

BANDAR HILIR, MELAKA

THE VIRTUAL TOURIST INFORMATION E-BOOK

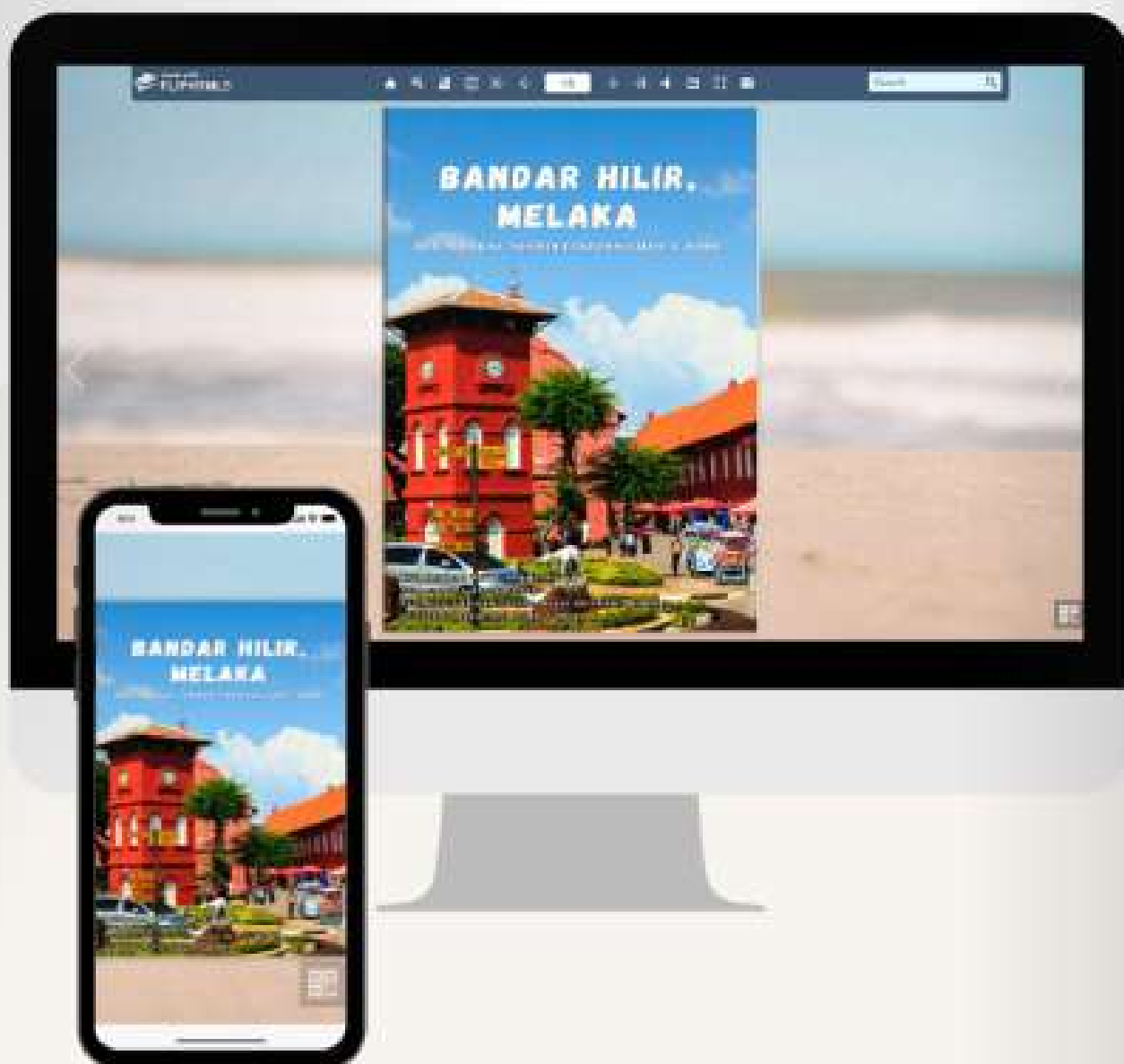


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SYALEEZA BINTI MOHAMED YUSOF



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FIRST EDITION

POLITEKNIK MERLIMAU, 2023

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PUBLISHED BY

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77300, Merlimau

Melaka

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Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

A catalogue record for this book is available
from the National Library of Malaysia

eISBN 978-967-2762-48-5





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

WE WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND OUR SINCERE GRATITUDE TO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE CREATION OF THE EBOOK "BANDAR HILIR: THE VIRTUAL TOURIST INFORMATION E-BOOK" ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL TOOLS IN ENHANCING VISITORS' EXPERIENCES AND ENGAGEMENT WITH CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN MELAKA BANDAR HILIR, MALAYSIA.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND EXPRESS OUR DEEPEST GRATITUDE TO OUR MENTORS AND ADVISORS WHO HAVE SUPPORTED AND GUIDED US THROUGHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF "BANDAR HILIR: THE VIRTUAL TOURIST INFORMATION E-BOOK". THEIR EXPERTISE, ENCOURAGEMENT, AND CONSTRUCTIVE FEEDBACK HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN SHAPING THE DIRECTION AND CONTENT OF THIS WORK. THEIR UNWAVERING COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE AND THEIR PASSION FOR MELAKA BANDAR HILIR'S CULTURAL HERITAGE HAS BEEN A CONSTANT SOURCE OF INSPIRATION THROUGHOUT OUR JOURNEY.

LASTLY, WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION TO THE ORGANIZATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED THEIR TIME, RESOURCES, AND EXPERTISE TO "BANDAR HILIR: THE VIRTUAL TOURIST INFORMATION E-BOOK". THEIR COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS, WHETHER THROUGH INTERVIEWS, SHARING OF DATA, OR PROVIDING ACCESS TO DIGITAL TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES, HAVE ENRICHED THE CONTENT AND ENHANCED THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THIS WORK.





PREFACE

CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES ARE PROFOUND REPOSITORIES OF A NATION'S HISTORY, TRADITIONS, AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE. THEY OFFER VISITORS A CAPTIVATING PORTAL TO THE PAST, ALLOWING THEM TO GLIMPSE THE STORIES, ARTIFACTS, AND ARCHITECTURAL WONDERS THAT HAVE SHAPED SOCIETIES. HOWEVER, VISITORS OFTEN ENCOUNTER CHALLENGES IN FULLY COMPREHENDING AND APPRECIATING THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUE EMBEDDED WITHIN THESE SITES. FORTUNATELY, THE EMERGENCE OF DIGITAL TOOLS, INCLUDING AUGMENTED REALITY AND VIRTUAL REALITY, PRESENTS A PROMISING AVENUE TO BRIDGE THIS GAP. BY OFFERING INTERACTIVE AND IMMERSIVE EXPERIENCES, THESE TECHNOLOGIES HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO ENHANCE VISITOR ENGAGEMENT AND UNDERSTANDING.

THIS EBOOK SERVES AS A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR RESEARCHERS, PRACTITIONERS, POLICYMAKERS, AND ANYONE INTRIGUED BY THE POTENTIAL OF DIGITAL TOOLS TO ENRICH CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM IN MALAYSIA. THROUGH OUR EXAMINATION OF THE BARRIERS AND THE EXPLORATION OF POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS, WE COLLECTIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRESERVATION AND APPRECIATION OF MALAYSIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE. FURTHERMORE, BY ENHANCING THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE, WE CREATE MEMORABLE AND CAPTIVATING ENCOUNTERS THAT RESONATE LONG AFTER THE JOURNEY CONCLUDES.

WE INVITE YOU TO EMBARK ON THIS TRANSFORMATIVE JOURNEY WITH US AS WE UNCOVER THE BOUNDLESS POTENTIAL OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN UNLOCKING THE TREASURES OF MALAYSIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE.

WISHING YOU AN ENLIGHTENING AND ENJOYABLE READING EXPERIENCE!

15 MAY 2023



(If an emergency occurred, you can just click the number above)





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INTRODUCTION



Bandar Hilir is a tourist town in the state of Melaka that has attracted the attention of visitors since time immemorial. In 1989, the city was declared a "Historic City" by the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohammad. Melaka is a state rich in history, great figures, and colonists who tried to conquer Malaya. Melaka is a tourist destination famous for its historical and cultural value. Malacca was declared a "historic city" in 1989, and it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage City in 2008, attracting more local and foreign visitors. Melaka has grown into a domestic and international tourist destination, with a total of 13.711 million visitors. Melaka has the potential to attract more visitors through visiting historic and cultural places, making heritage tourism one of the travel industry's fastest-growing niche market categories.

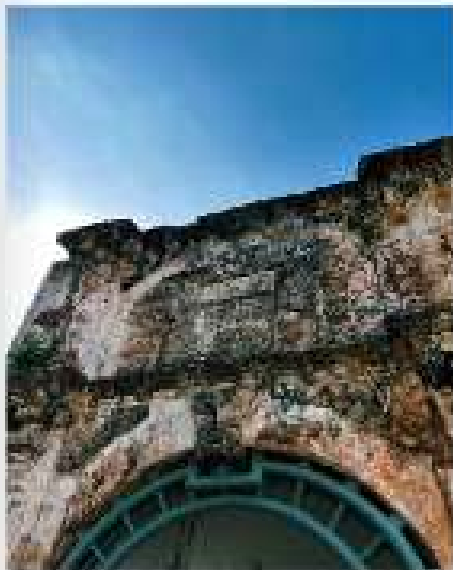
1) PORTA DE SANTIAGO



Porta de Santiago or Gate of St. James, commonly known as A' Famosa (which means 'the famous' in Portuguese) was the only entrance to the fort built by the Portuguese when they captured Malacca in 1511. Alfonso de Albuquerque erected the fortification in 1512, one year after the Portuguese captured Melaka. It was built to protect Melaka Sultanate Era Sultan Mahmud from the relentless attack of the Aceh and Johor empires. The strong construction helped the Portuguese maintain control of Melaka for 130 years before the Dutch arrived in 1641. Porta is the Portuguese word for the gate. The s-shaped path was built to avoid being shot. The British seized over in 1641 and demolished it in 1806 to prevent it from falling into Napoleon's hands. Sir Stamford Raffles arrived in 1810 and salvaged what is left today. Following the Dutch takeover in 1641, the defenses were rebuilt and expanded. The Dutch rebuilt and remodeled it, and put their coat of arms over the gate. The inscription "Anna 1670" can still be seen and read today on the remaining gate.



The A' Famosa fortress, with its 3-meter-thick walls and 40-meter-watchtower, had played an important part in protecting the Portuguese from their adversaries. It was also the most well-known and symbolic stronghold ever built by the Portuguese. It was the largest ever built and was appropriately titled A Famosa, which means "famous" in Portuguese



The name A Famosa refers to the palace built by the Portuguese after capturing Malacca. The Portuguese used forced labor to create temporary forts to resist Malay invasion. It took another five months to build A Famosa. Many laborers died while building the fort due to heat and lack of food. Architectural materials were collected by renovating Malay cemeteries, mosques, and other structures.



The A'Famosa survived another colonization, this time under British administration, when the Dutch chose to dismantle the fort due to the difficulty of maintaining it. Fortunately, the late Sir Stamford Raffles, the then-British governor, rescued a portion of the defense from destruction, allowing us to appreciate a monument significant in Melaka's and Malaysia's history. When the British took over Melaka from the Dutch, Captain William Farquhar of the English East India Company, Governor of Malacca from 1803 to 1818, chose to destroy the fort in 1795. This was because the British intended to invade Melaka after their temporary possession allowed by the Dutch government ended.

CHECK OUT THIS VIDEO, ONE OF THE OLDEST SURVIVING PIECES OF EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS IN ALL OF ASIA.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uwd4qmGuR>

◆ **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

The city of A Famosa was made of laterite stone, a type of stone found in abundance along the coast and islands of the state of Melaka. Along with the defensive city, the Portuguese used laterite stone to construct their churches.

◆ **HOW TO GET HERE?** (click link below)

<https://goo.gl/maps/rNzRMrcfhJCRTowk6>

◆ **TIPS**

- Bring umbrella
- Bring water to avoid dehydration
- Wear sport shoes for better experience

2) BUKIT MELAKA



The oldest church structure in Malaysia and Southeast Asia is Saint Paul's Church, a 5-century historic building in Melaka City, Malaysia. The Archbishop of Goa in India, the chapel was deeded to the Society of Jesus by Joo Afonso de Albuquerque in 1548, with title deeds received by St. Francis Xavier. The church was later enlarged with the installation of a second level in 1556, followed by the addition of a belfry tower in 1590. Following that, the chapel was renamed Igreja de Madre de Deus (Church of the mother of God). It is part of the Malacca Museum Complex and is located at the top of St. Paul's Hill which also includes the Stadthuys and other historic structures. The Dutch altered the name of this edifice from Nora Senhora to St Paul's Church after seizing Malacca in 1641.



There are souvenir shops around the St Paul's Church complex, and people go to the church to take photos, read the inscriptions on the tombstones, and enjoy the breathtaking view from the summit. Xavier returned to the Portuguese fortress at Shangchuan island in the South China Sea in 1552 (about 14 km off the coast of modern-day Guangdong). He fell ill and fainted at a mass on November 21st. He realized he was about to die and he pleaded with the seaman with him to return his skeleton to Goa. The seamen agreed and stayed by his side until his death on December 3rd. In order to enable the shipping of Xavier's body back to Goa, Portuguese seaman in Shangchuan put lime into his coffin. The seaman then interred his remains on Sangchuan Island for the time being. When the ship is ready to sail, the casket will be opened.

The body, according to mythology, was as fresh as the first time the sailors buried it. Blood appeared to flow the moment Xavier's finger was cut off. The ship went to Melaka, where Xavier was laid to rest in St. Paul's church for nine months. After this time, the remains were transferred to Goa in a new coffin. Xavier's right arm (the limb with which Francis blessed his converts) was transported to Rome in 1614. Pr. Gen. Claudio Acquaviva severed the arm and kept it in a silver reliquary at Rome's Il Gesu Church. These stories would be easily rejected if the body did not still exist in fine condition in Goa, where it was buried in 1637. Xavier's preserved body is still on display every ten years (the most recent being in 2004). The body's ability to remain "incorrupt" for so long is currently being questioned. Some believe St. Francis was expertly mummified, while others believe his incorruptible body is proof of a miracle.



The church was reconsecrated as St. Paul's Church, also known as the Bovenkerk or High Church, following the Dutch capture of Malacca in 1641. The church served as the principal church for the Dutch settlement until 1753 when the new Bovenkerk (better known today as Christ Church Melaka) was completed. The old church was then subsequently deconsecrated, and the edifice was modified and strengthened as part of the fortifications of Malacca. The church's nave was then used as a churchyard. When the British occupied Malacca in 1824, the church was used as a powder magazine and was allowed to deteriorate further.

The Dutch period headstones (1640-1795) inside St. Paul's ruin are enormous, highly maintained, and decoratively carved on a form of stone not found locally, implying that they were carried over from Holland.



To mark the 400th anniversary of St. Francis Xavier's death, a statue of the priest made of white marble and carved by Tonnini himself was put in front of the church ruins in 1952. A big casuarina tree crashed on the statue the day after it was consecrated, cutting off its right arm. Incidentally, Xavier's right forearm was detached as a relic in 1614

CHECK OUT THIS VIDEO, THE STATUE THAT STILL STANDS TODAY IN BUKIT MELAKA.



<https://youtu.be/3Ze4NRphxFw>

◆ **HOW TO GET HERE?** (click link below)

<https://goo.gl/maps/LNoTuBbHaahhjHtU7>

3) STADTHUYS



The Stadthuys (an old Dutch spelling, meaning city hall) were built between 1641 and 1660 on the ruins of a fort that belongs to the Portuguese by the Dutch as the office of the Dutch Governor and Deputy Governor. It served as the governor's residence and town hall at the time. The Stadthuys is claimed to be the East's oldest Dutch edifice. It is a historic structure located in the heart of Melaka City, Malaysia's administrative capital, in a location known as the Red Square. The Stadhuys is known for its bright red exterior and nearby red clocktower. This large but simple red building has white wooden shutters and a pitched tiled roof, and it exhibits all of the general characteristics of Dutch colonial architecture, such as wide solid doors, louvered windows, and large walls. In 1982, the Stadthuys was converted into a history museum, displaying Malacca's history from the vast Malay Sultanate to Portuguese, Dutch, and British colonization up to the present day.



When the British took over Malacca in the nineteenth century, missionaries residing in the state opened the Malacca Free School on 7 December 1826, in response to a letter dated 19 April 1825, signed by J. Humprey, J. W. Overee, and A. W. Baumgarten, who advocated for the establishment of an English educational institution in Malacca. Following a seizure by the British government in 1871, the institution was renamed Malacca High Institution and relocated to its current location on Chan Koon Cheng Road in 193.



When the Melaka government renovated the city in 1986, several things were discovered. On the ground floor, they established a drainage system and inside the building, there is also a water well. The well was built from laterite rocks, which were also used to build Fortaleza De Mallace (Fort Melaka). The well is still there, but it is no longer in use, and there is no water.

Many people are unaware that Stadthuys is a recreation of Stadhuis, a former town hall in Hoorn, a Frisian town in the Netherlands. Today, Stadthuys is part of a huge museum complex that also includes the History and Ethnography Museum, one of Malacca's major museums.



Stadthuys, located on Laksamana Road next to Christ Church, has now become the Museum of History and Ethnography.



**CHECK OUT THIS VIDEO, THE BUILDING WITH
PRECIOUS TREASURES**



<https://youtu.be/nZo12JjIMpw>

◆ **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

In the stadthuys building there're:

- History and Ethnography Museum
- Admiral Cheng Ho Gallery
- Literature Museum
- Democratic Rule Museum
- Governor Museum

◆ **HOW TO GET HERE?** (click link below)

<https://goo.gl/maps/7F9mEasqhSUvszYx9>

4) CENDOL JAM BESAR



Cendol Jam Besar is located next to Jam Besar, in the heart of the city, on the Melaka River, while the Hard Rock Cafe is located on the opposite bank in the lower town of Melaka. Named after the city's famous clock tower, which stands tall in the center of the city. It is one of the most famous cendol stalls in Malacca and has been in operation since 1952. Despite its simple façade by the river, it has a deep heritage. Kassim is the third generation of his family to sell cendol, and his grandfather Mohammad is famous for the cendol. Customers can also use various facilities at the Cendol Jam Besar stall including dining tables and others.



Glutinous cendol, glutinous durian cendol, durian cendol, special durian cendol, ice cream durian cendol, maize cendol, peanut cendol and mixed cendol are among the menus available. Apart from cendol, the restaurant also serves ABC menus such as ABC, ABC durian ice cream, ABC bean ice, ABC corn, ABC durian, ice cream, watermelon water, and others.



PEANUT CENDOL RM 3.50

ICE CREAM CENDOL RM

7.00

DURIAN CENDOL RM 7.00



Due to its popularity among locals and tourists, the area is usually crowded, especially during holidays. Despite the crowds, many people attend Cendol Jam Besar because this Cendol is regarded as one of the greatest cendol in Melaka. The stall's excellent placement in the ancient city center of Melaka also makes it conveniently accessible and a convenient stop for people exploring the area. Even though the crowds at Cendol Jam Besar can be a deterrent for some visitors, many consider it a must-visit destination when in Melaka due to its wonderful cendol and handy location.



CHECK OUT THIS VIDEO, A LEGENDARY GEM IN BANDAR HILIR



<https://youtu.be/PrrLuoDXcFk>

◆ OPENING HOURS

Open everyday from 10:30 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.

◆ HOW TO GET HERE? (click link below)

<https://goo.gl/maps/jpKAZ1kEj9sHpWbq9>

5) MELAKA RIVER CRUISE



Melaka River Cruise is a prominent tourist attraction in the city. Melaka, with its 15th-century heritage, is one of Malaysia's most famous tourist destinations. The Melaka River Cruise is the only river cruise in South East Asia that takes you back 600 years. Melaka is also known as Malacca in the past. The Melaka River begins at the foothills near Hutan Simpan Bukit Tampin in Negeri Sembilan and flows southwest for 40 km to the Malacca Straits. The river connected with inland waterways, allowing inland traders to transport their forest produce to Melaka marketplaces; rattan, resins, and the like were all in high demand. Both the Malacca Straits and the Malacca River (Sungai Melaka) were important trade routes in the 15th century when the Malacca Sultanate was at its peak and Melaka was renowned as one of the world's most important trans-shipment ports. The Straits of Malacca became a commercial hub in Southeast Asia due to its favorable position, ocean patterns, and wind cycles. As the Malacca Straits was also the shortest shipping route between the Indian Ocean and the Far East, trade vessels from the Malay Peninsula, the Riau Islands, and the North shore of Sumatra transported their products through Melaka.



Melaka began as a commercial center to serve the hinterland around 1403. By the late 15th century, Melaka had become an established commerce hub known as the "Venice of the East," with people travelling from far and wide to trade. It was reported that at its peak, 84 languages were spoken. Merchant ships of different sizes crowded the river. The buildings that lined the river in the city were for trade, while the dwellings further out were for residences.



Malacca began as a Malay sultanate and was later administered by the Portuguese, Dutch, and British at various times, but people from all over the world lived here. The Chinese arrived and intermarried with the indigenous people. Peranakan (or Baba for men and Nonya for women) is their ethnicity. The Portuguese also integrated with the local population, resulting in the formation of the Christian community. Melaka has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Melaka River is the main aspect of this heritage city; this is where trading ships dock and the goods are traded. Melaka River Cruise will allow you to experience a piece of history dating back 600 years.



The Melaka River served as the beginning point for the "Sultanate of Melaka" empire, ushering Melaka into its colourful and brilliant history. It all began in the early 1400s with Parameswara, a young prince who was taken aback by the boldness of a white deer that outwitted his hound and decided to establish his new realm here. Melaka was called after the Melaka Tree, which he was seated on at the time of the incident, and the trees were largely planted along the Melaka River's banks. With his extensive expertise, and after erecting his palace on the east bank of the river at the foot of St. Paul's Hill, which was then known as Malacca Hill, Parameswara managed to conquer Melaka and became one of the largest empires in the entire southeast region. Melaka City has thrived along the Melaka River since then, growing from a small, quiet river hamlet to a historical tale.

6) JONKER WALK



The Jonker Walk is the Chinatown area in Malacca City in the state of Malacca, Malaysia located along Jonker Street (Malay: Jalan Hang Jebat). It starts from across the Malacca River near the Stadthuys, with the street in the area filled with historical houses along its left and right sides dating back to the 17th century, many of which are shops selling antiques, textiles, foods, handicrafts, and souvenirs such as keychains and shirts. During the Dutch period in Melaka, slaves and subordinates of the Dutch colonialists used to live in the nearby Heeret Street. But as soon as the Dutch left, the road became an aristocratic road. The wealthy Peranakans began to live by trading in the streets, giving them a sense of ethnicity and ingrained culture. Because of the availability of medieval collection items in many stores, it is also referred to as Antique Street, and due to Chinese influence, it is also called China Town Melaka. Now, the road is officially named Jalan Hang Jebat, or known as Jonker Walk. During the Dutch period in Melaka, slaves and subordinates of the Dutch colonialists used to live in the nearby Heeret Street. But as soon as the Dutch left, the road became an aristocratic road. The wealthy Peranakans began to live by trading in the streets, giving them a sense of ethnicity and ingrained culture. Because of the availability of medieval collection items in many stores, it is also referred to as Antique Street, and due to Chinese influence, it is also called China Town Melaka. Now, the road is officially named Jalan Hang Jebat, or known as Jonker Walk.

Jonker thoroughfare, commonly known as the Jonker Walk, is the major thoroughfare in Melaka's Chinatown. The highlight of Jonker Street is the night market held here.



Jonker Street is not only known for its great food, artistic works, and bargaining, but it also boasts several attractions within and around it. The countless museums, temples, and mosques, each of which draws inspiration from all around the world, provide visitors with ample incentive not to miss them. Jonker Street accurately reflects Malaysia's fast-paced, joyous, and diverse cultural life, tying together ancient traditions with cutting-edge technology.



Most of the stalls at Jonker Street Night Market sell food, drinks, and snacks and there are halal and non-halal food. Some of the food that is worth trying is Dragon beard candy, Muah Chee, Pani Puri, One Bite Durian Puff, and Coconut Ball.



CHECK OUT THIS VIDEO, THE HOTTEST ATTRACTION IN MELAKA AT NIGHT



<https://youtu.be/NAa90XIIOSw>

◆ **ATTRACTIONS ALONG AND AROUND THE STREETS**

- Baba Nyonya Heritage Museum
- Cheng Ho Cultural Museum
- Cheng Hoon Teng Temple
- Hang Jebat Mausoleum
- Hang Kasturi Mausoleum
- Kampung Hulu Mosque
- Kampung Kling Mosque
- Sri Poyatha Moorthi Temple
- Straits Chinese Jewellery Museum
- Tamil Methodist Church

◆ **OPENING HOURS**

Open every Friday, Saturday and Sunday starting at 6:00 p.m.

◆ **HOW TO GET HERE?** (click link below)

<https://goo.gl/maps/PvDveYV4fMkcebfZ9>

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OUR ACHIEVEMENT

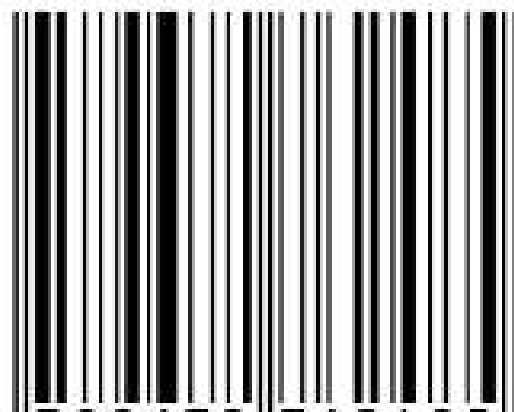


Gold medal
Best project award
Head of Departments Awards

DEVICES ARE NOT DANGEROUS FOR LITERATURE. PEOPLE CAN BECOME DANGEROUS FOR LITERATURE.



e ISBN 978-967-2762-48-5



9 789672 762485