.

Guru Saruam Bosi in the area of Sihombing in the huta of origin, ipagabu. The migration from there is described.

Tuan Siantar from Sihotang Pardabuan.

Djonggi Manaor from Limbong Mulana.

Tuan Nahoda Radja from Naibaho from Pangururan. The word 'Radja' belongs to the name, that is probably a hereditary title. The bearer of this title is the writer of MS Dublin Ch.B. 1115.

Guru Lenggang from Simbolon, the origin of the tunggal panaluan.

Guru Lagang from Baneara.

Radja Dapoton from Pollung.

Si Bangkit Bale in Huta Paung.

Tuan di Mogot Tuning in Aek na Uli.

Si Parongke Ulubalong in Matiti. This name occurs in the chain of transmission of two pustaha's.

Our ruler Tuan Soripada from Sirumanggas.

Radja Rum Radja Rang in Barus.

Radja Pangulu Ar from Rambe.

Bao Tombak na Beguon from the forest.

Si Sombir Ulubalang uit Daling Matogu.

Na Rudang Ulu Begu from the place from where the sun rises and the moon sets.

Another similar enumeration occurs in MS München, BSB Bat. 3 (Liberty Manik, Batak-Handschriften. Wiesbaden 1973, No. 393).

Then follow the constituent parts of the pagar. The erection of the bambu; alamat ni sipiuan; tabas ni pangurason.

b 12-22 Eleven most curious drawings of warriors with long trousers, possibly inspired by Dutch soldiers or Acehnese or Malay troops. There is no other caption than 'this is the origin of the fire fight, as a sign that is an instruction for those that go into battle'. Two pages have been reproduced in Bibliotheekinformatie 7 (1972) p. 16 and Open 4 (1972) p. 723.

b 23-35 parombunan, ominous signs in the clouds, with illustrations.

See Or. 12.322 ff.154-158v and ff. 716-741, which is a transcription of the text, made by Voorhoeve in 1949. (Codices Batacici, pp. 42-44).

(Bat. 43)

Or. 3466

Batak, treebark, 36 ff., 26 x 18.5 cm.

A text in confused state, possibly written in several different hands. Repeatedly si Humuru in Djandji Mauli (once Djandji Magodang) is mentioned as writer. As pupil usually Guru Mangalagang ni adji is addressed, but other names are used as well. The
Budjing na pitu, that van der Tuuk has given to the manuscript in the old list is only relevant to the first piece of the side that has been called side a by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga. The entire side b treats rambu siporhas and also on side a there is some text about this. Also one finds on side a pieces from (pangulubalang) dua rad j a odjim na bolon and pamuhu tanduk. The manuscript is a palimpsest as can be seen clearly on a 1, and was after the removal of the old text folded anew, during which process the old folds were flattened as good as possible.

See Or. 12.322 ff. 159-166. (Codices Batacici, p. 44).
(Bat. 44)

Or. 3467
Batak, treebark, 61 ff., 15 x 11.5 cm.
The name of the pipil in the chains of transmission is on both sides Guru Tumaham Ompu Radja Darman ni adji of the marga Simamora Debata Radja from Aek Sipaihuthiton. The teachers are different for the different pieces. There are four texts: a 2-60 and b 2-7, Rambu siporhas. Ends abruptly. Then there is a blank piece. The other texts begin at the end of side b.

b 59-40 Manuk gantung.
b 40-32 Tembak sibolang malak malabe. On the label by van der Tuuk is written maling instead of malabe, but the sign resembles more be than ing, and the meaning of the name is not clear. There are drawings of the positions that should be taken during shooting.
b 31-26 Poda ni panginteanta di pandahanon sira masuju, about the omens that can be observed during the preparation of gun powder.
See Or. 12.322 ff. 166-170. (Codices Batacici, pp. 44-45).
(Bat. 45)

Or. 3468
Batak, treebark, 26 ff., 13 x 10.5 cm.
Contains two different texts, each with a chain of transmission of its own, the latter parts of either one being identical.
a 3-24 Poda ni panampuhi si Tapi Sindar hat(i)ha humala djolma, about the lemon oracle. The word hataha, occurring in the special name, has been supplemented by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga into hata-hata, but Voorhoeve is rather of the opinion that ia hatiha is meant, because this also occurs in surat humala djolma and tondung humala djolma, see the Kopenhagen catalogue under BAT. 38, where the figure belong to this sort of divination has been illustrated. That figure does not occur in the present manuscript, nor will it be used in the lemon oracle. According to the chain of transmission this oracle comes from Simalungun.
b 3-25 Poda ni porhalaan hala sungsang, about the divination calendar that is depicted on b 6-10. According to the chain of transmission these prescript originate from Angkola and were taught by the teacher there to Ompun Djolak Manbur. See also OVB 147.
Or. 3394 (f 1), pp. 5-9, is a copy. See Or. 12.322 ff. 170-174. (Codices Batacici, p. 45).
(Bat. 46)
Or. 3469
Batak, treebark, 26 ff., 10.5 x 10.5 cm.
Incomplete. Probably one leaf is missing at the beginning of side a, that was blank on the a side. At the end of the a side probably more is missing. Sloppy handwriting, somewhat torn, with sloppy black drawings.
a 1-11 Poda ni Adji Ngangang, with a short chain of transmission (three names, the last one also mentioned on the other side). Ngangang means according to the Woordenboek of van der Tuuk: ‘wijd openstaande; ongunstig van een dag op de ari gurgur’, that is the name of a divination table from which the datu calculates favourable or ominous days. In the pustaha’s one often sees in the divination tables the letter nga, that has a wide-opened shape. That sign probably indicates the unfavourable days. Here is apparently meant with the words adji ngangang a magical device that brings disaster. Several applications are mentioned, one of which is the debata na helung, made, among other things, of a young pumpkin.
a 12-20 Poda ni pamoltong, for making the enemy absolutely immobile.
a 21-25 Poda ni panggorda ni pamunu tanduk, but it also treats pormunian, ominous signs, among other things a rainbow, a very sloppy drawing of which added, which is made in the usual way, with two heads. Also summary mention is made of the panggorda’s and it is not impossible that the whole of side a actually belongs to a pamunu tanduk.
a 26 Here a new poda is starting, but the title has become illegible and the following leaves are lost.
b 1-4 a fragment, the end of a text about adji, some magical device.
b 5-22 tambar siguringan bosi, with four names in the chain of transmission. About a medicine to enhance sexual potency. In a certain application it can also be used as a soporifer, and in yet another application it can be used to chase sickness spirits away.
b 23-25 Poda ni dorma simbora pangguntur. The text probably continues on p. 26 but that has been pasted to the cover.
(Bat. 47)

Or. 3470
Batak, treebark, 19 ff., 7.5 x 6.7 cm.
Neatly written and well preserved. With small drawings in black and red. Chain of transmission containing three names. The entire text on sides a and b is about shooting with a gun, pamodilon or tembak sibola hotang. In the final part is a tabas ni pitunang, with much Malay, in which the word tijada is used as negation. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 178-180. (Codices Batacici, p. 46).
(Bat. 48)

Or. 3471
Batak, treebark, 28 ff., 11.5 x 10.2 cm.
There is no chain of transmission. The b-side is partly worn and there illegible.
a 2-25 and 3-18 pormanuhon adji nanjka piring, about divination with a rooster under a basket, with small drawings of the rooster on the rice wan. The pangarambui-list with small compass drawings on the beginning of side b belongs to this text. On a 25 is a drawing of the divination cock with captions at his body parts.
b 18-27 Poda ni pagar parmeme and other (derived?) protective devices.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 180–183. (Codices Batacici, pp. 46–47). (Bat. 49)

Or. 3472
Batak, treebark, 35 ff., 11.3 x 9 cm.
Or. 3394 (n 6), pp. 64-68 is a copy of the a side.
Texts on front side and back side are in different hands. On the a side, the northern ta is used, on the b side the southern one. The text on the a side, which begins on a 3 with a short chain of transmission, treats taar adji malim na bolon, a device which is mainly used against poison. After a 35 the strip of treebark is at its end, but the text is not. Therefore an extension has been pasted to the treebark strip, against the reverse of a 35. However, this extension was broken off, and so the text on side a ends abruptly. The text on side b begins at the same end as the text on side a, after two blank pages (b 35 and 34) with a large bindu and then the first of a series of 39 drawings in fine black lines with a light red colouring. These are provided with captions, such as: ahu gadja mangarumbak suratonkon di gordang djangat ale, ‘I am the destroying elephant, to be drawn on the largest on nine drums’. Most captions begin with ahu debata. There is no chain of transmission, nor is there explanatory text. One must, therefore, assume that this is a copy of part of a larger text. Which text that should have been could not be ascertained by Voorhoeve. One might think of a pangulubalang sanggapati, that is mentioned occasionally in the second part of side b. Also in the sanggapati-texts one finds a long series of pangulubalang drawings, but not those that have be drawn on the nine drums. Such drawings are indeed found, however, in the MSS Dublin, Chester Beatty Library Nos. 1127, 1128 and 1133 (not No. 1134 as is erroneously said on p. 66 of the catalogue (P. Voorhoeve, A catalogue of the Batak manuscripts [in] the Chester Beatty Library. Including two Javanese manuscripts and a Balinese painting. Dublin 1961). On that page in the Dublin catalogue Voorhoeve remarked that the artist in MS No. 1128 had made the sign bintang liga with three stars, and in No. 1127 with seven stars. Here the sign is called naga bintang liga, and it consists of seven stars. Apparently this concerns the same series of drawings in all of these four manuscripts, and one might, therefore, call this text, following the Chester Beatty catalogue, panuruni.
It follows clearly from the text that with the term gordang djangat the largest of these one-skin drums is meant. According to the Woordenboek of van der Tuuk the term gordang djangat is the same as gorbung, and means ‘the second drum’. For the largest drum in use in the area where van der Tuuk was active, there is apparently no lemma in the Woordenboek. In addition to this there is in the Woordenboek by van der Tuuk the term taganining, referring to the drums that are smaller than the two big ones, and the term odap for a small double-skin drum (van der Tuuk: ‘van weerskanten bespeelde pauk; hiervan worden 2 in het Bat.orchest gebezigd’).
As the 11th drawing one finds here the *bindu matoga* on which the *borotan* (slaughter pole) or the *tataring* (fireplace) has to be founded, with mention of the names *naga sang basuhi* and *naga hurma djati*. See also Voorhoeve’s article ‘Batakse buffelwichelarij’ and C. Schuster’s notes in the Kopenhagen catalogue (P. Voorhoeve, *Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen], Part 1. Batak manuscripts*. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975.), where in note 3 reference is made to this figure.

The series of drawings ends on b 12. On the same page begins:
b 12-1 *Poda ni porpangiron ni radja ma(ng)gele*, the ritual hair washing of the *sigale-gale* marionet. The here following invocations of spirits (b6–2) and the caption on the beginning of the pasted-on part (b 1) for drawings (not extant anymore) that had to be drawn on drumsticks, belong to this as well. *Radja magele* is drawn on the *porpangiran* (a skull).

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 183-185. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 47-48).

(Bat. 50)

**Or. 3473**
Batak, treebark, 53 ff., 18.5 x 13 cm.
Written by the same *datu* who also wrote Or. 3463, above. This *datu*, Ama Tuwan Simamora is the same who also wrote Or. 3463 and Or. 3499. Also the chain of transmission is partly identical. Drawings only of black ink. Unused, but yet worn, because of the inferior quality of the ink.
a 2-52 *Pagor porsibuni tondi*.
b 2-30 Sequel of the preceding.
b 30-47 *Poda ni pangarobo-robo ni horbo*, only about the omens that occur during the guiding of the buffalo to the slaughter pole and the dancing, not about the falling of the buffalo in different directions. To this also belongs:
b 47-52 *panungsang harahar*, during which a buffalo is eaten.

(Bat. 51)

**Or. 3474**
Batak, treebark, 43 ff., 21 x 14.5 cm.
Or. 3394 (o 3), pp. 102-131, is a copy.
Well written, with some small drawings in red and black, but occasionally illegible by wear and tear or by dirt. The last pupil mentioned in both chains of transmission is Guru Hasongtijan ni adji of the *marga* Nainggolan in Huta Pajung Lumbar Maransang Bosi.
a 2-42 and b 2-15 *Pagor pangorom mula djadi*, a protective device with a number of applications. In the beginning it is described how the *datu* teaches this to his pupils. During this the following are among those invoked: Radja Tupung Bosi, Radja Ihat Manisija, Radja Solam Bumi and Radja Ihat di Hehe. In some formulas occurs a lot of Malay, with Muslim terms such as *baginda darasilungia*, meaning *Baginda Rasulullah*.
A peculiar ceremony is described on b 12-13. If a patient is terminally ill, the *datu* makes
four children sleep on the bonggar-bonggar, the balcony in the façade of a Toba Batak house. The children will in their sleep as the four aforementioned spirit rulers search for the soul of the patient and release it: Radja Tupung Bosi to Djau (the Malay land), Radja Ihat Manisija to Angkola, Radja Solam Bumi to Simalungun and Radja Ihat di Hehe to the upper gods.

b 15-40 Adji pajung, divination with a pig or a dog.
b 40-41 Another piece about pagar, namely pagar datu rumbia budjing. Here, and also on b 5 is a drawing of a man with his hands over his head.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 190-198. (Codices Batacici, p. 49).
(Bat. 52)

Or. 3475
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 13 x 19.5 cm.
Sloppily written, badly spelt book, worn in the beginning, about Taoar pandoman dua rad a uhum, supplied to van der Tuuk (as it looks unused) by a Situmorang from Hutagurgur, a village which is often mentioned in the chains of transmission in the pustaha's of van der Tuuk. Voorhoeve is not sure about his reading of the word pandoman. See Woordenboek s.v. doman. Taoar dua radja uhum na bolon occurs in the pustaha Amsterdam 2761/50.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 199-200. (Codices Batacici, pp. 49-50).
(Bat. 53)

Or. 3476
Batak, treebark, 42 ff., 23 x 16.5 cm.
Written by Guru Dairi hata ni adji. Entirely treats pormanuhon adji nangka piring, about divination with a rooster under a basket. Ends on b 9, otherwise blank leaves. Apart of some compass drawings there are no illustrations. On a 3 and 4 is the story about the throwing into the sea and the finding back of a jar full of gold. OVB 9a. A transcript by van der Tuuk of this is in Or. 3401 pp. 229-230.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 201-203. (Codices Batacici, p. 50).
(Bat. 54)

Or. 3477
Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 10.5 x 9 cm.
Under the title poda ni Pane na bolon there is given a list of the thirty days of the month with the favourable and unfavourable moments. Text ends on b 16, the rest is blank.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 203-204. (Codices Batacici, p. 50).
(Bat. 55)

Or. 3478
Batak, treebark, 26 ff., 12 x 10.7 cm.
Or. 3394 (l 4) is a copy.
Neatly written, with text about the chicken oracle, *manuk gantung*, provided with black drawings of the interior of the chicken. With a short chain of transmission, with names of places.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 204-205. (Codices Batacici, p. 50).

(Bat. 56)

**Or. 3479 / Or. 3488**

Batak, treebark, 43 + 23 = 66 ff., 18.8 x 15 cm.

Or. 3394 (l), pp. 14-34, is a copy, made when the two parts were still together. Or. 3479 and Or. 3488 form together one manuscript, and the following description concerns both items.

Two folds are entirely broken, another fold is almost entirely broken. The writer was Guru Saitan ni adji of the *marga* Pohan Simandjuntak from Pagaran Baringin. There are three chains of transmission. At the end of the first chain mention is made of Guru Sori ni adji in Hariara na Uli. At the end of the second chain mention is made of Guru Tinadj in Parira, who fled to Hariara na Uli, and at the end of the third chain mention is made of Sori Guru Tinadj ni adji. It seems that one and the same person is referred to with these names. He was expelled from his place of living Parira by Guru Supan, but he vanquished his enemy with the help of his elder brother Guru Sininta ni adji in Hanara na Uli. Guru Sininta poured lead in the throat of Guru Supan and made of him the *sibiangsa ni surat na sampulu sia*. He taught his younger brother the first and the third texts in this manuscript. As the teacher who taught him the second text Saur ni adji from Lintong ni huta is mentioned.

The manuscript is well written and has red and black *bindu*’s and drawings. The three texts are:

a 2-65 *Poda ni pagar surat na sampulu sia*, about the alphabet as a protective device, but not with the usual drawings consisting of letters, but with other figures and tabas. The order is *a-ha-ba-pa-na-wa-ma-ta-sa-ja-ga-dja-da-ra-nga-la-i-u-nja*. On a 66 is another *pagar*, written in another hand, but the piece on b3-17 belongs to the first text, although it has in the beginning a new title: *Poda ni hata-hata ni pagar Naboru So Hutuhan*. This is only one of the numerous applications of the *Pagar surat na 19*. In this latter part occur also the 12 *pormesa* with their *pinangan ni an*, and a small piece of text about the size of the slaughter pole for a buffalo (*suhat ni borotan*) on b 13.

b 18-43 *Pangulubalang sidaldal doit*, also called *panapu dal-dal*.

b 44-65 *Poda ni hatotoganta*, a magic device (*adji*) called *radja ni adji* and five others. The complete collection is called *poda ni sahat*. One of the six, *si adji punuk*, has the shape of a phallus.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 205-211 and 237-240. (Codices Batacici, pp. 50-51).

(Bat. 57)

**Or. 3480**

Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 18 x 15.5 cm.

Or. 3394 (g), pp. 71-80, is a copy.
a 2-29 (30-32 blank) and b 3-25 Rambu siporhas (divination with a divination cord), here derived Boru Namora Ranggapuri matutung, taught by her to Datu Radjim na bolon. The name si Mangara pintu is not mentioned here. In the chain of transmission the name occurs of Guru Tumurun hata n.a. in Lobu Siregar, who is the writer of the large pustaha of van der Tuuk (Amst. A1389, see Codices Batacici, p. 98). Written by Guru Bahuta, marga Nainggolan, in Dolok na Bolon, for Ompu So Taronggar ni adji, who is also addressed as Ompun Tuan Onggar. A large drawing of the divination cord and some small drawings of its possible positions are given, only in black ink.
b 26-28 About the defense against bad omens seen during the chicken oracle.
b 29-31 Blank.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 212-215. (Codices Batacici, pp. 51-52).
(Bat. 58)

Or. 3481
Batak, treebark, 43 ff., 18.8 x 11 cm.
Treats only rambu siporhas (divination with a divination cord), with red and black drawings of the divination cord, of alamat in the sky and of porsili. Here does occur the name Datu si Mangara Pintu at the beginning of the chain of transmission, which ends with Guru Sinomba ni adji. Writer is Guru Pamilang ni adji.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 215-218. (Codices Batacici, p. 52).
(Bat. 59)

Or. 3482
Batak, treebark, 41 ff., 19.5 x 18.5 cm.
With a beatiful, original cover, with sculptured ornamentation in the bindu matoga pattern, which has been reproduced in Bibliotheekinformatie 7 (1972) p.18 and in Open 4 (1972) p. 725.
Written by Guru So Tuhason ni adji, marga Rambe Simanalu, in Huta Gindjang, for Toga Sumba and two co-pupils. Black and white drawings of the manuk di ampang. Two strips of treebark, pasted together.
a 2 Drawing of a chicken, with captions.
a 3-40 and b 2-21 Gorak-gorakkan Adji pajung, about divination with omens from the interior of a chicken.
b 21-41 Of different origin, only the last two generations in the chain of transmission are identical: Pormanuhon si adji nangka piring. At the end a pangarumal ni rambu, in which also a drawing of 12 x 30 squares, in which, however, are no hala’s drawn, so that this cannot be styled a porhalaan.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 218-222. (Codices Batacici, p. 52).
(Bat. 60)

Or. 3483
Batak, treebark, 45 ff., 36 x 18 cm.
The side of the manuscript which in the description by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga is called side b, is in fact side a.
The entire text treats a magical device called *Adji gurangsa*. On pp. a 2-3 a rather extensive chain of transmission is given, but several names have become illegible because of damage. On the whole, the manuscript is rather well preserved, however. It has entirely been written in a regular hand and has been illustrated with red and black drawings, rather coarsely done. Guru Sungkunan ni adji from Sirait has taught these prescript to his *lae* (*anak ni datulang*) Radja Mordjulogi of the *marga* Simamora Debataradja in Sait ni Huta. Of Guru Sungkunan is somewhere also said that he was namora Sitohang, so he belonged to the *marga* of that name. Radja Mordjulogi also calls his teacher *lae* (*anak ni namboru*). This mutual use of the term *lae* is also mentioned by J. Warneck (Wörterbuch). According to van der Tuuk, *lae* is the husband of someone’s sister, against tunggane, the brother of someone’s wife. In Simalungun brothers-in-law call one another also *lawei*. In this *pustaha* Guru Sungkunan calls his pupil also *tuun ni laena*. This probably means that he a brother-in-law belonging to his hula-hula. As second pupil sometimes is addressed Radja Mangalanggum who is of one mother with Radja Mordjulogi (or with Guru Sungkunan? But that does not seem probable) and belongs to the *marga* Samusir Pakpahan. Voorhoeve tries to interpret this by assuming that the father of both pupils has died and that the mother then has remarried with a man from another *marga*.

On pp. a 3-7 is a rather detailed description on the making of the magical device. The only special ingredient consists in fact of all sorts of eyes, tiger eyes, bear eyes, human eyes, etc. Another special ingredient consists of all sort of hairs of moustache. The device has to be prepared in the woods, where wooden statues have to be made for it. With much music and dance it is then brought to the village and divided into three: a *pagar* (protective device), a *sihapotangan* (causing darkness) and the actual *adji gurangsa*.

The entire text consists of several applications of this device, all described according to a fixed pattern, first the name, then the ingredients, then shortly about the preparation, and finally usually a drawing. Among the names are given some well-known names of pangulubalang, such as *dua radja odjim*, *sinanggar parau* and *boru saragi*, but also *pamuhu tanduk* is mentioned as the name of a certain application (this mainly consists of *buhu*, knots of sorts of stalks) and several sorts of *pagar*. See also Or. 3564, below.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 222-229. (Codices Batacici, pp. 52-53).

(Bat. 61)

**Or. 3484**

Batak, treebark, 53 ff., 21.2 x 12.2 cm.

With an original cover with wood sculpture, representing a snake.

a 1-4, b 1 en b 40-52 are blank. Otherwise there is one text, namely *pormanuhon adji nangka piring*, the divination with a rooster under a basket, with little red and black drawings of the divination chicken. The final part is a *pangarambu*, about signs in the sky, with compass figures. This ends abruptly. In the chain of transmission (a 5-6) no names of places or of *marga’s* are mentioned. Of *Adji nangka piring* is said: *na tau tinonahon songon boli boru*, instead of the more current expression *na talu tinonahon*
songon boli ni boru, which was explained by Ph.L. Tobing to Voorhoeve as meaning ‘something that one cannot without damage leave to another’. The writer uses the southern ta.

Peculiar is also in the beginning i ma na toding tijan gurunta na di borhu tijan ipar-ipar ni lautan asa ro ma di ho urang Batak; ‘this comes from our teacher in the very old times, from the other side of the ocean, and then it came with you, O Batak tribe. Here na di borhu can not be the name of a marga, so it has definitely the meaning given by Van der Tuuk of na di bornjin, in very old times. The use of the word Batak for the Batak-people very rarely occurs in the pustaha’s.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 230-232. (Codices Batacici, pp. 53-54).
(Bat. 62)

**Or. 3485**
Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 16.5 x 12 cm.
Or. 3394 (d), pp. 9-18, is a copy.
Unused manuscript. Binding’s and drawings of the interior of the divination chicken in black and red. The text entire treats manuk gantung, divination from the interior of a hanging rooster, that is a roosters whose neck has been cut and which is then held hanging by the hand. Written by Guru Manalaha ni adji.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 232-234. (Codices Batacici, p. 54).
(Bat. 63)

**Or. 3486**
Batak, treebark, 37 ff., 7 x 5 cm.
Or. 3394 (g), pp. 50-52 is a copy.
Under the title Famusatan ni pamuhu tanduk the one side of this booklet contains prescriptions concerning forbidden pieces of meat (guru ni djuhut). The other side gives a few short precepts about pangulubalang si tungguk balik, taught by a grandfather to his grandson Radja Parau Odjung ni adji.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 234-235. (Codices Batacici, p. 54).
(Bat. 64)

**Or. 3487**
Batak, treebark, 44 ff., 7 x 5.3 cm.
The one side of this booklet treats a device against all sorts of illnesses and poisons called taoar mutiha gamat (forbidden pieces of meat). At the end there is shortly mention of guru ni djuhut. The other side of the booklet treats the chicken oracle, pormanuhon, and more specifically the falling of the chicken in the different directions. Probably the chicking oracle from under a basket is meant here.
b 38-43 Blank.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 235-237. (Codices Batacici, pp. 54-55).
(Bat. 65)
Or. 3488
Batak, treebark.
Or. 3394 (l 5) is a copy.
Or. 3479 and Or. 3488 form together one manuscript. See the joint description of these
two parts under Or. 3479, above.
(in Bat. 57) Is Bat. 66 now empty?

Or. 3489
Batak, treebark, 57 ff., 31.8 x 17.7 cm.
The text consists of four different parts. The back side begins at the same end as the
front side. Although the first part does not look like a beginning (there is no chain of
transmission, and the subject matter is not treated independently but rather as part of
a larger text) there can be no doubt about the order in which the four texts are written.
(1) a 2-15 Ari rodjang. Here, Voorhoeve has not found any datu names. The script is
similar to that in the 4th piece, but it cannot be assumed that this part of the strip of
bark is remained blank so long that the writer of the fourth piece could continue on it.
In addition to this it can be seen that the piece about the ari rodjang ends in the middle
of the upper line of a 15 and that on the same line is the initial bindu of the piece about
rambu siporhas, that clearly has been written in another hand. Voorhoeve has
extensively written about ari rodjang (lunar mansions) in the Kopenhagen catalogue
under MS BAT. 48 (P. Voorhoeve, Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library,
Copenhagen], Part 1. Batak manuscripts. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen
1975). Also this Leiden manuscript has been used in the comparison and was referred to
as manuscript G.
(2) a 15-37 Rambu Siporhas, about divination with a divination cord. Written for Radja
Hutabosi in Dolok Sanggul by Guru So Tadingon ni adji of the marga Sihombing in tano
Barita ni Odjung (perhaps what is called elsewhere Batu Odjung). See also Voorhoeve’s
remark about the writer under Or. 3490, below.
(3) a 37-56, continued on b 55-43 Adji Sanggabunu. Most probably taught by the same
Guru So Tadingon n.a. to his son-in-law (amang hela or iibebe; here it is evident that
amang hela has not the meaning of the Simalungun word mangkela = Toba amang boru)
Guru Sangkan n.a. of the marga Situmorang in tano Dolok Morsanggul huta ni Simamora
na Bila-bila. To this text belongs a large drawing, consisting of a number of figures, that
fills the right half of the pages b 50-39. Till there only black ink has been used. In the
last piece, that begins in the middle of the left half of page b 43, also red ink is used for
the bindu’s and the drawings. See also Voorhoeve remark at the end of his description
of Or. 3548, below (Codices Batacici, p. 84).
(4) b 43-2 Pagar pandijam na bolon, The Great Silencer, that betrays its Malay origin, not
only by his name but also because of the numerous Malay words that occur in the
formulas, but without Muslim influence, as far as Voorhoeve could judge. Taught by
Guru Pamondang n.a. of the marga Sihite to his lae Guru So Pandangon n.a. of the marga
Simbolon in tano Simanampang Huta Baliyan. In this piece, on the right half of pages b
24-20 are two large drawings, approximatel as as are found illustrating the text about
tambatua na bolon (sibaganding).
See also Or.12.322 ff. 241-252. (Codices Batacici, pp. 55-56).
(Bat. 67)

Or. 3490
Batak, treebark, 61 ff., 17 x 12.5 cm.
Although the beginning of side b has mostly been wiped out, Voorhoeve believes that
there can be no doubt that the text on side a is continued on side b, so that the entire
book contains but one text, which bears the title Poda ni panungsang harahar, but which
is often referred to as pagar.
There is an extensive chain of transmission of which the second member is Guru So
Tadingon ni adji of the marga Sihombing Silaban, and who is also referred to as datu
pormangsi. If this is indeed the writer of the second piece in Or. 3489 that latter
manuscript must be very old, because in Or. 3490 many guru’s follow after him. The
writer of Or. 3490 is an old gentleman, Ompu Tuwan Sidomdom hata ni adji, who wrote
this book for his nephew (son of his brother-in-law) Guru Mamontang Radja. About the
meaning of the word harahar nothing can be found in the text.
See Or. 12.322 ff. 252-259. (Codices Batacici, p. 56).
(Bat. 68)

Or. 3491
Batak, treebark, 19 ff., 7.3 x 7.6 cm.
This booklet, that looks like as if it is unused contains on the one side a short text about
pormesa and panggorda, on the other side the well-known text about simonang-monang
with the table of the number values of the 19 letters. See the Dublin catalogue (P.
Voorhoeve, A catalogue of the Batak manuscripts [in] the Chester Beatty Library. Including two
Javanese manuscripts and a Balinese painting. Dublin 1961), p. 77 (where somonang is a
typesetter’s error).
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 259-260. (Codices Batacici, p. 56).
(Bat. 69)

Or. 3492
Batak, treebark, 57 ff., 19 x 15.5 cm.
A rather confused text, badly spelt and with numerous mistakes. Several hands can be
distinguished, one of which is that of Guru Niambangan, who has written part of the
book for Datu Mangiring of the marga Nainggolan. The remainder may have been
written by Datu Mangiring himself. He always spells Mangirin but also confuses nasal
sounds in other words. See also Or. 3536, below.
a 1-2 A tabas, formula to be pronounced over a device for protecting the crop on the
field (pangijan).
a 3-48 Tambar simangaraprap, a means for ‘defoliated’, not to remove a forest’s foliage,
but mainly to cure the sick, by destroying obnoxious influences that are active against
them.
a 48-56, with probably the sequel on b 2-6. Tambar si manuk na biron(g), the black-chicken device, also against illnesses. Possibly the following text belongs to this part as well, but it is also possible that it is an independent text, namely:

b 6-12 Poda ni pamanggilda di adji ni halak, for calling the magical devices of our opponents, of course in order to make them innocuous.

b 12-33 Poda ni pagar ni na di gindjang or also called tulbas ni na di gindjang, the protective device, or medicine, of those who are above. For the meaning of tulbas one should look in the Karo-Batakse woordenboek. The explanation given there seems to fit better than the one that is given by van der Tuuk. This Datu Mangiring learned from another teacher than the previous devices.

b 34-55 Here suddenly follows, without title or chain of transmission, a piece about the buffalo sacrifice, derived from a perbuhitan text. The name of Datu Mangiring could not be found by Voorhoeve in this part.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 261-264. (Codices Batacici, pp. 56-57).

(Bat. 70)

Or. 3493
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 23 x 13.7 cm.
Well written by Guru Tinumpahan ni adji for Guru Sabungan ni adji Ompu Radja Rumondang ni adji of the marga Marbun in Ajok na uli.

a 2-17 About Sihirput na rere. This is probably a pangulubalang. Guru Sabungan learned it from Ompu Radja Mombang of the marga Sitorang. In this piece some more devices are mentioned, that are referred to as simardung (van der Tuuk: ale-ale, vriend) of sihirput na rere, namely a dorma (alluring device), called djanggamora djanggamori and a donna tunggaling.

a 17-27 and b 4-27 Pangulubalang Naborumpodo. The instruction originate from Nai Abar So Laosan from Angkola. From there they were received by Guru Niapoan ni adji of the marga Sihombing, and he taught them to Guru Sabungan ni adji.

With all aforementioned texts are small drawings in red and black.

As fillers for the page should be considered:

a 27-28 Foda ni rasun ni djuhut (forbidden pieces of sacrificial meat).

a 28 Poda ni daon ni rodjan, a medicine against dysenteria.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 267-270. (Codices Batacici, pp. 57-58).

(Bat. 71)

Or. 3494
Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 22 x 14 cm.
Contains a continuous text about an adji (a magical device in battle) called Tampuk ni panuruni. With red and black drawings. In the beginning is an extensive chain of transmission. On a 19 is a drawing of the bindu matoga with an animal figure in it and two snakes around it, serving as a seat of porsonduk or porsinabul. On a 20 the making of bintang tiga is described, what means here three wooden puppets with jars on their heads. There is an extensive description (a 29/30) of ompunta Na Rudang Ulu Begu. On b 8 the meaning is given of a word occurring in another pustaha, namely siahapotangan, a
sort of *pangulubalang* that causes darkness.
b 9-29 Contain the usual texts about *pormesa* and *panggorda* (with drawings) and
*pormamis*. On b 29/30 is a list with the explanations in Batak of the names of *pormesa*
and *panggorda*.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 270-274. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 58).
(Bat. 72)

**Or. 3495**
Batak, treebark, 17 ff., 17.5 x 14 cm.
Text about *manuk gantung*, divination with a hanging chicken, with a chain of
transmission in the beginning, and drawings of the interior of the chicken (only in
black; the *bindu*’s have also red).
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 274-276. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 58).
(Bat. 73)

**Or. 3496**
Batak, treebark, 28 ff., 15 x 11.3 cm.
As the beginning should be considered the side on which, after the title, is given a
rather extensive chain of transmission. The entire book has been written by Tuwan
Bodjar ni adji for Guru Hatahutan of the Lontung-tribe (*anak nai Lantungon*), originating
from Nagatimbul. The contents consist of two pieces from different origins, namely:
a 2-27 and b 3-7 *Pagar lumpat tiqa na bolon*, taught by Guru Mangalagan ni adji.
b 15-27 *Adjij pajung*, the divination with a pig or a dog, as taught by Datu Ronggur ni adji.
The intermediate text, on b 7-15, about slaughtering a dog as sacrificial meal for
warriors that go to battle, would seem to belong because of the subject matter more to
the following than to the previous part. Voorhoeve could not find the name of the
teacher. In the piece about *pagar lumpat liga* something is said about the use of the
letters of the alphabet as a protective means, and about drawings on a sirih leaves, that
are given to boys and girls to chew on, which makes them quickly learn to write and
weave, respectively.
(Bat. 74)

**Or. 3497**
Batak, treebark, 38 ff., 15.5 x 12.2 cm.
It is difficult to determine where is the beginning of the text. The side that is considered
by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga as side b has a long chain of transmission, but the pieces
about *pormesa* and *panggorda* that occur in the second half of side b usually form the end
of such texts. The entire text treats *buhu tanduk* debata na helung. Instead of *buhu tanduk*
ocasionally *pamuhu tanduk* is used. A great number of magical devises derived from
this is treated. Some of these bear the name *si begu ripur*. It seems that the chain of
transmission belongs to the entire text and the the entire manuscript was written by
Guru Tahuak ni adji of the *marga* Marbun Bandjar na Hor in Parbotihan.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 281-286. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 59).
Or. 3498
Batak, treebark, 26 ff., 19.2 x 14.3 cm.
The entire text is about Gorak-gorahan adji pajung, omens in the interior of a chicken. Written by Guru Matoga hata ni adji. As an appendix, on b 24-25 is a prescript for a protective device that must be worn in the hair (pabar porsanggulon) and a drawing of a human figure with the names of spirit written near the different body parts. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 286-288. (Codices Batacici, p. 59).

Or. 3499
Batak, treebark, 39 ff., 25 x 15 cm.
Has an original cover, very beautiful, with sculpture representing the rambu siporhas, the divination cord. Written by Ama Tuwan Simamora, the same who also wrote Or. 3463 and Or. 3473. Also the chain of transmission is partly identical.
a 2-39 and b 5-12 Rambu siporhas, about divination with a divination cord. As origin is mentioned here our teacher from very old times Si Mangara Pintu, who came from Simalungun. After him this teaching spread in many branches till it came with Datu Abar So Laosan ni adji of the marga Sigalingging in Huta Namo Habiaran (or Huta Namora?). He taught Ompu Radja Datang ni adji, who is also mentioned in the two other pustaha's, Or. 3463 and Or. 3473. To this also belongs a tabas ni rambu siporhas on b 35-38. b 12-18 Tondung rambu saporang, another sort of cord oracle, the follower (pangarak) of the Rambu siporhas. Datu Abar So Laosan learned this from Guru Mogot Debata ni adji. b 18-25 Poda ni pamuhuj ni ulu-ulu and tabas ni panungkuni ulu-ulu, the ceremony with a hunted head and the litany for interrogating the head. The origin of this does not go any further back than Datu Abar So Laosan. This piece has been published in the Danish catalogue, in the description of manuscript BAT. 5 as text H (P. Voorhoeve, Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen], Part 1. Batak manuscripts. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975).
b 25-35 Poda ni ari manombir ni panaru ni naga bintang sorigongga to which also belongs: a 39 and b 2-5 Poda ni porhontasan ni panaru ni naga bintang sorigongga. In the last part it is told which animal should be sacrificed for the farewell meal of those that go to battle, with what the animal should be bound, what sort of chop block should be used and on what sort of leaves the meat should be deposited, this for each month in a different way.

In the piece about ari manombir it is indicated for the 1st till the 21st day of the month what are the favourable direction and the auspicious moment for departing to battle, which sign of the zodiac governs the day, what sort of sacrifice should be given to the (pinangan ni ari), etc. At the beginning of this piece is given as name of teacher, who otherwise is referred to as Guru Badia ni adji, Ompu Radja Mangioga ni adji.
Instead of *panaru ni* must probably be read *panuruni*. A *panuruni sorigongga* is mentioned in manuscript Amsterdam I.T. 795/1.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 288-292. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 59-61). (Bat. 77)

**Or. 3500**

Batak, treebark, 19 ff., 10.8 x 8 cm.

Contains two pieces, learned by Aman Djumadi ni adji from two different teachers.

a 2-18 *Tambar si guringan bosí*, a device for strengthening a male sexual potency. This is continued on b 2-9.

b 10-18 *Poda ni pormamis na lima*, namely the *hamatean* of *mamis*, *bisnu*, *sori*, *hala* and *borma*.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 292-293. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 61). (Bat. 78)

**Or. 3501**

Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 10.5 x 17 cm.

An unused manuscript. Very carefully executed bindu’s and drawings in red and black.

The name of the writer is not mentioned especially, but probable the pupil last mentioned in the chains of transmission has written the book himself, Manalom Debata. On b 25 begins a more coarse script, and also the bindu’s and the drawings in the latter part are less beautiful. The book contains several pieces, which Manalom Debata has learned from two different teachers.

a 2-32 and b 2-9 *Pagar donna sibiangsa*, with a great number of applications, especially for curing the ill. On p. a 20 one finds a drawing that has to be put, together with a conjuring formula, on the *tungkot malehat* (the priest’s staff, with a statue only on top).

Also the *tunggal panaluan* (the priest’s staff that is entirely provided with sculpture) is mentioned. There are also observations over the treatment of lunatics.

b 10-17 *Poda ni panampuhi na bolon*, about the lemon oracle. The drawing on p. 17 has no caption, but it probably represents the figure that has to be drawn on the wan, on which fall the slices of lemon. With this and the following piece it is specifically said that Manalom Debata has it from a teacher who is called by the people Guru So Matahut. From 'our sister Si Deang Parudjar, the daughter of our forefather the son of Batara Guru from the upper world' he has received the name Ompun Tuan Somba Guru. That the Si Deang Parudjar who is known from from the creation story, also intrudes in human life in another way than by giving names, is clear from what is written on page b 28 about the treatment of the symptoms of the illnesses of the woman in childbirth. If the patient all the time tightly shuts her eyes she is possessed by Si Deang Parudjar. Also another mother of humanity, Eve, is invoked by the datu as *inang Huwa*, mother Eve (b 20).

b 18-21 *Poda ni pagar porsibuni tondi*, in order to conceal the tondi’s (souls) of our warriors, so that they cannot be hit by the weapons of the enemy. In the following there no names of teachers anymore. Probably everything belongs to the teaching of Guru So Matahut.
b 22-25 *Poda ni pangulubalang si gondang tipul.*
b 26-27 About *porsili* (a substitute statue to be given to the spirits).
b 27-30 *Poda ni pagar panungkuni*, used during a difficult childbirth.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 294-299. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 61-62).

(Bat. 79)

**Or. 3502**
Batak, treebark, 28 ff., 14.3 x 10.7 cm.
Or. 3404, pp. 149-162 = Or. 3394 (f), pp. 17-20, 24-22 is a copy.

Written by Guru So Matahut hata ni adji. If he is the same person as the teacher in the previously described manuscript, then Or. 3501 has certainly not written by him, since that is much neater than Or. 3502. The red and black bindu that Guru So Matahut has drawn here over the text is beautiful, however, and he has also well executed the drawings that have to be made on the *anduri*.

The entire text is about the lemon oracle, *panampuhi sitoho-toho*. Guru So Matahut wrote this book for four pupils. One of these was called Ompun Salim Babiat hâta ni adji. His teacher advises him to let him (the writer) cure his eye disease, and on p. 152 of the copy of this text in Or. 3404 van der Tuuk has written in the margin: ‘Opputsalim babiat is inwoner van Sipagabu (Simanullang), heeft leepogen.’

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 299-301 and ff. 827-828. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 62).

(Bat. 80)

**Or. 3503**
Batak, treebark, 43 ff., 13 x 12.6 cm.

This manuscript, and Or. 3505, below, are closely related with Or. 3440 and Or. 3448, above. See also Or. 3512 and Or. 3555, below. See also, for the same text and chain of transmission, Or. 3559, below. See also Or. 3562, below. In all four is the *poda ni dorma sahuta* originating from Ompu Radja Dingkan ni adji. The further chains of transmission are:

Or. 3440: (2) Datu Rondang ni adji - (3) Guru Saniang Naga ni adji - (4) Guru Mangalenggang ni adji - (5a) Aman Toga Holbung ni adji and (5b) Guru Sininta ni adji.
Or. 3448: Guru Padoha ni adji - (2) - Radja Batu Guru n.a. Written by No. 3.
Or. 3503: (2) - (3) - (4) - (5b) - (6) Guru Sabungan hata ni adji.
Or. 3505: (2) - (3) - (4) - (5c) Guru Hasontian.

In Or. 3503 and Or. 3505 come first the *poda ni panampuhi si Tapi Sindar di mata ni ari* which originates from Guru Tubijak hata ni adji and which is transmitted by Mogang Mogang ni adji - Djuang ni adji - Guru So Tagamon ni adji - (4) - (5b) - (6). Thus in Or. 3503; in Or. 3505 from (4) to (5c).

These two *poda*s fill in Or. 3505 the entire manuscript, in Or. 3503 only the first side (a). Then follows in Or. 3503:
b 2-18 Sequel of *dorma sahuta*.
b 18-25 *Pangulubalang sipintu langit* of Guru So Malanggat ni adji - Guru So Tagamon hata ni adji - (4) - (5b) - (6).
b 25-35 Tonggo-tonggo ni si adji mamis, with drawings of the five gods, of debata na tolu and boru saniang naga just as in Or. 3464. 
b 36-41 Poda ni pane habang just as in Or. 3464, and those pieces of text that also follow in Or. 3464.
To this group of manuscripts also belong the aforementioned Or. 3464 and also Or. 3559. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 302-306. (Codices Batacici, pp. 62-63). (Bat. 81)

Or. 3504
Batak, treebark, 43 ff., 14 x 9.5 cm. 
In the first texts is the same chain of transmission as in Or. 3442, above. The text has not been completed.
a 2-20 Poda ni alamat pandang torus, appears to be what one would call in Malay ilmu firasat, divination by physiognomy.
a 20-42 Title is lacking. It is poda ni parombunan, with drawings of cloud formations from which one can derive omens. The objects are usually recognizable, but hariara sundung di langit and the hariara tumbur djati do not very much resemble trees. Here one can see how a djolma so begu is represented.
b 2-8 Poda ni pamorot-morot ni pane na bolon ma inon pane habang ma inon. It is not the usual text about pane na bolon.
b 8 – end. Poda ni pamunu tanduk, of a different origin than the previous text. It only contains lists of haroan ni bulan and pamunu ni bulan. The last one abruptly ends on page b18 in the treatment of the 5th month. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 306-310. (Codices Batacici, pp. 29, 63-64). (Bat. 82)

Or. 3505
Batak, treebark, 37 ff., 12 x 9.3 cm.
The contents almost literally corresponds with that on the a-side of Or. 3503. See there. See also, for the same text and chain of transmission, Or. 3559, below. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 310-312. (Codices Batacici, p. 64). (Bat. 83)

Or. 3506
Batak, treebark, 39 ff., 12.5 x 11.3 cm.
Or. 3394 (g), pp. 33-42 is a copy.
Chain of transmission in the beginning of the first poda.
a 2-33 Poda ni manuk gantung, on divination with a chicken, with terminology that one would rather expect in the manuk di ampang.
a 33-38 and b 2-38 Poda ni pordalan ni si adji mamis, and magical devices and amulets derived from this, with conjuring formulas and drawings, of Mamis, Bisnu, Sori, Hala and Borma, Debata na Tolu, and others. The drawings are executed in red and black. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 312-316. (Codices Batacici, p. 64). (Bat. 84)
Or. 3507
Batak, treebark, 47 ff., 15 x 11.8 cm.
The entire text treats *rambu siporhas*, divination with a divination cord. There is an extensive chain on transmission, beginning with Si Mangara Pintu from Simalungun, via Datu Radjim ni adji to Datu Saur ni adji Sihulambak golang-golang Pasaribu, etc., till Guru Mangulahi ni adji of the *marga* Situmorang na bolon uit Huta Gurgur.
There are the usual drawings of the divination cord and of the *porsili*’s of the 12 months and the (so-called 30, but in reality only 7) days. At the end are a few additions, among other things about a method to reverse the wholesome effect of the farewell meal for the warriors of the enemy into its opposite. Also a *rambu sipijuan*; a divination table with 7 x 7 squares, and a piece about *sombaon* and *debata* of certain persons.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 317-321. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 64).

(Bat. 85)

Or. 3508
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 9.8 x 7.8 cm.
Treats entirely the making of a secret device (*panongtongi*) originating from Simalungun, from the land of the bad people, *silabu-labu* (at least, this is the most used part of the long name. There is one drawing, in red and black.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 321-323. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 64-65).

(Bat. 86)

Or. 3509
Batak, treebark, 30 ff., 11.8 x 12.3 cm.
Clearly written, but sloppily spelt. Two texts of different origin. At the end of the chain of transmission is Guru Porsuba hata ni adji. See also Or. 3519, below.
a 2-29 *Panampuhi na bolon*. About the lemon oracle. Here also something about *parombunan* with figures.
b 2-29 *Manuk gantung*, about the chicken oracle.

(Bat. 87)

Or. 3510
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 10 x 8.5 cm.
The two sides of this manuscripts are written in different hands. Side a has been written very carefully with beatiful red and black *bindu*’s and drawings. Side b is written in a much less expert hand, and only in black. The chain of transmission on side a is: Ompu ni Batu Pir - Ama ni Hutur Banua - Guru So Matahut. On side b: Ompun Toga Djura - Ama ni Hutur Banua - Guru So Matahut - Sabungan and his brother broer si So Malanggak. Probably side a has been written by Guru So Matahut and side b by his pupil Sabungan. Both texts treat the lemon oracle, but done in different ways.
a 2-17 *Poda ni pamusatan ni panampuhi si hata na pintor*. If this oracle gives a favourable outcome one should consult:
a 17-21 Poda ni hatiha ni panampuhi si hata na pintor, that is the often recurring table with seven squares with compasses in which are written the words mate and bunu. The central continuous line of the table is here drawn like a snake.

a 22-26 The names and drawings of the pormesa’s (left) and of the panggorda’s (right, reversed) with a snake as dividing line. Only if the opposite signs devour one another is the moment auspicious for a fight.

b 4-25 Poda ni pamusatan ni panampuhi si Tapi Sindar di mata ni ari, entirely the same text as in Or. 3503. This side belongs to the group of texts discussed with Or. 3503. Ompun Toga Djuara is the same as Guru Mangalenggang, No. 4 in Or. 3503, and Sabungan might be the same as No. 6 in Or. 3503, but the name occurs more often, so that is not entirely certain.

This pustaha has an original cover, with sculpture in a pattern of intermingling lines, beautifully done, but not entirely completed.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 328-331. (Codices Batacici, pp. 65-66).

(Bat. 88)

Or. 3511
Batak, treebark, 25 ff., 11.2 x 9.5 cm.
Unused manuscript, coarsely written. The strip of treebark has been pasted together from two pieces. The pupil is called Ompu ni Mangaronsang hata ni adji, the name of the teacher is given differently at the beginning and the end of the manuscript.

a 2-16 Poda ni hata ni rudji-rudji ni simonang-monang, the usual comparison between the numerical values of letters in names. The table belonging to this is on b 2.

a 16-24 and b 3-6 Poda ni pormanis na lima, without table are drawings.

a 25 A beginning of a pormanuhon text, not wiped off, because it was going to be pasted to the cover anyway. That eventually did not happen.

b 7-23 Poda ni pordaon hangalan, a method to determine whether or not a childless woman will have children. She is presented with a prepared chicken. Depending on what part of the chicken she first takes the datu draws a conclusion about her chances. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 331-333. (Codices Batacici, p. 66).

(Bat. 89)

Or. 3512
Batak, treebark, 45 ff., 14 x 11 cm.
The entire manuscript treats the subject of donna sahuta. The contents has much similarity to the text discussed above under Or. 3503, and Voorhoeve considers it probable that the name Guru Padoha ni adji, that occurs in the chains of transmission of Or. 3448 and Or. 3512, is the connecting chain, so that this manuscript would also belong to the group discussed under Or. 3503. This manuscript has been written by the last teacher in the chain, Guru Mangasa Rad ja hata ni adji.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 333-336. (Codices Batacici, p. 66).

(Bat. 90)
Or. 3513
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 12.5 x 9.5 cm.
Or. 3394 (n), pp. 69-73, is a copy.
The manuscript contains one text, *Poda ni hata-hata ni pormasak ni tambar panungsang rasun ni tauar sipiuwan na bolon*, about the preparation of a medicine that reverses the effect of poison, and that is derived from the *sipiuwan na bolon* device. This derivation does not appear in the text very much, however. The text contains a very detailed description of how to prepare the medicine, including the quantities, the symptoms of the illness (mostly skin diseases) and the ways of application. If one would be able to identify the numerous names of plants which figure in the recipe, one would be able to prepare the medicine with the help of this booklet. Its origin is from Silalahi. From there it was learned by Guru Laga ni adji m. Sigalingging in the Marbun-village Sait ni Huta Nandaleha. He is the writer of this booklet (and also of Or. 3520, below), which he made for his pupil Guru Mangait Toga ni adji m. Antonang Simare-mare in the village Pungga in the Simanullang area.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 337-339. (%Codices Batacici%, pp. 66-67).

(Bat. 91)

Or. 3514
Batak, treebark, 39 ff., 26.5 x 13 cm.
Clearly and well written manuscript (except b 33-38, where a previous text has not been wiped out entirely. Probably the entire manuscript is a palimpsest, but not much can be seen of that. It is peculiar that the older text on b 33 connects to the new text on b 32. It is also possible that the text on b 33-38 is written in smaller script, as a sequel to the text on b 32, and that the writer of the first part was not satisfied about the unfitting sequel and that he has begun to wipe it out, but eventually did not complete the wiping. The names at the end of the wiped out section could not be read by Voorhoeve. According to the chain of transmission the text comes from Simalungun. The last pupil, who is also addressed in the sequel, lived in Dolok Sanggul. The title of the whole is *Poda ni panuruni sidjonggi-djonggi*, a sort of *pangulubalang*, made out of a dog, a cat and a coconut monkey (‘klapperaap’). The *tunggal panaluan* and *debata idup* are used during the preparation. From p. a 18 onwards, several applications of the *panuruni* are given, all provided with red and black drawing. There are among these that bear the well-known names of *pangulubalang*, such as *pangulubalang naborun dolok*, *budjing na pitu*, *sanggapati*, *si horbo huring* (with a drawing of the buffalo, lead by a rope) and *parau odjung*. One of the original constituent parts (the cat, according to Voorhoeve) is called *si tapi bungameru*. See also MS Kopenhagen BAT. 6.
b 22-29 *Poda ni pormunian*, about ominous events.
b 29-38 *Poda ni ari rodjang*, the last part illegible.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 339-344. (%Codices Batacici%, p. 67).

(Bat. 92)

Or. 3515
Batak, treebark, 37 ff., 7.5 x 6.5 cm.
In this booklet, Voorhoeve has not found any other datu name than Guru Sombaon hata ni adji, who is addressed once as a pupil. The title on p. a 2 is *Poda ni taoarta di na rodjanon*, a medicine against dysenteria, but this only goes till p. a 19. From a 19 till b 7 there is a series of copies of short inscriptions of the kind that is found on bambu strips, the so-called *tondung sahala*, of which someone has to take one, from which the datu predicts his fate. On b 7 is a *tabas ni daon ni rodjan* which probably belongs to the first part. One can observe that there is no difference here between *taoar* and *daon* in the sense of 'medicine'.

b 9-19 *Poda ni sipatulpak pongpong bala saribu.*
b 19-33 Divination of the days: *ari na pitu, pamahan ni hala sung-sang, panduduhan ni panggorda.*
b 33-36 *Pangulubalang na so mallada.*

The manuscript as a whole is apparently (a copy of) a notebook on sundry subjects. See Or. 12.322 ff. 344-345. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 68).

(Bat. 93)

**Or. 3516**

Batak, treebark, 65 ff., 15 x 10,5 cm.
The two sides begin at the same end of the treebark strip, both with an extensive chain of transmission. It cannot be determined therefore which side is side a and which side is side b. Voorhoeve in his description follows the order established by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga.

a *Rambu siporhas.* On divination with a divination cord.
b *Pormanuhon adji nangka piring.* This is a copy of Or. 3543, below. At the end (b 2-1) is an indication of the value (*arga*) of the objects used during the oracle. Then there was a drawing of a divination chicken with the captions, but because the space was too small for that, it was wiped out again, and eventually made on page a 64.
Both chains of transmission only converge in the writer of the *pustaha*, Guru Maripul ni adji, who wrote it for his pupil Guru Sihapuluan ni adji m.Matondang in Pagaran Lambung. In the beginning of side b there is a detailed description of the origin of the *pormanuhon* from the districts where the *hariara djambu barus* grows, that means 'from the upper world'.

On a 52-63 is a piece about *porsili* for the warriors, that is not directly related with the *rambu siporhas*.
The *rambu siporhas* text has the usual small drawings of the divination cord. The *pormanuhon* text has no drawings, except the one at the end.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 345-348. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 68-69).
(Bat. 94)

**Or. 3517**

Batak, treebark, 56 ff., 13 x 10,5 cm.
Originating from Sait ni Huta, according to the chain of transmission at the beginning. The text is about *Adj i sidal-dal*, a device against those people that cheat us, or despise us or envy us. Different applications have special names. One entire section, for instance,
is about *panapu dangdang*, literally the extinguisher of fines, meaning means to avoid the obligation to pay a fine. Such a fine would be, e.g., and *ulos*, an oxen, a buffalo, a horse, gold. Also *adj i siborang-borang* is mentioned several times. Not belonging to the main text are probably the final parts: a reading formula against tigres (subutan ni babijat) and a formula against disappointed expectation (daon aluk-aluk).

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 349-354. (Codices Batacici, p. 69).

(Bat. 95)

**Or. 3518**
Batak, treebark, 46 ff., 17.5 x 12.8 cm.
The text consists of two pieces:
a 3-43 and b 2-34 about *Rambu siporhas*, divination with a divination cord, and: 
b 35-42 about *Pagar pangorom*. Both parts are written for (and probably also by) Datu Pangsa ni adji (not very clearly written, but this seems to be the most probable reading) ‘anak na di Poholon Hutauruk’, but once there is written ‘anak ni Naipospos Hutauruk’. According to N. Siahaan, *Sedjarah kebudajaan Batak* (Medan 1964), p.103 Hutauruk descends from Toga Sipoholon, son of Naipospos. Datu Pangsa received the two teachings from different teachers. The chain of transmission of the *Rambu siporhas* does not begin here with Si Mangara pintu but with Datu Gusar ni adji. After the piece about the different positions of the divination cord with small drawings follows a piece about pangarambui with compass drawings. Then follows a piece about *pormesa* and *panggorda* with the appropriate small drawings in red and black. The last piece on a 43 is about conjuring spirits of illness. It is written to fill the space, since the text about the *panggorda’s* continues on side b. There also follow the *pormamis*, and then, on b 10-11 *pane na bolon* with on b 12 and 13 drawings of *pane na bolon and pane habang*. The relation of some pieces with the *rambu siporhas* has become unclear, but then again it becomes evident that in following parts that relation is there after all. The final piece is a formula to be said over the lance (*na hombang pipis = hudjur*), before the divination with the divination cord. The *pagar pangorom* mostly serves as a protective device against spirits of illness.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 354-358. (Codices Batacici, pp. 69-70).

(Bat. 96)

**Or. 3519**
Batak, treebark, 26 ff., 11.5 x 10.7 cm.
Sloppily written, at least the a side. The other side has a slightly better, smaller script. Here and there, van der Tuuk has made corrections with s steel pen.
a 3-24 *Poda ni pane na bolon*, from Guru Pinoda to Guru Porsuba. See also Or. 3509. above.
The usual course of *pane na bolon*: three months east, three months south, etc, is treated here more in detail, namely per month, with the position of other signs given for each month. Then a whole month is treated by the day, during which the *batu holing* is constantly in the east. Finally there is a discussion about conflicts between *pane na bolon* and other signs: *poda ni porbada ni pane na bolon dohot pane radja*, etc. On a 23 is a
drawing (only in black) of pane na bolon with a desa na ualu-figure in its body. On a 24 is a compass with a few signs.

b 2-10 Poda ni pormamis na lima, written by Guru Mangantar Porang. Describes the offerings to be given to the pormamis and also those to be brought to Si Deang Parudjar and Tuan Naga Padoha.

b 10-26 All sorts not notes. About pamahani ni panuruni ni musunta, the feeding, that is making the magical device of the enemy innocuous. Pagar sipuan na bolon, a protective device that is laid (as is done in the text solely devoted to that subject and especially written for van der Tuuk in Or. 3465) on an offering rack (mombang) which is hung in front of the pantangan (the hut of the datu, on a long bambu). About the several pagar’s in the pantangan. Offering to Sinaboru Sumbia Sianggasa ni boru Datu Sorta di Malim Si Boru Sanggul Haomasan Guru Bandailing of the right side of the sun, Guru Tantan Debata of sunrise and moonrise, of the hariara tunggul di langit, Sidabulan Rumarebe (how many persons is not clear to Voorhoeve) on three mombang’s. Finally about omens that are determined by the datu on the basis what he sees happening on the square of the awakening village, when he looks out early in the morning from his pantangan.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 358-361. (Codices Batacici, pp. 70-71).

(Bat. 98)

Or. 3520
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 14.5 x 11.2 cm.
Or. 3394 (d), pp. 1-8, is a copy.
Like Or. 3513, above, written by Guru Laga ni adji from Huta Gindjang Sitanggang Simbolon Pangururan for his pupil Guru Mangait Toga in Pungga.
The entire text is about rambu siporhas, divination with a divination cord. Si Mangara pintu is not mentioned as origin. Guru Laga mentions five other teachers before himself. The same five can also be found in manuscript Amsterdam 118/48a (Pagar pangorom). Apart of the usual black drawings of the divination cord there is at the end a drawing in red and black of the figure that has to be made on the mat: radja ni lage batahan ni rambu siporhas.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 361-363. (Codices Batacici, p. 71).

(Bat. 98)

Or. 3521
Batak, treebark, 41 ff., 13 x 10.3 cm.
Written in Dairi-Batak spelling, and many Dairi-Batak words are used, such as mi = to, silih = brother-in-law. There is confusion between di en ni, because the writer finds the i of his colloquial not high class enough, but at the same time he does know how to distinguish between di and ni, just as in Karo-Batak pustaka’s. Script and language correspond to the script and language in MS Amsterdam IT 137/553. Voorhoeve’s statement in Mededeelingen Koloniaal Instituut, afd. Volkenkunde No. 6, is erroneous, where he says that the present manuscript would have the same script as manuscript Amsterdam I.T. H 1315. That manuscript originates from Simalungun, whereas manuscript Amsterdam I.T. 137/553 appears to come from the area of Silalahi.
Anyway, they come from a Dairi Batak speaking area on or near Lake Toba, since it is said in both manuscripts that a travelling datu has come di Toba kepar nari, from Toba which is on the other side. Although the language of the poda’s is mostly Toba-Batak, it is according to Voorhoeve, better to transcribe the text as Dairi-Batak, because of the Dairi spelling. The datu who had come from Toba was Datu Morparang of the marga Simbolon. His Dairi-Batak pupil was called Pu (= Mpu) Landa. Datu Morparang succeeded by his expertise in datu science to bring a family quarrel to an end. Voorhoeve does not entire understand the story about this. One place name is mentioned, Lae Impal. Dr. L. Manik has informed Voorhoeve that this is a tributary of the Lae Renun. Therefore, the manuscript must originate from Peggan.
a 2-25 Poda ni kata-kata ni pormanukon adji nangka piring. On a 2-5 is the introduction referred to above. Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga refers to this side as side b, probably because there are a few blank pages at the end. Voorhoeve thinks it more probable that the writer has started with his long introductory story. The text consists of only tabas, beginning with asa turun makamu... Only on pp. a 7/8 is an enumeration of the objects necessary for the oracle, an appang, and anduri, etc. On pp. A 24/25 is a sloppily executed drawing of the anduri.
a 26-33 Same title as above. A list of omens, beginning with djaka.
a 33-35 pantunan ni pangurasan (Dairi pengurasen, Toba pangurason), about ritual purification.
b 2-6 A device against enemies, with statues made of reed and banana stem. No name found.
b 7-11 Another such device, in order to lure the tondi of the enemy.
b 11-33 porkobolan, a device for invulnerability.
b 33-35 About an amulet called si adji tejas.
b 35-39 sungguh nipi, about dreams, according to the seven days.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 363-365. (Codices Batacici, pp. 71-72).
(Bat. 99)

Or. 3522
Batak, treebark, 33 ff., 9 x 8 cm.
Or. 3394 (l), pp. 3-6, is a copy.
Booklet of Guru Na Tukkang hata ni adji, m.Simanullang, in Pungga.
a 3-23, according to the title about Pane na bolon, but it is in fact a pangarambui with compass drawings, to be used in the buffalo sacrifice.
a 23-32 and b 2-9 poda ni tulutan ni horbo tu borotan, about omens that occur during the leading of the buffalo to the slaughter pole.
In reverse direction:
b 32-10, from another teacher: Poda ni hata-hata ni pormanuhon sungsang harahar, apparently about divination with a chicken under a basket (manuk di ampang).
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 365-367. (Codices Batacici, p. 72).
(Bat. 100)
Or. 3523
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 13 x 10.2 cm.
Book of Guru Hasongtian. Contains one text: *Poda ni gorak-gorahan ni manuk*, about divination with a hanging rooster. Also the piece about *porsili* (b 3-12) belongs to this text.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 367-368. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 73).
(Bat. 101)

Or. 3524
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 11 x 8.3 cm.
Book of Guru Sininta ni adji.
The a side contains the same texts as Or.3464 b 14-22 and b 64-70, namely:
a 2-6 *Poda ni tonggo-tonggo ni si adji mamis*.
a 6-12 Drawings (radja) of *si adji mamis*, etc.
a 12-19 Offerings for *si adji mamis* and the other four.
a 19-26 *Poda ni pane habang*, ending with, on a 26-28 and b 2 *tabas ni pamahani* (*arintija hatebat*, etc.).
On side b follow a few shorter texts, that probably also have been copied from another *pustaha*.
b 11-20 *Poda ni panorang na duwa hali pitu*, about ominous moments.
b 20-28 *Pangarambui* belonging to the buffalo sacrifice.
The last two *poda*’s in Or. 3527 correspond with the last two *poda*’s in Or. 3524 and can well be the original thereof. Also a list of the *pinangan ni an na pitu*, in different directions, written in a circle around the centre, occurs in both manuscripts.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 368-370. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 73, 74).
(Bat. 102)

Or. 3525
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 7.9 x 6.5 cm.
Neatly written booklet of *Guru Mangalenggang ni adji* in Batu Sandiri (he is not datu No. 4 of those mentioned in Or. 3503 but a pupil of datu No. 5b).
One text, about *manuk gantung*, with drawings of the interior of a chicken.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 371-372. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 73).
(Bat. 103)

Or. 3526
Batak, treebark, 15 ff., 10.5 x 9.8 cm.
Written by *Guru Manaon ni adji m.Marbun*.
*Poda ni tembak*, instructions of how to shoot with a gun, with drawings of the positions of the body and of the bullets (sometimes several put together in a piece of paper). See the illustration of b 11 in *Codices Batacici*, p. 507. See *Goed gezien*, p. 29, with illustration.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 373-374. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 73).
(Bat. 104)
Or. 3527
Batak, treebark, 23 ff., 11 x 10.2 cm.
Book of GuruMana(ng?)gararadja ni Marbun in Parbotihan. His teacher was was Guru Hasongtian, No. 5c of the teacher mentioned under Or. 3503. This is a copy of Or. 3544, below.

Poda ni pangarambui si Deak Hurahank (in the original: Urahank). Maybe the entire text should be referred to with this title, but the text on side a and b 2-9 does so with certainty. The drawings herewith are different from the usual pangarambui drawings. They have only a small compass in the centre, and around that the names of the days. Si Deak Hurahank herself has a large drawing of over one page. She looks like a sort of fat dragon. Further:
b 9-13 Poda ni pormamis na lima na umboto tano hadjodjahan di porparangan.
b 13-19 Poda ni panorang na duwa hali pitu.
b 19-22 Poda ni pangarambui ni horbo tudu ari.
The last two poda’s in Or. 3527 correspond with the last two poda’s in Or. 3524 and can well be the original thereof. Also a list of the pinangan ni an na pitu, in different directions, written in a circle around the centre, occurs in both manuscripts. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 374-376. (Codices Batacici, pp. 73-74). (Bat. 105)

Or. 3528
Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 12.5 x 10 cm.
Incomplete. Book of Guru So Tarogop ni adji, about Rambu siporhas, divination with a divination cord, originally of si Mangara Pi(n)tu. Very succinct text. Till p. a 20 directly about the divination cord, after that pormesa (here a piece is lacking, that has been on the end of the strip, which has broken off and disappeaed), panggorda, porbugangan ni musunta (where the enemy will be wounded), porduwa bugang ni rambu siporhas. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 376-378. (Codices Batacici, p. 74). (Bat. 106)

Or. 3529
Batak, treebark, 28 ff., 12 x 9 cm.
Abominably written and spelt booklet of Ama ni Mordjomang m.Samosir about Pangulubalang si adu di taon (vegetable, in a tabu poso), pangulubalang si uhur mate and adji si sattas hira. Also the figures and drawings, which are only in black, have been badly done. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 378-379. (Codices Batacici, p. 74). (Bat. 107)

Or. 3530
Batak, treebark, 52 ff., 12.8 x 8.9 cm.
Book of Guru Pautan ni adji m.Marbun in Ria-na Lumban Sibabijat containing two texts, which were taught to him by Guru Pamosik ni adji, who had them from different teachers.
a 3-51 and b 2-13 Manuk gantung with red and black drawings of the interior of the divination chicken.

b 14-48 Poda ni rambu saporang sipamutung. This appears to be a sort of short version on the rambu siporhas, divination with a divination cord. It has very small drawings of the divination cord.

b 48-50 A short piece about a device for invulnerability (porhobolon and en porduwa bugang) of the rambu saporang sipamutung, which Guru Pautan learned from another teacher, Guru Panduga ni adji.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 379-381. (Codices Batacici, pp. 74-75).

(Bat. 108)

Or. 3531
Batak, treebark, 67 ff., 14.5 x 11 cm.
Very detailed text about the omens of the cock oracle (with a rooster under a basket). The origin is derived from Datu Tala dl Babana. The last names in the chain of transmission are Guru Mangantar Bilang and Guru Mangadar. Guru Mangantar Bilang is addressed as pupil, and Guru Mangadar as the second pupil. In the chain of transmission is written: asa hupodahon na musengan ma di ho ale ... Guru Mangadar. From this it is evident that not the last-mentioned person is speaking, but rather the penultimate person. Voorhoeve is of the opinion, however, that these words are often used without much thought in order to continue the chain of teacher to pupil. Writer was Guru Mangalenggang in Huta Gurgur, see about him Codices Batacici, p. 13. The poda ni pormanuhon adji nangka piring, is illustrated with clear drawings of the position of the cock, and fills the entire a side and pp. b 2-47. Then follows the appropriate pangarambui with compass drawings, and finally, on b 57-66 follows Poda ni panubuti ni Adji Nangka Piring umboto djea ni halak, in which bad omens of the pormanuhon are equalled to those of the pormunian.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 381-383. (Codices Batacici, p. 75).

(Bat. 109)

Or. 3532
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 12.2 x 9 cm.
Or. 3394 (n), pp. 55-63 is a copy.
Written by Guru Sininta ni adji, datu No. 5b of the datu’s mentioned under Or. 3503, for Aman Tuan Sadura in Batu Sandin.

a 2-30 Poda ni pormasak ni taor subutan ornas, a device against all sorts of poisons and charms and the illnesses caused by these. Some of the necessary ingredients for this device are banana plants and sugar cane, which the datu grows in front of his house, in a neat garden, surrounded by a fence, during seven months. During the sequel of the preparation, the datu offers a meal on the village square, for which the radja, the anakboru and the head woman of his client are invited. At the end the text reads: ija guru ni taorta mon na so djadi panganon ni na sahit mon, 'that what the patient is not allowed to eat, what is tabu for him during the use of the device, etc. This meaning of the word guru one cannot find in the dictionaries. It also occurs in guru ni djuhut, the
pieces of a sacrificial animal that may not be eaten, and, on the b-side of this
manuscript in the phrase guru ni tambarta, those parts of the chicken that may not be
eaten during the use of the medicine.
b 2-16 Poda ni pormasak ni tambar si runtun mallo, a medicine which one should use before
the taoar.
b 16-24 tabas ni subutan mula djadi, a formula to be said by the datu, e.g. when he goes on
a trip in order to peddle his taoar.
b 24-27 A formula to be said as porsoma of the taoar, that is, in order to devote the
device to the spirits, during which one lets the device standing there for a while.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 383-386. (Codices Batacici, pp. 75-76).
(Bat. 110)

Or. 3533
Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 11.5 x 10 cm.
Or. 3394 (o), pp. 145-154, is a copy.
A palimpsest, with a chain of transmission ending with Guru Habinsaran hata ni adji in
Silaga-laga, who may have written this book for van der Tuuk, as he did with Or. 3430
and Or. 3465, below.
The subject matter is Pagar Naga Hurma Djati. The style of the text is different from the
usual pustaha style. E.g., the writer has numbered several of the paragraphs (bindu
patoluhon, etc.). He has also added small drawings of all sorts of objects (musical
instruments among other things), that must be used for the pagar, and an illustrating
showing the entire pagar, in a jar on a sangkak, with the sculpted statues around it. In a
part of the text that is called poda ni pagar panganon are drawings of a hudon on the
dalihan in order to indicate of all sorts of omens that may occur during the cooking of
the rice. Cf. The introduction of the Kopenhage catalogue (P. Voorhoeve, Catalogue of
Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen], Part 1. Batak manuscripts. With a
It is a pity that the spelling of the text is so bad that one sometimes has to guess what
the writer wants to tell.
This pagar is preserved, according to the text, in the naga morsarang, the beautifully
ornamented horn, a few of which are kept in the van der Tuuk collection in the Tropical
Institute in Amsterdam, and have been illustrated in De Bataks op weg. ([catalogus van
van der Werff and others], [Delft, Ethnografisch Museum, [1967]].
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 386-388. (Codices Batacici, pp. 76-77).
(Bat. 111)

Or. 3534
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 11.2 x 8.3 cm.
Booklet of Ama Si Ginugun ni adji in Sampetuwa, containing:
a 4-29 and b 4-22 Manuk gantung, the chicken oracle.
b 22-29 Pagar pormeme for a pregnant woman.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 389-391. (Codices Batacici, p. 77).
Or. 3535
Batak, treebark, 38 ff., 9 x 6.8 cm.
Booklet of Guru Panahatan ni hata ni adji. About (pagar) si lali pujuwan na bolon, with small black drawings in the section on alamat (omens) with at the end a mintora ni taoar. The beginning is lacking, probably only one leaf.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 391-393. (Codices Batacici, p. 77).

(Bat. 113)

Or. 3536
Batak, treebark, 41 ff., 9 x 11.7 cm.
Or. 3394 (o), pp. 133-145, is a copy.
Palimpsest, here and there the old writing still can be discerned. After the new text has been written the booklet has not been used anymore. It has probably made for van der Tuuk. Many names of datu’s are mentioned, but on the whole it makes a dilettantistic impression. Voorhoeve would not dare to trust on these chains of transmission. Possibly the text has been written from a practice of popular medicine, rather than from a stable tradition. E.g., there is mention of many more symptoms than is usual. Three devices are prescribed against the effect of all sorts of magical charms and illnesses: taoar (na) dua radja uhum (also so in MS Amsterdam I.T. 2761/50), tambur simangarapelrap (compare with Or. 3492, above) and taoar pangomat. There is no evidence for any difference between taoar and tambur. One of the pupils who is addressed time and again is called Guru Biahat ni adji, a Dairi-Batak name (biahat in Dairi = babiat in Toba = tiger).
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 393-396. (Codices Batacici, p. 77).

(Bat. 114)

Or. 3537
Batak, treebark, 42 ff., 8 x 5.5 cm.
Here and there, especially in the beginning, very worn. The short chain of transmission cannot be entirely read anymore. Poda ni pamusatan ni pormanuhon adji nangka piring, about the cock oracle (manuk di ampang), without illustrations, very short. Only at the end are two drawings of the divination chicken with captions. Then follow pormesa and panggorda in two columns with drawings. Then the divination table of seven squares, with mate and bunu. Then porsili ni pangarambui si pitu budjing, that is porsili’s for the seven days of the week, with drawings. Then two divination tables, each with 5 x 5 squares, the first with drawings in it, which may be imitations of Arabic script.. Finally there is poda ni panoro-noro ni si lali piuwan, the beginning only, abruptly ending because of the loss of one or two leaves.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 397-398. (Codices Batacici, pp. 77-78).

(Bat. 115)
Or. 3538
Batak, treebark, 30 ff., 7.5 x 9 cm.
Or. 3394 (l), pp. 1-2, is a copy.
Unused manuscript, not very accurately written. A pagar without further name, with
mention of the taoar and tambar derived from these, all mostly serving against (that is,
as protection against, and for fighting against the spirits who cause it) of fevers of
women in childbirth, jaundice (caused by the rainbow spirit) and madness. Guru
Tungkang hata ni adji is addressed.
b 20 - het einde is blank.
Voorhoeve assumes that the text originates from a practice of popular medicine.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 399-400. (Codices Batacici, p. 78).
(Bat. 116)

Or. 3539
Batak, treebark, 37 ff., 11.2 x 7.5 cm.
Or. 3394 (n), pp. 45-55, is a copy (very bad copy).
Two original wooden covers, one of which is ornamented with sculpture. A label of van
der Tuuk: ‘Handschrift van Van Hoëvell’. He is van der Tuuk’s somewhat older
contemporary W.R. van Hoëvell (1812-1879).
Written for (and by?) Datu Pormangsi ni adji of the marga Dongoran in the land (tano,
which word Voorhoeve thinks that it is used in the pustaha’s for an region in which are
several huta’s) of Mangantar Bilang. As a personal name this occurs quite often, but
Voorhoeve does not know it as the name of a place. The entire text is about medicines.
a 2-36 and b 4-28 Tambar Si Hapujung or Hapijung and, but from another teacher,
b 29-33 Tambar siansur bosí.
Apparently it is also possible to derive from tambar once more taoar, since somewhere is
written: ija taoar ni tambarta mon...
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 401-404. (Codices Batacici, p. 78).
(Bat. 117)

Or. 3540
Batak, treebark, 13 ff., 11.5 x 11 cm.
Or. 3394 (l), pp. 6-8, is a copy.
Seems to be written, or copied, for van der Tuuk, yet the ink is worn at several places.
Many writing mistakes, some corrected by van der Tuuk.
**Pamodilon**, about the shooting with a gun, with small drawings, only in black. One
paragraph treats the shooting at an enemy in a solu (canoo on Lake Toba).
See also Or. 12.322 f. 405. (Codices Batacici, pp. 78-79).
(Bat. 118)

Or. 3541
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 11.3 x 8.3 cm.
Written by Guru Laga ni adji marga Pohan.
a 2-21 **Poda ni mintora ni hata-hata ni pamusatan ni gorak-gorahan**, but this does not
contain a *mintora* (formula to be read, ‘belezingsformulier’) but only a list of omens that occur during the divination with a cut-open chicken.
a 22-30 and b 1-22 *Poda ni panampuhi adji pajung*, about divination with a lemon, with on p. b 22 the drawing that has to be on the rice wan, on which the slices of lemon fall.
b 23-30 *ari roding*, about auspicious and unauspicious days to go on a travel. However, the actual *ari roding* names (*hoda*, etc.) are not mentioned.

Peculiar in this manuscript is the drawing on p. a 1, which represents a maze and other figures, with the caption *Ija ma inon radja ni pank ni si Djonaha ma inon barang di gora paodjak ompunta si Adji Mamis*, ‘this is the figure of Djonaha’s wall (which he has built as a maze). If there is danger this serves to put Lord si Adji Mamis on top of it. See also Or. 3566, p. a 46. And with another large drawing is the caption: *i ma radja ni si Adji Mamis*, ‘this is the figure of si Adji Mamis. Exactly the same combination of figures occurs in manuscript Leiden, KITLV, old number 464/510, No. 3 of Voorhoeve’s list of manuscripts of the KITLV, now KITLV Or. 192, a 19, and which is reproduced as fig. 41 C. Schusters contribution to the Kopenhagen catalogue (P. Voorhoeve, *Catalogue of Indonesian manuscripts [of the Royal Library, Copenhagen]*, Part 1. Batak manuscripts. With a contribution by Carl Schuster. Copenhagen 1975). See also Leiden Or. 3566. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 406-407. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 79).

(Bat. 119)

**Or. 3542**
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 7.5 x 5.3 cm.
Or. 3394 (o), pp. 168-172, is a copy.

*Poda ni panampuhi sitoho-toho*, a list of omens seen during the divination with a lemon, with on p. b 30 the drawing that must be made on the rice wan. The text of b 3 fits to that on a 30. On p. b 2 is *poda ni manuk gantung si babiat manoro ma*, but this does not refer to the contents of this manuscript. This copy has probably been made for van der Tuuk from an original in which the text on b 2 was written as a writing exercise on one of the first pages, as happens often in the *pustaha*’s.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 408-409. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 79-80).

(Bat. 120)

**Or. 3543**
Batak, treebark, 31 ff., 17 x 14.5 cm.
Or. 3394 (g), pp. 26-33 is a copy.

*Poda ni pormanuhon adji nangka piring*, about the cock oracle, without illustrations, except for a drawing of the divination chicken with captions at the end. Before that the traditional values (*arga*, but this word is not used here) of the constituent parts of the oracle. On pp. a 2-7 is an extensive introduction in which the origin of the oracle is given as coming from the country where the *hariara djambu barus* grows, that is, from the upper world. From the chain of transmission it is evident that this is the original of the text on side b of Or. 3516, above.
See also Or. 12.322, ff. 409-411. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 80).

(Bat. 121)
Or. 3544
Batak, treebark, 45 ff., 10 x 7 cm.
Or. 3527, above, is a copy. The chain of transmission here ends with Guru Hasongtijan, the teacher of Guru Mananggara. Or. 3545, below, has been written in the same hand. The text is slightly better than that in Or. 3527 and the drawings are much more beautiful, especially those of si Deak Urahak, here executed in red and black. The end of the text as in Or. 3527 occurs here on p. b 33. Then follow a few pieces that are not contained in Or. 3527:
b 33-38 Poda ni ari panindi na bolon na umboto pordjuhut di mula ni hasuhuton, which Voorhoeve is unable to interpret.
b 39-44 Prescription for pangguransang, to be used when the warriors are afraid to attack the enemy.
See Or. 12.322 ff. 411-413. (Codices Batacici, p. 80).
(Bat. 122)

Or. 3545
Batak, treebark, 21 ff., 9.8 x 7.8 cm.
From the same Guru Hasongtijan as Or. 3544, above, and written in the same hand. 
Poda ni tampulan ni asu, about divination with a dog whose head is cut off. The text entirely consists of the omens that become visible in this procedure.
See Or. 12.322 ff. 413-414. (Codices Batacici, p. 80).
(Bat. 123)

Or. 3546
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 12 x 9 cm.
Very much damaged and sloppily written. Contains two different texts:
a 4-27 and b 2-6 with a chain of transmission ending with Ompu ni Mangitang (or Mangotang?) ni adji, containing Pamusatan ni si lada tunggal, a device that can serve, among other things, as pangulubalang kan dienen.
Poda ni pangulubalang si suda uhur and tano sandjongkal.
Poda ni pamunu saitan ni musu.
A piece with an illegible title on side b, written in the reverse direction.
b 28-8 Teaching of Guru Manalasa ni adji m.Sinaga to a pupil of the marga Tampubolon (bao Tampu ni bolon) whose name is illegible.
Also: Poda ni pormamisan with at the end the well-known hatiha with seven squares in which the words mate and buno.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 414-417. (Codices Batacici, pp. 80-81).
(Bat. 124)

Or. 3547
Batak, treebark, 23 ff., 7.8 x 7.3 cm.
Chain of transmission till Guru Mangalanang.
Content: Pangulubalang si gondang tipul, a sort of divination device made out of two wooden puppets. Also simonang-monoang, divination with the numerical value of the letters of the Batak alphabet.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 417-419. (Codices Batacici, p. 81).
(Bat. 125)

Or. 3548
Batak, treebark, 53 ff., 27 x 13 cm.
Or. 3394 (m) is a copy of the beginning on side a till approximately p. b 19.
A beautiful, and probably old porbuhitan manuscript about the buffalo sacrifice and the divination used thereby. Written by Ompu ni Mangaronsang ni adji in tano Matiti, who had the text from his father-in-law Datu Ronggur ni adji in Huta Gurgur. The datu name of Ompu ni Mangaronsang, which is given at the end of the text, could not be read by Voorhoeve (Guru ..... ni adji). For the bindu's and other figures light red paint is used. The porbuhitan text is complete, but a short text which has been added at the end of side b ends abruptly. At the beginning of side a (= end of side b) at least one leaf has been lost.

a 3-32 Contains the actual porbuhitan, the omens derived from the falling of the buffalo in one of the 16 directions. The names of these directions have been mentioned by Voorhoeve in his excerpt of the text (Or. 12.322, ff. 692-695). Then follow detailed instructions about the leading of the buffalo to the slaughter pole, the fetching of the pole and of the lianas that are used as cable, etc.
a 52 en 53 Contain a piece, equally written by Ompu ni Mangaronsang, which is not, as far as Voorhoeve can see, relevant to the porbuhitan, namely pangarhari bona ni ari. There is also a drawing of an anduri (rice wan) with a chicken egg, a sirih chew and a hibiscus flower (these are mentioned in the captions of the drawing). According the to text there are also grains of rice, a lidi and a lemon (unte mungkur). It is apparently an extremely simplified cock oracle in which an egg is used in stead of a cock.
b 2-3 Contain some disparate notes, written from the reverse direction. Among other things a device in order to make a girl that has refused the advances of a datu to separate from her lover. Further a hatiha pormamisan with three figures, each of 5 x 5 squares. Also hatiha simanoktohi with a figure of six rounds with a smaller circle inside, three of which have been provided with rays around them. In these figure there is no use of red ink.

On b 4 the porbuhitan text is continued, with on b 5 the drawing of the bindu matoga, which, according to the present text, may not be drawon on the ground, but rather on a piece of simbora (tin or lead). The idea is probably that this is buried under the slaughter pole. Then follow several offering prayers and after that, on: 
b 20-30 poda ni panggujang ni sara-sara, ni ansuwan, ni suhut, ni suhut panumpahi, ni parumaen, ni na torop, ni bajo nialap, ni gurung-gurung, ni gordang dohot ogung, ni sulangonkon di horbo. For the word gujang or ujiang the Woordenboek of van der Tuuk gives: 'een soort slijmziekte van hoenders', but that does not fit here. In the Simalungun language manggujang means 'to root up (the ground)' as said of pigs. In Karo Batak it means 'to knead'. How words that in sub-Toba have -uja- are in Toba is not given in the
Sprakunst of van der Tuuk, although he mentions in his Woordenboek several sub-Toba words with uja, namely, except the aforementioned ujang or gujang, also hapur suja = campher; 

dujak = the amount of ½ supak; 

dujak = quickly nauseating, such as too fat meat (the same in Karo). From hapur sia in J. Warneck, Toba-batak - Deutsches Wörterbuch s.v. hapur it appears that the sub-Toba -uja- = Toba -ia-. So, gujang will probably be the Toba giang = to stir around. One might even assume that the prayers occurring under the title pangujang are pronounced during the kneading of offering biscuits for the several objects and persons mentioned, but this explanation seems rather far fetched. It seems more probable to Voorhoeve that the word, like so many other others in the divination language, has been derived from Malay. To this also points the spelling gojang in a Karo Batak pustaha (Leiden, REM 340/103 IV). In Malay the word gojang means rocking (a cradle), waving. The Batak synonym manaja-naja, to bring something in a rocking movement, especially also said of offerings and the tunggal panaluan. Of the sacrificial knife (surik) both the word panaja (see P. Voorhoeve, A catalogue of the Batak manuscripts [in] the Chester Beatty Library. Including two Javanese manuscripts and a Balinese painting. Dublin 1961, p.48) and pangujang (manuscript Leiden REM 1239/267). In manuscript Dublin, Ch.B.1114 a 39, Voorhoeve interprets pangujang-gujangon as the shaking of the sack with beras during the calling back of the soul. Voorhoeve interprets Pangujang ni gordang dohot ogung as the prayer to be said during the elevating with a waving movement of the drums and the gongs. In this the pangaraksao names of all instruments of the gondang orchestra. The orchestra as a whole is called manuk-manuk lingga gunung, the bird mountain lingga. If that is an old expression it can mean that the gondang is the voice of the Supreme God Sjiwa in his appearance of lingga’s which are seen as a mountain. Among the phenomena that the sounds of the gondang’s cause with the audience are: marandjak ma rad ja ni silo-silo, ‘the king of the otters dancingly jumps up and down’. This is without doubt an allusion to the story of the kancil and the otter. See No. 178 of P. Voorhoeve, Overzicht van de Volksverhalen der Bataks (now also in Codices Batacici, pp. 474-475).

b 30-38 anggun ni surik, about the knife used in the sacrifice (piso), with a series of illustrations of different sorts of knives and the ominous meaning for the owner. Then follow all sorts of peculiarities about the buffalo sacrifice, such as the rewards that are given to the different collaborators, which are often not easily understandable because of the summary expressions and the sometimes corrupt state of the text. 
b 53 The beginning of a poda ni pagar pamuni tondi, called sipatundal ni begu. It ends abruptly at the bottom of the page. A peculiarity of the spelling in this manuscript is that after –ja sometimes –a is written. Voorhoeve found the words ijaa en hasajaa. The former also occurs in Or. 3489 b 48. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 419-423 (excerpt by Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga) and ff. 692-695 (excerpt by P. Voorhoeve). (Codices Batacici, pp. 81-84).

(Bat. 126)

Or. 3549
Batak, treebark, 26 ff., 10 x 8.5 cm.
Written for Guru Manurbing ni adji and two co-pupils in Siatas Barita.
Poda ni adji antuk na bolon (mangantuk = ‘tegen iets aan stoten’ to knock against something), a device for harming the enemies. At the end of side a are figures in red and black of a phantastic shape, possible inspired by the Arabic script and maze drawings. At the end (b 23-25) poda ni pamusatan ni sibarobon, a sort of chicken oracle, in which predictions are given on the basis of the inside of the sacrificial animal (elsewhere called sibarobat).

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 423-425. (Codices Batacici, p. 84). (Bat. 127)

Or. 3550
Batak, treebark, 26 ff., 8.8 x 8 cm.
Contains nothing else than a list of the omens to be observed during the cock oracle manuk gantung, without a chain of transmission, and with only one drawing of the interior of the chicken (in red and black).
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 425-426. (Codices Batacici, p. 84). (Bat. 128)

Or. 3551
Batak, treebark, 32 ff., 11 x 9.3 cm.
Or. 3419, pp. 108-116. Panampuhi is a copy.
Neatly written and excellently preserved manuscript.
Chain of transmission: Guru Lenggang ni adji m.Pohan Pandjaitan to Guru Laga ni adji to (asa hupodahon namusengan ma di ho) Guru Mangain Sangap ni adji m.Sihotang in Tolping and his co-pupil Guru Sahala ni adji. Here asa hupodahon namusengan apparently does not mean that the penultimate guru continues to speak, because later on in the text Guru Mangain ni adji is mentioned all the time as pupil, never Guru Laga ni adji.

a 2-31 and b 3-19 panampuhi Adji Pajung, about divination with a lemon. Part of this is called pandesai ni panampuhi na morgoarhon sitoho-toho. This is the well-known text beginning ruma ni bau di purba, for the 16 directions of the compass, but it is incomplete since the south-east is followed by west by north-west.

b 19-30 Hata-hata ni pangulubalang simate-mate na bolon. No drawings. In the text is once: ninna gurunta Aman Totar ni adji. This could be another name of Guru Laga n. a.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 426-428. (Codices Batacici, pp. 84-85). (Bat. 129)

Or. 3552
Batak, treebark, 23 ff., 17 x 12.5 cm.
The beginning is missing. The first text, which occupies the entire a side, and also b 1-17, is about gorak-gorahan Adji Pajung, omens to be interpreted with the divination with a chicken (certainly not manuk di ampang, probably manuk gantung). The only indication concerning the origin is somewhere at the end, where Ama Ragan ni adji is addressed a pupil, and where it is said that the poda comes from a man of the marga Sirait.
b 17-22 *poda ni m amis holing*, the usual text about the *pormamis na lima*. At the end are five squares each containing the initial letter of one of the five *pormamis* in the centre and the other four initials around it. In this drawing and in the *bindu*’s use has been made of red ink.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 428-430. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 85).

(Bat. 130)

**Or. 3553**
Batak, treebark, 30 ff., 12 x 8 cm.
Palimpsest. The old text had the same sort of script as the new one, among other things a *ha* that looks like a *ga* with a detached line underneath.
The booklet was owned by Guru Batu Tunngal ni adji of the *marga* Samosir from Pangaribuan. He learnt the two texts that are in the book from the same teacher. It is well written, but occasionally worn. For the *bindu*’s and the drawings also red ink has been used.

a 1-21 *Adji Pajung*, about omens to be observed during the divination with a pig, whose neck is cut. With a drawing of the cut pig’s neck.

a 21-30 and b 2-25 (rest blank) *Poda ni manuk gantung* with drawings of the interior of the divination chicken, and at the end an almost completely wiped-off drawing of which a table of 2 x 5 squares with alternatingly the letters *bu* and *ha* is still clearly visible.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 430-433. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 85).

(Bat. 131)

**Or. 3554**
Batak, treebark, 51 ff., 6 x 4.5 cm.
The side which Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga has called side b is in fact side a. Voorhoeve has changed this in her description. At the beginning some text is missing, though not much. The text begins in an enumeration of the purposes for which the *saetan*, which is the subject matter of the first text in the book, can serve. Then follows a rather detailed chain of transmission from it becomes abundantly clear that the booklet comes from the Dairi area. It has been written by Bapa Mohar, the younger brother of Bapa Lapijan, also called Mali jan ni adji, who had learned the text from his father si Namo Porlombu, also called Ompu si Togur or Pu Togur in Parowan (Voorhoeve is not certain about the reading of this name) torpuk (that is terpuk) Porlombu. The final -*ha* is frequently used.

The letter *sa* is written in the Dairi way, with a little curl over its right side. Also the word *utjang* = sack is used. Mrs. Mostert has transcribed the text as if it were a text in Toba Batak, so she has written a *ha* in a word such as *sipahasada*. In his notes, Voorhoeve had, at first, done the same. However, when he realized that the text was in fact Dairi Batak, he has continued with ka. But most of the language in Toba *poda* language.

a 1 is pated to cover and Voorhoeve assumes that the beginning of the text is on that page.
a 2-20 saetan por-upunan (?) ni panuruni, in which saetan probably has the meaning as
given by van der Tuuk of ‘de op een feest van een slachtbeest voor de geesten
afgezonderde stukken’. The information is according the 12 months.
a 20-46 Poda ni pamusatan ni silandja bukit, here apparently not in the sense of an interior
organ of a divination chicken. However, the text does treat sacrifices with chicken in
the different months.
a 46-51 and b 1-11 (perhaps with a lacuna in the text between side a and side b) pamukui,
with drawings (only in black) at the end.
b 12-16 buku sanompu, does belong to the preceding part.
b 16-25 pormesa, panggordaha and pormamis, with a small figure at the end.
b 26-4-8 Poda ni kata-kata ni ari si magal mogil in order to effectuate that the enemy
becomes stiff of cold. Again the saetan is mentioned here.
b 48-51 Title illegible, a text with the purpose that the enemy is killed by ‘our’ pamukui,
probably with an abrupt end.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 433-436. (Codices Batacici, pp. 85-86).
(Bat. 132)

Or. 3555
Batak, treebark, 23 ff., 21.5 x 14.8 cm.
The entire text is about gorak-gorahan ni manuk adji pajung. The chain of transmission
ends with Guru Hasongtijan in Dolok Sanggul, see also above, Or. 3503. There are no
drawings, and in the bindu’s there is no use od red ink.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 437-438. (Codices Batacici, pp. 86-87).
(Bat. 133)

Or. 3556
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 21.3 x 18.5 cm.
Poda ni rambu siporhas (about divination with a divination cord) and other pieces that
belong to it. In the chain of transmission of the original from which this manuscript
was copied a piece of text was missing (or the copyist of the present manuscript has
skipped that piece). Because of that in the beginning is missing Si
Mangara Pintu (na di borngin is there, however). The chain ends with Sajur ni adji of the
marga Pospos (or Naipospos, as there is a small hiatus) Simanungkalit Lumban Tobing
from Sarumatinggi. His teacher lived in Dolok Sanggul. There is no use of red ink. There
are small drawings of the positions of the divination cord, of the pormesa and the
panggorda. There is also a pangarambui which not only has compass figures, but also
small puppets. Also Pane na bolon and Pane habang, and parombunan. At the end are a few
divination tables.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 438-442. (Codices Batacici, p. 87).
(Bat. 134)

Or. 3557
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 5.3 x 4.9 cm.
Poda ni tembak sun alamat debata, prescriptions for shooting absolutely dead, signs of the gods. When the datu and the sibaso have failed, one can ask, in case of a serious illness, a sharp shooter, who can predict by his art of shooting how the illness will end. This miniature book that is suitable to carry to battle or to hunting, has belonged to Aman Sulagan of the marga Sitompul Lumban Toruwan who had learned the art from Guru So Imbangon ni adji, m.Sihombing Lumban Toruwan living in Sipultak.
a 8-18 about shooting.
a 18-25 and b 2-14 the same subject, in relation with the end of the illness. At the end is a drawing of a human figure in an oval which is divided into three by two stripes.
b 15-26 about different types of bullets, with illustrations of these (only in black).
See Or. 12.322 ff. 442-444. (Codices Batacici, p. 87).
(Bat. 135)

Or. 3558
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 11.5 x 10 cm.
Or. 3394 (g), pp. 42-48, is a copy.
Unused manuscript, probably written for van der Tuuk. Red border ornamentation, bindu’s and drawings, all rather coarse. No chain of transmission, Guru Sombaon ni adji being addressed as a pupil.
a 1 hatiha of 5 x 5 squares with the word mate in the 9 fields of the diagonals.
a 2-26 and b 2-11 pormanuhon si adji nangka piring, the oracle with a cock, under a basket, but without drawings. To this belongs also:
b 11-14, where there is first talk about a dispute of the rambu batu holing and rambu ngangang, with a drawing on which the chicken is presented as arbiter between the two rambu’s which look like lizards. Then comes a small piece pangarambui with compass drawings, only of rambu batu holing, rambu ngangang and rambu matoga.
The remainder is written in the reverse direction, in the same hand.
b 26-24 about the course of pane na bolon, with a compass in the style of the pangarambui, which otherwise is not found with this text. Also about pane sabungan, tuan laen ni pane, pane pangulosì and pane mandjopput. Voorhoeve does not know this extension of the pane family from other texts. Then special persons are enumerated (first according to their rank, later on only by name), who are influenced by the ‘eating’ (of Pane?) in the four main directions, by the days of the week and by the months. This ends on b 16. Finally:
b 16-15 a medicine against a disease which is referred to as na maoto di podomanna (‘a simpleton who remains lying on his bed in lethargy’?).
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 444-446. (Codices Batacici, pp. 87-88).
(Bat. 136)

Or. 3559
Batak, treebark, 15 ff., 16 x 13 cm.
Or. 3394 (f), pp. 1-4, is a copy.
Again a pustaha of Guru Hasongtijan ni adji. The chain of transmission is the same as that in Or. 3505. The text almost entirely corresponds to that in Or. 3505 a 2-31: poda ni
panampuhi si tapi sin-dar di mata ni ari (here on a 2-14 and b 2-5) and that in Or. 3503 b 28-42 (here on b 5-14): si adji mamis, etc. Also the drawings are similar. Red colour has been used in them.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 446-448. (Codices Batacici, p. 88).
(Bat. 137)

**Or. 3560**
Batak, treebark, 15 ff., 7.7 x 9.5 cm.
Booklet of Guru Pinadjingdjing ni adji, entirely about the protective device *Pagar Badjora Sungasang*.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 449-450. (Codices Batacici, 88).
(Bat. 138)

**Or. 3561**
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 13.5 x 10.8 cm.
Unused manuscript. Red colour in the bindu’s, rather coarsely drawn. Learnt by Guru Maralum of the marga Simamora Debata Radja, village headman of Lumban Djulu, from Guru Debata hata ni adji. About *Pane na bolon*, without illustrations, but of multiple use. One can use it instead of chicken divination and all sorts of oracles. On a 13 the writer says, at the end of a series of twelve months, that he has forgotten something in the first month and he then supplies what he at first had forgotten. Also described is the preparation of a *porgomgom* of *Pane na bolon*, a protective deviced that is placed before the pantangan of the datu. Also about a lock (hansing) of P.n.b. on the village gate. And about a staff (tungkot) of P.n.b., which seems to be a sort of porsili. Abd about a sacrifice to be made on a crossing, in which the worn rice pestle is used as slaughter pole (borotan) for a black chicken, etc.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 450-452. (Codices Batacici, pp. 88-89).
(Bat. 139)

**Or. 3562**
Batak, treebark, 69 ff., 5.5 x 4.3 cm.
Booklet of Guru Sininta ni adji from Sosor Tobing, of the marga Munte, pupil of Ompun Toga Djuara ni adji m.Simamora Purba, see under Or. 3503, above.
a 2-59 *Poda ni panindi na bolon*, all sorts of divination tables voor selecting auspicious days in war, with little drawings and compass figures.
a 60-68 and b 2-19 *taoor* against dysenteria (*barobuni*).
b 20 a *bindu godang*, of the following part lines for ruling have been drawn, but these have not been written upon. Otherwise blank.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 453-454. (Codices Batacici, p. 89).
(Bat. 140)

**Or. 3563**
Batak, treebark, 27 ff., 8.5 x 8.5 cm.
Or. 3394 (k) is a copy.
Written by Guru So Matahut hata ni adji for Guru Mangalanang hata ni adji.

_Poda ni pamusatan ni panampuhi si hata na pintor_, about divination with a lemon, followed by a list of the _pangorda_ and _pormesa_, and pieces about five days of the week, the five times of the day. The well-known _hatiha_ of 7 squares with the words _mate_ and _bunu_ and a particularly large heading on b 16. Also about animals that should not be eaten on certain days, and a _hatiha_ of 6 x 6 squares.

On a 20 is, at the end of a piece about the real _panampuhi_, a drawing composed from a compass and two human figures. An explanation can be found for this in a note by van der Tuuk in Or. 3386 f (2), above. There is also the explanation of some technical terminology which occurs in the present text.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 454-456. (_Codices Batacici_, pp. 89-90, 190).

(Bat. 141)

Or. 3564
Batak, treebark, 50 ff., 23.5 x 14.5 cm.
Or. 3394 (c) is a copy.

At the beginning and at the end of this beautiful manuscript something is missing. The text is very much related to the text in Or.3483. The subject matter is the magical device _Adji gurangsa_. The chains of transmission of both manuscripts are the same till Guru Sungkunan ni adji, the teacher who has taught the text both to the owner of Or. 3483 and the owner of the present manuscript. If one compares the two manuscripts it is evident that the drawing in Or. 3564 are much better done. Moreover, the text in Or. 3564 is slightly longer than that in Or. 3483. After the part that is mainly the same as in Or. 3483 follow a few incantations (_tabas_) and a rather extensive piece about musical modes (_gondang_) that have to be played when the device is being used (b 40-44). Then follows a piece about _pohung_ (magical guardian in the field, b 44-49) and the beginning of a piece about _pangihut-ihut_ (magical pursuer of thieves, b 49-50). See MS Dublin, Ch.B. 1103 (P. Voorhoeve, _A catalogue of the Batak manuscripts [in] the Chester Beatty Library. Including two Javanese manuscripts and a Balinese painting_. Dublin 1961).

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 457-465. (_Codices Batacici, p. 90_).

See also the connection with the chain of transmission in Or. 14.295, below.

(Bat. 142)

Or. 3565
Batak, treebark, 44 ff., 10.5 x 7.5 cm.
See also Or. 3541, above.

This _pustaha_ has been written on both sides from the same direction, contrary to what is usual, where one starts writing side b, on the reverse of that lastly written leaf of side a. However, it is clear that the texts on a and b belong together and that they have been written in the same hand. Only side a has a chain of transmission, ending with Datu Banggu ni adji in Arapangi, and the title: _Pamuhu tanduk_. On b 30 we find also _debata na helung ni pamuhu tanduk_. The main part of the text is about choosing auspicious times. Also _manunsang harahar_ is mentioned (on a 38). There are several small figures, drawn in black ink, and not very accurately.
Or. 3566
Batak, treebark, 59 ff., 20.2 x 14.4 cm.
Or. 3394 (e), pp. 1-20, is a copy.
Written by Guru Laga ni adji in Bonandolok for Ompu Radja Liang Batu ni adji in Sibaing Tolpe. The text on the a side mainly treats, after a detailed chain of transmission, *Rambu siporhas*, with a large drawing of the divination cord with captions that indicated the different ‘mansions’ and with drawings of the different positions of the cord. There are also subjects which one usually does not encounter in *rambu siporhas* texts, such as *panampahaek*, the ceremonial declaration of war, with a drawing of the reed used in that ceremony, and *pagar*, a protective device. But this transpires to be another protective device of (or based upon) the divination cord (*pagar ni rambu siporhas*). Also the piece about the *pormamis* and about *pane* has probably a relation to this. It is doubtful, however, that the piece beginning on a 52, entitled Poda ni *pangulubalang pongpang bola saribu* belongs to this part. However, in the last part there is mention of ‘our’ (treated in the previous part) *pagar*, used as *pagar pamuro*, as a protection of the crop against birds. On b 3 begins a piece of different origin, about *pagar pangurason*. On b 38 there is again mention of *rambu siporhas*. Then follows on b 4b another piece about *pangulubalang*, namely *pangulubalang shalisungsung*, *pangulubalang sitang-tang panggumbangan*, *pangulubalanghata na lang-lang debata na helung*. At the end is a piece about *rambu tigor* in connection with the buffalo sacrifice (*horbo marobo*), with a drawing of the *bindu matoga* with *tangga omas* the names of which are not mentioned, however. Nor are the names gaven of *pank si Djonaha* which occurs on a 46 in a drawing which belongs to the *pagar ni rambu siporhas*, which is almost entirely the same as the drawing in Or. 3541, p. a 1.

See also Or. 12.322 ff. 468-474. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 90).

(Bat. 144)

Or. 3567
Batak, treebark, 64 ff., 10.4 x 8 cm.
This is the only Mandailing Batak pustaha in the van der Tuuk collection. Both original covers with sculpted ornamentation are still present, but the glue with which the treebark was attached to them has loosened up. There are two ratan straps, made of seven strips (*rompu pitu*) and the original rope is also still there, but it is broken on one side. It has not been made, as is often the case with the larger *pustaha*’s, of idjuk fibres, but from a lighter type of fibres, possibly cotton, or *hori*. The strip if treebark has been broken on one fold and the pieces have been sewn together with large stitches of blue thread.

There is a chain of transmission, but several names are unclear. The Mandailing marga names Dahuiae and Lubis occur. The title is *Poda ni pagar hunik*. However, that only refers to the part on a 3-49. The protective device of curcuma root mostly serves as a protection against the magic of the enemy. At the end one finds a *mintora ni sombajang ni pagarta* beginning with: *ung uwa alla u alla lia ilalla kaal lallai muhammat ma rasu ulla*,

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which is the Muslim creed (Shahada) here used as a mantra. As radja-radjan serve a
seven-pointed star and a small half man between two dragons (on a 50). After this
begins text in another hand, with a new chain of transmission with other names. The
title is panunsang harahar ni pamunu tanduk. Nor is much said about pamunu tanduk, but
the term panunsang (or rather panuntjang according to Mandailing pronunciation, see
also van der Tuuk, Tobasche spraakkunst, p. 29, F III) harahar is recurring several times. It
mainly treat the making innocuous of unfavourable omens. From this all the time the
lemon oracle should be consulted, which is treated on b 13-34 (pandjahai ni tampuk ni unto). On p. b 34 and following it is explained how one should combat unauspicious
omens of the panggorda (some only mentioned by their Batak names, all with small
drawings. On b 49 and following the same, but then for unfavourable omens from the
chicken oracle (pamuwang ni isang, mata, etc., ni manuk, the removing of the lower jaw,
the eyes, etc., of the divination chicken).
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 474-478. (Codices Batacici, pp. 91-92).
(Bat. 145)

Or. 3568
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 6.8 x 3.8 cm.
Or. 3394 (g), p. 48, is a copy.
This very neat, small and unused booklet makes on Voorhoeve the impression of having
been copied for van der Tuuk from a larger pustaha, rather intended as an example of
writing and drawing (the table very neatly done in red and black), than for use by a
datu.
Mrs. M.T. Mostert-Silitonga has assumed that the beginning is where van der Tuuk has
pasted the label with the text rambu batu holing. The title and chain of transmission,
however, are found on b 25, which would be the end, according to the counting by Mrs.
Mostert. In that chain are a few well-known names, but he does not end with the name
of one of the writers which are known as writers from the van der Tuuk collection. The
title is: Poda ni pangarambui ni pormanuhon. This
pangarambui is on a 4-17 and contains rambu batu holing, r. monggop, r. mate, r. panaluan, r.
tinantan and r. ngangang, with compass drawings.
a 17-21 On which days from what direction begu manoro, the spirits attack.
a 21-28 divination tables, among other thins of 5 x 5 squares with in each square two
crescents (sirih leaves?).
b 2 a beautiful bindu godang.
b 3-10 a hatiha which is made of seven squares with a head, also called pangarambui,
according to a note by van der Tuuk.
Except mate and bunu one finds here also the word pamunu.
b 11-14 the names of the twelve pormesa’s and on b 17-15 the names of the eight
panggorda’s in the opposite order and direction. Apparently this has been copied from
a pustaha in which the pormesa’s were in a column at the left with the panggorda’s in
the reverse in a column to the right of it.
b 17-24 two lists of the pormamis.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 478-479. (Codices Batacici, pp. 92-93).
Or. 3569
Batak, treebark, 71 ff., 9 x 6.8 cm.
Both sides have a minute neatly written script. Yet, they are not in the same hand. On side a there is a consistent use of the southern ta, on side b the northern ta is used. Voorhoeve has found on side a (a 4) one place only where a pupil is addressed. His name is there Datu Pinatubung ni adji. The pupil for of by whom side b has been written is frequently mentioned. His name is Radja Sahuliling Guru Tinandangan ni adji of the marga Simbolon. It does not seem probable to Voorhoeve that this person is the same as the one who is called Guru Tinandangan, and whom Voorhoeve mentions (Overzicht, p. 9 = Codices Batacici, p. 317) as van der Tuuk’s teacher from Naipospos. The manuscript does not make the impression as having been newly made during van der Tuuks stay in Barus. 
The beginning and the end of the strip of treebark are lost. The first pages with writing of sides a and b have been pasted to the (additionally made) wooden covers, so that that text is not available anymore.
At the beginning of side a, probably a considerable part is lacking. It is impossible to give a general title to it on the basis of the present contents. There are a few shorter pieces about all sorts of magical devices (adjì). On a 3 is a drawing of a puppet and two stars in an oval (in black and red), with a number of captions written in all directions around it. Some bear the title puwaowang, which must be the Malay puhawang or pawang. There is possibly a connection between this word and the Simalungun Batak title puwang, e.g., puwangta for the Malay sultans of the east coast, or puwang bolon, de head woman of a ruler. In other places, puwang is used for all sorts of relatives for whom one must have respect., e.g. Dairi puwang = Toba hula-hula; (see the dictionaries under puwang). On side a (a 36) is another drawing representing a human being attacked by five dragons, very carefully executed in black and red. One must draw that figure on the trace of the footstep of the enemy. The text on side a ends abruptly.
At the beginning of side b, probably a considerable part is lacking. It is impossible to give a general title to it on the basis of the present contents. There are a few shorter pieces about all sorts of magical devices (adjì). On b 2-41 (Poda) ni situmpat huwala, a pangulubalang, with chain of transmission. At the beginning probably only the word poda is missing. The last part is a poda ni pandjahai ni manuk marobo, apparently neither manuk gantung nor manuk di ampang but a chicken oracle in which one releases the slaughtered chicken on the alaman. In the tabas the sign of the final -h is used in bissumirlah, sah, and the particle -lah. At the end a human figure.
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b 41-44 Of a different origin. Pangulubalang situngku nasa.
b 45-53 Yet another chain of transmission. Pangulubalang si sapang di portibi.
b 54-56 Pangulubalang sipogong desa.
b 57-59 Poda ni salusunta di tonga ni lautan. This salusu not only serves to lighten the waves, but also the loosen up the anchor rope on sea. This text must originate from the west coast, since anchors are not used on Lake Toba, as far as Voorhoeve knows. In the tabas occurs: ija ho anak lahi parabak ma pisomu, ija ho anak boru parabak ma sanggulmu, ‘if you are a boy, come with your knife, and if you are a girl come with your hair ornament’, meaning: be born quickly.
b 59-64 a device to blind opponents (*umbahen mata ni halak marondar*, see the dictionary by J. Warneck under *rondar*). What remains is blank.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 480-486. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 93-95).
(Bat. 147)

**Or. 3570**
Batak, treebark, 43 ff., 13.5 x 10 cm.
Or. 3394 (f), pp. 9-17.
*Poda ni panampuhi sitoho-toho*, the lemon oracle, written by Guru Tinonahon for Guru Tinadji ni adji of the *marga* Simanullang in Gonting. Clearly written, with a few drawings, only in black. The text on the first page is somewhat wiped out.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 487-490. (*Codices Batacici*, p. 95).
(Bat. 148)

**Or. 3571**
Batak, treebark, 56 ff., 11 x 8 cm.
An illustration of the general aspect of this manuscript is given in *Moderne Encyclopedie der wereldliteratuur*, vol. 4 (1967) p. 161.
a 3-56 and b 2-10 *Poda ni taao Adji malim na bolon*, about a device which is mainly against poison (*rasun*), with a very detailed chain of transmission (a 3-9) ending with a teacher of Guru Sininta ni adji of the *marga* Simanullang(u)lang Lu(m)ban na Ukkup in Sib(u)n)tuon. There is a constant confusion in the spelling between -n and -ng. The origin of the medicine is derived from a guru of the old times (*guruta na ni borhu*) from overseas (*tijan ipar ni lautan*), on the other side of the country Boang (*ipar ni tano Boan*), which is Upper-Singkel. Pages b 2-4 have been written in another hand, which uses the southern *ta*. One of the ingredients is a slaughter pole for a human, who has not been eaten, however (*borotan ni djolma na sundat pinangan*).
b 11-22 *Poda ni pagar pangorom*.
b 23-41 about *pormanuhon adji nangka piring*, mainly about the value (*arga*) of the different constituent parts of the oracle, followed by one of the pangarambui, which belong to it. This piece has another chain of transmission, ending with Radja (or Datu) Ginugun ni adji anak ni Saruksuk in the village Ajok Raso. Voorhoeve cannot see a difference in the script, however. The spelling is better than in the previous piece.
b 41-54 *Poda ni simonang-monang* ‘in order to compare the numerical value of the letters in the names of the enemy and our side’. Apart from the ordinary table of numerical values of the letters (*na sada dohot na duwa*, etc.) there is also a calculation for the seven days which does not convey an impression of expertise about the calculatory capacities of the Batakse datu’s. E.g. on a Thursday he takes 503 bambu sticks and puts them on heaps of three. If one is left, the patient is severely ill. If two remain, the patient will die. If three remain the patient will recover. The art apparently consists of during the counting cleverly concealing at least one stick, but yet better to conceal two sticks. There are a few figures, in which red ink has been used.
See also Or. 12.322 ff. 490-496. (*Codices Batacici*, pp. 95-96).
(Bat. 149)
Or. 3572
Batak, treebark, 25 ff., 13 x 10.2 cm.
Or. 3394 (o), pp. 160-168 is a copy.
This is another pustaha written for van der Tuuk by Guru Habinsaran hata ni adji. See also Or. 3430 and Or. 3465, above. The subject is: *panampuhi sitoho-toho*, the lemon oracle. There are three drawings of the rice wan used in the lemon oracle. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 496-497. (Codices Batacici, p. 96).

(Bat. 150)

Or. 3573
Lampong, treebark, 16 ff., 15.5 x 16 cm.
Text on one side only. Contents unknown. It is not one of the manuscripts of the Sloet van de Beele collection, as becomes clear from comparison with the specimens published in H.N. van der Tuuk, Les manuscrits Lampong en possession de M. Le Baron Sloet van de Beele. Leiden 1868. On the present MS the old shelfmark ([Bat.] 151) is still visible, but the manuscript was placed on its present shelf location by P. Voorhoeve (see Voorhoeve’s correction in the 'Journaal', p. 71). The free shelfmark Bat. 151 was then given by Voorhoeve to Or. 6900, below, which is a Batak manuscript of the van der Tuuk collection which was registered in the Library only during Voorhoeve’s curatorship (1946-1959). In the ensuing confusion, Or. 3573 was not included in the series of transcriptions of manuscripts in South Sumatran scripts, Or. 8447, below. Nor is the MS mentioned in Teuku Iskandar, Catalogue of Malay, Minangkabau and South Sumatran manuscripts in the Netherlands. Leiden 1999.
[* Bat. 180]

Or. 3574
Batak, treebark, 29 ff., 6.5 x 4.8 cm.
Or. 3394 (g), 49-50, is a copy.
*Poda ni pangurason ni rambu*, a recipe for the preparation of the water for the ritual purification of the divination cords, with a *tabas* (at the end the name of the pupil: Guru Pamondang ni adji). Also a piece of *pangarumai* (enumeration of the ‘mansions’ on the cord). Also *pangarambui* with compass drawings, and hardly any text. Also the large divination table of 7 squares with the words *mate* and *bunu*. In the *tabas* is a lot of Malay. See also Or. 12.322 ff. 497-498. (Codices Batacici, p. 96).

(Bat. 152)

Or. 3575
Collection of texts (letters?) in Batak script written on strips of treebark, all folded, some with closing slip. Occasionally water damage to such an extent that the text has disappeared.
(a) 8 ff. Text on one side only. At the beginning an Arabic alphabet, provided with vowels (so that it reads like a syllabic script) with basmala, and elsewhere another basmala. Text on both sides.
(b) 6 ff. Text on one side only.
(c) 14 ff. Text on one side only.
(d) 15 ff. Text on one side only.
(e) 11 ff. with closing slip, and name of the addressee written in ink on the outside: ‘Hoofd Radja Basa Mondjapahoe 1868’. Text on one side only.
(f) 6½ ff. Text on one side only.
(g) 18 ff. Text on one side only.
Not described in P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici*, Leiden 1977
[* in Bat. 153 a-g]

**Or. 3576 a-e**
Five Karo-Batak letters, written on bambu stalks and strips.
(a) Stalk of 17 cm. Letter from the Sibayak of Panjutan to the controleur of Bangun purba (note on paper added to the MS).
(b) Stalk of 22.5 cm. Letter from the Sibayak of Kabanjae to the controleur of Semapong (note on paper added to the MS).
(c) Stalk of 10.5 cm.
(d) Strip of 25 cm. Letter from the Sibayak of Berastagi to the controleur of Viesawan (according to label).
(e) Strip of 14.5 cm. Burning letter from Si-joda to the pengulu of Lau juur (according to label).
Mentioned by P. Voorhoeve, *Codices Batacici* (Leiden 1977), p. 125, where no further details are given.
[* in Bat. 154]

**Or. 3577 - Or. 4717**

a. Lontar manuscripts: Or. 3577 - Or. 3851.
b. Texts on paper: Or. 3852 - Or. 4004.
c. Other manuscripts: Or. 4005 - Or. 4717.

**Or. 3577**
Javanese, palmleaf, 132 ff (f. 7 is skipped), Balinese script.
Tantri, Javanese-Balinese poem in tengahan metres (*demung*, van der Tuuk: version A) moralistic fables, dated 1795 Saka, i.e. 1871 A.D. Or. 4541, below, is a copy of this MS. See cat. Juynboll I, pp. 244-245 with a collation with the Kadiri version. Cat. Brandes III, No. 1121. See Pigeaud II, pp. 113-114, 227. Or. 10.492, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto (beginning is missing), of Or. 4541 (or of the present MS). See also: KITLV Or 351. See also Or. 3855 (1)-(5), below.
(Lont. 105)
Or. 3578
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 164 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 106)

Or. 3579
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 34 ff., Balinese script.
*Tutur*, Javanese-Balinese prose treatise on religious speculation, mentioning Pandawa and Panji cycle personages, slovenly written. See cat. Juynboll II, p. 313, cat. Brandes IV, no 1652. Or. 10.433, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is also in BCB 5. See also Or. 3686, below. See Pigeaud II, p. 114.
¶ See also Or. 3686, Or. 4518, Or. 9660, Or. 9880 and Or. 9883, below.  
(Lont. 107)

Or. 3580
Javanese, palmleaf, 103 ff., Balinese script, extraordinary small writing.
(Lont. 108)

Or. 3581
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf, 161 half ff., Balinese script.
(2) ff. 13b-27b. *Rangda Leleleh*, Javanese-Balinese legendary tale in tengahan metre of a widow of Banjar Turi, an isolated place, her daughter Badisil, a goat, and Rangda Lolon, the stupid. See cat. Juynboll I, p. 237 and cat. Brandes III, No. 943. Or. 3963 (6), below, is a copy of this text.
¶ Or. 18.177, below, is a romanized copy of the present text.
(Lont. 109)
Or. 3582
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf, 21, 19 and 12 ff., Balinese script.
¶ Or. 18.178, below, is a romanized copy of the present text.
Or. 3972, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, pp. 114-115.
(Lont. 110)

Or. 3583
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf, 24 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 111)

Or. 3584
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 31 + 8 ff., Balinese script.
Warga Sari, Javanese-Balinese legend in tengahan metres, in Bali considered as a sacred text. Warga Sari, an orphan, from Wewetih, has many adventures, travelling to Majapahit. He marries daughters of ecclesiastics i.a. Weda Rasmi, and in the end he receives an ordination (abhiseka). See cat. Juynboll I, p. 251 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1346. Or. 3922 (1) – (2), below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 115.
(Lont. 112)

Or. 3585
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 132 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 113)

Or. 3586
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 72 ff., Balinese script.
Waseng Sari, Undakan -, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in tengahan metres: Wira Namtami of Koripan has many adventures, he is given the names of Panji Pamasah and Waseng Sari in the course of his quest for his beloved Amahi Raras. See cat. Juynboll I, p. 211 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1393. Or. 4669, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 115. (Lont. 114)

Or. 3587
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 96 ff., Balinese script.
Incomplete copy of Mantri Wadak, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in tengahan metres: the Prince of Koripan, born in a bull’s shape, receives from Bhatara Guru a human shape and the name Wira Sujaya; he has many adventures. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 195 has a Dutch epitome; see cat. Brandes II, No. 672. Or. 4325, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 115. (Lont. 115)

Or. 3588
Javanese, palmleaf, 53 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3589
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 79 ff., Balinese script.
Arjuna Pralabda, Javanese-Balinese, epical poem in tengahan metres, said to be made in Bali by kyahi Dawuh Bale Agung after his son’s death. Dated 1679 Saka, i.e. 1757 A.D. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 221 has an extensive Dutch summary. See cat. Brandes I, No. 117. Or. 4060, below, is a copy. BCB 11 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto of Or. 4060 (or of Or. 3589?). The text is a representative of version A of the poem according to van der Tuuk. See Pigeaud II, p. 116. (Lont. 117)

Or. 3590
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 55 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3591
Javanese, palmleaf, 86 ff., Balinese script.
Or. 3592
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 50 ff., Balinese script.
Incomplete copy of Singa Brahmara, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in tengahan metres. The beloved Princess is called Meta Ningrat. The poem appears to be made in Bali in the 19th century. See cat. Juynboll I, p. 272 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1031. Or. 4490, below, is a copy in Balinese script. Or. 10.488, below, is a romanized copy (of the present MS or of Or. 4490?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 13. See Pigeaud II, pp. 116, 221.
(Lont. 120)

Or. 3593
Sasak, palmleaf, 100 ff (ff. 41-50 lacking), cakepan.
Datu Daha, a Sasak emulation of a Panji story, but possibly more in the line of the Javanese Angreni or the Malay Ken Tambuhan. Alternative title: Cilinaya. Or. 4189, below, is a copy. See cat. Brandes No. 328. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, pp. 196-197, where the MS is referred to as Or. 3593 (1). It is not clear from Juynboll's catalogue whether there are still other texts under this number.
(Lont. 121)

Or. 3594
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 108 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 122)

Or. 3595
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 108 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 123)

Or. 3596
Collective volume with texts in Sasak and Javanese, palmleaf, 87 ff., cakepan.
(1) ff. 1-65. Sasak. Babad Sakra. The history of the revolt of Sakra, a place on Lombok, that lasted from 16 July till 4 November 1826. The present version contains in all 6 songs, which makes it longer than the other versions. Or. 3949 (1), below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus

(2) ff. 64-87 (f. 66 is missing). Javanese from Lombok (or Balinese?). Layon Sari. A Balinese poem called after the heroin Layon Sari, the wife of Singandalang, who disappears in a forest, where she dies. Later she become alive again. Or. 3949 (2), below, is a copy. Cat. Brandes No. 598. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 114. Not in Pigeaud II.
(Lont. 124)

Or. 3597
(Lont. 125)

Or. 3598
(Lont. 126)

Or. 3599
(Lont. 127)

Or. 3600
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 78 ff., Balinese script. Incomplete copy of Marga Smara, Panji-, Javanese-Balinese historical romance in tengahun metres, apparently made in Bali in the 18th or the 19th century. Majapahit and Singasari are mentioned; cock-fights have an important place in the tale. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 227 has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes II, No. 680. Or. 4330, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 117.
(Lont. 128)

Or. 3601
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 46 ff., Balinese script.

**Or. 3602**

Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 20 ff., Balinese script. Notes, Javanese-Balinese prose, on cosmogony and *Smara Tantra*, slovenly writing, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 255 and cat. Brandes IV, No. 1650. Or. 4717, below, is a copy in Balinese script. Or. 10.611, below, contains a romanized copy (of the present MS or of Or. 4717?) by J. Soegiarto. See Pigeaud II, pp. 117, 244. (Lont. 130)

**Or. 3603**

Javanese, Balinese, Sanskrit, palmleaf, 18 ff., Balinese script, illustration. Notes on mantras etc. Javanese-Balinese prose and Sanskrit *slokas*, beginning with *Asta Mahabhaya* e.a., at the end a magic drawing (illustration), see cat. Juynboll II, p. 325 and Brandes IV, No. 1621. Or. 4711, below, is a copy. Or. 10.576 is a romanized copy (of the present MS or of Or. 4711?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 66. See Pigeaud II, pp. 117, 243. (Lont. 131)

**Or. 3604**


**Or. 3605**

Or. 3606
Balinese, palmleaf, 24 ff, Balinese script, lempiran.

(Lont. 134)

Or. 3607
Notes on Javanese-Balinese ritual, diksa, initiation.
- f. 12b. Bhatari Mayasih, and offerings (saji bubur) for the dead (pitara) etc.
- f. 27b. Piter puja etc.
- f. 38. acamana purification (called: anacapana) etc.
- f. 43b. caru sang piter (offerings).
- f. 54. On meats (ulam, Skrt. matsya) for offerings.
- f. 55. Offerings (saji) for Garuda, for Kaki Patuk (?), for Kingkara Bala.
- f. 58b. Mantras referring to the sacerdotal attire: the headband sirowesta (usually called karawista), the wedihan loin-cloth etc.
- f. 59b. stuti worship at kabuyutans, candis, sangars (shrines).
- f. 60b. Manapadma rangkep mantra.
- f. 61b. Smara puja.
- f. 62b. Saptongkara, in columns, beginning with Jagara Pada.
- f. 64b. Bhasma Tiga etc., at the end rajahs belonging to kitchen utensils, with references to Sri, Rabut Sadana etc.
The MS contains many Sanskrit slokas. See cat. Brandes I, no 347. Or. 4198, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, pp. 117-118, 199.

(Lont. 135)

Or. 3608
Javanese, palmleaf (damaged), 150 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 136)

Or. 3609
Balinese, palmleaf, 11 ff, embat-embatan.
Kidung Anacaraka. Didactic poem, called after the letters of the alphabet. Cat. Brandes No. 481. Or. 4251, below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de
Or. 3610
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged, without boards), 87 ff., Balinese script.
Wangbang Wideya, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in tengahan metres: quest of prince Makara Dwaja, i.e. Panji Wireshara, for his beloved Warastra Sari; he appears as a dalang; the raket play and wayang plays are mentioned. See cat. Juynboll I, p. 207 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1336. Or. 7227, below, and BCB 10, below, contain romanized copies by J. Soegiarto. See Pigeaud II, p. 118.

Or. 3611
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 54 ff., Balinese script.
Notes on divination, Javanese-Balinese, wariga (Javanese: pawukon), and astrology, palalintangan, with illustrations, Basundari (usually called Sundari) Teras; further: tenure magic, medicines, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 232 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1367. Or. 4660, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 118.

Or. 3612
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 48 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3613
Balinese, palmleaf, 29 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

Or. 3614
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 22 + 22 ff., Balinese script.
Incomplete copies of Warga Sari, Javanese-Balinese poem in tengahan metres. Two fragments:
Or. 3615
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 14 ff., Balinese script.
Notes, Javanese-Balinese speculations on death, mentioning entas: deliverance of the
dead, Rwa Bhineda Tri Timunggalaken, at the end: Asta Lingga, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 335
and cat. Brandes III, No. 1407, sub voce Weda. Or. 4676, below, is a copy. K.C. Crucq,
Bijdrage tot de kennis van het Balisch doodenritueel. Santpoort 1928, p. 57, has a Dutch
epitome. Or. 4677, below, is the same text. See Pigeaud II, pp. 118-119.
Pigeaud III, p. 102 writes: ‘Dr Hooykaas has recently rearranged Or. 3615, Or. 4676 and
Or. 4677. The leaves were in disorder. The manuscripts appear to contain two main
texts, one on angentasaken wong mati, and an upadesa (lesson), and two small texts of
minor importance. Dr Hooykaas’s transliteration and notes have been appended to Or.
4676.’

Or. 3616
Javanese, palmleaf, 34 ff., Balinese script.
Lubdhaka, or Siwa Ratri, Old Javanese Shiwaitic edifying poem by Tanakung; a hunter,
fearing wild animals, takes for the night refuge in a wilwa (Aegle marmelos) tree and
drops its leaves on a Siwa lingga under it, which is an act of worship. As a reward, at his
death he is redeemed from Yama’s servants by Siwa’s order. See C. Hooykaas, Agama
tirtha. Five studies in Hindu-Balinese religion. Amsterdam 1964, pp. 198 ff. (Verhandelingen
4), which contains: 1.: Sarasvati, the Goddess of learning. 2.: Yama-Raja, the Lord of judgment.
3.: Padmasana, the throne of God. 4.: Siva-linga, the mark of the Lord. 5.: Siva-ratri, the night of
worship. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 157 has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes II, No. 608. Or. 4296,
below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 119.

Or. 3617
Balinese, palmleaf, 36 ff., lempiran.
Pan Bongkling, in the sinom redaction. The story of Pan Bongkling, a Balinese Eulenspiegel
story, ascribed to Ida Wayan Dangin, a Brahman from Sidemen, who was executed in
Karangasem in the mid-19th century for high treason. Among other things it
extensively treats a war episode between a Balinese and a Muslim ruler, possibly
inspired by the war against Sasak rebels on Lombok. Cat. Brandes No. 772. See H.H.
Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de
Balinesche en Sasakische handschriften der Leidse Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912),

Or. 3618
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 67 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 146)

Or. 3619
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 46 ff., Balinese script.
Incomplete copy of Ajar Pikatan, Javanese-Balinese romance, comparable to a Panji romance, in macapat and tengahan metres: quest of the hero, a prince of Pandan Salas, for the celestial nymph Suprabha, whom he saw bathing, and whose ring he had. The bird Gentayu brings him to her celestial abode. See cat. Juynboll I, p. 214 and cat. Brandes I, No. 28. The writing is bad. Or. 4010 (5), below, is a copy [or Or. 4010 (4)?]. See Pigeaud II, p. 119.

(Lont. 147)

Or. 3620
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 52 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 148)

Or. 3621
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, palmleaf, 62 ff., Balinese script.
Collection of short poems, didactic:
(6) ff. 31-62. Balinese poem in macapat metre on medicines, called Neling or Wira Semada, see cat. Brandes II, No. 737 and cat Juynboll III, p. 120. See also Or. 13.305, below, which is a copy of Kirtya No. 259. Or. 3966, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, pp. 119-120.

(Lont. 149)
Or. 3622
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, palmleaf, 62 ff., Balinese script.
(1) ff. 1-18b. Kamandaka, Bhagawan, Old Javanese prose treatise on statecraft, called Raja Niti, with references to epical literature, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 242 and cat. Brandes II, No. 471. Or. 3926, below, contains a copy.
See Pigeaud II, p. 120.
(Lont. 150)

Or. 3623
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, palmleaf (damaged), 28 + 19 ff., Balinese script.
(1) 28 ff. Incomplete copy of Sri Tanjung. East Javanese poem in macapat (adri) metre, Balinese tradition, see cat. Juynboll I, p. 260 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1052. Or. 3866, below, is a copy. The MS is dated Saka 1744, i.e. 1822 A.D.
See Pigeaud II, p. 120.
(Lont. 151)

Or. 3624
Javanese, Sanskrit, palmleaf (damaged), 31 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 152)

Or. 3625
Javanese, palmleaf, 26 ff., Balinese script.
Darma Sawita, Old Javanese moralistic and didactic poem in Indian metres, also called Basa Pituwelas, ‘The 17 Words’, lessons of mpu Sura given to his disciple Sadrasa mentioning the rasa, sense of the darma, good behaviour, in various circumstances. Cat.
Juynboll I, p. 162 has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes I, no 320. Or. 4184, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 120.

(Lont. 153)

Or. 3626
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Sanskrit and Balinese, palmleaf (incomplete), 32 + 58 ff., Balinese script.
(1) ff. 1-25. Niti Brata, Old Javanese prose treatise on tapa-brata, devotion, lessons given by Cipta Warana to Wala Kula, moralistic, with Sanskrit slokas, dated 1758 Saka, i.e. 1836 A.D. Or. 10.412, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept in BCB 3. See cat. Brandes II, No. 716 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 266.
Or. 3935 and Or. 3970, below, are copies. See Pigeaud II, pp. 120-121.

(Lont. 154)

Or. 3627
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf, 51 ff., Balinese script.
Or. 3919, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 121.

(Lont. 155)

Or. 3628

(Lont. 156)
Or. 3629
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 60 ff., Balinese script.
BharataYuddha, Old Javanese epic in Indian metres, up to canto 21, with Balinese glosses, see cat. Brandes I, No. 212 and cat. Juynboll I, p. 123. Or. 4115, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 121.
(Lont. 157)

Or. 3630
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 35 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 158)

Or. 3631
Javanese, palmleaf (damaged, without boards), 43 ff., Balinese script.
Wighnotsawa, Old Javanese Buddhistic tale in Indian metres: war of Jina Wikrama or King Suprasena of Kapila with the yaksas King Wiglinotsawa or Rudra who, having vanquished all other Kings, attacks at last Darma Sena, King of Wallabha, Suprasena’s father-in-law. In the end the yaksas is subdued and becomes the Jina’s disciple. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 147 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1429 both have Dutch epitomes. Or. 4679, below, is a copy. BCB 23 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto. Same tale as Brata Sraya. See Pigeaud II, pp. 121-122.
(Lont. 159)

Or. 3632
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, with some Sanskrit, palmleaf, 29 + 22 + 4 ff., Balinese script.
Or. 3962, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 122.

Or. 3633
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 90 ff., Balinese script.
\textit{Wang bang Wideya}, Javanese-Balinese \textit{Panji} romance in \textit{tengahan} metres, see cat. Juynboll I, p. 206 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1329. Or. 4642, below, is a copy. At the end Wayang Anteban is mentioned (see \textit{KBNW} sub voce \textit{anteb}). BCB 10 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto (of this MS or of Or. 4642?). See Pigeaud II, pp. 122, 235.

Or. 3634
Javanese, palmleaf, 69 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3635
Javanese, palmleaf (without boards), 34 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3636
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 18 ff., Balinese script.
\textit{Alis-alis Ijo}, Javanese-Balinese lyrical and erotic poem (>Green Eyebrows<) in \textit{tengahan} metres, according to van der Tuuk used by Balinese of his time as an incantation against misfortunes, see cat. Juynboll I, p. 230 and cat. Brandes I, No. 43. Or. 4014, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, pp. 122-123.

Or. 3637
Sasak, palmleaf, 33 ff., cakepan.

Or. 3638
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 31 ff., Balinese script.

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**Tata ning Kerta ning Wong Acacarikan**, Javanese-Balinese prose treatise on agriculture rules and law referring to village communities in Bali, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 298 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1147. Or. 4554, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 123. (Lont. 166)

**Or. 3639**
Balinese, palmleaf, 21 ff., lempiran.

**Or. 3640**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, palmleaf, 32 + 10 ff., Balinese script.
Compilation of didactic poems:
Or. 3640, Or. 3862, Or. 3895, Or. 3920, Or. 3925 and Or. 3933 are collective volumes which contain the same combination of texts. Or. 3933, below, is a copy of the present MS. Cf. Or. 3986 for a collective volume containing several of the same texts. See Pigeaud II, p. 123. (Lont. 168)

**Or. 3641**
Balinese, palmleaf, 48 ff., lempiran.
*Tunjung Biru*. Poem about the heroin, the nymph Tunjung biru. The poem is a series of love adventures and descriptions of nature. Also mentioned are Suprabha and Lottama (for Tilottama). See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasakische handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek* (Leiden 1912), p. 86.
(Lont. 169)

Or. 3642
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 127 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 170)

Or. 3643
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 125 ff., Balinese.
Wangbang Wideya, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in tengahan metres, 2nd version, according to van der Tuuk. Or. 4647, below, is a copy in Balinese script. Or. 10.470, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto (of this MS or of Or. 4647?), another copy of which is in BCB 10. See cat. Brandes III, No. 1339 and and cat. Juynboll I, p. 207. See Pigeaud II, p. 123.
(Lont. 171)

Or. 3644
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 83 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 172)

Or. 3645
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 120 ff. Balinese script.
(Lont. 173)

Or. 3646
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 24 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 174)

Or. 3647
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 83 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 175)
Or. 3648
Balinese, palmleaf, 32 ff., lempiran. Cowak. Complete version of this didactic poem, called after a person figuring in the text. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 84. (Lont. 176)

Or. 3649

Or. 3650

Or. 3651

Or. 3652

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Or. 3653
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 18 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3654
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 33 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3655
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 43 ff., Balinese script.
Cupak, Javanese-Balinese folktale in tengahan metre, adventures of the deceitful Cupak and his honest companion Grantang. Cat. Juynboll III, Balinese, p. 84, has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes III, No. 1222. Or. 4588, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 124. (Lont. 183)

Or. 3656
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 53 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3657
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 11 ff., Balinese script.
Incomplete copy of Durma. Javanese-Balinese romantic poem in macapat verse, fragment. Durma, son of a celestial nymph Sulasih, who was compelled to marry Raja Pala, the man who stole her clothes while bathing, has many adventures. Afterwards, in Wano Keling, he is called Sina Panjara. Or. 4227, below, is a copy. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 273 has a short Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes I, No. 394. See Pigeaud II, pp. 125, 202. (Lont. 185)

Or. 3658
Balinese, palmleaf, 23 ff., embat-embatan.
Nalig, Balinese erotic poem in tengahan metres, called after the name of the heroin Nalig. The present copy starts with verse 3 of the text. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 91. Cat. Brandes No. 735. (Lont. 186)
Or. 3659
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 18 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3660
Balinese, palmleaf, 10 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3661
Balinese, palmleaf, 21 ff., Balinese script.
Limbur. Balinese poem, called after the heroin, who, although being ugly, persuades her husband to kill his son from another wife. That son goes to heaven, but Limbur goes to hell, where she is punished. Or. 4293, below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 115. Cat. Brandes No. 601.

Or. 3662
Javanese, Balinese, with Sanskrit, palmleaf (without boards), 160 ff., Balinese script, illustrations.
Wariga, Javanese-Balinese notes on chronology, astronomy and divination in prose, with Sanskrit slokas; pawawatekan (list of chronograms of memorable events), mentioning Majapahit, Jugul Muda, Tawar; Alun of Blambanan etc. (ff. 65a-68b). At the end illustrations: drawings of the 12 zodiac signs. See cat. Brandes III, Nos. 1373 and 1374, and cat. Juynboll II, p. 234. MS Jakakarta, BG 558 (Poerbatjaraka, list KBG, 1933, p. 372), is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 125.

Or. 3663
Javanese, Sasak, palmleaf (decorated boards), 102 ff., Balinese script.
Wilobang, Javanese-Sasak Menak Amir Hamza romance in macapat metres. Benu Serkap of Wilobang is after many vicissitudes vanquished by Amsyah's chthonic grandsons, sons of Suwangsa (Nerpatmaja, Bangaran Sari) begotten with Antaboga's daughters. Bintulu, Benu Serkap's avenger, is killed by Kuraïsin by means of a flower. The tale is not found in Amir Hamza romances from Java. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 26 has an extensive Dutch summary. See cat. Brandes I, No. 81. Or. 4035, below, is a copy. Or. 10.622, below, is a romanized copy (of Or. 4035 or of the present MS?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 73. See Pigeaud II, p. 125.

Or. 3664
Sasak, palmleaf, 45 ff., Balinese script, cakepan.

Or. 3665
Javanese, Sasak, palmleaf, 87 ff., Balinese script.
Labu Darma, Javanese-Sasak romantical poem in macapat metres: adventures of Labu Darma's son Jayeng Sekar and his daughter Smara Ratih who after their father's death are persecuted by the evil-minded vizir Balodra. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 107 has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes II, No. 556. Or. 4281 is a copy. Or. 10.627 and BCB 74 are romanized copies by J. Soegiarto. See Pigeaud II, p. 125.

Or. 3666
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 61 ff., Balinese script.
Undakan Pangrus, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in tengahan metres (dingdang); Panji Sinanjaya (or Kudanjaya)'s wives are desired by Copet; erotic. See cat. Brandes III, No. 1255 and cat. Juynboll I, p. 203. Or. 4607, below, is a copy. Or. 10.489 is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, also in BCB 13. See Pigeaud II, pp. 125-126.

Or. 3667
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 49 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3668
Sasak, palmleaf, 100 ff., Balinese script, cakepan.

(Lont. 196)

Or. 3669

(Lont. 197)

Or. 3670

(Lont. 198)

Or. 3671

(Lont. 199)

Or. 3672

Or. 3939, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 126.

(Lont. 200)

Or. 3673

Or. 3944, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 126.

(Lont. 201)
Or. 3674
Balinese, palmleaf, 20 ff., embat-embatan.
A fragment only of Tunjung Biru. Poem about the heroin, the nymph Tunjung biru. The poem is a series of love adventures and descriptions of nature. Also mentioned are Suprabha and Lottama (for Tilottama). Or. 3897 (1), below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 87.
(Lont. 202)

Or. 3675
Balinese, palmleaf, 10 ff., embat-embatan.
(Lont. 203)

Or. 3676
Balinese, Javanese, palmleaf, 23 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 204)

Or. 3677
Balinese, palmleaf, 12 ff., embat-embatan.
(Lont. 205)

Or. 3678
Balinese, palmleaf, 25 ff., embat-embatan.
(Lont. 205)
Or. 3679
Javanese, palmleaf, 22 + 6 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 207)

Or. 3680
(Lont. 208)

Or. 3681
(Lont. 209)

Or. 3682
(Lont. 210)

Or. 3683
(Lont. 211)

Or. 3684
Balinese, palmleaf, 30 ff., Balinese script, lempiran.
De Gunati. Balinese didactic poem in which the causes of ailments and physical defects are explained by acts in an earlier incarnation, and also containing the enumeration of the duties of a prince, and other pieces. Or. 3967 (1), below, is a copy. Cat. Brandes No. 335. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 81.

(Lont. 212)

Or. 3685
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 11 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 213)

Or. 3686
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 16 ff., Balinese script.
Tatwa Wawayangan, Javanese-Balinese speculative prose treatise on the principal personages of the epics Bharata Yuddha, Ramayana and Bhoma Kawya, beginning and ending with an incantation mentioning Raja Panulah etc., and a treatise on Panca Mahabhuta, the five elements (f. 11). See cat. Brandes II, No. 560 (the title Lakon is a mistake) and cat. Juynboll II, p. 265. Or. 4283, below, is a copy. Or. 10.431, below, is a romanized copy Of Or. 3686 or of Or. 4283?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 5. See Pigeaud II, pp. 127, 208.
¶ See also Or. 3579, above, and Or. 4518, Or. 9660, Or, 9880 and Or. 9883, below.

(Lont. 214)

Or. 3687
Balinese, palmleaf, 11 ff., lempiran.
¶ Or. 18.148, below, is a romanized copy of this MS.
Or. 18.151, below, is a concordance of stanza’s of Geguritan Luh Raras (the love story of Luh Raras and Sumaguna) as in Or. 3687, Or. 11.131, Or. 12.733, Or. 13.535 and Or. 15.472, made by H.I.R. Hinzler.

(Lont. 215)

Or. 3688
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 17 ff., Balinese script, illustrations.

(Lont. 216)

Or. 3689
Javanese, Balinese, Sasak, palmleaf, 117 ff., Balinese script.


(Lont. 217)

Or. 3690
Javanese, palmleaf (incomplete, damaged), 160 ff., Balinese script.

Incomplete copy (end missing) of Muhammad’s Life, Carita Rasul, Kadis, in Javanese verse, macapat metres. According to the introduction, of Persian origin, and via Jeddah, Achin, and other Sumatran countries brought to Kahanuman (Kanoman, Cerbon ?), Kakaryamat (Kali Namat ?), Sendang (Java’s North Coast), and further to Martapura (Borneo) and Sumbawa. Especially Muhammad’s wars (Lakad) are mentioned. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 34 has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes IV, No. 1570. Or. 4704, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 128.

(Lont. 218)

Or. 3691
Sasak, palmleaf, 94 ff., cakepan.


(Lont. 219)

Or. 3692
Javanese, palmleaf (incomplete), 80 ff., Balinese script.


(Lont. 220)

Or. 3693
Balinese, palmleaf, 17 ff., embat-embatan.

¶ Or. 18.153, below, is a romanized copy of the present MS.

(Lont. 221)

Or. 3694
Balinese, palmleaf, 60 ff., cakepan.
The sinom version of the story of Pan Bongkling, a Balinese Eulenspiegel story, ascribed to Ida Wayan Dangin, a Brahman from Sidemen, who was executed in Karangasem in the mid-19th century for high treason. Among other things it extensively treats a war episode between a Balinese and a Muslim ruler, possibly inspired by the war against Sasak rebels on Lombok. Or. 4371, below, is a copy. Cat. Brandes No. 771. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 123.

(Lont. 222)

Or. 3695
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (incomplete), 20 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 223)

Or. 3696
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 15 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 224)

Or. 3697
Balinese, palmleaf, embat-embatan, 29 ff.

(Lont. 225)
Or. 3698
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Balinese and Sasak, palmleaf, 19 ff., Balinese script.
Pigeaud II, p. 151 has: Manungsas.
(5) ff. 15a-17a. Kidung Bundel, beginning in parembon, i.e. dandang gula metre, see cat. Brandes IV, No. 1548 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 136.
Or. 3874, below, is a copy. See also Or. 5195, below. See Pigeaud II, p. 128.
(Lont. 226)

Or. 3699
Javanese (Balinese?), palmleaf, 67 ff., Balinese script.
Sangsatyawan, mythical poem in macapat metres from Blambanan, marriage of the celestial Sangsatyawan with Suwistri, and their troubles. The white tiger is mentioned, and Hyang Guru. Cili Murti is Sangsatyawan’s name as a hermit. Exorcism is mentioned frequently. Dated: 1670 Saka, i.e. 1748 A.D. See cat. Brandes III, No. 985 and cat. Juynboll I, p. 270. Or. 4467, below, is a copy and Or. 10.486, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto. See Pigeaud II, pp. 128-129.
(Lont. 227)

Or. 3700
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 17 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 228)

Or. 3701
Balinese, palmleaf, 12 ff., embat-embatan.
Satwa Pakang Baras. Prose story. This is apparently the name of a Panji, since he is referred to as the prince of Koripan. When he is flying a kite, the rope breaks, and he looses his way with his parekans Wijil and Punta. When he has come in Daha, he falls in love with Raden Galuh. The ruler orders his patih to kill Pakang Baras in the wood. He is, however, found by Raden Galuh, and brought back to life. Then they leave together for

(Or. 18.152, below, is a romanized copy of this MS. (Lont. 229)

**Or. 3702**

Javanese, palmleaf, 14 ff. (loose, of different length), Balinese script, illustrations.
(Lont. 230)

**Or. 3703**

Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 13 ff., Balinese script.
Puja Parikrama, Javanese-Balinese prose treatise on ritual and worship, with mantras, see cat. Brandes II, No. 872 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 277. Or. 4429, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 129.
(Lont. 231)

**Or. 3704**

Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 67 ff., Balinese script.
History of Surapati, Javanese-Balinese poem in macapat verse, beginning with a genealogy of Blambangan and Lumajang rulers, with the title Menak, descendants of the Majapahit Kings, and mentioning Panji Sakti of Buleleng. Untung, originally called Sangaja, was born in Puger (East Java), he was made a slave and served in Batavia, but made his escape and was received by the Cerbon Sultan. The rest of the tale is missing. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 98 has a short Dutch epitome and references to Dutch literature. Or. 4098, below, is a copy in Balinese script. See cat. Brandes I, No. 185. Or. 10.624, below, is a romanized copy (of Or. 3704 or of Or. 4098?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 74. See Pigeaud II, pp. 129, 192.
(Lont. 232)

**Or. 3705**

Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (severely damaged), 149 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 233)

**Or. 3706**

Sasak, palmleaf, 42 ff., embat-embatan.
Fragment of Indrajaya. The Sasak version of what in Malay literature is usually called Syahi Merdan. Cat. Brandes No. 443. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de...
Or. 3707
Sasak, palmleaf, 53 ff. (numbered 41-102), lempiran.
Fragment of Indrajaya. The Sasak version of what in Malay literature is usually called Syahi Merdan. Cat. Brandes No. 441. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 195. See also Or. 4240, below.
(Lont. 234)

Or. 3708
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 29 ff., Balinese script.
Wangbang Astuti, Javanese-Balinese poem in macapat metres, fragment, very much like the Kunti Yajna. Astuti is Arjuna’s name while married with Srigati of Wanasaba. Bhima Swarga is considered a sequence of Wangbang Astuti, both are exorcist tales. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 265 has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes III, No. 1326. Or. 3977 (1) and Or. 3869, below, are copies. See Pigeaud II, p. 129. BCB 12 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto (Pigeaud II, p. 175).
(Lont. 235)

Or. 3709
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 68 ff., Balinese script.
Dandang Petak (‘White Crow’), Javanese-Balinese romance in tengahan metres, resembling a Panji romance: Dandang Petak is a name for prince Anilapati of Kahuripan. The end is missing. Or. 4180, below, is a copy. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 216 has a short Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes I, No. 315. See Pigeaud II, p. 130.
(Lont. 236)

Or. 3710
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged, incomplete), 50 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 238)

Or. 3711
Javanese, palmleaf (damaged), 39 ff., Balinese script.

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Or. 3712
Javanese, palmleaf, 10 ff., Balinese script.
Or. 3950, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 130.
(Lont. 240)

Or. 3713
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 42 ff., Balinese script.
Warga Sari, Javanese-Balinese poem in tengahan metres, see cat. Juynboll I, p. 250 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1342. Or. 4649, below, is a copy. Or. 10.490, below, is a romanized copy (of this MS or of Or. 4649?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 13. The same text as Or. 4650, below. See Pigeaud II, pp. 130, 236.
(Lont. 241)

Or. 3714
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 132 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 242)

Or. 3715
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 74 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 243)

Or. 3716
Javanese, palmleaf (damaged), 115 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 244)
Or. 3717
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 51 ff., Balinese script.

Notes on Javanese-Balinese law:
Or. 3956 and Or. 3957, below, contain copies of some of the texts in this volume. See Pigeaud II, p. 131.
(Lont. 245)

Or. 3718
Balinese, palmleaf, 9 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

(Lont. 246)

Or. 3719
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 53 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 247)

Or. 3720
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 58 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 248)
Or. 3721
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 108 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 249)

Or. 3722
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 75 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 250)

Or. 3723
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Balinese and Sanskrit, palmleaf, 36 ff., Balinese script.
Collection of Lawbooks, Old Javanese prose.
(2) ff. 18-19b. Widhi Papincatan: Sanskrit slokas on religious law with Old Javanese commentaries. At the end siwasasana siwadharma is mentioned as authority. See cat. Juynboll II, p. 199 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1418. See also Or. 3852 (2), below. A romanized copy by J. Soegiarto is in BCB 2 (15).
Or. 3988, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, pp. 131-132. See also Or. 3852 (4), below.
(Lont. 251)

Or. 3724
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 14 ff., Balinese script.
Warga Sari, Javanese-Balinese romance in tengahan metres, second version, similar to the one in Or. 4651 and Or. 4653, below; see cat. Brandes III, No. 1353 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 252. See Pigeaud II, p. 132.
(Lont. 252)

Or. 3725
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 34 ff., Balinese script.
Lubang Kori or Gulubang Kori, Javanese-Balinese poem in macapat metres, beginning with the descent from heaven of Asmari, and mentioning Rangda Kasiyan: a folk-tale

Or. 3726

Or. 3727

Or. 3728
Balinese, palmleaf, 13 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan. De Genu, a Balinese poem of historical content, the story of the war in Bangli. The title refers to the story’s hero. At the end a cockfight is described. See cat. Brandes No. 332. Or. 4191, below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 139.

Or. 3729

Or. 3730
Or. 3731
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, incomplete), 22 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 259)

Or. 3732
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, incomplete), 9 ff., Balinese script.
Bharata Yuddha, Old Javanese poem in Indian metres, fragment (canto 11-12), with Balinese glosses above and under the lines, see cat. Juynboll I, p. 123 and cat. Brandes I, No. 218. Or. 4120, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 133.
(Lont. 260)

Or. 3733
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 41 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 261)

Or. 3734
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 16 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 262)

Or. 3735
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 399 ff., Balinese script.
Bhoma Kawya, Old Javanese poem in Indian metres, complete, with Balinese glosses written above and under the lines, see cat. Brandes I, No. 260 and cat. Juynboll I, p. 128. Or. 4142, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 133.
(Lont. 263)

Or. 3736
Javanese, palmleaf, 146 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 264)

Or. 3737
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, incomplete), 33 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 265)
Or. 3738
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, various length), 19 ff., Balinese script.
_Tantri_, Javanese-Balinese poem, fables, in _tengahan_ metre, _demung_, fragment, canto 1, with Balinese glosses written above and under the lines, see cat. Brandes III, No. 1131 and cat. Juynboll I, p. 247. Or. 4546, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 133.
(Lont. 266)

Or. 3739
Balinese, palmleaf, 44 ff., Balinese script, _embat-embatan_.
(Lont. 267)

Or. 3740
Balinese, palmleaf, 20 ff., Balinese script, _embat-embatan_.
(Lont. 268)

Or. 3741
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 9 ff., Balinese script.
_Sangg Tungis_, Javanese-Balinese lyrical poem on nature, especially the sea, in Indian metres, see cat. Brandes III, No. 987 and cat. Juynboll I, p. 169. Or. 3953, below, contains a copy. Or. 10.528, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept in BCB 24. See Pigeaud II, pp. 133-134.
(Lont. 269)

Or. 3742
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 66 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 270)

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Or. 3743
Balinese, paper, 12 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

(Lont. 271)

Or. 3744
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, palmleaf (not cut), 9 ff. of various length, Balinese script.
(2) 2 ff. Astaka mantra, Old Javanese.
See Pigeaud II, p. 134.

(Lont. 272)

Or. 3745
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf, 103 ff., Javanese script.

(Lont. 273)

Or. 3746
Collective volume with texts Javanese and Balinese, palm leaf, 126 ff., Balinese script.
Compilation of Javanese-Balinese poems. See Pigeaud II, pp. 134-136, where a full survey of the contents is given. Or. 10.487 contains Soegiarto’s romanized copies of Or. 3746 (2-36), several of which can also be found in BCB 13, and BCB 51. A summary of the content of Or. 3746 in Indonesian was made by Jero Mangku Ketut Ginarsa, from Singaraja. Mr. Ginarsa, who died in 1991, had been an assistant of Roelof Goris (1898-1965). This summary was registered in October 1989 as Or. 22.264, below.


(26) and (27) ff. 82a-87b. Didactic speculative poems in *tengahan* metres (*Misa Gagang* and *Juranan Danu*), mentioning *aji* Rambut Sari Kuning, cat. Juynboll III, Balinese, p. 91 and cat. Brandes IV, Nos. 1512 and 1513.
(33) ff. 5ter-4quater. Balinese poem in tengahan metre, lyric, nalimur ati, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1517.
(33) ff. 5ter-4quater. Balinese poem in tengahan metre, lyric, nalimur ati, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1517.
(34) ff. 4quater-7quinquies. Pangangon Sampi, Balinese poem in tengahan metre (Demung), cat. Brandes II, No. 795.
(35) and (36) ff. 7quinquies-3sexties and ff. 4sexties-4septies. Didactic speculative Balinese poems in macapat metres, cat. Brandes IV, Nos. 1608 and 1609, cat. Juynboll I, p. 279.
(Lont. 274)

Or. 3747
(Lont. 275)

Or. 3748
(Lont. 276)

Or. 3749
(Lont. 277)

Or. 3750
Javanese, Sanskrit, palmleaf (without boards), 161 ff., Balinese script.

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**Or. 3751**
*Sewagati*, Balinese poem called after the heroin, in *macapat* metres. Or. 4486, below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek.* Leiden 1912, p. 133. (Lont. 279)

**Or. 3752**
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 22 ff., Balinese script.

**Or. 3753**
Balinese, palmleaf, 46 ff., *embat-embatan.*
*Paswara*. Collection of royal edicts, mostly from Karangasem, and three from Buleleng. The first one dates from saka 1752, the last one from saka 1771. Cat. Brandes No. 854. Or. 4425, below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek.* Leiden 1912, p. 169, where several subjects are enumerated. (Lont. 281)

**Or. 3754**
Sasak, palmleaf, 30 ff., in varying length, Balinese script.
A fragment only (??) of the Sasak version of *Cupak*. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek.* Leiden 1912, p. 201. (Lont. 282)

**Or. 3755**
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 47 ff., Balinese script.
Or. 3756
Javanese, palmleaf (not cut), 25 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3757
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 14 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3758
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 36 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3759
The Sasak version of Cupak. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 201. (Lont. 287)

Or. 3760
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 15 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3761
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, damaged), 43 ff., Balinese script.
Ramayana, Old Javanese poem in Indian metres, with Balinese glosses above and under the line, sarga 15-17. Or. 4443, below, is a copy. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 118 and cat. Brandes III, No. 913. See Pigeaud II, p. 137. (Lont. 289)

Or. 3762
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, damaged), 18 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3763
Balinese, palmleaf, 81 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

Or. 3764
Balinese, palmleaf, 18 ff., lempiran.
A fragment only of Layon Sari. Balinese poem called after the heroin. Or. 4291, below, is probably a copy of this manuscript. Cat. Brandes No. 593. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balinesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 113. (Lont. 292)

Or. 3765
Sasak, palmleaf, 51 ff (1 f. missing), Balinese script, embat-embatan.

Or. 3766
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, damaged), 38 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3767
Balinese, palmleaf, 39 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.
A fragment (verse 43-419, or pp. 18-134, of the edition) only of Bagus Umbara. Text has been edited, translated, and annotated by R. van Eck, in Bijdragen TLV, 3rd series, vol. XI (1876), pp. 1-137, 177-368. Or. 4111, below, is a copy. Cat. Brandes No. 203. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de...
(Lont. 295)

Or. 3768
Balinese, palmleaf, 38 ff., lempiran.
(Lont. 296)

Or. 3769
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 47 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 297)

Or. 3770
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 63 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 298)

Or. 3771
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 69 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 299)

Or. 3772
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 12 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 300)

Or. 3773
Balinese, palmleaf, 6 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

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(Lont. 301)

Or. 3774
Balinese, palmleaf, 5 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.
A Balinese love poem in macapat metre. Added, between f. 2-3, is 1 damaged leaf with a fragment from a Panji story. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 144.

(Lont. 302)

Or. 3775
Balinese, palmleaf, 6 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

(Lont. 303)

Or. 3776
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 18 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 304)

Or. 3777
Javanese, palmleaf (without boards, incomplete), 10 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 305)

Or. 3778
Balinese, palmleaf, 9 ff., Balinese script, lempiran.

(Lont. 306)

Or. 3779
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 75 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3780
Javanese, Sasak, palmleaf, 134 ff., Balinese script.
Ramayana, epical poem in macapat metres, from Lombok. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 65 has a Dutch epitome and collations with other texts, i.a. the Malay Hikayat Sri Rama. Sahasra Bahu is mentioned under the name Satru Bawu, and Dasa Rata is King of Widyapura (instead of Ngayodya). Arjuna and Bima are mentioned in the episode of Anuman’s making the bridge to reach Lenka. In cat. Brandes III, No. 931 called Ramayana Sasak. Or. 4446 is a copy. Or. 10.681, below, is a romanized copy of Or. 4446, below (or of the present MS?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 162. See Pigeaud II, pp. 138, 218.

Or. 3781
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, palmleaf, 36 ff., Balinese script.
Or. 3885, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 138.

Or. 3782
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 101 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3783
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 36 ff., Balinese script.
Manuk Abha, Javanese-Balinese romantical and allegorical poem in Indian metres, tale of Abha’s quest for his beloved, all birds. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 167 and cat. Brandes II, No. 674. Or. 4326, below, is a copy. Or. 10.527, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept as BCB 24. See Pigeaud II, p. 139. See also Or. 3856 (1), below.

Or. 3784
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 30 ff., Balinese script.

(2) ff. ??, *Rangda Lelengeh*, Javanese-Balinese legendary tale in *tengahan* metre of a widow of Banjar Turi, an isolated place, her daughter Badisil, a goat, and Rangda Lolon, the stupid. See cat. Juynboll I, p. 237 and cat. Brandes III, No. 945. Romanized copies by J. Soegiarto are Or. 7222, Or. 10.473 and BCB 11.


Or. 3785

Or. 3786

Or. 3787

Or. 3788

¶ This manuscript is now missing. According to a note by P. Voorhoeve (curator of Oriental collections from 1946 till 1959) in the ‘Journaal’, p. 73, the manuscript was lost by P.V. van Stein Callenfels (1883-1938). This must apparently have happened after van Stein Callenfels had been working on his monograph on the Sudamala (Batavia 1925). (Lont. 316)

Or. 3789
Balinese, palmleaf, lempiran, 27 ff., Balinese script.
Geguritan Jayaprana. The story of a young man, Jayaprana, who is educated by the ruler of the country, then marries the beautiful Layon Sari, but who is then treacherously killed by the ruler. In ginada metre. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 106 (No. 258). Brandes, Beschrijving, No. 363. The original from which Or. 4209, below, has been copied. (Lont. 317)

Or. 3790
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 15 ff., Balinese script.
Jayendriya, Javanese-Balinese poem in tengahan metre, lyric erotic. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 233 and cat. Brandes I, No. 376. Or. 3901, below, contains a copy (but this is probably erroneous?? As Or. 3901 is a copy of Or. 3811). See Pigeaud II, 139. (Lont. 318)

Or. 3791
Balinese, palmleaf, 12 ff., Balinese script, lempiran.
Incomplete copy (abrupt end) of Ung Buleleng, the history of the Dutch expedition against Buleleng in 1846, in macapat metres. Or. 4634, below, is a copy. Cat. Brandes No. ???. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 140. (Lont. 319)

Or. 3792
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 15 ff., Balinese script.
Ender, or Jagul Anom, Javanese-Balinese comical folktale in tengahan metre, Banyuwangi idiom. Cat. Juynboll III, Balinese, p. 78 and cat. Brandes I, No. 404. Or. 4230, below, is a copy. Dutch epitome and variae lectiones taken from Or. 5345, 4230 and 3984, are collected in Or. 10.707, below, and BCB 189. See Pigeaud II, p. 140. (Lont. 320)

Or. 3793
Javanese, palmleaf (without boards), 88 ff., Balinese script.
Nabi Merad, History of the Prophet, in macapat verse, incomplete, up to the episode of Mardaman. From Lombok. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 44 and cat. Brandes II, No. 701. Or. 4341, below, is a copy. Or. 10.673, below, is a romanized copy by Soegiarto of Or. 4341 (or of Or. 3793?), another copy of which is in BCB 150. See Pigeaud II, pp. 140, 213.

(Lont. 321)

Or. 3794
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 34 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 322)

Or. 3795
Balinese, palmleaf, lempiran, 23 ff.
Geguritan Jayaprana. The story of a young man, Jayaprana, who is educated by the ruler of the country, then marries the beautiful Layon Sari, but who is then treacherously killed by the ruler. In ginada metre. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 109 (No. 260). Brandes, Beschrijving, No. 365. The original from which Or. 4210, below, has been copied.
(Lont. 323)

Or. 3796
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, palmleaf (without boards), 16 ff., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 140.
(Lont. 324)

Or. 3797
Balinese, palmleaf, lempiran, 45 ff., Balinese script.
(Lont. 325)

Or. 3798
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 129 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3799

Or. 3800

Or. 3801

Or. 3802
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards incomplete, damaged), 99 ff., Balinese script, with illustration. Arjuna Pralabda, Javanese-Balinese romanitical poem in tengahan metre, variant version van der Tuuk, version B). Cat. Juynboll I, p. 223 and cat. Brandes I, No. 119. The last page has a small illustration. Or. 4061, below, is a copy. Or. 10.493, below, is a romanized copy (or Or. 4061 or of Or. 3802?) by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 16. See Pigeaud II, pp. 141, 188-189.

Or. 3803
Or. 3804
(Lont. 332)

Or. 3805
(Lont. 333)

Or. 3806
(Lont. 334)

Or. 3807
(Lont. 335)

Or. 3808
(Lont. 336)

Or. 3809
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 11 ff., Balinese script.
Lyric erotic poem, Javanese-Balinese, in macapat metre, with Balinese glosses above and under the line. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 279 and cat. Brandes IV, No. 1583. Or. 4705, below, is a copy. Or. 10.485, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept as BCB 13. See Pigeaud II, p. 142.

(Lont. 337)

Or. 3810
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 37 ff., Balinese script.
Lambang Salukat. Collection of seven lyric erotic Old Javanese poems in Indian metres ascribed to mpú Salukat, called:
(1) ff. 1-6b. Bhasa Sangu Pati Salukat (a) (8 stanzas).
(2) ff. 6b-9b. Wilapa (2 stanzas).
(3) ff. 9b-14a. Duta Raga (4 stanzas).
(4) ff. 14a-17b. Anang (Hanang) (one stanza).
(5) ff. 17b-20a. Madanodaya Salukat (one canto). See also Or. 5246, below.
(6) ff. 20a-32b. Sangu Pati Salukat (b) (20 stanzas).
(7) ff. 32b-36b. Lambang Salukat (5 stanzas).
All poems are provided with Balinese glosses above and under the lines. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 176, cat. Brandes II, Nos. 572, 575, 578, 581, 584, 587 and 590. Or. 3992, below, is a copy. Or. 10.526, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept as BCB 24. See Pigeaud II, p. 142.

(Lont. 338)

Or. 3811
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, palmleaf, 3 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.
(1) ff. ??, Jayendria.
(2) ff. ??, A fragment only of Ung Mangwi. Balinese poem in macapat metre on episodes of the history of Mengwi.
Or. 3901 (2), below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 143.

(Lont. 339)

Or. 3812
Balinese, palmleaf (damaged), 28 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.
Pakang Raras, the beginning only of this Balinese Panji story, called with the name that is adopted by Nusapati, prince of Jenggala, after he had been brought by a storm to the garden of Daha. There he starts an amorous affair with the princess, whom he teaches how to play the gender. When this is discovered, the rule has him killed, but Siva sends Narada to bring him back to life with the tirta kamandalu. Then he goes with the princess to Kawi. According to the beginning of the text it is derived from the Malat.
Cat. Brandes No. 747. Or. 3914 (1), below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den
Or. 3813
Balinese, palmleaf, 12 ff., embat-embatan.
The sinom version of the story of Pan Bongkling, a Balinese Eulenspiegel story, ascribed to Ida Wayan Dangin, a Brahman from Sidemen, who was executed in Karangasem in the mid-19th century for high treason. Among other things it extensively treats a war episode between a Balinese and a Muslim ruler, possibly inspired by the war against Sasak rebels on Lombok. Cat. Brandes No. 776. Or. 4374, below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 124.

Or. 3814
Balinese, palm leaf, 4 ff., embat-embatan.
Balinese version of the Bharatayuddha kidung. A copy of this manuscript is Or. 4129, below. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 97 (No. 224) and Brandes, Beschrijving I, p. 174 (No. 236).
See now, however, also Ida Bagus Made Dharma Palguna, Dharma Sunya. Memuja dan Meneliti Siwa. Leiden 1999, p. 345, where the MS is referred to as Dharma Sunya. This should be Or. 3841, below.

Or. 3815
Javanese, Balinese, palm leaf, 8 ff., Balinese script.
Tantri, Javanese-Balinese fables in tengahan metre (Demung), fragment, canto 1, provided with Balinese glosses above and under the lines. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 247 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1134. See Pigeaud II, p. 142.

Or. 3816
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 25 ff., Balinese script.
Bima Swarga, Javanese-Balinese mythical poem in macapat metre (Sudamala): Bima rescues first his father Pandu, who is in hell, and then his brothers the Pandawas; he fights many infernal spirits. Exorcism; wayang personages, panakawans, figure in the poem. According to van der Tuuk, it was considered in Bali as a sequel of Wangbang Astuti: Arjuna as rescuer. See H.H. Juynboll, in Baessler Archiv vol. IV p. 81. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 267 has a Dutch epitome. Cat. Brandes I, No. 240. Or. 4132, below, is a copy. Or. 10.481, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 13. See Pigeaud II, pp. 142, 194.
Or. 3817
Balinese, palmleaf, 8 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3818
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (without boards), 27 ff., Balinese script.
*Dangdang Ireng*, Javanese-Balinese Panji romance in macapat metre: through the agency of a white tiger and a black crow (*Dangdang Ireng*) the heroine, the Kadiri princess Candra Kirana, is brought to the Sungod. After seven years life with him in heaven she is released and returns to earth, to be united with the Koripan prince. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 271 has a Dutch epitome. Cat. Brandes I, No. 309. Or. 4176, below, is a copy. See Pigeaud II, pp. 142-143.

Or. 3819
Balinese, palmleaf, 5 ff., embat-embatan.
*Tuung Kuning*. Balinese poem, called after the heroine, a small girl. Or. 4602, below, is a copy. See my remarks there on the confusion created by Juynboll. Cat. Brandes No. 1246. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 87.

Or. 3820
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 64 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 3821
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), Balinese script.

Or. 3822
Balinese, palmleaf, 41 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

(Or. 350)

Or. 3823
Balinese, palmleaf, 18 ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan*.

(Or. 351)

Or. 3824
Balinese, palmleaf, 13 ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan*.

(Or. 352)

Or. 3825
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 14 ff., Balinese script.

(Or. 353)

Or. 3826
Balinese, palmleaf, 12 ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan*.

(Or. 354)

Or. 3827
Sasak, palmleaf, 16 ff. (last leaf lost), Balinese script, *embat-embatan*.
A fragment only of the *Babad Sakra*, a Sasak poem on the rebellion of Sakra, Lombok, which lasted from July 16 till November 4, 1826. Cat. Brandes No. 181. Or. 4095, below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundanesche handschriften*
Or. 3828

(Lont. 356)

Or. 3829
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 8 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 357)

Or. 3830
Sasak, palmleaf, 17 ff. (ff 11 and 12 are lost), Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*

(Lont. 358)

Or. 3831
Balinese, palmleaf, 16 ff., *embat-embatan.*
The sinom version of the story of Pan Bongkling, a Balinese *Eulenspiegel* story, ascribed to Ida Wayan Dangin, a Brahman from Sidemen, who was executed in Karangasem in the mid-19th century for high treason. Among other things it extensively treats a war episode between a Balinese and a Muslim ruler, possibly inspired by the war against Sasak rebels on Lombok. Cat. Brandes No. 778. Or. 3876 (1), below, is a copy. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek* (Leiden 1912), p. 125.

(Lont. 359)

Or. 3832
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut), 4 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 360)

**Or. 3833**
Javanese, Balinese, palmleaf (not cut, damaged), 7 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 361)

**Or. 3834**
Sasak, palmleaf, 32 ff., *embat-embatan*.

(Lont. 362)

**Or. 3835**
Javanese, Balinese, Sanskrit, palmleaf (not cut), 3 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 363)

**Or. 3836**
Sanskrit, palmleaf (not cut), 4 ff., Balinese script.

(Lont. 364)

**Or. 3837**
Sasak, palmleaf, 4 ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan*.

(Lont. 365)

**Or. 3838**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, palmleaf, 5 ff., Balinese script.


See Pigeaud II, p. 144.

(Or. 366)

Or. 3839
Balinese, palmleaf, 2 ff., Balinese script (not blackened), embat-embatan.

(Or. 367)

Or. 3840
Balinese, Javanese (?), palmleaf (damaged), 4 ff., Balinese script, embat-embatan.

(Or. 368)

Or. 3841
Collective volume (cardboard box) with 22 loose palmleaves of varying length, containing texts in Javanese and Balinese. Balinese script. In the 'Journaal', p. 74, and in cat. Juynboll III, the sub-numbers are referred to as Or. 3841 (a-r). The numbering with Arabic numbers is done by Pigeaud.


(4) Dharma Sunya fragment. Or. 3993, below, contains a copy. And a Wariga Usada fragment. Cat. Brandes No. 325. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 164. See now, however, also Ida Bagus Made Dharma Palguna, Dharma Sunya. Memuja dan Meneliti Siwa. Leiden 1999, p. 345, where the MS is referred to as Or. 3814, Dharma Sunya. This should of course be Or. 3841.


(9) Amad Muhammad fragment. Cat. Brandes No. 60.
(16) 1 f. Ramayana, Old Javanese epic in Indian metres, fragment, part of sarga III, with text preceding the text in Or. 3747, above. Cat. Brandes No. 901.
(17) Fragments of Wawatekan (numeral connotations of words used in chronograms), Widi ning Candra (idem), Candra Bumi (idem), Darma Sunya fragment (together 3 loose leaves). Or. 3993, below, contains a copy. Cat. Brandes Nos. 1400, 1416, 1188, 325. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 223.
(Lont. 369)

Or. 3842
Javanese, palmleaf (without boards, badly damaged, in disorder), 79 ff., Balinese script. Sukasma Winasa, East Javanese romantical, partly allegorical poem in macapat metre. Quest of prince Sukasma Winasa of Samarkandi for wisdom. He meets princess Supiyah in the Makripat cave. Names of persons known from the Menak Amir Hamza romances are mentioned. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 141 has a short Dutch epitome. Cat. Brandes IV, No. 1617 has some quotations. Or. 10.621, below, (and also BCB 73) is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto. Or. 10.743 is J. Soegiarto’s Dutch epitome of another Sukasma Winasa manuscript. See Pigeaud II, pp. 144-145. See also Or. 10.392, below.
(Lont. 370)

Or. 3843
Collective volume (cardboard box) with texts in Javanese and Balinese, loose palmleaves of various lengths, Balinese script.
Notes :
(2) Or. 3843 b. Javanese-Balinese incantation mentioning Siwa and other gods, called Prasada Sarra, reh agra nasika (1 palmleaf).
(3) Or. 3843 c. Javanese-Balinese incantation called Mercu Kunda (1 palmleaf).
(4) Or. 3843 d. Mantra Asta Dala Padma and Tunjung Putih, Lokeswara, Cakra Bhuvana (2 palmleaves).

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¶ In cat. Juynboll III, p. 160 (cat. Brandes No. 817), the group of MSS Or. 3843-3844 and
Or. 3846-3850 is mentioned collectively. This numbering in Juynboll may be slightly
mistaken. Or. 3843 apparently does not belong to this group, and Or. 3851, below,
should probably be included in this group.
(Lont. 371)

**Or. 3844**
Balinese, palmleaf, ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*
(Lont. 372)

**Or. 3845**
Balinese, palmleaf, 1 f., Balinese script.
Fragment, in which the Pandawa's are mentioned, and also firing with rifles, from a
(Lont. 373)

**Or. 3846**
Balinese, palmleaf, ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*
(Lont. 374)

**Or. 3847**
Balinese, palmleaf, ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*
(Lont. 375)

**Or. 3848**
Balinese, palmleaf, ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*
(Lont. 376)

**Or. 3849**
Balinese, palmleaf, ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*
(Lont. 377)

**Or. 3850**
Balinese, palmleaf, ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*
(Lont. 378)

**Or. 3851**
Balinese, palmleaf, ff., Balinese script, *embat-embatan.*


(Lont. 379)

**Or. 3852 – Or. 4004**

Collection of 153 bundles with texts on paper, kept in portfolios Mal. 906-918. A table of contents of each bundle can be found in the handwritten catalogue of J. Brandes, which was received in 1896 or 1897 from Batavia (pp. 105-127), and which is registered as Or. 7216, below.

**Or. 3852**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Balinese and Sanskrit, paper, 75 pp., Latin script.

Law, collection of autograph romanized copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).


(7) and (12) pp. 51-52 and 73-75. *Krama ning alaki-rabi,* on allowed and forbidden marriages, fragment, almost identical with No. 12, mentioning degrees of relationship. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 204 and cat. Brandes II, Nos. 506 and 507.


(12) pp. 73-75. See No. 7, above.

Cf. Or. 6203a (6), below. See Pigeaud II, pp. 145-146)

(in Mal. 906a)
Or. 3853
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 18 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 146.
(in Mal. 906a)

Or. 3854
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 51 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 146.
(in Mal. 906a)

Or. 3855
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 110 pp., Latin script.
Tantri texts, autograph romanized copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). pp. 1-87. Fragments of the text which correspond with parts of the Tantri Demung version of Or. 3577, above, and Or. 4541, below. Cat. Brandes III, Nos. 1125, 1127, 1132, 1128, 1126.
(6) and (7). pp. 89-106. Balinese translations of parts of the Tantri demung version of Or. 4541, below. Cat. Brandes III, Nos. 1138 and 1139.
See Pigeaud II, p. 146.
(in Mal. 906a)

Or. 3856
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 20 pp., Balinese script.
Or. 3857
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 169 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, pp. 146-147.
(in Mal. 906 a)

Or. 3858
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 122 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 147.
(in Mal. 906b)

Or. 3859
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 25 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-12. *Aji Kembang*, incantation (?), poem in Indian metre, Javanese-Balinese, mentioning i.a. flowers corresponding with parts of the human body, points of the compass etc. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 177 and cat. Brandes I, No. 38. Or. 10.518, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept in BCB 24.
See Pigeaud II, p. 147.
(in: Mal. 906b)

Or. 3860
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 24 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, pp. 147-148.
(in Mal. 906b)

Or. 3861
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 48 pp., Balinese script.
Copies of Or. 3583, above, containing:
See Pigeaud II, p. 148.
(in Mal. 906b)

Or. 3862
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 42 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 148.
¶ Or. 3862, Or. 3895, Or. 3920, Or. 3925 and Or. 3933 are collective volumes which contain the same combination of texts. Cf. Or. 3986 for a collective volume containing several of the same texts.

(in Mal. 906b)

**Or. 3863**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, ff., Balinese script.
¶ The original of this manuscript, Or. 3788, is now missing. According to a note by P. Voorhoeve (curator of Oriental collections from 1946 till 1959) in the ‘*Journaal*, p. 73, the manuscript was lost by P.V. van Stein Callenfels (1883-1938). This must apparently have happened after van Stein Callenfels had been working on his monograph on the *Sudamala* (Batavia 1925).
See Pigeaud II, p. 148.

(in Mal. 906) [??a of b??]

**Or. 3864**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 40 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 148.

(in Mal. 906b)

**Or. 3865**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 143 pp., Balinese script.
mentioning prince Areka Suruh Wangi of Pasurwan and his beloved, a Majapahit
BCB 16 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto. See also Or. 11.157, below.
Brandes II, No. 826.
C.C. Berg, *Kidung Sundayana* (*Kidung Sunda C*). Voor schoolgebruik uitgegeven, en voorzien van
aanteekeningen, een woordenlijstje en een inleiding tot de studie van het Oud-Javaansch.
Soerakarta 1928.
See Pigeaud II, p. 149.
(in Mal. 907a)

**Or. 3866**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, ff.
Copy of Or. 3623, above, containing:
(1) 28 ff. Incomplete copy of *Sri Tanjung*. East Javanese poem in *macapat* (*adri*) metre,
Balinese tradition, see cat. Juynboll I, p. 260 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1051. The original
MS is dated Saka 1744, i.e. 1822 A.D. Pigeaud II, p. 149 gives the language as Javanese-
Balinese.
(2) 19 ff. *Suda Mala*, East Javanese poem in *macapat* (*sudamala*) metre: Uma exorcised by
Sahadewa, who marries Tambrapeta’s daughter (edition:
P.V. van Stein Callenfels. *De Sudamala in de Hindu-Javaansche kunst*. Batavia 1925
[Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,
vol. 66/1]). Citrangada and Citrasena, transformed into demons Kalantaka and
Kalanjaya, are vanquished by the Pandawas and so exorcised. See cat. Brandes III, No.
1074 and cat. Juynboll I, p. 264. Pigeaud II, p. 149 gives the language as Javanese-
Balinese.
See Pigeaud II, pp. 120, 149.
(in Mal. 907a)

**Or. 3867**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, 41 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-22. Incomplete copy of *Ung Mangwi*. Balinese poem in *macapat* verse on the
history of Mengwi. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche
handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche
(2) pp. 22-41. *Ung Kadiri*. Balinese poem in *macapat* verse on destruction of Kadiri, on
Lombok. H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en
catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek*.
Leiden 1912, p. 142.
Or. 3868
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 18 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-10. Bhuwana Purana, Old Javanese prose treatise on statecraft and social order, mentioning classes of people, i.a. artisans (panca karma), candalas (astadasa candala), mlecas (6 groups of musicians etc. i.a. wayang play performers) and impure people (cute), all outside the pale of the catur janma. Lessons for Kings, given by Parameswara to Wasista on mount Kelasa, with Sanskrit slokas. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 174 and cat. Brandes I, No. 292. BCB 2 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto.

See Pigeaud II, p. 149.

Or. 3869
Javanese, Balinese, paper, 33 pp., Balinese script.

See Pigeaud II, pp. 143, 149-150.

Or. 3870
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 49 pp., Balinese script.

See Pigeaud II, p. 150.
Or. 3871
(in Mal. 907a)

Or. 3872

Or. 3873

Or. 3874
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Balinese and Sasak, paper, 19 pp.
Copy of Or. 3698, above, being a compilation of Javanese-Balinese (Sasak) Muslim religious poetry in macapat metres. The poems 1-4 belong to the collection called Tuwan Sumeru in cat. Brandes III, p. 242.


(2) pp. 8-11. Mula ning Pati, Muhammadan poem, see cat. Brandes IV, No. 1522 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 133. Or. 20.168, below, is a romanized transcript of the present manuscript.


(5) pp. 15-16. Kidung Bundel, Muhammadan poem, beginning in parembon, i.e. dandang gula metre, see cat. Brandes IV, No. 1547 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 136. Or. 20.169, below, is a romanized transcript of the present manuscript.

(6) ff. 17a-20. Kidung Rumeksa ing Wengi, incantation, see cat. Brandes II, No. 493 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 51. Or. 20.170, below, is a romanized transcript of the present manuscript. See also Or. 5195, below. See Pigeaud II, pp. 128, 151.

(in Mal. 907b)

**Or. 3875**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 19 pp., Balinese script.

Or. 10.429 and 10.430, below, are romanized copies by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 5. See Pigeaud II, p. 151.

(in Mal. 907b)

**Or. 3876**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, 27 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-12. Copy of Or. 3831, above, being the sinom version of the story of Pan Bongkling, a Balinese Eulenspiegel story, ascribed to Ida Wayan Dangin, a Brahman from Sidemen, who was executed in Karangasem in the mid-19th century for high treason. Among other things it extensively treats a war episode between a Balinese and a Muslim ruler, possibly inspired by the war against Sasak rebels on Lombok. Cat. Brandes No. 777. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidse Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 124.

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(in Mal. 907b)

**Or. 3877**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 36 pp., Balinese script.


(in Mal. 907b)

**Or. 3878**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 48 pp., Latin script. Autograph copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894):


See Juynboll II, p. 151.

(in Mal. 907b)

**Or. 3879**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, 19 ff. Balinese script.

(1) ff. 1-14a. *Adigama*, Old Javanese lawbook, incomplete copy with date Saka 1630, i.e. 1708 A.D. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 181, cat. Brandes I, No. 2. Or. 10.441, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 7.

(2) ff. ?? Balinese *paswara*, village regulations. Cat. Juynboll III, Balinese, p. 170, cat. Brandes II, No. 861. Or. 10.507, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 21. See also Or. 11.466 - Or. 11.516, below (Pigeaud III, p. 120, Addenda, being copies of MSS Singaraja, Gedong Kirtya Nos. 1785-1884).

See Pigeaud II, pp. 151-152.

(in Mal. 907b)

**Or. 3880**

Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp., Balinese script.


(in Mal. 907b)

Or. 3881
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 30 ff., Balinese script.

Or. 10.520, below, is J. Soegiarto’s romanized copy of Or. 3881, (4)-(12), another copy of which is BCB 24.
Or. 12.693, below, is a transcript made from texts Nos. 4-14 in the present manuscript, which was prepared within the framework of C. Hooykaas’ Balinese manuscript project. See also Or. 12.695, below, which contains a transcript from a Jakarta MS of the same text.

See Pigeaud II, p. 152.
(in Mal. 908a)

Or. 3882
Balinese and Javanese, paper, 230 pp., Latin script.

(in Mal. 908a)

Or. 3883
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 52 pp., Balinese script.
Collection of short speculative Javanese-Balinese poems:

(in Mal. 908a)

Or. 3884
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 14 pp., Latin script.
Autograph copies by H.N. van der Tuuk:
Or. 3885
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 24 pp., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3781, above, containing:
(2) pp. 11-24. Niti Praya, Javanese-Balinese prose, romantiical tale. The sage Ratnabhumi’s son Rawéya changed into a parrot (ata) by Indra as punishment of a misdemeanour. The parrot is offered as a homage present to King Suparka Déwa of Ayodhya, and gives him lessons. The Niti Praya helps the King to resist his enemy aji wawang Danawuhawu. Jebad (musk) perfume is mentioned. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 245, cat. Brandes II, No. 722.
(in Mal. 908a)

Or. 3886
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 33 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 154.
(in Mal. 908a)

Or. 3887
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 106 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-88. Rama Wijaya, Old Javanese poem in Indian metres, epic (made in Bali, probably). The plot: Parasu Rama’s mother Rénuka had been married to Anggaraprana (or Anggaraparna) before she was given by Indra to Jamadagni, who begot Parasu Rama. Arjuna Sahasra Bahu tried to avenge Anggaraprana, but failed. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 159 and cat. Brandes III, no 889. See also Or. 4697, below.
See Pigeaud II, p. 154.
(in Mal. 908a)

Or. 3888
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 45 pp., Balinese script.
(2) pp. 22-45. *Harisraya*, Old Javanese epic poem in Indian metres: version A. King Malyawan of Lengka, dangerous enemy of the gods, is vanquished by Wisnu. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 151 and cat. Brandes II, No. 433. See also Or. 4234 and Or. 4235, below. BCB 23 and 164 and Or. 10.878, below, contain romanized copies of both texts in Or. 3888 by J. Soegiarto. See Pigeaud II, p. 154.

(in Mal. 908a)

**Or. 3889**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 71 pp., Latin script.


(in Mal. 908b)

**Or. 3890**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 10 pp., Balinese script.


See Pigeaud II, pp. 154-155.

(in Mal. 908b)

**Or. 3891**

Collective volume in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 42 pp., Balinese script.

(2) pp. 6-42. *Wawatekan, kakawin*, historical notes on Bali, and notes on *wariga* divination, characters, in artificial Javanese-Balinese poetry, Indian metres, 33 short poems in all, with chronogram: *saka* 1734, i.e. 1812 A.D. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 178, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1460.


(in Mal. 908b)
Or. 3892
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 22 pp., Balinese script.
Notes, Javanese-Balinese, in *macapat* metres, on Muslim religious subjects.
(2) pp. 19-20. On Muslim piety and *sidekah* (community meals).
(3) pp. 20-35. Fragment of a didactic poem, lessons given by a bird to a King.
See Pigeaud II, p. 155.
(in Mal. 908b)

Or. 3893
Collective volume with texts Javanese and Balinese, paper, 66 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 155.
(in Mal. 908b)

Or. 3894
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 31 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 155.
(in Mal. 908b)

Or. 3895
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 44 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigaud II, p. 156.
¶ Or. 3640, 3862, Or. 3895, Or. 3920, Or. 3925 and Or. 3933 are collective volumes which contain the same combination of texts. Cf. Or. 3986 for a collective volume containing several of the same texts.
(in Mal. 908b)

**Or. 3896**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 58 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigaud II, p. 156.
(in Mal. 909)

**Or. 3897**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 24 pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 909)

**Or. 3898**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 55 pp., Balinese script.
Or. 3899
Collective volume with texts in Sanskrit and Javanese, paper, 19 ff., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 909)

Or. 3900
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 909)

Or. 3901
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 12 pp., Balinese script. Copy of Or. 3811, above, containing:
3790, above, but this is probably an error. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidse Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 143. Or. 20.173, below, is a romanized transcript of the present manuscript.


(3) pp. 9-12. Copy of Or. 3805, above, being a Balinese love poem in two canto’s in macapat metre. Cat. Brandes IV, No. 1563. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidse Universiteits-Bibliotheek (Leiden 1912), p. 144. See Pigeaud II, p. 157. Or. 20.175, below, is a romanized transcript of the present manuscript.

(in Mal. 909)

Or. 3902
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 28 ff., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 909)

Or. 3903
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 41 pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 909)

Or. 3904
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 65 pp., Balinese script.


See Pigeaud II, pp. 157-158.

Or. 3905
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 59 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 158.

Or. 3906
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 34 ff., Balinese script.
BCB 2 (6) and BCB 2 (7) are other copies of Soegiarto’s transcripts.
See Pigeaud II, p. 158.

Or. 3907
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 56 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 158.

Or. 3908
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 55 pp., Balinese script.

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See Pigeaud II, p. 158.

(in Mal. 910a)

Or. 3909
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 102 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-33. *Asramawasa Parwa*.
(4) pp. 54-102. *Swargarohana Parwa*.


See Pigeaud II, pp. 158-159.

(in Mal. 910a)

Or. 3910
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, 20 pp., Latin script.

Transcripts in Latin script made by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).


(2) pp. 16-20. Copy of a corrupt manuscript of *Gusti Wayahan*, a Balinese poem in *macapat* verse, called after the hero, who is killed by the ruler because he had fallen in love with the king’s wife. Cat. Brandes II, No. 412. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek* (Leiden 1912), p. 110.

(in Mal. 910b)

Or. 3911
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp., Balinese script.

(1) pp. 1-8. *Gunakaya*, a Balinese *Panji* story, in *macapat* verse (durma metre), Gunakaya being the name of the tiger who is mentioned in the beginning. See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de*


(in Mal. 910b)

Or. 3912
Javanese, Balinese, paper, 20 pp., Latin script.

(in Mal. 910b)

Or. 3913
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 29 pp.
Collection of copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894) of Javanese-Balinese lyric poems in Indian metres.
All poems in Javanese, with Balinese glosses. No. 9 has only Balinese text. Or. 10.519, below, contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 24. See Pigeaud II, p. 159.

(in Mal. 910b)

Or. 3914
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 21 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-17. Copy of Or. 3812, above, being Pakang Raras, the beginning only of this Balinese Panji story, in macapat metre, called with the name that is adopted by Nusapati, prince of Jenggala, after he had been brought by a storm to the garden of Daha. There he starts an amorous affair with the princess, whom he teaches how to play the gender (p. 3). When this is discovered, the rule has him killed, but Siva sends Narada to bring him back to life with the tirta kamandalu (p. 11). Then he goes with the princess to Kawi (p. 13). According to the beginning of the text it is derived from the Malat. Cat. Brandes No. 746. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften

Or. 3915
Javanese, Balinese, paper, 55 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-48. Kundang Diya, Javanese-Balinese romantical poem in macapat metre: quarrel of Kundang Diya and Liman Tarub on account of Liman Tarub's wife Jerum. Sarayuda is another name of Liman Tarub, who tries to kill Kundang Diya. Narada helps Kundang Diya and Jerum. See also Or. 4273, below, which is the same text (Pigeaud II, p. 206). Cat. Juynboll I, p. 275, cat. Brandes II, No. 536. Or. 10.495, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 16.

Or. 3916
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 23 pp., Balinese script (Nos. 1-2), and Latin script (No. 3), drawings ??
See Pigeaud II, p. 160.

Or. 3917
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 65 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-56. Kunti Yajna, epic poem in tengahan and macapat metres, referring to Arjuna and the Pandawas' adventures after the Arjuna Wiwaha episode, very much like the...
Wangbang Astuti; his celestial marriage with the nymph Suprabha, his struggle with the 
*daitya* King Madhu Sudana under the name Wangbang Astuti, the quest of a white 
doe, and Arjuna’s meeting with his and Suprabha’s son Jagat Karana. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 
226 contains a Dutch epitome, cat. Brandes II, No. 545. See also Or. 14.842, below, for a 
text with the same title, but hardly any connection with the present text.

Galá-gala* (in Or. 3917 instead of fire, poison is used by the Pandawas’ enemies; b. (p. 60-

BCB 20 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto.

See Pigeaud II, p. 160.

(in Mal. 911a)

**Or. 3918**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 16 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-16. *Bubuksa* and *Gagan Aking*, Buddhist poem in *tengahan* metre (white tiger 
Kala Wijaya, sent by Batara Guru). Cat. Juynboll I, p. 232, cat. Brandes I, No. 228. See also 
Or. 3994 (r), above.

See Pigeaud II, p. 160.

(in Mal. 911a)

**Or. 3919**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 25 pp.
Copy of Or. 3627, above, containing:
(1) pp. 1-18. *Malat*, Javanese-Balinese *Panji* romance, five fragments with Balinese prose 
glosses written above and under the line, see cat. Brandes II, No. 655 and cat. Juynboll I, 
(2) pp. 18-22. *Bharata Yuddha kakawin*, fragment with Balinese prose glosses, see cat. 
(3) pp. 22-23. *Arjuna Wiwaha kakawin*, fragment with Balinese prose glosses, see cat. 
(4) pp. 24-25. *Bharata Yuddha kakawin*, fragment with Balinese prose glosses, see cat. 

See Pigeaud II, pp. 121, 160-161.

(in Mal. 911a)

**Or. 3920**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 32 ff., Balinese script.
(1) ff. 1-25b. *Cowak*, Javanese-Balinese didactic poem in *tengahan* metre. Cat. Juynboll III, 
88, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1469.


See *Pigeaud II*, p. 161.

¶ Or. 3640, 3862, Or. 3895, Or. 3920, Or. 3925 and Or. 3933 are collective volumes which contain the same combination of texts. Cf. Or. 3986 for a collective volume containing several of the same texts (in Mal. 911a)

**Or. 3921**

Collective volume in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 39 pp., Latin and Balinese scripts.


See *Pigeaud II*, p. 161.

(in Mal. 911a)

**Or. 3922**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 34 ff., Balinese script.


¶ Nos. 1 and 2 are copies of Or. 3584, above, which is described by Pigeaud (II, p. 115) as follows: *Warga Sari*, Javanese-Balinese legend in *tengahan* metres, in Bali considered as a sacred text. Warga Sari, an orphan, from Wewetih, has many adventures, travelling to Majapahit. He marries daughters of ecclesiastics i.a. Weda Rasmi, and in the end he receives an ordination (*abhiseka*).


(in Mal. 911a)

Or. 3923
Collective volume in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 17 pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 911a)

Or. 3924
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp., copied by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894), Latin (and Balinese?) script. Each text begins on one side of the book.
(in Mal. 911a)

Or. 3925
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 36 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 162.
¶ Or. 3640, Or. 3862, Or. 3895, Or. 3920, Or. 3925 and Or. 3933 are collective volumes which contain the same combination of texts. Cf. Or. 3986 for a collective volume containing several of the same texts.
(in Mal. 911a)
Or. 3926
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 33 pp., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3622, above, containing:
(1) ff. Kamandaka Raja Niti, Bhagawan-, Old Javanese prose treatise on statecraft, called Raja Niti, with references to epical literature, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 242 and cat. Brandes II, No. 470
See Pigeaud II, pp. 120, 162.
(in Mal. 911b)

Or. 3927
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 52 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 162.
(in Mal. 911b)

Or. 3928
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 24 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, 162-163.
(in Mal. 911b)

Or. 3929
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 12 pp., Balinese script.
(2) pp. 5-12. Tutur, prose, religious speculation, beginning with wiswa-wisesa; lessons given to Kresna by sang Kerta etc. similar to Or. 3860, above. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 305, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1623.
Or. 10.468, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 8.
See Pigeaud II, p. 163.
(in Mal. 911b)
Or. 3930
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 124 pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 911b)

Or. 3931
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 51 pp., Balinese script.
Widhi ning Candra, words and concepts related to the numbers one till thirty, e.g. the number 2 is connected with the yuga dwapara, and with mastuna (i.e. life) and masidem (i.e. death). Cat. Juynboll II, p. 290, cat. Brandes III, No. 1414.

Candra Bumi, words with numeral connotations to be used in chronograms, some with explanations, from one till eight. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 288, cat. Brandes III, No. 1185.

See Pigeaud II, pp. 163-164.

Or. 3932
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Balinese and Sanskrit, paper, 13 pp., Balinese script.

Compilation of religious texts:

Other copies of Soegiarto's transcripts are in BCB 3. See Pigeaud II, p. 164.

Or. 3933
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 36 pp.

Copy of Or. 3640, above, containing a compilation of didactic poems:
Or. 3604, Or. 3862, Or. 3895, Or. 3920, Or. 3925 and Or. 3933 are collective volumes which contain the same combination of texts. Cf. Or. 3986 for a collective volume containing several of the same texts. See Pigeaud II, pp. 123, 164-165. (in Mal. 911b)

Or. 3934
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 19 ff., Balinese script. Copy of Or. 3784, above, containing:
(1) ff. 1-6a. Calon Arang, Bharadah legend in tengahan metre, see cat. Juynboll I, p. 248 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1169, Javanese-Balinese. Similar to Or. 4563, below. Or. 10.471, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto. Another copy of the transcript is BCB 11, below.
(2) ff. 6a-11b. Rangda Lelengeh, Javanese-Balinese legendary tale in tengahan metre of a widow of Banjar Turi, an isolated place, her daughter Badisil, a goat, and Rangda Lolon, the stupid. See cat. Juynboll I, p. 237 (or p. 248?) and cat. Brandes III, No. 944. Romanized copies by J. Soegiarto are Or. 7222, Or. 10.473 and BCB 11, all below.

Or. 3935
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Sanskrit and Balinese, paper, 72 pp. Copy of Or. 3626, above, containing:
(1) pp. 1-20. Niti Brata, Old Javanese prose treatise on tapa-brata, devotion, lessons given by Cipta Warana to Wala Kula, moralistic, on tapabrata-yoga-samadhi, with Sanskrit slokas, original dated 1758 Saka, i.e. 1836 A.D. Or. 10.412, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept in BCB 3. See cat. Brandes II, No. 715 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 266.
Or. 3935 and Or. 3970, below, are both copies of Or. 3626, above. See Pigeaud II, pp. 120-121, 165. (in Mal. 912a)
Or. 3936
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 34 pp., Balinese script, drawings.
See Pigeaud II, p. 165.
(in Mal. 912a)

Or. 3937
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 14 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 165.
(in Mal. 912a)

Or. 3938
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp., Balinese script.
(2) pp. 42-44. Fragment of a Balinese poem in macapat metre, in which the author complains about disasters which strike him, and about his stupidity. The author is a Muslim. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 147.
(in Mal. 912a)

Or. 3939
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 10 ff., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3672, above, containing:
See Pigeaud II, pp. 126, 166.
(in Mal. 912a)

Or. 3940
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, 32 pp., Balinese script.
(2) pp. 26-32. Gusti Wayahan, Balinese poem in macapat verse, so called after the hero who is killed by the ruler because he had fallen in love with the ruler’s wife. Cat. Brandes No. 413. See H.H. Juynboll, Supplement op den catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek. Leiden 1912, p. 110.
(in Mal. 912a)

Or. 3941
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 49 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 166.
(in Mal. 912a)

Or. 3942
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 141 pp., Balinese script, drawings.
(in Mal. 912a)

Or. 3943
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 30 ff + 8 pp., Balinese script, drawings.


See Pigeaud II, p. 166.

(in Mal. 912b)

**Or. 3944**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sasak, paper, 156 pp., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3673, above, containing:

(2) pp. 3-156. *Ahmad-Muhammad*. Javanese romance in *macapat* verse, from a MS originating from Lombok, defective text, see cat. Brandes I, No. 50 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 11.

See Pigeaud II, pp. 126, 166.

(in Mal. 912b)

**Or. 3945**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 110 pp., Balinese script.


Didactic poem in four macapat cantos on Muslim theology, mentioning several wayang personages, Panji romances, and referring to eschatology; from Lombok. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 140, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1579.


Or. 10.628, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto of the present manuscript, another copy of which is in BCB 74. See Pigeaud II, pp. 166-167.

Or. 3946
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 17 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 167.

Or. 3947
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 6 ff., Balinese script.
(1) ff. 1-5b. Pulutuk or mpu Lutuk, Javanese-Balinese prose treatise on offerings, banten, ritual, connected with disposal of the dead and the soul’s life hereafter; cf. Arda Smara, Atma Prasainsa and Putru and Or. 4430, below. The present text is different from the one contained in Or. 4430, however. See also Or. 5199, below. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 274, cat. Brandes II, No. 874.
See Pigeaud II, p. 168.

Or. 3948
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 149 pp., Balinese script.

Or. 3949
Collective volume with texts in Sasak and Javanese, paper, ff., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3596, above, containing:

Or. 3950
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 10 pp., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3712, above, containing:
See Pigeaud II, pp. 130, 168.
Or. 3951

(in Mal. 913a)

Or. 3952

(in Mal. 913a)

Or. 3953
BCB 9 contains romanized copies by J. Soegiarto of Or. 3953 (1), (4), (5) and (6). See Pigeaud II, p. 169.
(in Mal. 913b)

Or. 3954
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 78 pp. (in reversed order), Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-74. Kutara Manawa, Old Javanese lawbook, prose, 'digest' version, with articles ordered systematically. Cat. Brandes II, No. 552 has a list of corresponding articles of this 'digest' and the major version, by H.N. van der Tuuk called 'vulgata'. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 187, mentions Swara Jambu. Or. 4279, below, has a version which resembles that in Or. 3954 (1).
(in Mal. 913b)

Or. 3955
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 30 ff., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 913b)

Or. 3956
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 25 pp., Balinese script.
(3) pp. 23-25. Lawbook fragment, see also Or. 3717 (4), above, and Or. 3957 (3), below. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 197, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1643. See Or. 3717, above, which to a great extent contains the same texts as this volume. See Pigeaud II, p. 170. (in Mal. 913b)

**Or. 3957**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 40 + 29 pp., Balinese and Latin scripts.

¶ Or. 3956, above, and Or. 3957 (1)-(3) have the same contents. See Or. 3717, above, which to a great extent contains the same texts as this volume.

**Or. 3958**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 59 pp., Latin script. Lawbooks, prose, autograph copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894):
Or. 3959
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, 68 pp., paper, Latin script. Autograph copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).

Or. 3960
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp.

Or. 3961
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 41 pp., Balinese script.

Or. 3962
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, with some Sanskrit, paper, 50 pp., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3632, above, containing:
(1) pp. 1-27. Wrati Sasana, Old Javanese prose treatise on rules for priests: sasana sang Wiku, mainly moralistic and ritual, with Sanskrit slokas, see cat. Juynboll II, p. 202 and


See also Or. 3958, above. See Pigeaud II, pp. 122, 171 (with mistakes in the references).

(in Mal. 914b)

**Or. 3963**

Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Balinese and some Sanskrit, paper, 59 pp + 33 ff.


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See also Or. 3784, above, which has the same sequence of tales as Or. 3963 (5), (6), (7) (8) ff. 18a-19a. Kidung Napnap, Balinese love-poem in *tengahan* metre. Cat. Juynboll III, p. 80, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1498.


See Pigeaud II, pp. 171-172
(in Mal. 914b)

**Or. 3964**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 10 pp., Latin script. Autograph copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
Or. 3964 is an incomplete copy of Or. 3965, below. See Pigeaud II, p. 172.
(in Mal. 914b)

**Or. 3965**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Sanskrit, paper, 45 pp., Balinese script.
Or. 3964, above, is an incomplete copy of Or. 3965. See Pigeaud II, p. 172.
(in Mal. 914b)

**Or. 3966**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 22 pp., Balinese script. Copy of Or. 3621, above, being a collection of short poems, didactic:
(6) pp. 11-22. Balinese poem in *macapat* metre on medicines, called *Neling* or *Wira Semada*, see cat. Brandes II, No. 736 and cat Juynboll III, p. 120.
See Pigeaud II, pp. 119-120, 172-173.
(in Mal. 914b)

**Or. 3967**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, 44 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-29. Copy of Or. 3684, above, being *De Gunati*. Balinese didactic poem in *tengahan* metre, in which the causes of ailments and physical defects are explained by acts in an earlier incarnation, and also containing the enumeration of the duties of a prince, and other pieces. Cat. Brandes No. 334, See H.H. Juynboll, *Supplement op den Catalogus van de Sundaneesche handschriften en Catalogus van de Balineesche en Sasaksche handschriften der Leidsche Universiteits-Bibliotheek* (Leiden 1912), p. 81.
(2) pp. 29-44. Copy of Or. 3695, above, being *Prayoga sang hyang Lokanatha*, Javanese-Balinese prose treatise on mantras and incantations, magic, at the end mentioning rhinoceros horn (*untu ning warak*), see cat. Brandes II, No. 867 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 333. See Pigeaud II, p. 128. Or. 20.177, below, is a romanized copy of this text. See Pigeaud II, p. 173.
(in Mal. 915a)

**Or. 3968**
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, 35 pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 915a)

**Or. 3969**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 45 + 37 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 173.
Or. 3970
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Sanskrit and Balinese, paper, 44 ff., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3626, above, containing:
(1) ff. 1a-13b. *Niti Brata*, Old Javanese prose treatise on *tapa-brata*, devotion, lessons given by Cipta Warana to Wala Kula, moralistic, with Sanskrit *slokas*, dated 1758 Saka, i.e. 1836 A.D. Or. 10.412, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept in BCB 3. See cat. Brandes II, No. 715 and cat. Juynboll II, p. 266.
Or. 3935 and Or. 3970 are both copies of Or. 3626. See Pigeaud II, pp. 120-121, 173.

(in Mal. 915a)

Or. 3971
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 20 pp., Balinese script.

(in Mal. 915a)

Or. 3972
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 43 pp., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3582, above, containing:

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Or. 3973
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 4 pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 915b)

Or. 3974
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 30 + 19 pp., Latin script.
Autograph copies by H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894).
See Pigeaud II, p. 173.
(in Mal. 915b)

Or. 3975
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 33 ff., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 915b)

Or. 3976
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 26 pp., Balinese script.
references to literature, cat. Brandes II, No. 728. BCB 22 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto.


(in Mal. 915b)

Or. 3977
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 10 ff. + 53 pp., Balinese script.

(1) and (3) ff. 1a-9a, pp. 1-33. Copy of Or. 3708, above, being Wangbang Astuti, Javanese-Balinese poem in macapat metres, fragment, wayang tale, very much like the Kunti Yajna. Astuti is Arjuna’s name while married with Srigati of Wanasaba. Bhima Swarga is considered a sequence of Wangbang Astuti, both are exorcist tales. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 265 has a Dutch epitome. See cat. Brandes III, Nos. 1322, 1325. Or. 3869, above, is another copy. See Pigeaud II, p. 129. BCB 12 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto (Pigeaud II, p. 175).


(3) See No. 1, above. Or. 4640 and Or 4641, below, are similar texts.


(in Mal. 915b)

Or. 3978
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 48 ff + 48 pp., Balinese script.


¶ Or. 3978 is missing as was remarked on 19 February 1953 (Journaal’, p. 76).
See Pigeaud II, p. 175.
(in Mal. 916a)

**Or. 3979**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 115 pp., Balinese script.
(3) pp. 67-115. *Jaya Prameya*, Javanese-Balinese poem in *tengahan* metre, metaphorical, used in ritual services for the deceased by some low-class Balinese: quest of Jaya Prameya for his wife Nimakasraya, who is stolen; he meets many superhuman beings before he finds her with the assistance of Wisnu and Brahma. Cat. Juynboll I, p. 244, cat. Brandes I, No. 359.

BCB 11 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto of Or. 3979. See Pigeaud II, pp. 175-176. Or. 12.825 is another romanized copy of the three texts in Or. 3979, made in the Proyek Tik. See Pigeaud IV, p. 110.
(in Mal. 916a)

**Or. 3980**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 14 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 176.
(in Mal. 916a)

**Or. 3981**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 12 pp., Balinese script.

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See Pigeaud II, p. 176.
(in Mal. 916a)

Or. 3982
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 916a)

Or. 3983
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, pp., Balinese script.
(in Mal. 916a)

Or. 3984
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 10 pp., Balinese script.
(1) pp. 1-7. Ender fragment, Javanese-Balinese folktale in tengahan metre. Cat. Juynboll III, p. 79, cat. Brandes I, No. 405. Dutch epitome and variae lectiones taken by J. Soegiarto from Or. 5345, Or. 4230 and Or. 3792, are collected in Or. 10.707, below, and also in BCB 189, which is another copy of the transcripts made by J. Soegiarto.
See Pigeaud II, p. 176.
(in Mal. 916a)

Or. 3985
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 314 pp., Balinese script.
Damar Wulan texts, three copies:


(3) pp. 271-314. Andaka Wulan (son of Damar Wulan, also called Kuda Rerangin), sequence of Or. 3985 (I), corresponding with the van Dorp edition and the end of Or. 1845, van der Tuuk's version (C), a copy of Or. 4173, below, from Banyuwangi. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 4, cat. Brandes I, No. 303. BCB 29 contains a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto. See Pigeaud II, pp. 176-177. See also Or. 4170, below.

(Mal. 916b)

Or. 3986
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 9 ff., Balinese script.


Cf. Or. 3640 and Or. 5195. See Pigeaud II, p. 177.

¶ Or. 3640, Or. 3862, Or. 3895, Or. 3920, Or. 3925 and Or. 3933 are collective volumes which contain the same combination of texts. Or. 3986 is a collective volume containing several of the same texts.

(in Mal. 917)

Or. 3987
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 71 pp., Balinese script.

(2) pp. 67-69. Lawbook terms with explanations. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 204, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1647 (copied). Or. 10.448, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is BCB 7 (7).
Or. 3988
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, Balinese and Sanskrit, paper, 20 ff., Balinese script.
Copy of Or. 3723, above, being a collection of Lawbooks, Old Javanese prose.
(2) ff. 11a-12a. Widhi Papincatan: Sanskrit slokas on religious law with Old Javanese commentaries. At the end siwasasana siwadharma is mentioned as authority. See cat. Juynboll II, p. 199 and cat. Brandes III, No. 1417. A romanized copy by J. Soegiarto is in BCB 2 (15).
See Pigeaud II, pp. 131-132.
(in Mal. 917)

Or. 3989
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 26 ff., Balinese and Latin scripts.
See Pigeaud II, pp. 177-178.
(in Mal. 917)

Or. 3990
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 36 pp., Balinese script.
See Pigeaud II, p. 178.
(in Mal. 917)

Or. 3991
Collective volume with texts in Balinese and Javanese, paper, 36 pp., Balinese script.


(in Mal. 917)

**Or. 3992**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese and Balinese, paper, 31 pp., Balinese script. Copy of Or. 3810, above, being *Lambang Salukat*. Collection of seven lyric erotic Old Javanese poems in Indian metres ascribed to *mpu Salukat*, with Balinese glosses. The poems are called:
(1) pp. ?? *Bhasa Sangu Pati Salukat* (a) (8 stanzas).
(2) pp. ?? *Wilapa* (2 stanzas).
(3) pp. ?? *Duta Raga* (4 stanzas).
(4) pp. ?? *Anang* (*Hanang*) (one stanza).
(5) pp. ?? *Madanodaya Salukat* (one canto). See also Or. 5246, below.
(6) pp. ?? *Sangu Pati Salukat* (b) (20 stanzas).
(7) pp. ?? *Lambang Salukat* (5 stanzas).

All poems are provided in the original MS with Balinese glosses above and under the lines. Cat. Juynboll I, p.176, cat. Brandes II, Nos. 571, 574, 577, 580, 583, 586 and 589. Or. 10.526, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is kept as BCB 24. See Pigeaud II, pp. 142, 178.

(in Mal. 917)

**Or. 3993**
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 7 pp., Balinese script. Chronology and divination:


 ¶ See now, however, also Ida Bagus Made Dharma Palguna, Dharma Sunya. Memuja dan Meneliti Siwa. Leiden 1999, p. 345, where the MS is referred to as Dharma Sunya. Palguna’s references are incorrect, however, as he should have given Or. 3814 (4) and Or. 3993 (7), instead of Or. 3814 and Or. 1993/7. See Pigeaud II, pp. 178-179.

Or. 3994
Collective volume with texts in Balinese, paper, 4 pp., Balinese script.
(2) pp. 3-4. Didactic poem in Balinese in macapat metre, for learning the Javanese-Balinese script.


Or. 3995
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 99 pp., Javanese script.
A copy of Or. 3360, above.
(1) pp. 1-63. West Javanese Muslim didactic compendium in macapat metre, beginning with Nata Pandita-Surya Laga lessons, further divination, Aji Saka and Muhammad, suluk, didactic, on theology, creation, etc.. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 82, cat. Brandes IV, No. 1590.

The original MS is written in Sundanese script (tarung instead of taling-tarung), Cerbon idiom, rather slovenly.

See Pigeaud II, pp. 113, 179.

Or. 3996
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 54 pp., Javanese script.

See Pigeaud II, p. 179.

Or. 3997
Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 330, 113 pp., Javanese script.
(1) pp. 1-111. Javanese wayang purwa plays in verse, macapat metre:
- Alap-alapan Sembadra (pp. 1-48), and Srikandi maguru manah. Kandi Awa is Srikandi transformed into male shape. He begets a son, Nirbita, with a princess of Imantaka (pp. 48-111). Central Javanese script and idiom, written in 1870 in Wanasaba for Mr Steinmetz. (Is he the C.P.C. Steinmetz, who published about coffee culture in Surabaya in 1865 (Leiden 968 F 9))? Cat. Juynboll II, p. 69-71, has a Dutch epitome. Cat. Brandes II, no 569. Or. 10.663, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 145. Or. 4290, below, is a copy of the first text, Alap-alapan Sembadra.

(2) pp. 111-330. Wayang purwa plays, prose epitomes, 39 lakons.
- 1. Kecubung.
- 2. Sembadra edan.
- 3. Pandan Sunrat.
- 4. Sembadra larung.
- 5. Jaka Terus or Arjuna Terus.
- 6. Sembadra dados jaler.
- 7. Tunugul Wulung.
- 10. Randa Widata.
- 12. Lahire Gatotkaca.
- 16. Irawan rabi.
- 17. Bambang Kaca or Sekaca.
- 20. Carangana.
- 23. Lambari Kara.
- 25. Sengata.
- 27. Eamba (Gana, son of Durga, steals Kalimosada).
- 29. Wiyoga.
- 30. Samba rajah.
- 32. Manon Bawa (Arjuna-Dasamuka).
- 34. Bambang Danu Asmara.
- 35. Palgunadi (killed, his wife was desired by Arjuna).
- 36. Yuyutsuh.
- 37. Sri Denta (life in white waringin, uprooted by Werkudara).
- 38. Loncongan.
- 39. Dora Weca (i.e. Batara Guru; Sembadra i.e. Uma; Arjuna: Cekel Among Raga).
- 40. Kunti moreg (Sadewa and Durga tale).

See Pigeaud II, pp. 179-180.

Cat. Juynboll II, p. 411-417 has short Dutch epitomes, cat. Brandes II, No. 564. Or. 10.664, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 145.

(3) pp. 1-133. Kanda, epic wayang tale in macapat metre, beginning of Dasamuka’s history: the monkeys Anjani, Subali and Sugriwa, up to the appearance of Dasarata. This episode is found also in Sindo Sastra’s Arjuna Sasrabahu, canto 11-46. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 57, cat. Brandes I, No. 162. Or. 10.665, below, is a romanized copy by J. Soegiarto, another copy of which is in BCB 145.

See Pigeaud II, pp. 179-180.

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Collective volume with texts in Javanese, paper, 25 pp., Javanese script.
(1) pp. 1-2. Didactic moralistic prose treatise on tapa-brata, five paragraphs: lessons
given to Cingkara Dewa of Giling Wesi by his vizir, Surakarta style, Pustaka Raja Purwa.
(2) pp. 3-25. Didactic moralistic poem in macapat metre, Muslim, on women’s duties,
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(2) pp. 23-39. Wayang purwa lakons, prose epitomes: Jamur Dipa (p. 23-31); Mangukuhan
(p. 31-39); both from the Manik Maya. Cat. Juynboll II, p. 410, cat. Brandes II, No. 565.
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