

① D/m. B.U.R. 34/63 .

Waris2 Suku Tanah Datar
Kg: Tanah Datar, Gadong
Wakil Pos Kota, N.S.
21 hb Mei 1963.

Kabawah Kaus Y.A.mulia,

Dato' Sedia Raja,
Undang Luak Rembau,
Balai Rembau, Rembau,
Dengan kesejahteraan_nya.

Melalui,

Buapak dan Dato' Lembaga,
Tanah Datar, Gadong,

Y.A.mulia Dato',

Dengan segala hormat_nya hamba2 dato' waris2 Tanah Datar ber maalumkan, ada_lah bagi pehak orang semenda hamba2 dato' telah me ngadu pada buapak, mengenai perkara Dato' Samsura md. Aji dengan Kelesom Bagi pehak buapak, apabila dapat pengaduan itu dan telah di_siasat_nya, ia pun mengumpulkan semua waris2 di Surau Tanah Datar pada hari Ahad bersamaan 21.10.62 berlaumpul dan bermeshuarat, di_pengu rusikan oleh tuan Hj. Mohd Yatim, dan di_wakilkan kepada Md Sharif me nulissegala butir2 meshuarat itu.

Segala keputusan meshuarat telah di_sampaikan kepada Buapak, dan Buapak telah menyampaikan kepada dato' Lembaga hamba2 Dato' serta ia telah menerima_nya. pada satu hari yang lainpula, Dato' Lembaga telah mengajak tuan Hj Mohd Yatim, Buapak dan Md Sharif pergi ka Balai Kadzi Hj. Arifin, mengadakan hal meshuarat dan keputusan_nya, dan ia telah menerima, dan akhir_nya ia memulangkan perkara ini kepada Dato' Lembaga,

Oleh sebab Dato' Lembaga hamba2 dato' tidak dapat hendak memutuskan_nya di atas hal ini, maka telah bulat hamba2 dato' Buapak serta Dato' Lembaga menyembahkan ka bawah Kaus yang amat mulia Dato' di atas hal ini, dan bersama2 ini ada hamba2 dato' sertakan laporan atas perkara ini.

Sekian_lah, dengan menuntut maaf.

Ada_lah hamba2 dato' yang menurut perintah, bagi pehak waris Tanah Datar, mewakili.

Shur Jamil
.....
Md Sharif bin Jamil.



WILAYAH 'ADAT PERPATEH NANING,

MELAKA.



BALAI DATO' NANING
BUKIT SERI SEMPANG EMPAT
NANING.
ALOR GAJAH, MELAKA.

Bil: BDN: No.:1/72.Vo.1.1-25/52.

Pada.....

Ka Majlis
Yang Teramat Mulia
Undang Luak Rembau,
Negeri Sembilan.

Perkara nya:- "Memorandum = Salenan Asal."

Bahawa hamba Dato' di sabda kan oleh kebawah kaus Yang Amat Mulia Dato' Mohd Shah bin Mohd Said, Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah, Dato' Naning, D.U.S.M. dengan hormat nya melamper kan perkara di atas ini untok rujukan Undang Dato'.

2. Bahawa segala isi kandungan perkara di atas ini ada lah berkaitan dengan kedudukan Undang-Undang di Negeri Sembilan maka itu lah menjadi kan sebab nya perkara di atas ini di rujuk kan kebawah kaus Undang Dato'.

3. Di harap kan tidak keberatan untok memberi kan jawapan apa bila telah di terima untok ingattan Balai ini.

4. Wassalam.



Hamba Dato'
[Signature]
SETIA USAHA PERIBADI
KAPADA
Y. A. MULIA UNDANG
NANING.

Negeri Sembilan.

23 hb. Ogos, 1975.

(2) a.m. BUR. 18/75

Tuan Setiausaha Peribadi,
Kepada Yang Mulia Undang Naning,
Balai Dato' Naning,
Bukit Seri Sempang Empat,
Alor Gajah,
MELAKA

Saya disabdakan oleh ke bawah kaus
Yang Teramat Mulia Dato' Sedia Raja, Dato' Haji Adnan
bin Haji Ma'ah, Undang Luak Rembau dengan hormatnya
merujuk kepada surat Bil. BDN:No.1/72 Vol.II 1-25/52
dan sukacita memaklumkan iaitu satu naskhah "Memoran-
dam = Salenan Asal" yang dikirimkan untuk tatapan
ke bawah kaus Yang Teramat Mulia Undang Dato' itu
telah selamat diterima.

Saya disabdakan seterusnya memaklumkan
iaitu bagi pihak Yang Teramat Mulia Undang Dato'
adalah mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terimakasih.

Hal demikianlah dimaklumkan, disudahi
dengan ingatan selamat dan wassalam jua adanya.

Saya, dengan sabda,



(HUSEN BIN KASIM)
Setiausaha Kepada
Y.T.M. Undang Luak Rembau.

BIL: BDN: No. 1/72 Vol: I-25/52.

**WILAYAH ADAT PERPATEH
NANING**

MEMORANDUM

SELENAN ASAL

TERMAKTUB:-

**DI-BALAI NAN TINGGI ISTANA NAN PANJANG,
NANING.**

PADA 17. 7. 1975.

Bil: BDN No. 1/72 Vol:I - 25/52.

WILAYAH 'ADAT PERPATEH
NANING
MEMORANDUM
TUNTUTAN POLITIKAL PENSION
DAN LAIN - LAIN
DAN BAGI
PEMBESAR WARIS UNDANG NANING
DAN
LEMBAGA 'ADAT NAN BERSEKAT,
WILAYAH 'ADAT PERPATEH
NANING.

Termaktub:-

Di Balai Nan Tinggi Istana Nan Panjang,
Naning.

Pada. 1.7.77, 1975.

" I S I K A N D U N G A N N Y A "

MUKA

PERKARANYA

- 1 Kata-Kata Pendahuluan.
- 2 - 4 Maksud dan Tujuannya.
- 5 Lampiran kepada Para 4 (vii), menunjukkan Anggaran Peruntukan Di Raja, Negeri Sembilan yang dipetik daripada Anggaran Negeri Sembilan, 1974.
- 6 - 9 Lampiran kepada Para 4 (viii) - di antara lain-lain ialah Anggaran Peruntukan yang dituntut.
- 10 Perbandingan.
- 11 Photostat surat jawapan Rasmi daripada Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, bertarikh pada 4hb. November, 1954.
- 12 - 18 Photostat daripada Buku Sejarah Peperangan Naning dengan East India Company pada tahun 1831 - 1832 yang dikarang oleh P. J. Begbie.
- 19 Peta Negeri Melaka seluruhnya dan menunjukkan Luak (Mukim-Mukim) Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning yang dirakamkan di dalam Perlembagaan Negara.
- 20 Salinan kepada.

M. M. M.

PENDAHULUAN

Bahawa Tuntutan ini adalah Di'Adatkan, di antara lain-lain, dengan menurut saluran kata-kata 'Adat :-

(i) "Usul-Usul - Asal-Asal
Asal Jangan di-Tinggalkan."

(Maksudnya:- Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Nanning adalah sebenarnya satu-satu Negeri yang di Neruka dan telah terjajah selepas tahun 1832.)

(ii) "Sesat di Hujung Jalan,
Balik ke Pangkal Jalan,
Sesat di Hujung Kata,
Balik ke Pangkal Kata."

(Maksudnya:- Segala Hak-Hak Anak Buah Nanning (Rakyat Nanning) telah dirampas oleh Penjajah British, maka Kerajaan yang Merdeka hari ini bertanggungjawab menyelaraskannya dan mengembalikannya.)

(iii) "Ber-Tompok Bak Kurap,
Berjonjang Bak Sawah,
Ber-Umpok Masing-Masing,
Umpok Kita di Perumpok,
Umpok Orang jangan di Pe-umpok."

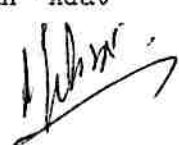
(Maksudnya:- Tuntutan ini terhadap kepada Nanning (Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Nanning) di atas segala Hasil Hasilnya.)

(iv) "Tuntutan Bukan Padi Nan Bersukat,
Bukan Emas Nan Ber-bungkal,
Bukan Kain Nan Berhasta,
Tuntutan Sepanjang 'Adat Nan POSAKO."

(Maksudnya:- Tuntutan ini ada di atas Hak Posako Nan Di'Adatkan baginya.)

(v) "Ular diPalu ^{jangan} Mati,
Kayu Pematang ^{jangan} Patah,
Tanah diPalu ^{jangan} Lomba."

(Maksudnya:- Tuntutan ini harus diberi pertimbangan yang adil dan tidak mengecewakan mana-mana pihak baik Pihak Kerajaan maupun Pemuntut dan Anak-Anak Buah Seluruh Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Nanning.)



SELENAN ASAL

(2)

Warkah ikhlas watahfatul ajnas yang terbit dari faudazakiah hinang jerneh di dalamnya tiadalah menaruh syak dan waham selama-lamanya selagi ada peredaran cakarawala mata hari dan bulan dari beta Dato' Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah Mohd Shah bin Mohd Said, Undang Naning, DUSM., Balai Dato' Naning, Bukit Seri, Naning, Melaka, Malaysia Barat.

2. Mudah-mudahan barang diwasalkan oleh Tuhan seru sekalian 'Alam apalah jua kiranya terhampar ke Medan Majlis sahabat beta Yang Berhormat Dato' Setiausaha Kerajaan, Negeri Melaka, dengan beberapa kesejahteraan dan di dalam keadilannya; Amin.

3. Wabaadah, ahwal, adalah dimaklumkan yaitu menurut keputusan Mesyuarat Pembesar Waris Undang Naning, Lembaga Undang Naning dan Lembaga 'Adat Non Borsokat Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning maka beta dan bagi pihak mereka sekalian menghadapkan tuntutan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Melaka yaitu:-

(i) Political Pension dan juga keutamaan (privileges) dapat diberikan pertimbangan (sila lihat lampiran).

(ii) Pembesar Waris Undang Naning, Waris dan Lembaga Undang Naning dan Lembaga 'Adat Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning dapat diberikan pertimbangan untuk menerima Political Pension sebanyak sedikitnya.

4. Bahawa tuntutan ini adalah berdasarkan kepada perkara-perkara di bawah ini :-

(i) NANING, sekarang Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning adalah Merdeka dan Berdaulat sebelum alah perang dengan East India Company tahun 1832.

(ii) NANING, sekarang Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning telah Terjajah oleh pihak British selepas perang tahun 1832.



(3)

(iii) Manakala Semenanjung Tanah Melayu, sekarang Malaysia Barat telah Merdeka maka seluruh Jajahan Taalok British, yaitu Pulau Pinang, Province Wellesley, Dinding, Melaka termasuklah NANING telah diserahkan segala-segalanya ke Kemerdekaan Penuh. Maka disebabkan Naning satu Wilayah yang menjadi Jajahan Taalok British disebabkan dengan peristiwa Peperangan tahun 1831 - Jun, 1832 maka menurut erti kata, Naning juga telah terlepas daripada cengkaman Penjajahan British dan termasuklah ke dalam Pemerintahan Kerajaan Malaysia yang Merdeka. Maka oleh itu tidaklah ada jalan bagi NANING tidak dapat menerima apa-apa perubahannya bagi menikmati apa-apa rahmat Kemerdekaan yaitu lebih baik daripada apa-apa yang didapati semasa Penjajahan British dahulu.

(iv) Beta sekalian telah menuntut kepada Kerajaan British melalui Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan silalah lihat jawapannya yang ada disamakan, yang ditandatangani oleh Sir D.C. MacGillivray, Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bertarikh pada 4hb: November, 1954.

(v) Untuk menjauhkan sebarang salah faham terhadap Pepetangan Naning dengan East India Company (1831 - 1832) maka bersama-sama ini ada disamakan photostat daripada buku Sejarah Peperangan Naning yang ditulis oleh P.J.Begbie (seorang Pegawai Tentera yang menyerang Naning) di dalam tahun 1834 (sebaik-baik selepas selesai Peperangan yang tersebut) dan mudah-mudahan menjadikan tatapan oleh pihak sahabat beta.

(vi) Sebagaimana Luak Rembau, Luak Sungei Ujong, Luak Jelebu dan Luak Johol adalah satu-satu Wilayah yang sama seperti Naning (Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Naning) yang tidak

melalui apa-apa peristiwa peperangan adalah menerima segala keutamaan daripada peringkat Undang-nya, Pembesar Waris Undang-nya, Waris dan juga segala Lembaga 'Adatnya. Maka dengan adanya Naning (Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Naning) telah masuk di dalam erti kata Merdeka, tidak terjajah lagi, maka seharusnya pihak Kerajaan Negeri Melaka ini tidak ada sebarang keberatan untuk menunaikan tuntutan ini.

(vii) Tuntutan ini adalah disusunkan di dalam Lampiran yang ada disamakan dengan Memorandum ini.

5. Bahawa demikianlah dimaklumkan dan Kok Jalan berperhentian - Kok Kata berkesudahan maka beta dan bagi pihak seluruh Pembesar Waris Undang Naning, Lembaga Undang Naning dan Lembaga 'Adat Nan Bersekut Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Naning percaya tuntutan ini harus diberikan pertimbangan yang sewajarnya oleh pihak Kerajaan Negeri Melaka. Sekian serta disudahi dengan ucapan selamat selama-lamanya; Amin Yarabol 'Alamin.



Termaktub:-

Di Balai Nan Tinggi di Istana Nan Panjang Naning,
Bukit Seri, Simpang Ampat, Naning, Melaka, Malaysia.

Pada..17.....7....., 1975.

" LAMPIRAN KEPADA PARA 4 (vii) "Salinan daripada ANGGARAN NEGERI SEMBILAN, 1974

Pecahan kepala	Tajuk	Anggaran Tahun 1974
<u>KELAS I</u>		\$
1.	(a) <u>Elaun Di Raja</u>	
(1)	(i) Yang Di Pertuan Besar	120,000
	(ii) Tunku Ampuan	12,000
	(iii) Putra Yang Ampat, Orang Ampat Istana dan Apit Lempang Orang Ampat Istana	20,214
(2)	(i) Undang Luak Sungei Ujong	24,000
	(ii) Orang-Orang Besar Daerah, Datuk-Datuk, Datuk-Datuk Lembaga dan Waris, Seremban dan Port Dickson	37,993
(3)	(i) Undang Luak Jelebu	16,200
	(ii) Datuk-Datuk dan Waris-Waris Jelebu	12,564
(4)	(i) Undang Luak Johol	15,000
	(ii) Orang-Orang Besar, Datuk-Datuk dan Waris Kuala Pilah	19,258
(5)	(i) Undang Luak Rembau	29,400
	(ii) Lembaga-Lembaga dan Waris Rembau	29,454
(6)	(i) Tunku Besar Tampin	13,800
	(ii) Orang-Orang Besar Daerah, Datuk-Datuk, Datuk-Datuk Lembaga dan Penghulu-Penghulu Tampin	5,875
	(b) <u>Elaun Rai</u>	
	(i) Yang Di Pertuan Besar	12,000
	(ii) Undang Luak Sungei Ujong	2,400
	(iii) Undang Luak Jelebu	2,400
	(iv) Undang Luak Johol	2,400
	(v) Undang Luak Rembau	2,400
	(vi) Tunku Besar Tampin	2,400
<u>KELAS II</u>		
2.	Gaji Orang Istana dan Balai Undang.	
	(i) Yang Di Pertuan Besar	85,000
	(ii) Undang Sungei Ujong	6,000
	(iii) Undang Jelebu	6,000
	(iv) Undang Johol	6,000
	(v) Undang Rembau	6,000
N.B. Maka Peruntukan bagi satu-satu Datuk Undang :-		
	(i) Undang Sungei Ujong	\$70,393-00
	(ii) Undang Jelebu	37,164-00
	(iii) Undang Johol	42,658-00
	(iv) Undang Rembau	67,254-00
	(v) Tunku Besar Tampin	22,075-00
	Jumlah:	\$239,544-00

M/abw

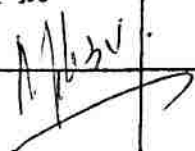
" LAMPIRAN KEPADA PARA 4 (viii) "

1. Bahawa manakala ditumpukan kepada segala Peruntukan kepada Undang-Undang di dalam Lampiran kepada Para 4(vii), maka seharusnya Pihak Kerajaan Negeri Melaka berasa sukacita untuk memperkenankan tuntutan ini.
2. Maka apabila dipandang Peruntukan bagi Undang-Undang Negeri Sembilan adalah berlainan banyaknya; maka ini ADALAH disebabkan bergantungnya kepada keadaan pendapatan yang dapat dikeluarkan oleh Pihak Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan daripada Wilayah atau Luaknya masing-masing; maka seharusnya pertimbangan yang harus diambil oleh pihak Kerajaan Negeri Melaka ini, terhadap tuntutan ini bergantunglah juga di atas keadaan pendapatan Hasil Mahsul daripada Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning.
3. Bahawa dalam MALAYAN CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS "The Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1957" pada Para 2, Tajuk Construction: "The Settlement of Penang" and "The Settlement of Malacca" include all Islands and places which, immediately before the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, are administered as part of those Settlements, and the territorial waters adjacent thereto; "the Settlements" means the Settlement of Penang and the Settlement of Malacca. Maka Para 4 pula, tajuk Constitution of Penang and Melaka - "The Constitutions set out in the Second and Third Schedules to this Agreement shall be the Constitutions of Penang and Melaka respectively as State of the New Federation." Maka dengan kuatkuasa Perjanjian ini NANING (Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning) sebagai yang dimaksudkan "and places" ialah satu-satunya "place" yang telah masuk ke

Sukacita

Berdasar
di atas
hasil
mahsul
NANING

NANING
juga
Jajahan
Taalok
British



dalam erti katanya, sebab NANING (Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Nanning) juga Jajahan Taalok British daripada tahun 1832 (selepas Perang Nanning dengan East India Company). Maka bermaknalah NANING (Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Nanning) juga terlepas daripada cengkaman Penjajahan British dan sama-sama Merdeka oleh itu maka bermaknalah Nanning (Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Nanning) adalah setaraf keseluruhannya dengan Luak-Luak (Wilayah-Wilayah) Rembau, Sungai Ujong, Jelebu dan Johol sekalipunuduknya Nanning (Wilayah 'Adat Perpatih Nanning) di dalam Negeri Melaka.

4. Maka selanjutnya menurut di dalam "PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE" di antara lain-lain ada menyebutkan :-

"Now in the name of God the Compassionate the Merciful....., with the concurrence and approval of Their Highnesses and the Rulers of Malay States do hereby proclaim and declare on behalf of the people of Persekutuan Tanah Melayu that as from the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu comprising the States of Johore, Pahang, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, Kodah, Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu, Perak, Melaka and Penang is and with God Blessing shall be forever a sovereign democratic and Independent State founded upon the principle of liberty and justice and ever the welfare and happiness of its people and the maintenance of a just peace among all Nations."

5. Kemudian daripada itu maka di dalam CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MALACCA, PART IV Section 34(2) ada menyebutkan:-

NANING
adalah
masuk
Independ-
ent

Sama
Taraf

"(2) Subject to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the Dato' Penghulu of Nanning shall be entitled to precedence after the Governor within the Wilayah of 'Adat Perpatih Nanning."

Maka dengan kehendak-kehendak di atas ini bermaknalah yaitu Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah, Dato' Penghulu Nanning itu setaraf dengan Undang-Undang di Negeri Sembilan; maka disebabkan tiap-tiap seorang daripada Datuk-Datuk itu menjunjung Posako Terjelinya masing-masing seperti :-

(i) Dato' Kelana Putra - Sungei Ujong maka tumbuhlah baginya Undang Sungei Ujong, (ii) Dato' Mendelika Menteri Akhirzaman - Jelebu maka tumbuhlah baginya Undang Jelebu, (iii) Dato' Johan Pahlawan Lela Perkasa Sitiawan - Johol maka tumbuhlah baginya Undang Johol dan (iv) Dato' Lela Maharaja Rembau maka tumbuhlah baginya Undang Rembau; maka begitu jumlah terhadap Nanning disebabkan menjunjung Posako Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah - Nanning maka tumbuhlah baginya Undang Nanning; maka tumbuhnya Gelaran UNDANG itu adalah sebab menjunjung Posakonya dan menurut kehendak 'Adat Nan Di'Adatkan - "Undang Berkelantasan; Hidup Mati Kepada Undang, Undang Menitikkan."

5. SAMA TARAFNYA.

SETARAF

Maka sepanjang 'Adat Nan Di'Adatkan maka kedudukan di antara Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah, Nanning dengan Dato' Kelana Putra, Sungei Ujong; Dato' Mendelika Menteri Akhirzaman, Jelebu; Dato' Johan Pahlawan Lela Perkasa Sitiawan, Johol dan Dato' Lela Maharaja, Rembau adalah sama saja tarafnya; maka yang dimaksudkan "belum setaraf" ialah Hak-Hak Keistimewaan bagi Undang Nanning dengan Undang-Undang yang tersebut di Negeri Sembilan itu.



6. Bahawa kemudian daripada itu maka tuntutan ini adalah sebagai berikut di bawah ini :-

	Tahunan ----- \$ cts
(i) Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah	15,000 - 00
(ii) Elaun Rai	2,400 - 00
(iii) Gaji Orang-Orang Balai (seorang Kerani, seorang Derebar, seorang Tukang Kebun, seorang Pekerja Balai)	5,880 - 00
(iv) Dato'-Dato' Pembesar Waris Undang Naning, Waris Undang Naning, Dato'-Dato' Lembaga Undang Naning, Dato'-Dato' Lembaga seluruh Wilayah 'Adat Perpateh Naning	11,100 - 00

7, Bahawa tuntutan pembayarannya adalah bermula daripada Satu Hari Bulan Januari, Tahun Satu Ribu Sembilan Ratus Enam Puluh Tujuh (1.1.1967), yaitu selepas 10 tahun Merdekanya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.



" PERBANDINGAN "(BETA MULAI MENJUNJUNG POSAKO INI TAHUN 1951)

<u>MASA PENJAJAHAN</u>	<u>MASA KEMERDEKAAN INI</u>
(1) Political Pension \$650-00 sebulan	(1) Political Pension \$750-00 sebulan mulai 1.1.1974 (selepas 23 tahun ditambah \$100-00 itu)
(2) Elaun Perbatuan \$100-00 sebulan	(2) Elaun Perbatuan \$100-00 sebulan
(3) Elaun Keraian (tetap dengan bil-bil)	(3) Elaun Keraian \$150-00 sebulan mulai 1.1.1974
(4) Balai Undang Naning tidak kena bayaran apa-apa	(4) Balai Undang Naning kena bayar Cukai Pendapatan
(5) Ada seorang Kerani	(5) Tidak dapat lagi
(6) Talipon lepas bayaran	(6) Talipon berbayar
(7) Surat Menyurat O.G.S.	(7) Surat Menyurat kena bayar setemnya (semua surat-surat rasmi)
(8) Kawasan Balai - ada Tukang Kobun datang bekerja 3 hari dalam satu minggu	(8) Telah tidak ada lagi, sendiri membersihkan kawasan
(9) Kertas (Stationery) dan Typewriter - Semuanya didapati	(9) Tidak ada lagi dan terpaksa membeli sendiri
(10) Tidak ada kena Cukai Pendapatan bagi segala Political Pension juga Elaun	(10) Sekarang semuanya terpaksa membayarnya (Cukai Pendapatan)
(11) Road Tax Motokar - satu buah - Bebas	(11) Sekarang kena bayar Road Tax
(12) Derebar - Ada dapat pemandu spare masa pergi menghadiri Istiadat Rasmi	(12) Sekarang tidak ada lagi
(13) Tiap-tiap hari ada Cooly Rural Board datang membuang sampah	(13) Sekarang sudah tidak ada datang lagi

N.B. (a) Semuanya ini bukan beta bertanya kepada Undang Naning yang telah lalu TETAPI semuanya ialah beta sendiri yang mengalaminya.
(b) Balai Undang Naning telah diserahkan oleh Kerajaan Penjajahan dan menjadilah Official Residence bagi Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah - sekarang terpaksa membayar Cukai Pendapatan dan Cukai Pendapatan Political Pension juga. Orang Kaya Seri Raja Merah bukannya Public Servant.



KING'S HOUSE
KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYA

4 haribulan November, 1954.

Surat tulis ikhlas serta kaseh sayang yang tiada menaruh shak dan waham sa-lama-lama-nya daripada beta Sir Donald MacGillivray Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang ada pada masa ini di-King's House, Kuala Lumpur. Mudah-mudahan barang di-sampaikan oleh tuhan seru sakalian 'alam ka-hadapan majlis sahabat beta Dato' Seri Maharaja Manap bin Sapar, Dato' Lela Maharaja Maarof bin A. Ganl, Dato' Menteri Penghulu Jaapar bin Dollah, Dato' Shahbandar Dollah bin Hj. Abu, Dato' Mang Kaya Othman bin Jais, Dato' Mangun Manap bin Mengkudom, Dato' Angkai Besar Dol bin Hasshim, Dato' Angkai Kechil Ibrahim bin Husin, Dato' Gempa Samah bin Ali, Dato' Melana Garang Ali bin Mat, Dato' Mempelas Baba bin Aman yang ber'alamat c/o Balai Undang Naning, Melaka dengan beberapa selamat sejahtera-nya.

Wa-ba'dah ahwal ada pun kemudian daripada itu inilah di-ma'alumkan bahawa surat sahabat beta yang bertarikh 14 hari-bulan August tahun 1954 di-atas perkara menohonkan penchen waris sudah-lah beta terima dan di-ucapkan berbanyak terima-kaseh.

Pada menjawab-nya sa-telah di-siasat dengan sa-habis-habis teliti-nya akan perkara ini maka telah di-dapati keputusan-nya bahawa tiada-lah saya dapat mem-persetujukan permintaan sahabat beta itu.

✓ Maka yang sa-benar-nya-lah seperti di-nyatakan oleh sahabat beta itu bahawa perang di-antara Naning dengan East India Company itu telah berlaku lebeh daripada (120) tahun dahulu, jadi-nya apa-apa terbitan daripada peristiwa itu ampama-nya bayaran sagu hati; penchen dan lain-lain sa-patut-nya-lah di-putuskan pada masa itu juga.

(c) Oleh yang demikian beta berasa dukachita menyatakan bahawa perkara ini telah lebeh lampau masa-nya hendak di-binchangkan.

(b) (d) Demikian-lah sahaja beta ma'alumkan di-sudahi dengan ingatan selamat jua ada-nya.

Yang benar,

Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi,
Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Tertulis di-King's House,
Kuala Lumpur,
pada 4 November, 1954.

affection, was summoned to Malacca, but he positively refused to obey the requisition; it is uncertain whether his contumacy arose from apprehensions of being brought to a sharp reckoning for his offences, or from laboring under the idea that, if he once placed himself within the reach of the superior power, he would be compelled to submit to the levying the tenth of the produce of Nanning, a measure which was then originated for the first time with respect to the Malacca lands.

That the British were fully justified in adopting this plan with regard to Nanning, there can be no question. By referring to the former pages of this work, my readers will at once perceive that the tenth was specifically insisted on in the Dutch Treaty of 1643-44, and continued to be binding on Nanning for upwards of a hundred years. True it is that, in 1746, it was replaced by an annual tribute of 400 gantangs of paddy, but the cause of this substitution is evident, viz. that, for the two preceding years, the tenth produced only 200 gantangs; in other words, the Dutch, who were entitled to a *tenth* by Treaty, levied a *fifth* by intimidation.

This reasoning is founded on the assumption that Nanning only produced 2,000 gantangs of paddy annually, an amount, however, which I have little hesitation in asserting that I believe fell considerably short of the actual quantity raised. If, on the one hand, Nanning really produced no more than the 2,000 gantangs, the contemplated levying of the tenth would have been a real boon for which the inhabitants should have felt extremely grateful; or even granting her annual

crops to average 4,000, although not relieved, she would not have been additionally burthened; and if, on the other hand, she produced considerably above the 4,000 gantangs, the English to whom her increasing prosperity was mainly attributable, were entitled both by Treaty and gratitude to the tenth of her crops.

It has been sometimes urged that, notwithstanding the long connection which has subsisted between Nanning and the different European governments, she has made no advance in prosperity, or at least not in a ratio commensurate with her advantages; but this opinion is not borne out by facts. During the time of the Dutch administration, she was not thoroughly subjected to European control, and petty feuds amongst the Chieftains frequently rendered both life and property insecure; whilst her rulers endeavoured to obtain as large a revenue as practicable from her peasantry, even though they wrung them above the fair proportion of the produce of the soil. Industry and wealth reside not with anarchy, oppression, and misrule; and it is an argument in favor of the future prosperity of Nanning that, if she did not visibly progress, she at least did not retrograde, under the influence of these adverse circumstances.

When we discuss the prosperity of a state, we should have a just criterion whereby to judge it. It is easy to look to the capabilities of the soil, and, comparing its natural fertility with its actual produce, to attribute the vast tracts of waste, uncultivated, land to mis-government; but, al-

ple, appointed to this office, went to the village of Parrit Melahna in the British territory, distant about 14 miles from Malacca, for the purpose of levying this tax, or fine, on the inhabitants. The head man, or petty Panghooloo, of the village asked and obtained permission to consult his Panghooloo Inchi Kachu. This last individual had been ever a warm adherent of the rebellious chief, and had partaken of the feast over the guns. The Nanning party agreed therefore to wait until he was summoned from his village, which was close at hand. As soon, however, as Inchi Kachu heard the nature of the errand, he altered his politics, being determined not to submit to this arbitrary exaction. He accordingly proceeded with some armed followers to Parrit Melahna, and, after some resistance, succeeded in capturing seven of the party. The eighth, after being severely wounded, made his escape. The prisoners were brought to Malacca, and lodged in the jail. Only four of them were chiefs, or persons of consequence, whose names are given below.

First, Akhir Zammar,—Head Panglimah, and related to the Sookoo, Rajah Nung Kayah.

Second, Hadji Kadir,—Son in law of Sookoo Membangin, the chief whose house was the first fired.

Third, Panghooloo Besar,—He acted as High Sheriff, and executed the orders of government in levying fines, seeing executions, &c. carried into effect.

Fourth, Panglimah Arrip,—A great warrior, and brother of the Panglimah Dattoo, who was killed at Kalama, Aug. 7, 1831.

After the opening of His Majesty's Court of Judicature, these men were transported to Bombay.

The duty still continued harassing in the extreme to the troops, as, whilst some of the principal guards in Malacca were indispensibly strengthened, it was a matter of equal necessity to maintain a chain of picquets to the northward of the town. Six, out of seven, convicts, who had escaped from the camp, and fallen into the hands of the enemy, were sacrificed over the grave of the Panglimah Dattoo. The seventh was retained to read the Koran to the Panghooloo, but subsequently put to death for attempting the life of that chief.

Meanwhile, the British government was exerting itself to break the existing league in the interior, and to put matters in such a train that the next expedition might have a fairer chance of success. Negotiations with Rumbow were consequently set on foot, and the Chiefs of Rumbow agreed to meet the British authorities at Sim-pang.*

Accordingly, on the 18th January 1832, R. Ibbetson, Esq. the Honorable the Governor T. W. Lewis, Esq. Deputy Resident. J. B. Westerhout, Esq. and Captain Hibgame, commanding

* Sim-pang, as the name imports, means, "a junction;" it is the point of confluence between the Linggen and Rumbow branches of the Linggy river, and was probably selected as emblematical of the political union, which was expected to be formed there.

vance, if necessary. The preceding night, the Malay Contingent, having, as they asserted, heard a couple of shots from the jungle, began throwing away their ammunition in return, but the firing was speedily stopped. At midnight a jinjal shot, with much *taum tauming*, caused the troops to stand to their arms till day break; but subsequent events proved that at this period nothing further than needlessly harassing the troops was intended, as Soongei Pattye had been selected as a fortunate spot for re-opening the campaign. Lieutenant Watts, of the S. and M., about this time, joined the troops in advance.

On the 12th or thereabouts, Dool Syed addressed a letter to J. B. Westerhout Esq. requesting that gentleman to meet him at Soongei Pattye, and offering to give up the brigade of six-pounders, which had fallen into his hands at the termination of the first expedition; he also expressed a willingness to vacate the Panghoolooship in favor of either his nephew or his son, provided that, in return for these concessions, no farther steps were taken against him.

To this letter Mr. Westerhout was directed to reply that, if he really wished to avert the storm that was impending over him, he must at once and unconditionally surrender, and bring the guns along with him to Malacca. It was obvious, indeed, that the offer was made merely in order to gain time, as he had not at this period received certain promises of assistance from his former allies, and he could not but be aware that the British would look upon the offered transfer of authority, as being, what it really was, merely nominal.

On receiving this reply, although his life was guaranteed to him, Dool Syed is reported to have exclaimed that he saw that his death, banishment, or perpetual imprisonment, was decreed by Government; and, rather than perish so ignominiously, he would fall fighting, and leave at once a name and example to his posterity.

On the 16th intelligence was received at Malacca that the chiefs, who had been wavering, had actually joined Dool Syed, which circumstance rendered resistance nearly a matter of certainty. It was also reported that the Rajah of Pahang had offered the Panghooloo an asylum, in the event of hostilities terminating unfavorably for him, and that the females of his family had already departed on their way thither.

On the 19th the Barque Lady Munro arrived at Malacca with the remaining Company of the 5th, the other Company of Sappers and Miners, and twenty gun-bullocks, ten having died on the passage.

The following morning, the fifth Company of the 5th, under Lieutenant Poole with Ensign Hertford, marched for Ching, relieving Captain Poulton, who moved forward to assume command of Roombiyah. On the 21st intelligence was received that Inchi Mahomed, and Inchi Ahat intended moving on the neighbourhood of Rheim and Ayer Panas* in order to carry off the families as hostages that the males would not assist the British with carriage, and, although they do

* Ayer Panas, "hot water." There are two or three places in the Malacca territory, so named from their springs. The one in the text is in Assahan.

On the arrival of the artillery at Soongei Pattye at 6 o'clock, the rifles and flank companies of the 5th being already drawn up, this party at once proceeded to Dattoo Membangin* about a stone's throw in advance of Alu Gaju, distant from Soongei Pattye 2m. 5fms. and consequently 4m. 5fms. in advance of Roombiyah. The detachment reached their ground at 7 A. M. and the artillery was parked on the extreme right, or the advance flank, resting on the jungle which clothed the acclivity, midway of which it was posted.

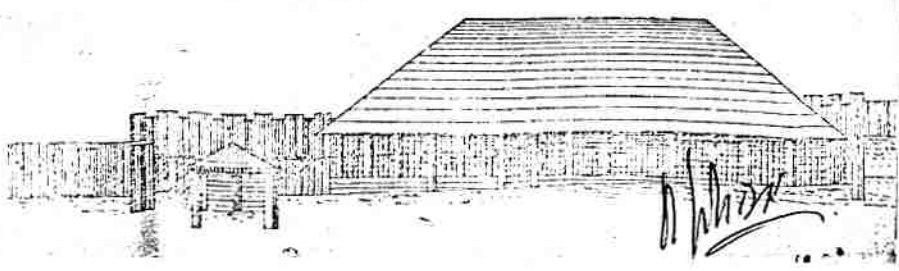
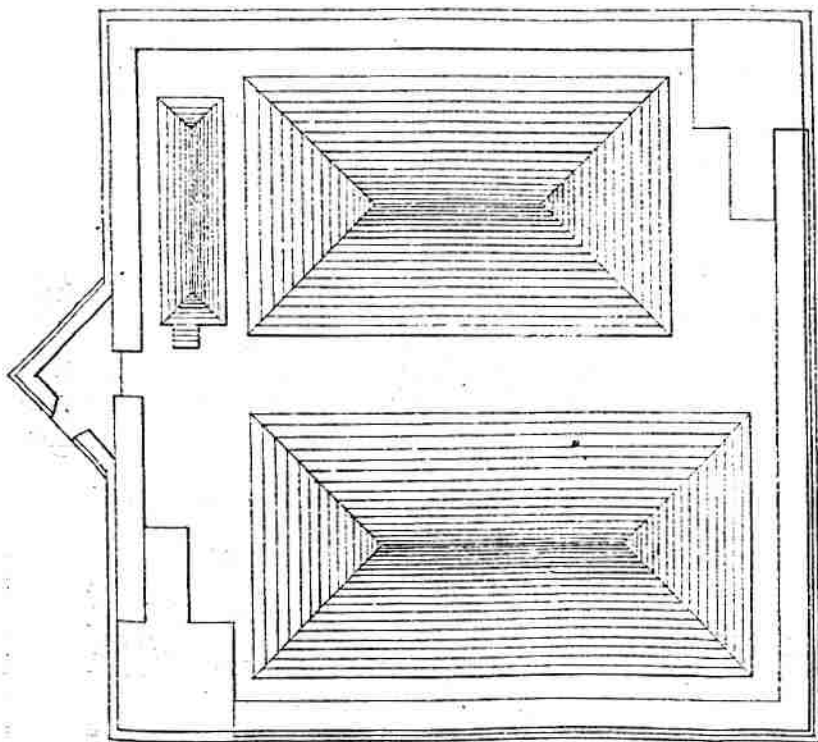
On the 3d April, a very heavy fall of rain, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, occurred, which did great damage to the stockade at Roombiyah, the magazines of which, for want of room, were placed under the platforms of the guns.

On the 5th the remainder of the force arrived from Soongei Pattye, and the house of Dattoo Membangin was appropriated as a General Hospital.

On the 7th a committee was held at Roombiyah on the damaged powder and there was found to be three feet and a half of water in the magazines, and 10,500 rounds of musquet ammunition, and the whole of the rifle powder, destroyed, a serious loss at the commencement of a campaign. The rain had fallen in such abundance that the roads across the paddy fields were completely submerged. A cooly, coming from Malacca with some property of Colonel Herbert, was murdered by some marauders within a mile of Room-

* This place is the residence of one of the Soonges of Nanning, (Dattoo Membangin). It is now, as I have stated, was fired by the first expedition, and he had just erected a new one.

BELL'S STOCKADE



The sappers were employed in cutting another road down Bukit Pur-Ling, the old one being so steep as to injure the cattle, and by the 13th a very easy descent and excellent road was completed. On this day, Captain Justice and Lieutenant Minto, with their respective companies, joined from Bukit Seboosa, of which post Captain Wallace was left in command.

14th. Lieutenant Begbie with the 12 pr. howitzer, and a company of the 5th N. I. under Lieutenant Poole, formed the covering party to the sappers under Lieutenant Bell. The instructions to the senior officer were, that information had been received of three stockades close upon the verge of the cutting; these he was to reconnoitre, and occupy, if empty. Lieutenant Begbie accordingly despatched some of the Malay Contingent to reconnoitre. These, having gone to the edge of a paddy field, observed the stockades at a distance, which they conceived to be empty, but would not cross the field in order to satisfy themselves. Lieut. Poole subsequently reconnoitred them, and, in the afternoon, the three officers proceeded along the road until they arrived at an eminence which overlooked these works. No doubt remained that they were empty, but the senior officer, taking into consideration that these stockades, which rested on the jungle in their rear, were so prominently exposed as to render it probable that they formed merely a lure, whilst stronger works were concealed in the vicinity—that they were commanded by rising grounds—that the infantry consisted only of 28 rank and file, and that the paddy field pre-

sented serious obstacles to the passage of the artillery, declined occupying them, and the detachment, after having cut back through the felled trees, and opened the road, returned to camp, where the decision was approved by Colonel Herbert. It was not known at the time that these works were the ones termed the Bangkall Munji stockades, which formed a part of the Taboo defences.

15th June. At 3 A. M. one of the heaviest falls of rain which had ever been experienced, descended and did not cease until 6 A. M. At half past 6 A. M. Captain Justice and Lieutenant Minto with two companies, and Lieutenant Begbie, with the 12 pr. howitzer and 5½ inch mortar, formed the covering party to the sappers under Lieutenant Bell. On arriving at the ground of yesterday, the officers proceeded to reconnoitre the stockades, and, whilst so engaged, were disturbed by a jinjal shot from the nearest one. The Engineer officer commenced throwing up a log battery for the artillery, the enemy keeping up a constant fire in order to prevent its completion. It was with great satisfaction that this party every now and then heard the discharge of the 6 prs. overpowering for the instant the incessant clanging of the great drum of Taboo * whereby an assurance was conveyed to it that the toils of the troops were drawing near their termination.

The firing of the enemy being heard in camp,

* Taboo, a drum, whence the name of the place. The great drum was made of the trunk of a tree, the internal diameter of the cylinder being about 2 feet, the length 5½ feet, and both ends covered with parchment, similar to drum heads. It was suspended between two posts near the mosque, and was heard distinctly at Fur-Ling.

the light company of the 5th under Captain Sinnock, with Lieut. and Adj. Mackenzie, as a volunteer, joined the covering party. At half past twelve, the battery was completed, and at this juncture Brigadier Herbert, with his Staff, Captain Wyllie, and Captain Bond, as a volunteer, arrived at the spot. Syed Sabban came up also with his men, but positively refused to cooperate, on the plea that it was an unlucky day. The light company, and a section of another under Captains Sinnock, and Justice, and Lieut. Mackenzie, moved off to the left in order to get to the rear of the stockades by a concealed march through the jungle, Lieutenant Minto remaining with twenty men, to protect the guns. The 12th pm. having a round of cannister set home upon the round shot, now opened on the stockade, this being the first shot fired that day by the British whilst the mortar shelled in the direction of the Taboo lines. The angle of the stockade, whence the jinjal had been playing, was speedily breached, and the enemy apparently silenced. Captain Bond directed the artillery to move out in front of the battery and take up a position further in advance, during which move out the enemy rallied and again opened a fire, which did no further injure than wounding a convict through the throat, and the limber wheel in a couple of spokes. Captain Sinnock's party being still in the jungle, and the stockades again emptied by the artillery, Lieutenant Minto obtained permission from Captain Bond, (the Brigadier and his staff having returned to camp), to cross over the field and occupy them with his section.

¶ Part not only these, but also the Taboo, stock-




A. K. M.

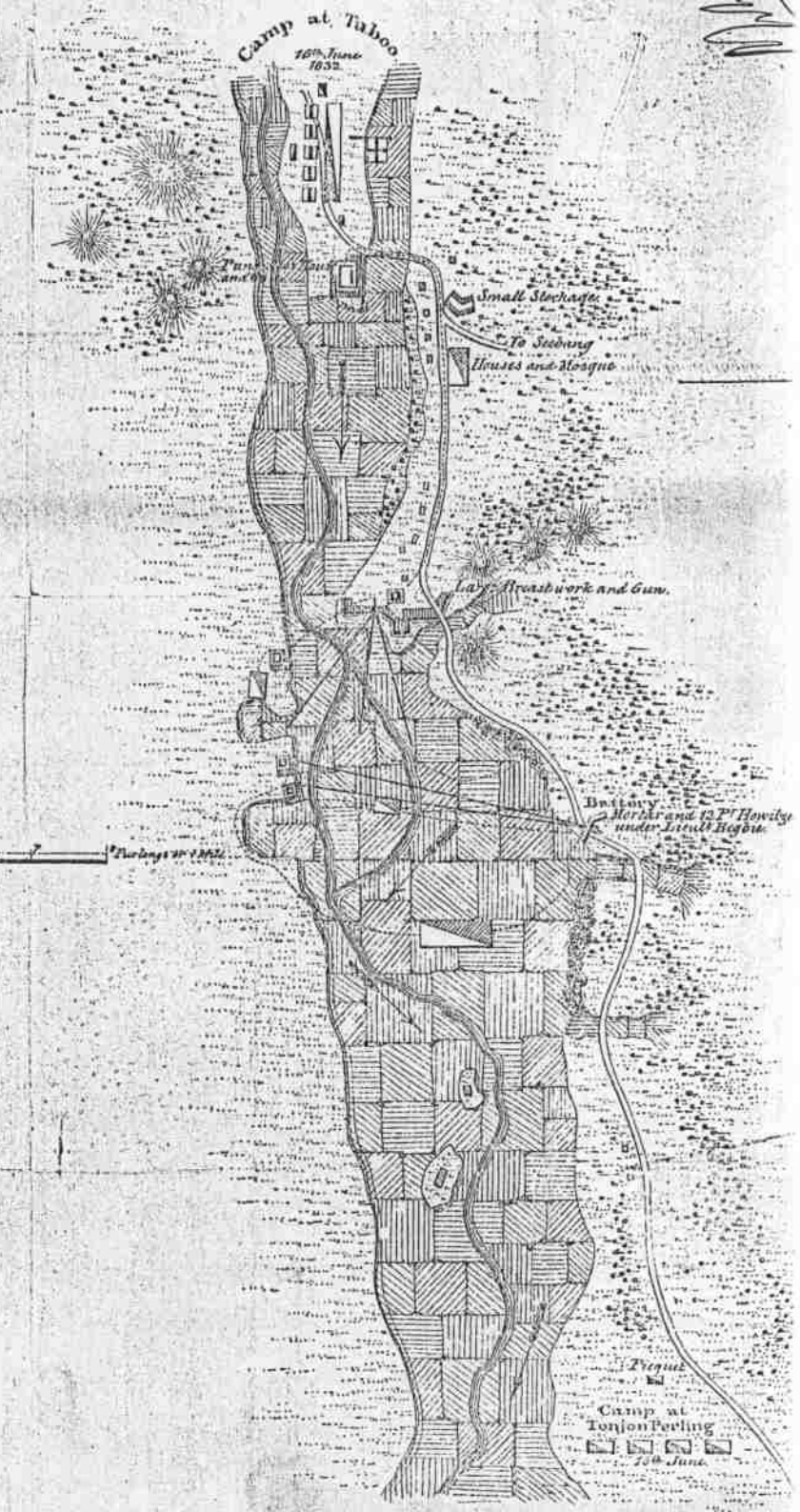
A
Rough Sketch
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Defences and Lines
at
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which were attacked and captured on
the 15th June, by a Detachment
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Scale of 4 inches to one Mile.

References

- British Position*..... 
- Column of Attack*..... 
- Enemy's Stockades*..... 
- Two Guns retained from the Enemy.*



Parleys 21st 1832

10th June




A.M.M.

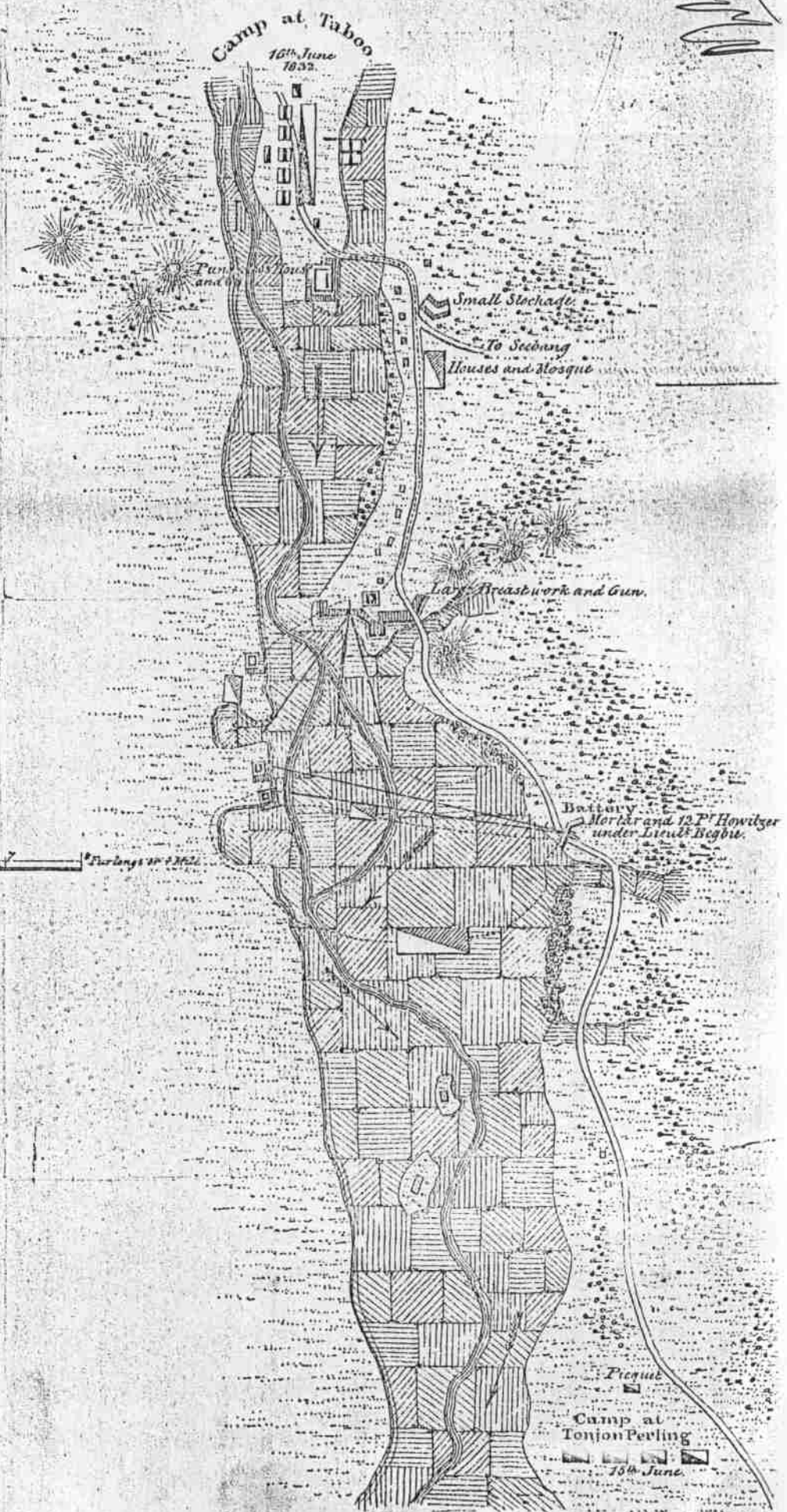
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Surveys 17 & 1826

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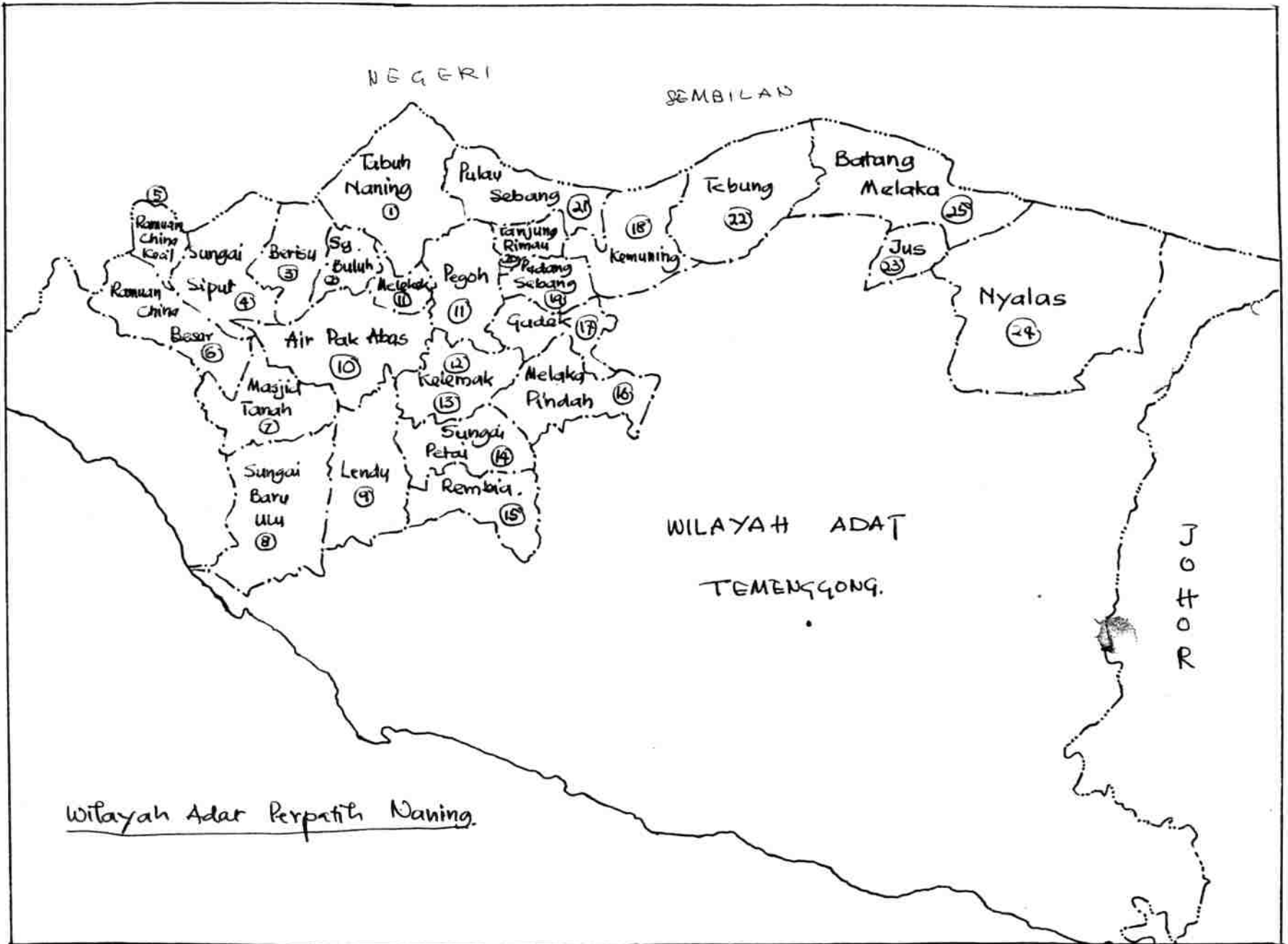
Piquet
 Camp at
 Tonjon Perling
 16th June

NEGER

SEMBILAN.



PETA MELAKA:
Wilayah Adat Perpatih
Nanning.



Wilayah Adat Perpatih Naning.

