

Laws

People who sweated, or whose Country is
distressed by Famine in want of Rice, or is
harrassed by Warr or the Anger of God has fallen
upon the King and Nobles and all the People
are perished by Famine, the Poor are without
sustenance, take them and give them to eat, make
them your servants, They say give me to eat and
make me your slave or sell me, and they give
them to eat, afterwards their Country is restored
to Plenty, but the Men who gave them to eat
will not release them, they will sell these People
these People may complain and the Hakim shall
prevent their being sold, and allow half the price
of a slave to the Person who maintained them
If they are slaves and their Master does not pay
for their maintenance they must labor four years
in the service of the Person who has given them
to eat and then return to their homes, if they
die in the service of Charity there is no price to
be paid —

if the Noqedas want to sail
the Noqedas should consult
with his People, if all are
content, they will examine
the rigging and make every
thing ready, Juree Mudee
Juree Batten Tookong Agong
will consult and put these
rules in execution, and
order the Sailors to have
their provision 1 Coyan
if passengers 2 Coyan,
examine the size of the
Kasell, if 4 fath: broad -
they will give provision
if broad 2 1/2 provision for
the crew 300, for the
whole 600 - this is
Rule for Virtualing -

These orders were made by
Starron, Elias, Junall
Wry, Ypakah. -
Having finished, presented
to Dattoo Bindara, Serce
Maha Raja, in Malacca
the Bindara presented it
to the King Mohomed Shah
whose answer, let it be
as the Bindara has said
let them they they and
their sons and Relations,
the laws of sea put in
force are ord to be altered
for this is my Law
to all Noqedas -

Laws at sea, at sea
Laws at land at Land

For the Noqueada represent
The King at sea, and
The Noqueada who have
sworn these Laws
I noble under the title
of —

If the Moonsoon is near
that of the King is long
sailing, but ^{they} wait for
him 7 days, and the Noqueada
do not sail, blame upon
the Noqueada,

22

If the Moonsoon is
gone, freight must be
refunded half — if this
delays when the Moonsoon
is late and the Noqueada
has waited 7 days, and the
King is not ready, the
Noqueada may sail and
leave them behind no fault
upon the Noqueada, —

if there is still Moonsoon
the Noqueada waits 7 days
more, the Noqueada may
then sail and no fault
found, —

^{his own} if the King remains from
a fault — If the King
lands at any place he pays
the freight, if he has cause
for leaving by quarrelling with
the Noqueada or his Relations
he recovers half freight

Person complains to the Hakim
The Hakim call the Father & Mother
and enquire and order the Parent
to be returned, and fine
10 Tail 1 patak. if poor 5 Tail
1 patak, if he is ignorant of their
engagement no fine —

If the Father and Mother does not
know, fine the Father & Mother
for receiving two presents —

If the Father & Mother does not
consent no fine —

To return the Marriage Present
1 it is not twice made

2 may return the present if the
Man proves insufficient.

If the Father and Mother does
not know his disorder, but
becomes acquainted afterward
they may return the Present

if the Man is ~~not~~ impotent
or very great sickness.

The man may request the
Present back, when the woman
is sick.

If the woman is a Slave

If the woman is Aib,

If the woman is Popong or
big belly, no Menes, or Lepre
but they are content basta

To Slave, and Slave mirrors Torenjan
fine 40 Mace

Minoras Torangon, in Mahara Raja

2 Cases

1 To kill a Man without the Kings
knowledge,

2 To cut back into Peoples compound
fine 10 Tail —

but if he kills any body 10 Tail

1 pakharr —

and the Crown Shew comes 1 Catty
Linn,

Bozenk

If he call a Person to his
House and beats or wounds
or kills, and cannot take
him Prisoner — but
remember him —, sweep it
but while he is down, or
looteth it may not be sweepd

For if the Tool is killed in his
House fine 2 Tail 1 pakharr
if he does not pay the fine the
Crimes remain with him —

If they take up and confine
an innocent Person, fine
1 Tail 1 pakharr —

All pieces of Land in the
Compounds in the Town

If they cut together very well
If they will, $\frac{2}{3}$ for the Compound
 $\frac{1}{3}$ for the town tetter, if they
do not give the owner, he is angry
and acquaints the Hakim who
orders them to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fine
The fine —

Moreover 7 over for the
Mintery.

if he must examine
if their guilt.

he must know the
Laws. he must know the
form. he must know the

he must know the
Language.

if one wounds another
& seizes him & kills him
pay 10 £.

if he is much wounded
and to death with the
Ming knowledge & Officers
pay only fine for killing

3 Crimes are not
pardonable —

1 wilful Murder

2 taking another Mans Wife

3 taking justice in his own hand

These cannot be pardoned
by the Officers but by the
King.

Other Crimes the Officers

may pardon,

if a Slave offer to kill his
Master, another take him
prisoner, may kill him
if far off, and cannot keep
him, if near he takes him
and kill him, pay the
fine of 5 Pence & perhaps for

for he did not make it
known to his Master
nor the Officer,

if he is wounded to death
& kill him, no fault

Laws for Rogueth

2

if a free Man kills a Slave
if the thing, fine 49 times
if no fine, Death, if our
Death, becomes a Slave
to the thing —

49 fines is the extent of
the thing, power but the
fine paid is 7 times the
price of another.

3

If a Noble kills the King's
Slave, fine 1000 Shillings
or 500 £.

If the slave has committed
a fault, no fine.

4

If a Thief is seized and
killed, the fine is half
for the Minter, because
he did not tell the Minter

According to the Laws of
God, the Crime of Stealing
is now put to death.

but they may mutilate

if a King's Slave robs or
steal, is seized and killed
fine 10 Tail 1 rathar

but if in the act of
stealing he is killed
no fine or fault —

Shall

6 if the Thief is not seen
and the Goods are discovered
and he will return the
Goods but hold by force
the Thief is killed, no
fault —

if the Thief does not
return and he is killed,
the Price or another Slave
must be given.

7 if a Free Man kills
a Slave, pays half price
if the slave is not in fault
Double fine. —

if he cuts a Person
if a Slave cuts a Free Man
he becomes slave to the
wounded man.

if a free Man cuts a
Slave fine half price
if very poor 10 Maces

10th if a Slave beat a free man
fine at Leagues

11 if a free Man beats a Slave
without fault, fine 5 Maces
if Rich 10 Maces
if he call names or abuse
no fine —

if a Slave strikes a free
Man and he draws his
Sword and kills the
Slave, there is no fault,
but according to the laws
of God, the should be put

put to death,

If a ^{is struck by} Royatt strikes a Slave
and he states the Slave
he dies, and if the Royal
has witness, no more law
if Slave with Slave
as above ^{but} ^{provis}
There is no other Law for
Man or Woman, before
God if one strikes another
he strikes again

if a Slave abuses
a free Man the free Man
may kick him -

If a free Man abuses the
Wife of a Slave and the
Slave kills the free Man
no fault for a wife is not
to be abused, but according
to the Law ^{of God} is our right
to kill him for this fault
the Slave should die likewise
that his Blood may sit
upon us -

if a Man strike another
and he in return stabs him
he dies, no fault, if it is
done in three days, if
after three days he smite
not die, but if after 3 days
he kills him, the fine is
500 £. for it is contrary
to the custom of Man
but if agreeable to the
Laws of God, Blood
Life for Life - for the

crimes of the People are upon
the Conscience if there is not true justice

Cattle, but if borrow
Plough and ^{any} ~~implements~~ in
other business it dies, pay
half price

If the Tiges takes it out
of the House, pay $\$3$

If borrowed upon contract
and dies, replace —

if working Tools are
broke half price —

rent of the Rattan knife is used
to cut wood, whole price

If not settled at the time
it is borrowed, there is no
return —

If he borrows a
female slave, and sleep with
her, and his Master know it
and she was a Maid, fine 10 Ma
1 Badjo 1 Kien, if not a Maid
5 Maee, then are the Orders
throughout all the Country
let nobody make themselves
above their Neighbours to dish
them, for all People may
know the laws

Tell tales & Lyars

If one Man goes and excites
another by false reports to
make war upon his Neighbour
they fight and Death comes
there is no crime upon these
two — any one comes to punish
them

not clear

If a Person, from report false,
Fights or quarrells, and wounds
his adversary, and another comes
and assists the wounded with either
stick or edge tool, and the fight
becomes general; Death ensues
There can be no redress.

The Person who fight. called Reena
and has been two years Reena
and then reena with another
Woman, and the Man reena with
another Woman, Both die
for whether late or now if the
husband kills his wife, he dies

When we may interfere
1 a Person would kill an
Adulterer, and is not able
a stander by may assist him
or his Friend may go and kill
him.

A Person accused falsely
may sue for a writ

A Person innocent, is abused
or receives hurt, and is not able
to procure justice of himself
either from ignorance, youth
want of a residence, or disabled
in War, his kind may carry
the complaint before the
Magistrate.

I've go and kill a Man or
fight and wound him or
beat him, ~~to show~~, the
culprit is fined, for a great
fault, and the fine is very great
5 Tail 1 spahar less than that
2 Tail 1 spahar small fine
1 Tail 1 spahar

Faults finale

if we fight in killing
or Beating 1/3 of the

if we follow a Man or a Woman
him, fine 10 Tail 1 padar
or 1 Catty Lima,

if two Friends fight and
another friend come and fight
the ap. tant. fined 1/3 of the

if the case comes out before
the thing

if an Enemy comes through

if on a lawfull occasion

If our Friend wants to kill
his Adulteress

If our Friend is beaten

If our Friend is an Orphan

If the Friend who fight is
killed, the burial expenses
is paid by the Friend who lives
and there is no other

if only wounded he must
find him in Medicine

People taking Hire to
kill or wound or Beat
a Person receives Hire to
kill another, and kills
him on account of the Hire
the Person who hires him
is fined 10 Tail & Funeral Expenses
for he did not let the Hakim know
but if he hires the Man
with consent of the Hakim
and great Men, - the Man
who takes the Hire is killed
and the Person who hires him
pay, the Hire - if the Apapin
is killed likewise, the Hire
is paid to his Family

His Family or Relations —
and Funeral expenses —

Thine to wound, the heir
will pay the expense of carrying
if he is killed, the former fine

him to beat

if not with the Hakim
knowledge, fine 5 Tael to
the Hakim, —

him to beat if not with
the Hakim knowledge, the
fine 1 Tael 1 paharr —

If the Hakim consents to
the hire there is no fault
if he is hired to beat a Man
and the Man dies, fine
the price of a slave
if a Tael fine 10 Tael 1 paharr

If the Hakim knows he
is only the Time

If a Person abuses without
distinction, beat him

Whom the Maharaja

a Person commits disorder

^{upon} upon the Disorderly Com

mon Maharaja helas

two to require a contract to
be broken

or to a person that does
as he thinks fit without
rule —

there are the faults of Honour

if a Person give a Marriage
Present, and another come
and offers another knowing
she is engaged — the 1 Person

The Camp if there is not one

Maritime Laws

Suda Suda, orang Bg &

Gantong - Jindil

Senary - a ga

Tookong Artificers

Ara Prin - Caus

Lana - Jahatt

Mardaha orang Bg

All kind of Vepells all Moquedas
and Kings - Jurumooda or
Malin are Bindasar, -

Juru Batoos or Serangs are
Toomagoong, they are to keep
good order day & night

Tookong or Ministry are People
kida kida or belonging to the
Tookong house -

all are obedient to the Moquedas
if the Carpenter Crew do not
obey the Carpenter the Juru
Batoos will strike them seven
strokes, but the strokes are
not to be made at will full
force -

If the Crew lies with a
Wife or Concubine, the
Moquedas may put them
to Death

if single with single he
receives 100 strokes, and
then marry - if he will
not marry pay a fine
of 1 Taal 1 pahan = 20 Mene
but still he is forced to
marry her to cover the
shame of the woman
If a Man lies with his Slave
and another does the same
he shall pay the ^{double} fine
if she is not with Child by
her master, if with Child
they shall be both put Death

If her Master has for a long
time lain with her, the
woman dies, the Man
becomes a Slave, —

if a Free Man sleeps with
the Wife of the anake ^{Prove}
the ~~Man~~ ^{Wife} dies — there
is no complaint —
the Husband may kill the
Wife if he please, but if
she sues the Noyuda
the Noyuda will order her
to die, if he does not see
her to Death — tis well
she must take another
Husband —

If Slave & Slave fornicate
they are the beaten
under the direction of the
Tobaccoy Agony for the
Crew are in charge of the
Boatman —

If they find any thing
at law any Power except
the Relations of the Noyuda
it belongs to the Noyuda
whatever he pleases to give
he must be satisfied —
and this must have some
Reason —

but if the Noyuda
did not mind them, it
is divided in 3 parts
to the finder, 2 shares to
the Noyuda —

if a Debtor divided equally
between Noy & Debtor

if a sailor go ashore
any where without

more, if he finds anything
divide equally with the
Boycuda,

If Relations of the
Boycuda divide 4 —
one share for the Boyer,
3 shares for the finder
If a Slave finds it all
belong to the Boycuda
the 12 year but the plan

If a fugitive however meets
him, he belong to the
Boycuda — in the act
the owner meets with
them, half the Price belongs
to the Boycuda from the owner
there is no further bargain

If a ship wreck at sea or
shore, for every soul saved
the Factor 4 D. if a few
Goods are saved, to pay
his Vintnering — take only
shakes or 2 D.

Passengers bound to a
Port, and debark before
they depart pay
4 D. if Bad People 2 D.
no more complaint —

If a quarrelsome Person
having no share —
punished as the King
punishes his Subjects,
or he may order the Factor
to abuse him, if he returns
it, call all hands, if the
King pardon, give it — but
could he suspect again

Tadpole & Julada

Paw, Songall

Pitang, kua look betiga in curru
balle tingka Malin
Ua Uan bupa Uan
tinghall bupa Uan dappal Roody
ada 50 Uan
ada dappal Koadi 3 Borony
Jurce Battos borony Turlong
dopal Roody commodeu deaponeal
Coonan dappal Jordan
10 days davor de Palas Jar Raja

Jurce Battu kaluar way bepe
deu pije tingka Malin
deu balle tingka Malin
Bapa de deada summa

Nequeda

bag of Dollars 34 & ones without
Badjon, Bades Crese
At dawn of day he went to sleep
he got up the sun was rising
he went to call the Jurce Battu
and saw his horse
he found nothing but Roody
remains at Palas Jar Raja 3 or 4 days
he kept the Man 2 days in the Grove

Ship *Proctor* *Lancaster*

arrived in the afternoon

~~James~~ *Battoo* went ashore
kept watch until dawn of Day

The *Proctor* left the *Ship* *Proctor*
The *Cady* was in the *Cannon*

3 Nights going
1 Night here

Proctor gave 2 *Shoes* & *Money* for 1 *Shoe*

Proctor took *Shoes* and *Money* 10 *Days*

Proctor *Shoes* *Money* *Shoes* *Money*

Proctor *Shoes* *Money* *Shoes* *Money*

Proctor *Shoes* *Money* *Shoes* *Money*

$$\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ \hline 1750 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 645 \\ \hline 2700 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ \hline 2400 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ \hline 2300 \end{array} \quad 600$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 950 \\ \hline 5950 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 300 \\ \hline 6000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 25 \\ \hline 3300 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 920 \\ \hline 2780 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 40 \\ \hline 4400 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 50 \\ \hline 25000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 25 \\ \hline 115 \\ 26 \\ \hline 375 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 12 \\ \hline 216 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 20 \\ \hline 2400 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.6 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 36 \\ 36 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

IIII

If the Company is not bought but they eat
together, and ~~the~~ one of them planted
if the Fruit is sold 2 parts of the Sale belong to the
planter and 1 to the dweller.

If a Person comes and dwells in an others
Company where there was no plantation, he plants
Fruit they eat together, if he sells the Fruit and
the Owner in anger cuts down the Tree fine $\frac{1}{2}$ of
the Value of the Tree.

Translate of
Prolegomena