

SEGMENT 1: MALAY CLOTHING AND TEXTILE GALLERY

KAIN CINDAI/CINDAI FABRIC

Cindai fabric was brought from Gujarat, India and also known as *patola* fabric. Cindai fabric was woven using pineapple fiber or fine silk using the technique known as double tie. The process of weaving Cindai fabric is very complicated, so it takes months to prepare. Cindai fabric became extraordinary when it arrived in *Tanah Melayu*. It has strong physical durability and cannot be burned with fire. In the old days, Cindai fabric was only worn by the royal and nobles. Furthermore, it was also one of the wedding gifts in the custom royal wedding. Cindai fabric is extra special that it has many nutrients and was frequently associated with famous legends, such as Hang Tuah and Hang Jebat, the warriors of Melaka in the 15th century AD. Ms. Siti Wan Kembang with her troop also wore the Cindai fabric to make their faces glow and ensure that they were fireproof as well as unsusceptible to weapons.

***Kain Batik Lepas Berayat*/Engraved Long Batik fabric**

Origin: Patani

Era: Early 20th century

Long batik cloth painted with calligraphic motifs of Qur'anic verses that is believed to have self-protection element. This fabric was worn by the Malay warriors as belts or twists. In addition, this fabric was also used to cover the body of the warriors when they died.

SEGMENT 2: MALAY MANUSCRIPT

THE MANUSCRIPT OF MATHEMATICS

1319 Hijrah / 1901 Masihi

Sungai Keladi, Kelantan

Syeikh Omar Nauruddin

This book discusses the science of calculation.

SEGMENT 3: MALAY WEAPONS

MALAY MATCHLOCK RIFLE

Matchlock rifle(Istinggar/setinggar) is a general term for an old firearm using fire wick mechanism as the base. In the old days, matchlock rifle was very famous that its greatness was always mentioned in writings and records of the Westerners. Matchlock rifle is believed to have to be used by the Malays since 1511 when they were in conflict with the Portuguese in Melaka. The fact is, the Malays had already started using firearms in war and did not only rely on daggers (*keris*), lance, spears, daggers and machete. A matchlock rifle functions when the shaft is ignited and clamped at the end of the axis holder. When the trigger is pulled, the wick holder will push the wick embers into a priming pan containing gunpowder. So, the gunpowder will burn and produce a force that releases black tin bullets at high velocity through the rifle's nozzle.

According to historical records, the matchlock rifle is one of the weapons used by the Johor-Riau army in helping the Dutch fought against the Portuguese. Matchlock rifle was also used by the people of Perak when attacking the Dutch who were building the water treatment plant in the Perak River. Even the use of matchlock rifles was also mentioned in traditional fables such as Sulalatus Salatin (Malay History) and also *Hikayat Megat Terawis*. In the *Hikayat Megat Terawis*, it is stated that Megat Terawis has succeeded in killing Tun Saban using the matchlock rifle. Tun Saban was said to be a person who was unsusceptible to all kinds of weapons, except the matchlock rifle with its specially made bullets. The rifles were found in the Netherlands and obtained by Dr. Hj. Muhammad Pauzi bin Abd Latif in June 2015, with the help of fellow collector Arjan Holl Estelle, in Poortugaal, The Netherlands.

CANNON

Origin: Pahang

Era: 19th century

Cannon is a heavy firearm or rifle made of brass. It is usually mounted on local cruise ships, specifically on a firm erected bar allowing it to be rotated up to 360 degrees. The use of the bar made the cannons produced by the Malay community portable and could be mounted on the body of ships or boats, city cliffs, and elephants used in war. The barrel of the cannon is engraved with bamboo shoots carvings and seahorse-shaped handles. Most of these weapons were used by the Malay community to defend themselves from pirates.

SUNDANG

Sundang is a traditional weapon that has a shape similar to a dagger, except with larger and heavier eye size. Sundang is not used for stabbing like a dagger, but to stab and slash only. The weapon head is similar to the head of a sword compared to the head of a dagger.

SEGMENT 4: INSIDE THE MALAY HOUSE

WATER FILTER SYSTEM/WATER FILTER

Origin: Negeri Sembilan

Era: 19th century AD

The traditional Malay water filter system used sandstone, natural rocks of sedimentary rock types that are easily formed and can save water.

POEM PLATES MADE BY W.ADAMS AND SONS

Staffordshire, England 1830 - 1890

W.Adam and Sons is a well-known pottery manufacturer in Staffordshire, England. In 1830, W.Adam and Sons produced a series of plates with the label named 'MALAY' to be market to the Malay states. The series of plates were decorated with Jawi calligraphy in the form of poems that were familiar to the Malays. W.Adam and Sons brought in a writer from Betawi to write poems in Jawi and produced the poem plates on a large scale using the transfer print method. Information about the writer of the poem was also printed on the back of some of the series plates. The poem read:

THE HOUSE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

THE HOUSE OF DATO' RAJA DIWANGSA

The house was located in Kampung Merual, Sei Menanti, Negeri Sembilan and it was next to the main road of Seri Menanti-Senaling. The house was on a moderate high hill overlooking a wide stretched paddy field. The main pillars of the house was made of species of high-quality wood named *Cengal Batu* \ (*Balanocapus Helmii*) or locally known *kayu penak* whilst the walls and floors of the house were made from species of wood known as *Meranti* (*Shorea leprosula* Miq).