



LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN

LAMPIRAN A

Surat Rui de Aroujo kepada Alfonso de Albuquerque bertarikh
6 Februari 1510, mewakili tawanan-tawanan Portugis di Melaka.

Ihsan dari Arkib Negara Malaysia.

Sir,

We are not able to give Your Excellency a full account of the affairs of this place, because, full of fear, as captives, we are in the midst of the first people God has created; we dare not make any enquiries, or, even to speak to anybody, on account of our situation. The following is what we could find out:-

In Malacca, there are ten thousand houses, more or less; these are located along the sea and rivulet; those who live further away from the sea, are at a distance of a little more than cross-bow's shot,

of the above about five hundred (houses) are made of earth and, therefore the goods stored in them are protected against fire; all the rest are made of straw as those in India, and even worse.

There may be about four thousand fighting men; no more than that because all the rest are slaves at their service; they are armed only with a knife and a dagger, which they carry at their waist. The weapons of the fighting men are lances, and some swords, brought here by the Gores, as well as others made here, bows and blow-pipes; carrying of weapons are few, daggers are also few; they are no more than those used by the officials.

The mortars that are here, the majority are like muskets and the others like the ones used in Calicut, which are all to throw cannon balls, thrust through the muzzle of the cannon, but for both they lack bombardiers and gunpowder. One of the serious oppressions they inflicted on us and are still inflicting on us was for this reason:- it was God's Will that none of the men we have here, none of them know how to do it (gunpowder), but, by human weakness of some and by the sufferings we underwent and even, I do not doubt for all, salvation, some made a good joke of it.

In the harbour there may always be ninety to a hundred junks both large and small, one hundred and fifty "Praus" i.e. belonging to the King and to the local traders, thirty junks; The praus and the others belong to foreign traders, all of them are not very strong, as Your Excellency may know; although they wish to make them more powerful but they are not able, because in that place they have no weapons and no machines to make them.



At the entrance of this river there is more or less only a depth of one fathom at low tide and further in it is quite deep; its width is three "lancas darmas" it crosses the town in the centre, having houses on both sides over the water; at low tides a small boat can hardly go through;



in the river towards the town in the north, however the river is at a distance of about three shots of a blow-pipe more or less there is a good landing place.

The King of Malacca has no aid from inland, good or bad; only the king of Pao is his friend and now he is getting one of his daughters married to his son. They go to the kingdom of Pao by sea and land by the south, taking five days more or less; he is not a powerful king neither has he many people.

By sea, the king of Malacca has no friend to give him any help, he is at war, with the king of Siam, who has a large land and people. also many seaports, although their inhabitants are thought as weak. This king is an infidel and from here to his kingdom, the distance is about eighty leagues and between him and the king of Malacca is the king of Pao; this is also at war by sea with the king of Daru who is a muslim, this causes him great apprehension and fear, his kingdom is in the island of Sumatra.

And now we have heard that (the king of Malacca) is not in friendship with the king of Java, who will be coming against him within seven to eight months to take this port; however it is our view that the kingdoms of all these places are so weak that they will not reach any conclusion.

Malacca is so infertile that by itself it produces nothing that is important; it has no supplies and the places they come from are as follows:-- Java and Bengal, Pegu and Cinde; and from Siam many (things) used to come, but because of the war

You Excellency may know that the King of Malacca does not reign, nor has he any power in his kingdom; he is not esteemed nor feared as a king; he is always at home, as an observer; he has given his power over to the Bendahara, who has taken charge of everything in such a way, that just now, the (king) wants to take some of the affairs for himself but he cannot, because the Bendahara is a cunning man and tied up with the principal men of the place.

However, apart from these, with whom he has an alliance, there is no foreigner or native who does not wish for his destruction, for his tricks and robberies.....to which they are subjected everyday.

Your Excellency, have no doubts, these will be the first to take up arms against him when they hear that the time is ripe.



Even the men, whom I said, he may have as his fighting men, I think, when the time is right, the majority of them will stand against him, they are the Javanese, and chetis, the main merchants of the place a large number of these people have been hurt by him.



I do not speak of the foreigners, who do not reside here and have no local interests; they, too, desire to set him on fire as each one of the others.

Sir, do believe that God has not made a man so bad, such a tyrant to wish so much evil to christians and other races, who are not of his faith; he helps his own, but they too are not happy.

He was the first to plan and order the treason and robberies, which which were made on our men, with the most dissimulated face ever seen in any one. His treason took place when this was done:— after planning to kill everyone ashore, he could take over the fleet and, by taking it; no one would come again; however when he realised that this plan could not be materialised, nor was there any stomach in them nor manner to do it, and also when he saw that the fleet had sailed away and two of his junks had been taken, he excused himself saying that all was done without his advice and orders; that the Gujeratis and Javanese perpetrated it without his knowledge; that he would punish them; that his desire was the Portuguese to trade here and to sign a treaty of friendship; however in spite of all that he had said, he kept us as prisoners, without providing us with anything that we needed. If not for Ninacheta (Nina cheta), a merchant of this place, who gives us so much alms and has taken care of our affairs, without doubt, we would pass through much danger during our bondage and would suffer much hunger.

To him Your Excellency is bound for what he has done for us much more than any person here; at his request, the Bendahara has released us now and gave orders to give us a house and ten thousand "calarins" in thorn Cambayan clothes of those which had been in the ships, telling us that he was giving them to trade and eat and when the fleet returned he would settle accounts and he would make up for the losses which we had,

however it is our opinion, according to his evil intention, that as soon as this junk leaves from here, through which he hopes news would reach Your Excellency of this good work done towards us, he will take us again as prisoners, as he did before, This is what some tell us and if he does not do it, it is for the great fear of your returning which he is expecting. We hope God willing, it will be within five months; if this was not his view, every one of us will not be alive



But because we know that your Excellency will have more interest, than we know, how the request for it, there is no point in mentioning it any more;



it is enough, Sir, to let you know that up to now this has been our hope. However, leaving this (subject), although the wish of this moor is not on this, may Our Lord free us from the fear every day with great anxiety.

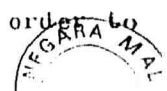
Sir, if we were to be so unfortunate that Your Excellency, for some reason, could not come or give orders to come here within this time, nor this year, it would be of extreme selfgoodness to inform us, in the most secret way you can find us soon as possible, before we fall into despair. For it is possible that Our Lord may grant us the favour to leave this place and to go to any other place, where we could feel ourselves much more safe.

Sir, although we think our views should not be necessary, as one who is destined to be hanged, we cannot but speak; may I say that it is our opinion, for the sake of oursafety, if Your Excellency decides to sail to this coast, in case you take any of their junks, in which there are our own people, they should be treated with cruelty, instead, you should send ahead one of them to hand over a message to the Bendahara, informing him of your intentions of not coming to wage war against Malacca nor take anything from them, provided the king accepts peace and is ready to hand over us to you. With this they may hold on until we are safe in your hands. After this you may find sufficient just reasons to break away from them without going against your word.

We have learnt that the Bendahara has decided that as soon as he knows that Your Excellency has arrived on this coast, he will send us inland three or four leagues from here until he sees and knows your intentions, for he fears that by our presence here, we might send you information by some men through whom we could do it and they, then, would be pleased. For this reason, if Your Excellency does not hear from us, this is the reason.

Sir, Ninachatu has requested us to write to you about what he has done for us and not to give any information to the moors, in Cochin, for there is fear that from there they may write to the Bendahara and that, for this reason, he may have to suffer some evil; it was he who gave us this chance to write and to send this moor in this junk, for without him we would have no chance to do it.

his. To this moor, whose name is Amudala, may Your Excellency order to



him from my own money twenty cruzados, which he lent me, before the
Bendahara did it and I did not



pay in order to take more interest in our case. Adding to this, Your Excellency should pay all attention to him, for he has always helped us and had shown sympathy in our suffering; he has consented to do this trip in spite of the risks he is taking.

Your Excellency must come with all the pomp and power you are able, in order that lands and seas may fear us, although it is not necessary, but it is good to show, at once, the power of the king, Our Lord.

The times in which usually ships are in the port, are as follows:-

The Gores arrive in January, and leave for their country, in April spending forty days in coming and forty days more or less in going out also. They bring us goods for trading, damask, musk, gilded coffins, swords, daggers, copper, wheat and gold in paste form; they take pepper and cloves but not much. Every year their junks, which belong to their kings, come here, but not others, as does not allow others than his ...

The Chinese also come in their own time in April, and they leave from their own country; their journey back takes twenty to thirty days, and for coming the same; they bring ...musk, damask, satin "colnizam" camphor, some rhubarb and seed pearls ...very fine and "pedra hume", each year eight to ten junks come here; they take to their country a lot of pepper and some clove;

Those from Java arrive in October and November and they bring rice, slaves and some "cubettes"; from here they sail to Pedir to load pepper every year between 50 to 60 small and large junks come and go.

The Bengalis arrived here in April, their journey coming lasts for thirty five to forty days and the same on their return journey. They leave here in September. The trade goods that they bring are rice, cotton, and cloth ..dos, sugar and preserved food; they take pepper from Pedir and every year they come here with one or two junks and the same number go there from here, with pepper as cargo.

The ships from Pegu come and go in the same time (as above) and take the same time in their journeys; they bring rice, "alquer" and very good musk and robes, every year four junks arrive and from here the same number go there; the cargo they take is pepper. 4

In the surrounding s of Malacca, there are gold mines and from there

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and from those of the land of the Gores they say they take every year,
ten bahars of gold; one of this mines is in Pao (Pahang); from here they
go there in seven or eight days, by sea and

by land; the other is in Menangkabau, in the region of Sumatra and from here they go there by sea and a river in nine or ten days,

About the other lands from which come aloes wood, lacquer and other supplies and other goods to this place, I do not write about them to Your Excellency, because we did not succeed to know for certain, as well as about all here written, however all these goods come to this port in large quantities.

I do not write about cloves and other goods, which may be for the cargo of our ships, nor about those which Your Excellency should bring there, nor its prices, because I did it in another letter, which may be shown to anybody, there it has a description of everything.

We kiss Your Excellency's hand

From Malacca on the 6 day of February 1510

The Gujeratis left at the end of this past month from this port; they left very late with fear of our fleet, as they had information that it was sailing still in this coast; one of them got lost in the shallow seas of Capacia; it was the last to depart and ran aground at four fathoms and a half according to what they say; it was loaded with three thousand bahars of cargo and two thousand of cloves and mace, one thousand of sandle wood and "lac", "calahins" and other goods they took at cost; all the cargo of the ship made up sixty "quintais" and on board, there were two hundred and fifty persons, the majority of them are now here and plead for the love of God.

Sir, about what took place; after the day of our misfortune and the departure of Diogo Lopes from this port, I do not write them down in detail, for about this, all accounts is on the bad treatment, which our person ever received up till now; it was God's Will that the Bendahara thought it well to give orders to give us a house, where the nineteen live and also ten thousand "calahins" of your goods and these, and these, he says is to eat and to trade with the merchants of this place. He wants to show us that he is sorry for the past events and he says that soon he will pay up for all the loses, which we received here; although he may give this order, however, to do justice to others which he had received from our ships into his...and that he has no other desire than

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to make a trade and peace treaty and to be a vassal of our King, Our Lord, and for the Gujaratis and the Javanese, who perpetrated the crime in this port, he has already punished them so that from now on they dare not do anything, about all these and many others, I pass through, for

every day he tells us a thousands generalisations. The coming of Your Excellency or order to come must be given soon and everything will be done with the help of God and you, Sir may bring all the ships you wish, for I hope in God that it will find cargo for all, although the Gujeratis, Sir, just took more than four thousand "bahares" of cloves, besides much mace and other goods, which were good for our ships...in this place were left only six bahares of cloves, one thousand two hundred or one thousand three hundred of mace and much nutmeg, which was brought by a junk from the islands when our fleet left from here; however they expect to arrive here three junks belonging to the local traders, which are in the islands; cloves they may bring four thousand and five hundred "bahares" besides mace and nutmeg.

The following are from here; besides others are from Java and others are also expected from other parts. with other goods are: col...cubaton camphor, rhubarb; also there will be good quality some "almisquer"; from the chinese come seed pearls and others as much as Portugal wants, rubies, but few; however they are expected in the junks of Pegu, which will arrive here within two months; diamonds come here more than other goods,

The goods that Your Excellency must order to bring here are these as follows:- quicksilver...all kinds of "azernefe" saffron, scarlet, any other woolen cloth and linen of all kinds, any other cloth... for as we come to know when we arrive here, it is of great value, velvet; satins, if there are which will be well despatched, glass and beads of all sorts, for they are in great demand, be them from Portugal. The price of the goods both from there and here, it is not known for certain, for their prices change according to the quality; however mace and cloves, if the Gujeratis do not come, their prices, it seems to me will not be over ten cruzados for "bahare" and below this.

The names of the persons who are here are the following: John Viegas, John Alvares, John Diaz, Manuel Nunez Duarte Fernandes, a doublet maker; sailors: Pero Lopes, Pero Anes, John of Coimbra, John of Arruda, Afonso Rebeca, Gaspar of Guimaraes, Diogo de Elvas, Francisco de Alalnia, Manuel Ruiz, John Fernandes, Francisco Pires, Diogo de Elvas, Francisco, nephew of Jorge Anes, pilot, Bastian, my cabin room.

All these and I kiss your hand.

On the sixth day of February 1510.



LAMPIRAN B

Salinan Teks *Ying-Yai Sheng Lan* oleh Ma Huan
(abad kelima belas).

Ihsan dari Arkib Negara Malaysia.

國出者異獸有白象獅子猫白鼠其蔬菜之類如占城一般酒有米酒椰子米俱是燒酒甚賤牛羊雞鴨等畜皆有國俗頗似廣東鄉談民俗囂淫好習水戰常差部領討伐鄰邦海叻當錢使用不拘金銀銅錢俱使王差頭目將蘇木降香等寶進貢中國

滿刺加國

自占城向正南好風船行八日到龍牙門入門往西行二日可到此處舊不稱國因海有五嶼之名耳無國王止有頭目掌管此地屬暹羅所轄歲輸金四十兩否則差人征伐永樂七年己丑上命正使太監鄭



和紉膺 詔刺賜頭目雙臺銀印冠帶袍服建碑封
城遂名滿刺加國是後暹羅莫敢侵擾其頭目蒙恩
爲王挈妻赴 京朝謝貢進方物 朝廷又賜與海

船回國守土其國東南是大海西北是老嶼連山沙
涵之地氣候朝熱暮寒田瘦穀薄人少耕種有一大
溪河水下流從王居前過入海其王於溪上建立木
橋上造橋亭二十餘間諸物買賣俱在其上國王國
人皆從回回教門持齋受戒其王服用以細白番布
纏頭身穿細花青布如袍長衣脚穿皮鞋出入乘轎
國人男子方帕包頭女人撮髻胸後身體微黑下圍



白布手巾上穿色布短衫風俗淳朴房屋如樓閣之制上不鋪板但高四尺許之際以椰子樹劈成片條稀布於上用藤縛定如羊棚樣自有層次連牀就榻盤膝而坐飲臥厨灶皆在上也人多以漁爲業用獨木剝舟泛海取魚土產黃連香烏木打麻兒香花錫之類打麻兒香本是一等樹脂流入土掘出如松香瀝青之樣火燒卽着番人皆以此物照當燈番船造完則用此物熔塗於縫水莫能入甚好彼人多採取轉賣他國內有明淨好者却似金珀一樣名損都盧斯番人故成帽珠而賣今水珀卽此物也花錫有



小塊輸官每塊重官秤一斤八兩或一斤四兩每十塊用藤縛爲小把四十塊爲一大把通市交易皆以此錫行使國語并書記婚姻之禮頗與瓜哇同山野有一等樹名沙孤樹鄉人以此物之皮如中國葛根擣浸澄濾其粉作丸如菉豆大晒干而賣作飲喫海之洲渚岼邊生一等本草如茭葦葉長初刀茅樣似苦笋殼厚性軟結子如荔枝樣雞子大人取其子釀酒名茭葦酒飲之亦能醉人鄉人取其葉結竹細簞止濶二尺長丈餘爲席而賣果有甘蔗巴焦子波羅

密野荔枝之類菜葱薑蒜芥東瓜西瓜皆有牛羊雞
鴨雖有而不多價貴其水牛一頭直銀一斤以上驢
馬皆無其海邊水內龜龍傷人其龍高三四尺四足
滿身鱗甲背刺排生龍頭撩牙遇人卽嚙山出黃虎
比申國黃虎略小其毛黑亦有暗花紋黃虎亦城國
中有虎化爲人入市混人而行自有識者擒而殺之
如占城屍頭蠻此處亦有中國寶船到彼則立排柵
城垣設四門更鼓樓夜則提鈴巡警內又立重柵小
城蓋造庫藏倉廩一應錢糧頓在其內去各國船隻
回到此處取齊打整番貨裝載船內等候南風正順



於五月中自開洋回還其國王亦自採辦方物持貢
子帶領頭目駕船跟隨寶船赴 闕進貢

⑥
啞魯國

自滿刺加國開船行四晝夜可到其國有港名淡水
港一條入港到國南是大山北是大海西連蘇門答
刺國界東有平地堪種旱稻米粒細小糧食頗有民
以耕漁爲業風俗淳朴國內婚喪等事皆與爪哇滿
刺加國相同貨用稀少棉布名考泥并米穀牛羊雞
鴨甚廣乳駱多有賣者其國王國人皆是回回山人
林中出一等飛虎如猫大變身毛灰色有肉翅如蝙蝠

