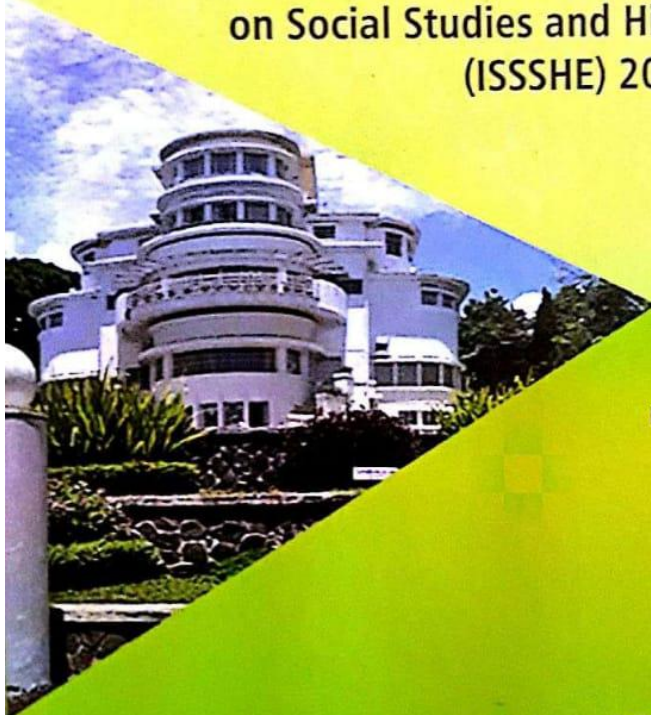




Proceeding
The 3rd International Seminar
on Social Studies and History Education
(ISSSHE) 2018



6 November 2018
Auditorium FPIPS
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
"PROMOTING THE 21st
CENTURY SKILLS
IN SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING"



SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA

Program Studi Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial

Jln. dr. Setiabudi no. 229 Bandung 40154 Tlp. (022) 2001197 Fax. (022) 2001197

email: pascasarjana.upi.edu Website: <http://sps.upi.edu>



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**The 3rd International Seminar on Social Studies and
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Reviewer:

Prof. Dr. Nana Supriatna, M.Ed.

Editor:

Halimatus Sa'diyah, S.Pd
Dena Mustika, S.Pd
Fajri Alfalah, S.Pd



SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA
PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN SOSIAL
Jln. Dr. Setiabudi No. 229 Bandung 40154 Tlp. (022) 2001197 Fax. (022) 2001197 E.Mail
pascasarjana@upi.edu - Website : <http://sps.upi.edu>



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Proceedings
The 3rd International Seminar on Social Studies and History
Education (ISSSHE) 2018

Pelindung : Rektor Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Penanggung Jawab : Prof. Yaya S. Kusumah, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Pembina : Prof. Dr. Nana Supriatna, M.Ed.

Ketua Panitia : Retno Ayu Hardiyanti, S.Pd
Sekretaris : Sartika Oktaviani, S.Pd
Bendahara : Ray Widy Anjarsari, S.Pd
Reviewer : Prof. Dr. Nana Supriatna, M.Ed.
Editor : Halimatus Sa'diyah, S.Pd
Dena Mustika, S.Pd
Fajri Alfalah, S.Pd

Cover Design : Tim ISSSHE
Cetakan : Pertama, Desember 2018
Ukuran : 18 x 25 cm
Halaman : 564 halaman

ISBN : 978-602-53943-0-0

Diterbitkan oleh

SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA
PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN SOSIAL
Jln. Dr. Setiabudhi No. 229 Bandung 40154 Tlp. (022) 2001197 Fax. (022) 2001197 E.Mail
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Live of Coastal Peoples in The Malacca Straits

Azmi Fitriisia, Ph.D

Azmi_fitrisia@yahoo.com

History Department, Faculty of Science Social of Padang University Prof. Dr. Hamka
Street, Air Tawar Padang-West Sumatera, Indonesia.

Phone: 0751-7053902 Fax: 0751-7055628. E-mail: info@unp.ac.id

Abstract

The article aims to reveal the coastal peoples in the Malacca Straits from pre-history to colonialism. Especially, the characteristics and social stratification of the peoples. This is very interesting because many articles have viewed that the development of marine fisheries occurred in the colonial period. The writer wants to refute this view. The paper used local and colonial data; Dutch and British reports. Even so, the criticism method will be very strict on government data because often government interests arise. The findings of the paper indicate that before the colonial in the east coast of Sumatra arrests were carried out by indigenous people or local communities. The social stratification of the coastal community follows the ownership of the fishing equipment which is generally held by the nobility and the important people of the kingdom. Fishing is carried out along the coast and in the Malacca Straits. The fresh fish and the products of fishery industries have become trading commodities in the Malacca Straits.

Keywords : live, coastal peoples, Malacca Straits

Introduction

The Malacca Straits is an important area for trading beginning in the 2nd century. Trading and shipping had caused moving and mobility of the people in The Straits Malacca. At the first period had come and settle down trader from the East and South Asian. The China and India culture had sight in The Malacca Straits. The many information said China people live in Malacca. They were live together with Malacca indigenous. Part of the Chinese spread to other area in straits. the Chinese had gone to the Rokan estuary/Bagan Siapi Api and became the fishermen in it place. The question is how live of the indigenous people in the coast of the Malacca Straits before colonial period? In the research try to differencing of the indigenous people and comer. The indigenous is the local people. This paper studied the characteristics and social stratification of the coastal peoples. Until now, There is not written about living of coastal people before colonialism. Many article is written in the contemporary period

as likes Eko Budi Prabowo.¹ Kamarulnizam Abdullah, Muhammad Fauzi Abdul Kadir². Ibrahim Ahmad, Faris Ahmad dan Shariff bin Harun.³ Avita Nariyanti Putri⁴. Muhammad Harry Riana Nugraha dan Arifin Sudirman have focus to maritime infrastructure⁵ Mohd Hazmi Bin Mohd Rusli discussed about the Malacca Straits and Singapore⁶ M. Saeri interested about problematic in the Malacca Straits from the economic and politic paradigm⁷ Ingrid S. Mitrasing written the fight when the European coming to the Malacca Straits.⁸ Solvay Gerke, Hans Dieter Evers studies of the trading.⁹ Ery Soedewo exposes Pulau Kampai archeological findings.¹⁰ M. I Bird, W.C. Pang, K Lambeck studied natural structure of the Straits of Singapore¹¹ Anderson written the generally of Sumatera.¹²

Indigenous People and Activity in the Coastal Area

To catching fishes and collecting sea product had done concomitant with indigenous knowledge like as was people in the world..¹³ In the pre history period had founded the clam shell waste. it was sea product had consumed by people in this period. In the

¹ Eko Budi Prabowo, 2014. "Act to Pirates in The Malacca Straits by Navy army", in *Law Paradigm Journal*, Vol. 14. No. 1, Mei.p. 18-32.

² Kamarulnizam Abdullah, Muhammad Fauzi Abdul Kadir, 2006, "Trends, Problems and Challenge in Managing Piracy Threats in The Straits of Melaka" in *Journal of International Studies*. p.33-47.

³ Ibrahim Ahmad, Faris Ahmad dan Shariff bin Harun, 2016. "The Pirates in Malacca Straits at the 19 century: misinterpretation from West Party" in *Sultan Alauuddin Sulaiman Shah Journal*, Vol. 3 Bil 2. p. 50-64.

⁴ Avita Nariyanti Putri, 2016, The Collaboration between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapura di Malacca Straits to Controll of the Pirates in year 2001-2013, in *Journal of International Relations*, Vol. 2, No. 3.p. 250-257.

⁵ Muhammad Harry Riana Nugraha dan Arifin Sudirman, 2016. "Maritime Diplomacy as Strategy of developing of Maritime Security of Indonesia", in *Wacana Politik Journal*. Vol. 1, No. 2, Oktober. P.175-182.

⁶ Mohd Hazmi Bin Mohd Rusli, 2012."Straits of Malacca and Singapore: Pride of Malay Archipelago, Prieseless Maritime Heritage of The World", in Hadhari Journal. Special Edition, p.109-127.

⁷ M. Saeri, 2013. "Characteristics dan Problematics of The Malacca Straits". in *Transnasional Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 2, February.

⁸ Ingrid S. Mitrasing, 2014. "Negotiating a New Order in the Straits of Malacca (1500–1700)" in *Humanity Journal* .Vol. 21, No. 2, p. 55–77.

⁹ Solvay Gerke, Hans Dieter Evers, 2011, "Malacca Straits ; A Narrow Band for World Trade", in *Akademika Journal* Vol. 81. No. 1. p. 5-14.

¹⁰ Ery Soedewo, 2013, "The Developing Pre-History Reseach in Kampai Island, North Sumatra, in *Archipel* Vol. 86, Paris.p.131-154

¹¹ M. I Bird, W.C. Pang, K Lambeck, 2006. "The Age and Origin of the Straits of Singapore", dalam *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology Journal*, Vol. 241, p. 531–538.

¹² John Anderson, 1971. *Mission to The East Coast Sumatra 1823*. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press,

¹³ Resa Eka Ayu Sartika in <https://sains.kompas.com/read/2018/08/09/203300423/invention-to-change-in-the-world-money-when-was-used>

Malay Peninsula (Malaysia) had used the clam shell for jewelry.¹⁴ In other sources the clam shell had function to medium of exchange. Primitif money was cham shell or other mollusc. It was called 'cowrie'.¹⁵



Perhiasan Kerang Blombo
Foto oleh Marian Vanhaeren
Sumber :<http://www.wacana.co/2011/01/perhiasan-zaman-prasejarah/>

In Sumatera and Riau archipelago was met the heap of cham shell like as in Kampung Kawal, Gunungkijang Sub-District, Bintan District -Riau archipelago. The other place is Deli, Serdang, Tanjunguban dan Pulau Galang island, Batam, North Sumatera dan East Aceh.¹⁶ All of the heap of the cham shell was in 4.7 km from the beach. The oldest of the heap of cham shell had attain the age of 7,000 BC. It is located in Aceh and north Sumatra. The mollusc had collected by women, children



Bukit Kerang Kawal Darat Di Kampung Kawal,
Kecamatan Gunun gkijang, Kabupaten Bintan, Kepulauan Riau.
sumber:<https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1259973/29/jejak-manusia-purba-oseanografi.lipi.go.id/datakolom/32%20Bukit%20kerang%20Kawal.pdf>,
<https://www.kompasiana.com/ikamayasant/55002a44813311791>

¹⁴ Human in farming period had known and using the clam shell jewelry. Looks <http://www.wacana.co/2011/01/jewelry-pre-history>.

¹⁵ The clam shell came from Maladewa archipelago in Hindia Ocean. Cowrie had been high value material since the beginning civilization of China and India From India, cowrie had brought to rute of Africa trade . Beside, the indigenous people of America- Indian tribeused white clam shell to ornamen. Eropean people called wampun. Wampun and cowrie had used as currency after European coming to America. Looks Resa Eka Ayu Sartika, *Op. Cit*.

¹⁶ Dr. PV Van Stein Callenfels is the first man meet of chamshell in East Coast Sumatra. Looks <https://sportourism.id/history/situs-coral-hill-fact-ancient-woman-food>.

and old people

In the coastal of Malay Peninsula lived the indigenous people. In the Guar Kepah Seberang Perai-Pinang Island had done burning of the cham shell. The mollusc had become the important fooding. In this area had met the heap of cham shell as long as 200 feet.¹⁷ In the coastal of Kelumpang Island, Matang, Perak had be found the one ground stratum alternately with one stratum of the heap of clam shells. The estimated is *Anadara granosa* species

In the next phase had develop of material to catching fishing. People had use material like as spears, rocks, nets and etc. The indigenous people of Bagan Siapi Api area is Bonai and Sakai had use tuba.¹⁸ They live in Kubu that the marshy area and Rokan Estuary.¹⁹ Until the year 1905, Sakai and Bonai people amount to 150-200. The colour of the skin them is dark, small body, and curly hair. It was characteristics of archipelago.²⁰

The growth of knowledge about ship and making of ship had push the people to had ability to control the sea. Also, in catchig the fishes. People of Kelumpang Island-malay Peninsula had high knowledge about shipping. There is species of fishbone from the deep sea had be found in this area. Beside, their work in the sea/ fishermen, the people of Kelumpang island had work as trader. There is fact that the Parsi ceramics and The Middle East mirror had been found in Kalumpang Island.²¹In other side, Lembah Bujang had become entrepot port of the old of Kedah kingdom.²² The archeology fact describes about using of mangrove for make of the houses in the

¹⁷Evans, I.H.N. 1931. "A search for antiquites in Kedah and Perlis." JFMSM Vol. 15, p. 43-50 in Zuliskandar Ramli, 2014. " Pre History of Coastal people : Especially of Johor', in *Prosiding of the third International Seminar; Archeology, History and Culture in Malay World*. Held of Alam Tamadun Melayu, UKM, 23-24 December. p. 6

¹⁸ J.Tideman, "Land en Volk van Bengkalis". in. *TNAG*. Deel LII, hlm 792.

¹⁹ Edwin M. Loeb.1972. *Sumatra: Its History and People*. (Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta : Oxfors University Press, p. 290

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 798.

²¹ Nik Hassan Shuhaimi dan Abdul Latib 1988 in Zuliskandar Ramli, 2014., " Pre History of Coastal people : Especially of Johor', in *Prosiding of the third International Seminar; Archeology, History and Culture in Malay World*. Held of Alam Tamadun Melayu, UKM, December. 23-24. p. 10

²² Kedah Kingdom was places in North of Malay Paninsula. It the oldest kingdom in Malay Paninsula. The Kedah Kingdom is maritime kingdom. It had began 2 century. Kedah Kingdom dominated before Malacca Kingdom. Looks Nasha Radziadi Khanu, Nazaruddin Zaiman, Tarmiji Masran, Zulkifli Jaafar, 2008. "Decline of old Kedah; Politic Problem and Socio-Economic of East wolrd in 13-14 Century". in *Malaysia Journal*., Bil. 36. p. 93. Haji Ibrahim Ismail, 2008. *History of Kedah* . Sintok: Universiti Utara Malaysia.p. 3., James Francis Warrent, 1981. *The Sulu Zone 1768-1898 : The Dynamics External Trade, Slavery and Ethnicity in The Transformation in Southeast Asia Maritime State*. Singapura : Singapore University Press, p. 158.

coastal of Guar Kepah, Kuala Selinsing and Mas River, and Kedah. The houses was built on the wate and the coastal people used the ship to transportation. In the Malay Peninsula lived malay and 'Orang laut'.

In the East Coast of Sumatra had many area that their people live as fishermen like as Siak, Batu Bara, Deli, Langkat, Serdang, Panai, Bila dan Asahan. The other places is Rokan, Kubu estuary.²³ Aceh, Riau, Bangka and Palembang. In the 18 century, Bengkalis most popular than other places sea fishing activity. In the Kubu River was Sakai people as fishermen. They are indigenous people. They had catching the sea fishes with distance 1 until 10 kilometers from the beach.

In East Coast of Sumatra in the period had estimate 350,000 people. In this area had formed plural society like as Aceh, Melayu, Batak, Minangkabau, Bugis dan Java people. The indigenous lived in port, river area and outside the city. There was 6.600 people in Aceh. As much 5,000 people at Jejulo River, 1,000 people in Purla, 600 people in Langsa River. As much 45,000 people in Langkat River and Soonghal. In Deli area was 7,000 Malay people. People of Serdang and Battas were estimate 300 dan 8,000 people. Batu Bara had 10,000 people and Asahan had 400 people. If we voyaged on the Rokan River would found as much 2,090 people.²⁴

The interesting reality is fishery industry. Many of the places of East Coast of Sumatra had producted dried fishes, shrimp paste, and dried shrimp. The places were Asahan, Serdang, Rokan dan Bengkalis. The England document in Malay Peninsula had described the eggs and terubuk fishes from Rokan Estuary. The ship of East Coast Sumatra was regularly to came the port of Malay Peninsula. On year 1785-1786 had came as much 152 ship to Malacca Port²⁵ In the period had known of transportation like as *kakap, bedar, boat, pencalang, cialup, pelayang, banting, small boat, penjajab, penjalang, perahu, julong-julong, pagar tangalong, ship, brigantijn, baluk, lancang, gonting, mayang boat, padowakang, dan shup.*²⁶ Besides, it had used *tongkang, swakao, pinas boat, dan Gulf Siam.*

²³ G. Schaap. "Memorie van Overgave Gouverneur der Oostkust van Sumatera". Mikrofilem 2e, Reel 17, p. 7. Collection of National Republik Indonesia Archive. Jakarta. Looks. Cynthia Chou, 2010. *The Orang Suku Laut of Riau, Indonesia: The Inalienable Gift of Territory*. London, New York : Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, p. 4.

²⁴ John Anderson, 1971. *Mission to The East Coast Sumatra 1823*. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, p. 201, 204-205, 295-296, 302, 314.

²⁵ VOC 3702. Mikrofilm, no. 136. Koleksi Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya. VOC 3733. Mikrofilem, no. 141. Koleksi Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya.

²⁶ Ahmad Jelani Halimi, 2006. *Perdagangan dan Perkapalan Melayu di Selat Melaka Abad 15 hingga abad 18*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, hlm. 225, 235.

Conclusion

The pre-history period had been relating between people and sea in the coastal of the Malacca Straits. It had facted from many of mound of the clam shell waste. At high level the people had made clam shell jewelry and using the clam shell as money. In the kingdom period had been growth of knowledge and people had ability to made the ships. It had impact to distance of catching fishes. The fishermen had ability to cacted the fishes in the deep sea. Also, The people could preserved of the fishes. The fishery industry from the east Coast of Sumatra had exsport to many port in Malacca Straits.

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Live of Coastal Peoples in The Malacca Straits

Azmi Fitriisia, Ph.D

Azmi_fitrisia@yahoo.com

History Department, Faculty of Science Social of Padang University Prof. Dr. Hamka
Street, Air Tawar Padang-West Sumatera, Indonesia.

Phone: 0751-7053902 Fax: 0751-7055628. E-mail: info@unp.ac.id

Abstract

The article aims to reveal the coastal peoples in the Malacca Straits from pre-history to colonialism. Especially, the characteristics and social stratification of the peoples. This is very interesting because many articles have viewed that the development of marine fisheries occurred in the colonial period. The writer wants to refute this view. The paper used local and colonial data; Dutch and British reports. Even so, the criticism method will be very strict on government data because often government interests arise. The findings of the paper indicate that before the colonial in the east coast of Sumatra arrests were carried out by indigenous people or local communities. The social stratification of the coastal community follows the ownership of the fishing equipment which is generally held by the nobility and the important people of the kingdom. Fishing is carried out along the coast and in the Malacca Straits. The fresh fish and the product of fishery industries have become trading commodities in the Malacca Straits.

Keywords : live, coastal peoples, Malacca Straits

Introduction

The Malacca Straits is an important area for trading beginning in the 2nd century. Trading and shipping had caused moving and mobility of the people in the Straits Malacca. At the first period had come and settle down traders from the East and South Asian. The China and India culture had sight in The Malacca Straits. The many information said China people live in Malacca. They were live together with Malacca indigenous. Part of the Chinese spread to other area in straits. The Chinese had gone to the Rokan estuary/Bagan Siapi Api and became the fishermen in it place. The question is how live of the indigenous people in the coast of the Malacca Straits before colonial period? In the research try to differencing of the indigenous people and comer. The indigenous is the local people. This paper studied the characteristics and social stratification of the coastal peoples. Until now, There is not written about living of coastal people before colonialism. Many article is written in the contemporary period

as likes Eko Budi Prabowo.²⁷ Kamarulnizam Abdullah, Muhammad Fauzi Abdul Kadir²⁸. Ibrahim Ahmad, Faris Ahmad dan Shariff bin Harun.²⁹ Avita Nariyanti Putri³⁰. Muhammad Harry Riana Nugraha dan Arifin Sudirman have focus to maritime infrastructure³¹ Mohd Hazmi Bin Mohd Rusli discussed about the Malacca Straits and Singapore³² M. Saeri interested about problematic in the Malacca Straits from the economic and politic paradigm³³ Ingrid S. Mitrasing written the fight when the European coming to the Malacca Straits.³⁴ Solvay Gerke, Hans Dieter Evers studies of the trading.³⁵ Ery Soedewo exposes Pulau Kampai archeological findings.³⁶ M. I Bird, W.C. Pang, K Lambeck studied natural structure of the Straits of Singapore³⁷ Anderson written the generally of Sumatera.³⁸

Indigenous People and Activity in the Coastal Area

To catching fishes and collecting sea product had done concomitant with indigenous knowledge like as was people in the world..³⁹ In the pre history period had founded the clam shell waste. it was sea product had consumed by people in this period. In the

²⁷ Eko Budi Prabowo, 2014. "Act to Pirates in The Malacca Straits by Navy army", in *Law Paradigm Journal*, Vol. 14. No. 1, Mei.p. 18-32.

²⁸ Kamarulnizam Abdullah, Muhammad Fauzi Abdul Kadir, 2006, "Trends, Problems and Challenge in Managing Piracy Threats in The Straits of Melaka" in *Journal of International Studies*. p.33-47.

²⁹ Ibrahim Ahmad, Faris Ahmad dan Shariff bin Harun, 2016. "The Pirates in Malacca Straits at the 19 century: misinterpretation from West Party" in *Sultan Alauuddin Sulaiman Shah Journal*, Vol. 3 Bil 2. p. 50-64.

³⁰ Avita Nariyanti Putri, 2016, The Collaboration between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapura di Malacca Straits to Controll of the Pirates in year 2001-2013, in *Journal of International Relations*, Vol. 2, No. 3.p. 250-257.

³¹ Muhammad Harry Riana Nugraha dan Arifin Sudirman, 2016. "Maritime Diplomacy as Strategy of developing of Maritime Security of Indonesia", in *Wacana Politik Journal*. Vol. 1, No. 2, Oktober. P.175-182.

³² Mohd Hazmi Bin Mohd Rusli, 2012."Straits of Malacca and Singapore: Pride of Malay Archipelago, Prieseless Maritime Heritage of The World", in Hadhari Journal. Special Edition, p.109-127.

³³ M. Saeri, 2013. "Characteristics dan Problematics of The Malacca Straits". in *Transnasional Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 2, February.

³⁴ Ingrid S. Mitrasing, 2014. "Negotiating a New Order in the Straits of Malacca (1500–1700)" in *Humanity Journal* .Vol. 21, No. 2, p. 55–77.

³⁵ Solvay Gerke, Hans Dieter Evers, 2011, "Malacca Straits ; A Narrow Band for World Trade", in *Akademika Journal* Vol. 81. No. 1. p. 5-14.

³⁶ Ery Soedewo, 2013, "The Developing Pre-History Reseach in Kampai Island, North Sumatra, in *Archipel* Vol. 86, Paris.p.131-154

³⁷ M. I Bird, W.C. Pang, K Lambeck, 2006. "The Age and Origin of the Straits of Singapore", dalam *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology Journal*, Vol. 241, p. 531–538.

³⁸ John Anderson, 1971. *Mission to The East Coast Sumatra 1823*. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press,

³⁹ Resa Eka Ayu Sartika in <https://sains.kompas.com/read/2018/08/09 /203300423/ invention- to change in the world -money>-when was used

Malay Peninsula (Malaysia) had used the clam shell for jewelry.⁴⁰ In other sources the clam shell had function to medium of exchange. Primitif money was cham shell or other mollusc. It was called 'cowrie'.⁴¹



Perhiasan Kerang Blombo
Foto oleh Marian Vanhaeren
Sumber :<http://www.wacana.co/2011/01/perhiasan-zaman-prasejarah/>

In Sumatera and Riau archipelago was met the heap of cham shell like as in Kampung Kawal, Gunungkijang Sub-District, Bintan District -Riau archipelago. The other place is Deli, Serdang, Tanjungban dan Pulau Galang island, Batam, North Sumatera dan East Aceh.⁴² All of the heap of the cham shell was in 4.7 km from the beach. The oldest of the heap of cham shell had attain the age of 7,000 BC. It is located in Aceh and north Sumatra. The mollusc had collected by women, children



Bukit Kerang Kawal Darat Di Kampung Kawal,
Kecamatan Gunun gkijang, Kabupaten Bintan, Kepulauan Riau.
sumber:<https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1259973/29/jejak-manusia-purba-oseanografi.lipi.go.id/datakolom/32%20Bukit%20kerang%20Kawal.pdf>,
<https://www.kompasiana.com/ikamayasusanti/55002a44813311791>

⁴⁰ Human in farming period had known and using the clam shell jewelry. Looks <http://www.wacana.co/2011/01/jewelry-pre-history>.

⁴¹ The clam shell came from Maladewa archipelago in Hindia Ocean. Cowrie had been high value material since the beginning civilization of China and India. From India, cowrie had brought to rute of Africa trade. Beside, the indigenous people of America- Indian tribe used white clam shell to ornamen. Eropean people called wampun. Wampun and cowrie had used as currency after European coming to America. Looks Resa Eka Ayu Sartika, *Op. Cit.*

⁴² Dr. PV Van Stein Callenfels is the first man meet of chamshell in East Coast Sumatra. Looks <https://sportourism.id/history/situs-coral-hill-fact-ancient-woman-food>.

and old people

In the coastal of Malay Peninsula lived the indigenous people. In the Guar Kepah Seberang Perai-Pinang Island had done burning of the cham shell. The mollusc had become the important fooding. In this area had met the heap of cham shell as long as 200 feet.⁴³ In the coastal of Kelumpang Island, Matang, Perak had be found the one ground stratum alternately with one stratum of the heap of clam shells. The estimated is *Anadara granosa* species

In the next phase had develop of material to catching fishing. People had use material like as spears, rocks, nets and etc. The indigenous people of Bagan Siapi Api area is Bonai and Sakai had use tuba.⁴⁴ They live in Kubu that the marshy area and Rokan Estuary.⁴⁵ Until the year 1905, Sakai and Bonai people amount to 150-200. The colour of the skin them is dark, small body, and curly hair. It was characteristics of archipelago.⁴⁶

The growth of knowledge about ship and making of ship had push the people to had ability to control the sea. Also, in catchig the fishes. People of Kelumpang Island-malay Peninsula had high knowledge about shipping. There is species of fishbone from the deep sea had be found in this area. Beside, their work in the sea/ fishermen, the people of Kelumpang island had work as trader. There is fact that the Parsi ceramics and The Middle East mirror had been found in Kalumpang Island.⁴⁷In other side, Lembah Bujang had become entrepot port of the old of Kedah kingdom.⁴⁸ The archeology fact describes about using of mangrove for make of the houses in the

⁴³Evans, I.H.N. 1931. "A search for antiquites in Kedah and Perlis." JFMSM Vol. 15, p. 43-50 in Zuliskandar Ramli, 2014. " Pre History of Coastal people : Especially of Johor', in *Prosiding of the third International Seminar; Archeology, History and Culture in Malay World*. Held of Alam Tamadun Melayu, UKM, 23-24 December. p. 6

⁴⁴ J.Tideman, "Land en Volk van Bengkalis". in. *TNAG*. Deel LII, hlm 792.

⁴⁵ Edwin M. Loeb.1972. *Sumatra: Its History and People*. (Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta : Oxfors University Press, p. 290

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 798.

⁴⁷ Nik Hassan Shuhaimi dan Abdul Latib 1988 in Zuliskandar Ramli, 2014., " Pre History of Coastal people : Especially of Johor', in *Prosiding of the third International Seminar; Archeology, History and Culture in Malay World*. Held of Alam Tamadun Melayu, UKM, December. 23-24. p. 10

⁴⁸ Kedah Kingdom was places in North of Malay Paninsula. It the oldest kingdom in Malay Paninsula. The Kedah Kingdom is maritime kingdom. It had began 2 century. Kedah Kingdom dominated before Malacca Kingdom. Looks Nasha Radziadi Khanu, Nazaruddin Zaiman, Tarmiji Masran, Zulkifli Jaafar, 2008. "Decline of old Kedah; Politic Problem and Socio-Economic of East wolrd in 13-14 Century". in *Malaysia Journal*., Bil. 36. p. 93. Haji Ibrahim Ismail, 2008. *History of Kedah* . Sintok: Universiti Utara Malaysia.p. 3., James Francis Warrent, 1981. *The Sulu Zone 1768-1898 : The Dynamics External Trade, Slavery and Ethnicity in The Transformation in Southeast Asia Maritime State*. Singapura : Singapore University Press, p. 158.

coastal of Guar Kepah, Kuala Selinsing and Mas River, and Kedah. The houses was built on the wate and the coastal people used the ship to transportation. In the Malay Peninsula lived malay and 'Orang laut'.

In the East Coast of Sumatra had many area that their people live as fishermen like as Siak, Batu Bara, Deli, Langkat, Serdang, Panai, Bila dan Asahan. The other places is Rokan, Kubu estuary.⁴⁹ Aceh, Riau, Bangka and Palembang. In the 18 century, Bengkalis most popular than other places sea fishing activity. In the Kubu River was Sakai people as fishermen. They are indigenous people. They had catching the sea fishes with distance 1 until 10 kilometers from the beach.

In East Coast of Sumatra in the period had estimate 350,000 people. In this area had formed plural society like as Aceh, Melayu, Batak, Minangkabau, Bugis dan Java people. The indigenous lived in port, river area and outside the city. There was 6.600 people in Aceh. As much 5,000 people at Jejulo River, 1,000 people in Purla, 600 people in Langsa River. As much 45,000 people in Langkat River and Soonghal. In Deli area was 7,000 Malay people. People of Serdang and Battas were estimate 300 dan 8,000 people. Batu Bara had 10,000 people and Asahan had 400 people. If we voyaged on the Rokan River would found as much 2,090 people.⁵⁰

The interesting reality is fishery industry. Many of the places of East Coast of Sumatra had producted dried fishes, shrimp paste, and dried shrimp. The places were Asahan, Serdang, Rokan dan Bengkalis. The England document in Malay Peninsula had described the eggs and terubuk fishes from Rokan Estuary. The ship of East Coast Sumatra was regularly to came the port of Malay Peninsula. On year 1785-1786 had came as much 152 ship to Malacca Port⁵¹ In the period had known of transportation like as *kakap, bedar, boat, pencalang, cialup, pelayang, banting, small boat, penjajab, penjalang, perahu, julong-julong, pagar tangalong, ship, brigantijn, baluk, lancang, gonting, mayang boat, padowakang, dan shup.*⁵² Besides, it had used *tongkang, swakao, pinas boat, dan Gulf Siam.*

⁴⁹ G. Schaap. "Memorie van Overgave Gouverneur der Oostkust van Sumatera". Mikrofilem 2e, Reel 17, p. 7. Collection of National Republik Indonesia Archive. Jakarta. Looks. Cynthia Chou, 2010. *The Orang Suku Laut of Riau, Indonesia: The Inalienable Gift of Territory*. London, New York : Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, p. 4.

⁵⁰ John Anderson, 1971. *Mission to The East Coast Sumatra 1823*. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, p. 201, 204-205, 295-296, 302, 314.

⁵¹ VOC 3702. Mikrofilm, no. 136. Koleksi Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya. VOC 3733. Mikrofilem, no. 141. Koleksi Perpustakaan Universiti Malaya.

⁵² Ahmad Jelani Halimi, 2006. *Perdagangan dan Perkapalan Melayu di Selat Melaka Abad 15 hingga abad 18*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, hlm. 225, 235.

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