

Forward rushed Laja, and met the like fate.

And many were slain by Tedai.

Then for the first time Tedai met Bungkok face to face.

Klieng—What is your title, cousin, when you strike the snake?

What is your title, cousin, when you smite the boa?

Tedai—My title, cousin, is the Big Bambu, overshadowing the houses :

Melanjan, cousin, is another with a branch of red-ripe fruit.

Klieng—If you are Big Bambu, cousin, overshadowing the houses, I am Short Sword to cut the Bambu.

If you are *Melanjan*, cousin, I am Growling Bear, making my nest on the *Melanjan* tree, making it cease to bear red-ripe fruit.

And Tedai rushed forward and threw at him a spear, the beak of the white kingfisher ;

And hurled at him a lance with double-barbed head.

And pierced was Bungkok in the apron of his waist cloth, Grazed were the ribs of his side :

When off dropped the disguise covering his body ;

Away fell the sweat-preventing coat.

Then it was they recognised him to be Klieng, seeing he was handsomer than before.

And Klieng paid back : he aimed at him a spear newly hilted with horn.

And Tedai was struck and fell ; and was seized by Tatau Ading.

He fell leaning against the palm tree of Bungai Nuying.

Klieng—Tedai's head do not strike off, Sampurei, lest we have no more enemies to fight with.

And the great army drew back to return.

Rushing and rustling they marched along the highway.

They filed through the gloomy jungles, sounding like an army of woodmen :

Through solitudes uninhabited, full of weird sounds.

Those in front arrived at the house of Manang Kedingang Arang.

There they stopped a night to inquire the way of grandmother Manang.

I. Manang—The road, grandsons, lies straight ahead from my house.

Sampurei—You are only teasing us, grandmother ; we shall kill you.

I. Manang—Hold, grandsons ; I am simply joking and laughing, talking fun with you.

Then the Manang brought a tub three fathoms long.

Army—What is that for, grandmother ?

I. Manang—This, my sons, is to lower you down to the earth.

Sampurei—How can that be large enough ?

I. Manang—Large enough, my sons ; settle into it all of you.

And the army rose up, and arranged themselves into it.

And the tub was not full till the army had all got in.

And they were lowered by grandmother Manang to the earth.

It was the country of Ngelai where the army found footing.

Klieng and his company returned to Tinting Panggan Dulang.

This is somewhat curtailed in length ; but to give it *in extenso* would weary the reader. Dyaks have a strong tendency to prolixity and circumlocutions, both in their ordinary conversation and in their folk-lore ; and delight to use a dozen similes where one would do ; and to repeat over and over again the same thing in different words, apparently with the double object of showing the extent of their learning, and to fill up time. This song of Klieng's exploit, if given in full, would take nearly a whole night to sing, especially by a good Dyak rhymist who would amplify it with extemporal additions of his own as he proceeded. Sufficient is here re-produced to show the main points of the story ; and to unveil the region of ideas with which Dyaks will amuse themselves in the vacant hours of the night. The singer lies on a mat in the very dim

light of the verandah of the house and rehearses the myth in a slow monotonous chant; whilst his audience are sitting or lying around, listening to his periods, and commenting or laughing as the mood suits them.

These songs of native lore would be more interesting if they contained references throwing light on the former history and condition of the Dyaks; but I have found little of this kind to reward a search through many pages of verbiage. This legend of Klieng's, putting aside the prodigies of it, describes the life and habits of the Dyaks as we now see them: and the only gleam into a different past which it gives is the reference to the sacrifice of human victims, which probably formed a not uncommon element of their religious rites in remoter ages.

I must add that the translation is as literal as I can make it; but I am conscious of how much the peculiar characteristics of the original have been lost in the process. A perpetual play of alliteration and rhyme, and an easy rythmical flow of the lines are of the essence of all Dyak folk-lore: but I have not been able to re-produce these in the English.

J. PERHAM.

NOTE.—I append a few quotations from the Dyak to illustrate the sound and measure of the original.

Duduk di tikai rotan anyam lemantan indu, di Entigelam tanam tunsang.
 Duduk di tikai lelingkok anyam Lemok ti bejulok Lulong Bintang.
 Empa pinang puda ti baru lega nelagu langkang.
 Pakai pinang kunchit ulih ngerepit ruang tebawang.
 Sirih sidok ti betumbok tujuh takang.
 Pium tusot ti ngelumut takang kelingdang.

When Bulan Menyimbang faints through violent exertions, two guardian spirits come to his assistance:—

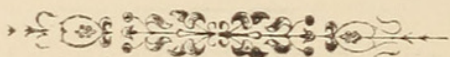
Angkat Bunsu Entanjing ari tengiching wong nunggang.
 Angkat Bunsu Rembia ari puchok tapang undang.
 Lalu di-tegu enggo jengku tunjok jari,
 Di-tata enggo lala minyak angi;
 Nyau kekebut di inggut tapa kaki,
 Nyau kekebak di luak tungkul ati.
 Lalu angkat Bulan Menyimbang.

The tempest striking the fruit trees and houses is thus put:—

Ribut muput angin kenchang,
Buah mangka uda betagang.
Nyau chundong di sukong lamba medang,
Nyau ngensiat di atap jaung jerenang.
Ribuh apa tu bangat nda badu,
Ujan apa tu lalu uda leju?

Klieng curses his enemies in a few words half metaphorical half literal:—

Tebang nibong begantong surong,
Rebah ka tanah arong jalai;
Kebok kerok enggo atau Tedai.
Tebang nibong begantong surong,
Rebah ka tanah puting jamban;
Kebok kerok enggo atau Chendan.



VALENTYN'S ACCOUNT OF MALACCA.

(Resumed from p. 138 of *Journal No. 15 of June, 1885.*)

Upon hearing this, Mr. MATELIEF, growled not a little at the Bandahara, and threatened to mention it to the King, who, he was sure, would order more troops at once. The King having promised him some 1,200 men, MATELIEF once more landed with 300 men of his own troops and 800 Malays, fortified a brick house, built a bridge over the river, and took the convent; but a short time afterwards requiring some more Malay troops. and the King having sent him only 200 men, he could not do anything else but try and starve out the town; he landed some more guns to enable his troops, covered by some rough wooden intrenchments, to approach the town gradually, though they were still very much exposed to the fire of the Portuguese Forts ST. DOMINGO, MADRE DE DEOS, ST. JAGO, and to that of the convent of ST. PAULO. In the meantime, the Governor, ANDREA FURTADO, had been fortunate enough to introduce secretly into the place some people from the neighbourhood, whilst, a short time before our troops had landed, two galleys coming from Pahang, had smuggled into the place a small detachment of 60 European soldiers. On the other hand, many of our troops got sick, partly from overwork and partly from excess in drinking arrack and eating fruit; finally two vessels called the *United Countries* and the *Erasmus* coming from the Maas and arriving off Malacca on the 14th July, brought relief to our troops. He now had eleven vessels with him, viz., the *Orange*, the *Middelburg*, the *Mauritius*, the *Black Lion*, the *White Lion*, the *Great Sun*, the *Nassau*, the *Amsterdam*, the *Small Sun*, and the two vessels mentioned as coming from the Maas, and besides these he had seven small vessels. Now and then were sorties made, some from the town, but without any result, neither did our troops make much progress, and there were daily many sick people among them. This lasted till the month of August,

when Mr. MATELIEF got the news that a strong Portuguese fleet was approaching.

No sooner had MATELIEF received that intelligence than he gave orders to move the artillery back again from Campo Klin and to re-embark all the baggage. Five or six days before, having made a general inspection of his troops, he found they still numbered 1,200 men, among whom were some 32 wounded and 162 sick. Yet, he sailed with these troops on the 17th August, and about noon fell in with the Portuguese fleet, which he fired upon until nightfall. He found that the fleet consisted of 16 heavy galleons, 4 galleys, 1 caravel, and 14 other craft, manned by 3,754 Europeans and about twice as many natives, with which it was intended to conquer Atjeh, Malakka, Djohor, Pahang, Patani, Bantam and Amboina.

On the 18th the *Nassau*, before she could weigh anchor, was boarded by one of the enemy's vessels, whereupon the ships *Orange* and *Middelburg* hastened to relieve her; but in their hurry these two very awkwardly contrived to get entangled with each other. ALVARO CARVALHO, the Portuguese Vice-Admiral, perceiving this, at once boarded the *Middelburg*, at the same time Don ENRIQUE DE NORINHA's galleon boarded the *Orange* on one side whilst Don DUARTE DE GUERRA's galleon attacked it right forward on the bows.

The *Mauritius*, seeing this, went immediately for Don DUARTE, whereupon a fierce battle ensued, in which the Portuguese, as well as our men, fought valiantly.

At last the *Mauritius*, set fire to Don DUARTE's galleon and thus freed itself, but the *Middelburg* remaining entangled with ALVARO CARVALHO's and Don DUARTE's galleons, all these three vessels were destroyed by fire, though most of the crew of the *Middelburg* were rescued. ALVARO CARVALHO and 40 or 50 of his crew, who tried to save themselves in one of the boats of the *Middelburg*, were all killed by the crew of the *Orange*; even CARVALHO was not spared, though MATELIEF did his utmost to rescue him. MATELIEF, who with his vessel the *Orange* had boarded Don ENRIQUE DE NORINHA's galleon and had possessed himself of her two flags, summoned him to haul down and to surrender. NORINHA, lowering his last flag, conveyed the impression that he was about to surrender, and

by dint of this stratagem, escaped out of the hands of his enemies. However, his galleon had been riddled by cannon-balls and he had lost the greater part of his crew.

The *Nassau* was set on fire by her two Portuguese assailants, but her whole crew were rescued, save six men who had been killed in the action. We lost in this engagement off Cabo Rachado, 2 vessels, 24 men killed, and a great many wounded.

The Portuguese too lost 2 vessels, but they had about five or six hundred men killed, amongst whom were the following nobles, heads and captains of the navy, viz. :—Vice-Admiral ALVARO CARVALHO and FERNANDO DA SILVA, his relation; DUARTE DE GUERRA, captain of a galleon; DIEGO ORTEZ DA FAVORRA, DON MANUEL MASCARENHAS, MANUEL D'ALBUKERKE, SEBASTIAAN DI MIRANDI, ANTONIO DI SILVEIRA, DON ENRIQUE DE CASTRO, MANUEL DE MELLO and also two Spanish Dons on board of the Viceroy's vessel. But for the rowing galleys, their loss would have been heavier still, for, assisted by those vessels, they were able to move about even in a dead calm. MATELIEF resolved on the 19th to attack the fleet again; weighed anchor on the 20th and got engaged on the 22nd with almost all his vessels, viz., the *Orange*, *Mauritius*, *Witte Leeuw* (White Lion), *Zwarte Leeuw* (Black Lion), *Erasmus* and the *Groote Son* (Great Sun).

But as the enemy continually retreated, our vessels were unable to do them much damage.

During the night of the 24th the Portuguese fleet changing its tactics, made for ours very suddenly. This produced a panic amongst our people at first, the more so as it was night more or less and thus our vessels got very much separated from each other. Soon after, however, they joined company again, and all running before the wind, the enemy had to give up the pursuit, and returned to Malacca. With regard to the Portuguese commanders and captains of the navy and the size of their vessels, I have found a record of the following, viz. :—

<i>Don Paulo de Portugal's</i>	ship of 1000 tons.	[ral's vessel.)
<i>Don Martin d'Alphonso</i>	„ 1100 „	(The Vice-Admi-
<i>Don Pedro Marenam</i>	„ 800 „	

<i>Sebastiaan Soarez</i>	„	700	„
<i>Don Francisco de Norinha</i>	„	700	„
<i>Don Francisco de Sotomajor</i>	„	700	„
<i>Antonio de Souza Falcon</i>	„	500	„

Besides 3 galleys and 12 barges.

The names and tonnage of those of our vessels which were still left are the following, viz. :—

The <i>Orange</i> of 700 tons (the Admiral's vessel.)			
„ <i>Groote Son</i>	(Great Sun)	of 500 tons.	
„ <i>Erasmus</i>		„ 600 „	
„ <i>Vereenigde Landen</i>	(United Countries.)	„ 500 „	
„ <i>Mauritius</i>		„ 700 „	
„ <i>Amsterdam</i>		„ 800 „	
„ <i>Swarte Leeuw</i>	(Black Lion)	„ 600 „	
„ <i>Witte Leeuw</i>	(White Lion)	„ 600 „	
„ <i>Kleine Son</i>	(Small Sun)	„ 200 „	

With these vessels, Mr. MATELIEF sailed to Djohor on the 24th of August, and the next day he lost sight of the Portuguese fleet, which returned to Malacca. On the 13th of September, he entered the river of Djohor where the King came to meet him and welcomed him.

Mr. MATELIEF sailed on the 18th ditto to Batu Sawar to settle several urgent matters, among which the chief was to hurry on the King to fortify his town (which could easily be done, if the Malays would but work); secondly to supply his fleet with provisions; in the third place to bind the King to send some prahus to Atsjien and Malakka, to inquire whether Dutch vessels had arrived there, and finally to try whether gunpowder could be got somewhere. But the Malays wanted us to fortify their town, and gunpowder (even of the worst quality) was not to be had for love or money. So Mr. MATELIEF discovered, that it was simply a waste of time to have any more dealings with this King and the Malays.

Batu Sawar is a town situated 5 or 6 miles up the river of Djohor, which is at that place very beautiful, broad and deep, and has therefore a supply of fresh water. The greater

part of the country is low, and the houses are built on piles along the river. There are two fortresses—one called Batu Sawa; one Kota di Sabrang.

Batu Sawar is about 1,300 paces in circumference, almost square, and is fortified with palissades 40 feet high, standing close together; it is further provided with some inferior out-works. It is built on level ground, close to the river, a quarter of an hour's walk from the nearest hills, and the river could easily be conducted to the place. Inside, it is thickly inhabited and filled with attap houses; but those of the King and some of the courtiers are built of wood. Kota Sabrang is about four or five hundred paces in circumference and also is almost square. There are about three or four thousand men able to bear arms within Batu Sawar and Kota Sabrang, though most of the people live outside the fortress. The whole of the land belongs to the King but that does not matter much, for if people apply for it, they can get as much as they like; it looks very fertile and abounding in trees. Admiral MATELIEF gave the King several plans and good suggestions for the fortification of the place, but the Malays were too indolent to work. Hence, perceiving that it was beyond his means to conquer Malacca just then, and that thereby the first clause of the recently concluded treaty became void, MATELIEF begged the King to grant the Dutch a place for their residence. The King gave him permission to choose any place in the country that he liked, provided, however, that he should be bound to fulfil the other articles of the treaty.

The King on the other hand solicited of MATELIEF a piece of land in Malacca when it should have been taken, which was granted to him on proper terms. This however looked very much like selling the skin of the bear, before it had been caught. The prince furthermore asked for the loan of some hundreds of rix dollars, nay even one thousand, which sum he would repay in such goods as we might wish, promising at the same time that he would not ask for any more money, until the first loan was repaid. Secondly he demanded that the Ministers of the States should assist him against all his enemies, either on the offensive or the defensive, and finally that, on his request,

they should assist him also with ships, troops, guns, etc., and that *MATELIEF* should remain there with his fleet until the arrival from Holland of the other vessels. *Mr. MATELIEF* replied to the King that a thousand rix dollars did not matter much to the Dutch, and that, as he (*Mr. MATELIEF*) did not care to have that amount mentioned in a treaty which he had to conclude for the Ministers of the States he would give it to him from his own private funds provided that the prince would allow him and his countrymen to trade in the country. So the prince withdrew this first clause. As for the second clause, *MATELIEF* said that, the Ministers of the States not being in the habit of declaring war unrighteously, they could only promise to defend him against his enemies, but, as for acting on the offensive, they would never join him against any other power than the Portuguese. And with regard to the third clause, he said that our vessels, etc., should always be at his service. The King then pointed out to our people a piece of land 30 fathoms square. *Mr. MATELIEF* was very much astonished at this, and told him, that though it would do for the present, we should by and by require a much larger place for our trade in his country.

When the King requested him to remain there until the arrival of other vessels, *MATELIEF* convinced him that it was not in his power, as two vessels had to go to Holland in December, but that he would certainly remain there till December, so as to protect him as long as possible.

Thereupon this second and subsequent treaty was signed in Batu Sawar on the 23rd of September. It seems that about this time *Don ANDREA FURTADO DE MENDOZA* was succeeded as Governor of Malakka by one *Don ANTONIO DE MENESEZ*, a son of *Don DUARTE DE MENESEZ*, late Viceroy of India, but he did not feel inclined to accept the Governorship unless the Viceroy first made peace with the king of Djohor.

Our Admiral having received the news that several store-ships, sailing under convoy of some Portuguese men-of-war, were on their way to Malakka, left Djohor on 17th October with the intention of attacking this convoy.

Arriving near Malakka he counted 7 vessels, viz., the Vice-

roy's vessel, called *La Conception*, the best armed of all the vessels and commanded by Captain Don MANUEL DE MASCARENHAS; the galleon *St. Nicolas*, with 19 brass and 5 iron guns, under the command of Don FERNANDO DI MASCARENHAS, who had his brother Don PEDRO with him; the *St. Simoan*, Captain ANDREE PESOA; the *Todos os Santos*, Captain Don FRANCISCO DE NORINHA; the *Santa Cruz*, under the command of Vice-Admiral SEBASTIAN SOAREZ; then another one, the largest of all the vessels, with Don PAULO DE PORTUGAL as Captain and one more, much smaller, the *St. Antonio*, Captain ANTONIO DE SOUZA FALCAON.

By order of our Admiral, the vessels *Orange*, *Groote Son* and *Vereenigde Landen* were to attack jointly one of the Portuguese vessels; whilst our other vessels had to prevent the enemy from coming near. They thereupon resolved to attack in the night of the 21st the Portuguese Vice-Admiral's vessel, but a calm compelled them to postpone it till the next day.

On the morning of the 22nd he attacked the enemy in the roads, and captured the *St. Nicolas*, which could not be prevented by the Viceroy; but by the carelessness of our people this ship got free again, though Mr. MATELIEF had already given orders to set fire to her.

In the meantime, the *Groote Son*, *Swarte Leeuw* and *Mauritius* had boarded the *St. Simoan* and after having captured her they burnt her with her whole crew. The *Erasmus* attacked the *Santa Cruz*, but was at first beaten back; the *Mauritius* then coming to her assistance, they jointly captured the said vessel, a fine galleon of 11 brass and 4 iron guns.

Among the many Portuguese nobles who fell in this battle, were Don FERNANDO DE MASCARENHAS, Captain of the *St. Nicolas*, and his brother Don PEDRO; Don FRANCISCO DE NORINHA, Captain of the *Todos os Santos*; BARTHOLOME DE FONSECA, JORGE GALVAN and Don PEDRO DE MASCARENHAS son of Don GERONIMO DE MASCARENHAS. Altogether they lost 521 Europeans, and on the 23rd our people captured another galleon, the *St. Simoan*, in which they seized 14 brass and 2 iron guns, 3,000 lbs of gunpowder, and a great quantity of wine and provisions.

We took in this battle 4 galleons, almost without a loss worth mentioning; the only deplorable casualty that happened being, that 75 men of our people (among whom were KLAAS JANSOON MELKNAP, skipper of the *Witte Leeuw*, the supercargo JAQUES DE COLENAAR, and the subfactor HANS VAN HAGEN) who went on board the *Santa Cruz* with the intention of plundering, were blown up in her and perished miserably.

Three more ships of the enemy which ran aground were destroyed by fire.

The whole fleet of this Viceroy Don MARTIN ALFONSO DE CASTRO (youngest son of Don ANTONIO DE CASCAIS) which had arrived only the year before, consisted of 18 galleons, 4 galleys, 1 caravel and 23 barges, manned by 3,700 Europeans, of whom 2,954 were soldiers and 780 sailors, besides the black crews who numbered many more; and it was with this fleet and these troops that he intended to conquer the whole of Southern India and to punish all the refractory princes and States.

The following are the names and particulars of the vessels of the said fleet:—

1st—The *Nossa Senhora de Concepcion* of 1,000 tons, Captain MANUEL DE MASCARENHAS, with 24 guns and 180 European soldiers, besides a number of European and black sailors. On the 29th of October this galleon was destroyed by fire off Malakka, either by MATELIEF or by the Viceroy himself for fear that we should do it.

2nd—The *San Salvador* of 900 tons, Captain ALVARO DE CARVALHO, with 18 guns and 180 European soldiers, besides the European and black sailors. Mr. MATELIEF burnt this galleon on the 18th of August off Cabo Rachado.

3rd—The *San Nicolas* of 800 tons, Captain Don FERNANDO DE MASCARENHAS, with 19 brass and 3 iron guns and 180 soldiers; Mr. MATELIEF defeated this galleon off Malakka on 22nd October, in which engagement all

the crew excepting 8 men were killed. The Viceroy himself ordered her to be destroyed by fire on 29th October.

4th—The galleon of Don ENRIQUE DE NORINHA, of 900 tons, 14 brass guns and 160 soldiers, captured by MATELIEF off Cabo Rachado on the 18th of August.

5th—The *Santa Cruz* of 600 tons, Captain SEBASTIAN SOAREZ, with 10 brass guns and 80 European soldiers, it was plundered and burnt by MATELIEF off Malakka on 22nd October.

6th—The *San Simoan* of 900 tons, Captain Don FRANCISCO DE SOTOMAJOR, with 16 brass and 2 iron guns and 160 European soldiers. This was taken, plundered and destroyed by fire off Malakka on 23rd of October.

7th—The *Todos os Santos* of 800 tons, Captain Don FRANCISCO DE NORINHA with 130 soldiers, this vessel was sunk with her whole crew.

8th—Don DUARTE DE GUERRA's galleon, of 1,000 tons, with 15 brass guns and 108 European soldiers, destroyed by fire off Cabo Rachado on the 16th of August.

9th—The *Nossa Senhora de Soccoro* of 800 tons, Captain GUTIERRE DE MONROY, with 15 brass guns and 140 European soldiers.

10th—The *Don Antonio* of 240 tons, Captain ANTONIO DE SOUZA FALCAON, with 10 brass guns and 47 European soldiers; she caught fire off Malakka on 29th October.

11th—The *Nossa Senhora das Mercês* of 800 tons, Captain Don ALVARO DE MENESEZ, with 14 guns and 120 European soldiers.

12th—The galleon of JACOMO DE MARAIS SARMENTO of 800 tons, 14 brass guns and 80 European soldiers.

13th—JAN PINTO DE MORAIS' galleon of 800 tons, with 15 brass pieces and 140 European soldiers.

14th—JERONIMO BOTELHO's galleon of 300 tons, with 12 brass guns and 100 European soldiers.



Hervey, D F A . 1885. "VALENTYN'S ACCOUNT OF MALACCA. (Continued)."
Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 16, 289–301.

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