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"It will flourish, if naturalists, chemists, antiquaries, philologers, and men of science, in different parts of Asia, will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta; it will languish, if such communications shall be long intermitted; and will die away, if they shall entirely cease."

SIR WM. JONES.

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1836.

V.—*Note on the States of Pérak, Srímenánti, and other States in the Malay Peninsula.* By T. J. NEWBOLD, Lieut., A. D. C. to Brigadier General WILSON, C. B.

PÉRAK.

Pérak is separated on its northern frontier, from *Quédah* by the *Krian* river, which debouches into the Straits of Malacca, in about 5° 10' North. On the south it is divided from the piratical state of *Salangore*, by a river of inconsiderable magnitude called the *Runkúp*, which lies a little to the north of the *Bernam* river, in about 3° 59' north; interiorly, by the chain of primitive mountains, that run down the centre of the Malay peninsula to *Point Romania* near *Singapore*, from the states of *Tringánu* and *Pahing* on the opposite coast. According to Captain GLASS, the territory under the sway of the *Pérak* chief extended about 50 leagues inland: its length along the coast is upwards of 120 miles.

The principal town is situated a considerable distance up the *Pérak* river, which is one of the largest and most rapid of the streams of the peninsula that flow into the Straits of Malacca: according to ANDERSON, it will admit vessels drawing 12 feet. The channel, however, is tortuous and intricate. The banks are generally covered with jungle, having but a few villages at considerable distances. The places of most note are *Kota Lúmut*, *Bander*, *Pantong Panjang*, and *Pásir Gáram*, about 30 miles up the river. The chief generally resides at *Pásir Suyóng* or *Pásir Pulye*; places about three or four days' pull from the mouth. It has been stated to me by natives, that there are several stockades commanding the approach by water to these places.

Produce.—The principal products of this state are tin, rice, and ratans. The present produce of tin is about 8,500 *piculs* annually: this goes for the most part to the *Pinang* market: latterly some of it has found its way to *Singapore*. Mr. ANDERSON states, that the Rája MU'DA and TUANKU HASSIN, sons of the late chief, TAJ-UBDIN, established posts a few years ago, about 30 miles from the river's mouth, where they levied a duty on all tin exported. These posts have since been abandoned. The chief himself derives most of his revenue from a toll on the tin produced: so much, it is said, as from four to six dollars per *bhar* of 3 *piculs*. The Dutch enjoyed, for upwards of a century and a half, during their sway at Malacca, the monopoly of the tin. They had a factory at *Tanjong Puttús* on the river, and a small fort on the harbour between the Dinding Islands and the main. The cultivation of rice has, of late years, been on the increase. I was assured, by some respectable *Pérak* traders, that more than sufficient for home consumption was now grown.

Population.—The population of *Péрак* is roughly calculated at 35,000 Malays, professing the Mahomedan religion, not including the aboriginal tribes; a few Chinese, Arab and *Chuliah* (Malabar ?) settlers.

History and Government.—*Péрак* was formerly tributary to the Malayan sovereigns of Malacca, and afterwards to those of the kingdom of Achin. Since the decline of the latter, however, it has become in some measure independent; although Siam has, at various periods, asserted her claims to sovereignty, and demanded tribute. In consequence of the spirited resistance of the late chief, TAJ-UDDIN, to these arrogant and groundless assumptions, *Péрак* was overrun in 1818 by the troops of the Rája of *Qúedah*, who had invaded it by order of the king of Siam. In 1822 the Siamese were expelled, and the rightful chief restored, by the powerful assistance of the late warlike chief of *Salangore*, Rája IBRAHIM.

The government is despotic. *Péрак* has been ruled during the last three centuries by a race of chiefs, under the title of *Sultan*, who were connected with the ruling dynasties in *Johóre* and *Achin*. Under the *Sultan* are five officers of state, forming a deliberative council, viz :—the *Bandahára*, *Tumungong*, Rája *Múda*, *Mantri*, and *Órang Káya Besír*. Besides these there are six *Panghúlús* over the six *Bongsas* (*Vansas*) or classes, into which the people are divided.

The succession to the throne is generally hereditary. *Sultan MANSU'R SHA'N II*, who died in 1818, was succeeded by his son TAJ-UDDIN, who died about four years ago. His nephew, the present chief, Rája CHO'LÁN, succeeded.

Political and Commercial relations with the British Government.—In 1818 a treaty of commercial alliance was concluded by the British Commissioner, Mr. CRACROFT, on the part of the Company, with the then Rája of *Péрак*, *Sultan MANSU'R SHA'N*, chiefly with the view of preventing the monopoly of the tin trade by the Dutch, who were, at that time, about to resume possession of Malacca. This treaty provided against the monopoly, and secured to British merchants the privilege of being allowed to trade on equally favorable terms with *Péрак* as any other nation.

By Major BURNÉY'S treaty with *Siam* in 1826, it was agreed that the Rája of *Péрак* should govern his country according to his own will; should he desire to send the gold and silver flowers to *Siam*, as heretofore, the English would not prevent him. That if *Chow Phya*, of *Ligore*, desire to send down to *Péрак*, with friendly intentions, forty or fifty men, whether Siamese, Chinese or other Asiatic subjects of *Siam*, or if the Rája of *Péрак* desire to send any of his ministers or officers to seek *Chow Phya* of *Ligore*, the English should not forbid

them. That no force should be sent by either nation to go and molest, attack or disturb *Pérah*. The English engaged not to allow the state of *Salangore* to attack or disturb *Pérah*; and the Siamese, in turn, engaged not to go and attack or disturb *Salangore*.

The Siamese also stipulated in this treaty, that the present ex-king of *Quédah* should not be permitted to live at Prince of Wales' Island or *Prye*, or in *Pérah*, *Salangore*, or any Burmese country.

SRI'MENÁNTI.

Srímenánti, though formerly considered as subordinate to *Johóle*, asserts her independence, and has tacitly assumed a place among the four elective states, though her claims are not distinctly recognized. The *Panghúlús* of *Srímenánti*, not being descended from the nine to whom titles were given by the Sultan of *Johóre*, assumed by the sanction of the *Panghúlú* of *Johóle*, that of *Sétia Mahárája*. Since this, seven *Panghúlús* have ruled in *Srímenánti*, the six last of whom were *Naham*, *Jallam*, *Allam*, *Pompom*, *Tallún*, and *Tálib*.

Rája RADIN, one of the sons of the fourth *Menangkábówe* prince, *SINGANG LAUT*, assumed similar powers to those exercised by the *Eang depertúan mada* of *Rumbówe* in this state, which he still retains, though now opposed by another candidate from *Menangkábówe*.

There are twelve *Súkús* over the twelve tribes in *Srímenánti*; their names with their titles are as follows:

Amin, *Baginda Mahárája*, *Olay*, *Sendra Múda*, *Molay*, *Mahárája*; *Manti*, *Padúka besar*; *Lattih*, *Orang kaia bongsu*; *Arrih*, *Sempúrna Mahárája*; *Lésáh Senára kaia*; *Aggah*, *Sri Mahárája*; *Eytút*, *Orang kaia kechil*; *Bandin*, *Sendra Anghea*; *Si Main*, *Mahárája Lélah*; and *Rejab*, *Perdana*.

The names of the twelve tribes are, *Sri Lummah Pahang*, *Sri Lummah Menangkábówe*, *Battu Ampar*, *Tannah Dattar*, *Sa Melongan*, *Tiga battu*, *Payakumba*, *Muncal*, *Anak Achi*, *Battu Balang*, *Tiga Nenek*, and *Bódoanda Jacoon*.

Srímenánti is the place of residence, burial, and contains the *Astána* of the princes deputed from *Menangkábówe*.

It is bounded on the north by *Jhompóle*; towards the south by *Ulú Múar* and *Rumbówe*, (from which it is separated by the mountains of *Lepat Cajang* and *Gúnong tújoh*;) to the east its boundary with *Johóle* is the hill of *Búkit Pecla*; and to the west the *Paro* stream and *Teráclu* divide it from *Súngie-ujong*. The extent of *Srímenánti* is supposed to be about equal to that of *Rumbówe*: its population is estimated at 8,000. The principal villages are those of *Srímenánti Pinang*, *Saribú Pecla*, *Póndok Passer*, and *Teráchi*; the

two latter places now claim their independence. Like *Srīmenānti* itself, they were formerly subordinate to *Johóle*, and have been governed for seven generations past by their own *Panghúlús*. The name of the present chief of *Teráchi* is *Sálong*, and under him are six tribes. The *Panghúlú* of *Póndok passér* is named *Ambong*: it was with this chief the ex-*Panghúlú* of *Naning* sought and found a shelter after his defeat and expulsion in 1832. Part of *Teráchi* was formerly subject to *Súngie-ujong*; but during the late internal commotions and struggles for power, by which the *Menangkábówe* dynasty has been rooted out, leaving the interior in a state of anarchy and confusion, the minor chiefs seized on the opportunity to assert their independence, and in this unsettled condition they remain up to the present time.

The manners and customs of the inhabitants of *Srīmenānti*, its revenue, internal administration, and law of inheritance, are much the same as those of the natives of the three states already described.

Its produce is tin, sapan wood, wax, ratans, and rice, most of which find their way down to Malacca.

A fresh tin-mine has been lately opened at a place called *Piangaye*, the produce of which during the last three months has been 30 *bhars* of metal.

States of Calang Jellabú, Ulu Pahang, Jellye, and Segámet.

Of the nine interior states, or *Negri sambílan*, formerly tributary to the Malayan dynasties of *Malacca* and *Johóre*, four already noticed, with their dependencies, acknowledged the sway of *Menangkábówe*, or rather of its deputed prince. The remaining five, viz., *Ulu Pahang*, *Calang*, *Jellye*, *Jellabú*, and *Segámet*, with their dependencies, adhered to *Johóre*: this kingdom, however, was too weak to retain them all. *Calang* was wrested from her by a colony of *Búgis*, who established an independent government at *Salangore* towards the beginning of last century, which has rendered itself formidable to its neighbours by the hardy, warlike, and piratical habits of its chiefs, but is now fast declining.

Jellabú has been taken possession of by the descendants of the *Menangkábówe* princes, and is now ruled by an *Eang Depertúan*, named *Rája SABU'N*, son of *Rája ADIL*, the second chief from *Menangkábówe*. This chief is looked upon by the superstitious Malays as a living *Krámet*, from the circumstance of his having "white" or very light blue eyes, with jet black hair.

Jellabú was governed formerly by its *Panghúlú* and *Ampat Súkú*. These still retain considerable authority; the name of the present *Panghúlú* is *ABDUR RAHMAN*; his title *Akhir Zumán*; the titles of the *Ampat Súkú* are *Dattu Menniāng*, *Dattu Mantri*, and *Mahárdja Senára*.

The tribes under them are those of *Bodoanda*, *Tannah Dattar*, *Muncal*, and *Battu Ballang*.

The forms of government, laws, &c. obtaining in *Jellabú* are much the same as those of the states already described. Its population, which is divided into seven *múkims*, is estimated at 3750, not including the aborigines.

The produce is gold, ivory, tin, (about 200 piculs annually), aloe-wood, jaggery, ratans, &c.; these generally find their way to the *Pahang* market.

The boundary marks of *Jellabú* with *Pahang* are nine *Meranti* trees, (*Meranti Sambildán*.) growing on the right bank of the *Jellabú* river; with *Sungie Ujong*, a hill called *Bukit Tangoh* and *Dhalu Karu Bandar Barangan*; with *Jompóle*, the hill of *Bukit Dejala*; and with *Calang*, the hill of *Guinting Perhi*.

Ulu Pahang and *Jellye* are now tributary to the *Bandahára* of *Pahang*, a chief nominally feudal to the kings of *Johóre*. *Jellye* is immediately governed by a *Panghúlú* styled *Mahárája Purba*. It produces a considerable quantity of gold and tin, which go to *Pahang*. Both this state and *Jellabú*, on account of their remoteness from the British frontier, have had little political connexion with the several governments at Malacca.

VI.—*Proceedings of the Asiatic Society.*

Wednesday Evening, the 7th September, 1836.

The Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the chair.

The Proceedings of last meeting were read.

Lieutenant NEWBOLD was proposed as a member by the Secretary, seconded by Dr. MILL.

Lieutenant S. TICKELL, proposed by Dr. PRANSON, seconded by Mr. PRINSEP.

Mr. VINCENT TREGGAR was proposed as an honorary member by Capt. A. CUNNINGHAM, seconded by the Secretary:—referred to the Committee of Papers.

Read, letters from Dr. R. HARLAN and Professor LEA of Philadelphia, acknowledging their election as honorary members, and presenting various works which will be found under the head of "Library,"

Read, a letter from Mr. J. K. KANE, Secretary American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, acknowledging receipt of *Researches*, Vol. XVIII. and Index, and *Journal*, Vol. III.; and presenting publications in return.

Also, letters from M. P. H. FUSS, Secretary of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg; and from Mr. GABRIEL DÖBRENTEI, Secretary of the