

Transcript

00:00:00 Speaker 1

We will now move to our second speaker, so we have Incheikh Mohammad bin Mohammad Idris, also from Perbadanan Museum, Madri Pahang.

00:00:09 Speaker 1

Incheikh Mohammad will be discussing, and his topic is Pahang Maritime Activity According to Malay Historiography as well.

00:00:21 Speaker 2

Salaamu alaikum warahmatullah wa barakatuh, Majesty Queen Aziza of Pahang, Malaysia.

00:00:27 Speaker 2

Tatu Mohammad Nizar, Tatu Sri Mohammad Ajib, Chairman of Museum Pahang, our fellow colleague and also from University of Oxford.

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So my humble presentation today is talking about how we want to see the Pahang, the pool in the maritime activity through the local sources.

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So this is my topic, Pahang Maritime Activity in Malay Historiographies.

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For those of you, this is the location of Pahang in Southeast Asia.

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So the problem statement here that we know that when the coming of Islam, new language was introduced.

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It is called as a language of Jawi.

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So as mentioned by scholars, Professor Al-Attas, and also the creation of language of Jawi later on introduced a new science which are the written tradition for the local history.

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So it is called as Malay Historiographies.

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Through this text is recorded various important events that reflects how the real essence of culture for the Malays.

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Since that it recorded many activities in the text, it is also mentioned about the maritime activity in the various texts.

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So Bahang's relation with the other Malay kingdoms and foreigners, the maritime activity actually was recorded in the text.

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But there's no proper study yet, so I'll try to fulfill it.

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As I mentioned by our queen, just morning, he mentioned about one of the additional characteristics that we have, we can try to do more is about...

00:02:05 Speaker 2

there are many positions that related to the port activities like the Bandahar Rabiduan, the Fakkim team and the others.

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So read that text that later on how they, what is the terms and condition and what is the ethics that they need to fulfill, perform all the activity at port.

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Then in the same manuscript also mentioned about the names of ships like Joe,

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and other kakap, there was boats or ship that used in the sea and also mention about the currency and spice.

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Why spice?

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I will be mentioning in the other slides.

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And the research question is that what are maritime activities in relation with Pahang than the other military individuals?

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And also what are the maritime activities with Pahang in the foreigners?

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Why these two main important points that we had tried to discover is that

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because in that Malay historiography, they mention about the names of ship, what the activity, and who bought from that event.

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So, the method of this study, I use various Malay sources like Tunala Tusalatin, this text mentioned the history of Malacca Auntie Joor, Hukung Kanu Bahang, therefore the history of Bahang, Ikai Fatani, he covered 17th century until 18th century of the history of the Pathani.

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Busnan Salatim is a recorded history of Malacca, Pahang, and Aceh.

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Tufar Anafis is recorded the history of Johor, but also there are selected events, important events related to Pahang.

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El Hiqai Pahang is covered for the 19th century, the history of Pahang.

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Also, there are other methods I use, I compare with the Malay letters as located around the world, and also the foreign records.

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Previous studies have been done by scholars like Professor Anday Hak.

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He mentioned that Pahang was important port for trade, gold and temple.

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He used various sources like French sources.

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Then Professor Tata Dedin Soba, when he studied about the Malay historiography, he found that there are many maritime activities include the names of ship, toponymes and geography.

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This is important how she ever detect who the

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potent figures as being recorded in the Mali texts.

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And another of her works, Majina Data the Mali Historiography, as published by Museum Pahang through Al-Ahsar, she added another information about neglification as mentioned in Mali Historiography.

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So this is the other sources that I use.

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I use various manuscripts also.

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So this is my first finding about who the kingdoms that close the relation with Pahang and the modern time activities.

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Johor and Aceh were the main figures, were the main kingdoms that close relationship with Pahang, and the others also.

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The case of Johor, you can read in the Busta Nasaratin, Tofa Anafis, Ikhai, and with Johor also, and also Ikhai and Pahang, because in that text recorded the time travel, like the Bandahara of Pahang, he sailed to Riyadh, it took four days to arrive.

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and what kind of ship, like the Bandahar Siwar Rajatum Ali, he used the big ship called Penjaja.

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So that event that shows and it is proved by the text itself, the maritime activity related to Paham.

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Also the other kingdom, the Fatanis, Ismail, and Tregango.

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So this is the main relationship with Paham in Johor, particularly in 17th century when the new government was formed.

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The last Sultan of Pahang, Sultan Al Bin, was lost to Sultan Abdullah Mughaed Shah and Rajabu Jang of Johor.

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So later on, established a new kingdom by the name of Karanja and Johor and Pahang.

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So we can compare to try to read the private sources from various libraries in the world.

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I use the record from Danish, France, UK also, and also US.

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So all the manuscript letters

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As been mentioned by the king itself, the name of the government is Johor Pahang.

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That to show that the name of Pahang was important as the name of the government of Johor at that time.

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And also these are main activities, in particularly administration and security.

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I maybe can mention one example, like the case of this one, so Chancellor Ayman and Bandaharatun Abbas.

00:06:45 Speaker 2

When they want to appoint the Burgis as the first time, for the first time, as the main minister for the Kingdom of Johor, it needs that Bandaharatun Abbas of Baham to agree in consensus to appoint Dareng Mwarewa.

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This is a very important event because in the previous time, there was no involvement of Burgis.

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So this is how that the Bandaharatun Abbas need to sail from Baham to Riyadh.

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to have agreement with the Sultan Suleiman to make sure that the new government with the involvement of the bogis will arrive.

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Also, the great Rajah Hadifi Sabilila, when he appointed as an independent murder, he sailed from Pontiana, then sailed to Pahang, made to Bandahar Banduka Rajatah Abdul Majid, that also shows the importance of Pahang as the ceremony for appointment of the ministers of the Kingdom of Johor.

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Security

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From the Malay histography, it shows that the importance of Pahang to when there are many events related to war, particularly to 17th century and 18th century.

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We can go to next slide.

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So these are two main events.

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17th century, sometimes Abdul Jalishah III was having war with Jambi at that time.

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So according to Hikai Englishor, he sailed to Pahang to get a proper place.

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Then, in the 18th century, Raja Khatib, when he overthrown Sultan Abu Jalid IV, and Sultan Abu Jalid IV used the ship by the name of Bura, sailed from Riya to Baha.

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And also these are the additional proof by the names of the ship.

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The name of the Bura mentioned in the Tofa al-Nafis, 30 Bura.

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And bear in mind, I will show you how the long of this ship.

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Also, even after 1824, what is it important of this event?

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The split between the Rio Linggur, Johor, and Pahang.

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Pahang have their own autonomy.

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Even that, the Rome of Pahang is still important meeting points.

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Sultan Muhammad of Rio Linggur was sailed from Linggur to Pahang to make Sultan Draganu and the Berliharo of Pahang.

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And in that text, he mentioned that 40 Punjanjak and Kakak was used to sail to Pahang.

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And also in relation to Pattani, one most important event is that the role of Ikarak Pattani and Bustan Nusrati mentioned about their marriage and the sale of Ratu Ungu.

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Ratu Ungu married to be Sultan of Gatha and then Ratu Ungu returned back to Pattani as mentioned in Ikarak Pattani and also Bustan Nusrati.

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So yeah, another important event as mentioned by Dr.

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Jessica, the relation Pahan and Aceh, these two important letters

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to show that Pahang was under conqueror of Aceh.

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So this is, if you go to Bombay Library, you can see these letters.

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It's mentioned that Pahang was under the rule of Sultan Iskanah Mudar of Aceh.

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So these are the names of the government that Iskanah Mudar able to conquer.

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So this is the code number.

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Then, also important events between Aceh and Pahang, the marriage of Sultan Espanasani, as mentioned by Dr.

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Jessica.

00:10:15 Speaker 2

The ship of Gurab and Pinjajak was mentioned by Shiruri Araniri bring that the big tombstone from Aceh to Pahang.

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This another proof that how the maritime activity also mentioned that 44 days took to make sure that all the tombstone from the palace of Aceh were able to bring to Pahang.

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Why?

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Because this is this royal ceremony.

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It is called Istiadak, Istiadak Bunanang Batu, for the name at time.

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And this is the Bursa Sansarati monastery, and right side is the tombstone being brought to Pahang.

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And also the marriage between the Pahang, Fatani, and Achen, so this is a very simple sangli.

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How to show that the marriage between the old Johor, the old Baha, and also the Patanis family.

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And the right side is the marriage between the Achenis family.

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To show that the maritime activity, we can see through if we able to sketch the Salasila, the family tree of the royal rulers.

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Because there was two king, the husband and wife become the ruler of the kingdom.

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Sultan Iskana Sadi and his wife became the Sultan of Achen.

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Sultan Abdul Ghaffah became the Sultan of Pahang and his wife Ratu Ulmo became the queen of Patangi.

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That shows that interesting event had been anchored at that time.

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Also Selangor, in the late 18th century, the port of Kuala Selangor was conquered by the Dutch.

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After that, Pahang was able to re-conquer back and help Sultan Ibrahim of Selangor.

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This event was mentioned in Tufa An-Nafis.

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And also in relation with Terengganu, there are many important events that can be recorded, in particularly in Milikaya, Pahang and Manilaetans.

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So this is one of the important record I chose.

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Banda Khalid Mutahi helped Sultan Omar of Terengganu to get the barus at that time, but to show that because this letter was in war between Terenu Mutahi and Ahmad,

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But even then in the war, the Bahadur still had each other with the neighbors.

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So this is the summary of relationship between Pahang and Terengganu.

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And we can-- like Ikhayat Pahang mentioned that so Tanzana Aguidin of Terengganu made it with Tengkulong.

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He used Pinisi.

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So it's how to show the important events.

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Ah, this is the summary why I mentioned Gurak, Jalak, Jong, and Finis.

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There was a one lecture at Cambridge mentioned how the size of the boats.

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The biggest ship in the old days are 300 feet, and also the name of Joe, 200 feet.

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Joe was mentioned in Iccayat.

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Also, the BNC, that to show that the big events related to Bahaman activity

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and we can be recorded in the Malay instographics.

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So yeah, that's all.

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Thank you very much for that.

00:13:41 Speaker 1

And it's also great to see how you've utilized various manuscripts to tell the story of Tahang's maritime relations with other Malay kingdoms.

00:13:52 Speaker 1

I think thank you very much for your presentation.