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coconut lands. The gorse which were first attacked were at the mouth of the Rui river, and thence the bushes have spread up the coast to Kuala Terengganu, destroying almost every tree in their passage, and, passing behind the sultan's town, have extended down to the river bed at Bharu. I endeavored to impress upon the people the necessity for prompt action in order to save the coconut plantations above Bharu, but I fear that the present helotent administrators are hardly likely to take any steps to enforce regulations which, though advantageous to the people, would not result in any immediate increase of revenue to themselves.

Sugarcane grows in parts of the state, and the molasses, which are exported by means of the clumsy native sugar-mills (*pung dayu*), and the coarse brown sugar manufactured, are consumed within the state; the demand more than equaling the supply.

#### TERENGGANU AND KELANTAN.

##### KELANTAN.

Turning from Trengganu to Kelantan, I do not propose to write of the latter state in anything like the same detail as was Trengganu, as all was traversed by my expedition. Mr. Bowditch went to Kota Bharu—and the Nenggiri—in 1882. Mr. Bailey went down the Gulu river in 1889, and Mr. Henry Norman went through Kelantan, coming down the Pergau from Legoh, in the same year. The Tahan river, which was traversed from end to end by the members of my expedition, had, however, it is true, been visited by one Birrell Davenport, but it was not explored some fourteen years ago by the late Baron Macaya, a Russian naturalist, who, however, made no map of the country. None the less, there is much to be said concerning Kelantan which I cannot altogether omit from this account of our journey through the unexplored Malay States.

The coast line of Kelantan is a short one when it is compared with that of Trengganu, the distance between the boundary point on the sea-shore on the Kelantan side of the Beaufort river, and the spot above the delta of the Kelantan river which marks the boundary with Legoh, being not more than 15 miles following the contour of the coast, or about 35 miles at the open shore. The Kelantan river, however, is navigable for large Malacca boats for nearly 200 miles of its course, and the inland parts of the interior are thus far more extensive than is the land-shore of the Trengganu coast districts.

The Kelantan is formed by the confluence of the Galas and Nenggiri rivers. The Galas, coming from the right, and the Nenggiri from the left, form a junction at a spot distant about 100 miles from the sea, which is known to the natives as Kuala Sungai, or the mouth of the river. The name of Kelantan is given to the combined waters of these

streams below this point. The principal tributaries of the Kelantan proper are the Bergau on the left, and the Lebar on the right bank, of which the latter is by far the more important, both as regards size, population, and possibilities.

The Gulu river rises in the large range of mountains from which the Pahang and Kinta rivers flow to Pahang, and the Telan river flows to Kelantan. It is the principal gold-mining district of Kelantan, and, though thickly populated by Malays, is also inhabited by a considerable number of Chinese, the majority of whom are natives of Kelantan who have never visited China. The principal Chinese town in this district is Pulai, whence a path leads over a low range of hills to Krait Lepor, on the Chado—a river which, in conjunction with the Kasai and Sarawak, forms the Sama, the principal tributary of the Telan river in Pahang. The best known of the gold mines are situated at Kandar, on the left bank of the Gulu river, a short distance from Pulai, which is on the right bank. These mines have been worked by both Chinese and Malays for many generations, and a large quantity of gold has been exported. Owing, however, to the primitive nature of the appliances at the disposal of the miners, the reefs and ledges remain for the most part untouched, the operations being almost entirely confined to sluicing and washing for alluvial gold. Some rude mills for crushing quartz are also used, but only the outer surface rocks can be treated by them, and these only in very small quantities. The Chinese community in this district is under the control of a Kapitan Chinaman, appointed by the sultan, who is directly responsible to him for the management of his people. The Malays in the Gulu district are engaged in planting, etc., but a large portion of the population earns its livelihood by working for gold, or by piling the boats and doing other work for the Chinese miners.

The Nenggiri river is fairly thickly populated by Malays near its mouth, but the upper reaches and the surrounding districts are inhabited almost entirely by aboriginal tribes. These consist chiefly of Tembe-Sakai, who speak a dialect almost identical with that spoken by the Pisai Sakai in Pahang, with whom, indeed, they are said to hold constant intercourse. These tribes are said to number several thousand souls, and as they have a bad reputation among the local Malays, the interior of the Nenggiri district is almost entirely given over to them, very few Kelantan natives ever penetrating far into this Sakai country, in many parts of which the Malay language is still unknown. I am informed that, while most of the wild aboriginal tribes there Sakai have frequently committed depredations on Malays entering the district, and that more than once a strong raiding-party has been despatched up the Nenggiri by the orders of the sultan to keep the jungle people in check, and to punish them for their misdeeds.

The Bergau river rises in the hills which separate Legoh from Kelantan, and passes quite close to the Tembe mines. These mines, No. 1.—JANUARY, 1887.]

*A journey through the Malay States of Trengganu and Kelantan / Hugh Clifford. (London) : Royal Geographical Society, 1897.*

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Buku ini menceritakan pengembaraan Hugh Clifford ke beberapa buah negeri di Tanah Melayu iaitu Kelantan dan Terengganu. Hasil pemerhatian beliau semasa berada di kedua buah negeri ini telah dicatatkan dalam buku ini umpamanya berkenaan kedudukan geografi negeri-negeri tersebut, keadaan muka bumi, pentadbiran, ekonomi dan produk pengeluaran serta pekerjaan penduduk-penduduk tempatan pada zaman tersebut. Peta kedua-dua negeri Tanah Melayu tersebut turut disertakan sebagai lampiran.