



Annotated
Bibliography of
Jarwi
M A T E R I A L S
of the Muslim South

Samuel K. Tan

UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE / Samuel K. Tan

v

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAWI MATERIALS OF THE MUSLIM SOUTH

<i>SURAT MAGUINDANAO</i>	1
<i>SURAT KASULTANAN</i>	5
<i>SURAT KADATUAN</i>	29
<i>SURAT KAHADJIAN</i>	35
<i>SURAT KABANUWAHAN</i>	41
<i>SURAT KAGINISAN</i>	45

PREFACE

Research plays a vital role in the elusive Philippine quest for archipelagic peace as a solid foundation on which to build sustainable national development. In particular, the continuing need for a better understanding of the roots of what is now popularly called "the Mindanao problem" highlights the significance of the search for primary sources of information to help resolve the thorny issue of Filipino nationhood.

Until recent years, scholars have barely explored indigenous materials generated by Muslim communities in Southern Philippines. Systematic inquiries regarding the intellectual foundation of Muslim societies have mainly been confined to western colonial sources and the historical accounts of such Chinese writers as Chao Ju Kua and Wang Tai Yuan. But the successful tapping of primary materials may not only validate or enrich secondary findings, it may ultimately lead to correcting recorded distortions of socioeconomic and political realities in the Muslim South during the country's prolonged colonial era.

Even a cursory review of western literature and historical materials written about the Philippines during its colonization would readily reveal the biased perspective against Muslim tribes especially among some Spanish and American authors, who mainly saw Mindanao as part of *tierra incognita*, if not of the savage world. Prior to the recognition of the revelance of archeology and oral literature to historiography, the primacy of written sources in historical scholarship was established by the then prevailing dictum "No sources, no history." Thus, it is not surprising to note that once recorded, even the inaccurate and unsympathetic western views of Mindanaoans were eventually perpetuated as historical "truths." Philippine historiography has mainly depended on Spanish and American colonial records and only to a much lesser extent on Chinese, Malay and other western sources. On hindsight, one may conclude that the rather overwhelming preponderance of Spanish and American colonial references could have swayed even well-meaning Filipino historians to pass on misperceptions about their Muslim brothers, thus inadvertently strengthening the western colonial stereotype of "Moro" as being synonymous with the terms "savage" and "pirate."

The complexity of the Mindanao problem, which continues to manifest itself as contemporary conflicts in Southern Philippines, makes it imperative for scholars to speed up the post-colonial reinterpretation of

Philippine history so as to create national unity based on cultural pluralism. Spanish and American colonial policies created and tended to glorify the country's mid-20th century image as "the only Christian nation in Asia." But the successful development of a modern Filipino nation-state amidst a largely non-Christian Asian region at the dawning of the Third Millennium requires a reexamination and better appreciation of its indigenous origins and rich pre-colonial Islamic heritage. To this end, the conscious preservation of vanishing oral traditions and the determined retrieval of primary written materials must become paramount not merely for individual professional fulfillment but also for meeting national interests.

The urgent need to take a closer scrutiny of the past in order to ascertain a better Philippine future requires searching for a corpus of indigenous materials which include the documents called *jawi* in Muslim Mindanao or *jawa* in neighboring Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia. This publication presents the initial results of a pioneering research project under the Mindanao Studies Program of the University of the Philippines-Center for Integrative and Development Studies to locate *jawi* materials and to translate and transliterate them for further study and analysis. The painstaking search for these *jawi* documents, their compilation, translation and transliteration are intended to encourage scholars in their inquiries into the historical and cultural perceptions of Muslim Filipinos as well as their reactions to day-to-day colonial policies and influences.

Prior to this research, scholars often cited three sources of Filipino Muslim history and culture: the *tarsila* (or *salsila*), the *kitab*, and the *luntar*. The *tarsila* is a written genealogical account of the Sultanate or of a datuship with some references to historical events occurring outside the Sultanate. *Tarsilas* have been preserved in their original form in Sulu and Maguindanao records, and have been published and reproduced in English in the works of Najeeb M. Saleeby. But other *tarsilas*, especially those of the Maranao, Sama, Iranun and other datuships have yet to be identified and documented assuming they exist. To date, these other *tarsilas* have merely been mentioned, as oral traditions in contemporary writings.

In contrast to the *tarsila*, the *kitab* is an individual's personal account of events during the Sultanate as exemplified by that of Hadji Butu Abdul Baqui, Wazir of Sultan Jamalul Kiram II. Cesar Majul's *Muslims in the Philippines* refers briefly to Hadji Butu's *kitab*, which unfortunately no longer exists. Probably older than the *kitab* is the *luntar*, which is a semi-historical account of Sulu. Majul briefly described Sulu *luntars* as terse historical

accounts in his book noted above, while Rony Bautista merely referred to them casually in his *Vignettes*. Since *luntars* just like the *kitab*s have disappeared, a systematic reconstruction of Sulu's ancient history would require access to as yet untapped indigenous sources in the Celebes area. The Celebes form contains descriptions of pre-colonial institutions including that of a political structure called "*To Manurung*." The Celebes materials are called *lontara*, a term which suggests affinity to the Sulu *luntar*. It is relevant to note that most of the indigenous materials on Muslim Philippines are found outside the country and are thus out of reach of most local scholars. However, Majul did refer to the *Sejarah Melayu* to a limited extent just as it was similarly utilized by such western authors as Thomas Hooker and Nicholas Tarling.

The paucity of extant primary sources available locally and the inaccessibility of indigenous materials on the Sulu Sultanate that are found in other Asian countries underscore the value of *jawi* documents as precious records of the history, society and culture of Mindanao and its diverse Muslim communities. Considering that much of the Filipino Islamic intellectual heritage consist largely of oral traditions, the significance of *jawi* materials lies in what they contain—**recorded** reflections of the collective spirit, heart and mind of Muslim Filipinos, who are bound by a common folk Islamic history and culture despite their diverse tribal affiliations.

Jawi is a generic term covering correspondence and other forms of discourses, which express personal opinions and sentiments or official policies and recommendations directly written by or scribed in behalf of individuals comprising the Sultanate hierarchy. The greater bulk of *jawi* sources located during the research is addressed to top-ranking officials of succeeding colonial governments in the Muslim South. The sources themselves refer to *jawi* documents as *surats* and only in a few instances are they called *alamats*.

This initial volume of the Mindanao Studies Program's *Jawi Documentary Series* highlights the *surat* as a tangible evidence of the ethnic creativity of Muslim Filipinos. Unlike in the Middle East where Arabic traditions are held sacred and thus remain unchanged, Southern Philippines has evolved over time what is now acknowledged as folk Islam. *Surats* reflect the distinguishing character of folk Islamic tradition — the blending of indigenous cultural traits with external Islamic influences. The *surats* reproduced in this introductory volume show how Muslim Filipinos used Arabic script to convey messages in their own folk languages, thus taking

advantage not only of their familiarity with its literal meanings but also of its nuances. It is interesting to note that the elderly, particularly in Sulu, still continue to preserve folk Islamic script. It is also relevant to point out that the research yielded no *surat* of whatever type or form written by the Maranao, Iranun or Sama. Thus, this compilation is limited to Tausug and Maguindanao *surats*.

Other than the unique linguistic character of the *surats*, the materials in this series also reflect the artistic culture and values of the Tausug and Maguindanao political elites. The relevance of *jawi* sources in developing a more realistic profile of Muslims in Philippine history is easily discernible when one scrutinizes 22 Maguindanao *surats* reproduced in an accompanying volume to this annotation. The signatures and seals of the Rajah Muda Sa Maguindanao, Datu Uttu, Datu Ayunan, Datu Piang and the Prince of Sibuguey provide an array of historical clues with which to gain an insight into the sense of royalty and art of Maguindanao society as well as the pride in independence that is said to distinguish the character of Maguindanao leadership.

The task of locating and retrieving the *jawi* materials involved combing through scattered bundles of archival documents at the Records Management Office and Archives (RMOA), the depository of most of the late 18th and 19th century Spanish records in the Philippines. Some of the *surats* compiled for this publication were found as parts of chronicles, reports, circulars, statements and other issuances of Spanish colonial administrators. The photocopies of these *surats* indicate not only their ancient character and authenticity but also their uniqueness in the spectrum of Philippine historiography. RMOA bundles yielded 40 pages of *surats* including some which could no longer be handled without being damaged. These *surats* were scribed by Maguindanao and Tausug royalty or are texts of 19th century treaties. But the *surats* in the American archives are mostly those of the Sulu Sultanate up to the early 1930s during the reign of Sultan Jamalul Kiram II.

The *surats* have been transliterated and translated into English to make them readily accessible to a wider readership. But for historians, historians-to-be and historical writers, these primary sources are crucial to the reconstruction of a more balanced and more realistic history of the Muslim South. To date, these *jawi* materials are the only extant records documenting Maguindanaon and Tausug reactions to Spanish and American colonial regimes that can be analyzed to countercheck colonial records and literature on Muslim Filipinos.

Undoubtedly, without the indigenous *surats* that have been retrieved for this project, the traditional scholarly dependence on colonial and neocolonial sources will continue to generate ambivalent attitudes *vis-à-vis* the Mindanao problem. Unless of course an appropriate methodology is formulated to extract factual data from apparently biased references and to glean whatever historical truths are imbedded in the oral traditions and other literary forms of the Muslim South!

The *Jawi Documentary Series* covers some 300 documents that are directly and mainly related to the affairs of the Sultanate dating back to the late 19th century and concluding with the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935. The earliest *jawi* materials are presented in this maiden volume and are divided into *Surat Maguindanao* and *Surat Sug*. The Maguindanaon documents were transliterated by Samier M. Bakuludan, a Maguindanaon professional, who also comes from one of the royal families of the Kabuntalan Sultanate. *Surat Sug* comprises the bulk of this initial issue. The substantial number of Tausug primary sources located and retrieved during the study necessitated classifying them into five subcategories. It is hoped that other than generating general interest, the Maguindanaon and Tausug *surats* would inspire all Filipinos—indigenous peoples, Muslims and Christians alike—to take pride in the Islamic facet of the complex cultural heritage of the Philippines.

Quite a number of people had encouraged what eventually became almost an obsession to begin the retrieval of the vanishing intellectual heritage of the Muslim South. While it is regrettable that they have to remain anonymous, being too many to mention in this brief acknowledgements, their inspiring role is fully appreciated.

Institutions and individuals who were directly involved in the process of retrieval and processing for publication of this initial volume of the *Jawi Documentary Series* are hereby gratefully acknowledged:

1. The United States National Archives and the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. for invaluable assistance during the years spent in retrieving part of the materials included in this series; the University of the Philippines-Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP-CIDS) for supporting this project through its successful completion; the Ateneo de Manila University microfilm services for helping reproduce filmed materials in readable print; and the Records Management Office and Archives under then Acting Director Lina Concepcion for efficiently copying the *jawi* materials.

2. Ustadz Isnani Jamahali, Samier M. Bakuludan, Munap Hairulla and Ermina K. Mariano of the Mindanao Studies Program for working with the author during the difficult phases of transliteration, translation and other technical refinements in manuscript preparation; and the editorial and technical specialists of the UP-CIDS headed by Executive Director Ma. Cynthia Rose Banzon-Bautista, Gloria Asuncion Fernandez, Bella Lucas, Michael Arciga, and Joy Aparis — without whose expert assistance this modest pioneering volume would not have become a gratifying reality.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAWI MATERIALS OF THE MUSLIM SOUTH

SURAT MAGUINDANAO

1. *Surat* of Datu Taub to the Governor of Tukuran written in 12 Maguindanao *jawi* lines with the official seal at the upper right hand corner bearing the title "Datu Taub Sa Maguindanao" around the inner circumference. This letter bears the date 8 *Julkaida*, Monday, without the year and states that the Governor of Tukuran would have to be removed for causing problems to the market system.
2. *Surat* of the Paniamban of Marantao to the Captain General of the Philippines consisting of one page of eight Maguindanao *jawi* lines as a cover letter. The letter is attached to an official record form bearing the letterhead "*Secretaria del Gobierno General de Filipinas*" and the following technical description: "*Año de 1895, seccion primeria, Negociado asuntos grales, expediente sobre cartas del Pariamban de Marantao.*" The letter confirms the preparation of several sultans, datus, and their people for the arrival of visiting Spanish authorities who they were eager to see and talk to.
3. *Surat* of the Rajah Muda Sa Maguindanao Ambolodto to the Captain General consisting of two pages of 22 Maguindanao *jawi* lines. The undated letter bears at the upper right hand corner of the first page the Rajah Muda's official seal with an Arabic inscription at its center. The letter expresses the Rajah Muda's desire to assume the positions which may be vacated if Omar is killed together with his brothers and to see the soldiers on their side in case of conflict.
4. *Surat* of the "*Prinsipe Sa Sibuguey*" and "*Sultan Sa Maguindanao*" to the Captain General in Manila bearing the Sultanate's official seal with Arabic inscriptions in the center at the upper right hand corner. It is one page of 15 Maguindanao *jawi* lines including the formal signature of "*Prinsipe Sa Sibuguey Datu Mangigen, Sultan Sa Maguindanao.*" The letter bears the date and time *Arbaa* (Wednesday), "*waktu Ashar*" (late afternoon), month of *Rabiul Ahir*, year 1306 (1899). In this communication, the Sultan expresses

willingness to return all slaves as well as to cooperate in the return of guns and weapons provided his people are given positions of authority in the area.

5. Joint *Surat* of Datu Utto and Rajah Putri of Buayan to the Captain General of the Philippines with their official seal and its Arabic inscription in the center at the upper right hand corner. The short letter of only six Maguindanao *jawi* lines carries the date of 15 *Rabiul-Awwal, Arbaa* (Wednesday). Datu Utto complains of being ignored, his guns, horses and other possessions taken away, and his followers killed.
6. *Surat* of Datu Ayunan, *Gobernadorcillo* of Tabiran, with his official seal bearing the words "*Datto Ayunan Gobernadorcillo De Tabiran*" around the inner circumference on the upper right hand corner of the first page. At the bottom of the same page appears the Spanish description "*carta que dirige el Datto Gob. llo de Tabiran Ayunan al Exemo Lor Capitan Grales de Filipinas.*" The undated letter notes the name of Bolivar as the interpreter. In the text, Datu Ayunan explains he was not able to visit Manila to honor the invitation of the Governor owing to natural calamities like floods that hit his homeland.
7. *Surat* of Datu Utto of Buayan to the Captain General of the Philippines consisting of one page of nine finely scribed *jawi* lines bearing the former's official seal. The letter was written on a paper with a Spanish notation "*sello 12 A 1892-93 5C. de Peso, N.08898.8855.*" It carries the date and time Tuesday, time of *Asar*, (late afternoon prayer) 10th month of *Julkaida*. In the letter, Datu Utto complained of Datu Piang whom he accused of plotting to kill him and get his slaves after having deprived him of his carabao and wealth.
8. *Surat* of Datu Piang to the Captain General of the Philippines with the first page of two *jawi* lines augmented by the Spanish notation "*Alenta Carta del Moro Piang que dirige al Exemo Sor Capitan Grales.*" The second page has five finely scribed *jawi* lines and carries the date 15th *Rabiul-Awwal*, Wednesday. The letter merely contains greetings and wishes for the Captain's good health and condition.
9. *Surat* of Rajah Putri and Datu Utto of Buayan to the Captain General in Manila consisting of one page of 14 finely scribed *jawi* lines with the Datu's official seal at the upper right hand corner bearing an

Arabic-inscription in the center. Dated 10th of *Rabiul-Awwal*, Friday, the letter deplores the failure of the Spanish Governor of Cotabato to uphold their property rights and note that the estimated cost of sixty pesos for personal needs had not even been paid.

10. Undated *Surat* of Datu Piang to Señor Marquez de Peñaplata (Governor General Ramon Blanco), Captain General of the Philippines consisting of one page of seven *jawi* lines, mainly complaining of the slowness in the Spanish military efforts. It has no date.
11. *Surat* of Datu Ayunan, *Gobernadorcillo* of Tabiran, to Captain General Marquez de Peñaplata consisting of one page of finely scribed *jawi* lines including Datu Ayunan's signature. It has the seal of Datu Ayunan at the upper right hand corner, as well as the following Spanish notation at the bottom: "*La interior carta del Datto Ayunan, Gobernadorcillo de Tabiran lleque al Exemo Sor Marques de Peñaplata Capitan General de Filipinas. Es en mi poder el sello que me enviase.*" The undated letter merely acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of the seal given to him and requests that his expression of gratitude be transmitted to the King of Spain.
12. *Surat* of Datu Utto and Rajah Putri of Buayan to the Captain General of the Philippines consisting of 12 finely scribed *jawi* lines with the Datu's seal at the upper right hand corner. It carries the date Friday, time of *Zuhr* (noon prayer), month of *Ramadan*. The correspondents complain of the problems they and their people are suffering from in returning to their homeland without the approval of the Governor and they are asking the King of Spain to recognize their rights.
13. One-page *Surat* of seven complex *jawi* lines including an ambiguous signature line. It carries no date markings or seal to identify the addressee or sender. It talks of the desire to go, but expresses reluctance to do so because of fear of betrayal.
14. *Surat* of an anonymous sender probably to the Captain General consisting of one page of seven *jawi* lines deploring the lack of awareness of his kinship to the addressee. The writer complains of the plan of Datu Utto to kill him, thus compelling him to abandon his home until the situation would change and is advised to return.

15. A Maguindanao-Spanish Agreement consisting of four long pages of 74 finely scribed *jawi* lines with the Spanish official seal in the second and last pages, and that of the Maguindanaon signatories in the last page. The Maguindanao seal is a trapezoid with an Arabic inscription at the center. Signatories for the Spanish side were Governor Leopoldo Roldan and interpreter Fermin Ortueste and for the Maguindanao side, Idris, *Sultan Sa* Kabuntalan; Alangalan, *Datu Sa* Tabiran; Mama Ingkung, *Rajah Muda sa* Taviran; and Buisan, *Rajah Muda Sa* Kabuntalan. The agreement consists of 13 articles and carries the date 12th of *Rabiul Abir* 1302 (1885).

SURAT KASULTANAN

The Sulu primary materials consist of 219 *jawi* documents, correspondences (*surats*), and other local forms including opinions, news (*hal*), and commentaries. For convenience, they may be classified as follows: *Surat Kasultanan* (103); *Surat Kadatuan* (33); *Surat Kahadjian* (30); *Surat Kabanuwahan* (24); and *Surat Kaginisan* (29).

The materials under the title "*Surat Kasultanan*" consists of all letters, notes, and communication of the Sulu Sultanate and its immediate family members within the context of the Tausug-Sama, "*Labasiya*." They were addressed to the Spanish authorities. Thus, *Surat Kasultanan* collectively rationalizes the classification of all materials pertaining to the Sultan. The addressee is identified as his name is written in the *surat* except in instances where the name is verifiable from historical sources. Ambiguous names are enclosed in parentheses. Following are the brief details of each of the materials:

1. Undated *surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila to the Governor of (Tianggi) Sulu. The letter informs the Governor that his letter reached the Sultan before the latter left for a visit to the islands but assures him of the Sultan's reply upon the latter's return.
2. Undated *surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Putri Sahira to Ihi, Salik, and especially to the Governor General requesting for a souvenir gift since the latter is returning to Spain after his term of duty.
3. *Surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila to the Governor of Sulu (Sug). The letter is a petition in behalf of Akil whose children were abducted and carries the date 14th *Jumadil Abir* 1319 (1892, Governor Juan Arolas's term).
4. Undated *surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila to the local Captain requesting help for the children and hoping to confer with him upon the return of the Sultan.
5. *Surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila to *Maharadya* Ahang requesting him to purchase things as are enumerated in the letter.
6. Undated, incomplete *surat* of Paduka Muhammad Julkalbi to the Governor of Sug (Sulu), Major Hugh Scott, as well as to Sali narrating his fight with Tahir whom he beheaded.

7. *Surat* of Paduka Dayang-Dayang Piandao to the Governor of Sug (Sulu), Colonel Wallace, reporting the escape of her five women helpers and requesting assistance for their return. The letter carries the date 13 *Jumadil Awwal* 1324 (1904).
8. Undated *surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila to the Sulu Governor acknowledging receipt of his letters and that of the Governor of Zamboanga. It refers to the case of *Maharadja* Indanan and *Panglima* Hadji Tahir.
9. *Jawi* text of the *Capitulacion* of 1837 with affixed seals of signatories. This agreement between the Spanish Government and the Sulu Sultanate consists of five pages dealing with commercial affairs and rights including mutually acceptable levies on products. It was signed by Sultan Mohammad Jamalul Kiram and five of his ranking officials representing the Sultanate and Jose Halcon representing the Spanish government.
10. One-page *surat* of Mohammad Aliuddin to the Captain General acknowledging the message conveyed thru Captain Alejo Alvarez concerning the appointment of Datu Harun Narassid as Sultan. The letter carries the Muslim date 1245 AH (1828 AD) with Aliuddin's seal at the upper right hand and lower left hand corners.
11. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Amirul Mu'minin Sultan Mohammad Harun Narassid to the Governor Captain General, Don Eulogio Despujol regretting his inability to go to Manila. It consists of a page of 14 *jawi* lines bearing the prominent seal of the Sultan on the upper right hand corner with an Arabic inscription in the center and around the inner circumference the words "Muhammad Harun, Narassid, Sultan *de* Jolo". It carries the date 19 *Rajah* 1306 (1889) and bears the peculiar signature of Sultan Narassid. Note: The name "NARASSID" is the one preferred because it is the one used in the seal.
12. Undated *surat* of Paduka Baguinda Mahasari Maulana Amirul Muminin Sultan Muhammad Harun Narassid to the Governor Captain General of the Philippines requesting a warden for the prisoners in Sulu. It consists of a page of eight *jawi* lines with one kind of seal on the upper left hand corner and a different seal on the lower left hand corner.

13. One-page *surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila and Paduka Sarri Rajah Muda Datu Muhammad Badaruddin to the Governor Don Rafael (Isquierdo), Captain General, expressing a certain opinion to the Sultan and giving the time at 11 hours 75 minutes. The letter has 14 *jawi* lines and bears the distinct seal of Badaruddin at the upper right corner. The seal has a white sun on the extreme upper curve of the circle with a white kris to the left of the sun and a spear to its right. Below the seal's design is an Arabic inscription. The inner circumference of the circle is marked by the words: "*Paduka Rajah Muda Muhammad Badaruddin.*" It carries the date and time Thursday evening of *Jumadil Awwal* 1298 (1881).
14. Undated *surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila, Paduka Datu Muhammad Alius (Alimuuddin), and Paduka Datu Muhammad Rajah Muda to the Governor Captain General of the Philippines acknowledging his letter to them. The letter consists of a page of 12 *jawi* lines with a seal of Badaruddin different from the one described in item 13 above and his unique signature. The letter is about the purchase of guns.
15. One-page *surat* of Paduka Pañgiyan Inchi Jamila and Maulana Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Adiyim (Alam) to Governor Don Carlos Martinez acknowledging the receipt of his letter. This letter has 15 *jawi* lines including the signature of the Sultan and bears his regular seal at the upper right hand corner as well as a small one on the lower left hand corner. The regular seal is a circle with an Arabic inscription on a black background. The letter speaks of local problems in Patikul and Parang and seeks help from the authorities. It bears the date Saturday, 10 *Rabiul Abir* 1297 (1880).
16. Two-page *surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Adiyim (Alam) to Governor Don Carlos Martinez acknowledging the receipt of his helpful letter. It consists of two pages of 20 finely scribed *jawi* lines with the Sultan's seal at the upper right hand corner of the first page and a smaller seal at the lower left hand corner of the second page beside the Sultan's distinctive signature. The letter talks of friendship, understanding, and the effort to deal with local problems including that of Kahil. The letter carries the date Tuesday, 4 *Rabiul Awwal* 1296 (January 4, 1878).

17. One-page undated *surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Muhammad Aliuddin to the Governor of Tianggi (Jolo) acknowledging the receipt of his letter. It ensures the Governor success in his effort to find the truth or falsehood of Uddin's people. The letter has the Sultan's seal at the upper right hand corner and a smaller seal of a different design at the bottom left of the page. The letter has eight *jawi* lines including the Sultan's signature and a Spanish notation at the bottom.
18. One-page *surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Adiyim (Alam) to Governor Don Carlos Martinez acknowledging the receipt of his salary of \$2,164.950 and advising him of the sending of the signed document. The letter in finely scribed *jawi* lines also talks of other local issues including pearls. The seal of the Sultan is printed on the upper right hand corner and a small one at the lower left beside the Sultan's signature. The letter bears the place, date, and time. *Astana ha Maimbung* (Palace in Maimbung), 11 o'clock, 21 *Julhadji*, 1245 (1828).
19. Three-page *surat* of Paduka Baguinda Yang Di Patuan Maulana Sultan Muhammad Badaruddin, Isnil Marhim Paduka Baguinda Yang Di Partaasan Maulana Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam to the Spanish Governor as specifically mentioned, but the person referred to is obviously the head of the Spanish government. The letter is not written in *jawi* but in Tausug using the modern alphabet and was apparently scribed by a Spanish interpreter at the request of the Sultan. The letter does not bear the seal of the Sultan, but it expresses friendship for the authorities and mentions sending a mother of pearl as a token. The names of other officials of the Sultan are enumerated at the end of the letter which is dated 19 *Sappal* 1299 (January 9, 1882).
20. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan "*ha Sug*" (Sulu) to Governor Captain General of the Philippines, Don Fernando de Rivera. It is written in Tausug, using the modern alphabet, by an interpreter in behalf of the Sultan. The two pages refer to the fact that the Spanish authorities involved in Sulu affairs are not sympathetic to the Sultanate. The letter carries the date Friday (1296 *23 April 1880).
21. Undated two-page *surat* of Mahasari Maulana Sultan to the Governor Captain General of the Philippines informing him of the fact that the

Spanish authority in Sulu who will replace the incumbent is causing a lot of concern to them and the Moros and concludes with a petition to retain the incumbent. The letter is written in Tausug using the modern alphabet, and ends with the initials "M D.' Ct."

22. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Mohammad Jamalul Alam addressed indirectly to the Spanish Governor General. The letter begins with the date Thursday, *Jumadil Awwal* 1298 and consists of two pages of Tausug in modern script. It refers briefly to a conference of many local leaders and cites their names as expressing support for Datu Muhammad Badaruddin as Sultan.
23. Proclamation of Sultan Muhammad Fadli (Pulalon) announcing his disapproval of the Spanish notice of prohibition for foreigners to go to Sulu to trade. The proclamation consists of a page of 16 finely scribed *jawi* lines with the seal of the Sultan on the upper right hand corner and a smaller one on the lower left. The document carries the date "*Hubliyu*" (*Hulyo*), 1827 and the Sultan's signature.
24. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of the Philippine Commission scribed in 48 *jawi* lines on a lined paper with the Sultan's circular seal bearing in the center Arabic inscriptions and the year 1316, enclosed by the words "Sultan Mohammad Jamalul Kiram." The letter refers to the Governor the issue of the Sultan's government subsidy of \$500 monthly and argues and explains lengthily the inadequacy of such a subsidy for the needs of the Sultan. The letter underscores toward the end the need to review the issue in light of the loss of the Sultan's revenue from traditional sources as a result of a change of government. The letter ends with the smaller seal of the Sultan beside his signature at the lower left hand corner of the page. The date, which is indicated in the first line on page 1, is 20 *Shawwal* 1323 (1905).
25. *Surat* in 10 *jawi* lines of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to Lukaya requesting her to have Awala brought to his office on Monday in order for him to ascertain, in line with Islamic tradition, something involving Awala. The letter refers to an implied report of Awala's in-laws that requires inquiry. The letter carries in the first line the date "Sug, 19 *Shaban* 1339," and bears the Sultan's signature, but not his seal.

26. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor (Sulu), scribed on a lined paper with the Sultan's letterhead, informing the Governor of the lease agreement with *Kapitan* Tiana concerning the opium trade. The letter refers to the old Spanish arrangement which has been preserved and cites the need to replace the agreement to ensure giving the Sultan the same benefits guaranteed to the Governor. The letter in 14 *jawi* lines ends with the date 21 *Shaban* 1317 (1899).
27. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the official exercising authority in Jolo scribed in 16 *jawi* lines on the letterhead of the Sultan with his seal on the upper right hand corner of the lined paper. The letter acknowledges the Governor's communication on the inquiry of Hatib Ismail and the Sultan's immediate call for a meeting with Datu Maulana and Ungkas in order to verify the case. The Sultan also mentions in the letter a similar communication from Sandakan regarding the exploitation of Tawi-Tawi's forest resources without expressed authority from the Sultan. The letter carries the date 3 *Jumadil Ahir* 1319 (1901).
28. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor (Sulu), scribed in 10 *jawi* lines on ruled paper bearing the letterhead of the Sultan but without his seal. The letter informs the Governor of the horse stolen in Tandu and brought to Jolo by people from Tulay. The Governor is told that the horses surrendered to the Governor is part of several horses the Sultan is trying to retrieve. The letter ends with the date 19 *Julkaida* 1318 (1900).
29. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor (Sulu), written in 10 *jawi* lines on the letterhead of the Sultan with his regular seal on the upper right hand corner. The letter informs the Governor of Tawi-Tawi of the need for the Sultanate to conduct hearing and pass judgement on local matters and problems within the Sultan's jurisdiction. The letter mentions that in the absence of the Sultan, Mawallil Wasit, the Rajah Muda, acts in his behalf on matters requiring the Governor's attention. The letter ends with the date 8 *Jumadil Awwal* 1318 (1900) and carries the Sultan's smaller seal on the lower right hand corner.

30. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor (Sulu), scribed in 14 *jawi* lines on the Sultan's letterhead with his regular seal on the upper right hand margin. It tells the Governor of Hadji Tahil, to whom he had given permission to stay in Tulay as part of his family, that he should therefore be accorded attention by the Governor. The Sultan also informs the Governor of the settlement of several specific local cases including that of *Kapitan* Tiana. The letter ends with the Sultan's smaller seal on the mid bottom margin and the date *Rabiul Ahir* 1318 (1900).
31. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor (Sulu), scribed in 26 *jawi* lines on the letterhead of the Sultan with his regular seal on the upper right hand corner. The letter informs the Governor of the visit of the Governor of Bongao who brought with him Kalbi and Utubani and reports the specific details of the pearl trade, the people involved in it, the foreigners to whom the pearls would be sold and the problems requiring attention. The letter carries the date 10 *Jumadil Awwal* 1318 and the Sultan's smaller seal.
32. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor in Jolo, scribed in 20 *jawi* lines on the Sultan's letterhead with his regular seal on the upper right hand corner of the lined paper. The letter advises the Governor and his subordinates to refrain from going outside their safe domain until area conflicts have been settled. The letter elaborates on the Tausug concept of conflict. It ends with the Sultan's seal on the lower page but carries no date.
33. *Surat* containing 15 *jawi* lines of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu. In the letter, the Sultan referred to himself at the beginning as "*Hadjaratul Awliya*," a term descriptive of the Sufi mystic that introduced Islam to Sulu. For the first time also, he added to his title the phrase "*Sultan ha Sug*" meaning "Sultan of Sulu." The letter is scribed on the Sultans letterhead with his seal on the upper right hand corner and a smaller seal on the lowest left hand margin. It acknowledges the Governor's letter mentioning the case of Amilusin who declared jurisdiction in Lugus, contradicting the Sultan's overall jurisdiction.
34. The Sultan's Declaration of his jurisdiction dated 22 *Shawwal* 1318 (February 13, 1901). It is written in 32 *jawi* lines and consists of 10

articles which define in detail the power, control, and duties of the Sultan over his subjects.

35. A portion of a *surat* of the Sultan to the Governor of Sulu elaborating on the case of Amilusin and other local leaders and reiterating the need to be careful in laying blame for conflicts without verification. The letter has the Sultan's signature but carries no seal and date. It is written in 11 *jawi* lines.
36. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Jolo acknowledging his letter and taking special note of the case of Datu Sabuddin. The letter has the biggest seal of the Sultan on the upper right hand corner and is scribed on ruled paper in 13 *jawi* lines but has no signature or date.
37. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Esteban. As in an earlier letter, the Sultan again mentions his being "*Sultan ha Sug*" (Sultan in Sulu). The letter has the letterhead and seal of the Sultan on the upper right hand corner and is scribed in 14 *jawi* lines. It introduces three members of the Sultan's council, namely, Datu Rajah Muda Hadji Abubakar (Wazir), and Datu Artik who had gone to Manila without any clear support. The Sultan appeals for appropriate assistance for them since they had opted to support American forces from the beginning and had even sided with American troops against rebel leaders like Panglima Hassan, Laksamana Usap, and Pala. The letter ends with the smaller seal of the Sultan on the lower left hand corner and the date 8 *Muharram* 1325 (1901).
38. A portion of a *surat* of the Sultan to the Governor of Sulu bearing the small seal of the Sultan at the bottom and the date 16 *Rabiul* 1323 (1906). The letter laments the decreasing resources for the Sultan's support and appeals for more assistance as the upholder of the Islamic faith. It is scribed in nine long *jawi* lines.
39. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu bearing the Sultan's seal on the upper right hand margin and the date 5 *Shawwal* 1318 (1901). It is written in nine *jawi* lines reporting the arrest of Awkasa, his trustworthy subject, by Asajali.

40. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Hugh Scott. It is written on the letterhead of the Sultan but without his seal and carries the date *Rabiul Ahir* 1319 (1902). Scribed in 10 elegant *jawi* lines, the letter reports the attack of Hadji Tahlil's men on the Sultan's visitors against the Governor's advice and appeals to the Governor not to support Tahlil's actuations.
41. A portion of a *surat* of the Sultan to the Governor written in nine *jawi* lines complaining about banditry in which Muhammad Ismail is allegedly involved. The letter appeals for verification and reiterates noninvolvement. It ends with neither signature nor date.
42. A portion of a *surat* of the Sultan to the Governor of Sulu referring to the American and Spanish policies in support of the Sultan. It recalls the Spanish support of 200 guns for Sultan Harun Narassid during the term of Governor General Ramon Blanco, as well as the support of 150 guns for the Sultan after Harun. The letter is written in eight *jawi* lines and carries the date 1318 AH (1900).
43. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu. The letter bears the usual letterhead of the Sultanate and the Sultan's big seal. It is scribed in 12 fine *jawi* lines. The letter reports the Sultan's decision to cancel his trip to Basilan and to stay in Maimbung as per the advice of the "*Banuwa*." In the communication he also reports the loss of his valued horses which had been seen in the possession of Datu Julkanain and other local leaders. The letter has the date 23 *Shaban* 1318 (1900).
44. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, written in eight *jawi* lines with the Sultan's big seal on the upper right hand corner but without his letterhead. It informs the Governor that Sheik Abubakar is his own man and should thus be allowed to go to Maimbung without interference from certain quarters. The letter carries the date 26 *Jumadil Ahir* 1318 and the Sultan's small seal at the lower left hand corner.
45. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, scribed in 11 fine *jawi* lines with the Sultanate letterhead and the Sultan's big seal at the upper right hand corner. The Sultan informs the Governor of the loss of a horse and

requests him to sentence the thieves accordingly as well as to imprison his escaped servant. The letter has the date 25 *Julkaida* 1318 and the Sultan's small seal at the lower left hand corner.

46. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, acknowledging the Governor's letter and informing the Governor of his readiness to receive the \$1,500 offered as a gift by General John Bates since other datus had already received their gifts earlier. The letter scribed in 10 *jawi* lines ends with the Sultan's small seal at the lower bottom and the date 5 *Shawwal* 1318 (1900).
47. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace, informing him of the receipt of his letter. Written on the Sultanate letterhead with the Sultan's big seal on the upper right hand corner in 16 *jawi* lines, two of which were scribed across the right hand margin for lack of space, the letter refers to Kakah Julkanain's failure to see the Sultan on account of certain problems, and against the wish of the Governor. The Sultan expresses his dismay over the instability brought about by the local disputes and the division among the datus. He talks of other issues and waxes nostalgic over the good old times. The letter ends with the date 24 *Sappal* 1320 (1902) and the Sultan's small seal on the bottom.
48. *Surat* in eight *jawi* lines of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu. The letter is scribed on the usual Sultanate letterhead and carries the Sultan's big seal on the upper right hand corner and his small seal on the bottom just before his greetings. The Sultan acknowledges the Governor's telegraphed message and informs him that the Tausug translation of the message had been sealed and signed by the Sultan. The letter ends with the date 28 *Sappal* 1319 (1901).
49. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, written in nine *jawi* lines without the letterhead but with the usual big seal of the Sultan on the upper right hand corner and the small one at the lower left hand corner. The Sultan refers to his "*barung*" (the traditional single-bladed fighting weapon of the Tausug) brought by a certain Manuel about which the Governor asked. The Sultan expresses reluctance to mention the cost but confirms the value as being more than the \$17 quoted by

Manuel. The Sultan tells the Governor to be the one to approximate the cost of the valuable weapon. The letter carries the date 13 *Jumadil Akhir* 1320 (1902).

50. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace. The Sultan prefaces his letter with a reference to his glowing virtues and love for the Governor. It is scribed in 30 fine lines with the concluding part missing. The long letter talks of many things beginning with the letter brought by Hadji Taib from the Governor concerning the case of Maharadja Hadjirul and his financial obligations. The Sultan also commends and expresses his respect for the Governor for verifying the truth of the rumor about the meeting of local leaders including *Maharadja* Indanan and *Panglima* Hassan with a hidden political agenda. The letter talks at length of the local conflicts and the role of the Sultan in bringing resolution through compromises. The letter abruptly leaves off discussing other issues.
51. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu acknowledging the Governor's letter concerning the case of Hambali whom the Sultan intends to punish for his theft and misdeeds. The letter is scribed in 10 *jawi* lines with the Sultanate letterhead and the Sultan's big seal at the upper right hand corner. The letter also reports the activities of Datu Julkanain and Datu Kalbi and their building of bastions in the areas outside their jurisdiction and rights. The letter is incomplete.
52. Undated *surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace, written in 23 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal at the upper right hand corner. The Sultan informs the Governor of the faithful and devoted work of Tuan Hadji Taib and Tuan Hadji Tahir in the interests of the Governor including assisting the soldiers in their military missions without asking for any reward. The Sultan appeals to the Governor to give the two individuals — whose love for the American nation is related to their desire for peace in the land — regular salaries to enable them to continue rendering full service.
53. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu acknowledging the Governor's letter concerning the case of Palawan. The letter is scribed in 15 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the upper right hand

corner. The letter confirms that the Sultan had leased Palawan to an American for 50 years, but notes that the Palawan residents have to be notified before the formal conclusion of the lease. The letter carries the date 30 *Muharram* 1319 (1901).

54. A portion of an undated *surat* to the Governor from the Sultanate concerning Hadji Tahir and Colonel Wallace's instruction to call Gurul and his relatives. The letter, written in 13 elegant *jawi* lines, also refers to the Sultan's meeting with Colonel Wallace, and ends with a signature similar to that of the Sultan or Salip Saguib.
55. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Owen J. Sweet, acknowledging the Governor's letter concerning the loss of a grave's door. The Sultan deplores the theft and hopes to be able to get some iron-work done with the help of specialists. The Sultan also angrily suggests that the thief, if apprehended, be buried alive. The letter is incomplete.
56. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace, written in 22 *jawi* lines with the Sultanate's letterhead and the Sultan's big seal on the upper right hand corner and a smaller seal at the bottom left hand margin before the last two lines. The letter reports the case of Datu Amilusin who had been harassing the Sultan's subjects in Lugus and, in fact, had taken four of *Maharadja* Sarapuddin's cows and a gun. The Sultan requests the Governor's intervention to prevent Amilusin's activities and to notify the Governor in Siasi accordingly. The letter bears the date 17 *Muharram* 1307 (1899).
57. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan of Sulu Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Council of the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, written in 15 *jawi* lines, with the Sultanate letterhead, but without the Sultan's seal. It is a clear declaration and articulation of the authority and rights of the Sultan of Sulu over his land and subjects. It ends with the date 22 *Ramadan* 1322 (1904).
58. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott. It is written with the usual Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the upper left hand corner. It informs the Governor of the news concerning *Panglima* Tahir who was rumored to be involved in violence against Julkanain allegedly in behalf of the Sultan. The Sultan appeals to the Governor

to help prevent the violence. The letter is incomplete and bears no date.

59. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Civil Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, scribed in 11 *jawi* lines and bears the Sultan's letterhead and big and small seals on the upper right and lower left hand corners respectively. It elevates to the Governor's attention the case of Tarung who was found guilty of abduction and who refused to discuss the matter with any local authorities including the Sultan. The letter requests an order or advice from the Governor to resolve the case as soon as possible and has the date 20 *Rajab* 1322 (1904).
60. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, written in 10 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead but without the seals. It expresses the Sultan's desire, as head of the Islamic Faith in Sulu, to designate Tuan Hadji Butu as religious leader since the Sultan considers him an *Alim* knowledgeable in Islam. The letter bears the date 19/12/1904 and *Shawwal* 11/10/1322 (1904).
61. *Pahati* (Proclamation) of Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Kiram scribed in 75 bold *jawi* lines. So far, this document is the longest ever written among the 219 *surats* in the collection. It has the Sultanate letterhead symbol prominently inscribed on the top margin with the Sultan's big seal immediately to the right on an upper corner. It is addressed to the Civil Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, as well as to the public at large. The subject of the proclamation is a very detailed presentation of the Sultan's authority, jurisdiction, and rights over the pearl fishing industry and other relevant issues. It has no date but was probably issued on 1319 AH or 1901. The small seal of the Sultan bearing the *Hijra* year 1315 is on the lower left hand corner.
62. Last portion of the *surat* of the Sultan of Sulu to the Governor of Sulu, written in 13 *jawi* lines, informing the Governor of the Sultan's instruction to *Panglima* Bandahala and his followers. The Sultan ordered *Panglima* Bandahala to welcome the Governor upon his visit and not to follow the example of *Panglima* Hassan who had foolishly ignored the intention of the Governor to bring welfare and peace to the land. The same message was also conveyed to Laksamana Usap according to the Sultan. The letter ends with the date January 5/1/1905 and *Shawwal* 29-10-1322 (1904).

63. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Council of Tuan Julius (Schuck), written in 13 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead at the upper right hand corner. It informs Tuan Julius that the Sultan ordered Dabbing and Kuwah not to separate, but that Dabbing proceeded to marry Asaral causing the Sultan to summon the parties. Since the Sultan's effort was ignored, he was referring the matter to Tuan Julius and the Council, and requesting that Governor George Davis act on the case. The letter has the date 28 *Shawwal* 1336 and August 6, 1918 on the upper margin.
64. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, scribed in 12 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on the upper margin and his big seal immediately to the right. It acknowledges the letter of the Governor concerning the case of Kakah Dakula who was to be relieved of his position as recommended by the Captain in Siasi. The Sultan suggests that Dakula be brought to the Governor for the Sultan and the Governor to jointly decide on his fate in order to achieve real justice. The letter ends with the date 20 *Shawwal* 1321 (1903).
65. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Civil Governor, Major Hugh Scott in Sulu, written in 14 *jawi* lines. The Sultan informs the Governor of his arrival in Maimbung from Tapul when Hadji Sali came upon instruction from Hadji Butu. The Sultan said that he was told Laksamana Usap was summoned by the Governor and told the latter that the Sultan encouraged all kinds of reactions to the Governor. The Sultan branded Laksamana Usap's allegation as lies and reiterated his effort to destroy the remains of Usap's fortifications with the assistance of his leaders. The letter is incomplete.
66. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace, written in 22 *jawi* lines, with the Sultan's letterhead on top and his big seal at the upper right hand corner. The Sultan acknowledges the governor's letter sent thru Hadji Taib asking the Sultan for assurance of his loyalty and trust regarding the resolution of local conflicts. The Sultan denies that he is untrustworthy as implied by his detractors and claims that he has always been straightforward in dealing with his subjects including those who doubted him. The letter underscores the Sultan's desire to see his ways followed by his leaders and subjects as he is

after all their Sultan. The Sultan advises the Governor to believe what Hadji Taib tells him. The letter ends with the date 10 *Muharram* 1302 (probably 1322 or 1904).

67. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Mohammad Jamalul Kiram, Sultan of Sulu, to the Governor General of the Philippines informing him about the arrival from Singapore of the Sultan's belongings within the time allowed, but was nevertheless levied a fine for delay amounting to \$657.61. The Sultan requests the refund of the amount. The letter is written in 14 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and has the date 7/4/ 1922 and the Sultan's small seal at the bottom.
68. Last portion of a *surat* of the Sultan with his small seal at the lower left hand corner and the *Hijra* year 1316. The letter angrily talks of the unjust deduction of salaries in order to give similar remuneration to other local leaders. The Sultan sarcastically wrote about how he hates thieves.
69. First portion of a *surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan in Sulu generally stating his interpretation of the provisions of the treaty between John Bates and the Sultan. The Sultan distinguishes American authority from that of the Sultan in cases involving their respective subjects. The incomplete document has no date or other symbols.
70. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the *Banuwa* (leaders) of Simunul Tungusung informing them of the case of *Maharadjah* Tawasil who was punished by the Americans and consequently lost all his belongings. The Sultan appeals to them to help raise the amount necessary for his bail and freedom. The letter is written in 16 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on top and his big seal on the upper right hand corner. The letter ends with the date 2/8/1900/ and 5 *Rabiul Abir* 1318.
71. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu written in 19 *jawi* lines with only the Sultan's small seal at the lower left hand corner just before the last two lines. The Sultan acknowledges the Governor's letter concerning the Chinese role in the pearl industry. The Sultan declares that his agreement on partnership was with *Kapitan* Tiana whose business

subsumed that of Tan Binga. The Sultan refers to the previous Spanish recognition of the Sultan's right over pearl fishing and therefore justifies the Sultan's denial of Tan Binga's right to assume *Kapitan Tiana's* prerogative. He talks in some detail about the Chinese role in the Sulu pearl enterprise. The letter has the date 12 *Ramadan* 1318 (1900).

72. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu acknowledging the Governor's letter concerning the collaboration between the Sultan and the white race in pearl fishing as represented by Ibn Said. He declares his intention to discontinue the collaboration and to get back his share of the capital, but will not object if others continue their pearl fishing ventures. However, he accepts the existing agreement on the right to partake of the proceeds from pearl fishing. The letter carries the Sultan's letterhead on top of the page and his big seal on the upper right hand corner. The letter bears the date 8 *Sappal* 1319 (1901).
73. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Sweet, written in 17 *jawi* lines with the letterhead of the Sultan and his small seal at the bottom before the last line. The Sultan refers to the arrest of *Maharadja Tawasil* by the Governor in Bongao and Tawasil's subsequent imprisonment in Jolo. The Sultan requests confirmation of the news and, if true, appeals for consideration by giving the Maharadja to his custody; or, if Tawasil is really at fault, to discuss the matter on the basis of existing agreement concerning such a case. The Sultan proceeds to discuss Tawasil's case in more specific terms creating doubt that the subject has been given the justice he deserves. The letter bears the date at the end of 3 *Shaban* 1318 (1900).
74. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu written in 14 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on top and his signature at the end, but with the Sultan's big and small seals as in most of his *surats*. The Sultan recalls the Christian carpenters led by Juan whom he contracted to build his house, but who subsequently abandoned their work. The Sultan deplores the workers' abandonment of the construction after getting all the remuneration and requests the Governor to compel those concerned to fulfill the contract. The letter bears the date 2 *Rabiul Ahir* 1318 (1900).

75. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Wallace. It is written in 27 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on the top margin, his big seal immediately to the upper right corner, and the small seal stamped on the lower bottom. In the letter, the Sultan is seeking confirmation of any wrongdoing he had committed against American authority to warrant the embarrassment he got from the American governors in Siasi and Bongao. The Sultan explains why his entourage in a fleet of *vintas* displayed both the American flag and that of the Sultan as he visits his subjects in the islands. The letter has no date nor signature.
76. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Sulu Governor concerning Muksin, the Sultan's appointee in Siasi, as having taken Tausug citizenship as early as 17 *Shaban* 1312. The Sultan also said that Hadji Muksin is married with children and has been the *Imam* of the Sultan's mosque in Maimbung. The letter is scribed in six *jawi* lines with only the Sultan's letterhead as a distinguishing mark. The letter bears the date 6/12/ 1317 (1899).
77. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Bongao, the Governor of Siasi, and the Governor of Jolo. It is scribed in 10 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on the top margin, and to its right, the Sultan's big seal. The small seal is stamped on the inner left margin beside the date 19 *Rabiul Awwal* 1319. The letter expresses the Sultan's anger over the killing of two of his people based on the unverified report of Tantung. The Sultan threatens to fight, but advises the authorities to verify the truth of reports, otherwise conflicts would arise that would be difficult to resolve.
78. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, written in nine *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the top margin. The Sultan writes that he had heard the soldiers would march to Lu-uk and advises against the plan since the people are preoccupied and sensitive to any disturbance during *Ramadan*. The Sultan suggests that the planned march be done during the *hariraya* feast. The letter has the date 20 *Ramadan* 1319 (1901).

79. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Sweet, scribed in eight *jawi* lines, with an English translation by Charles Schuck immediately following, bearing the date 20/1/1901. In the letter, the Sultan informs the Governor that he would accept the \$1,500 given to him for expenses incurred in hiring informers (*mata-mata*), but would reject the same if it is for the purchase price of Siasi. The Sultan also inquires if his remuneration under Spanish rule would be continued by the Americans. The letter has no date other than that in the English translation.
80. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu acknowledging the Governor's letter concerning the case of *Maharadja* Tawasil. The letter is written in 22 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on the top margin and adjoined to the right by the Sultan's big seal. The Sultan explains that he had told *Maharadja* Tawasil not to go to Tawi-Tawi, but if he did, it would be because of the *Maharadja's* belief that he was innocent of the charge and therefore free to join his loved ones in Simunul. The Sultan also expounded on local ethics *vis-à-vis* that of the white men. The letter carries the date 7 *Shaban* 1318 (1900).
81. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu informing him that his letter was received and well understood. The Sultan expresses elation that the Governor was not taken in by the *Panglima's* allegations. The Sultan also underscores the many futile attempts he made to get *Panglima* Tahir to discuss with him the trouble with *Panglima* Indanan. The Sultan gives more details toward the end of the document regarding the armed conflicts between Tahir and Indanan emanating from the latter's allegation that the Spanish authorities have been manipulating the former. The letter, which is written in 27 *jawi* lines, has the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the top margin and the small one at the mid lower space before the last two lines. The date of the letter is 18 *Ramadan* 1318 (1900).
82. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu informing the Governor of the plan of the troops to march to Lu-uk, and suggests that the move be postponed until after seven days following the feast of *baylaya*. The Sultan reports the plan of *Panglima* Hassan to see him, after which he would sail and join the soldiers in Lu-uk together with his men

and those of Sali. The letter, which has the Sultan's letterhead on the top margin but not his seals, bears the date 2 *Shawwal* 1319 (1901)

83. Undated *surat* in 15 *jawi* lines of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu regarding the case of Tuan Sheik Mustafa, an Arab. The letter is scribed on the Sultan's letterhead bearing his big seal on the top margin and the small one at a lower corner. The Sultan expresses praise for the Sheik as one whose valuable services to the Tausugs began upon arrival from Mecca in 1877 during the reign of Sultan Jamalul Alam and who had since become a part of the Tausug people. The Sultan asks for the Governor's written confirmation of the Sheik's rights.
84. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu acknowledging his letter. The Sultan refers to an allegation of *Panglima* Tahir and seeks the Governor's judgment on the case of Juan, if verification from Sir Ben is not forthcoming, in order to avoid injustice. The Sultan also talks of the tragic robbing of the *hadjis*, expresses appreciation for the Governor's assistance, and elaborates lengthily on the profound role of the *hadjis* in the Sultanate. The letter consisting of 23 *jawi* lines has the Sultan's letterhead on the top margin and the date 22 *Shawwal* 1318 (1900).
85. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, written in nine *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on the top margin. The Sultan requests the right to the opium business enjoyed by the Chinese and offers the same monthly fee of 300 pesos paid by the Chinese. The letter bears the date 2 *Ramadan* 1319 (1901).
86. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Sweet, scribed in 20 fine *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on top. The Sultan informs the Governor of the attack of *Panglima* Tahir on his people against the advice of the Governor and Sultan, causing problems relating to the Sultan's authority and person in addition to that already created by Datu Julkanain. Consequently, the Sultan forewarns the Governor of his justifiable action against the troublemakers and requests the Governor not to resent and misconstrue his intended move. The Sultan talks of other local matters including the American plan to put up a school in Maimbung. The letter carries the date 29 *Sappal* 1319 (1901).

87. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, written in 10 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on top and his small seal at the lower left of the page. The date of the letter is 7 *Shaban* 1318. The Sultan informs the Governor of a letter he is sending to the Governor of Bongao requesting that Mawallil, the *Rajah Muda*, be advised to return home with Pangilan and not to further discuss the problem of Tandubas and Ubian in Tawi-Tawi. The Sultan also informs the Governor of his plan to fetch Datu Atik in Patikul and to visit the islands in the north up to Zamboanga.
88. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor in Jolo, scribed finely in eight *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on top, his big seal on the upper right corner, and his small seal at the extreme lower left corner. It carries the date 15 *Rajab* 1318. In the letter, the Sultan informs the Governor of a cargo of soap and barbed wire which the customs office would not release without payment of duties because it is not covered by existing agreements. The Sultan insists that all his personal effects should not be subjected to imposition as a matter of general rule since they are not for commercial purposes.
89. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the official in authority in Jolo, written in nine *jawi* lines and bearing the *Hijra* date 2 *Jumadil Ahir* 1319. The Sultan informs the official of the case of Muhammad Kasim whose property was stolen by a culprit from Pangutaran whom he believes should be arrested and asked to return Kasim's stolen property after an investigation. The letter has the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on top and his small seal at the lower left margin before the first two lines.
90. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Major Wallace, appealing for clarification regarding the imposition of Government dues on timber cutting. The Sultan quotes from the pertinent provisions of prior agreements and treaties and refers to Sulu-Spanish understanding in which the Sultan and his subjects are free to exploit forest resources without interference from anyone. The letter contains interesting details of the Sultan's interpretation of the agreement. The letter is written in 29 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on top. The last part of the letter is missing and the date is not indicated.

91. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Sweet, consisting of 10 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the top margin. The Sultan's small seal is at the lower left hand corner before the closing salutation and the date 3 *Rabiul Ahir* 1319. The Sultan wants to verify if his previous letter to the Governor was duly received. In that letter, the Sultan asked the Governor to allow him the use of a boat and guns to enable him to fight his enemies. The Sultan refers to similar Spanish assistance.
92. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu informing him of the case of *Maharadja* Sarapuddin who had been going to Tawi-Tawi without the former's knowledge. Consequently, the Sultan should not be held responsible for whatever the *Maharadja* had been doing including his possible involvement in the loss of the Governor's horse. The Sultan informs the Governor of the efforts he had taken to locate the lost horse but without success. He deplores the loss of his own authority in the localities as part of the problems he is facing. The letter consists of 21 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on top and the small seal on the mid lower space just before the closing words and the date 22 *Sappal* 1319 (1901).
93. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Jolo, written in six *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the top margin and the small one at the lower left corner. In the letter, the Sultan informs the Governor of the arrival of his personal chest at the customs office, requesting the Governor to apprise the customs authorities to allow his cousin, *Maharadja* Ahang, to get the chest. The letter bears the date 20 *Rabiul Awwal* 1319 (1901).
94. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to Tan Biñga, scribed in eight brief *jawi* lines informing the latter of the pearl fishing option to share half of the pearls or its money equivalent, or to cease altogether in the business. The letter has the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the top margin and carries the date 28 *Shaban* 1319 (1901).

95. *Surat* of Paduka Baguinda Mahasari Maulana Amirul Mu'minin, Sultan of Sulu, Muhammad Harun Narassid to the Governor Captain General of the Philippines, Don Ramon Blanco, written in 18 fine *jawi* lines informing the Governor of what is happening in Sulu. The Sultan resents and deplores the activities of Panoy, the Spanish interpreter, his men and Jaji, the Counselor, who failed to perform their responsibilities. The Sultan warns that unless the situation is corrected, peace and order in the land will be seriously affected. Thus, it will be necessary to verify the situation with Captain Alejo Alvarez. The letter bears the date of *Muharram*, Saturday, 1311 and has neither symbol nor seal.
96. A partly damaged *surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu consisting of 29 *jawi* lines, with the Sultan's letterhead on top and the Sultan's small seal at the lower left margin. The letter is a lengthy and detailed narrative on the activities and disturbances created by Datu Kalbi and Datu Julkanain during the trip of the Sultan to Singapore and after his return. The Sultan enumerates the many killings committed by the two datus and their followers against his people dispossessing them of their properties, hurting women, and children, and destroying their peace. The Sultan reports that the datus justified their attacks on the Sultan because of the Sultan's friendship with the white race and his support for the colonial government. The letter carries the date 6 *Rabiul Ahir* 1319 (1900).
97. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, written in 10 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on the top margin. The Sultan informs the Governor that the Captain and soldiers had arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon, bringing a letter which reports the burning of the shack used by the road-construction workers. Also, the Sultan reports on the conflict in Datu Julkanain's place. The letter bears the date 15 *Julkaida* 1319 (1901).
98. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of the Philippines consisting of 30 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead on top and his big seal on the upper right hand corner. The letter expresses the Sultan's appreciation of the financial allowance granted him by the Governor to support his household with dignity, but which has become inadequate for the

same purpose. The Sultan urges more support since he has been put in a cage like a bird, completely obedient and dependent on the generosity of the master. The last portion of the letter is missing.

99. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace, written in 16 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's big seal on the upper right hand corner. The Sultan informs the Governor that his trip to Singapore was pleasant and safe, but his mind and heart were bothered by the news of famine among his subjects. Therefore, he was appealing to the Governor for help in the form of rice needed by his subjects in Sulu. The last part of the letter is missing.
100. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to his beloved Major General of the Philippines, Arthur McArthur, scribed in 36 *jawi* lines. The letter describes the Spanish-Sulu relations in specific detail showing the substantive Spanish assistance to the Sultan including the provision of guns and money. The Sultan urges the American government to help in various ways as proof of concern and friendship. The letter, which has the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on top and small seal at the lower left corner of the last page, carries the date 22 *Rajab* 1318 (1900).
101. Undated *surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to Brigadier General John Bates calling him "friend" (*bagay*) and requesting him for benefits derived from Siasi which is his possession and not that of the Spaniards. The Sultan informs the General that the Spaniards just "borrowed" the place and promptly returned the same to the Sultan upon the entry of American authorities. The letter is written in 16 *jawi* lines with the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on top of the first page.
102. *Surat* of Paduka Mahasari Maulana Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to Brigadier General John Bates informing him, as well as the President, of the need to suspend the levies on cargoes from China to Sulu as they would have adverse effects on the people of Sulu. The Sultan also talks of urgent needs to conserve and protect Sulu's forests and other resources. The letter has the Sultan's letterhead and big seal on the top margin of the first page and consists of 16 *jawi* lines. It bears the date 27 *Ramadan* 1317 (1899).

103. *Alamat* of Sultan Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram to *Panglima* Amil and his followers expressing his assumption that their loyalty to the Sultan had not changed and would thus turn over the guns in their possession as part of the Sultan's show of support to the Governor. The Sultan also articulates, in the course of his appeal to *Panglima* Amil, the Tausug customary laws and their relation to Islam. The letter has no symbols which should be in the missing last page where the date also appears.

SURAT KADATUAN

The following materials classified under *Surat Kadatuan* consist of all letters, statements, and other forms emanating from the datu including the royal datu whose correspondence are also classifiable under the *Surat Kasultanan* since they are part of the privileged elite entitled to succeed to the throne.

1. *Surat* of Datu Dakula to the Governor of Sulu and Hadji Abubakar informing the Governor of the conflict involving someone in a marital problem. The letter is a page of 13 *jawi* lines bearing the day, time, and date of Sunday, 12 noon, and 20 *Jumadil (Ahir)* but without the year.
2. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Dehiyatul Kalbi to the Sulu Governor noting that his frightened wife reported the killing of Januddin by the Americans. The letter consists of two pages of 16 *jawi* lines and bears neither date nor signature.
3. Part of a *surat* with a goodwill greeting to Sultan Kiram from his unnamed subject calling a certain Unga a thief for stealing a slave in Bus-Bus. It is a page of five *jawi* lines without a date.
4. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Buyung of Tandu to the Governor of Sulu, Captain W. O. Reed, informing him that he is sending a man who stole the carabao of *Maharadja* Jumala. The letter is one page of 12 *jawi* lines with neither date nor signature.
5. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Amilbangsa to Tuan Hadji Butu informing him of his compliance with the order to bring an unspecified item but is afraid of Hadji Jahala. Other local issues are referred to in the letter which consists of a page of 16 *jawi* lines and has the date Saturday, three o'clock, *Julkaida*.
6. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Buyung, Headman of Tandu Panuan, to the Governor of Sulu, Captain Reed, informing him of the difficulty of arresting Hussin, his plan to visit the Governor, and other matters. The letter is a page of 16 *jawi* lines bearing the year 1330 (1912) and the datu's signature.

7. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Amil Hussin to the Governor of Sulu informing him of his agreement with the Governor of Muddas (old name of Siasi), as well as of his determination to end his personal conflict and other issues relating to the Sultan-Julkanain feud. The letter is a page of 15 *jawi* lines bearing the datu's unique signature, similar in some ways to Sultan Kiram's own signature.
8. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Mawallil Attik to the Civil Governor informing him of Tuttuh's failure to return his "*tud-tud*" gun and bullets, which justifies the latter's sentencing. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines.
9. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Attik to the Governor in Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, informing him of his machine which was received by At Lam and inquiring if he can demand a replacement. It bears a seal which has Arabic inscriptions within the circle and ends with the Datu's signature and the date 21 *Sappal* 1322 (1904).
10. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Tahir Kalbi to the Governor in Sulu requesting advice on the matter related to Janabin who was sent by Sali to him. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines. It bears on an upper corner the datu's seal consisting of an inner and outer circle with the Arabic inscription in the center and around the inner circumference the words "Datu Mohammad Tahir Kalbi." The letter carries the date: *Jumadil Awwal* 1031 (probably 1331/1911).
11. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Amirul Umra to Paduka Datu Muhammad Diyatul Kalbi acknowledging his letter concerning his wish to meet with him. He regrets his inability to visit him due to a conflict involving *Panglima* Hassan. He also refers to other local issues. The letter consists of a page of 10 *jawi* lines bearing the datu's seal at the upper right hand corner. The remaining portion is missing.
12. *Surat* of Datu Dakula of Sulu to Kah Hadji Butu, Apuh Panglima Hadji Tahil, and Bapah Salik, as well as the Governor, informing them of the arrival of Untung and Amil, sent by Datu Hadji to ask for money. He refers to his personal problems and local trouble. The letter is not complete and consists only of a page of 13 *jawi* lines.

13. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Attik to the Civil Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, informing him of his trip to Datu Julkanain, of Patikul to look for his missing animals and to resolve several local problems. The letter is a page of 15 *jawi* lines with the datu's signature but without his seal.
14. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Diyatul Kalbi to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace, acknowledging the receipt of his letter and reporting the dissemination of its message to the people of Bual. He also refers to his son who had not disembarked from the boat he took. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines with the Datu's signature.
15. *Surat* of Datu Muhammad Kalbi to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, requesting the Governor not to blame him for problems outside his jurisdiction, and advising the latter to write directly to the person concerned. The letter has the artistic letterhead and seal of the datu not similar to that used in his other letters. The seal is on the upper right hand corner. The letter consists of a page of eight *jawi* lines with the datu's signature and a small seal at the lower left corner of the page.
16. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Rajah Muda Muhammad Mawallil Wasit to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Wallace, informing him of a case concerning the return of two cows to the Chinese. It also talks of other social matters pertaining to local affairs and Islam. The letter is a page of 13 *jawi* lines with the Rajah Muda's distinct seal on the upper right hand corner and a smaller one on the lower left together with the letterhead of the sultan. The seal, which looks like a square, has an Arabic inscription inside.
17. Two-page *surat* of Mahasari Paduka Datu Rajah Muda Muhammad Mawallil Wasit to the Governor of Sulu informing him of his effort to deal with the violent conflict in Parang and notes other issues of local interest. The letter consists of 18 *jawi* lines with the seal of the Rajah Muda on the upper right hand corner of the first page and a smaller version of the same on the upper left space between the 16th and 17th lines. It has the date 27 *Sappal* 1318 (1900/1901).
18. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Diyatul Kalbi to the Civil Governor, Major Hugh Scott, acknowledging the receipt of his

communication as well as cautioning him against misinformation concerning local affairs in Tandu. The letter consists of two pages of 14 *jawi* lines with the Datu's signature, but without the usual seal and date.

19. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Buyung to the Governor of Sulu, Captain Reed, informing him of three cows he confiscated pending the Governor's advice since the cattle allegedly belonged to Abidin and Musa, but were also being claimed by Ingkong. The letter also talks of other things and consists of a page of 14 apparently uncompleted *jawi* lines.
20. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Buyung, Headman of Tandu Panuran, to the Governor, informing him of his initial efforts to disarm people with weapons who come to his market and requesting assistance against those who refuse to be disarmed. The letter consists of two pages of 18 *jawi* lines bearing no seal, but has the signature of the datu at the end. It carries the date "4/13/7/1330 (1917)."
21. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Patarasa to the Civil Governor of Sulu apprising him of his desire to go to Jolo in order to clear his obligations over guns loaned to him, but may not be able to do so unless clearance is obtained from the issuing authorities. The letter is a page of 12 *jawi* lines with the datu's signature and seal on the upper right hand and on the lower left corner. It bears the date 1 *Shawwal* 1323 (1905).
22. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Kalbi to the Governor in Sulu informing him of his indisposition to see him as desired and reporting to him the increasing tension caused by the fortification of Kumuray by *Panglima* Indanan. The letter consists of a page of 11 *jawi* lines with the datu's signature at the lower left corner.
23. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Diyatul Kalbi to (Captain Frank S. De Witt) and Sali informing them of the success of his mission in behalf of the government and requesting the sending of the *cedula* as soon as possible so that the people can get them as desired by the government. The letter is a page of nine finely scribed *jawi* lines with the intricate signature of the datu at the bottom corner of the page. [Note: Captain Frank S. De Witt was Municipal President of Jolo in 1907 who could be the addressee of the letter.]

24. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Diyatul Kalbi to the American Governor of Sulu acknowledging the receipt of his communication. It refers to personal matters concerning funds for a local outfit. The letter consists of three pages of 28 *jawi* lines and appears to be complete and bears the seal and signature of the datu. The seal is on the upper right hand corner of the last page where the datu's distinct signature appears at the bottom right.
25. Undated *surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Diyatul Kalbi to Governor Wallace informing him that Akku had just told him of certain unidentified and suspicious persons in his place. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines bearing only the datu's signature at the lower left corner.
26. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Patarasa to the Civil Governor of Jolo informing him of his effort to get from Barli the American Mauser gun and also reporting the state of local issues concerning Pala and Susukan. The letter is a page of 15 *jawi* lines with the datu's unique and artistic signature at the lower left but bearing no date nor seal.
27. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muhammad Iskandar Julkanain to Colonel Wallace informing him of the trouble and difficulty his letter had caused him because it was written in English which he could not understand. The letter consists of a page of seven lines bearing the datu's signature at the lower page and the date Wednesday, 12 *Jumadil Ahir* 1321 (1903)
28. *Surat* of Paduka Tuan Datu Muhammad Amilbangsa to Tuan Hadji Butu, as well as to the governor, informing them that the latter's order was served but the people were afraid of Hadji Sahala. The letter consists of two pages of 29 *jawi* lines and bears the date 3 *Julkaida*, Saturday.
29. *Surat* of Datu Muhammad Tumanggong to Tuan Muhammad Zainal Abidin and Tuan Salip Muhammad acknowledging receipt of their letter and expressing regret over not being able to tell them of his return from Manila. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines with neither date nor seal.
30. *Surat* of Datu Andung to the Governor (Sulu) informing him of the receipt of his letter and also mentioning his preference to wait until

he meets with Datu Ladjah. The letter which notes other local matters is a page of 9 *jawi* lines with the datu's signature and the date 8 *Hadji* 1294 (1876).

31. *Surat* of Datu Dakula to Datu Tumanggong Vincent Alvarez of Zamboanga informing him of the receipt of his letter by his concerned elders. He refers in detail to the case of a child who should be returned to his parents or the latter be duly compensated for his/her loss. The letter consists of two pages of 25 *jawi* lines with the distinct seal of the datu on the upper right hand corner with an Arabic inscription in the circle. It bears the unique signature of the datu but has no date.
32. *Surat* of Paduka Datu Muluk Bandarasa acknowledging his letter concerning his request for a cow and informing him of his plan to see the Sultan in Maimbung. The letter consists of two half pages of 12 *jawi* lines bearing a big seal of Sultan Muhammad Harun Narassid on the upper right hand corner of page 1 and a smaller seal of the datu at the end of the letter beside his signature. The letter bears the date and time, 11 o'clock, Friday, *Bulan Hadji* 1294 (1876).
33. *Surat* of Datu Suod to the Governor General in Manila requesting consideration of the treatment of Tausugs and others who have done wrong due to differences of perceptions regarding propriety or right conduct. The letter is a half-folded page of 17 *jawi* lines bearing no seal but carries the date 15 *Maulud* 1305 (1888).

SURAT KAHADJIAN

Surat Kahadjian includes correspondences and statements written or issued by religious leaders especially the *hadji* — those who had gone to Mecca and, therefore, acquired upon returning home an esteemed status in local society.

1. *Surat* of Sheik Abdula of Bus-Bus to the *Kimsil* (Council) of the municipality of Jolo requesting for a written permit to construct his bamboo house. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines with the date at the beginning of the page, 27 Thursday, *Julkaida* 1322 (1904) and the sheik's signature at the end.
2. *Surat* of Tuan Sali and Tuan Hadji to the Governor (Sulu) inquiring into the nature of justice concerning his own experience as land cultivator. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines. It is clearly incomplete with no date indicated.
3. *Surat* of Sherif Saquib to Tuan Sali, as well as to the Governor, Major Hugh Scott, informing them of the case of *Maharadja*. Adung and Alas and the issue of local jurisdiction. The letter consists of two pages of 14 finely scribed *jawi* lines with the sherif's oval seal on the upper right corner of the first page. The seal has an Arabic inscription in the center of a circle formed by the words "Sherif Saquib D. Tandu, Jolo." The sherif's signature is at the bottom left corner.
4. Undated *surat* of Paduka Tuan Salip Saquib to Tuan Sali informing him of the brand he used for his animals and the case of the two carabaos he borrowed from the governor. The letter is a page of 12 *jawi* lines which ends with the sherif's signature.
5. *Surat* of Paduka Tuan Salip Saquib to Tuan Sali, as well as to the Civil Governor of Jolo, Major Hugh Scott, reporting the rumor that money is being collected from the local people ranging from one to 20 pesos and deploring the fact that he was not informed of such an activity which has been causing trouble locally. The letter is a page of eight *jawi* lines with the Salip's seal at the upper right hand corner and his signature at the lower left hand corner.

6. *Surat* of Paduka Tuan Salip Saquib to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, as well as to Tuan Sali, reporting the misinformation regarding his pursuit of war when he has been advising the people to engage in peaceful pursuits like farming and small industries. The letter is a page of 12 *jawi* lines including the Salip's signature at the bottom and his seal at the upper right corner.
7. *Surat* of Paduka Tuan Salip Saquib to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, acknowledging receipt of his letter, expressing appreciation for General Leonard Wood's agreement with him and noting his eagerness to leave for Jolo. The letter consists of two pages of 19 *jawi* lines with only the Salip's signature at the lower left hand corner of the last page.
8. *Surat* of Hatib Amijan stating his argument on the case of Ibih who is accused of landgrabbing and the role of Poyat in the affair. The statement consists of a page of 15 *jawi* lines with neither signature nor date.
9. *Surat* of Hadji Tahil, Headman of Tawi-Tawi, to the Civil Governor, Major Hugh Scott, informing him of the difficulty of disarming Muhammad thus necessitating the help of the governor to punish him. The letter is a page of 18 *jawi* lines with neither signature nor date.
10. *Surat* of Hadji Usman, Headman of Tawi-Tawi, to the Governor of Sulu, Colonel Alexander Rodgers informing him of his visit to Tandubas and his meeting with Alih Usman and inquiring from the latter about conditions in Palawan from where he had just come. The rest of the letter is devoted to the details of conflict and the people involved including Christians. The names of *Panglima* Hassan, *Imam* Kalluk, Jala, *Panglima* Dammang, and *Panglima* Bari are mentioned. The long letter consists of five pages of 61 lines with the signature of the *hadji* at the end but without any date.
11. Part of a *surat* of Hadji Usman, Headman of Tawi-Tawi, stating in an apparently concluding part of the letter that he had relayed a certain rumor to the authorities in Bongao. The statement is a page of only three lines with the signature of the *hadji*, but without a date.

12. *Surat* of Hadji Muhammad Tahlil Sabtuhi to the Civil Governor, Major Hugh Scott, reporting a certain man named Usman who could not be disciplined and who had seriously beaten a nine-year-old girl named Jubaira. The letter urges that a prison sentence of seven days be issued by the governor. The unsigned letter is a page of 14 *jawi* lines bearing the date 27-1904.
13. Two lines with just the names of two *hadjis* forming an "X" across the page. On top is the phrase "Inggal Arla Hadji Muhammad Suluy" and, opposite down, the phrase "Hadji Alisan Mahalli." From the upper right the words on the line are "*Amu na ini tandah susa usug-babai-bata maas*" and, diagonally below left are "*iban salam duwaa ko*." Across the line from the lower left upper right are the words "*hजारत तु (3) Kiyasubayan sin Rabiul Ahir*" and below right are "*adlaw Jumat lisag tuninjam*." These lines mean "this is the evidence of the sadness of man, woman, child, and parent, and my thanksgiving." The date noted is 3 *Rabiul Ahir*, Friday.
14. *Surat* of Hadji Muhammad Sali, Hadji Yasin, and Hadji Mahalali to Tuan Hadji Butu Baqui, as well as to the governor, informing them of their worry over seven of their loved ones on the way home from Palawan who are missing, thus necessitating assistance from the government. The letter is a page of 10 *jawi* lines but has no date or signature.
15. *Surat* of Hadji Usman, Headman of Tawi-Tawi District, to the Governor of Jolo, Colonel Rodgers, informing him of five pearl divers who had taken pearls from Tongkil, and one named Kallu who had entrusted the same to Dayang Hanina of Siasi for which she gave Kallu 30 pesos. The letter also talks of the role of the Chinese in the pearl trade. The letter consists of two pages of 29 *jawi* lines with the signature of the *hadji* in English and *jawi*, but without any date.
16. *Surat* of Hadji Abdul Baqui to Tuan Hadji Usman informing him of the receipt of his letter sent thru Labbay, 16 *Shaban* 1321, and apprising him of the decision of the Sultan and his appointed officials in conference. The letter bears the date 19 *Shaban* 1321, but has no signature.

17. *Surat* of Tuan Hadji Tahil to the Municipal Council of Jolo informing them of the destruction of his house and his desire to reconstruct another house and a mosque in Tulay at the estimated cost of 50 pesos. The letter is a page of nine *jawi* lines but without any signature, seal, or date.
18. *Surat* of Tuan Hadji Butu to the American Governor informing him of four guns he sent thru Hadji Tahil and Ibih for which he is requesting an acknowledgment receipt as evidence of appreciation for his service to the American government. The letter is a page of 11 *jawi* lines with the *hadji's* signature and the date 18 *Ramadan* 1318 (1900) at the end.
19. *Surat* of Tuan Hadji Butu to the Governor (Sulu) reporting the completion of the investigation of Asmain's complaint with the suspects admitting they stole from him. The guilty parties were sentenced to return the stolen property or pay the equivalent of 614 dollars. The letter is a page of 12 *jawi* lines with the signature of the *hadji* in English and the date *Shawwal* 1322 (1904).
20. *Surat* of Hadji Usman, Headman of Tawi-Tawi, to the Civil Governor reporting the killing of a woman named Sahiliya while cutting firewood and his effort to find witnesses to the crime. The letter is a page of 17 *jawi* lines with the year 1908 at the extreme left of the first line. It has no signature or other indications.
21. *Surat* of the Sultan to the Governor written by Hadji Taib and signed at the end by Datu Hadji Abdul Bagui, expressing appreciation of the governor's acceptance of Biruay's case for judgement or action. The letter consists of seven *jawi* lines with a rather unusual seal at the bottom left hand corner of the page. Stated at the beginning is the date 20 *Rajab* 1321 (1903).
22. *Surat* of Hadji Muksin, *Imam* of the Sultan in Maimbung, to the Governor of Tianggi (Jolo) in response to the latter's communication the *Imam's* status, confirming that the *Imam* had become a Tausug as well as *Wazir* of the Sultan. The letter is a page of nine lines including the unique signature of the *Imam* at the lower left hand corner and has the date 17 *Julkaida* 1317 (1900).

23. *Surat* of Hadji Usman of Siasi to Governor Hugh Scott of Sulu recognizing the Governor's extensive authority beyond Jolo and requesting assistance to his effort to collect debts from people mentioned in the list. The letter is a page of 16 mixed lines and numbers with the signature of the *hadji* at the bottom and the date November 11, 1904.
24. *Surat* of Hadji Gulam Rasul to Tuan Senator Hadji Butu informing him of the case of Datu Ilahan's wife who had sought his help and the insistence of the datu that the case be better left to the *Agama*. Hadji Gulam expresses the need for the Senator to determine the final judgment. The letter is a page of 10 lines with the *hadji's* signature in English at the bottom and the date 3/13/22 (1922).
25. *Surat* of Al Hadji Usman, *Hadama* (Headman) of Tawi-Tawi, to the Sultan, informing him of his arrival in Siasi marked by the presence of several prominent local leaders. The letter reports on discussions with said leaders about local issues including the case of pearls entrusted to Dayang-Dayang Sitti Hanina. It consists of 25 lines, enumerates the leaders met, and carries the signature of the *hadji* with the date stated at the beginning: 11 *Shawwal* 1908.
26. *Surat* of Hadji Taib in behalf of Paduka Datu Rajah Muda Muhammad Mawallil Wasit to the Governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, informing him of the many problems they faced including the case of Biruwa and the sickness of Hadji Taib, which have made it improbable for them to visit the governor as desired. The letter is a page of 11 *jawi* lines with the Sultanate seal at the upper right hand corner and the date 25 *Rabiul Abir* 1321 (1908) at the bottom.
27. *Surat* of Hadji Sahila to the Governor of Sulu informing him of the death of her husband on the way to Mecca and requesting for the remittance of whatever financial dues should be given to the widow. The letter consists of 18 lines and the accompanying Spanish translation by Cipriano Enrile notes the place and date Jolo, 29 April 1885.
28. Undated *surat* of Tuan Muhammad Jainal Abidin and Tuan Muhammad Harun to Datu Tumanggong expressing the need to strengthen the resolution of local conflict. The letter is a page of 11 *jawi* lines including the signature of the Salip.

29. A portion of a *surat* of *Imam* Milan denying that those running amok are his people, and a part of the *surat* of Sariul stating that in his jurisdiction there are no troublesome people. Both letters are addressed jointly to the Governor of Sulu. The portions of the collective letters consist of 35 lines in the modern alphabet together with the Spanish translation by Cipriano Enrile, who presumably also scribed the letter in behalf of the two local leaders. The letter has the date 6 *de Diciembre de* 1882.

SURAT KABANUWAHAN

The various documents under *Surat Kabanuwahan* consist of all correspondences, statements, or opinions expressed in *jawi* personally or thru scribes by local officials or customary leaders with the titles *Panglima*, *Maharadja*, *Ulangkaya*, *Hatib*, and others. Since this collection represents the cross section of community decision making distinct from those of the *Kasultanan*, *Kadatuan*, and *Kahadjian*, it thus reflects a distinct category.

1. *Surat* No. 2 of *Maharadja* Ahmad with the concurrence of *Panglima* Ambutong addressed to the Governor of Sulu, Captain James N. Reeves, reporting the case of Mohammad Ismael and Unding who were sent by *Panglima* Indanan, for possible involvement in stealing and selling a certain property of Sariul. The letter, which consists of 36 *jawi* lines and carries the date 24 *Rajah* 1330-1342 (1912-1924), cites the need to confirm the truth and decide justly.
2. *Surat* of *Panglima* Hayudini of Lantung to Julius (Schuck) of Jolo seeking help for Bapah Gisko and Tani who killed someone and for which he is sending the titles to his land for whatever purpose it can serve. The letter consists of eight *jawi* lines and carries the date October 10, 1922.
3. *Surat* of *Panglima* Hassan to the Civil Governor in Sulu acknowledging the governor's letter as well as reiterating the need to honor the previous agreement. The letter in 14 *jawi* lines carries no date.
4. *Surat* of *Maharadja* Bangsawan Hatai of Tanduh (to the Governor), probably upon the advice of the sultan, concerning his purchase of 22 animals, some of which were taken by *Maharadja* Agga, Alija, Nakib Hamid, *Imam* Taup, and Lakkin. The letter in 18 *jawi* lines has no date.
5. *Surat* of *Panglima* Indanan, Headman of the Banua under American authority, to Tuan Sali and Hadji Butu, as well as to the governor, informing them that the agreement with Governor Scott regarding judgment on local matters including the payment of the *cedula* must be upheld, particularly as it pertains to Parang which is within the *Panglima's* jurisdiction. The letter in 15 lines carries the date Saturday, 26, 1320 (1902).

6. *Surat of Panglima Indanan and Panglima Unga* to the Council of the Governor, Captain Reed, reporting the case of Pangtambayan and companions who were accused by Ilig of stealing the cattle of Aharain and advising the governor not to believe the allegation at once. They reiterate their steadfastness in upholding the laws and hope they would not be reprimanded accordingly. The letter in 30 *jawi* lines carries the date 14 Saturday, *Sappal* 1330 (1912).
7. *Surat of Panglima Jaji* of Gitung to Tuan Hadji Butu, Tuan Sali, Hadji Panglima, and Tuan Julius, as well as to the Governor of Sulu, to inform them of the opposition of Datu Hadji and Datu Dakula to the *cedula*; and that punishment for violation must be meted out. The letter in 11 *jawi* lines ends with no date.
8. *Surat of Sitti* to Tuan Sali and Tuan Hadji, as well as to the governor, asking what can be done by a widow in case she finds herself in dire circumstances. The letter is in eight lines which should logically be concluded by a missing line. No date is indicated.
9. *Surat* of the governor's appointee to Councilor Maharadja Hadjiril of Parang informing the latter that a Tausug soldier is requesting clearance and assistance to facilitate sending his wife to Siasi. The letter in seven lines carries the date of January 7, 1905 on the letterhead of the Government of the Moro Province, District of Banua Sug, Office of the Governor.
10. Part of a *surat* reporting the killing of Saddalani of Nanil by Mohammad of Aluh. It notes that the incident has not been verified, although a decapitated human head has been retrieved which ought to be buried and reported to the (Governor). The letter has only seven lines with no date.
11. The petition of the good people of Luuk to Hadji Usman to be conveyed to the Governor of Jolo, Captain whiteman (probably Gov. Ruy K. Rohrer of Sulu, a signatory of the 1915 Kiram-Carpenter Agreement) and to Governor Frank Carpenter in Zamboanga entrusting to them the responsibility of informing all authorities so as to ensure the welfare and well-being of all the people of Sulu. The petitioners also ask for an assessment of the level of knowledge the people have of the laws of the American civil government, as well as an investigation of the burning of properties and sufferings inflicted by both the soldiers and bandits on the good people of Luuk.

The letter in 13 lines carries the date at the upper right hand corner, 22 *Ramadan* 1332 (1914).

12. *Surat* of Angkaya to Tuan Sali as well as to the Governor (Sulu) concerning the escape of three people who should be brought to Tuan Sali and the governor because of Angkaya's inability to exercise authority over the case. The letter in seven lines carries no date.
13. *Surat* of Muhammad Kaunus of Busbus, Jolo to the Municipal Council of Jolo informing the council of his desire to build a house with certain specifications and requesting for a written permit to do so. The letter in 11 lines carries the date Sug, 12 December 1904.
14. *Surat* of *Maharadja* Ahmad to Tulawi and the governor reporting the killing of his father and the selling of his wife and children by *Maharadja* Indanan and Hatib Awab, as well as confiscation of other people's properties. The letter in five long lines carries no date.
15. *Surat* of Tuan Hadji Panglima Tahir to the governor in response to the latter's inquiry as to why he has not appeared in Maimbung. The writer explains that while his son Hadji Kasim and two companions were in attendance, he was unable to join them due to illness. The letter in nine lines is incomplete and has no date.
16. *Surat* of *Panglima* Ambutong to the governor reminding the latter of the standing agreement that whatever rumor or intrigue is being circulated should first be verified. This would particularly apply to the case of Hamad Ismael who feared arrest due to an unconfirmed accusation of banditry. The letter of 10 lines has no date.
17. *Surat* of *Maharadja* Pahalawan Indanan of Parang to the Governor reporting that he has already relayed to all the *banua* and non-*banua* the Jolo agreement of Monday past, 10 *Julkaida* and that Panglima Dammang expressed obedience to the agreement between the Sultan and Panglima Pahalawan Indanan. The letter made up of 11 lines also refers to other local matters within his domain.
18. *Surat* of *Panglima* Bandahala of Hanlagay to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, informing the latter of the arrival on Friday 7/4/1905 of Suga Sina bringing 720 *cedulas*. The letter notes that people were afraid to avail themselves of *cedulas* because of threat from the

opposition and requests advice from the governor on how to deal with this problem. The letter in 22 lines carries the date 17/4/1905 as the opening line.

19. *Surat of Panglima* Jaji, Headman of Gitung, to the Governor of Sulu and Captain Pama reporting that *Ulangkaya* Sabtal and Sydarus would not heed the order relating to *cedulas*. The letter in 12 lines has no date.
20. *Surat of Halima* to the Governor of Sulu, Major Scott, appealing to him for help against *Panglima* Dammang, who got part of the dowry of her daughter without authority or consent. The letter in 10 lines carries no date.
21. *Surat of Panglima* Indanan, Headman of Parang under American authority, to inform the Governor of Jolo that the letter he sent regarding the sale of tobacco by *Maharadja* Hajjil is well understood, and that the intricacy of jurisdictional issues requires good judgment. The letter details *Panglima* Indanan's views and interpretations *vis-à-vis* American laws. The letter of 20 lines carries the date 15 *Rabiul Abir* 1328 (1918).
22. *Surat of Panglima* Hassan to the governor stating that if the latter feels inhumanly treated then the governor should be the one to see the *panglima* to confirm that somebody deplores his view and that there is something questionable in entrusting the building of the house to the Christians. The letter in 12 lines has no date.
23. *Surat of Maharadja* Abdullah to the Governor of Jolo acknowledging receipt of his letter and denying he is a traitor because of his fear of the sultan and Sherif Usman, and that the person who ran amok was not from his people but from the realm of *Maharadja* Hambali of Talipao. The letter in seven lines, including the signature of the *maharadja*, has a Spanish translation by Cipriano Enrile and carries the date 12 *de Enero de* 1883.
24. *Surat of Maharadja* Abdullah to the Governor of Jolo acknowledging the receipt of the governor's letter but regretting the difficulty of replying immediately. The *maharadja* also deplores the shooting committed by the governor's people resulting in the martyrdom of many. The letter in 51 modern sentences carries at the start the place and date Jolo 30 *de Noviembre* 1882.

SURAT KAGINISAN

Surat Kaginisan is a compilation of all kinds of communications, statements, and other written information not classifiable under the previous categories on the basis of criteria adopted for this research. The following miscellaneous materials represent a cross-section of communications generated by the population at large under the Sulu Sultanate.

1. A *jawi* list of local or Tausug terms which are inaccurately labelled in English as pronouns but are mostly nouns. It was probably prepared for those in administration who wanted to learn the Tausug language. The list of seven *jawi* lines carries no date.
2. A *jawi* list in 15 lines of Tausug terms which is apparently a continuation of the list noted in "Item 1" above. The second list consists mostly of nouns like the first and carries no date.
3. Speech of De La Paz written in *jawi* by a person simply called "*Tagikisa Yaun*" (storyteller). The essay is in 34 lines and discusses the issues of a municipal election in which De la Paz was a candidate for Municipal President. The article attacks the other candidate named Tomas who just migrated from Pampanga. The essay has no date.
4. A long *surat* of five pages consisting of 58 *jawi* lines written for the Islamic Society in Sulu. It is an elaboration of the organizational structure and the functions of its officers and members. It carries no date.
5. A policy formulation of the Government of the Moro Province written in 11 *jawi* lines on the official letterhead of the Governor of Sulu and dated June 1904. It establishes monetary policies and the procedure for the change of existent currencies into American denominations.
6. A *jawi* election information sheet of 14 lines calling on the people to vote for the right and capable persons who know how to follow and enforce the laws. It is an endorsement of the candidacy of a certain Florencio Fabian for Municipal President and Hilario de la Cruz for Municipal Vice President. It has no date.
7. Report of Hadji Usman in 26 *jawi* lines enumerating eight major categories of events and issues concerning his jurisdiction. The specific

details of people, events including conflicts are mentioned and the appeal for peace stressed. It has no date.

8. Hadji Butu's view of what government is, written in eight *jawi* lines. It carries no date.
9. A brief addressed to the Sultan expressing views on administration and justice and noting that said brief is issued in three copies in both English and Tausug. It has no date.
10. An electoral appeal on who shall be chosen Municipal President on June 6, 1922 strongly endorsing Florencio Fabian for the post. The details are expressed in 34 *jawi* lines. The essay has no date but carries on the upper margin of page 2 the name or indicator "*jagi 2*."
11. An office circular in eight *jawi* lines recommending a procedure for becoming a friend of the governor. It has no date.
12. A statement of a local leader in nine *jawi* lines on the issue of disarmament and the management of market affairs in Tandu and Pitogo where gambling has been going on for sometime. The brief carries the date 23 *Ramadan* 1429/1929.
13. A portion of a letter by a local leader in three *jawi* lines stating that a certain Kaddam is indifferent and should be jailed or sent to him for action. It has the date 5 March 1320 (1902).
14. A brief request in four lines by a local leader for Spanish opinion on authority and wishing help for the well-being of the people. It also acknowledges receipt of a letter. It has no date.
15. An executive order of the Moro Province expressed in 11 *jawi* lines on the letterhead of the Sulu Governor dated June 11, 1904 ordering and detailing the surrender of Spanish and other currencies and their replacement by new legal tenders.
16. Undated *surat* of the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, to Paduka Datu Mohammad Kalbi of Tandu expressed in eight *jawi* lines informing the latter of the report of Pape and Ingsun that their pearling boats were prevented by Mangkabung and company from operating. The letter enjoins Datu Kalbi to bring Mangkabung to Jolo.

17. Undated *surat* of Tuan Beli in 21 *jawi* lines to his wife in Bongao informing her of his inability to go home soon as he would be waiting for teacher Wilson. However, he was sending her things including her shoes.
18. A general petition of Tausug leaders in 15 *jawi* lines to General Leonard Wood and Governor Cameron Forbes expressing appreciation for their visit and reminding them of the old American pledge to bring progress and welfare to people in Sulu. The petitioners state that while they welcome understanding and harmony with their Christian brothers, they do not want to be under their influence. The petition has no date.
19. *Surat* of Sabi of Bus-Bus to the Governor of Sulu, Major Hugh Scott, requesting help in getting payments from various creditors so that he could also deal with his obligations. The letter includes a list of creditors and their corresponding loans. The letter carries the date Sug, November 25, 1904.
20. *Surat* of an unidentified person to Abu requesting advice on what could be bought in accordance with his brother's preference. The letter in five lines carries the date 16 *Rabiul Awwal* 1321/June 12, 1903.
21. *Surat* of General John Pershing expressed in 15 *jawi* lines by a scribe to *Panglima* Uñga, Nakib Usman, Salip Alawi, and Tuan Sariful informing them of the receipt of their letter and expressing appreciation for their acceptance of the Governor of Sulu and his administration. The letter carries no date.
22. *Surat* of a loving wife to her husband in 10 *jawi* lines dated 22 *Muharam* 1317 (1899) expressing satisfaction and happiness for his concern and her desire to see him soon with the permission of loved ones. The letter is in 10 lines.
23. Portion of a *surat* in *jawi* lines to the Governor by an informer mentioning the loss of Paradji's resources worth 300 pesos through his father who gambled away the money and who also gave the Sultan another 500 pesos. The letter has no date.

24. Statement of Hadji Butu in 17 lines as Headman of the Tribal ward of Pangutaran on the letterhead of the Moro Province to all concerned appointing Tuan Hadji Panglima Abubakar as his successor under the authority granted by law. The letter carries the endorsement of Acting Governor Reed and the date March 21, 1910.
25. *Surat* of Captain Reed, Governor of Sulu, to Hadji Harun informing him of his appointment as Headman of Simunul upon the recommendation and request of Tuan Hadji Usman, Headman of Tawi-Tawi. The letter has only March for its date.
26. *Surat* of Major Hugh Scott, Governor of Sulu, to Maharadja Indanan informing him of the complaint of Pape and Ingsun that their pearling boats were prevented from operating by several individuals under the Panglima's jurisdiction and requesting the latter to bring the people concerned to Jolo for inquiry. The letter in nine lines carries the date December 22, 1905.
27. A portion of a *surat* to the Governor informing him of the possibility of conflict and the report that Mauser guns had been given to Julkanain. The letter in 10 lines has the date, Wednesday, *Rabiul-Awwal* 1319 (1901).
28. A brief *surat* of five lines of Kahil to someone requesting for a suitcase of a certain type and specification. It has a signature but no date.
29. A two-page *surat* in modern script of an unidentified Tausug leader dated 21 *Jumadil Awwal* mentioning the change of Spanish officials in Sulu and hoping that it would bring about better Spanish-Tausug relations.

About the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies

The Center for Integrative and Development Studies of the University of the Philippines (UP-CIDS) was created in 1985 as a University-wide research unit with the mandate of mobilizing the multidisciplinary expertise of the UP in search of new paradigms, policies, strategies and programs that will help the nation overcome constraints to its development.

The Center is the University System's institution for integrative and collaborative research. It aims to nurture communities of scholars engaged in research on areas of national concern. As an integral part of an academic institution, the UP-CIDS also aims to feed back to the University's scholarly work new paradigms developed in the process of doing basic and policy-oriented multidisciplinary research.

The initial thrusts of the Center's research agenda revolve around specific social and political problems affecting the nation, such as those on human rights and peace studies, and the fields of foreign policy and international relations and development. In early 1989, the UP Assessments on the State of the Nation Project was launched and made the key project of the Center for the next three years.

Following the Center's reorganization in May 1993, four programs were formalized: the State of the Nation Assessment Program (SONAP); the Peace, Conflict Resolution and Human Rights Program (PCRHRP); the Education Research Program (ERP); and Special Programs.

The Special Programs initiated in the last three years include Marine Affairs, Biodiversity Conservation (with the National Academy of Science and Technology), Mindanao Studies, Pinatubo Studies/Disaster Management, European Studies, Urban Concerns, Solid Waste Management, and the Emerging World Environment.

The Center also established a network of Local Regional Studies in different UP units and is administering Special Projects. Among them are: the UP Centennial Discussion Series; Studies on Overseas Filipino Workers; Filipino Well-Being Index Project; Studies on the Elderly; and the Mega Issues Project (with the National Academy of Science and Technology).

Mindanao Studies Program (MSP) at UP

The Mindanao Studies Program was created to address the need for a meaningful presence of the University of the Philippines in Mindanao. This need has been increasingly felt because of the major changes generated in the region by development processes and the continuing problems of separatism and insurgency. The Program represents a more organized effort by the University to contribute its intellectual, academic, and professional expertise and resources toward enhancing the understanding of government, the private sector, and media of the development of regional potentials for political, economic, social, and cultural progress.

در این هفتصد و پنجاه و یک سال که از خلق عالم
تاکنون میگذشت در هر روز یکی از سوره های قرآن
مکرمه را تلاوت میکردند و چون به آخر آن میرسیدند
بفرموده خداوند تعالی بر آنها فرود آمد و بفرموده
خداوند تعالی بر آنها فرود آمد و بفرموده خداوند تعالی
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