

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

**CASE CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY OVER  
PEDRA BRANCA / PULAU BATU PUTEH,  
MIDDLE ROCKS AND SOUTH LEDGE  
(MALAYSIA / SINGAPORE)**

**MEMORIAL OF  
SINGAPORE**

**VOLUME 2**

**( Annexes 1 to 30 )**

**25 MARCH 2004**



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## **Annex 1**

**Special Agreement for Submission to the International Court  
of Justice of the Dispute between Malaysia and Singapore  
concerning Sovereignty over Pedra Branca / Pulau Batu Puteh,  
Middle Rocks and South Ledge, signed on 6 Feb 2003**



**SPECIAL AGREEMENT FOR SUBMISSION  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE  
OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE  
CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY OVER  
PEDRA BRANCA/PULAU BATU PUTEH,  
MIDDLE ROCKS AND SOUTH LEDGE**

The Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Singapore (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties");

Considering that a dispute has arisen between them regarding sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge;

Desiring that this dispute should be settled by the International Court of Justice (hereinafter referred to as "the Court");

Have agreed as follows:

**Article 1  
Submission of Dispute**

The Parties agree to submit the dispute to the Court under the terms of Article 36(1) of its Statute.

**Article 2  
Subject of the Litigation**

The Court is requested to determine whether sovereignty over:-

- (a) Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh;
- (b) Middle Rocks;
- (c) South Ledge,

belongs to Malaysia or the Republic of Singapore.

### Article 3 Order of Names

For the purposes of this Special Agreement the order of the use of the names Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh or vice versa shall not be treated as having any relevance to the question of sovereignty to be determined by the Court.

### Article 4 Procedure

1. The proceedings shall consist of written pleadings and oral hearings.

2. Without prejudice to any question as to the burden of proof, the Parties agree, having regard to Article 46 of the Rules of Court, that the written proceedings should consist of:

- (a) a Memorial presented by each of the Parties not later than 8 months after the notification of this Special Agreement to the Registry of the International Court of Justice;
- (b) a Counter-Memorial presented by each of the Parties not later than 10 months after the date on which each has received the certified copy of the Memorial of the other Party;
- (c) a Reply presented by each of the Parties not later than 10 months after the date on which each has received the certified copy of the Counter-Memorial of the other Party;
- (d) a Rejoinder, if the Parties so agree or if the Court decides ex officio or at the request of one of the Parties that this part of the proceedings is necessary, and the Court authorises or prescribes the presentation of a Rejoinder.

3. The above-mentioned parts of the written proceedings and their annexes presented to the Registrar will not be transmitted to the other Party until the Registrar has received the part of the proceedings corresponding to the said Party.



4. The question of the order of speaking at the oral hearings shall be decided by mutual agreement between the Parties but in all cases the order of speaking adopted shall be without prejudice to any question of the burden of proof.

#### **Article 5 Applicable Law**

The principles and rules of international law applicable to the dispute shall be those recognised in the provisions of Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

#### **Article 6 Judgment of the Court**

The Parties agree to accept the Judgment of the Court given pursuant to this Special Agreement as final and binding upon them.

#### **Article 7 Entry into Force**

1. This Special Agreement shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification on a date to be determined through diplomatic channels.

2. This Special Agreement shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations pursuant to Article 102 of the United Nations Charter, jointly or by either of the Parties.



**Article 8  
Notification**

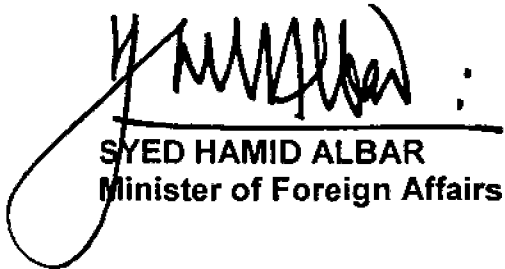
In accordance with Article 40 of the Statute of the Court, this Special Agreement shall be notified to the Registrar of the Court by a joint letter from the Parties as soon as possible after it has entered into force.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Special Agreement.

Done in triplicate at Putrajaya on the 6th day of February 2003.

**For the Government of Malaysia**

**For the Government of the  
Republic of Singapore**

  
SYED HAMID ALBAR  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

  
S JAYAKUMAR  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

## **Annex 2**

Dunn S. et. al., A New Directory for the East Indies  
(5th ed., 1780), p. 509



*William Church's Book 1790.*

A NEW  
 DIRECTORY  
 FOR THE  
 EAST-INDIES:

CONTAINING,

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>I. The first Discoveries made in the East-Indies by European Voyagers and Travellers.</p> <p>II. The Origin, Construction, and Application of Nautical and Hydrographical Charts.</p> <p>III. The natural Causes, and observed Phenomena, of the constant and variable Winds, Trade-Winds, Monsoons, and Currents, throughout the East-India Oceans and Seas.</p> | <p>IV. A Description of the Sea Coasts, Islands, Rocks, Harbours, Shoals, Sands, Sea-marks, Soundings, &amp;c. in the Oriental Navigation.</p> <p>V. Directions for navigating in the East-India Seas, to the best Advantage, at different Times of the Year.</p> <p>VI. Directions for sailing to and from the East-Indies, as recommended and practised by experienced Navigators and Mariners.</p> |
|--|---|

THE WHOLE BEING

A Work originally begun upon the Plan of the *ORIENTAL NEPTUNE*,

AUGMENTED AND IMPROVED

By Mr. *WILL<sup>m</sup> HERBERT*, Mr. *WILL<sup>m</sup> NICHELSON*, and Others;

AND NOW

METHODISED, CORRECTED, and further ENLARGED,

BY

*SAMUEL DUNN*,

Teacher of the MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, *London*.

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FIFTH EDITION.

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LONDON:

Printed for HENRY GREGORY, N<sup>o</sup>. 148, *Leadenball-Street*.

MDCCLXXX.

of the straits, push for the Straits of Dryon, provided it be early in the season, and enter the Straits of Malacca by the Carimons; but if it should be late in the season, then go for the Straits of Banca and Sunda.

If the weather is clear, steer for Pedro Branco; and, when you come near it, you will deepen your water from 14 or 15 to 20, 25, or 30 fathoms. Pedro Branco bears from the outermost rocks, or islands, off Point Romania, EbS½S. 2 ¼ leagues. Between these is the channel, or entrance into the Straits of Sincapour: you have 20 fathoms near the reef, 25 fathoms mid-channel, and 30 fathoms near Pedro Branco.

When you have sight of Pedro Branco, bearing SW. or SWbW. steer so as to go 2, 3, or 4 miles to the northward of it; and when you bring Barbuscet Hill on the outermost island off Point Romania, they will bear WNW. and you are clear of all the reef, and may keep mid-channel between Pedro Branco and the said island, and so enter the Straits of Sincapour.

Southward of Pedro Branco lie many rocks both above and under water, and all foul ground round about it. Take care not to go too near it; for the tides run very strong to the SSW. amongst the rocks and shoals about Pedro Branco; but pass it as above directed: should it be near night when a-breast of Point Romania, it is best to haul under the point in 18 fathoms, and anchor for the night, taking day-light to go through the narrows.

Being past Pedro Branco, and a-breast Point Romania, the straits are wide, and no danger. From Point Romania St. John's Island lies WbS½S. distance 13 leagues: you will have soundings in this channel from 18 fathoms, on the north shore, to 20 and 25 fathoms, mid-channel; and 30 fathoms on the south side the channel: steer WbS. for St. John's Island; and when you see it, keep it bearing WbS. as a good leading mark to carry you clear of all danger.

The south side of the Straits of Sincapour is foul ground, and shoal; abounding with many rocks above and under water: it is best therefore keeping on the north shore, in 18 or 20 fathoms, till you are up with, or a-breast, Johore or Joor River, off which lies a sand-bank; the marks for which have been  
already

### **Annex 3**

Horsburgh J., India Directory, Vol. 1 (2nd ed., 1817),  
pp. 192-193

# INDIA DIRECTORY,

OR

## Directions for Sailing

TO AND FROM THE

# EAST INDIES,

## China,

# NEW HOLLAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, BRAZIL,

AND THE

## INTERJACENT PORTS,

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM

ORIGINAL JOURNALS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE,

AND FROM

## Observations and Remarks,

MADE DURING TWENTY-ONE YEARS EXPERIENCE NAVIGATING IN THOSE SEAS.

BY

### JAMES HORSBURGH, F. R. S.

HYDROGRAPHER TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. PSALM CVII. v. 23, 24.

## VOLUME FIRST.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

AND SOLD BY

BLACK, PARBURY, AND ALLEN, BOOKSELLERS TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,  
No. 7, LEADENHALL STREET.

1817.

Entered at Stationer's-Hall.

South point of the largest island W. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S., and its southernmost hump in one with the South Cape or westernmost point of Romania. A few cables lengths to the southward of this dangerous patch, the depth increases to 16 and 17 fathoms, and it is thought to be the S. Westernmost danger of the outer reef.

To the N. Eastward of the patch last mentioned, there are several others, with 3 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms on them: the outermost of these, among which H. M. S. Panther got embarrassed, are extensive, and their southern part bears from Pedro Branco N. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. to N. by W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W. distant 5 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; they stretch from thence to the northward 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and have 9 and 10 fathoms close to them on the East and S. E. sides. Another spit to the N. Westward of these, bears N. N. W. from Pedro Branco, and E. by N. from Barbucit Hill; between them, the ship General Baird passed, in 6, 8, and 10 fathoms water.

The northernmost patch of Romania outer reef, is in lat.  $1^{\circ} 31' N.$ , distant from the coast abreast about 10 miles; from Bintang Hill it bears N.  $3^{\circ} W.$ , from Pedro Branco, N.  $9^{\circ} E.$  distant 11 miles, and about the same distance from the northernmost Island off Point Romania; from the Largest Island it bears N.  $52^{\circ} E.$ , from Barbucit Hill N.  $65^{\circ} E.$ , and about E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. from False Barbucit Hill. There is probably no danger on this patch, although the Seafflower had overfalls of 6 and 7 fathoms hard sand on it; but the Hornby shoaled suddenly from 13, to 10, 7, 5, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms upon it, in coming from the northward, and deepened in hauling out to the eastward as fast as the lead could be hove, to 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 fathoms; it ought, therefore, to be avoided, as  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms is too little water for a large ship when there is much swell. Betwixt this northernmost patch of the reef, and the opposite coast, there is thought to be no danger, the depths inside of it being generally from 10 to 15 fathoms; and there seems to be a channel or gap of deep water to the S. W. and Southward, between it and the other patches of the reef.

False Barbucit Hill.

**FALSE BARBUCIT HILL**, in lat.  $1^{\circ} 30' N.$  is a low sloping hill near the sea, appearing like a tope of trees a little more elevated than the adjacent coast, which is all rather low and woody to the northward of Barbucit Hill. The False Hill being discernible much sooner than the other during hazy weather, in coming from the North toward the northern extremity of the outer reef, answers as a guide in the approach to it, and bears from Pedro Branco N.  $45^{\circ} W.$

Geo. site of Pedro Branco;

**PEDRO BRANCO** (or White Rock) situated in the middle of the entrance of Sincapour strait, is in lat.  $1^{\circ} 20' N.$  lon.  $104^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}' E.$  or  $2^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{2}' E.$  from Malacca, and 9 miles West from Pulo Aor, by mean of many chronometers;\* from the largest island off Point Romania, it bears E.  $15^{\circ} S.$  distant 9 miles, and the same distance from the shore of Bintang, and is in one with the centre of Bintang Hill bearing S.  $12\frac{1}{2}' E.$  It is small, of white appearance, by birds' dung, not much elevated at high tide, but may be seen 9 or 10 miles from the quarter-deck of a large ship, being just visible when Point Romania bears North, distant 3 or 4 miles; in the night, it cannot be discerned until close to. On the North and N. W. sides, Pedro Branco is steep to, having soundings of 17 fathoms close to the rock, and 30 to 36 fathoms near it, decreasing to 16 and 17 fathoms to the northward, close to the edge of Romania Reef; to the southward, it is dangerous to approach, for 2 ledges of rocks called the S. E. Rocks, near each other, lie about a mile or more to the S. S. Eastward off it, which are very little above the surface at high water. But the S. W. Rocks, is the *principal* danger, when proceeding through the South channel, which consist of 3 pointed rocks very little detached from each other, with 8 and 9 fathoms close to, and betwixt them, 16 or 17 fa-

the adjacent dangers, and soundings.

\* By many chronometric admeasurements in different voyages to China, corresponding within a mile of each other, I made it in this longitude; but some navigators have made it 2, 3, and 4 miles more easterly. Captain Keith Forbes, landed on the S. E. part of Pedro Branco on the 13th of April, 1813, and had 17 fathoms close to it, which was covered with oysters at the water's edge, from whence a small boat might be filled in an hour.

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thoms at a very small distance in the stream of them. They bear from Barbucit Hill E.  $27^{\circ}$  S., from Pedro Branco S.  $16^{\circ}$  W. distant about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, are not visible until the ebb has been made some time, and they are nearly covered before the stream of flood begins to run; from 16 and 17 fathoms close to this danger, the depths decrease to 8 fathoms, within 2 miles off the Bintang shore, and from 8 to 6 and 5 fathoms, near that shore.

**BINTANG HILL**, in lat.  $1^{\circ} 2' N.$ , lon.  $104^{\circ} 30' E.$ , bearing S.  $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. from Pedro Branco, distant about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  leagues, in clear weather may be seen 14 leagues, and answers as a mark in approaching the entrance of the strait from the northward. When viewed from that direction, it forms a saddle, and adjoining to it on the North side, there is a small conical hill called False Bintang Hill, the summit of which is central with the saddle of the large hill bearing S.  $6^{\circ}$  E. When the centre of the Saddle bears South, the summit of the False, or Little Hill, is just open with the western shoulder of the Large Hill, and this mark or bearing of Bintang Hill, is a safe guide to carry a ship to the eastward of, but pretty near the outer reef of Romania.

Gen. site of  
Bintang Hill  
and Island.

The North side of the Island Bintang, extends nearly E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. about 7 leagues; like most of the other land bounding the Strait of Sincapour, it is covered with trees, and excepting the hills inland, not much elevated. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the shore, to the N. Eastward of the point that bounds the entrance of Rhio Strait on the East side, there is a small island which may be approached within 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, or to 14 or 12 fathoms on the North and West sides; and the Bintang shore may be borrowed on, in general to 7 or 8 fathoms, when ships are proceeding through the South channel.

Bintang, is the largest Island on the South side of Sincapour Strait; Pulo Battam on the West side of Rhio Strait, is also of considerable size, from whence, a chain of islands of various magnitudes, separated by narrow guts, extends westward nearly opposite to the Rabbit and Coney. Small vessels proceeding through the strait, ought to be on their guard, to resist any attack from the Malay Pirates, who frequently lurk in their proas amongst the islands on the South side, or about the Old Strait, near the island of Sincapour.

A caution.

**EASTERN BANK**, extends from the N. E. part of Bintang, about North and N. by W. 7 leagues, having soundings upon it generally from 10 or 11, to 13 and 14 fathoms. To the distance of 2 or 3 leagues from the N. E. part of Bintang, the depths on it are 10 to 12 fathoms; East from Pedro Branco about 2 leagues, they are irregular, 16 or 18 fathoms in some places; and 11, 12, to 14 fathoms within 1 or 2 miles of that rock on the East side. To the E. N. E. and N. E. of Pedro Branco, about 3 or 4 leagues, the soundings are generally pretty regular on the Eastern Bank, 13 to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, sand and gravel: and in standing off it to the eastward, they gradually increase to 20 fathoms, at 2 or 3 leagues distance. On the northern part of the Eastern Bank, in lat.  $1^{\circ} 32' N.$ , there is a *shoal patch*, the least water on it 8 fathoms hard bottom, to 10 and 11 fathoms the general depth. It is of small extent, Bintang Hill bearing from it S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., Barbucit Hill about W. S. W., False Barbucit Hill W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S., and the northernmost patch of Romania outer reef W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. or W. by S., distant 4 or 5 miles. Ships getting soundings of 8 to 10 fathoms on this patch of the Eastern Bank, during hazy weather, sometimes think they are on the northern patch of Romania outer reef, then haul more to the eastward, which renders them liable to fall to leeward of the strait, if unacquainted.

Eastern  
Bank.

On its northern part there is an 8 fathoms patch.

**THE SOUNDINGS** are mostly 13 to 15 fathoms, a little irregular in some parts, to the distance of 4 or 5 miles northward from the northernmost patch of Romania outer reef, and from the patch of the Eastern Bank; and they continue nearly the same, until within 3 or 4 miles of the coast: farther to the northward, the depths decrease gradually in steering for Pulo Aor, with a regular decrease contiguous to the main land.

Soundings near Romania reef, and in the entrance of the strait.

#### **Annex 4**

Article 2 of Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Honourable the English East India Company on the one side and their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore on the other, concluded on the Second day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four (1824), reprinted in Allen, Stockwell and Wright (eds.), A Collection of Treaties and other Documents Affecting the States of Malaysia, 1761-1963 (1981), p. 37

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A COLLECTION  
OF TREATIES  
AND OTHER DOCUMENTS  
AFFECTING THE STATES  
OF MALAYSIA  
1761-1963

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Volume I

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L. R. Wright

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Foreword by

C.D. Cowan

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## JOHORE TREATY of 2 August, 1824

Crawfurd's Treaty<sup>8</sup>

A Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Honourable the English East India Company on the one side, and their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore on the other, concluded on the Second day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four (1824), corresponding with the Sixth day of the month of Sulhaji, in the year of the Hejira One Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-nine (1239), by the above Sultan of Johore, His Highness Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the above Tumungong of Johore, His Highness Dato Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah on their own behalf, and by John Crawfurd, Esquire, British Resident of Singapore, vested with full powers thereto, by the Right Honourable William Pitt, Lord Amherst, Governor-General of and for Fort William in Bengal, on behalf of the said Honourable English East India Company.

Article i

Peace, friendship, and good understanding shall subsist for ever between the Honourable the English East India Company and their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore and their respective heirs and successors.

Article ii

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and Dato Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah hereby cede in full sovereignty and property to the Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever, the Island of Singapore, situated in the Straits of Malacca, together with the adjacent seas, straits, and islets to the extent of ten geographical miles, from the coast of the said main Island of Singapore.

Article iii

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages, in consideration of the cession specified in the last Article, to pay to His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, the sum of Spanish Dollars thirty-three thousand two hundred (33,200), together with a stipend, during his natural life, of one thousand three hundred (1,300)

Spanish Dollars per mensem, and to His Highness the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred (26,800) Spanish Dollars, with a monthly stipend of seven hundred (700) Spanish Dollars during his natural life.

#### Article iv

His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah hereby acknowledges to have received from the Honourable the English East India Company, in fulfilment of the stipulations of the two last Articles, the sum of thirty-three thousand two hundred (33,200) Spanish Dollars, together with the first monthly instalment of the above-mentioned stipend, of Spanish Dollars one thousand three hundred (1,300), and His Highness the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah also hereby acknowledges to have received from the Honourable the English East India Company, in fulfilment of the stipulations of the two last Articles, the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred Spanish Dollars (26,800), with one month's instalment of the above stipend of seven hundred Spanish Dollars.

#### Article v

The Honourable the English East India Company engages to receive and treat their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, and Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, with all the honours, respect, and courtesy belonging to their rank and station, whenever they may reside at, or visit the Island of Singapore.

#### Article vi

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages in the event of their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong, their heirs or successors, preferring to reside permanently in any portion of their own States, and to remove for that purpose from Singapore, to pay unto them, that is to say, to His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, his heir or successor, the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) Spanish Dollars, and to His Highness the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, his heir or successor, the sum of fifteen thousand (15,000) Spanish Dollars.

#### Article vii

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah

and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, in consideration of the payment specified in the last Article, hereby relinquish for themselves, their heirs, and successors, to the Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever, all right and title to every description of immovable property, whether in lands, houses, gardens, orchards, or timber trees, of which their said Highnesses may be possessed within the Island of Singapore or its dependencies at the time they may think proper to withdraw from the said island for the purpose of permanently residing within their own States, but it is reciprocally and clearly understood that the provisions of this Article shall not extend to any description of property which may be held by any follower or retainer of their Highnesses beyond the precincts of the ground at present allotted for the actual residence of their said Highnesses.

#### Article viii

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah hereby engage that, as long as they shall continue to reside within the Island of Singapore, or to draw their respective monthly stipends from the Honourable the English East India Company, as provided for in the present Treaty, they shall enter into no alliance and maintain no correspondence with any foreign power or potentate whatsoever, without the knowledge and consent of the said Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and Successors.

#### Article ix

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages, that, in the event of their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah removing from the Island of Singapore, as contemplated in the 6th Article, and being distressed within their own territories on such removal, to afford them, either at Singapore or Prince of Wales' Island, a personal asylum and protection.

#### Article x

The contracting parties hereby stipulate and agree, that neither party shall be bound to interfere in the internal concerns of the other's government, or in any political dissensions or wars which may arise within their respective territories, nor to support each other by force of arms against any third party whatever.

Article xi

The contracting parties hereby engage to use every means within their power respectively, for the suppression of robbery, and piracy within the Straits of Malacca, as well as the other narrow seas, straits, and rivers bordering upon, or within their respective territories, in as far as the same shall be connected with the dominions and immediate interests of their said Highnesses.

Article xii

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah hereby engage to maintain a free and unshackled trade everywhere within their dominions, and to admit the trade and traffic of the British nation into all the ports and harbours of the kingdom of Johore and its dependencies, on the terms of the most favoured nation.

Article xiii

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages, as long as their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah shall continue to reside on the Island of Singapore, not to permit any retainer or follower of their said Highnesses who shall desert from their actual service, to dwell or remain in the Island of Singapore or its dependencies. But it is hereby clearly understood, that all such retainers and followers shall be natural born subjects of such parts of their Highnesses' dominions only in which their authority is at present substantially established, and that their names, at the period of entering the service of their Highnesses, shall have been duly and voluntarily inscribed in a register, to be kept for that purpose by the chief local authority for the time being.

Article xiv

It is hereby mutually stipulated for and agreed, that the conditions of all former Conventions, Treaties, or Agreements entered into between the Honourable the English East India Company and their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore, shall be considered as abrogated and annulled by the present Treaty, and they are hereby abrogated and annulled accordingly, always, however, with the exception of such prior conditions as have conferred on the

Honourable the English East India Company any right or title to the occupation or possession of the Island of Singapore and its dependencies, as above-mentioned.

Done and concluded at Singapore, the day and year as above written.

Signature SULTAN HUSSEIN MOHAMED SHAH

Signature J. CRAWFURD

Seal or Mark TEMENGGONG ABDUL RAHMAN

Signature AMHERST

Signature EDWARD PAGET

Signature F. FENDALL

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four.

Signature GEO. SWINTON  
Secretary to Government

## **Annex 5**

Extracts from the 1833 Charter of the East India Company

able out of, and be charged and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, after paying or reserving sufficient to pay all such Sum or Sums of Money as have been directed under any former Act or Acts to be paid out of the same Fund; and the said Salaries or Sums shall from Time to Time be paid and payable quarterly, free and clear of and over and above all Fees, Rates, Taxes, and Deductions whatsoever, at the Four usual Days of Payment in the Year, that is to say, the Fifth Day of *January*, the Fifth Day of *April*, the Fifth Day of *July*, and the Tenth Day of *October* in each Year, in even and equal Portions, the first Payment to be made on such of the said Days as shall next happen after the Appointment or Succession to the said Offices respectively shall have taken place.

Re-appoint-  
ment of Clerk  
of Inrolments  
in Bankruptcy  
agreeably to  
Act 2 & 3 W. 4.  
c. 114.

IX. ' And whereas the Office of Clerk of Inrolments in Bankruptcy is by the said recited Act also directed to cease as therein specified, but Power to re-appoint to the said Office is given by the Act next herein mentioned; ' be it enacted, That the said Office shall and may continue and be in force, and that fit and proper Persons may be from Time to Time appointed to the same, with all the Powers, Authorities, and Duties, Fees, Rights, and Privileges, given to or imposed upon the said Office by an Act passed in the Second and Third Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts*, any thing in the said first-recited Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

#### CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of His Majesty's *Indian Territories*, till the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28th August 1833.]

53 G. 3. c. 155.

' WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the  
' Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled  
' *An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further*  
' *Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together*  
' *with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regula-*  
' *tions for the Government of the said Territories, and the better*  
' *Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the*  
' *Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Com-*  
' *pany's Charter*, the Possession and Government of the *British*  
' *Territories in India* were continued in the United Company of  
' *Merchants of England* trading to the *East Indies* for a Term  
' therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled  
' to or claim the Lordships and Islands of *St. Helena* and *Bombay*  
' under Grants from the Crown, and other Property to a large  
' Amount in Value, and also certain Rights and Privileges not  
' affected by the Determination of the Term granted by the said  
' recited Act: And whereas the said Company have consented that  
' all their Rights and Interests to or in the said Territories, and all  
' their Territorial and Commercial, Real and Personal Assets and  
' Property whatsoever, shall, subject to the Debts and Liabilities  
' now affecting the same, be placed at the Disposal of Parliament

' in

‘ in consideration of certain Provisions herein-after mentioned, and  
 ‘ have also consented that their Right to trade for their own Profit  
 ‘ in common with other His Majesty's Subjects be suspended during  
 ‘ such Time as the Government of the said Territories shall be  
 ‘ confided to them: And whereas it is expedient that the said  
 ‘ Territories now under the Government of the said Company be  
 ‘ continued under such Government, but in Trust for the Crown  
 ‘ of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and dis-  
 ‘ charged of all Claims of the said Company to any Profit there-  
 ‘ from to their own Use, except the Dividend herein-after secured  
 ‘ to them, and that the Property of the said Company be continued  
 ‘ in their Possession and at their Disposal, in Trust for the Crown,  
 ‘ for the Service of the said Government, and other Purposes in  
 ‘ this Act mentioned:’ Be it therefore enacted by the King's most  
 Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the  
 Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present  
 Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That  
 from and after the Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand  
 eight hundred and thirty-four the Territorial Acquisitions and  
 Revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the Fifty-  
 third Year of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, together  
 with the Port and Island of *Bombay*, and all other Territories now  
 in the Possession and under the Government of the said Company,  
 except the Island of *St. Helena*, shall remain and continue under  
 such Government until the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand  
 eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the Lands and Here-  
 ditaments, Revenues, Rents, and Profits of the said Company, and  
 all the Stores, Merchandize, Chattels, Monies, Debts, and Real  
 and Personal Estate whatsoever, except the said Island of *St. Helena*,  
 and the Stores and Property thereon herein-after mentioned, sub-  
 ject to the Debts and Liabilities now affecting the same respectively,  
 and the Benefit of all Contracts, Covenants, and Engagements, and  
 all Rights to Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and other Emolu-  
 ments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seised or pos-  
 sessed of or entitled unto on the said Twenty-second Day of *April*  
 One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be  
 vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, ac-  
 cording to the Nature and Quality, Estate and Interest of and in  
 the same respectively, by the said Company, in Trust for His Ma-  
 jesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the Service of the Government  
 of *India*, discharged of all Claims of the said Company to any Profit  
 or Advantage therefrom to their own Use, except the Dividend on  
 their Capital Stock, secured to them as herein-after is mentioned,  
 subject to such Powers and Authorities for the Superintendence,  
 Direction, and Control over the Acts, Operations, and Concerns of  
 the said Company as have been already made or provided by any  
 Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, or are made or provided  
 by this Act.

II. And be it enacted, That all and singular the Privileges,  
 Franchises, Abilities, Capacities, Powers, Authorities, whether  
 Military or Civil, Rights, Remedies, Methods of Suit, Penalties,  
 Forfeitures, Disabilities, Provisions, Matters and Things whatsoever  
 granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said  
 Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, for and

The British  
 Territories in  
 India to remain  
 under the Go-  
 vernment of the  
 Company till  
 30th April 1854.

Real and Per-  
 sonal Property  
 of the Company  
 to be held in  
 Trust for the  
 Crown, for the  
 Service of India.

All Privileges,  
 Powers, &c.  
 granted by 58  
 G. 3. c. 155. for  
 the Term there-  
 by limited; and  
 all Enactments  
 not repugnant to  
 this Act;



as also all Rights and Immunities of the Company to be in force until April 1854, subject to Control.

From 22d April 1834, China and Tea Trade of Company to cease.

Company to close their Commercial Business, and to sell their Property not retained for Government.

Company not prevented selling Goods the Property of other Persons.

Board of Control to superintend the Sale of the Property, the Reduction of the Commercial Establishments, Payment of Commercial Claims, &c.

Board to appoint Officers to attend them during the

during the Term limited by the said Act, and all other the Enactments, Provisions, Matters, and Things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the Term granted to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the Enactments herein-after contained, and all Powers of Alienation and Disposition, Rights, Franchises, and Immunities, which the said United Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all Persons whomsoever, subject to the Superintendence, Direction, and Control herein-before mentioned, until the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the exclusive Right of Trading with the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King *George* the Third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall, with all convenient Speed after the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their Commercial Business, and make sale of all their Merchandize, Stores, and Effects at Home and Abroad, distinguished in their Account Books as Commercial Assets, and all their Warehouses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Property whatsoever which may not be retained for the Purposes of the Government of the said Territories, and get in all Debts due to them on account of the Commercial Branch of their Affairs, and reduce their Commercial Establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all Commercial Business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual Concerns, and to the Conversion into Money of the Property herein-before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the Purposes of the said Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the Sales of their own Goods and Merchandize by this Act directed or authorized to be made, such Goods and Merchandize the Property of other Persons as they may now lawfully sell at their public Sales.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* shall have full Power to superintend, direct, and control the Sale of the said Merchandize, Stores, and Effects, and other Property herein-before directed to be sold, and to determine from Time to Time, until the said Property shall be converted into Money, what Parts of the said Commercial Establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the Allowance and Payment of all Claims upon the said Company connected with the Commercial Branch of their Affairs, and generally to superintend and control all Acts and Operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the Value of the Property of the said Company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such Officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said Board during the winding up of the Commercial Business of the said Company; and

and that the Charge of such Salaries or Allowances as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, direct to be paid to such Officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as herein-after mentioned, in addition to the ordinary Charges of the said Board.

winding up of  
the Commercial  
Business.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the Claims of any Persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the Widows and Children of any such Persons, whose Interests may be affected by the Discontinuance of the said Company's Trade, or who may from Time to Time be reduced, and, under the Control of the said Board, to grant such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances (the Charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as herein-after mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: Provided always, that no such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances shall be granted until the Expiration of Two Calendar Months after Particulars of the Compensation, Superannuation, or Allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The Company  
may consider  
Claims of Com-  
mercial Officers  
reduced, and,  
under the Con-  
trol of the Board,  
grant Compens-  
ations.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That within the first Fourteen sitting Days after the first meeting of Parliament in every Year there be laid before both Houses of Parliament the Particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, and Allowances so granted, and of the Salaries and Allowances directed to be paid to such Officers as may be appointed by the said Board as aforesaid during the preceding Year.

The Particulars  
thereof to be  
laid before  
Parliament  
every Year.

IX. And be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four all the Bond Debt of the said Company in *Great Britain*, and all the Territorial Debt of the said Company in *India*, and all other Debts which shall on that Day be owing by the said Company, and all Sums of Money, Costs, Charges, and Expences which after the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any Covenants, Contracts, or Liabilities then existing, and all Debts, Expences, and Liabilities whatever which after the same Day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said Territories, and all Payments by this Act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Revenues of the said Territories; and that neither any Stock or Effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own Use, nor the Dividend by this Act secured to them, nor the Directors or Proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said Debts, Payments, or Liabilities.

Company's  
Debts and  
Liabilities  
charged on  
*India*.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, That so long as the Possession and Government of the said Territories shall be continued to the said Company all Persons and Bodies Politic shall and may have and take the same Suits, Remedies, and Proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such Debts and Liabilities as aforesaid, and the Property vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to the same Judgments and Executions, in the same Manner and Form

While *India* is  
under Govern-  
ment of the  
Company, their  
Property to con-  
tinue subject to  
Execution.

870

Cap. 85.

*East India Company's Charter.*

3 &amp; 4 W. IV.

respectively as if the said Property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own Use.

A Dividend of 10l. 10s. per Cent. per Ann. to be paid on Company's Stock by half-yearly Payments in Great Britain.

XI. And be it enacted, That out of the Revenues of the said Territories there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own Use, a yearly Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* on the present Amount of their Capital Stock; the said Dividend to be payable in *Great Britain*, by equal half-yearly Payments, on the Sixth Day of *January* and the Sixth Day of *July* in every Year; the first half-yearly Payment to be made on the Sixth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to Redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on Payment of 200l. for 100l. Stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said Dividend shall be subject to Redemption by Parliament upon and at any Time after the Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on Payment to the Company of Two hundred Pounds Sterling for every One hundred Pounds of the said Capital Stock, together with a proportionate Part of the same Dividend, if the Redemption shall take place on any other Day than one of the said half-yearly Days of Payment: Provided also, that Twelve Months Notice in Writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Order of the House, shall be given to the said Company of the Intention of Parliament to redeem the said Dividend.

Notice of Redemption.

If Company deprived of the Government of India, they may demand Redemption of the Dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if on or at any Time after the said Thirtieth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four the said Company shall, by the Expiration of the Term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the Authority of Parliament be deprived of the Possession and Government of the said Territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within One Year thereafter to demand the Redemption of the said Dividend, and Provision shall be made for redeeming the said Dividend, after the Rate aforesaid, within Three Years after such Demand.

Company to pay to Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt 2,000,000l.;

XIV. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of *England*, to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, such Sums of Money as shall in the whole amount to the Sum of Two Millions Sterling, with Compound Interest after the Rate of Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, computed half-yearly from the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said Sums as shall from Time to Time remain unpaid; and the Cashiers of the said Bank shall receive all such Sums of Money, and place the same to a separate Account with the said Commissioners, to be intituled "The Account of the Security Fund of the *India* Company;" and that as well the Monies so paid into the said Bank as the Dividends or Interest which shall arise therefrom shall from Time to Time be laid out, under the Direction of the said Commissioners, in the Purchase of Capital Stock in any of the redeemable Public Annuities transferrable at the Bank of *England*; which Capital Stock so purchased shall be invested in the Names of the said Commissioners on account the said Security Fund, and the Dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said Cashiers and placed to the said

to be placed to Account of Security Fund of the Company.

Monies and Dividends to be laid out in Securities, and Dividends

said Account, until the whole of the Sums so received on such Account shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling; and the said Monies, Stock, and Dividends, or Interest, shall be a Security Fund for better securing to the said Company the Redemption of their said Dividend after the Rate herein-before appointed for such Redemption.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt from Time to Time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that Purpose by the Court of Directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such Sums of Money as may be necessary for the Payment of the said Company's Dividend by reason of any Failure or Delay of the Remittances of the proper Funds for such Payment; such Sums of Money to be raised by Sale or Transfer or Deposit by way of Mortgage of a competent Part of the said Security Fund, according as the said Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of *England* to the Account of the Security Fund, with Interest after such Rate as the Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Court, shall fix, out of the Remittances which shall be made for answering such Dividend, as and when such Remittances shall be received in *England*.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Dividends on the Capital Stock forming the said Security Fund accruing after the Monies received by the said Bank to the Account of such Fund shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling, until the said Fund shall be applied to the Redemption of the said Company's Dividend, and also all the said Security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said Dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the Rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the Revenues of the said Territories.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the said Dividend on the Company's Capital Stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such Part of the Revenues of the said Territories as shall be remitted to *Great Britain*, in preference to all other Charges payable thereout in *Great Britain*; and that the said Sum of Two Millions Sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any Sums which shall on the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four be due to the said Company from the Public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any Monies which shall arise from the Sale of any Government Stock on that Day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other Payments thereout; and that, subject to such Provisions for Priority of Charge, the Revenues of the said Territories, and all Monies which shall belong to the said Company on the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all Monies which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the Property and Rights vested in them in Trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the Service of the Government of the said Territories, and in defraying all Charges and Payments by this Act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such Order as the said Court of Directors, under the Control of the said Board, shall from Time to Time direct; any thing in any other Act or Acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

placed to same Account, until the whole amounts to 12 Millions.

Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, upon Requisition of Court, may raise Money for paying the Dividend in case of Failure or Delay of Remittance of proper Funds.

Application of Dividends of Security Fund and the Fund itself in aid of Revenues.

Company's Dividends to be paid out of Revenues in preference to other Charges; and 2,000,000*l.* to be paid out of Debt due from the Public and by Sale of Stock,

subject to such Priorities, Revenues and Monies to be applied to Service of India and Purposes of this Act, under Control.

Not to prejudice  
Persons claim-  
ing under a  
Covenant be-  
tween the Com-  
pany and the  
Creditors of the  
Nabobs of  
Arcot, &c.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to the Prejudice of any Persons claiming or to claim under a Deed of Covenants dated the Tenth Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company of the one Part, and the several Persons whose Hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be Creditors of His Highness the Nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly Nabob of *Arcot* and of the *Carnatic* in the *East Indies*, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob *Omduh ul Omrah*, late Nabob of *Arcot* and of the *Carnatic*, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the *Ameer ul Omrah*, of the other Part.

His Majesty  
may appoint  
Commissioners  
for the Affairs  
of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty by any Letters Patent, or by any Commission or Commissions to be issued under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, from Time to Time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during Pleasure, such Persons as His Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*; and every Enactment, Provision, Matter, and Thing relating to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex officio Com-  
missioners.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being shall, by virtue of their respective Offices, be and they are hereby declared to be Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, in conjunction with the Persons to be nominated in any such Commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same Powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such Commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the Commissioner first named therein.

Two Commis-  
sioners may  
form a Board;

first-named to  
be President;  
in his Absence  
the next in  
order.

XXI. And be it enacted, That any Two or more of the said Commissioners shall and may form a Board for executing the several Powers which by this Act, or by any other Act or Acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*; and that the Commissioner first named in any such Letters Patent or Commission, for the Time being, shall be the President of the said Board; and that when any Board shall be formed in the Absence of the President, the Commissioner next in order of Nomination in this Act or in the said Commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that Turn preside at the said Board.

President and  
occasional Pre-  
sident to have  
the casting Vote.

XXII. And be it enacted, That if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in Opinion with respect to any Matter by them discussed, then and on every such Occasion the President, or in his Absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have Two Voices or the casting Vote.

The Board to  
appoint Two  
Secretaries and  
other Officers.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall and may nominate and appoint Two Secretaries, and such other Officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said Board, who shall be subject to Dismission at the Pleasure of the said Board; and each of the said Secretaries shall have the same Powers, Rights, and Privileges as by any Act or Acts now in force are vested in the Chief

Chief Secretary of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*; and that the President of the said Board, but no other Commissioner as such, and the said Secretaries and other Officers, shall be paid by the said Company such fixed Salaries as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants under his Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, direct.

President, Secretaries, and Officers, to be paid such Salaries as the Crown shall direct.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That if at any Time the said Board shall deem it expedient to require their Secretaries and other Officers of the said Board, or any of them, to take an Oath of Secrecy, and for the Execution of the Duties of their respective Stations, it shall be lawful for the said Board to administer such Oath as they shall frame for the Purpose.

Secretaries and Officers, to take Oaths if required by the Board.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall have and be invested with full Power and Authority to superintend, direct, and control all Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company which in anywise relate to or concern the Government or Revenues of the said Territories, or the Property hereby vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, and all Grants of Salaries, Gratuities, and Allowances, and all other Payments and Charges whatever, out of or upon the said Revenues and Property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned.

The Board of Commissioners to control all Acts concerning *India*, and the Sale of Property.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That the several Persons who on the said Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and Secretaries and Officers of such Board of Commissioners, shall continue and be Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and Secretaries and Officers of the said Board respectively, with the same Powers and subject to the same Restrictions as to Salaries as if they had been appointed by virtue of this Act, until by the issuing of new Patents, Commissions, or otherwise, their Appointment shall be respectively revoked.

Commissioners, Secretaries, and Officers, on 22d *April* 1834, to continue until their Appointments are revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That if, upon the Occasion of taking any Ballot on the Election of a Director or Directors of the said Company, any Proprietor, who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of Absence, Illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by Letter of Attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such Letter of Attorney shall in every Case express the Name or Names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom such Proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within Ten Days next before such Election; and the Attorney constituted for such Purpose shall in every Case deliver the Vote he is so directed to give openly to the Person or Persons who shall be authorized by the said Company to receive the same; and every such Vote shall be accompanied by an Affidavit or Affirmation to be made before a Justice of the Peace by the Proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like Effect as the Oath or Affirmation now taken by Proprietors voting upon Ballots at General Courts of the said Company, and in which such Proprietor shall also state the Day of the Execution of such Letter of Attorney; and any Person making a false Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of Peace for the Purpose aforesaid shall be held to have thereby committed wilful Perjury; and if any Person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other Person to take the said Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of the Peace as

Proprietors may vote by Attorney in Election of Directors.

aforesaid,

aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful Perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such Offence, shall incur such Pains and Penalties as are provided by Law against Subornation of Perjury.

Repeal of  
Restriction in  
13 G. 3. c. 69.  
with respect to  
any Person em-  
ployed in the  
East Indies  
being chosen  
Director.

If such Person  
has unsettled  
Accounts, he  
shall be ineligi-  
ble for Two  
Years, unless  
they are sooner  
settled.

Court to deliver  
to Board Copies  
of Minutes, &c.  
of Courts of  
Proprietors and  
Directors, and  
of all material  
Letters and  
Dispatches.

No Official  
Communica-  
tions to be sent  
by the Court  
until approved  
by the Board;

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That so much of the Act of the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe*, as enacts that no Person employed in any Civil or Military Station in the *East Indies*, or claiming or exercising any Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the Office of Director until such Person shall have returned to and been resident in *England* for the Space of Two Years, shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided, that if the said Court of Directors, with the Consent of the said Board, shall declare such Person to be an Accountant with the said Company, and that his Accounts are unsettled, or that a Charge against such Person is under the Consideration of the said Court, such Person shall not be capable of being chosen into the Office of Director for the Term of Two Years after his Return to *England*, unless such Accounts shall be settled, or such Charge be decided on, before the Expiration of the said Term.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall from Time to Time deliver to the said Board Copies of all Minutes, Orders, Resolutions, and Proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, General or Special, and of all Courts of Directors, within Eight Days after the holding of such Courts respectively, and also Copies of all Letters, Advices, and Dispatches whatever which shall at any Time or Times be received by the said Court of Directors or any Committee of Directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said Board, or which the said Board shall from Time to Time require.

XXX. And be it enacted, That no Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications whatever, relating to the said Territories or the Government thereof, or to the Property or Rights vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, or to any public Matters whatever, shall be at any Time sent or given by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the Consideration of and approved by the said Board; and for that Purpose that Copies of all such Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications which the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, shall propose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within the Space of Two Months after the Receipt of such proposed Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, the said Board shall either return the same to the said Court of Directors or Committee of Directors, with their Approbation thereof, signified under the Hand of One of the Secretaries of the said Board, by the Order of the said Board, or if the said Board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in Substance any of such proposed Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, in every such Case the said Board shall give to the said Directors, in Writing, under the Hand of One of the Secretaries

of

of the said Board, by Order of the said Board, their Reason in respect thereof, together with their Directions to the said Directors in relation thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, in the Form approved by the said Board, to their proper Destinations: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, by Minutes from Time to Time to be made for that Purpose and entered on the Records of the said Board, and to be communicated to the said Court, to allow such Classes of Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications as shall in such Minutes be described to be sent or given by the said Court without having been previously laid before the said Board.

except such Classes of Communications as the Board may allow.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Court of Directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the Consideration of the said Board any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, beyond the Space of Fourteen Days after Requisition made to them by Order of the said Board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Board to prepare and send to the said Directors any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, together with their Directions relating thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper Destinations.

If the Court omit to frame Official Communications for Consideration of the Board, they may prepare them.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said Directors from expressing, within Fourteen Days, by Representation in Writing to the said Board, such Remarks, Observations, or Explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any Directions which they shall receive from the said Board; and that the said Board shall and they are hereby required to take every such Representation, and the several Matters therein contained or alleged, into their Consideration, and to give such further Directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

Court to send them.

Representations may be made by Court as to Official Communications; and Board to consider such Representations, and give final Orders.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That if it shall appear to the said Court of Directors that any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, except such as shall pass through the Secret Committee, upon which Directions may be so given by the said Board as aforesaid, are contrary to Law, it shall be in the Power of the said Board and the said Court of Directors to send a special Case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the President of the said Board and the Chairman of the said Company, to Three or more of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the Opinion of the said Judges; and the said Judges are hereby required to certify their Opinion upon any Case so submitted to them, and to send a Certificate thereof to the said President and Chairman; which Opinion shall be final and conclusive.

If Court think the Orders of Board contrary to Law, the Court of King's Bench may certify their Opinion on any Case which may be agreed upon; such Opinion to be conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That the said Board shall not have the Power of appointing any of the Servants of the said Company, or of directing or interfering with the Officers and Servants of the said Company employed in the Home Establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said Court of Directors to submit for the Consideration of the said Board their

Board not empowered to appoint Officers of the Company, or to interfere with Home Officers.

Commu-



Communications with the Officers or Servants employed in their said Home Establishment, or with the legal Advisers of the said Company.

Directors to appoint a Secret Committee, who shall take the following Oath.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall from Time to Time appoint a Secret Committee, to consist of any Number not exceeding Three of the said Directors, for the particular Purposes in this Act specified; which said Directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the Execution of the Powers and Trusts hereby reposed in them, take an Oath of the Tenor following; (that is to say,)

‘ I (A.B.) do swear, That I will, according to the best of my Skill  
‘ and Judgment, faithfully execute the several Trusts and Powers  
‘ reposed in me as a Member of the Secret Committee appointed by  
‘ the Court of Directors of the *India* Company; I will not disclose  
‘ or make known any of the secret Orders, Instructions, Dispatches,  
‘ Official Letters, or Communications which shall be sent or given  
‘ to me by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, save only to  
‘ the other Members of the said Secret Committee, or to the Person  
‘ or Persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in tran-  
‘ scribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be autho-  
‘ rized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make known the  
‘ same. So help me GOD.’

Which said Oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective Members of the said Secret Committee to each other; and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the said Court of Directors for the Time being amongst the Acts of the said Court.

If the Board are of opinion that any Matters wherein Indian or other States are concerned require Secrecy, the Board may send Official Communications through Secret Committee.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if the said Board shall be of opinion that the Subject Matter of any of their Deliberations concerning the levying War or making Peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the Native Princes or States in *India*, or with any other Princes or States, or touching the Policy to be observed with respect to such Princes or States, intended to be communicated in Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, to any of the Governments or Presidencies in *India*, or to any Officers or Servants of the said Company, shall be of a Nature to require Secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the Tenor thereof, or pursuant to the Directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, Officers, and Servants; and that the said Governments and Presidencies, Officers, and Servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful Obedience thereto, in like Manner as if such Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.

The Court to submit to the Board an Estimate of Salaries of Directors and other Expenses of the India House,

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall, before the Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from Time to Time so often as Reductions of the Establishment of the said Court or other Circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said Board an Estimate of the gross Sum which will be annually required for the

the Salaries of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the said Court, and the Officers and Secretaries thereof, and all other proper Expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of General Courts of Proprietors; and such Estimate shall be subject to Reduction by the said Board, so that the Reasons for such Reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and any Sum not exceeding the Sum mentioned in such Estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced Estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the Discretion of the Court of Directors, to the Payment of the said Salaries and Expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said Board to interfere with or control the particular Application thereof, or to direct what particular Salaries or Expences shall from Time to Time be increased or reduced: Provided always, that such and the same Accounts shall be kept and rendered of the Sums to be applied in defraying the Salaries and Expences aforesaid as of the other Branches of the Expenditure of the said Company.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* shall be divided into Two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included *Fort William* aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal*, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the Presidency of *Agra*; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under the Control by this Act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what Part or Parts of any of the Territories under the Government of the said Company shall from Time to Time be subject to the Government of each of the several Presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from Time to Time, as Occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such Appointment, and such new Distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the Superintendence, Direction, and Control of the whole Civil and Military Government of all the said Territories and Revenues in *India* shall be and is hereby vested in a Governor General and Counsellors, to be styled "The Governor General of *India* in Council."

XL. And be it enacted, That there shall be Four Ordinary Members of the said Council, Three of whom shall from Time to Time be appointed by the said Court of Directors from amongst such Persons as shall be or shall have been Servants of the said Company; and each of the said Three Ordinary Members of Council shall at the Time of his Appointment have been in the Service of the said Company for at least Ten Years; and if he shall be in the Military Service of the said Company, he shall not during his Continuance in Office as a Member of Council hold any Military Command, or be employed in actual Military Duties; and that the Fourth Ordinary Member of Council shall from Time to Time be appointed from amongst Persons who shall not be Servants of the said Company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board; provided that such last-mentioned Member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council except at Meetings thereof for making Laws and Regulations; and it shall be lawful

which shall be subject to Reduction.

The Sum allowed to be applicable to such Purposes, at Discretion of the Court of Directors.

Accounts of Application to be rendered.

Presidency of *Fort William in Bengal* to be divided into Two Presidencies.

The Court to declare the Limits from Time to Time of the several Presidencies.

Government of *India*.

There shall be Four Ordinary Counsellors, Three of whom shall be Servants of the Company.

No Military Officer to hold any Command whilst a Member.

The Fourth Member not to be appointed from the Company's Servants.

for

for the said Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in *India*, and if there shall be no such Commander-in-Chief, or the Offices of such Commander-in-Chief and of Governor General of *India* shall be vested in the same Person, then the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the *Bengal* Establishment, to be an Extraordinary Member of the said Council, and such Extraordinary Member of Council shall have Rank and Precedence at the Council Board next after the Governor General.

Governor General and the Members of Council on 22d April 1834 to be so under this Act.

XLII. And be it enacted, That the Person who shall be Governor General of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* on the Twenty-second Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be the First Governor General of *India* under this Act, and such Persons as shall be Members of Council of the same Presidency on that Day shall be respectively Members of the Council constituted by this Act.

Filling up Vacancies in these Offices.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That all Vacancies happening in the Office of Governor General of *India* shall from Time to Time be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board.

The Governor General in Council empowered to legislate for *India*, except as to Matters herein mentioned.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall have Power to make Laws and Regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any Laws or Regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said Territories or any Part thereof, and to make Laws and Regulations for all Persons, whether *British* or Native Foreigners or others, and for all Courts of Justice, whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise, and the Jurisdictions thereof, and for all Places and Things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every Part of the said Territories, and for all Servants of the said Company within the Dominions of Princes and States in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said Governor General in Council shall not have the Power of making any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the Provisions of this Act, or any of the Provisions of the Acts for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers, whether in the Service of His Majesty or the said Company, or any Provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said Territories or the Inhabitants thereof, or any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way affect any Prerogative of the Crown, or the Authority of Parliament, or the Constitution or Rights of the said Company, or any Part of the unwritten Laws or Constitution of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* whereon may depend in any Degree the Allegiance of any Person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the Sovereignty or Dominion of the said Crown over any Part of the said Territories.

If the Court of Directors disallow the Laws, Governor in Council to repeal them.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case the said Court of Directors, under such Control as by this Act is provided, shall signify to the said Governor General in Council their Disallowance of any Laws or Regulations by the said Governor General in Council made, then and in every such Case, upon Receipt by the said Governor General in Council of Notice of such Disallowance, the said Governor General in Council shall forthwith repeal all Laws and Regulations so disallowed.

XLV. Pro-

**Annex 6**

Memorial from Merchants, Mariners and others Interested in  
the Trade and Navigation of the Straits of Singapore to  
Auckland G. (Governor General of India in Council)  
dated 29 Dec 1836

Date : 29 Dec 1836

No. 9B To the Right Hon'ble  
George Lord Auckland K.C. B.  
Governor General of India in Council

The Humble Memorial  
of the Undersigned Merchants  
Mariners and others interested  
in the trade and navigation  
of the Straights of Singapore

Humbly Sheweth

That the Channel abovementioned is so well known as the grand thoroughfare of the Eastern Commerce of India and also of the great and increasing traffic of Britain with the China Seas that it is superfluous to dwell on the importance of removing every impediment to its navigation and rendering it safe and commodious by night as well as by day.

2 That your Memorialists are enabled by the indulgence of the Public departments to annex a copy of the Survey effected in 1827 by Captain D Ross, Marine Surveyor General of Bengal a glance at which will give a tolerable idea of the nature of the Entrance from the Eastward and Westward and the dangers and difficulty of navigating amongst such numerous islets and reefs especially in the night time or in hazy weather.

That even by day it is by no means infrequent for vessels to run upon Tree Island or Sultan Shoal at the Western Entrance and on Romania Reef and South East Rocks in the Eastern entrance, and to be compelled to extricate themselves by throwing cargo

overboard. It is not many months ago one of His Majesty's Cruisers ran aground upon the former and was not got off without the loss of her Guns.

The wreck of the "Sylph" last year and the damage to the Ships "Ruby" "Water Witch" and "Pascoa" within the last Three Months by running on the latter reefs and rocks at the Eastern Entrance are amongst the recent proofs of the necessity of some safeguard against similar disasters. The risk and loss of anchors and cables is still more frequent from the necessity of bringing up in deep water with Rocky bottom, and a tide both rapid and irregular.

3 That your Memorialists are satisfied that most of the accidents and losses that have occurred to a large amount would have been prevented by the establishment of Light Houses on some conspicuous points to serve as guides to vessels through the Eastern and Western Channel.

4 That the Islet or rock the Coney offers all the requisite advantages of position for the Western Channel being at the same time the extreme point of the Northern Side of the Straights and that Pedro Branco possesses the same advantage for the Eastern Position and that both are the more appropriate from being the points from which all the bearings are given in the Survey of Captain Ross above mentioned.

5 That the Light House on the Coney might moreover be made with very little additional charge to serve as an excellent look out Station for one of the Gun Boats now constructing for the prevention of piracy and might by means of a Semaphore and of Rockets be made to communicate promptly to Singapore and the Surrounding Islets, the approach of any proahs or suspicious vessels.

6 That the vicinity of Singapore and the abundance of materials at hand as well as the existence of a large working Gang of Convicts disposable by the Government would render the Cost of such a work a mere trifle compared with its importance and that your Memorialists and others interested in the navigation of the Straights will cheerfully contribute towards its expense if assured of such support from the local or Supreme Government as alone can make it efficient or permanent.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray. That your Lordship in Council will be pleased to declare or to authorize the local authorities of Singapore to declare whether any and what assistance in Money, Labor, or Materials will be afforded towards the erection of Light Houses on the Coney and Pedro Branco at the Western and Eastern entrances of the Straights of Singapore and what if any assistance will be afforded for their security and efficiency when erected.

And Your Memorialists shall ever pray.

Calcutta  
29<sup>th</sup> December 1836

Signed:  
Hodgkinson Schlattee & Co.  
Hy King  
Rustonyee(?) Cowasjee(?)  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Wallace  
Cowasjee(?) Family  
Tho<sup>s</sup> de Souza & Co  
J. Callum "Bland"  
Bruce Shand & Co  
Thomas Ferguson  
Cha<sup>s</sup> Thomas  
Cha<sup>s</sup> Thomas for

Cha<sup>s</sup> Thomas & Co of Singapore

Thomas & Russell

M. Lackersteen

John Lowe & Co

Eglinton McClure & Co

Bagshaw & Co

Shedden & co

Colvin Anslie Cowie & Co

Wilson Frith & Co

R. Steward

And<sup>es</sup> Henderson "Water Witch"

Henry Pybus "Ann"

J. M. Kinner Rob Roy

M. M. Mannk

W. W. Hughes Hero

P. M. Stavers Ship Mermaid

Ja<sup>s</sup> Scott Ship Earl Clare

Alex M. Farlane Sulimang

Brightman & Co

Gilmore & Co

Gisborne & Co

R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co

Cantor & Co

Colville Gilmore & Co

Cockerell & Co

Tho<sup>s</sup> Palmer & Co

Biale & Co

W. O. Young "Antonio Pereira"

Fraser M. Donald & Co

Muller & Co

Roussac Brothers & Co

Leach Kettlewell & Co

Bates Elliott & Co



J. H. Miller	Ship Wn Wilson
Foster Chapman & Co	
Boyd & Co	
Montefcore Joseph Kelsall	
Oswald & Co	
Macintyre & Co	
Finlay Mackencier & Co	
A. Tymers	Ship "Caladonia"
James Clark	New Back
A & G Apcar	
Gunter & Co	
Adam Scott & Co	
J. A. Walker & Co	
W <sup>m</sup> Storm	
Carr Tagore & Co	
George J Braine	
D <sup>d</sup> Wemyss	"Anna Maria"
John Seager	"Resolution"
Tho <sup>s</sup> Powell	Country Service
Mackenzie Lyall & Co	
Ja <sup>s</sup> Talbert	
Hay & Duncan	Singapore
Shaw, Whitehead & Co	Singapore
H. Spooner	Elizabeth
J. Mackey & Co	
C. S. Gover	
W. Barrington	"Will Watch"
C. R. Prinsep	
P. Vial	Sylph

Extract, Bengal Public Proceedings,  
Of the 24<sup>th</sup> May 1837

Recd. From <sup>Mr</sup> P. M. Staines Esq.

Master of the Ship *Morrison*  
P. M. Staines Esq.

Secretary to the Government of India  
Dated 12<sup>th</sup> January 1837

Sir

I take the liberty to enclose a  
Memorial to His Excellency the Governor  
General of India in Council on the sub-  
ject of erecting Lighthouses at the Entrance  
of Singapore Straits which I beg the favor of  
your presenting to His Lordship at your  
early convenience

Calcutta } I have the honor to be Sir  
12<sup>th</sup> January 1837 } Signed, P. M. Staines

No. 9. B. To The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
George Lord Auckland, M. C. B.  
Governor General of India in Council.

The Humble Memorial  
of the Undersigned Mer-  
chants Mariners and  
Others interested in the  
trade

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Trade and Navigation  
of the Straights of  
Singapore

Humbly Sheweth

That the Channel above mentioned is so well known as the grand thoroughfare of the Eastern Commerce of India and also of the great and increasing traffic of Britain with the China Seas that it is superfluous to dwell on the importance of removing every impediment to its navigation and rendering it safe and commodious by night as well as by day.

2. That your Memorialists are enabled by the indulgence of the Public Departments to annex a copy of the Survey effected in 1827 by Captain D. Ross Marine Surveyor General of Bengal a glance at which will give a tolerable idea of the nature of the Entrance from the Eastward and Westward and the danger and difficulty of navigating amongst such numerous islets and reefs especially in the night time or in hazy weather.

That even by day it is by no means unfequent for vessels to run upon Pulo Island or Sultan Shoal

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there at the Western Entrance and on the  
 various steps and with East walls in the  
 various entrance, and to be constructed  
 with the materials by shooting, large  
 work-are. - It is not many months ago  
 one of the fragments found in an agreement  
 when the former, and was not got off hand,  
 the top of the fragment.  
 The neck of the "Jubb" fragment was the same  
 ago to the "Jubb" "Jubb" "Water" "Water" and  
 "Jubb" within the last three months by  
 burning on the little top and work on the  
 Eastern Entrance are amongst the best  
 proofs of the necessity of some safe-guard  
 against similar accidents. - The work  
 and top of the fragment are alike with more  
 fragments from the necessity of bringing up  
 to keep water with rocky bottom, and a  
 will both work and irregular.  
 3. That your recommendation to all the  
 give the amount of the accident and top of the  
 have occurred in a large amount and have  
 been prevented by the establishment of  
 light houses in some cases over points in  
 some no further reports through the station  
 with the Western Entrance.

4- That the distance is not the same  
 effect all the way to a certain point of the  
 for the Western Channel being at the same time  
 the extreme point of the Northern side of the  
 straight and that some sources propose  
 the same advantage for the Eastern Channel  
 was that both are the most appropriate forms  
 being the points from which all the boats  
 may be given in the survey of Eastern Boats  
 about mentioned.

5. That the Light House on the long  
 any however, be made with very little  
 additional charge to serve as an excellent  
 look out station for the four Boats now  
 contributing for the maintenance of the  
 and might by means of a small house and  
 of Boats to be made to communicate properly  
 to Singapore and the surrounding islets, the  
 approach of any vessel on either side of the  
 6. That the necessity of Singapore and  
 the abundance of material at hand would  
 at the expense of a large working force of  
 cannot be effected by Government vessels  
 render the cost of such a work a more high  
 compared with the importance and that  
 from Memorials and other materials

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in the navigation of the Straights will otherwise  
fully contribute towards its expense. It is  
opinion of such a report, from the local or  
legitimate Government as above can make  
efficient or permanent.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly beg  
That your Lordship in Council will be pleased  
to declare or to authorize the local authorities  
of Singapore to declare whether any and what  
assistance in Money, Labor, or Materials will  
be afforded towards the erection of Lights  
houses on the Long and Pulo Branca at  
the Western and Eastern entrances of the  
Straights of Singapore, and what if any  
assistance will be afforded for their security  
and efficiency when erected.  
And your Memorialists shall ever pray.

Calcutta  
29<sup>th</sup> December 1836

Signed, *Robertson* *Salathell* *St. A.*  
*H. J. King*  
*Justice* *Corway*  
*Robt. Wallace*

*Corway* Family  
*Thos. de Souza & Co.*  
*J. Callum* "Blond"

Bruce Shand & Co.  
 Thomas Ferguson  
 Chas. Thomas  
 Chas. Thomas for  
 Chas. Thomas & Co. of Singapore  
 Thomas & Ryball  
 M. Lackstein  
 John Lowe & Co.  
 Eglington M<sup>r</sup>. Clune & Co.  
 Bagshaw & Co.  
 Shedden & Co.  
 Colvin Andrie Cowie & Co.  
 Wilson Frith & Co.  
 R. Stewart,  
 And<sup>r</sup>. Henderson "Water Witch."  
 Henry Pybus "Ann."  
 J. M. Kinna Robt. Bog.  
 M. M. Munnick.  
 W. W. Hughes Hers.  
 J. M. Stans Ship Mermanid.  
 Jas. Scott Ship East clau.  
 Alex. M<sup>r</sup>. Farlane Sulimany.  
 Brightman & Co.  
 Gilmore & Co.  
 Gisborne & Co.  
 R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co

10

Cantor & Co.  
 Colville Gilmour & Co.  
 Cocherell & Co.  
 Tho. Palmer & Co.  
 Biale & Co.  
 W. O. Young "Antonio Pereira"  
 Fraser Mc Donald & Co.  
 Muller & Co.  
 Roussac Brothers & Co.  
 Leach Kettlewell & Co.  
 Bates Elliott & Co.  
 J. H. Miller Ship Wm Wilson.  
 Foster Chapman & Co.  
 Boyd & Co.  
 Montague Joseph Kellall.  
 Oswald & Co.  
 Macintyre & Co.  
 Finlay Macdonald & Co.  
 A. Symes Ship "Caladonia"  
 James Clark New Bank.  
 A. & G. W. Pease  
 Gutter & Co.  
 Adam Scott & Co.  
 J. A. Walker & Co.  
 Wm Storm  
 Carr Pagou & Co.

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George J. Kraine

D. & Wemyss. "Anna Maria"

John Seager. "Resolution"

Thos. Powell. Country Service.

Mackenzie Lyall & Co.

Ja. Falbert.

Hay & Duncan. Singapore.

Shaw, Whitehead & Co. Singapore.

H. Spooner. Elizabeth.

J. Mackey & Co.

C. S. Gower

W. Barrington. "Will Match"

C. B. Princep.

P. Dial. Sylph.

**Annex 7**

Gibson v. East India Company  
5 Bingham, New Cases 262 (Common Pleas Reports) (1839),  
pp. 271-272

carrying into effect the very purposes and objects for which the corporation itself was originally created.

It is upon the principle and reason on which this class of exceptions is grounded, that the course of argument on the part of the Plaintiffs has proceeded; and whether the contract now under consideration falls within this exception, or remains under the control of the general rule of law, is the question before us.

Now, allowing to this class of exceptions the widest range to which it has ever been carried, and taking it to have been correctly laid down in the late case of *Beverley v. Lincoln Gas and Coke Company* (6 Adol. & Ell. 829), it is this; that when a company is instituted for the purposes of trade, such company may, in matters of frequent requirement and of small amount, make a valid contract relating to the trade which they carry on, without affixing the common seal, although such corporation be a corporation aggregate, without a head. As in the case last cited, a company created by act of parliament for the supply of gas may contract for gas meters for the purposes of [271] their trade, without seal; and upon such contract may be held liable in an action of assumpsit for goods sold and delivered. And again, a company so instituted may be liable upon a similar contract not under seal, although the contract be not executed, but executory only; as was determined in the case of *Church v. Imperial Gas Light Company* (6 Adol. & Ell. 846); and indeed the same principle, that a corporation established for the purpose of carrying on trade or manufacture may differ from other corporate bodies, as to the power of contracting in matters relating to the purposes for which the company was formed, seems also to have been the opinion of Lord Tenterden, as may be collected from his judgment in *Dunstan v. Imperial Gas Light Company* (3 Barn. & Adol. 131). It becomes, however, unnecessary to refer to other cases bearing on this point, as they are all brought in revision by Mr. Justice Patteson, in giving the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, upon the case to which reference is first above made.

In order to determine, whether the instructions and resolution of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to allow full pay to a retired officer, upon which the present action is founded, form a contract which falls within the principle of the exception above laid down, it will be necessary to refer shortly to the original formation of the East India Company, and the powers with which it has been at different periods invested by the legislature, and then to consider the nature and object of the instructions, and that resolution founded thereon.

The stat. 9 & 10 W. 3, c. 44, and the charter of incorporation granted by the King under the powers of that act, form the foundation of the privileges of the present united East India Company. And from the provisions made by that statute it is evident, that the [272] company was established, originally and in the first instance, for the purposes of trade only; namely of exclusively trafficking and using the trade of merchandise to and from the East Indies, and in all places between the Cape of Good Hope, and the Straights of Magellan, and with no other object or design. But, without adverting to various enlargements by the legislature in subsequent reigns, of the term for which the charter was originally granted, it will be sufficient for the present purpose to observe, that about the commencement of the reign of George III., a question arose between the government and the East India Company, as to the claim set up by the latter, to the possession of the territorial acquisitions in India, which had been made by them; a claim inconsistent with the general principle prevailing in the law, both of this and other states, namely, that all conquests made by subjects must necessarily belong to the Crown. And in consequence of this contention an agreement was entered into between the company and the public, "that the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately acquired in the East Indies, should remain in possession of the company, and their successors during the term therein mentioned; an agreement which was carried into effect by the stat. 7 G. 3, c. 57. The term therein mentioned was afterwards enlarged, and the possession and government of the territorial acquisitions continued in the said united company by subsequent acts of the legislature, down to the present time; without prejudice, however, as declared by the preamble to the statute of the 53 G. 3, c. 155, s. 61, to the undoubted sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in and over the same, or to any claim of the said united company to any rights, franchises, or immunities."

Upon this legislative authority, subject, however, to such control of the Crown as is provided by several [273] statutes, does the right of the company to the possession

and government of the territories acquired in the East Indies depend ; and from the same legislative authority, without referring to many express provisions in subsequent statutes, it is manifest that the East India Company have been invested with powers and privileges of a twofold nature, perfectly distinct from each other ; namely, powers to carry on trade as merchants, and (subject only to the prerogative of the Crown to be exercised by the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India) power to acquire, and retain, and govern territory, to raise and maintain armed forces by sea and land, and to make peace or war with the native powers of India.

Now, upon the first view of the resolution to allow this pension, it is obvious that it could have no connection whatever with the condition or powers of the company, as a trading community ; and, consequently, that the exception which has been established as to contracts entered into by corporations instituted for the purposes of trade, in matters relating to trade, of daily occurrence and slight importance, cannot, upon any reasonable construction, be held to comprehend it. If this allowance of a retiring pension is to be considered as a contract in the legal sense of that word, it was a contract made by the company in its political character as governors, not in their trading character as merchants. It related to the territorial and political branch, as distinguished from the commercial branch of the company's affairs ; (see 53 G. 3, c. 155, s. 64), and all payments under it would be chargeable upon the territorial revenues only ; (see 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 85, s. 9). The resolution, however, is a general regulation, affecting the whole of the army, not a separate contract with any individual officer ; and although it may differ, in some particulars, from a grant of half pay by the Crown to [274] the officers of the army or navy, upon their retirement from actual service, yet it bears a much stronger analogy to it in the mode of its being granted, and in the consequences attending it, than to any contract. Now it is clear that no action could be supported against any one to recover the arrears of half pay granted by the Crown, at least unless the money has been specifically appropriated by the government, and placed in the hands of the paymaster or agent to the account of the particular officers ; and there is no ground upon general principle to hold that an action could be maintained against any one, unless under the same circumstances, in the present case.

It was, indeed, strongly argued at the Bar, that as the resolution under which the retiring pensions are paid has been sanctioned by the Commissioners for the affairs of India, it has by such approval become obligatory on the company, and in the nature of a contract ; but we think there is no ground for giving such operation to the act. The object of the statute (33 G. 3, c. 53,) was that of creating a board of commissioners to superintend, direct, and control the acts, operations, and concerns relating to the civil and military governments or revenues of the company's territories and acquisitions in the East Indies ; to make the approval of the board essential before instructions are sent out, but not to give additional force or legal obligation to the resolution itself beyond that which it originally possessed.

The grant in question, therefore, appears to us to range itself under that class of obligations which is described by jurists as imperfect obligations ; obligations which want the "vinculum juris," although binding in moral equity and conscience ; to be a grant which the East India Company, as governors, are bound in foro conscientie to make good, but of which the performance [275] is to be sought for by petition, memorial, or remonstrance, not by action in a court of law.

Many grounds of inexpediency in allowing a claim of the present description to be recoverable in a court of law readily suggest themselves. If the retired pension which is given for former services can be recovered by action, why should not the pay and allowances for actual service be equally so during their continuance ? And yet how frequently is it not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, that military pay should be suspended and kept in arrear beyond the day when it becomes due, and until the service, in respect of which it is earned, has been entirely completed ? Not to mention the expense and inconvenience which must arise if a suit might be instituted by each individual officer, and the prejudice which such litigation would necessarily occasion to the military service. But if the allowance of this pension will furnish a ground of action against the company, no legal distinction can be assigned why the grant of pay during actual service, which is authorized by general orders founded on resolutions of the directors, confirmed in the same manner by the board of commissioners, should not be equally the ground of an action at law.

**Annex 8**

Letter from Jardine Matheson to Bonham S.G. (Governor of  
Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca)  
dated 1 Mar 1842

Date : 1 Mar 1842

From

Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co  
Treasurer to the China Fund  
for a Testimonial to the memory of  
the late James Horsburgh Esq

To

The Hon'ble S. G. Bonham Esq  
Governor &ca &ca  
Singapore

dated the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1842

Hon'ble Sir,

We beg to acquaint you that we hold in our hands a Sum amounting with interest to Spanish Dollars Five thousand five hundred and thirteen  $\frac{50}{100}$  (\$5 513  $\frac{50}{100}$ ) arising from a Public Subscription collected in China with some small additions from India, in the years 1836-37 for the purpose of erecting a testimonial to the memory of the late celebrated Mr. James Horsburgh.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers a wish was expressed that the contributions should if possible be devoted to

the building of a Light House, bearing the name of Horsburgh on Pedra Branca, at the entrance of the China Sea, but nothing definitive was resolved on.

As this is a design which can only be carried into effect and maintained under the immediate auspices of the British Govt, we beg to express our readiness to hand over the above amount to you in the hope that you will have the goodness to cause a Light House (called after Horsburgh) to be erected either on Pedra Branca or on such other locality as the Govt of the Hon'ble East India Company may deem preferable.

The amount is far from adequate, but we trust the well known munificence of the Hon'ble Company will supply what additional funds may be wanting for an object of such eminent public utility intended at the same time, to do Honor to the memory of one of the most meritorious of their Servants.

Macao  
1<sup>st</sup> March 1842

We have the honor to be &ca;  
/Sd/ Jardine Matheson & Co  
Treasurer to the China Fund for a  
Testimonial to the memory of the late  
James Horsburgh Esq<sup>re</sup> Care of  
Messrs John Purvis & Co, Singapore

to you in the hope that you will have the  
opportunity to find out the above  
state of affairs of the British Govt, and by some  
means to effect an understanding with the same.

As this is a design which can only be  
effected by a meeting of the Directors  
I propose to direct to the meeting of next  
month, leaving the names of Messrs. [unclear] and [unclear]  
to be proposed by the Directors.

At a general meeting of the Directors  
held on the 15th of [unclear] 1836  
for the purpose of voting on the  
proposition made by the Directors, it was  
resolved that the same should be  
referred to the Directors to be  
considered at their next meeting.

We beg to request you that you  
will be good enough to attend the  
meeting of the Directors on the 15th of [unclear] 1836.

Yours faithfully,  
J. G. [unclear]  
J. G. [unclear]  
J. G. [unclear]  
J. G. [unclear]  
J. G. [unclear]



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I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo and to reply to inform you that a copy thereof will be forwarded to you for the information of the right Hon. Secy.

Yours faithfully,  
 Secy to the Govt of India  
 19th April 1872

The Secretary to the Govt of India  
 Secy to the Govt of India  
 19th April 1872

The amount is for good & valuable work done by the Company in the year of the year 1871-72. The amount is for good & valuable work done by the Company in the year of the year 1871-72. The amount is for good & valuable work done by the Company in the year of the year 1871-72.

19th April 1872

## **Annex 9**

**Letter from Bonham S.G. (Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca) to Bushby G.A. (Secretary to  
the Government of Bengal) dated 23 July 1842**

Date : 23 Jul 1842

Copies

No. 93 of 1842

From

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island  
Singapore and Malacca

To

G. A. Bushby Esq<sup>re</sup>  
Secretary to Government  
Fort William

dated Singapore 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1842

Genl Dept.

Sir,

Referring to letters from your Office dated the 6<sup>th</sup> February and 13<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1839 I have the honor to forward for the information and Orders of the Hon'ble the President in Council Copy of a letter to my address from the Treasurers to the China Fund for a Testimonial to the memory of the late J Horsburgh Esq<sup>re</sup> together with my reply thereto.

2<sup>nd</sup>. The Sum placed at the disposal of the Govt from the China Horsburgh Fund amounts to 5,513 Dollars, the estimated expense of the Turret forwarded in Mr. Commissioner Young's letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1838 amounted to 3,650 Dollars which, should the Plan suggested by that Gentleman be adopted will leave a balance of 1863 Dollars for the purchase of a Lantern or Revolving light.

3<sup>rd</sup>. As however the Sum subscribed in China was intended for the erection of a handsome Building in honor of the memory of the deceased Mr. Horsburgh, I may be perhaps excused in proposing that the whole sum subscribed should be entirely set apart for that purpose and that the Inhabitants of this Settlement, be required to find funds for the Lantern or Revolving Light, and that the Gov<sup>t</sup> afterwards undertake to uphold it at the expense of the State.

4<sup>th</sup>. Barn Island, the Site where it is proposed to erect the Building is about 16 miles from Singapore and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Islands might, if the Establishment for its Superintendence was not tolerably strong be induced to attempt to plunder it; and again as the knowledge of the existence of this Light will doubtless induce Ships to come thro' the narrow Straits at night it is absolutely essential that the Light should every night be in perfect order. I am of opinion therefore that if the Gov<sup>t</sup> is pleased to undertake the erection of the proposed Light House and to maintain the Light at the expense of the State, an Estab<sup>t</sup> of the following extent will be necessary.

1 Superintendent	- Rs	75.0.0
6 Natives at 12 each	- "	72.0.0
Oil Cotton &ca., &ca.	- "	53.0.0
		<u>Company's Rupees 200.0.0</u>

5<sup>th</sup>. Under this view of the case I have directed three other Plans to be prepared which I herewith forward, the most suitable in my opinion being that Estimated to cost 5000 Dollars, the balance of the Sum subscribed in China viz 513 Dollars might be expended in procuring a suitable Lantern from England, and if found insufficient, subscriptions should be set on foot at this place to make up the deficiency.

6<sup>th</sup>. Should Gov<sup>t</sup> be pleased to receive the Funds now tendered from China, the expense of upholding it ought certainly to be borne by the Inhabitants of this place which might be collected by the imposition of a charge of 4 Rupees for the Port Clearance of each Square Rigg'd Vessel anchoring in the Roads as well as on Junks from China and Siam and one half the amount on Native Boats graduated to their respective sizes.

7<sup>th</sup>. I have been unable to submit this matter for the consideration of the Government earlier as I have only this day received the reply of the Chamber of Commerce at this Settlement.

Singapore  
23<sup>rd</sup> July 1842

I have the honor to be &ca  
/Sd/ S. G. Bonham  
Governor of Prince of Wales Island  
Singapore and Malacca



March

Company's A/c for 200.00.00

Q.R. A/c for Ven. Ven. . . . . 53.00.00  
 6 Months . . . . . 72.00.00  
 1/2 year . . . . . 75.00.00

of the following which is necessary  
 the right at the expense of the State, that  
 of the present right should not be maintained  
 that of the State is intended to maintain the order  
 might be no perfect order. Some of the present  
 it is absolutely essential that the right should  
 (some) steps to come that the present should not  
 steps of the nature of this right will be  
 to steps to be taken if not again in the  
 (reference was not made to any of the  
 should be right, if the Government for its  
 from England with the intention of the  
 form to end the right is about 16 miles  
 1/2. One side, the other side is for  
 to be taken at the expense of the State  
 right, and that the right of the State  
 required to find funds for the State or  
 that the State of this right, the  
 would be to be made at once for the  
 intended in proposing that the State should  
 of the same. The Government, England  
 of the Government of the money

5<sup>th</sup> Under this view of the case I have directed three other Plans to be prepared which I herewith forward, the most suitable in my opinion being that estimated to cost 5000 Dollars, the balance of the sum subscribed in China (viz. 513 Dollars) might be expended in procuring a suitable Lantern from England, and if found insufficient subscriptions should be set on foot at this place to make up the deficiency.

6<sup>th</sup> Should Gov<sup>t</sup> be pleased to receive the Funds now tendered from China, the expense of upholding it ought certainly to be borne by the Inhabitants of this place which might be effected by the imposition of a charge of 16 Repees for the Port Clearance of each square rigged Vessel anchoring in the Roads as well as on Ships from China and half and one half the amount on Native Boats graduated to their respective sizes.

7<sup>th</sup> I have been unable to submit this matter for the Consideration of the Government until as I have only this day received the reply of the Chamber of Commerce at this Settlement.

I have the honor to be Sir

Yours faithfully

S. G. Bonham  
Governor of China of Malacca  
Singapore & Malacca

Singapore }  
23<sup>rd</sup> July 1862

Yours

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## **Annex 10**

Letter from Bushby G.A. (Secretary to the Government of Bengal) to Bonham S.G. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca) dated 31 Aug 1842

Date : 31 Aug 1842

No. 852

To

S. G. Bonham Esquire  
Governor of Prince of Wales Island  
Singapore and Malacca

Gnl Dept.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 93 dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> July last, and enclosures, relative to a proposition for the erection of a Light House at Barn Island, as a testimonial to the memory of the late Mr. James Horsburgh, with your recommendation that the Government be at the expense of maintaining the Light, and that for this purpose a fund be collected by a duty on vessels anchoring in the Roads, Junks &ca, at Singapore. The Building to be erected with the money subscribed in China for the Testimonial, and the Lantern or revolving Light, to be found by the inhabitants of Singapore.

2. The Honble the Deputy Governor directs me to refer you to the opinion of the Court of Directors as expressed in para 20 of a Despatch in the Marine Department, dated the 4<sup>th</sup> September 1839, copy of which accompanied Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter dated the 13<sup>th</sup> November, quoted by you in your present Letter, and to state that the objection expressed there, and in other communications from the Honble Court to the levying of Harbour and Anchorage duties, and the importance which the Honble Court and the Mercantile

Community of Great Britain attach to the preservation of perfect freedom of Trade at Singapore, preclude His Honor from entertaining the proposition now submitted for imposing a Port Duty on vessels visiting Singapore.

3. The three plans received with your letter are herewith returned.

Fort William  
The 31<sup>st</sup> August 1842

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your Most Obed Sert  
Sg/ G A Bushby  
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Bengal 31<sup>st</sup> August  
Relative to the erection of  
a Light House on Barn  
Island

No. 852

To  
J. G. Bonham Esq  
Governor of Prince of Wales Island  
Singapore and Malacca

Dear Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of 9th dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> July last, your enclosure, relative to a proposition for the erection of a Light House at Port Saluud, as a testimonial to the memory of the late Mr. James Abernethy, and the recommendation that the Government be at the expense of maintaining the Light, and that for this purpose a fund be collected by a duty on Vessels anchoring in the Roads, &c. at Singapore. A Building to be erected with the money subscribed in China for the Testimonial, and the Lantern, or revolving Light, to be formed by the contributions of Singapore.

The Honble the Deputy Governor directs me to refer you to the opinion of the Board of Directors as expressed in favour of a Disputat

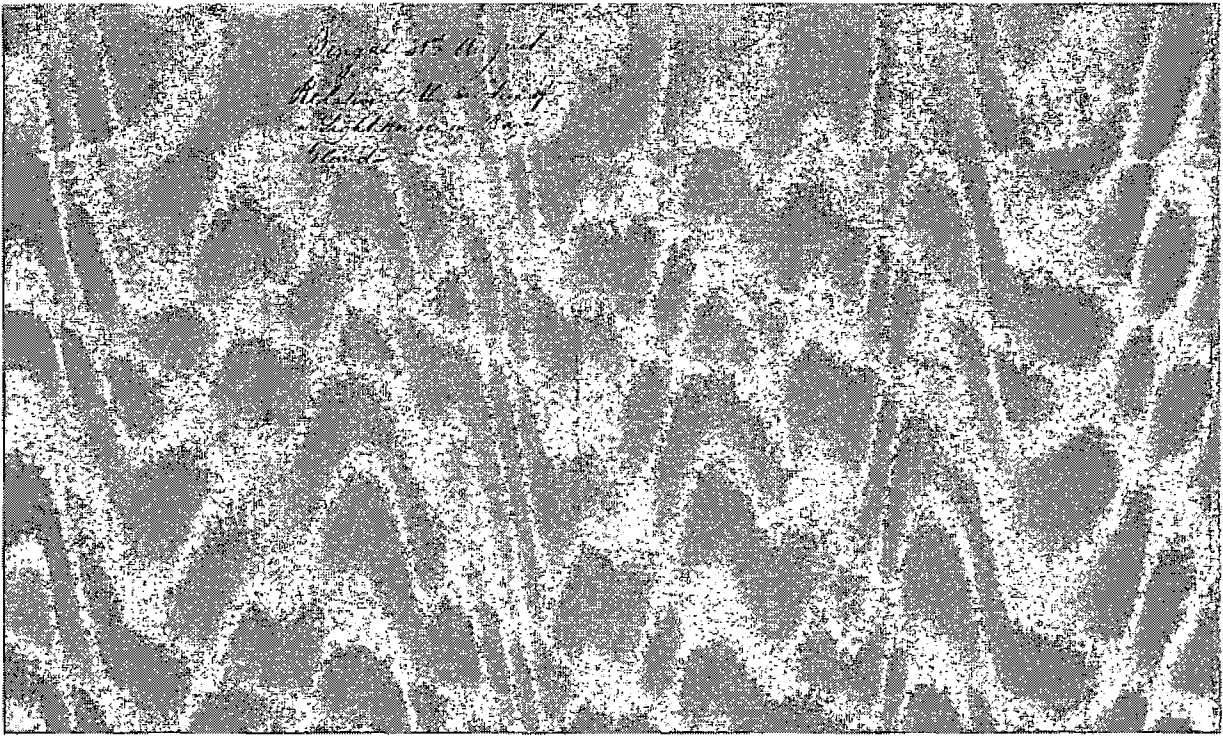
The Marine Department, dated the 11<sup>th</sup> September 1839, copy of which accompanied Mr Secretary Princeps letter dated the 13<sup>th</sup> instant, is quoted by you in your present letter, and to state that the objection is for the most part, in other communications from the Honble Court, to the levying of Harbour and Anchorage duties, and the importance which the Honble Court and the Mercantile Community of Great Britain attach to the preservation of perfect freedom of Trade at Singapore, precede His Excellency's entertaining the proposition now submitted for imposing a Port Duty on Vessels entering Singapore.

The three Plans received with your letter are herewith returned.

Fort William, 11<sup>th</sup> August 1842  
 I am Sir,  
 Your Most Obedt Servt  
 Wm. G. B. G. G. G.  
 Secy to the Govt of Bengal

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## **Annex 11**

Letter from Belcher E. (Captain of H.M.S. Samarang ) to  
Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island,  
Singapore and Malacca) dated 1 Oct 1844

Date : 1 Oct 1844

B

Her Majesty's Ship Samarang

October 1<sup>st</sup> 1844

Sir,

In reply to your communication No. 109 and bearing date April 20<sup>th</sup> 1844, requesting an opinion upon the most eligible position for a Light House in the Straits of Singapore.

I have after very mature consideration and also from a recent special survey, come to the conclusion: That in pursuance of the intent of the vote to erect a Testimonial to the hydrographer James Horsburgh Esq<sup>re</sup>, I am firmly of opinion that it would lend more to the general interests of navigation if such Testimonial stood upon a position where its benefit would be generally useful to the navigation of the China Seas as well as these Straits.

For the latter object, nature specially presents the Romania outer Island as the most eligible site, by affording the means of distinctly avoiding night dangers, and thus enabling vessels to sail to and from Singapore with confidence as well as security.

From a slight inspection of the chart of the Straits, you will perceive that a line drawn from the centre of the outer Romania Island to the tail of Johore Bank would nearly eclipse the light by the intervention of the nearer Land. Vessels have no business near this line, but as is frequently practised in our recent British Light Houses, it is very easy to screen the light to the safe line, so as to warn vessels in time to shape a safe course. The law being either on entering or quitting the Straits to "keep the Light in sight".



The navigation immediately past the Light on the cardinal points within a short distance is secure. But the vicinity of danger is easily made known by the Lower panes of the Lantern being formed of red glass, at the angle of depression, which would warn in time to haul off.

The Rail of a Lantern might even be adapted to the same object by slightly obscuring the Light by a wire gauze. If this is placed to meet the danger of the "Rock awash", the reappearance of the Light after passing the danger will reassure the navigator.

The Island affords good superficial extent for the construction of a Light House, which should be based as a Martello Tower, and any chance of surprise from Pirates be obviated by clean scarping to low water mark. This Lower Tower should be furnished with a small Gun, either for signals or defence. The Tower of the Light House springing from its centre. This would prevent the necessity of any force beyond the Light Keepers and it is very doubtful if the mere knowledge of a Gun being there, mounted would not effectually prevent the Pirates from using the Channels in that vicinity.

This Light House may be further rendered useful by reporting by signal, to vessels passing to Singapore, either the passage of vessels up the China Sea, or any other information which may be signalled to it.

I am &ca &ca

Sd/ Edw<sup>d</sup> Belcher, Capt<sup>n</sup>

given to us in 1842 by Messrs Jardine & Matheson & Co. to pay the amount of subscriptions into the hands of Govt. here, whenever they would pledge themselves to construct a Light House in the vicinity of Pedra Branca, has not been rescinded.

We have &c.

Sig<sup>d</sup> Geo. P. Smith & Co.

\*B

Her Majesty's Ship Samarang

October 1<sup>st</sup> 1844.

Sir,

In reply to your communication N<sup>o</sup> 109 and bearing date April 20<sup>th</sup> 1844, requesting an opinion upon the most eligible position for a Light House in the Straits of Singapore.

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presents the Romanian outer Island as the most eligible site, by affording the means of distinctly avoiding night dangers, and thus enabling vessels to sail to and from Singapore with confidence as well as security.

From a slight inspection of the Chart of the Straits, you will perceive that a line drawn from the centre of the outer Romanian Island to the tail of Johor Bank, would nearly eclipse the light by the intervention of the nearer Land. Vessels have no business near this line, but as is frequently practised in our recent British Light Houses, it is very easy to screen the light to the safe line, so as to warn vessels in time to shape a safe course. The law being either on entering or quitting the Straits to "keep the Light in sight."

The navigation immediately past the Light on the cardinal points within a short distance is secure. But the vicinity of danger is easily made known by the Lower panes of the Lantern being formed of red glass, at the angle of depression, which would warn in time to haul off.

The Rod of a Lantern might even be adapted to the same object, by slightly obscuring the Light by a wire gauze. If this is placed to meet the danger of the "Rod a wash," the reappearance of the Light after passing the danger will reassure the Navigator.

The

The Island affords good superficial extent for the construction of a Light House, which should be built as a Martello Tower, and any chance of surprise from Pirates be obviated by clean scarping to low water mark. This Lower Tower should be furnished with a small Gun, either for signals or defence. The Tower of the Light House springing from its centre. This would prevent the necessity of any force beyond the Light Keepers - and it is very doubtful if the mere knowledge of a Gun being there mounted, would not effectually prevent the Pirates from using the Channels in that vicinity.

This Light House maybe further rendered useful by reporting by signal, to Vessels passing to Singapore, either the passage of Vessels up the China Sea, or any other information which maybe signalled to

I am &c &c  
S<sup>t</sup> of Edw Belcher Capt.

From Sultan Allie of Johore

I have received my friend's letter, and in reply desire to acquaint my friend, that I perfectly understand his wishes, & I am exceedingly pleased at the intention expressed therein, as it (a Light House) will enable Traders and others to enter and leave this Port with greater confidence.

Dated November 26<sup>th</sup> 1804

True Translation  
S<sup>t</sup> of J. Church  
Resident Councillor  
Translation

## **Annex 12**

Letter from Thomson J.T. (Government Surveyor at Singapore) to Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca) dated 20 Nov 1844

Date : 20 Nov 1844

\*E

To The Honorable

Colonel Butterworth C.B  
Governor of P. of Wales Island,  
Singapore and Malacca

Sir,

In accordance with your instructions that I should proceed and examine Peak Rock Romania in order to ascertain the probable cost of building a Light House thereon, of a construction fitted for the situation and whose price should not exceed the limited funds, that have been subscribed for its erection - also to estimate the cost of laying a substantial base suited to bear a superstructure of sheet iron and further to make the plans (as far as practicable with the limited sum allowed) in conformity with the recommendation of Sir Edward Belcher viz "that the Light house should be based as a Martella Tower, and any chance of surprise from Pirates be obviated by clean scarping to low water mark" and lastly to ascertain the position of the Rock with reference to the Romania Islands, the coast of Johore and the Island of Singapore.

1. I therefore now have the honor of informing you that having proceeded to Peak rock and surveyed the Islands and shores in its vicinity, I found it to be situated, as will be seen on reference to the accompanying charts, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the Eastward of Large Romania Island,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Point Romania, and 32 miles East by north from Singapore Town. The Rock is barren, in height about 30 feet above high water, spring Tides - with a length of 160 feet measured due East and west, and a breadth of 130 feet measured north and south - as will be seen on reference to the sections drawn on the chart of Romania Island accompanying this, but it extends to the length of 240

feet, if measured, north East and South West. The Rock is Grey granite of a very hard texture, affording excellent material on the spot for building purposes. There is no fresh water on it, but what is left in the hollows of the Rock after rains. A landing on it is easily effected during calm weather, and as this is known to prevail in eight months of the year, there will be little difficulty in landing building materials, and this operation may be further facilitated by the construction of a wooden Pier. But during the months of December, January, February and March, the landing will always be difficult, owing to the rock when the north East Monsoon prevails being exposed to the waves of the china Sea. The building therefore ought to be commenced early in April and finished if possible by the end of the following November. But as lulls during the north East Moonsoon often take place in the nights, there will be frequent opportunities of landing on the rock during the mornings. So that communication will never be entirely stopped even at the worst season of the year.

2. When I first visited the rock I was led to conclude from appearances that its barrenness was owing to its being washed by the waves during the north East Monsoon, which circumstance would have rendered the building of a permanent structure much more expensive, and I should have wished to have seen it in the worst season, before fixing upon a plan for its construction, if I had not had an opportunity of visiting the other Islands and Rocks in its vicinity when engaged for two days in surveying them, I then found North Rock to be of the same height as Peak Rock, and its formation to be in strata of soft stone, the decomposition of which has made a soil on which shrubs are growing and which has not the slightest appearance of having ever been touched, by the waves. South Island, which is also equally exposed to the waves, and considerably lower than north and Peak Rocks, is covered with trees and other vegetation which could not exist in salt water. I therefore have no hesitation in ascribing the barrenness of Peak Rock to its steepness combined with the hardness of its formation, and not to the action of the waves.

3. I now come to the consideration of the best and most economical mode of constructing a Light house on this position as the rock itself is of so hard a texture, the spot itself affords the best materials for building but on the other hand the expense of chiseled granite is so great that a structure entirely formed of it would far exceed the funds subscribed, and stone cutters in Singapore are so few and bad, that the completion of it would be a matter of great difficulty. I have therefore been constrained in the Plans and Estimates to confine the use of this materials to the construction of the base only, which would rise to the height of Sixteen feet. This base as will be seen by the Plan will be built with granite rubble inside, faced with chiseled blocks, and it will bear either a Brick or Iron Edifice above. The cost of it as per Estimate will be 2667 Spanish Dollars, including the semicircular projections or Bastions designed for the mounting of a Gun on each for the defence of the Light Keepers, above the base is the entrance to the Light House, and access will be had either by a ladder let down to the rock, or by a rope and basket suspended from the small crane at the door. These can be drawn up during the night or threatened dangers, thus affording ample security against any attack that could be made from the outside, if this should ever happen.

The foundation being laid at the height of 26 feet above high water spring tides, and this base being 16 feet together making 42 feet, above spring tides, for the base of the brick or Iron Tower. This brick or Iron Tower will thus be raised beyond any action of the waves, and while this mode of construction carries through Sir Edward Belcher's views as to the defence of the place, tho' not entirely by (sic) in the way recommended by him the difficulty of his, lying in the expence of it, will also obviate the necessity of scarping the rock to low water mark, at least until sufficient funds be collected for that purpose, for this operation would not cost under the sum of seven thousand Spanish Dollars, a sum as will be seen by the accompanying Estimate equal to that which will be required to build the Light house.

4. With regard to the superstructure, I have after a great deal of consideration come to the conclusion, that the strongest and most durable



building that can be made with the limited funds, will be of brick, using mortar in which molasses will be mixed. The whole of the room will have arched ceilings, and the only wood work will be in the three partitions of the Keepers rooms and in the stairs, doors and windows, so that there will be little danger if any from fire. The Estimated cost is 4,332 Spanish Dollars exclusive of Lantern and Lamps, thus making the cost with foundations and base 7000 Dollars nearly.

5. As to the Lantern lamps and reflectors, as they must be made in Europe, I need say little, and will confine myself to suggesting that the Light should be stationary, as this is not only more simple than the revolving light but less subject to accident, and in case any of the machinery should be broken, there would be great difficulty in getting it repaired in this Settlement. The light should also be red, to distinguish it from fires on the coast, and be sufficiently brilliant to be seen at the distance of 18 miles, so as to form a leading mark with - - Point, for the leading clear of Johore shoal. The railings or Lantern, as recommended by Sir Edw<sup>d</sup> Belcher, should be made to obscure the light within range of the Rock awash, and also South Reef apparently not noticed by him, on which the stork was lately wrecked. These being at present the only known dangers in the vicinity of Peak Rock in the way of shipping. There are also some dangers to the north and north east at a considerable distance, which could be made known to ships during the night by obscuring the light in their direction, but when I was there, I had not sufficient time given me for ascertaining their exact position, and existing charts are not correct enough to mark them with the nicety required.

6. With regard to the best mode of proceeding with the erection of the Building, I now beg leave to offer a few remarks. It will be observed that Peak rock as mentioned in a former part of this communication is 32 miles distant from Singapore, and on reference to the chart will be seen intervening the shores of a country under the rule of independent Malay chiefs. These shores have been long noted for the haunts of very daring Pirates, who when opportunity offers often cut off native vessels of considerable size, a work of

this kind therefore could not be carried on without the protection of Government. In drawing out these Estimates I have consequently reckoned on the protection of the Gun boat being constantly afforded from the commencement to the finishing of all the operations. But notwithstanding the protection thus given, a work of this kind would be very difficult and beyond the power of any officer of Government to accomplish under any moderate amount. I therefore at once gave up the idea of pledging my name to the furnishing of it by the mode prescribed, in the Engineer regulations of Gov<sup>t</sup> under which regulations I have carried on several works in Singapore, thinking that the way of proceeding hereafter mentioned of doing it by contract with Chinese would be the only way of getting it done for a fair sum, such as stated in the Estimate, and for my taking this course I trust the following reasons will be satisfactory.

7. The class of People on whom we entirely depend (with a very small exception in the few cling masons that are to be had) for masonry and carpentry work, are the chinese, whose lower classes perhaps better than the same class of any other nation, know the power that combining gives them, so much so, that the artisans of Singapore are leagued together in different Hueys or Societies in which each member is bound by inviolable oaths to assist and connive with the rest - With a people of this kind to deal with, and under such a system, an officer of Gov<sup>t</sup> after having once pledged his name to finish a work before having agreed with his Chinese masons &ca, would be entirely at their mercy, for their head men would immediately agree amongst themselves to ask double or treble the usual wages for going to this distant spot, and prevent all those under them whether willing or not from accepting less - they would also greatly exaggerate the dangers from Pirates, the unpleasantness of remaining on a barren Rock for several months &ca. Beside, a chinese always works lazily and unsatisfactorily on daily wages, the little moral feeling of which he is possessed not teaching him to see the injury he does his employer but on the other hand if he has the prospect of gain by extra exertion, his great love of it, induces him to work both laboriously and indefatigably.

8. Our system of building has consequently been entirely carried on by contract, a number of chinese combining to undertake and finish works, sharing the profits and losses amongst them, and if the works be carried on under the eye of an European overseer, they are well and substantially built in all their details.

9. I would therefore humbly take the liberty of recommending to your honor that this work be executed by contract, as being the most economical mode of proceeding, and if it be carried on under good superintendance provided by Gov<sup>t</sup> - it will also be found the most satisfactory if otherwise the building of it for the sum stated in the Estimate could not be guaranteed to Government.

10. Annexed to the sheet containing the Estimate will be found an agreement signed by a chinese contractor named "choa allum", in which he undertakes to erect the building for the sum of 7000 Dollars when the Gov<sup>t</sup> shall assent to it. This agreement of course is only preparatory to a formal one being drawn out when the orders of Government shall be made known. He has executed several of the Gov<sup>t</sup> works under me very satisfactorily, and can give good security if required, for the due execution and finishing of the work. He tells me that tho' his portion of the contractor's profit in the building of the Light House would not be large, he would gain considerably by making the return boats carry stones to Singapore for sale and in supplying provisions &ca to the workmen, and by other ways and means not in the power of any European.

11. In conclusion I would beg leave to say that whilst I am fully of opinion that the sum stated in these papers would not be exceeded if carried on by chinese contractors, but would afford them a fair remuneration for their trouble, still if the work were to be carried on by an officer of Gov<sup>t</sup> making his own arrangements for the supply of materials and engagements with workmen, judging from the disadvantages that he would labour under,

compared with them, that I think in such a case, the sanction of Gov<sup>l</sup> should be asked for double the sum.

Singapore  
20<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844

I have &ca  
/Signed/ J.T. Thomson  
Gov<sup>l</sup> Surveyor

Estimate of the Probable amount required to build a Light house according to  
Plan dated 6<sup>th</sup> November 1844

Basement suited to bear either an Iron or a Brick Superstructure				
1568 sq. ft of chiseled Granite @ // 5 per 10 sq. ft	784	00		
126 " " D <sup>o</sup> for platforms for Guns "	63	00		
3660 Cub ft of the Rubble stone @ // 3 per 100 cbt ft	109	80		
Masonry of above per one ft in height 16 ft @ // 10	160	00		
Lime 40 Coyans at // 4 – Sand 10 boats @ // 1	170	00		
Molasses 4 Piculs at // 2	8	00		
Cement for outside stones made of well burnt brick pounded with sand.				
810 Cubic ft of Brick work 30 bricks per C ft 24,300 bricks at \$25 per laxa	60	75		
Masonry including scaffolding \$25 – do -	60	75		
Lime 4 Coyans per laxa 10 Coyans @ \$4	40	00		
Sand 2½ Boats @ \$1	2	50		
Cutting and levelling Rock to receive basement	200	00		
Houses and sheds for Workmen	100	00		
Boat hire from Singapore for D <sup>o</sup>	100	00		
Wooden Pier of Tampany or Damailaut	185	00		
D <sup>o</sup> Gangway from Pier to Building	50	00		
Contractor's profits @ 20 per C <sup>t</sup> – 426 " 76 on	2133	80		
Contingencies " 5 " 106 " 69	533	45		
			2667	25

Tower not including Lantern or Lamps				
Wall up to Railing	11,406	cub feet		
Arched Ceilings	1,766	- " -		
Wall around light room	346	- " -		
Less windows	576	13,518		
" Doors	336			
" D <sup>o</sup> of light room	27	939		
	30 x	12,579 - 377,370 bricks		
	@ // 25	per Laxa	943	42
Lime 4 Coyans per laxa 152 Guyans @ \$4			608	00
Sand 37 Boats @ \$1 Molasses 38 piculs @ \$2			113	00
Masonry and Scaffolding 38 Laxa nearly @ \$25			943	50
16 Venetianed windows \$3			48	00
		Sp. Dollars	2655	92
			2667	25
		Brought Forward \$	2655	92
			2667	25
3 Iron Doors estimated weight 12 piculs @ \$10			120	00
1 Crane complete			20	00
Buildings round Lantern complete 8 pls @ \$10			80	00
50 Granite slabs round -D <sup>o</sup> - @ \$5 each			250	00
3 Wooden Partitions for Light Keeper's rooms			100	00
6 Stairs			30	00
Boat hire for People to and from Singapore			100	00
Planks, Barrels &ca for holding building				
Building materials, such as Lime, Molasses &ca			50	00
Contractor's Profit 20 per cent 693 " 20 or			3465	92
Contingencies 5 " " 173 " 30			866	50
		Spanish Dollars		
			4,332	42
			6,999	67

Singapore  
19<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844

E.E

/Signed/ J. T. Thomson  
Gov<sup>t</sup> Surveyor

I, Choa Allum chinese contractor in Singapore do hereby agree and bind myself to undertake and finish a Light house on Peak Romania, according to a Plan drawn by Mr. Thomas dated the 6<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844, and of the materials specified in the annexed Estimate dated the 19<sup>th</sup> November 1844, when the Gov<sup>t</sup> shall assent to my contracting for the same for the sum of Seven Thousand Spanish Dollars including both Tower and base, but excluding the Lantern and Lamps or I agree to execute the base of granite to the height of 16 feet as laid down in the Plan, for the sum of Two thousand, six hundred and sixty seven Spanish Dollars dated in Singapore this 20<sup>th</sup> November 1841 (sic).

Witnesses

Sd/ J F Barrows and  
W. W. Willins

/Signed/ Choa Allum  
in chinese characters

(True Copies)

/Signed/ W. J. Butterworth  
Governor

(True Copies)

/Signed/ C. Beadon  
Under Secy. to the Gov<sup>t</sup>. of Bengal



for Gibb's Hill, on which it is to be erected, is a natural eminence of considerable elevation, and Morant Point is a long low promontory, has made it necessary to make it of much greater strength, but in this as in all other particulars it is so well planned and executed, that we have no doubt of its giving equal satisfaction with the other. At top there is a lightning rod so fixed that in the event of the Tower being struck by the electric fluid, it will lead it off down the sides of the Tower and thus prevent its doing any damage to the valuable lensed apparatus within, which is of "Fresnel's first order of excellence." At bottom the conductor will terminate in four radiating iron chains sunk in the Rock, which will prevent any electric discharge from affecting the foundation.

E

To The Honourable Colonel Butterworth. C. B.

Governor of P. Wales Island  
Singapore and Malacca.

Sir,

In accordance with your instructions — that I should proceed and examine Peak Rock Romanion in order to ascertain the probable cost of building a Light House thereon, of a construction fitted for the situation and whose price should not exceed the limited funds, that have been subscribed for its erection. also to estimate the cost of laying a substantial base suited to bear a superstructure of sheet Iron, and further to make the plan (as far as practicable with the limited sum allowed) in conformity with the recommendation of Sir Edward Belcher) viz. "that the Light House should be based as a Martello Tower, and any chance of surprise from Pirates be obviated by  
chain

F/4/2166

clean scarping to low water mark" and lastly, to ascertain the position of the Rock with reference to the Romania Islands, the coast of Johore and the Island of Singapore.

I therefore now have the honor of informing you that having proceeded to Peak rock and surveyed the Islands and shores in its vicinity, I found it to be situated, as will be seen on reference to the accompanying charts, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the eastward of Large Romania Island,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Point Romania, and 32 miles east by north from Singapore Town. The Rock is barren, in height about 30 feet above high water, spring Tides - with a length of 160 feet measured due east and west, and a breadth of 130 feet measured north and south - as will be seen on reference to the sections drawn on the chart of Romania Island accompanying this. but it extends to the length of 240 feet, if measured north east and south West. The Rock is Grey granite of a very hard texture, affording excellent material on the spot for building purposes. There is no fresh water on it, but what is left in the hollows of the Rock after rains. a landing on it is easily effected during calm weather, and as this is known to prevail in eight months of the year, there will be little difficulty in landing building materials, and this operation may be further facilitated by the construction of a wooden Pier. But during the months of December, January, February, and March, the landing will always be difficult, owing to the rock when the north east Monsoon prevails being exposed to the waves of the china sea. The building therefore ought to be commenced early, in april and finished if possible

F/4/2166

possible by the end of the following November. But as little during the north East Monsoon often take place in the night there will be frequent opportunities of landing on the rock during the mornings. So that communication will never be entirely stopped even at the worst season of the year.

2. When I first visited the rock I was led to conclude from appearances that its barrenness was owing to its being washed by the waves during the north East Monsoon, which circumstances would have rendered the building of a permanent structure much more expensive, and I should have wished to have seen it in the worst season before fixing upon a plan for its construction, if I had not had an opportunity of visiting the other Islands and Rocks in its vicinity, when engaged for two days in surveying them. I then found North Rock to be of the same height as Peak Rock, and its formation to be in strata of soft stone, the decomposition of which has made a soil on which shrubs are growing and which has not the slightest appearance of having ever been touched by the waves. South Island, which is also equally exposed to the waves, and considerably lower than north and Peak Rocks, is covered with Trees and other Vegetation which could not exist in salt water. I therefore have no hesitation in ascribing the barrenness of Peak Rock to its steepness combined with the hardness of its formation, and not to the action of the waves.

3. I now come to the consideration of the best and most economical mode of constructing a Light house on this position as the rock itself is of so hard

a texture, the spot itself affords the best materials for building, but on the other hand the expense of chiseled granite is so great that a structure entirely formed of it would far exceed the funds subscribed, and stone cutters in Singapore are so few and bad, that the completion of it would be a matter of great difficulty. I have therefore been constrained in the Plans and Estimates to confine the use of this material to the construction of the base only, which would rise to the height of sixteen feet, this base as will be seen by the Plan will be built with granite rubble inside faced with chiseled blocks, and it will bear either a Brick or Iron Edifice above. The cost of it as per Estimate will be 2667 Spanish Dollars, including the semicircular projections or Bastions designed for the mounting of a Gun on each for the defence of the Light Keepers above the base is the entrance to the Light House, and access will be had either by a ladder let down to the rock, or by a rope and basket suspended from the small crane at the door. These can be drawn up during the night or threatened dangers, thus affording ample security against any attack that could be made from the outside, if this should ever happen.

The foundation being laid at the height of 26 feet above high water spring tides, and this base being 16 feet, together making 42 feet above spring tides, for the base of the brick or Iron Tower. This brick or Iron Tower will thus be raised beyond any action of the waves, and while this mode of construction carries through Sir Edward Belcher's views as to the defence of the place, tho' not entirely by in the way recommended by him the difficulty of his, being in

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 There are also some dangers to the north and North East  
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With regard to the best mode of proceeding  
 with the erection of the Building, I now beg leave to offer  
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 pendent Malay Chiefs. These shores have been long noted  
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7. The class of People on whom we entirely depend (with a very small exception in the few Sing masons that are to be had) for Masonry and Carpentry work, are the Chinese, whose lower classes perhaps better than the same class of any other nation, know the power that combining gives them, so much so, that the Artizans of Singapore are leagued together in different Societies or Societies in which <sup>each</sup> member is bound by inviolable oaths to assist and connive with the rest. - With a people of this kind to deal with, and under such a system, an officer of Govt. after having once pledged his name to finish a work before having agreed with his Chinese Masons &c. would be entirely at their mercy, for their head men would immediately agree amongst themselves to ask double or treble the usual wages for going to this distant spot, and prevent all those under them whether willing or not from accepting less. They would also greatly exaggerate the dangers from Pirates, the unpleasantness of remaining on a barren Rock for several months &c. Besides a Chinese always works lazily and unsatisfactorily.

only on daily wages, the little moral feeling of which he is possessed not teaching him to see the injury he does his employer, but on the other hand if he has the prospect of gain by extra exertion, his great love of it, induces him to work both laboriously, and indefatigably.--

8. Our system of building has consequently, been entirely carried on by contract, a number of Chinese combining to undertake and finish works, sharing the profits and losses amongst them, and if the works be carried on under the eye of our European Overseer, they are well and substantially built in all their details.--

9. I would therefore humbly take the liberty of recommending to your honor that this work be executed by contract, as being the most economical mode of proceeding, and if it be carried on under good superintendance provided by Govt. it will also be found the most satisfactory, if otherwise the building of it for the sum stated in the Estimate could not be guaranteed to Government.--

10. Annexed to the sheet containing the Estimate will be found an agreement signed by a Chinese contractor named "Choa Allum," in which he undertakes to erect the building for the sum of 7000 Dollars when the Govt. shall assent to it. This agreement of course is only preparatory to a formal one being drawn out when the orders of Government shall be made known. He has executed several of the Govt. works under me very satisfactorily, and can give good security, if required, for the due execution and finishing of the work. He tells me that tho' his portion of the contractor's profit in the building of the Light House was to not be



be large, he would gain considerably by making the return boats carry stones to Singapore for sale and in supplying provisions &c. to the workmen, and by other ways and means not in the power of any European. -

11. In conclusion I would beg leave to say that whilst I am fully of opinion that the sum stated in these papers would not be exceeded if carried on by Chinese contractors, but would afford them a fair remuneration for their trouble, still if the work were to be carried on by an officer of Govt. making his own arrangements for the supply of materials and engagements with workmen, judging from the disadvantages that he would labour under, compared with them, that I think in such a case, the sanction of Govt. should be asked for double the sum. -

I have &c.

Singapore  
20<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1844 }

Signed J. T. Thomson,  
Govt. Surveyor

Estimate

Estimate of the Probable amount required to build a Light house according to Plan dated 6<sup>th</sup> November 1844.

Foundations suited to bear either an Iron or a Brick superstructure		
1568 sq. ft. of chiselled Granite @ 11 5 per 10 sq. ft.	784	00
126 " " " " for platforms for Guns " "	63	00
3660 Cub. ft. of Rubble stone @ 11 0 per 100 Cub. ft.	109	80
Masonry of above per one ft. in height 16 feet @ 11 10	160	00
Lime 40 Coyans at 11 4 - Sand 10 loads @ 11	170	00
Molasses 4 Piculs at 11 2	8	00
Cement for outside stones made of well burnt brick pounded with sand		
310 Cubic ft. of Brick work 30 bricks per C. ft. 24,300 bricks at 11 25 per Laca	60	75
Masonry including scaffolding 11 25 " " "	60	75
Lime 4 Coyans per Laca 10 Coyans @ 11 4	40	00
Sand 2 1/2 Loads @ 11	2	50
Cutting and levelling Rock to receive basement	200	00
Fences and sheds for workmen	100	00
Boat hire from Singapore for 5 "	100	00
Wooden Pier of Tampenny or Damailaut	185	00
" " Gang way, from Pier to Building	50	00
Contractors profit @ 20 per Ct. - 426 " 76 on	2133	80
Contingencies " 5 " " " 106 " 69	538	45
		2667 2
Tower not including Lantern or Lumps		
Wall up to Railing 11,406 Cub. feet		
Arched ceilings 1,766 " "		
Wall round Light room 346 " "		
Less windows 576 - 13518		
" Doors 336 -		
" " of light room 27 - 909		
30 x 12579 - 377370 bricks -		
" @ 11 25 per Laca	943	42
Lime 4 Coyans per Laca 152 Coyans @ 11 4	608	00
Sand 37 Loads @ 11 - Molasses 38 Piculs @ 11 2	113	00
Masonry and scaffolding 38 Laca nearly @ 11 25	943	50
16 Venetianed windows " 3	48	00
Sp. Dollars	2655	92 2667 2

F/4/2166

Brought forward	\$	2655	92	2667	25
3 Iron Doors estimated weight 12 Piculs @ \$10		120	00		
1 Crane Complete		20	00		
Buildings round Lantern Complete 3 P. <sup>ts</sup> @ \$10		30	00		
50 Grained slabs round 3. <sup>ts</sup> @ \$15 each		250	00		
3 Wooden Partitions for Light keeper's rooms		100	00		
6 Stairs		30	00		
Boat hire for People to and from Singapore		100	00		
Planks, Barrels &c for holding building				50	00
Building materials, such as Lime, Molasses &c					
Contractor's Profit 20 per cent 693. 20	on	3465	92		
Contingencies 5. 173. 30		366	50		

4932 42

Spanish Dollars 6999 67

L. C.

Signed J. T. Thomson  
Gov<sup>t</sup>. SurveyorSingapore }  
19<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1844 }

I, Choa Allum, Chinese contractor in Singapore do hereby agree and bind myself to undertake and finish a Light house on Peak Romania, according to a Plan drawn by Mr. Thomas dated the 6<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1844, and of the materials specified in the annexed Estimate dated the 19<sup>th</sup> November 1844, when

F1412166

the Govt shall assent to my contracting for the same for the sum of seven Thousand spanish Dollars including both Tower and base, but excluding the Lantern and Lamps. I agree to execute the base of granite to the height of 16 feet as laid down in the Plan, for the sum of Two thousand six hundred and sixty seven spanish Dollars dated in Singapore this 20<sup>th</sup> November 1841.-

Witnesses } /signed/ Choa Allum  
G. J. J. Burrows. and } in Chinese characters.  
" Wm W. Willens. - }

( True Copies )  
/signed/ W. J. Butterworth  
Governor

( True Copies )  
/signed/ C. Beadon  
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal-

*Comptd*

### **Annex 13**

Letter from Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca) to Currie F. (Secretary to the  
Government of India) dated 28 Nov 1844

No. 150 of 1844

From

The Governor of Prince of Wales'  
Island Singapore & Malacca

To

F. Currie Esq<sup>re</sup>  
Secretary to the Govt of India  
Fort William  
Dated Singapore 28<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844

Sir,

I have the honor very respectfully to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General a matter of some moment to the navigation of the Straits of Malacca in the vicinity of Singapore and the opening of the China Sea.

Some years since Funds were raised in China, with a view of erecting a Testimonial to the memory of the late celebrated Hydrographer James Horsburgh Esquire, and at a meeting of the subscribers, a wish was expressed that the contributions should be devoted to the erection of a Light House bearing the name of "Horsburgh" on Pedra Branca at the entrance of the China Sea, or on such other locality as might be deemed preferable by the Government of the Honorable East India Company.

The question of carrying out the above resolution by erecting a Light House on Barn Island was submitted to the Supreme Government under date the 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1842 but the measure involved the necessity of a Military Guard, special superintendent, and a large Establishment, which it was proposed to maintain by exaction of Harbour dues. Such a restrictive measure on the freedom of the Port was so opposed to the views of the mercantile community that the proposition was at once abandoned, consequent on the previously expressed opinion of the Hon'ble East India Company in their Letter No. 22 of 1839.

The funds adverted to amounting to 5513 Dollars or 12378.8.4 Company's Rupees being still forthcoming, as will be perceived by the enclosed Copy of a Letter from Messrs John Purvis & Co\*, and feeling persuaded of the very great necessity for a Light House and the advantage it would prove to the growing trade with China, I took upon myself to submit the subject for the consideration of Captain Sir Edward Belcher C B in the hope that some site might be determined upon which would be free from the objections referred to, and meet the object in view. The report\* of that scientific officer I desire to lay before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India with the Plan and section of the Rock therein alluded to, prepared by Mr. Thomson the surveyor, together with an outline chart, showing its position with reference to Pedra Branca, the main land of Johore, and Island of Romania situated about 32 miles in an E by N direction from Singapore. This Rock is part of the Territories of the Rajah of Johore, who with the Tamongong\* have willingly consented to cede it gratuitously to the East India Company.

\* enc A

\* B

\*C



Pascoa – wrecked

Helen – seriously  
injured

Heber – wrecked

Henry Davison – Do –

Stork – Do –

The wreck of the Pascoa now lying in the Roads, and the number of vessels, some of which are noted in the margin\*, lost or injured by touching on the Rock in the vicinity of the site selected where the current sets with such extreme rapidity as to render the navigation dangerous and difficult in a dark night show the necessity of a Beacon in that quarter, but the Superintending Engineer (recently arrived from Madras) Capt Faber, with whom I visited the spot, appeared to experience difficulty in framing an Estimate... of the approximate Cost of the undertaking, consequent on his ignorance of the language, habits of the people, prices of materials, method of procuring them &ca and to consider that an enormous outlay from a Lack to a Lack and a half of Rupees would be necessary to complete the work of masonry, I had therefore almost given up my intention of moving in the matter, when my attention was directed to the notice\*<sup>D</sup> (which I venture to append to this communication) of the Iron Light Houses erected at Jamaica and Bermuda only a few years since, at no very great cost at least not greater than with such additional aid as Government may afford, I have every hope of collecting from the Mercantile community at home and abroad.

I accordingly deputed Mr. Thomson the surveyor to make a chart of the entrance of the China Sea, and after a full consideration of the subject, to favor me with any observations he might have to offer. The result is shown in the annexed document\* from that Gentleman, who \* E possesses great knowledge of the natives, much local experience and indefatigable industry. It will be perceived that the foundation for an Iron Light House can be laid for 2667 Dollars, and that the total cost of constructing the whole building of masonry would not exceed 7000 Dollars or about 1500 Dollars in excess of the sum in hand exclusive of the Lantern, and I am of opinion that this structure would answer every purpose.

The opening of the four Ports in China and the Establishment of a Colony at Hong Kong lends an increased importance to the subject, and may induce Her Majesty's Government to contribute to so laudable an undertaking by furnishing the Lantern. The Honorable the Court of Directors too, might consider this a favorable opportunity for marking still more permanently, their sense of the services rendered to the world (under their auspices) by the celebrated Hydrographer

James Horsburgh Esquire, whilst I can confidently say that the small Establishment necessary to keep the Light in order, would with the Gun proposed by Captain Sir Edward Belcher tend most effectually towards the suppression of the Piracies annually committed on the Cochin China and other Traders from the adjacent Countries, who from the strength of the current and difficulty of the navigation are obliged to anchor in that vicinity during the night.

Without any aid however beyond what is forthcoming, and what will be given by Commanders of Trading Vessels, and the Mercantile Community at home and abroad, I feel confident that sufficient Funds could be raised, for the construction of a Light House, for what a respectable Chinaman has undertaken to build it viz 7000 Dollars but I would fain hope that no further call on the Public may be deemed necessary, and that Her Majesty's Government and the Honorable the Court of Directors will supply what may be wanting.

A Light House, if not properly attended, would prove infinitely more perplexing and dangerous to the Mariner, than its total absence. I am therefore of opinion that less than two European and Eight Natives would barely answer the purpose of keeping watch and working the Gun in case of need, I would therefore recommend that two steady Pensioners from the Artillery might be allowed to volunteer for the service, who should receive an additional Salary and Rations, with 8 Malays or Lascars, making the annual cost to the state including the Estimated cost of materials for feeding the light, 2856 Rupees per annum should it be deemed advisable to employ 1<sup>st</sup> Class Convicts in place of the Malays or Lascars, the expense would be considerably reduced.

2 Gunners –	Rs 100 per mensem
8 Malays –	“ 88 “ “
Oil, Cotton &ca –	“ 50 “ “
	238
	12
	<hr/> Rs 2856 per annum <hr/>

Trusting I have said sufficient to interest the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on a subject of such vast importance to the Trade of our country and the safety of the Mariner, European and native, I venture most respectfully to entreat His Honor's support to the measure with the Hon'ble Court of

Directors who may then be induced probably in conjunction with Her Majesty's Govt to furnish the additional sum required and order a Lantern to be at once constructed. In the meantime, if permitted, I will move the Trading Community in aid of a work which will perpetuate their gratitude, for the facilities afforded to the navigation of these seas, by the indefatigable researches of James Horsburgh Esquire.

Singapore            I have &ca  
28<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844      Sd/ W J Butterworth  
Governor

\_ @ 103. State with reference to a proposal to erect Light Houses on the Straits of Singapore, that Government felt itself restrained from imposing duties for the purpose of raising the requisite Funds, without the previous sanction of Court; to whom therefore the question is now referred submit also a request of the Marine Board to be furnished with two copies of a Marine letters.

Extract from a Marine General Letter from the Honble the Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal

Dated the 4<sup>th</sup> September 1839 No. 22

20<sup>th</sup>

As it appears that the erection of Light Houses in the Straits is not exceptionally necessary to the safe navigation of them and the same difficulty might be found in levying the necessary funds for maintaining them we do not feel justified in issuing any orders for the purpose and we

further add that the importance attached by the mercantile Community in this country to the preservation of perfect freedom of Trade at Singapore forbids our subjecting it to any restrictions.

21<sup>st</sup>

We shall transmit by an early opportunity two complete sets of extracts for the use of the Marine Department of your Presidency.

Singapore 31<sup>st</sup> October 1844

\*A

From Mess<sup>rs</sup> J. Purvis & Co.

To The Honble Col' Butterworth C.B

Governor &c. &c. &c

Dated the 31<sup>st</sup> October 1844

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday in which you request us to inform you whether the funds subscribed in China to the Horsburgh Testimonial are still forthcoming for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a Light House in the vicinity of Pedra Branca.

In reply we beg to state that the order given to us in 1842 by Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. to pay the amount of Subscriptions in the hands of Government here whenever they would pledge themselves to construct a Light House in the vicinity of Pedra Branca has not been rescinded.

Singapore  
31<sup>st</sup> October 1844

We have &c  
Sig. Inc. Purvis & Co.

\*B

From Captain E. Belcher

Dated the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1844

Sir,

In reply to your communication No. 109 and bearing date April 20/1844, requesting an opinion upon the most eligible position for a Light House in the Straits of Singapore.

I have after my mature consideration, and also from a recent special Survey come to the conclusion that in pursuance of the intent of the vote "to erect a Testimonial to the Hydrographer James Horsburgh Esquire". I am firmly of opinion

that it would tend more to the general interests of Navigation if such Testimonial stood upon a position where its benefit would be generally useful to the Navigation of the China Seas; as well as these Straits.

For the latter object, nature specially presents the Romania Outer Island as the most eligible site by affording the means of distinctly avoiding night dangers and thus enabling vessels to sail to and from Singapore with confidence as well as Security.

From a slight inspection of the chart of the Straits you will perceive that a line drawn from the Centre of the Outer Romania Island to the tail of Johore Bank would nearly eclipse the light by the intervention of the nearer Land. Vessels have no near this line, but, as is frequently practised in our recent British Light Houses it is very easy to screen the light to the Safe line so as to warn vessels in time to shape a Safe Course. The law being either on entering or quitting the Straits to "Keep the Light midnight".

The navigation immediately past the light on the cardinal points within a short distance is secure. But, the vicinity of danger is easily made known by the lower panes of the Lantern being formed of red glass, at the angle of depression which would warn in time to haul off.



The Rail of a Lantern might even be adapted to the same object by slightly observing the light by a mere Gauge. If this is placed to meet the danger of the Rock awash the reappearance of the light after passing the danger will reassure the navigator.

The Island affords good superficial extent for the construction of a Light House which should be based as a Martello Tower, and any chance of surprise from Pirates be obviated by clean scarping to low water mark. This lower tower should be furnished with a small Gun either for signals or defence; the Tower of the Light House springing from its centre. This would prevent the necessity of any force beyond the Light Keepers and it is very doubtful if the mere knowledge of a gun being there mounted, would not effectually prevent the Pirates from rising the Channels in that vicinity.

This Light house may be further rendered useful by reporting by signals to vessels passing in Singapore, wither the passage of vessels up the China Sea, or any other information which may be signalled to it.

I am &c &ca  
Sig. Edw<sup>d</sup>. Belcher Captain

From Sultan Allie of Johore

I have received my friend's letter and in reply desire to acquaint my friend that I perfectly understand his wishes and I am exceedingly pleased at the intentions expressed therein as it (a light House) will enable Traders and others to enter and leave this Port with greater Confidence.

Dated November 25<sup>th</sup> 1844

True Translation

/Sd/ T Church

Resident Councillor

\*C Translation of a letter from Datto Tamengong of Johore

Compliments

I have duly received my friend's communication and understand the contents my friend is desirous of erecting a light House near Point Romania, I can have no possible objection to such a measure indeed. I am much pleased that such an undertaking is in contemplation. I wish to be guided in all matters by the Government so much so, that the Company are at full liberty to put up a Light House there, or any spot deemed eligible.

Myself and family for many years have derived support from Singapore our dependence is wholly on the English Government and we hope to merit the protection of and be favoured by the Company on all occasions consistent with propriety.

Dated New Harbour the 25<sup>th</sup> Nov' 1844

True Translation  
/Sd/ T. Church  
Resident Councillor

No 150 of 1844

From

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island  
Singapore and Malacca

To

J. Currie Esq:  
Secretary to the Govt of India  
Fort Williams

Dated Singapore 28<sup>th</sup> Nov: 1844

Sir,

I have the honor very respectfully  
to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the  
Governor General, a matter of some moment to the  
navigation of the Straits of Malacca in the vicinity  
of Singapore and the opening of the China Sea.

Some years since Journals were raised in  
China, with a view of erecting a Testimonial to the  
memory of the late celebrated Hydrographer James  
Horsburgh Esquire, and at a meeting of the subscribers  
held a wish was expressed, that the contributions  
should be devoted to the erection of Eight Staves  
bearing the name of "Horsburgh" on Peora Banks  
at the entrance of the China Sea, or on such other  
locality as might be deemed preferable by the  
Government of the Honorable East India

Company

The question of carrying out the  
intention by erecting a Light House

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... was submitted to the Supreme  
Government on the 22<sup>d</sup> July 1842, but  
the measure involved the necessity of a Military  
Commissioner, Superintendent, and a large staff.  
Workmen which it was proposed to maintain  
by the restriction of Harbour dues. Such a restric-  
tion measure in the freedom of the Port was so  
opposed to the views of the mercantile community  
that the proposition was at once abandoned, conse-  
quently the previously expressed opinion of the  
Honble East India Company in their Letter No. 22  
of 1839.

The funds allotted to, amounting to 5513  
Rupees, 13/70. of the Company's Rupees being still  
unexpended will be perceived by the enclosed  
Copy of a Letter from Messrs John Purvis & Co. and  
will be perceived of the very great necessity for  
the opening of Trade with China, I took upon  
myself to submit the subject for the considera-  
tion of Captain Sir Edward Belcher C. B. in the  
hope that some site might be determined upon  
which would be free from the objections referred to,  
and meet the object in view. The report of that  
gentleman I desire to lay before the Right  
Honble the Governor General of India with the  
plan and section of the Dock therein alluded to,  
and signed by Mr Thomson the surveyor, together

with

\* A

\* B

with an outline chart, shewing its position with reference to Pedro Branco, the main land of Johore, and Island of Romania situated about 32 Miles in an E by N direction from Singapore - This Rock is part of the Territories of the Rajah of Johore, who with the Jamoungouy have willingly consented to cede it gratuitously to the East India Company.

The wreck of the Pascoa, now lying in the Roads, and the number of Vessels, some of which are noted in the margin, lost or injured by touching on the Rock in the vicinity of the site selected where the current sets with such extreme rapidity as to render the navigation dangerous and difficult, in a dark night, shew the necessity of a Beacon in that quarter, but the Superintending Engineer (recently arrived from Chaoas), Capt. Faber, with whom I visited the spot, appeared to experience difficulty in framing an Estimate of the approximate Cost of the undertaking, consequent on his ignorance of the language, habits of the people, prices of materials, method of procuring them &c. and to consider that an enormous outlay from a Lack to a Lack and a half of Rupees would be necessary to complete the work of masonry. I had therefore almost given up my intention of moving in the matter, when my attention was directed to the notice (which I venture to append to this communication) of the Iron Light House wrecked at Jamaica and Bermuda only.

\_\_\_\_\_ wrecked  
 \_\_\_\_\_ seriously injured  
 \_\_\_\_\_ wrecked  
 by Davidson, P.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ &c.

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...very great cost at ...  
 ...with such additional aid ...  
 ...I may afford, I have every hope of ...  
 ...the Mercantile community at ...

Accordingly deputed Mr. Thomson the surveyor to make a chart of the entrance of the ...  
 ...after a full consideration of the subject, to furnish me with any observations he might have to offer. The result is shown in the ...  
 ...document from that Gentleman, who possesses great knowledge of the natives, much local experience and indefatigable industry. It will be perceived that the foundations for an Iron Light House can be laid for 2007 Dollars, and that the total cost of constructing the whole building ...  
 ...would not exceed 7000 Dollars or about 1000 Dollars in excess of the sum in hand exclusive of the ...  
 ...and I am of opinion that this structure will answer every purpose.

The opening of the four Ports in China and the establishment of a Colony at Hong Kong ...  
 ...importance to the subject, I may ...  
 ...Government to contribute to ...  
 ...undertaking by furnishing the ...  
 ...the Honorable the Court of Directors ...  
 ...this a favorable opportunity ...  
 ...more permanently, their ...  
 ...to the world (under their ...  
 ...

E

and by the celebrated Myingyoff, who was  
 Mr. Joseph Bquire, who had been employed by  
 me that the small Establishment necessary to  
 keep the Light in order, went with the gun  
 fired by Captain Sir Rowland Betcher being  
 most effectually towards the suppression of the  
 Piracies annually committed on the Coast  
 China and other Traders from the adjacent Coast  
 since who from the strength of the Current and dif-  
 ficulty of the navigation are obliged to anchor in  
 that vicinity during the night.

Without any aid however beyond  
 what is forth coming, and what will be given by  
 Commanders of Trading Vessels, and the Mercantile  
 Community at home and abroad I feel confident  
 that sufficient Funds could be raised, for the con-  
 struction of a Light House, for what a respectable  
 Chinaman has undertaken to build at 100,000  
 Dollars but I would fair hope that no further call  
 on the Public may be deemed necessary, and that  
 Her Majesty's Government, and the Honorable  
 the Board of Directors will supply what may be  
 wanting.

A Light House, if not properly attended,  
 would prove infinitely more perplexing & dangerous  
 to the Mariner, than its total absence. I am there-  
 fore of opinion that less than two European, and  
 eight Natives, would barely answer the purpose of  
 keeping watch, and working the Gun in case of  
 need. I therefore recommend that the following  
 should be the complement of the Light House.

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...from the Artillery might be allowed  
 to volunteer for the service, who should receive  
 ... salary and Rations, with 8 Malaya  
 ... making the annual  
 ... including the extra  
 ... for feeding  
 ... 20000 Rupees per annum  
 ... advisable to employ 1<sup>st</sup> Class  
 ... in place of the Malaya or Lascars, the  
 ... be considerably reduced.

2 Gunners @ 100 per annum	
8 Malaya	80
Art. Cotton 45	50
	238
	12
	<u>Rs 250 per annum</u>

... Trusting I have said sufficient to  
 interest the Right Honble the Governor General on  
 a subject of such vast importance to the Trade of  
 our country, and the safety of the River, European  
 and Native. I venture most respectfully to submit  
 His Honor's support to the measure, with the  
 Honble Court of Directors, who may then be induced  
 probably in conjunction with Her Majesty's Govt,  
 to furnish the additional sum required and order  
 ... to be at once constructed. In the mean  
 time if permitted, I will move the Trading  
 Community in aid of a work which will perpetuate  
 their gratitude, for the facilities afforded  
 to the navigation of these seas, by the indefati-  
 gable services of James Horsburgh Esquire.  
 I have the honor  
 To be  
 Your obedient servant  
 J. S. Butterworth  
 Governor

Extract from a Marine General Letter  
 from

From the Honorable the Chief of District  
The Government of Bengal dated 21<sup>st</sup> September  
1854.

From M.C.P.S. State with reference to  
proposal to erect Light Houses in the  
straits of Singapore that Government  
absolutely refrained from imposing  
duties for the purpose of raising the  
 requisite Funds, without the previous  
 sanction of Court. It was therefore  
 the question is now referred to the  
 Marine Board for their opinion  
 to be furnished with two Copies of  
 Marine Atlas.

20 As it appears that the  
erection of Light Houses in the  
straits is not essentially necessary  
to the safe navigation of them, and  
that some difficulty might be  
found in levying the necessary Funds for main-  
taining them, we do not feel justified in issuing any  
orders for the purpose, and we further add that the  
importance attached by the Mercantile commu-  
nity in this Country to the preservation of perfect  
freedom of Trade at Singapore forbids our subject-  
ing it to any restrictions.

21 We shall transmit by an early opportu-  
nity two complete sets of Charts for the use of the  
Marine Department of your Presidency.

From Messrs J. Purvis & Co

To the Honorable Col<sup>l</sup> Rutherford C. B.

Governor W<sup>m</sup> H. H.

Dated the 21<sup>st</sup> October 1854

We have the honor to acknowledge  
receipt of your Letter of yesterday, in which  
you inform us that you have received from  
the Honorable the Chief of District the  
proposal to erect Light Houses in the  
straits of Singapore.

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F/M/2108  
Call No. 9879Z

Dear Sir,  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed construction of a Light House in the straits of Plover Broune.

In reply we beg to state that the Government are in 1846 by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. to pay the amount of subscriptions into the hands of Government here, whenever they might please themselves to construct a Light House in the vicinity of Plover Broune has not been received.

I am, Sir,  
 Yours faithfully,  
 21 October 1846

We have &c  
 Wm. Erskine Purves & Co

James Captain E. Belcher

Dated the 1st October 1846

Sir,  
 In reply to your communication of the 20th inst. requesting an opinion as to the most eligible position for a Light House in the straits of Singapore.

I have after very mature consideration, and also from a recent special survey, come to the conclusion that in pursuance of the intention of the Government to erect a Testimonial to the Hydrographic Survey of the Straits of Singapore, I am firmly of opinion that it would tend more to the general interest of the Government to erect a Testimonial upon a position

purpose of its benefit would be generally confined to the navigation of the China Sea as well as the Straits.

For the latter object, nature especially presents the Ramania outer Island as the most eligible site, by affording the means of distinctly avoiding night dangers, and thus enabling vessels to sail to and from Singapore with confidence as well as security.

From a slight inspection of the Chart of the straits, you will perceive that a line drawn from the centre of the outer Ramania Island to the tail of Lohore Bank, would nearly eclipse the light by the intervention of the nearer Land.

Vessels have no business near this line, but as is frequently practised in our recent British Light Houses it is very easy to screen the light to the safe line: so as to warn vessels in time to shape a safe course. The law being, either on entering or quitting the straits to keep the Light in sight.—

The navigation immediately past the Light on the cardinal points within a short distance is secure. But the vicinity of danger is easily made known by the Lower panes of the Lantern being formed of red glass, at the angle of depression, which would warn in time to haul off.—

The Rail of a Lantern might even be adapted to the same object, by slightly obscuring the Light by a wire Gauge. If this is placed to meet the danger of the "Rock awash," the reappearance of the Light after passing the danger will reassure the navigation.—

The

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The plan offers a good & perfect  
method for the construction of a Light House, which  
is to be built as a Mantello Tower and any chance  
of surprise from Pirates be obviated by clean scarping  
the tower to the mark. This Lower Tower should be  
furnished with a small Gun, either for signals  
or defence. The tower of the Light House springing  
from the center. This would prevent the necessity of  
any force beyond the Light keepers and it is very  
likely that the mere knowledge of a Gun being there  
would not effectually prevent the Pirates  
from using the channels in that vicinity.

This Light house may be further ren-  
dered useful by reporting by signal, to Vessels passing  
to Singapore either the passage of Vessels up the  
Channel or any other information which may  
be important.

Jan 28. 76

J. Edw. Belcher Capt.

From Sultan Alie of Johore

I have received my friend's letter and in  
reply inform my friend that I perfectly  
agree with his wishes, and I am exceedingly pleased  
with the intention expressed therein, as it (a Light House)  
will enable the Traders and others to enter and leave  
this Port with greater confidence.

Date November 25<sup>th</sup> 1854

True Translation

J. Church

Resident Councillor

Translator



Translation of Letter from Datto Jaminong of the

Compliments

I have duly received my friends communication and understand the contents. My friends desirous of creating a Light House near Port Romania, I can have no possible objection to such a measure, indeed I am much pleased that such an undertaking is in contemplation. I wish to be guided in all matters by the Govt. so much so that the company are at full liberty to put up a Light House there, or any spot deemed eligible.

Myself and family for many years have derived support from Singapore, our dependence is wholly on the English Government, and we hope to merit the protection of, and be favoured by the Company on all occasions consistent with propriety.

Dated New Harbour the 25<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1844

True Translation

M<sup>r</sup> J. Church

Resident Councillor

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## **Annex 14**

Letter from Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca) to Beadon C. (Under Secretary  
to the Government of Bengal) dated 22 Aug 1845

Date : 22 Aug 1845

No. 139

Light House on  
Pedra Branca

To

C. Beadon Esquire  
Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 4<sup>th</sup> June last No 1463 enclosing an Extract (Para: 71) of a Despatch from the Superintendent of Marine in Bengal dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1845 No 1502 and directing me to report on the recommendation of that Officer relative to the construction of a Light House on Pedra Branca.

The number of vessels that have been wrecked in the vicinity of Pedra Branca and Point Romania at the opening of the China Sea imperatively call for a Light House in that neighbourhood and there can be little doubt that the former would be the best possible position for one as far as the light is concerned, but it is so remote from Singapore, at so great a distance from the Main Land and so inaccessible at certain seasons of the year that under all circumstances I should give the preference to the position selected by Captain Sir Ed<sup>d</sup>. Belcher C.B. as reported in my letter under date the 28<sup>th</sup> November 1844 No 150.

By a letter from the Under Secy to the Government of India dated the 15<sup>th</sup> February 1845 No 121 forwarded to me with your Endorsement dated the 24<sup>th</sup> Idem No 510, it would appear that the proposition for the Erection of a Light House on the site selected by Captain Sir E. Becher C.B. viz Peak Rock the outer Romania Island has been recommended for the favourable consideration of the Honble the Court of Directors and I trust that the time is not far distant



when the Work may be commenced upon, as a light in that quarter is becoming daily of more paramount importance.

I have &ca  
S<sup>d</sup> W.J. Butterworth  
Governor

Singapore  
22<sup>nd</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1845

To

No 139

C. Beadon Esquire

Under Secty to the Govt of Bengal

Light House  
on Pedra  
Beanca

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 4<sup>th</sup> June last No 1163 enclosing an Extract Ward 11) of a Despatch from the Superior Assistant of Marine in Bengal dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1845 No 1502 and directing me to report on the recommendation of that Officer relative to the construction of a Light House on Pedra Beanca.

The number of Vessels that have been wrecked in the vicinity of Pedra Beanca and Point Romanias at the opening of the China Sea imperatively call for a Light House in that neighbourhood and there can be little doubt that the former would be the best possible position for one so far as the light is concerned, but it is so remote from the Main Land, at so great a distance from the Main Land & so inaccessible at certain seasons of the year, that under all circum-

- Staines

circumstances I should give the preference to the position selected by Captain Sir Ed<sup>d</sup> Belcher C. B. as reported in my letter under date the 28<sup>th</sup> November 1844 N<sup>o</sup> 750.

By a letter from the Under Secy to the Government of India dated the 26<sup>th</sup> February 1845 N<sup>o</sup> 121 forwarded to me with your endorsement dated the 24<sup>th</sup> Idem N<sup>o</sup> 510. It would appear that the proposition for the erection of a Light House on the site selected by Captain Sir E. Belcher C. B. viz<sup>t</sup> Peak Rock the outer Romanian Island has been recommended for the favourable consideration of the Honble the Council of Directors and I trust that the time is not far distant when the Work may be commenced upon, as a light in that quarter is becoming daily of more & more important importance.

Singapore  
29<sup>th</sup> Aug 1845

I have &c  
W. H. I. P. B. M. S.  
Governor

## **Annex 15**

**Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company  
to the Governor General of India in Council dated 15 Oct 1845**

Date : 15 Oct 1845

Marine Department

No 6 of 1845

Our Governor General of India in Council

Para 1 We have had under consideration your letter No 3 dated 15<sup>th</sup> February 1845 on the subject of a proposal to erect a Light House on the Peak Rock near the outer Romania Island in the Straits of Singapore.

2 It appears that the Cost of the building which it is proposed should be called the Horsburgh Light House, is estimated at 7,000 Dollars, of which 5513 have been raised by Public subscription, and you recommend that the deficiency should be supplied by the Government of India which should likewise take upon itself the future current expenses of the Light house estimated at Rupees 2856 annually.

3 We readily admit the propriety of affording all possible facilities to navigation in the Straits of Singapore, and entrance to the China Seas, more especially on account of the daily increasing importance of the trade with China, and we are also of opinion that the opportunity now offered of constructing at a very trifling expense to the public a light house in a very desirable situation should not be neglected.

4 We are however opposed upon principle to the appropriation of any further sum however small, from the general revenues of India to purposes which apply with equal advantage to all shipping frequenting the Straits of Malacca and China Seas, and we think that the additional funds required for the construction and maintenance of a light house near

Singapore, should according to the practice in all other parts of the world, be raised at the expense of the shipping interest for whose special benefit it is designed.

5            Having therefore ascertained that no objection will now be made by Her Majesty's Government to the levy of moderate Light House dues at Singapore, we authorise you to impose on Vessels entering that port a charge not exceeding one Rupee for every hundred tons of burthen and a proportionately reduced charge on vessels of less than one hundred tons.

6            We also authorise the levy of similiar duties in India on all vessels clearing out for China or other places to the Eastward of Singapore, but such ships on production of receipts for the payment of the light house dues in India are not of course to be subjected to a repetition of the charge at Singapore, during the same voyage. If necessary, Her Majesty's Residents or Consuls at Ports to the Eastward of Singapore might be empowered to demand from Masters of Vessels receipts for payment of the dues either in India or at Singapore.

7            The Fund arising from these imposts is to be strictly appropriated to the reimbursement of any sums advanced by your Government for the construction of the light house, and to the payment of the current expenses of the building and in case the proceeds of the light house dues should prove at any time to be more than the amount needed for these purposes a corresponding reduction must be made in the rates of charge.

We are

Your affectionate Friends

Sd/ C Henry Willock

London

" J. W. Hogg

The 15<sup>th</sup> October 1845

" W Wigram

" J. L. Lushington

- " E. Macnaghten
- " William Young
- " J. Petty Muspratt
- " Henry Alexander
- " M. T. Smith
- " John C. Whiteman
- " John Shepherd
- " John Masterman
- " F Warden

Marine Dept  
15<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1845

The  
Company's Letter to the Governor General of India in Council  
No. 6 of 1845

Sd/ .....  
.....  
.....

Reply to Letter No. 3 d/ 15 Feb. 1845 relating to the erection of a Light House on the Peak Rock near the outer Romania Island in the Straits of Singapore. Authorize the levy of Light House dues at Singapore on all Vessels entering that Port. Similar duties to be levied in India on Vessels clearing out for China or other places to the Eastward of Singapore. The fund arising from these imposts to be strictly appropriated to the reimbursement of money advanced by Gov<sup>t</sup> for the construction of the Light House and to the payment of the current expenses of the building.



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Marine Department

No 6 of 1845

Our Governor General  
of India in Council.

Para. 1 We have had under consideration your letter No 3 dated 15<sup>th</sup> February 1845 on the subject of a proposal to erect a Light House on the Peak Rock near the outer Memanica Island in the Straits of Singapore.

2 It appears that the cost of the building which it is proposed should be called the Horsburgh Light House

Nov 2/15 B. 1245

House, is estimated at 7000 Dollars, of which 3313 have been raised by Public subscription, and you recommend that the deficiency should be supplied by the Government of India which should likewise take upon itself the future current expenses of the Light house estimated at Rupees 2856 annually.

3 We readily admit the propriety of affording all possible facilities to navigation in the Straits of Singapore, and entrance to the China Seas, more especially on account of the daily increasing importance of the trade with China; and we are also of opinion that the opportunity now offered of constructing at a very trifling expense to the

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
 SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT  
 CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT  
 CALCUTTA

167

The public a light house  
in a very desirable situation  
should not be neglected.

4 We are however  
opposed upon principle to  
the appropriation of any  
further sum however small,  
from the general revenues  
of India to purposes which  
apply with equal advantage  
to all shipping frequenting  
the Straits of Malacca and  
China Seas, and we think  
that the additional funds  
required for the construction  
and maintenance of a light  
house near Singapore, should  
according to the practice in  
all other parts of the world,  
be raised at the expense  
of the Shipping Interest  
for whose special benefit it  
is designed.

5 Having therefore ascertained  
that no objection will now  
be

No. 6  
 27th Feb 1845  
 be made by Her Majesty's  
 Government to the levy of moderate  
 Light House dues at Singapore  
 we authorize you to impose  
 on Vessels entering that port  
 a charge not exceeding one  
 Rupee for every hundred tons  
 of burthen and a proportionately  
 reduced charge on vessels  
 of less than one hundred tons  
 & we also authorize  
 the levy of similar duties  
 in India on all vessels  
 clearing out for China or  
 other places to the Eastward  
 of Singapore, but such  
 ships on production of  
 receipts for the payment  
 of the light house dues  
 in India are not of course  
 to be subjected to a repetition  
 of the charge at Singapore,  
 during the same voyage.  
 If necessary, Her Majesty's  
 Residents or Consuls

at

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 Copyright  
 India

169

at Ports to the Eastward  
of Singapore might be  
empowered to demand from  
Masters of Vessels receipts  
for payment of the dues  
either in India or at  
Singapore.

The Fund arising  
from these imposts is  
to be strictly appropriated  
to the reimbursement of  
any sums advanced by your  
Government for the construction  
of the light house, and to  
the payment of the current  
expenses of the building and  
in case the proceeds  
of the light house dues  
should prove at any  
time to be more than  
the amount needed for  
these purposes a corresponding  
reduction must be made.

Digitized by eGangotri

Archd.

Govt. of India

106  
1/15 Oct 1845

in the rates of charge

We are

Your affectionate Friends

Henry Wilcock

London the

5<sup>th</sup> October 1845

" Miff

Migram

Edinburgh

Edinburgh

Wm Young

Stirling

Edinburgh

M. Smith

John Maitland

Edinburgh

Wm Maitland

Edinburgh

Printed and Published by Wm. G. & Co. 107, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed by Wm. G. & Co. 107, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed by Wm. G. & Co. 107, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed by Wm. G. & Co. 107, Strand, London, W.C.

Ms. G. 22. 1. 23. 139

Marine Dept  
15<sup>th</sup> Oct 1845

The  
Company's Letter to the Governor  
General of India in Council  
No 6 of 1845

M M

OHC  
M  
G

Reply to letter No 3 of 15  
Feb 1845 relating to the  
erection of a Light House  
on the Peak Rock near  
the outer Romania Head  
in the Straits of Singapore.  
Although the Levy of  
Light House dues at  
Singapore on all vessels  
entering that Port -  
similar duties to be  
levied in India on vessels  
clearing out for China  
or other places to the  
Eastward of Singapore. The  
sum arising from these duties  
to be strictly appropriated to  
the reimbursement of money  
advanced by Govt for the  
construction of the Light House  
and to the maintenance of the  
current

सिंधुकाश, सुविद्य  
श्री अशोक क  
Rishu 2005  
India, Government

## **Annex 16**

Letter from Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca) to Bushby G.A. (Secretary to the Government of Bengal) dated 26 Aug 1846



Date : 26 Aug 1846

No. 123

To

G.A. Bushby Esquire  
Secy to the Govt of India  
Fort William

Dated Singapore 26<sup>th</sup> August 1846

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the accompanying Copy\* of a letter to my address from the Secretary to the Honble Court of Directors enclosing the Copy of one from the Secretary to the Admiralty relative to the Light House proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Hydrographer James Horsburgh Esquire, at the entrance of the China Sea. \*d/ 6<sup>th</sup> May 46

In my letter under date the 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1845 No 139, I intimated my unqualified opinion that Pedra Branca would be the best possible position for a Light House so far as the light is concerned, but I was induced to give the preference to Peak Rock in outer Romania Island, the position selected by Captain Sir Edward Belcher C.B. in consequence of the former Island being so remote from Singapore, at so great a distance from the Main Land and so inaccessible at certain seasons of the year.

The recent Survey\* of the Straits made by the Government Surveyor Mr Thomson and Captain Congalton Commanding the Honble East India Company's Steamer Hooghly has led to the discovery of so many Rocks and Shoals previously unknown, that I only waited to learn the decision of Government touching the Erection of a Light House, to institute further enquiries regarding the sites viz Pedra Branca and Peak Rock.

\*vide my letter d/  
4<sup>th</sup> May last No  
63

On receipt of Mr Melvill's communication I forthwith called upon the above Officers for their Report\* which I have the honor to enclose, and by which the Honble the President in Council will at once perceive that Pedra Branca is the only true position for a Light House at the Entrance of the China Sea.

\*copy sent d/ 25  
Aug<sup>t</sup> 1846

My letters under dates the 28 November 1844 No 150, and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1845 No 139 will have pointed out the glaring necessity for a Light House in the position above indicated, but I need hardly observe that the work has not been commenced upon as anticipated by the Secretary to the Honble E.I. C<sup>o</sup>. I sincerely trust however that the question will receive early consideration, and that the accompanying Copy of a letter\* , with its enclosures just received from the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore will induce the Honble the President in Council to move the Honble Court of Directors to order an Iron Light House from England for erection on Pedra Branca. The whole of the Details for the care of Light House as set forth in my letter under date 28 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844, with reference to its being located on Peak Rock, will be equally applicable to the new Position.

\*d/ 19<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup>  
1846

It will be observed by the letter\* from Mr A Gordon that an Iron Light House can be delivered at Either Site Selected for £3,000 or about 30000 Rupees, and by the other letters adverted to, in the communication from the Chamber of Commerce that there is forthcoming

\*one of the enclosures to the above letter.

from Madras	Rs 780
and from Bombay	" 4300
which with that from China	" 12378

previously reported giving a total of Rs 17458 Rupees available for a Light House, and this I have no doubt will be added to when it becomes known that Government have decided upon carrying out the views and wishes of the Mercantile Community.

In conclusion I beg to annex a Copy of my reply\* to the Secretary to the E.I. C<sup>o</sup> which I trust will be approved of by the Honble the President in Council.

\*d/ 26<sup>th</sup> Aug  
No 122

Singapore  
26 Aug<sup>st</sup> 1846

I have &ca  
Signed: W.J. Butterworth  
Governor

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt  
 of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply  
 to inform you that the same has been  
 forwarded to the proper authorities for  
 their consideration. I am, Sir,  
 very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. A. Decker Esq.  
 263 August 1816

of 6/11/16

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt  
 of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply  
 to inform you that the same has been  
 forwarded to the proper authorities for  
 their consideration. I am, Sir,  
 very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. A. Decker Esq.  
 263 August 1816

28

preferred to beach block in outer Romanian Island, the position selected by Captain Sir Edward Belcher C.B. in consequence of the former Island being so remote from Singapore, and so great a distance from the Main Land and so inaccessible at certain seasons of the Year

The recent Survey of the Straits made by the Government Surveyor Mr Thomson and Captain Congdon Commanding the *North Star* India Company's Steamer *Highly* has led to the discovery of so many Rocks and Shoals previously unknown, that I only waited to learn the decision of Government touching the erection of a Light House, to institute further enquiries regarding the sites very *Pedra Branca* & *Beak Rock*.

India Comy Ltr  
dtd 12 May  
last No 62

On receipt of Mr Melville's communication I forthwith called upon the above Officers for their Report which I read the honor to enact, and by which the Honble the President in Council will be well pleased that *Pedra Branca* is the only true position for a Light House at the Entrance of the Chinese Sea.

Copy sent  
M. 25 Aug  
1845

My letters under dates the 20<sup>th</sup> November 1844 No 150, and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1845 No 139 will have pointed out the glaring necessity for a Light House

20

553

in the position above indicated, but I could hardly  
 observe that the work has not been commenced  
 upon as anticipated by the Secretaries to the Honble  
 E. J. W. I sincerely trust however that the  
 question will receive early consideration, and  
 that the accompanying copy of a letter with its  
 enclosures just received from the Chamber of  
 Commerce at Singapore will induce the Honble  
 the President in Council to please the Honble Comr.  
 of Directors to order an Iron Light House fund  
 to be raised for erection on Pedra Branca. The whole  
 of the Details for the case of Light House as set  
 forth in my letter under date 28 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1844, with  
 reference to its being located on Peak Rock, will  
 be equally applicable to the new location.

\* of 19 Aug<sup>th</sup>  
 1844

one of the enclosures  
 to the above letter

It will be observed by the letter from Mr.  
 A. Gordon that an Iron Light House can be  
 delivered at either Site Selected for £3,000 or  
 about 50000 Rupees, and by the other letters ad-  
 vanced to, in the communication from the  
 Chamber of Commerce that there is further  
 coming from Madras ————— £ — 700 —  
 and from Bombay ————— £ — 4300 —  
 which with that from China ————— £ — 12378 —  
 previously reported giving a total of £ 17450  
 Rupees available for a Light House, and this

I have no doubt will be added to when it becomes known that Government have decided upon carrying out the views and wishes of the Mercantile Community.

In conclusion I beg to annex a Copy of my reply to the Secretaries to the E. I. Co. which I trust will be approved of by the Honble the President in Council.

\* 26 Aug 1846

I have the honor to be  
Signed W. J. P. B. Esq.  
Government

Approved  
26 Aug 1846

No 121

As R. Young Esquire  
Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal  
Fort William

Dated Singapore, 27<sup>th</sup> August 1846.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Resident Commissioner Mr. Remond praying for an increase of Salary to the Head Clerk in the Record Department at that Settlement.

\* 11 Aug 1846

Mr. Granting has entered so fully into the Claims of the Head Clerk of the Record Office for length of Service, exemplary conduct, and

invariably

### **Annex 17**

Letter from Bushby G.A. (Secretary to the Government of Bengal) to Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca) dated 3 Oct 1846



Date : 3 Oct 1846

No. 634

From

G.A. Bushby Esq<sup>re</sup>  
Secy to the Gov<sup>t</sup>. of India

To

L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>l</sup> W. J. Butterworth  
Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca

Dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1846

Home Depart  
Marine

Sir

In reply to your Letter No. 123 dated 26<sup>th</sup> August last, I am directed to inform you that the President in Council approves of Pedra Branca for the position of the Horsburgh Light House to be erected at the entrance of the Singapore Straits from the China Sea and proposes to address the Hon'ble the Court of Directors requesting the Court to take into consideration the proposition that an Iron Light House be sent from England.

2. I am directed to request that you will notice the observation in the last para of Mr. Hamilton's letter dated 18<sup>th</sup> April to Mr. Secretary Melvill respecting the rocks and shoals at Romania Point which in the opinion of the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty require some attention with a view to warning vessels from getting entangled amongst them in dark nights.

Fort William  
The 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1846

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your Most Obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Signed: G.A. Bushby  
Secy to the Govt. of India

Bengal  
3<sup>rd</sup> October  
No. 634

Approves of Pedra Branca for the position of the Horsburgh Light House and proposes to address the Honble the Court of Directors relative to sending out an Iron Light House from England.

Received at the Office of the  
 Secy to the Govt of India  
 A. 631  
 11<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1846  
 answered 19<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1846  
 22 1/2

From  
 C. A. Bushby Esq  
 Secy to the Govt of India

Col. W. S. Butterworth  
 Governor of Prince of Wales  
 Island Singapore & Malacca  
 Date the 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1846

Dear Sir  
 mine

I have the pleasure to reply to your Letter  
 No 123 dated 26<sup>th</sup> August last I am directed  
 to inform you that the President in  
 Council approves of the Board's proposal for  
 the position of the Horsburg Light House  
 to be erected at the entrance of the Singapore  
 Straits from the China Sea and pro-  
 poses to address the Honble the Court  
 of Directors requesting the Court to take  
 into consideration the proposition that  
 an Iron Light House be sent from  
 England.

I am directed to request that  
 you will mention the observations on the  
 last para: of Mr. Hamilton's letter,

A. 631

dated 18<sup>th</sup> April to Mr Secretary  
 Melville respecting the rocks and shoals  
 at Romania Point which in the  
 opinion of the Lords Commissioners of  
 the Admiralty require some attention  
 with a view to warning the ships  
 getting entangled amongst them  
 dark nights.

Fort Williams, Strand St. Vincent St.  
 The Admiralty

1846 Your Most Obedt Servt

N. M. Smith Esq  
 Secretary to the Admiralty

Esq  
 1846

Memorandum

3<sup>rd</sup> October

No 6316

Approval of Memorandum  
 -ca for the position of  
 the Honorary Light House  
 officers to address the  
 Honorable the Council of  
 Directors relative to  
 sending out an Honorary  
 Light House from England

## **Annex 18**

Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company  
to the Governor General of India in Council dated 24 Feb 1847

Date : 24 Feb 1847

Marine Department

No. 1 of 1847

Our Governor General of India in Council

Para 1 Your Letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1846 in reply to our Despatch of the 6<sup>th</sup> May preceding, forwards Copy of a Report received from the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, which leaves no doubt as to the superiority of Pedra Branca over Peak Rock on the outer Romania Island as a site for the Light house proposed to be erected in the neighbourhood of Singapore to the memory of Mr Horsburgh. We concur therefore in your approval of the choice of the former site.

2 We cannot however assent to the proposal that we should order an iron Light House to be sent out from England.

3 The proposition originally submitted to us was that the Horsburgh Testimonial should be a Light house of masonry which we were informed could be erected at a cost of 7000 dollars exclusive of the price of a lantern, of this sum 5513 dollars had been already raised by subscription, and to supply the deficiency and to provide funds for the current expenses of the Light house when finished, we authorized the levy of certain dues on shipping.

4 The cost of a suitable iron Light house complete with Lantern and lighting apparatus is stated at £3,000, which added to the cost of erection and of preparing the foundation would form a sum more than double the estimated cost of a similar building of masonry. You have not informed us from what source the difference of outlay is to be supplied, for the only addition which appears to have been made to the subscriptions previously reported, is a sum of about £500 raised at Bombay and Madras. We stated in our Despatch of the 6<sup>th</sup> May last, that we objected on principle to the appropriation to such a purpose of any sum, however small, from the general



revenues of India, and we are equally indisposed to increase the Light house dues of which we have authorized the imposition. We are therefore of opinion that the original design of a tower of masonry must be carried into execution.

London

24<sup>th</sup> February 1847

We are your affectionate  
friends

Signed: H St G Tucker

" W Wigram

" John Cotton

" C Mills

" W L Melville

" E Macnaghten

" F Warden

" W H C Plowden

" John C Whiteman

" I Petty Muspratt

" H Shank

" Henry Willock

" Archibald Robertson

" W H Sykes

" R Campbell

Marine Dept  
24<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1847

The  
Company's Letter to the Governor General of India in Council  
No 1 of 1847

\_ Steamer "Precursor"  
Via Marseilles

Reply to Letter  
3<sup>rd</sup> Oct 1846

Concur in approving site of the Pedra Branca over Peak Rock on the outer Romania Island for the Light House proposed to be erected in the neighbourhood of Singapore to the memory of Mr. Horsburgh. Cannot however consent to bear proportion of the charge .... sending out an Iron Light from England. It is .... to appropriate for such an object any sum from the general resources of India, and it is not expedient to increase Light House dues, the imposition of which was lately authorized. The original design of a tower of masonry should therefore be carried into execution.

Marine Department

No. 7 of 1847

Our Governor General  
of India in Council

(8)

Para. 1. Your letter  
dated 3<sup>o</sup> October 1846, in  
reply to our Despatch of  
the 6<sup>th</sup> May preceding  
forwards copy of a Report  
received from the Governor  
of Prince of Wales Island,  
Singapore and Malacca,  
which leaves no doubt as  
to the superiority of  
Pedra Branca over Peak  
Rock, on the outer Romanian  
Island as a site for the  
light house proposed to be  
erected in the neighbourhood  
of

Digitized by  
India, Government  
National Archives

of Singapore to the memory  
 of Mr. Harsburgh. We  
 concur therefore in your  
 approval of the choice of  
 the former site.

2. We cannot however  
 assent to the proposal  
 that we should order an  
 iron Light House to be sent  
 out from England.

3. The proposition  
 originally submitted to us  
 was that the Harsburgh  
 Testimonial should be a  
 Light house of masonry  
 which we were informed  
 could be erected at a cost  
 of 7000 dollars exclusive  
 of the price of a lantern,  
 of this sum 5513 dollars  
 had been already raised  
 by subscription, and to  
 supply the deficiency and  
 to

to provide funds for the  
 current expenses of the  
 Light House when finished,  
 we sanctioned the lease  
 of a certain area for  
 shipping. The cost for a  
 suitable non Light house  
 complete with lantern  
 and lighting apparatus  
 is stated at £3000  
 which added to the cost  
 of erection and  
 preparing the foundation  
 would form a sum  
 more than double the  
 estimated cost of a  
 similar building for  
 masonry. You have not  
 informed us from what  
 source the difference of  
 outlay is to be supplied,  
 for the only addition  
 which

1st July 1847

which appears to have  
 been made to the  
 subscriptions previously  
 reported, to a sum of  
 about £500 raised at  
 Bombay and elsewhere.  
 We stated in our  
 Dispatch of the 6th May  
 last, that we objected  
 on principle to the  
 appropriation to such an  
 purpose of any sum,  
 however small, from the  
 general revenues of India,  
 and we are equally  
 indisposed to increase  
 the light tax on articles  
 which we have authorized  
 the imposition. We are  
 therefore of opinion that  
 the original design  
 of a tower of  
 masonry must be carried  
 into

सिन्धु नदी के किनारे अजमेर  
 के पास के स्थान पर  
 सिन्धु नदी के किनारे अजमेर  
 के पास के स्थान पर  
 (India Government of India)

into execution.

London

We are

February 1847

Your affectionate friends

Wm. Lushington

M. G. ...

John ...

Chas. ...

Walter ...

Thos. ...

F. ...

Wm. ...

John ...

...

...

...

...

Wm. ...  
...

...

India, Government of India.

Vol. 3 O.S. April 1847

Marine Dept  
24<sup>th</sup> Feb 1847

The  
Company's letter to the  
General of India in Council  
2<sup>d</sup> 1847

Mr. Stamer's  
Via  
H. M. S.

Reply to letter of  
3<sup>rd</sup> Oct 1846.

Consent in approving  
site of the Lighthouse  
over Peak Rock on the  
outer Romania Island  
for the light house to  
be erected in the neighbourhood  
of Singapore. The  
of Mr. Horsburgh. Can  
however consent to bear  
proportion of the charge  
sending out an iron  
from England. It is  
to appropriate for such an  
any sum from the  
resources of India, and it  
not expedient to increase  
light house does the  
of which was lately  
The original design  
of masonry should  
be carried into execution

पुस्तकालय, पुणे

पुस्तकालय, पुणे

पुस्तकालय, पुणे

पुस्तकालय, पुणे



**Annex 19**

Letter from Bushby G.A. (Secretary to the Government of  
India) to Halliday F.J. (Secretary to the Government of  
Bengal) dated 24 Apr 1847

Date : 24 Apr 1847

No. 284

From

G. A. Bushby Esq<sup>re</sup>  
Secretary to the Govt of India

To

F. J. Halliday Esq<sup>re</sup>  
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal  
dated the 24<sup>th</sup> April 1847

Home Dept.  
Marine

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. 121 dated 15<sup>th</sup> February 1845, relative to the erection of the Horsburgh Light House at the entrance of the Singapore Straits from the China Sea, I am directed by the President in Council to request that you will place before the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the accompanying Copies of three Dispatches together with the correspondence as per margin\* on the subject.

From Court of  
Directors No. 6 of  
1845 d/ 15<sup>th</sup> Oct,  
No. 4 of 1846 d/ 6<sup>th</sup>  
May with encls.  
letter from Gov<sup>r</sup> P.  
W. Island  
Singapore and  
Malacca d/ 26<sup>th</sup>  
Aug<sup>st</sup> 1846, No. 123  
with encls.  
Ditto to Do, d/ 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Oct<sup>r</sup> 1846, No. 634  
Ditto from Do, d/  
19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1846, No.  
191 with encls.  
From Court of  
Directors d/ 24<sup>th</sup>  
Feby. 1847 No. 1

2. His Honor will perceive that the Hon'ble Court have sanctioned the proposal and have expressed their concurrence with the local authorities and with the Government of India in approving the site of the Pedra Branca over Peak Rock on the outer Romania Island. An application made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements for an Iron Light House from England, has been declined by the Hon'ble Court who suggest that the original design of a Tower of Masonry should be carried into execution.

3. The Hon'ble Court consider it objectionable that the general resources of India should be charged with any expense for such an object, and they suggest the levy of certain rates of duty on shipping as Light House dues, in order to reimburse the Govt for monies that may be advanced by it for the construction of the Light House and to meet payment for the current expenses of the Building. The President in Council will be prepared to pass an Act for the levy of such duties on being favored with the sentiments of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor on the question together with any report which he may deem it necessary to obtain from the authorities in the Straits relative to the rates of duty sanctioned by the Court.

Council Chamber  
The 24<sup>th</sup> April 1847

I have the honor to be &ca  
Sd/ G. A. Bushby  
Sec<sup>y</sup> to the Gov<sup>t</sup> of India

[N<sup>o</sup> 284]

From

G. A. Bushby Esq  
Secretary to the Govt of India

To

J. J. Halliday Esq  
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal  
dated the 25<sup>th</sup> April 1847

Home Dept  
Marine

With reference to my letter N<sup>o</sup> 282 dated 15<sup>th</sup> February 1846, relative to the erection of the Horsburgh's Light House at the entrance of the Singapore Straits from the China Sea, I am directed by the President in Council to request that you will place before the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the accompanying Copies of three

Copy of Directors N<sup>o</sup> 5 of 1846 of 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 46  
N<sup>o</sup> 6 of 1846 of 6<sup>th</sup> May with Encls  
from Govt of the Straits Settlements and Malacca of 26<sup>th</sup> April 1846 N<sup>o</sup> 133 with Encls  
do do of 22<sup>nd</sup> Oct 46 N<sup>o</sup> 554  
from D<sup>o</sup> of 19<sup>th</sup> Dec 1846 N<sup>o</sup> 193 with Encls  
in Court of D<sup>o</sup> of 24<sup>th</sup> July 1847 N<sup>o</sup> 124

Despatches together with the Correspondence as per Margin on the subject.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> will perceive that the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court have sanctioned the proposal and have expressed their concurrence with the local authorities and with the Government of India in approving the Site of the Lighthouse over Peak Rock on the coast of Penang Island. An application made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements for an Iron Light House from England, has been declined by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court who suggest that the original design of

a. *Some of training should be carried out*  
*expedition.*

The Honble Court consider it objectionable  
that the general resources of India should be charged  
with any expense for such an object, and they  
suggest the levy of certain rates of duty on  
shipping as Light House dues, in order to  
reimburse the Govt. for monies that may be  
advanced by it for the construction of the Light  
House (and) to meet payment for the current expenses  
of the Building. The President in Council will  
be prepared to pass an Act for the levy of  
such duties on being furnished with the  
assentments of the Honble the Deputy Governor  
on the question together with any report which  
he may deem it necessary to obtain from  
the authorities in the Straits relative to the  
rates of duty sanctioned by the Court.

I have the honor to be  
Yours faithfully,  
J. G. A. [Signature]  
Secy to the Govt of India  
Council Chamber,  
the 26<sup>th</sup> April 1847.

*Major [Signature]*  
No 5 of [Signature]  
Our General Council of India  
is [Signature]  
[Signature] We have had under consideration your  
letter No 3 dated 13<sup>th</sup> February 1846, on the subject  
of a proposal to erect a Light House on the  
[Signature]

**Annex 20**

Letter from Beadon C. (Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal) to Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca) dated 10 May 1847

Date : 10 May 1847

No. 426

From

The Under Secy to the Gov<sup>t</sup> of Bengal

To

Lieut Coll W J Butterworth C B.

Governor of Prince of Wales Island,

Singapore and Malacca

D/ Fort William, the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1847

Marine

Sir,

In continuation of the orders of this Government No 510 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> February 1845 and with reference to your subsequent correspondence with Mr Secy Bushby on the subject of the proposed Light House in the Straits of Singapore, I am directed to forward for your information copy of the documents noted \* in the margin, and to request that you will immediately take measures for the construction of a Light House upon Pedra Branca according to the Plan and Estimates submitted with your letter No. 150 dated the 28<sup>th</sup> Nov 1844.

From Govt of India  
No 284 d/ 24<sup>th</sup>  
April 1847  
Hon'ble Court's  
Dispatches to  
Govt of India in  
the Marine Dpt No  
6 d/ 15<sup>th</sup> Oct 1845,  
No 1 d/ 24<sup>th</sup> Feby  
1847

2. The particular locality of the light house upon the Island you will determine carefully in communication with such persons as you may consider competent to afford you advice on the subject.

3. You are requested to state what rates of duty it would, in your opinion, be necessary to impose upon ships touching at Singapore, and also upon all ships bound in the direction of the Straits of Malacca from the Indian Ports and from Hong Kong in order to reimburse the Government of India for the expense incurred in the construction and maintenance of the light house.

I have Honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Signed: C Beadon

Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal



1847  
Bengal  
10th May  
- No 426 -

Sanctioning the Construction of a Light  
House of Masonry in Pedra Branca

No. 426

From, The Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal  
By Lieut. Col. W. J. Butterworth C. B.  
Governor of Prince of Wales' Island,  
Singapore and Malacca.  
D. Fort Malacca, 10th May 1847.

Varice

Sir,  
In continuation of the orders  
of this Government No. 510 dated the 24th  
February 1845 and with reference to your  
subsequent correspondence with Mr.  
Levy Brindley on the subject of the pro-  
posed Light House in the Straits of  
Singapore, I am directed to forward  
for your information copy of the docu-  
ments noted in the margin, etc re-

on Govt of India No. 284  
of 24th April 1847  
with Mr. G. B. Spalding  
to Govt of India in  
the Minute of 16th  
Apr 1845 to 1845 No. 1  
of 24th April 1847

quest that you will imme-  
diately take measures for  
the construction of a Light  
House upon Pedro Brauer  
according to the Plan and  
estimate submitted with your

letter No. 130 dated the 28th Feb 1845.

The particular locality  
of the light house upon the Island, you  
will determine carefully in communication  
with such persons as you may consider  
competent to afford you advice on the  
subject.

Yours

3. You are requested to state what rates of duty it would, in your opinion, be necessary to impose upon ships touching at Singapore, & also upon all ships bound in the direction of the Straits of Malacca from the Indian Ports & from Hongkong, in order to reimburse the Government of India for the expense incurred in the construction & maintenance of the light house.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W. J. P. J. J.

Assistant Secy to the Govt  
of Bengal

1014  
 Bengal  
 10<sup>th</sup> May  
 No 1026

Sanctioning the  
 Construction of  
 a Light House  
 Masey or near  
 France

**Annex 21**

Letter from Thomson J.T. (Government Surveyor at  
Singapore) to Church T. (Resident Councillor at Singapore)  
dated 9 July 1847

Date : 9 Jul 1847

No. 4

To

The Honorable T. Church Esquire  
Resident Councillor  
Singapore

Sir

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 686 of 1847 and in reply beg leave to state that I called upon the Chinese Contractor Choa Allum to inform the Gentleman if he would undertake the building of my plan of the Horsburgh Light house, on Pedra Branca instead of Peak Rock Romania for the same sum and under the same terms and conditions as set forth in the estimate contained in my letter under date 20<sup>th</sup> November 1844.

As you are already aware he has stated until he had sent his people to see Pedra Branca, and I accordingly accompanied them to the spot in the steamer Hooghly, amongst their member I have. On their return it appeared that they represented to Choa Allum the greater ....., the manner (?) of the channel dividing P. Branca from the Romania Islands. The great strength of currents, exposed position of anchorage, want of water, sand and wood and the danger of the ..... cargo ..... that are to be had at Singapore being blown to see in the South Rock. .... all of which objections they reported did not apply to Peak Rock Romania. Under the above circumstances Choa Allum said that he could not undertake so important a work which was thus ..... during its construction to so many accidents and stoppages by tides and weather, under any sum, but that if the Government by the aid of their steamers and gun boats should make the communication good between the Romania Islands and Pedra Branca ..... all the materials then he would have no objections to undertake my plan at its original estimate, as water, sand & wood were also to be had at the

Romania Islands, the Govt would also be required to make up this deficiency at Pedra Branca without charge to the Contractor. In addition I need only further mention that should any plan be eventually chosen then it would be requisite to have the above conferred direct to Govt under Choa Allum signature so as to make the agreement binding.

Altho' I had not yet been favored with the knowledge of the intentions of Government as to the content that my service were be required, if at all, in the carrying thro' of this important and useful work. I trust and may be held ..... in volunteering such information as I obtained when at the Rock, and suggesting what precaution should be taken prior to the commencement of, approbations and offering my opinion as to the establishment required for insuring the stability of the work in each of its details.

Pedra Branca is a small granite rock situated in the Mid Channel of the Eastern outlet of the Straits of Singapore to the China Sea, and is distant from Singapore 35 miles. A deep channel subject to rapid currents divides the rock from the main land of Johore and measures at its narrowest part from Romania Point eight miles. The rock is barren and devoid of water. The accompanying sketch will give a better idea of its extent than a description in writing. I found the highest part of the rock to measure 26 feet above high water mark - spring tide - but during January and February the tides rise to two feet higher. For nine months in the year a landing will always be easily effected, but during Dec, Jan & Feb this will seldom or never be the case. There is sufficient ..... on the rock to erect huts for 50 workmen, and materials of sufficient quantity can also be stored. These would require to be entirely used up or removed before the North East Monsoon begin to blow. Of stone there is abundance on the surrounding rocks for building purposes (A ..... grayish granite), so that if this material were used in the Light house, it would be as lasting as its foundation. In extent and height there is not much difference between this rock and Peak Rock Romania, but owing to its more exposed position, I do not think it would be prudent to fix on the

plan that I designed for the latter, until the effect of the waves on this .....rock have been ascertained, during the stormy months, to this end, I would humbly suggest that the building of small brick pillars and placing large ..... on various parts of the rock would be expedient, at same date previous to next October. I may further mention that were the plan for that rock found suitable after this proposed test some modification would be required in its base, (27 feet in dia), as there is not more than 24 feet of solid base to be had on Pedra Branca. Captain Congalton has also recommended the placing of two substantial bouys, one a cable length to the N.E. of the Rock and the other at the same distance to the S.W. they would be moored by chains & anchors, & would facilitate much the approach of boats to the rock. With regard to the establishment requisite to superintend the works so as to ensure these being perfect and ..... past. I would consider the employment of a trustworthy overseer and ..... indispensable, ..... on the spot, and if the works were carried out from my designs and on my responsibility, my presence at the place, would also be almost daily required. As it would be of the greatest importance to have with these ..... and laid in a most workmanlike manner in all difficult work as this will be in these parts, where none of the appliances are to be had that would render such a work in ..... comparatively easy, nor workmen with the skills to use them. In conclusion I would humbly recommend the employment of one steamer & two gun boats, to insure the progression of the work by keeping a communication with Singapore. The steamer for towing the cargo boats to the rock and one of the gun boats among ..... and the other for carrying water, provisions and passengers, and as my time during the progress of the work would necessarily almost entirely devoted to it, my duties as surveyor and Superintendent of contract roads, would require to be much ....., but these and other matters can be arranged on the return of his honor the Governor to Singapore.

Singapore  
July 9 1847

PS. The enclosures have been returned

I have & ca.  
Sd/JT Thomson  
Govt Surveyor



in succession and lastly out the former  
Boyan and an attorney at the public  
office for the issuing of grants &c.

5th July 1867

Attorneys  
Law Office

copy

To the Reverend Church Curate  
The Vicar  
Croydon

Since the hour of work being  
the receipt of your letter of 6th of 1867 and  
in reply I have to state that I  
called upon the Church Curate of  
Croydon to inform the Curate of the  
matter and take the benefit of my  
pleas of the Statute in regard to  
Pew Rents in the Church of St. Peter  
Croydon - for the same reason and under  
the same provisions as set  
forth in the Statute mentioned in my  
letter under date 20th November 1866

As you are already aware he has  
until he had sent his people to the  
Pew Rents - and I accordingly accompanied  
him to the spot in the presence of  
several other persons with whom  
I had the papers & copies of the Statute  
it appeared that they were not  
aware of the Statute in regard to  
Pew Rents - the Curate the Curate - the  
Curate of the Church of St. Peter  
from the Curate of the Church of St. Peter  
strongly expressed his opinion of  
another way of work - and I would  
and that change of the Curate of St. Peter  
that we had had at Croydon being  
blown to the Curate of St. Peter  
all of which objections I had applied  
to the Curate of St. Peter - I have  
some objections than others that

he could not mean to do so in fact but a work  
 which was then in progress ~~was~~ during its  
 construction to all things connected with it  
 by things made essential - mean any finished Com-  
 plet that if the Government, by the aid of  
 their resources & your boats could make the  
 communication <sup>between the</sup> ~~between~~ <sup>between</sup> ~~between~~  
 between <sup>between</sup> ~~between~~ <sup>between</sup> ~~between~~  
 have no objection to under take any plan  
 of its proposed to ~~be~~ - as ~~shown~~ ~~shown~~  
 & would wish also to be had at the ~~same~~  
 between the ~~same~~ ~~same~~ ~~same~~  
 & ~~make~~ ~~make~~ ~~make~~ ~~make~~  
 Province without charge ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~

In addition I would like further mention  
 that should any plan be ever really chosen  
 that it would be requisite to have the advice  
 of ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 to be made by the Government ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 which should not yet been favored  
 with the knowledge of the intentions of ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 as to the extent that any services will be re-  
 quired - if at all - on the ~~same~~ ~~same~~ ~~same~~  
 this is proposed as useful ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 & would be both interested in ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 which in formation as ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 the ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 should be taken before ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 to the ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 offering any opinion as to the ~~same~~ ~~same~~ ~~same~~  
 required for the ~~same~~ ~~same~~ ~~same~~  
 the work in each of its details -

Pelton Province is a small ~~same~~ ~~same~~ ~~same~~  
 with ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 is distant from Singapore 35 miles -  
 deep channel ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 the ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 measure it is ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 Roman ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 is ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 from ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 of ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 I found the ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
 measure ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~  
~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~

months in the year a luxury well always be  
 easily afforded a boat during Dec Jan & Feb.  
 The fuel (kerosene) is scarce but the case - There  
 sufficient stores on the rock to erect two or  
 50 windmills and materials of sufficient  
 quantity may also be stored - These would  
 be used to be entirely used up or removed  
 before the North West monsoon begins to  
 blow. Of them there is an abundance on  
 the surrounding rocks for building purposes.  
 (Although gravel is wanted for that if this  
 material is used it would be an entire  
 as the foundation. In subject and I  
 think there is not much difference between  
 the rock & South Rock. However - but  
 owing to its position in a position I  
 do not think it would be prudent to  
 in the plan that I <sup>designed</sup> ~~designed~~ for the  
 the latter in the effect of the waves has  
 been not returned during the stormy  
 months - to this end I would humbly  
 suggest that the building of small boats  
 of glass & glass large ones on various  
 parts of the rock would be important  
 in some date previous to next autumn. I  
 may further mention that were the plan for  
 that rock found suitable after this proposi-  
 tion some modification would be required  
 in its base (24 feet in dia) as there is only  
 about 24 feet of solid base to be  
 had on Pedro Bernaldo. Capt. Congdon  
 has also recommended the placing of two  
 iron towers on the rock - one a cables length  
 to the N.W. of the rock and the other at  
 the same distance to the S.W. there would  
 be moored the chains & anchors & would  
 facilitate the approach of boats to  
 the rock. With regard to the establishment  
 required to support and tend the works so as to  
 ensure their good work - & unobstructed every part.  
 I would consider the employment of 50 men -  
 monthly wages <sup>and other necessities</sup> ~~and other necessities~~ <sup>to be paid</sup> ~~to be paid~~  
 of 1000 in the spring and if the works  
 were carried on from my designs and on any  
 as possible in my presence at the place &  
 will also be almost daily required & be

that would render <sup>likely</sup>  
a <sup>to</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>course</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup>

It would be of the greatest importance to  
with <sup>view to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>fact</sup> <sup>that</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>great</sup> <sup>number</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>done</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
difficult work as this with <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>facility</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>accuracy</sup>  
some of the appliances are to be  
to use them - In conclusion I would  
unwisely recommend the <sup>disposal</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
the <sup>progress</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
and <sup>a</sup> <sup>communication</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>disposition</sup>  
The <sup>reason</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>recommending</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>that</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
the <sup>work</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>done</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
as may be seen during the progress of the work  
to it is <sup>not</sup> <sup>likely</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>changed</sup> <sup>at</sup> <sup>any</sup> <sup>time</sup>  
of <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>done</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
which <sup>is</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>likely</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>changed</sup> <sup>at</sup> <sup>any</sup> <sup>time</sup>  
of <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>done</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
of <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>done</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>  
of <sup>the</sup> <sup>work</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>done</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>hands</sup>

Very yours  
W. G. ...  
Govt Engineer  
As the enclosures have been returned

To Lieut. ...  
Actg. Dy. Commr. General  
of Bengal  
I have the honor of forwarding accor-  
ding to <sup>the</sup> <sup>instructions</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Honble</sup> <sup>Govt</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Bengal</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Honble</sup> <sup>Govt</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>India</sup>  
Several small bills would use one roll  
for paper as observed in previous months  
about which I had applied for instructions  
from the <sup>Honble</sup> <sup>Govt</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Bengal</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Honble</sup> <sup>Govt</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>India</sup>  
by them to the Govt of Bengal and  
as far as possible they may be chargeable under  
for <sup>the</sup> <sup>use</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>same</sup> <sup>establishment</sup> <sup>I</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>grateful</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>hear</sup> <sup>from</sup> <sup>you</sup>

## **Annex 22**

Letter from Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca) to Beadon C. (Under Secretary  
to the Government of Bengal) dated 22 July 1847

Date : 22 Jul 1847

No. 111

Gent No. 551 of  
1847 To C. Beadon Esquire

Under Secy to the Gov<sup>t</sup> of Bengal  
Fort William

Dated P. W. Island 22 July 1847

Sir

With reference to your letter under date the 21<sup>st</sup> April last No. 89 placing the Surveyors in the Straits under the control of the Depy Surveyor General, and my reply thereto, of the 7 June following No. 95, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resid<sup>t</sup> Councillor at Singapore with its enclosures from Mr. Thomson the Government Surveyor.

\*d/ 6 July 1847  
No. 162

It will be perceived that Mr. Thomson is desirous of undertaking the survey of all the Lands in the three Settlements, but I am of opinion that this would be most inexpedient, and must directly lead to a continuance of the present unsatisfactory state of the Land Department at the Northern end of the Straits, where, notwithstanding the money that has been expended for the purpose, there is not a complete District Survey of Penang or Province Wellesley.

In my letter under date the 19<sup>th</sup> May 1845 No. 84. I anticipated that a year would be sufficient to complete the maps of Penang and Province Wellesley with a separate Surveyor to each place; but I fear that the period must be prolonged if I may judge from what has been already executed, and I am assured

that both Mr. Marriot and Mr. C. Hara have been most attentive to their duties – The Deputy Surveyor General will now however be able to exercise a more salutary check in the matter and so soon as the needful is done. I conceive that one Surveyor in the Straits will be amply sufficient for the three Settlements, and that Mr. Thomson should be the person.

In the meantime Mr. Thomson will be fully occupied in completing the survey of Singapore – Surveying and superintending the construction of the Roads sanctioned under date the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1845 No. 1401 and in the erection of the Light House on Pedra Branca, the Plan and Estimate for which drawn out by that Officer and submitted in my letter under date the 20<sup>th</sup> November, 1844 No. 150 having been sanctioned by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Court of Directors in preference to an Iron Light House proposed by me.

The aforesaid Plan and Estimate were framed with a view to the erection of a Light House on Peak Rock, which is close to the Main Land of Johore, and only 28\* miles from Singapore, while the site now determined upon – Pedra Branca – is not within 6 ½\* miles of any land – at least 40\* miles from Singapore and exposed to the full effects of the North East Monsoon. I fear therefore the expense will be considerably in excess of the Estimate originally furnished, but I shall visit the spot with Mr. Thomson and the Chinese Contractor on my return to Singapore, when I will do myself the honor of reporting fully on the subject.

\* See Messrs. Thomson & Congalton's Report of 25<sup>th</sup> August 1846

\* measured in Thomson & Congalton's new Chart – nearest land Peak Rock

\* See Mr. Thomson's report enclosed in Mr. Church, Letter of 6 July 1847 No. 102.

I have &ca  
Sig<sup>d</sup>. W. J. Butterworth  
Governor

Penang  
22<sup>nd</sup> July 1847

Genl. No 55  
 9/10/47 -

W.M.L.

To C. Picaam Esquire  
 Andia Secy to the Gov<sup>r</sup> of Bengal  
 Fort Williams -

Dated P. M. Island 22 July 1847 -

Sir With reference to your letter under  
 date the 21<sup>st</sup> April last No 89 placing the  
 Surveyors in the Straits under the control of  
 the Dep<sup>y</sup> Surveyor General, and my reply  
 thereto, of the 17<sup>th</sup> June following No 95 - I have  
 the honor to transmit the accompanying  
 copy of a letter from the Resid<sup>t</sup> Councilors at  
 Singapore, with its enclosures from Mr Thomson  
 the Government Surveyor -

It will be perceived that Mr Thomson  
 is desirous of undertaking the Survey of all  
 the Sounds in the three Settlements, but I  
 am of opinion that this would be most in-  
 expedient, and must directly tend to the  
 continuance of the present unsatisfactory  
 state of the Land Department at the  
 northern end of the Straits, where, notwith-  
 standing the money that has been expen-  
 ded for the purpose, there is not a complete  
 District Survey of Penang or the Malacca

Yours  
 W.M.L.



2  
 In my letter under date the 19<sup>th</sup> May 1845 No 844. I anticipated that a year would be sufficient to complete the Maps of Penang and Province Wellesley with a separate Survey to each place; but I fear that the period must be prolonged if I may judge from what has been already executed; and I am assured that both Mr Remiot and Mr D. Hance have been more attentive to their duties - The Deputy Surveyor General will however be able to exercise a more salutary check in the matter and so soon as the necessary is done, I conceive that one Surveyor in the Straits will be amply sufficient for the three Settlements, and that Mr Thomson should be the person -

In the mean time Mr Thomson will be fully occupied in completing the Survey of Singapore - Surveying & superintending the construction of the Roads sanctioned under date the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1845 No 1401. and in the execution of the Light House at Bed. Island, the Plan and Estimate for which were sent by that Officer and submitted in my letter under date the 20<sup>th</sup> November 1844 No 150

having been sanctioned by the Honble  
the Court of Directors in preference to an  
Iron Light House proposed by me; —

The approved plan estimate were  
framed with a view to the erection of a Light  
House on Peak Rock, which is close to the  
Main Land of Johore, and only 20 Miles  
from Singapore, whiler the site now determined  
upon - Pedra Branca - is not within 6 1/2 Miles  
of any Land - at least 20 Miles from Singapore  
and exposed to the full effects of the North  
East Monsoon - I fear therefore the exposure  
will be considerably in excess of the estimate  
originally furnished, but I shall visit the  
Spot with Mr Thomas on and the Chinese  
Contractor on my return to Singapore, when  
I will do myself the honor of reporting  
fully on the subject -

I have &c  
Sig H. J. Butterworth  
Governor

Penang  
22<sup>nd</sup> July 1847

See Prof<sup>r</sup> Thom  
son & Congleton  
Report of 25<sup>th</sup>  
August 1846  
—  
• measures in  
Thomson & Congleton  
Report - near  
• on land that the  
—  
• See Mr Thom  
son & Congleton  
Report of 6 July  
1847 p 102

**Annex 23**

Extract from a General Letter from the Government of Bengal  
to the Court of Directors of the East India Company  
dated 29 Sep 1847

Date : 29 Sep 1847

112262

Draft No: 337 of 1848

Bengal

Marine Department

Collection No. 34

Letter from No.: 27, dated 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1847

Paras 41 and 42 Instructions issued relative to the construction of the  
Horsburgh Lighthouse on Pedra Branca.

Secretary's Office

Marine Branch

1848

Extract from a General Letter from the Gov<sup>t</sup> of Bengal to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Marine Dept dated the 29<sup>th</sup> Sept 1847 No. 27

41 On being furnished from the Home Dept with Your Honble Court's Dispatch with Enclosures relative to the erection of the Horsburgh Light House at the entrance of the Singapore Straits, I requested the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, in forwarding him the correspondence on the subject, to take immediate measures, in communication with such persons as he may consider competent to afford advice, for the construction of a Light House upon Pedra Branca according to the plan and estimate submitted with his letter No. 150 dated 28<sup>th</sup> November 1844.

42 At the same time I requested Col<sup>l</sup> Butterworth to state what rates of duty it would be necessary to impose upon ships touching at Singapore and also upon all ships bound in the directions of the Straits of Malacca from the Indian ports and from Hong Kong in order to reimburse the Govt for the expense that will be incurred in the construction and maintenance of the Light House.

*MS. 2262*

*Page No 337*

*Bengal*

*MS. 2262*

*Home Department*

*Collection No. 34*

*Letter from No. 27, dated 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1847*

*Pages 41 & 42 Instructions issued  
relative to the construction of the  
Newburgh Lighthouse on  
Pedra Branca*

*Secretary of the  
Home Department  
1848*

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(N<sup>o</sup>. 30.)

Extract from a General Letter from the Govt. of Bengal to  
the Honble the Court of Directors in the Marine Dept. dated  
the 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1847. N<sup>o</sup>. 27.

Mr Buildings 41  
is desired to hold  
worth relative to  
construction of a  
house on Pedra  
ra.

15 May 1847 N<sup>o</sup>. 405

On being furnished from the  
Home Dept. with your Honble Court's Dispatch  
with Enclosures relative to the erection of  
the Horsburgh Light House at the entrance  
of the Singapore Straits, I requested the  
Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore  
and Malacca, in forwarding him the Corres-  
pondence on the subject, to take immediate  
measures, in communication with such  
persons as he may consider competent to offer  
advice, for the construction of a Light House  
upon Pedra Branca according to the plan and  
estimate submitted with his letter N<sup>o</sup>. 153 dated  
28<sup>th</sup> November 1844.

42 At the same time I requested  
Col. Butterworth to state what rates of duty  
it would be necessary to impose upon ships  
touching at Singapore and also upon all ships  
bound in the directions of the Straits of  
Malacca from the Indian ports & from Hong  
Kong in order to reimburse the Govt for the  
expense that will be incurred in the construction  
of the Light House

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## **Annex 24**

**Letter from Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca) to Beadon C. (Under Secretary  
to the Government of Bengal) dated 1 Oct 1847**



Date : 1 Oct 1847

No. 141

To

C. Beadon Esquire  
Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal  
Fort William

Genl No 740  
of 1847

Dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 1847

Sir

I have the honor to report that as contemplated in my letter under date the 22 July last No. 111, I have visited Pedra Branca, the Rock on which it has been determined to erect a Light House agreeably to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, conveyed under cover of Mr Under Secretary Young's despatch, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of May, No. 426 of 1847.

Commdr Mason of H.M.  
steam vessel Madea

Mr. Brodie E: Master of Do  
Captain R S Ross Master  
Attandt at Singapore

\*d/ 20 Sept 1847

No. 885 Copy sent

2. The Officers named in the margin, accompanied me to Pedra Branca, and I was desirous of enlisting the services of the Superintending Engineer, but it will be perceived by the enclosed communication\* from this Officer, that he is not in health to undergo the exposure deemed necessary on the occasion.

\*vide their Report d/ 25<sup>th</sup>  
September /47 Copy sent

3. The Nautical Gentlemen above mentioned, were universally of opinion\* that a Building of chiselled granite, is the best suited to the exposed position of Pedra Branca, an Iron Light House having been refused, but I think it will be injudicious to decide upon the nature of the Building, till we have ascertained the forces of the waves on the Rock, and the extent to which they break over it, which I propose to do

by placing Brick Pillars, and stones on different parts of it during the approaching Monsoon.

\*d/ 9 July 1847 Copy sent

4. Should the original design of a Granite base with a Brick Pillar be found to answer, it will be seen by Mr Thomson's Report\* that the Contractor is still prepared to undertake the work for 7,000 Dollars, with some little assistance from the State. If on the contrary a Light House built entirely of Granite be imperatively necessary, a considerable increase to the outlay originally proposed will be indispensable. In the former case, I have the full amount now in hand owing to the munificent liberality of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. who have allowed compound interest on the sum subscribed in China and placed with that firm towards the erection of a Horsburgh Testimonial.

5. The Chief object of my present communication, is to comply with the request contained in the concluding Para. of Mr Under Secretary Young's Letter of the 10th May as to the rate of duty it would be necessary to impose upon ships touching at Singapore, as also on all ships bound in the direction of the Straits of Malacca from Indian Ports to Hong Kong with a view of meeting the current expenses of the Light House.

\*d/ 19 July 1847 No. 117

6. By the accompanying copy of a letter\* from the Resident Councillor at Singapore, the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal will perceive that during the past year 797 Square Rigged Vessels equivalent to 231,812 Tons cleared out of this Port, but many of these Vessels have visited Singapore more than once during the year and some, half a dozen times so that if every vessel were charged with Light House House (sic) Dues, and Vessels touching more than

once with double the charges, not more than 150,000 Tons could be calculated upon from this Duty, supposing every ship to pay without reference to destination, which I am disposed to concur with Mr Church would save all litigation and probable evasion.

7. Now the current expenses of the Light House including Attendant &ca is estimated at Rs 2,856 per annum and some allowance must be made for occasional repairs the purchase of a lantern &ca. I would therefore calculate the duty at one Dollar for 100 Tons and nothing less than this I am of opinion will cover the amount of charges on account of the Light House on Pedra Branca, for although the above only includes the vessels clearing out from hence, it must be remembered that all, or nearly all vessels proceeding from India to China and the reverse touch at this Port.

8. I would however previous to closing this letter respectfully solicit the attention of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal to the enclosed extract from a letter\* from one of the oldest merchants in Singapore, not so much with a view of pressing the general question on the immediate consideration of Government, as to show what is deemed necessary for the safe navigation of the Straits of Malacca, the cries of humanity imperatively demand a Light House at the entrance of the China Seas, and a better position could not be fixed upon for it than Pedra Branca. I trust therefore that nothing may retard the execution of this work.

I have &ca

Singapore

Sigd. W. J. Butterworth

1 October 1847

Governor

\* ..... official from Mr Purvis  
d/ 25 June 1847

Genl No  
740 of 1847

1847  
10th Oct 1847  
1847

C. Keatinge Esquire  
Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal  
Govt William

Dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 1847.

Sir  
I have the honor to report, that as con-  
templated in my letter under date the 23<sup>rd</sup> July  
last, I have visited Pedra Branca, the Rock  
in which it has been determined to erect a Light  
House, agreeably to the instructions of the Honble  
the Court of Directors, conveyed under cover of Mr  
Under Secretary Youngs despatches, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of  
May, 1846.

2. The Officer named in the Margin, accom-  
panied me to Pedra Branca,  
and I was desirous of finishing  
the plan of the Superintendent  
Engineer, but it will be perceived by the enclosed  
communication from this Officer, that he is not  
in health to undergo the exposed duty necessary  
in the execution.

3. The Medical Gentlemen above mentioned  
were unanimously of opinion that a Building of  
Shells or Gunpowder, the best suited to the exposed  
position of Pedra Branca, and a Light House  
having been proposed, but I think it will be in-  
judicious

4/20 Oct  
1847  
Genl

see his  
letter of 25  
Sept 1847  
Genl

76

inquiring to decide upon the nature of the Building, till we have ascertained the force of the Waves on the Rock, and the extent to which they break over it, which I propose to do by placing Brick Pillars, and Stones, on different parts of it, during the Approaching Monsoon.

4. Should the Original design of a Granite base with a Brick Pillar be found to answer, it will be seen by Mr Thomson's Report that the Contractor is still prepared to undertake the Work for 7,000 Dollars, with some little Assistance from the State. - If on the contrary a Light House built entirely of Granite be imperatively necessary, a considerable increase to the outlay originally proposed will be indispensable. - In the former case, I have the full amount now in hand owing to the munificent liberality of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. who have allowed compound Interest on the sum subscribed in China, and placed with that firm towards the Erection of a Anchorage Fortification. -

5. The Chief object of my present communication, is to comply with the request contained in the concluding Paragraph of Mr Under Secretary Young's Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> May as to the rate of duty it would be necessary to impose upon Ships touching at Singapore, or other ports in the Straits of Malacca from India.

of 9 July  
1847

Indian Ports to struggling with a view of meeting  
the current expenses of the Light House. —

8 of 19 July  
1847

By the accompanying copy of a letter  
from the Resident Commissioner at Singapore, the  
Honble the Deputy Governor of Bengal will perceive  
that during the past year 797 Square Rigged Vessels  
equivalent to 251,812 Tons cleared out of this Port, but  
many of these Vessels have traded being above more than  
once during the Year and some half a dozen times  
so that if every Vessel were charged with Light House  
House Dues, and Vessels touching more than once with  
double the charges, not more than 16,000 Tons could  
be calculated upon from this Duty, supposing every  
Ship to pay without reference to destination, which I  
am disposed to concur with Mr Church would save  
all litigation and probable evasion. —

Now the current expenses of the Light House  
including Allowance for Fuel is estimated at Rs. 2000 per  
Annum and some allowance must be made for  
occasional Repairs the purchase of a Lantern Glass.  
I would therefore calculate the duty at one Dollar  
for 100 Tons, and nothing less than this sum of  
opinion will cover the amount of charges on account  
of the Light House on India Bound for although  
the above only includes the Vessels clearing out from  
India it must be remembered that all or nearly all  
Vessels proceeding from India to China and the  
reverse touch at the Port. —

I would however propose to attach this letter  
respectfully

The attention of the public  
 is directed to the enclosed  
 copy of a letter from the  
 Secretary of the Board of  
 Education, in relation to  
 the proposed changes in the  
 course of study in the  
 common schools. It is  
 respectfully requested that  
 you will give your attention  
 to the same, and if you  
 have any suggestions to  
 make, please send them  
 to the Secretary of the  
 Board, at the State  
 Capitol, at the earliest  
 opportunity.

From the  
 Secretary of the Board  
 of Education  
 1847

The Board of Education,  
 in relation to the  
 proposed changes in the  
 course of study in the  
 common schools. It is  
 respectfully requested that  
 you will give your attention  
 to the same, and if you  
 have any suggestions to  
 make, please send them  
 to the Secretary of the  
 Board, at the State  
 Capitol, at the earliest  
 opportunity.

I have the  
 honor to acknowledge  
 the receipt of your  
 letter of the 10th inst.  
 in relation to the  
 proposed changes in the  
 course of study in the  
 common schools. It is  
 respectfully requested that  
 you will give your attention  
 to the same, and if you  
 have any suggestions to  
 make, please send them  
 to the Secretary of the  
 Board, at the State  
 Capitol, at the earliest  
 opportunity.

December  
 1847

**Annex 25**

Letter from Thomson J.T. (Government Surveyor at  
Singapore) to Church T. (Resident Councillor at Singapore)  
dated 5 Nov 1847



Date : 5 Nov 1847

No 21

To the Honble

T. Church Esquire

Resident Councillor

Sir

I have the honor of informing you that during last month I was employed in surveying and dividing the land belonging to Bach Assex in Kallang District; in placing brick pillars on Pedra Branca; in surveying the Old Straits and Creeks; running thereunto, called Sirangoon Kitchil, Pongol, Poos, Simpang Besar, Simpang Kitchil, Sunbawang, Boasing (?), Batu Rimau, China (?), Mandai Besar, Mandai Kitchil, Kranjie Poolo, Kranjie Batang Hari, Kranjie Kannan and Kranjie Kiri; in superintending the construction of the New contract Roads and Tock Seng's wells and in attending at the Public Offices for the dispatch of land office business.

Singapore

5<sup>th</sup> Nov 1847

I have &ca

Sd/ J.T. Thomson

Surveyor

the papers from the Deputy Surveyor General  
 & the Surveyor General, and as I had  
 already received copies of the same, I  
 think it would be as well that they should  
 be retained in my office and not sent  
 for certain that I have not yet heard  
 of the duties there - I am consequently  
 returned them in this packet - and  
 will in form the Deputy Surveyor General  
 having done so in regard to the  
 the same in form of the department  
 otherwise being granted to me while  
 Surveying at Malacca -

Shave the Honor to be  
 your  
 Obedient Servant

Singapore the 14th Nov 1857  
 Thomas  
 Surveyor  
 No 21

both the  
 Charles  
 Resident  
 I have the honor to inform you that  
 having been sent some information as to the  
 and according to the laws relating to Road  
 District in placing such pillars on  
 Road, and in widening the old streets  
 & works therein - called Sungei  
 Pagar, Besar, Sungei Besar, Sungei  
 Kechil, Sungei Besar, Sungei Besar,  
 China, Sungei Besar, Sungei Besar, Sungei Besar,  
 Sungei Besar, Sungei Besar, Sungei Besar,  
 in the form of the construction of the new  
 Central Road, & it is in the act in attend-  
 ing at the Public offices for the disposal of  
 Land-offers business. Shave the  
 Obedient Servant

Singapore the 14th Nov 1857  
 Thomas  
 Surveyor

**Annex 26**

Letter from Thomson J.T. (Government Surveyor at  
Singapore) to Church T. (Resident Councillor at Singapore)  
dated 20 May 1848

Date : 20 May 1848

No. 19 of 1848

To

the Honorable  
T. Church Esquire  
Resident Councillor

Sir,

I do myself the honor of forwarding for your information a plan of a light house proposed to be erected on Pedra Branca, drawn out in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter No. 244 of 1848 and accompanying the plan is an estimate of the cost, and specifications detailing the mode of constructing the building.

For the reasons noted in my letter to his honor the Governor dated 20th Nov. 1844, regarding the erection of a light house at the adjacent coast on Peak Rock, the estimate has been constructed with the anticipation that the building will be given to a Chinese contractor, as that class are the only people that could undertake such a work under any limited sum. I have consequently given in the estimate the actual cost of materials on the rock and allowed 10 per cent of profit to the Chinese that may undertake to finish the building. This I trust will meet with the approval of Govt as being the cheapest and most expeditious mode of completing this desirable work, for on the system of daily labour, I could not promise its being done at double the amounts ..... submitted.

In undertaking a work of this kind there is more than ordinary risk to the Contractor, first owing to its solitariness. There will be difficulty in procuring labourers, second, the exposed position and difficulty in landing, subject those engaged to many accidents, further the limited number of labourers of the Class required, may raise the demand to considerably above double their present wages at twice that the Govt may sanction its commencement ..... have taken this into account in the estimation, I have every reason to think under all ordinary circumstances that the actual cost will not exceed the sum stated, but at the same time I must add that the cost of a work of this kind cannot be calculated with the same precision as an ordinary building in Singapore town.

I have further taken into account the assistance that will be afforded by Govt in employing one steamer and two gun boats, in the ..... indicated in my letter No 4 of 1847. Under these circumstances the steamer besides taking the materials will with the gun boats have ample time for furnishing wood and water to the people employed at the Rock. I have consequently proceeded on the supposition that they will do these duties. The steamer on the commencement of the work, could also carry the workmen with the wood and planks, for their temporary houses and other - light stuff. I would also beg to recommend the employment of eight convicts to make the cement under my own eye in Singapore, as this subject requires much attention and care and I would further suggest that the crews of the steamer Gunboats be allowed to rig up the derrick ..... Hoist the lantern or cupola and such work as can only be properly entrusted to seamen.

As the superintendent of an important work of this kind at so great a distance from Singapore will require constant and unmarried exertions on my part and as the establishment allowed for my ..... could not ..... the responsible persons to reside on the spot to oversee each detail so as to guarantee the work being ..... a ..... I will almost constantly during the progress required to proceed to and from Pedra Branca. I would therefore humbly ask the favor of your moving the government, in consideration of the extra expenses, exposure ..... and responsibility that I will have and in

addition my surveying duties to allow me 150 Company Rupees additional to my present pay which is 350 Rs while engaged at this work. This will be only 50 Rp above what is sanctioned for Deputation when at Malacca, ..... about the survey at Malacca entails none of the responsibility that I would have in this world. I would further ask the favor of your allowing one of the Commanders of the gun boats being employed as Overseer of works on an additional allowance of 50 Rs to his present pay or in case this could not be sanctioned, the employment of a private person on 100 Rs per month, under which sum no respectable person would be advanced for a limited period for such a work as this, and I am ..... it is essential to the stability that such a person should be employed. The probable period required for the finishing of the light house from its commencement will be two years. These additions, if sanctioned would consequently, increase the amount of the estimate as follows

Deputation allowance to Surveyor - month for 24 months	150 Rs per 3600 Rs	1636 - 36
allowance to gunner of Gunboat 24 months	50 Rs per m 1200 Rs	545 - 45
Estimated cost of contract	-	13101 - 78
	Sp	<u>Drs. 15283 - 59</u>

I would further humbly bring to the notice of Govt ..... management ..... it may be necessary from now to proceed in the Govt steamer instead of the Gun boats and that the Commanders ..... of Govt charge 8 Rupees per day as table money, and as this seem ..... be discussed in the service of the light house. I would beg the favor of its being chargeably against the funds for the erection.

With regard to the mode of lighting the building and plans for the cupola as this subject is most ..... , I will address you separately in a few days hence.

Singapore 20<sup>th</sup> May 1848

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your most obdt st  
Sd/ J T Thomson

1859 of 1868

John Marshall & Charles Taylor

Respectful Remembrance

As on my self the loss of your day for your  
infirmities and pleases a light house proposed  
to be erected on the Pointe Noire - I propose out  
in pursuance of the instructions contained in  
your letter No 20 of 1868 and also accompanying  
the plan is an estimate of the cost and expense  
estimated detailing the mode of constructing the  
building

As the reasons cited in my letter to his honor  
the Governor dated 27<sup>th</sup> Jan 1868 - regarding the  
erection of a light house at the adjacent coast on  
Pointe Noire the estimate has been constructed and  
the anticipation that the building will be given to a  
Chinese Contractor as that nation's class are the  
only people that could undertake such a work  
which may be done by night I have consequently  
given in the estimate the cost of materials on the  
spot and allow a 10 per cent profit to the Chinese  
that may be made to be paid to the building  
this I think will meet with the approval of Govt  
as being the cheapest and most expeditious mode  
of completing this desirable work for on the  
erection of a light house I could not promise its  
being done without double the amount was submitted

I am under the impression that there is  
more than one way to the Contractor first way  
to its completion there will be difficulty in  
procuring labourers at the expense position  
and difficult in carrying out the work

to having accidents frequent the health of  
of labourers of the class is good may raise the demand  
to double their former wages at the time that the  
Govt may have turned into a commercial project

to the satisfaction of the Government I propose  
that the building be erected by night and should  
be constructed by the Government and not by a  
Chinese Contractor as the Chinese Contractor is  
not a native of the place and will not be  
able to employ a sufficient number of labourers  
at the time that the building is to be erected  
as I am only in the habit of employing Chinese  
labourers of this kind cannot be calculated with the same precision as an ordinary building

When the estimate  
is sent to the  
Governor the  
Governor will  
be able to see  
that the estimate  
is correct and  
that the building  
will be erected  
at the time that  
the building is  
to be erected  
as I am only in  
the habit of  
employing Chinese  
labourers of this  
kind cannot be  
calculated with  
the same precision  
as an ordinary  
building

John Marshall & Charles Taylor





The amount of money to be expended  
 for the purpose of your application for the  
 purchase of the land for the purpose of  
 the work to be done in the neighborhood of  
 the present place is as follows:

For the purchase of the land	1000.00
For the construction of the building	5000.00
For the purchase of the furniture	1000.00
For the purchase of the other articles	500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7500.00</b>

The probable period required for the purpose of  
 the work to be done is estimated to be  
 about two years.

Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Reclamation,  
 Washington, D. C., June 16, 1906.

Estimated cost of construction of the  
 building and other articles for the purpose of  
 the work to be done in the neighborhood of  
 the present place is as follows:

For the purchase of the land	1000.00
For the construction of the building	5000.00
For the purchase of the furniture	1000.00
For the purchase of the other articles	500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7500.00</b>

The amount of money to be expended  
 for the purpose of your application for the  
 purchase of the land for the purpose of  
 the work to be done in the neighborhood of  
 the present place is as follows:

For the purchase of the land	1000.00
For the construction of the building	5000.00
For the purchase of the furniture	1000.00
For the purchase of the other articles	500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7500.00</b>

The amount of money to be expended  
 for the purpose of your application for the  
 purchase of the land for the purpose of  
 the work to be done in the neighborhood of  
 the present place is as follows:

For the purchase of the land	1000.00
For the construction of the building	5000.00
For the purchase of the furniture	1000.00
For the purchase of the other articles	500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7500.00</b>

## **Annex 27**

Letter from Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca) to Seton Karr W. (Under  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal) dated 12 June 1848

Date : 12 June 1848

No. 72

To

W. Seton Karr Esquire

Dated Singapore 12<sup>th</sup> June 1848

Sir

With reference to the several communications noted in the margin\* regarding the construction of a Light House on Pedra Branco at the entrance of the China Sea to the memory of the celebrated Hydrographer James Horsburgh Esquire, I have now the honor to submit the accompanying full Report on the subject for the final orders of the Right Honble the Governor of Bengal.

Letter to Gov' d/ 28<sup>th</sup>  
Nov 1844 No150  
Letter from Do d/ 24<sup>th</sup>  
Feb 1845 No 510  
Letter from Do d/ 4<sup>th</sup>  
Jun 1845 No 1463  
Letter to Do d/ 22<sup>nd</sup>  
Aug 1845 No139  
Letter to Do d/ 26<sup>th</sup>  
Aug 1846 No123  
Letter from Do d/ 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Oct 1846 No 634  
Letter to Do d/ 19<sup>th</sup>  
Dec 1846 No 191  
Letter from Do d/ 10<sup>th</sup>  
May 1847 No 426  
Letter to Gov' d/ 1<sup>st</sup>  
Oct 1847 No 141  
Letter from Do d/ 22<sup>nd</sup>  
Dec1847 No 1066

\*Under d/ the 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec  
1847 No1066

\*vide enclosure to Mr  
Church letter d/ 9  
March 1848 No 47

2. In accordance with the views stated in the 3rd Para of my letter dated the 1st October 1847 and approved of by the Honble the Governor of Bengal\*; Brick Pillars were erected on Pedro Branca, the site determined upon for the Horsburgh Light House, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the waves on the Rock during the N.E. Monsoon which usually prevails here from October to Feby the result is detailed in Mr Thomson's Report a Copy \* of which is herewith transmitted.

3. The exposed position of Pedro Branca renders it subject to the full force of the N.E. Monsoon, and the heavy swell which rolls in from that side, causes the waves to beat over the Rock to the height of 15 feet above the level of high Water Mark, whilst the spray rises therefrom to so great an elevation as to make a structure of Granite set in Cement for a facing with a backwork of Brick, imperatively necessary to the security of its inmates and the permanency of the Light House.

\*Plan encl in the original requested to be returned.

\*Copies encl vide enclosure to Mr Church's letter dated the 30<sup>th</sup> May 1848 No 93

4. Having satisfied myself on this point I directed that indefatigable and valuable public Servant Mr Thomson to prepare a Plan\*, Specification and Estimate, for a Building of the description proposed, which with this Gentleman's observations\* therein I beg to enclose for the favorable consideration and sanction of the Right Honble the Governor of Bengal in the hope that I may receive timely instructions, so as to enable the Contractor to send to China for Stone Masons, and to make such other preparations as will ensure this most important work to the safety of the mariner in these Seas, being commenced upon, at the earliest practicable period.

\*Vide Mr T's letter above quoted.

5. The Right Honble the Governor of Bengal will perceive on reference to the enclosures\* that the Estimate for the Building alone amounts to Dollars 13101.78 or Cos Rs 29417:13:10 being considerably in excess of that previously submitted for a Light House on Peak Rock, but when it is remembered that the latter is only 28 Miles distance from Singapore, whilst Pedra Branca is 40 Miles, and that the one is within a quarter of a mile of the Main Land of Johore, and the other in mid channel scarcely approachable at certain seasons of the year, that the first structure was proposed to be wholly of Brick and Chunam, and the one now with a facing of Granite in Cement. I am persuaded the charges will be deemed most moderate.

6. In a work of such vast importance, so far removed from all resources, requiring such constant supervision, and involving so much anxiety and responsibility, I am persuaded that the remuneration solicited by Mr Thomson for himself viz 150 Rupees per mensem in addition to his salary of 350 Rs as

Govt Surveyor, the general duties of which Office he undertakes to perform also, making 500 Rupees per mensem whilst employed on the Light House, will be cheerfully granted. To this I think may fairly be added Table Allowance at the Rate of 5 Rupees per Diem whilst on board the Steamer when proceeding to and from Pedro Branca, the total amount to be so drawn, during the period the Light House is under construction being limited to 500 Rupees – an Overseer on 100 Rupees per Mensem will also be necessary. Mr Thomson suggests in lieu of the latter an allowance of 50 Rupees to the Commander of the Gunboat, but as this vessel and all the limited marine resources of this Settlement will be required in aid of this humane undertaking, I would prefer the former being at once allowed.

7. The next point to be considered is the Light or Lantern – to this subject I am aware Mr Thomson has also devoted much study and incurred some little expense in procuring the latest works treating thereon. I have therefore very great confidence in recommending the revolving Light as proposed by that Gentleman; but as the Light Room or Cupola, Lamp Frame &ca will have to be constructed in England I would respectfully suggest that the figure, whether Vertical with 3 faces of 8 Lights each as proposed by Mr Thomson\* or quadrilateral with 6 Lights as recommended by the Superintending Engineer\* may be determined by the Party entrusted with this particular Work which can be commissioned from hence in receiving His Lordship's Authority or the needful may be done at once from Bengal on the Documents\* herewith transmitted. Mr Thomson estimates the Light at £1,500 or 15,000 Rupees.

\*Vide encl to Mr Church's letter dated 30<sup>th</sup> May 1848 No 93

\*Vide Engr letter d/ 6<sup>th</sup> Jun 1848 No113

\*Vide enclosure to Mr Church's letter d/ 30 May. Plan of the Lt Room & sent in original but a copy retained – copy of Mr Thomson's notes thereon sent and the original retained.

8. In order that the Right Honble the Governor may have at one view the several charges on account of the completion of the Light House, I will here recapitulate them,

For building the House –	Co.	Rs 29,417-13-10
Superint <sup>d</sup> allowance at Rs 150 per mensem for 2 years		3,600- 0- 0
Overseer allowance at 100 Rs per mensem for 2 years		2,400- 0- 0
Cupola or Light Room with Lamps complete		15,000- 0 -0

---

Company's Rupees 50,417-13-10

To meet this I have in the Treasury upon which I trust the Government will be pleased to allow 5 per cent interest. Through the extreme liberality of Messieurs Jardine Matheson & Co. who have allowed Compound Interest on the Amount collected by them in China in 1842,

	the sum of Company's Rupees		15,858-3-4
*See a letter from the Chr. of Commerce d/y 19 <sup>th</sup> August 1846	From the Bombay* Chamber of Commerce		4,299-0-9
*See a letter from..... Penang d/ 18 <sup>th</sup> July 1847	From the Penang* ditto ditto		404-3-6
*Vide letter from Mr Church d/ 11 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1847	and from that most Philanthropic Gentleman* Sir Charles Forbes, as his individual donation the sum of Company's Rupees		1,632-15-0
*Vide letter from Mr Church d/ 9 <sup>th</sup> March 1848	Total*	Co.	Rs 22,194-6-7

Making a deficiency of funds in hand to meet the contemplated Expenses -	Co.	Rs 28,223-7-3
--	-----	---------------

\*Pascoa  
 Heber  
 Henry Daridson  
 Gleneira  
 Stork  
 Venus  
 Mars  
 Parsee

9. Having submitted the whole of the enclosed Documents to the Superintending Engineer Major Faber of the Madras Engineer Corps I have much satisfaction in forwarding his Report for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal and when I mention that no less than 8\* vessels have been lost in the vicinity of the entrance of the China Seas for the want of some such Beacon, I am persuaded that his Lordship will honor me with early orders to commence on the Horsburgh Light House.

10. It only remains to notice the establishment, which I concur with the Government Surveyor and Superintending Engineer should consist of 3 Europeans and 3 Natives instead of that formerly proposed. One of each to be allowed to reside alternately one Month on shore. Provisions being furnished to those on the Rock by the Commissariat Department in Communication with the Master Attendant, under whose supervision the Light House when completed will be placed. – The expense would be as follows,

Three Europeans each at 50 Rupees per mensem	Co's	Rs	150-0-0
Rations for two of the Europeans each at 10 Rs 2 Annas per mensem			20-4-0
Three Natives ea at 11 Rs per mensem			33-0-0
Rations for two of Do each @ 3Rs 3A per mensem			6-6-0
Oil wicks &ca			50-6-0
			<hr/> 260-0-0
Making a total annual charge of Company's Rupees			<hr/> 3,120-0-0

11. Now allowing the Light House dues to be levied at the Rate mentioned in the 3rd para of your letter dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> December last No. 1066, viz 2 Dollars per 100 Tons on Square rigged Vessels, and taking the number of Tons of shipping at 150-000, independent of Vessels proceeding to and from China without touching at Singapore, as shown in the Enclosure to my letter dated the 1st October preceding, which proposes to make payment once a Year compulsory on all Square rigged Vessels, clearing out from this Port, without touching the Native Craft, the amount realized annually at Singapore would be 3,000 Dollars or Cos Rupees 6,736, which after deducting the Annual Expenses would give a surplus of 3,616 Rs in liquidation of the advance made by Government to meet the above deficiency in Funds for the construction of the Light House, as ordered in the concluding Para of the Despatch from the Honble the Court of Directors of the 15<sup>th</sup> October 1845 received under cover of Mr Under Secretary Young's letter dated the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1847 No 426.

Receipts Rs 6736-0-0  
Expenses 3120-0-0  
Surplus 3,616-0-0

I have &ca  
Sig W. J. Butterworth  
Governor

12<sup>th</sup> June 1848



435928  
Sept 20

Calcutta 12th June 1848

To Mr. John Kean Esquire

With reference to the several commands  
 in relation to the margin's regarding  
 the commission of a Right Honourable  
 Member of the Council of the  
 Government of the Province  
 of the Straits Settlements  
 and the Government of  
 Singapore & Penang  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt  
 of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation  
 to the above mentioned subject and to  
 inform you that the same has been  
 forwarded to the proper authorities for  
 their consideration.

In order to submit the accompanying  
 report on the subject for the final  
 report of the Board of Directors  
 of the Straits Settlements and  
 the Government of Singapore & Penang  
 I have the honor to inform you that  
 the same has been forwarded to the  
 proper authorities for their  
 consideration and that you will  
 receive the result thereof in due  
 season.

Sept 20  
435928

which usually prevails here from October to July  
The result is detailed in Mr. Thomson's Report

2 vide encls  
June 6 1857  
Church. Ltr. 3  
11/9 March  
1858 to 11/11

a Copy of which is herewith transmitted  
The exposed position of Pedro Branca  
renders it subject to the full force of the N. E.  
Monsoon, and the heavy S.W. which blows  
from that side, causes the waves to beat over  
the Rock to the height of 15 feet above the  
level of high water mark, which the spray  
rise therefrom is so great an elevation as to  
make a structure of Granite set in cement  
for a facing with a backwork of Brick, im-  
peratively necessary to the security of it, in view  
and the permanency of the Light House.

Having satisfied myself on this point  
I directed that Mr. Thomson to prepare a  
public servant Mr. Thomson to prepare a  
Plan, Specifications and Estimate, for a Building  
of the description proposed, which with Mr. Gable  
man's observations thereon they to enclose  
for the favorable consideration and sanction  
of the Right Honble the Governor of Bengal  
in the hope that I may receive timely in-  
structions, so as to enable the Contractor  
to stand to school for some months and to  
make such other preparations as will ensure

2 Plan sent  
in original  
requested like  
estimate.  
2 Copies sent  
vide encls  
to Mr. Church's  
Ltr. dated the  
30 May 1858  
11/95.

Thomson

50

This most important Work to the Safety of  
the Marine in these Seas, being <sup>the earliest practical period</sup> commenced <sup>at 2</sup>

5 The Right Honble the Governor of Bengal  
will perceive on reference to the enclosed <sup>plans</sup>  
that the Estimate for the Buildings alone <sup>is 13,101.78</sup>  
amounts to Dollars, 13,101.78. or £ 29417;  
13.10 being considerably in excess of that  
previously submitted for a Light House on  
Puck Hook, but when it is remembered that  
the latter is only 20 Miles distant from  
Singapore, whilst Pedro Diana is 40  
Miles, and that the one is within a  
Quarter of a Mile of the Main Land of  
Ishard, and the other in mid channel  
scarcely approachable at certain Seasons  
of the Year, that the first Structure was  
proposed to be wholly of Brick & Churned,  
and the one now with a facing of Granite  
in Cement. I am persuaded the charges  
will be deemed more moderate.

6 In a Work of such vast importance,  
so far removed from all resources, requiring  
such constant Supervision, and involving  
so much Anxiety and responsibility I am  
persuaded that the remuneration solicited  
by Mr. Johnson for himself viz. 1000 Rupees

for the purpose of... in addition to the duty of  
 the... the general duties  
 of the... to be performed  
 also making the...  
 on the... will be  
 by the...  
 the... at the...  
 for... the...  
 when... from...  
 the... amount to be...  
 he... the... in...  
 -... to 500...  
 are... in...  
 will be... the...  
 also... the...  
 the... to be...  
 the... in...  
 of the... on...  
 of... the...  
 of... the...  
 of... the...

in... the...  
 of... the...

of... the...  
 of... the...

of... the...

of... the...

of... the...

of... the...

of... the...

of... the...

of... the...

heading

52

trusting thereon. I have therefore my  
 great confidence in recommending  
 the revolving Light as proposed by the  
 Gentleman; but as the Light Room  
 or Cupole, Lamps Frame &c will  
 have to be constructed in England  
 I would respectfully suggest that  
 the Engineer, whether Vertical with 3  
 faces of 6 Lights each or proposed by  
 Mr. Thomson or quadrilateral with  
 6 Lights as recommended by the  
 Superintending Engineer, may be  
 determined by the Party entrusted with  
 this particular Work which can  
 be commissioned from hence in pursu-  
 -ance of His Serenity's Authority as the  
 purpose may be done at once from  
 Bengal in the Documents herewith  
 transmitted - Mr Thomson esti-  
 -mates the Light at £1500 or 15,000  
 Rupees. -

P. In order that the Right Honble  
 the Governor may have at one view  
 the several charges on account of  
 the completion of the Light

Enclose  
 to Mr. Thomson,  
 30 May  
 1848 No 93.  
 "Circular"  
 Letter of the  
 11th June 1848  
 No 113.

A case Enclosure to the Honble Mr. Thomson of 30 May  
 1848 of the Honble Mr. Thomson's letter of the 11th June 1848  
 a copy enclosed - Copy of Mr. Thomson's letter of the 11th June 1848  
 and also the original information

I will here recapitulate them,  
For Building the Home - Co Rs. 29,217-13-10  
Superint'd Allowance at Rs. 150

per Messum for 2 Years - 3,600-0-0  
Courses allowed at 100 Rs.

per Messum for 2 Years - 2,400-0-0

Chapati or Light Room with  
Lamps complete - 15,000-0-0 -

Company's Rupees 50,417-13-10

To meet this I have in the Treasury upon  
which I trust the Government will be  
pleased to allow 5 per Cent. Interest.

Through the extreme liberality of a Messieurs  
Mudera & others in Calcutta, who have allowed  
Compound Interest on the Arrears  
collected by them in Calcutta in 1842,

the sum of Company's Rupees - 15,358-3-40

From the Bombay Chamber of Commerce 4,299-0-9

From the Penang Ditto Ditto - 204-3-6

and from that benevolent  
Gentleman Sir Charles Forbes,

as his individual donation the

sum of Company's Rupees - 1,322-15-0 -

5 Total Rs 22,194-6-7

leaving a deficiency of funds in hand

to meet the contemplated expenses - Co Rs 20,223-7-3

I have submitted the whole of the enclosed  
Documents to the Superintending Engineer, Major  
Faber

\* See a  
letter from  
the Com:  
of Commerce  
of 19  
August  
1846

\* See a  
letter from  
Messrs: Broom  
the Penang  
of 18 July  
1847

\* See letter  
from Mr:  
Charles  
of 12 Dec 1847

\* See letter  
from Mr:  
Charles  
of 2 March  
1848

344  
 Major of the Madras Engineer Corps I should  
 much satisfaction in forwarding his Report  
 for the information of the Right Honorable  
 the Governor of Bengal. &

When I mention that no  
 less than 20 Vapels have been  
 lost in the vicinity of the  
 Entrance of the Channel  
 Seas for the space of some

\* General \_\_\_\_\_  
 Major \_\_\_\_\_  
 Major Davidson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Major \_\_\_\_\_  
 Major \_\_\_\_\_  
 Major \_\_\_\_\_  
 Major \_\_\_\_\_

such Period. I am persuaded that his  
 Lordship will honor me with early orders to  
 commence on the Newcastle Light House.

It only remains to notice the Establish-  
 ment, which I conceive with the Government  
 Surveyor and Superintending Engineer should  
 consist of 3 Europeans and 3 Natives instead  
 of that formerly proposed. One of each to be  
 allowed to reside alternately one Month on  
 Shore - Provision being furnished to those on  
 the Rock by the Commissariat Department  
 in Communication with the Master of the  
 Dock, under whose Supervision the Light  
 House when completed will be placed.

The Expense would be as follows.

Three Europeans each at 50 Rupees per

Monthly No 6796-0-0  
 3120-0-0  
 3120-0-0

Government  
 is required of the address made by  
 to be made on a duplicate of 3616 No  
 6796, which after deducting the amount  
 of 3120 leaves the sum of 596 on the  
 bank. The amount being a community of  
 all from the bank, without making the  
 policy on all the same, which, clearing  
 them to make payment, since it has been  
 also the 13 October payments, which  
 they are, as there is no interest being  
 to be paid from the bank, without making it  
 at 1500, making a total of 1500  
 and taking the amount of 500 of the  
 1200 for the sum of 700, 300, 400,  
 which are the 200, 300, 400, 500,  
 which at the bank, making in the 300, 400,  
 11 More allowing the 200, 300, 400, 500,

100-10-0  
 30-11-0  
 33-0-0  
 6-6-0  
 50-6-0  
 360-0-0  
 3120-0-0  
 3120-0-0  
 100-10-0  
 33-0-0  
 6-6-0  
 50-6-0  
 360-0-0  
 3120-0-0



56.

Government to meet the above deficiency  
in Funds for the Construction of the  
Light House, as ordered in the Concluding  
Para. of the Despatch from the Honble the  
Comr of Directors of the 15<sup>th</sup> October 1845  
received under cover of Mr. Under Secretary  
Young's letter dated the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1847 No  
426 -

I have &c  
By W. J. Butterworth  
Governor -

12<sup>th</sup> June 1848 -

No 73 ansd 2 August 1848  
in 897

Genl No  
45 of  
1848

J. W. Palyaple Esquire

Dated Singapore 16 June 1848

Sir I have the honor to Report that I have  
granted one month's leave of absence from the  
6<sup>th</sup> July next, to Mr. Nelson, who is  
Resident at Penang, under the  
sanctioned Rules, in Anticipation of the  
of the Honble the Gov<sup>r</sup> of Bengal which I  
beg to solicit.

I have &c  
By W. J. Butterworth  
Governor

16<sup>th</sup> June 1848.

## **Annex 28**

Letter from Seton Karr W. (Under Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal) to Grey W. (Under Secretary to the  
Government of India) dated 6 Oct 1848

Date : 6 Oct 1848

No. 1363

From Under Secretary to the Gov<sup>t</sup>. of Bengal

To

The Under Secy. Gov<sup>t</sup>. of India

Dated Fort William, 6<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Sir,

With reference to the letter from Mr Bushby dated 24<sup>th</sup> April 1847 No 284 on the subject of the Horsburgh Light House, I am directed to forward copy of a communication from the Governor of the Straits, with enclosures in original for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

2. It will be remembered that the Court of Directors, after communication with the Lords of the Admiralty, recommended that a duty should be levied on ships as light house dues, at one rupee for every hundred tons of Shipping, and it must also be borne in mind that the amount originally estimated as the cost of the Light House, did not exceed 7000 Dollars of which the Sum of 5513 Dollars was available from private Subscriptions raised in different quarters.

3. It will be observed that in his present report, Col<sup>l</sup> Butterworth has submitted an estimate which with the addition of a Cupola for the Light House, and the extra allowance for the Superintendents of the work during the period of two years, will rather exceed the sum of Rs 50,000.

4. To meet this the Governor of the Straits has only the Sum of Rs 22,194-6-7, or not quite one half of the estimated expense.

5. It would thus be necessary for the completion of this work, so long delayed, but so urgently required for the preservation of our Shipping to advance the requisite funds from the Revenues of India, and afterwards seek repayments from the Light House dues.

6. Under a Suggestion made by the late Deputy Governor, that these dues be raised at the rate of two Dollars per hundred tons on Square rigged vessels, Colonel Butterworth has submitted an estimate, which he calculates will leave an excess of yearly receipts over expenditure to the amount of Rs 3,616, after efficient provision has been made for the European and native Establishment of the Light House. This or whatever Sum might remain in hand would of course be devoted to the refund of advances made by Government for the erection of the building.

7. The present question for the Supreme Gov<sup>t</sup> would therefore seem to be the propriety of advancing the Sum of Rs 28,223-7-3, to meet the expenses, after the disbursement of that now in hand, and the enactment of a Law, authorizing the levying of Light House dues on the scale submitted by Col<sup>l</sup> Butterworth, or on such other as may be deemed expedient.

8. But the Light House would not be constructed in less than two years from the time of commencement and it is therefore to be considered, whether supposing the act for the levy of dues to be passed, any tax could be levied under its provisions while the Light house was yet incomplete, nor must it be forgotten that possibly Colonel Butterworth's estimate might prove based on erroneous statistics, and that to meet the requisite demands for current expenditure as well as for the refund, it might actually be necessary to increase or alter in some degree the Scale of dues now proposed.

9. Meanwhile it is obvious that the Light house cannot be completed without assistance in the shape of an advance to the amount required by Col' Butterworth, after the expenditure of the Sum now in his hands, and the attention of the Supreme Government is therefore requested to the above points, in order that while sanctioning the disbursement applied for, efficient precautions may be taken to establish such a scale of duties as will guarantee Government against loss.

I have the honor to be &ca

/Signed/ W. Seton Karr

Under Secy to the Gov<sup>t</sup> of Bengal

No. 2  
Home Department  
Marine

From The Under Secy to the Gov  
of Bengal

To The Under Secy to the Gov  
Of India

D/ 6 October 1848

Submitting copy of a communication from the Gov of the Straits Settlements ..... plans and Estimates for a proposed Light House on Pedra Branca and proposal for the levy of Light House dues at Singapore.

No. 1363

From Under Secretary to the Govt of Bengal  
To

The Under Secy. Govt of India

Dated Fort William, 6<sup>th</sup> October 1848.

Sir,

With reference to the letter from Mr. Bushby dated 24<sup>th</sup> April 1847 No. 284 on the subject of the Horsburgh Light House, I am directed to forward Copy of a Communication from the Governor of the Straits, with enclosures in original for the consideration of the Supreme Government.-

2. It will be remembered that the Lords of Directors, after communication with the Lords of the Admiralty, recommended that a duty should be levied on ships as light house dues, at one rupee for every hundred tons shipping, and it must also be borne in mind that the amount originally estimated as the cost of the Light House, did not exceed 7000 Dollars of which the sum of 5513 Dollars was available from private subscriptions raised in different quarters.-

3. It will be observed that in his present report, Col. Bunterworth has submitted an estimate which with the addition of a lens pole for the Light House and the extra allowance for the superintendents of the work

during

F/4/2316

during the period of two years, will rather exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000.

To meet this the Governor of the Straits has only the sum of Rs. 22,194-6-7, or not quite one half of the estimated expenses.

It would thus be necessary, for the completion of this work, so long delayed, but so urgently required for the preservation of our shipping, to advance the requisite funds from the Revenues of India, and afterwards seek repayments from the Light House dues.

Under a suggestion made by the late Deputy Governor, that these dues be raised at the rate of two Dollars per hundred tons on square rigged vessels, Colonel Butterworth has submitted an estimate, which he calculates will leave an excess of yearly receipts over expenditure to the amount of Rs. 3,616, after efficient provision has been made for the European and native establishment of the Light House. This or whatever sum might remain in hand would of course be devoted to the refund of advances made by Government for the erection of the building.

The present question for the Supreme Govt. would therefore seem to be the propriety of advancing the sum of Rs. 28,223. 7. 3, to meet the expenses, after the disbursement of that now in hand, and the enactment of a Law authorising the levying of Light House dues on the scale submitted by Col. Butterworth, or on such other as may be deemed expedient.



8. But the Light House works not be constructed in less than two years from the time of commencement and it is therefore to be considered whether, supposing the Act for the levy of dues to be passed, any tax could be levied under its provisions while the Light house was yet incomplete nor must it be forgotten that possibly Colonel Butterworth's estimate might prove based on erroneous statistics and that to meet the requisite demands for current expenditure as well as for the refund, it might actually be necessary to increase or alter in some degree the scale of dues now proposed.

9. Meanwhile it is obvious that the Light house cannot be completed without assistance in the shape of an advance to the amount required by Col. Butterworth after the expenditure of the sum now in his hands, and the attention of the Supreme Government is therefore requested to the above points, in order that while sanctioning the disbursements applied for, efficient precautions may be taken to establish such a scale of duties as will guarantee Government against loss.

I have the honor to be,

Signed W. Seton Karr.

Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*Faint handwritten text at the top of the page.*

No 2

Home Department  
Marine

From The Under Secy to the Gov  
of Bengal  
To The Under Secy to the Gov  
of India.  
17<sup>th</sup> October 1848

Submitting copy of a communication from the Gov  
of the Straits Settlements  
plans and estimates for  
proposed Light House on  
Pedra Branca and proposed  
for the laying of Light House  
beacons at Singapore.

RECEIVED  
2 MAY 1849  
MARSEILLE

F/4/2316

## **Annex 29**

Letter from Butterworth W.J. (Governor of Prince of Wales  
Island, Singapore and Malacca) to The Chairman (Chamber of  
Commerce at Singapore) dated 1 Mar 1849

Date : 1 Mar 1849

No. 79

From

The Governor of P. W. Islands  
Singapore and Malacca,

To

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce  
at Singapore

Dated Singapore 1<sup>st</sup> March 1849

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under this date, calling my attention to the long delay which has occurred, in measures being taken for the erection of the Horsburgh Light House, and expressing the wish of the Chamber of Commerce for some information on the subject.

2 I most gladly comply with the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce on this subject, and proceed to detail the steps that have been taken, towards the construction of the Horsburgh Light House, since I had last the honor of addressing the Chamber of Commerce under date the 11<sup>th</sup> of June 1847 No. 91.

3 I therein intimated to the Chamber that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors had been pleased to sanction the Plan and Estimate\* for a Light House

\*d/ 10<sup>th</sup> May  
1847  
amounting to  
Dollars 7,000

\*d/ 20<sup>th</sup> Nov/  
1844

of Masonry, prepared by Mr. Thomson\* for erection on Peak Rock the Outer Romania Island, submitted to a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce in December 1845, but subsequent to the preparation of the above Plan and Estimate, it was determined to erect the Light House on Pedro Branca, and Mr. Thomson did not consider, that the work could be undertaken without more accurate information of the extent to which the Rock was exposed to the Waves and Spray of the Sea during the N.E. Monsoon.

4 In accordance with Mr. Thomson's wishes, I despatched the Steamer with that Gentlemen to Pedra Branca, and he erected the necessary number of Brick Pillars\* on the Rock to obtain the required information when it was discovered\* that the waves beat on the Rock to the height of 15 feet above the level of high water mark whilst the Spray rose therefrom, to so great an elevation, as to render a structure of Granite set in cement for a facing with a backwork of bricks imperatively necessary to the security of its inmates, and the permanency of the Light House.

\*in October 1847

\*in March 1848

This Point having been ascertained I directed Mr. Thomson to prepare a Plan and Estimate for a building of the description proposed, which duty was readily enacted\* by that zealous and indefatigable Officer, and approved\* of by Major C.E. Faber, the Superintending Engineer whose acknowledged service, and valuable assistance throughout, has been

\*in May 1848

\*in June 1848

unobtrusively afforded to the above Gentleman.

The revised Estimate submitted by Mr. Thomson with the allowance demanded for himself, and his assistants, in addition to the gratuitous aid of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer, and Gun Boats was as follows:

For building the House	C's Rs	29,417-13-10
Superint <sup>d</sup> Allow <sup>ce</sup> at Rs 150 per mensem for two years	C's Rs	3,600-0-0
Overseer Allow <sup>ce</sup> at 100 Rupees per mensem for two years	" "	2,400-0-0
Cupola or Light Room with Lamps Complete	" "	15,000-0-0
	Company's Rs	<u>50,417-13-10</u>

..... which I have in the Treasury, exclusive of interest thereon, from the date which it was paid to Government through the extreme liberality of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., who have allowed compound Interest on the amount collected by them in China in 1842, the sum of

C's Rs.	15,858-3-4
From the Bombay Chamber of Commerce	4,299-0-9
From the Penang Do Do	404-3-6
And from that most philanthropic Gent <sup>m</sup> Sir Ch <sup>s</sup> Forbes as his individual donation the sum of C's Rupees	<u>1632-15-0</u>
showing a deficiency of funds in hand	<u>22,194-6-7</u>
to meet the contemplated expense of	<u>28,228-7-3</u>

\*June 1848

which I forthwith solicited Government\* to advance, and under date the 26<sup>th</sup> August 1848, I received a reply to say that the whole question of the Light House at Pedro Branca was about to be submitted to the Supreme Government but as this involves the levy of Light House dues I conclude that the subject would have to be again laid before the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for their final Orders which I am earnestly and anxiously expecting.

7 It will afford me much satisfaction, to lay before you, or a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, the whole of the Correspondence that has passed on the subject of the construction of a Light House on Pedro Branca if you, or they will do me the favor to attend at my Office, for that purpose, at any hour that may be convenient to you, or to the deputation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Servant

(Signed) W.J. Butterworth,

1<sup>st</sup> March 1849

Governor.

Genl. Secy  
206 of 1849

} Hon'd

No 49

The Governor of P. M. Islands  
Singapore and Malacca,

To

The Chairman of  
the Chamber of Commerce

at Singapore

Dated Singapore 1<sup>st</sup> March 1849.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under this date, calling my attention to a delay which has occurred, in measures being taken, the erection of the Horsburgh Light House, and express the wish of the Chamber of Commerce for some info on the subject

I most gladly comply with the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce on this subject, and proceed to detail the steps which have been taken, towards the construction of the Horsburgh Light House. Since I had last the honor of addressing the Chamber of Commerce under date the 11<sup>th</sup> of June 1847 No 91

I therein intimated to the Chamber that it would be desirable if the Court of Directors had been pleased to sanction the Plan & Estimate for a Light House of Masonry, by Mr. Thomson for erection on Peak Rock the Outer P. M. Island. Submitted to a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce in December 1845, but subsequent to the preparation of the above Plan and Estimate, it was decided to erect the Light House on Pedro Branca, and Mr. Thomson did not consider, that the work could be undertaken without more accurate information of the extent to which the Rock was exposed to the waves and spray of the sea during the N. E. Monsoon.

I am accordingly with Mr. Thomson's wish despatched the Steamer with that Gentleman to Pedro Branca, and he effected the necessary arrangements

11<sup>th</sup> May 1847  
amounting to  
£11484.000  
1848  
1844



at Bellary on the Rock to obtain the required information. On October 1841  
 It was discovered that the waves beat on the height of 15 feet above the level of high water, and on the 15th of the spray rose therefrom to the great and  
 to render a structure of granite set in cement with a backwork of bricks imperatively necessary. The security of its pinnacles, and the permanency  
 Light House

After Point having been ascertained I directed the Engineer to prepare a Plan & Estimate for a building to be erected as proposed, which duty was readily performed by that zealous and indefatigable Officer, and the assistance of Mr. Major L. E. Baker the Superintending Engineer whose acknowledged services, and valuable assistance throughout, has been unobtrusively afforded to the Government.

The revised Estimate submitted by Mr. Thom. in addition to the gratuitous aid of the Honble Company's Steamer, and four Boats was as follows

Building the House Rs 29,414-13-10  
 Rent of a Cellar at Rs 100 per  
 Rent for two years Rs 2,000-0-0  
 Allowance at 100 Rs per  
 Messengers for two years .. 2,500-0-0  
 Light Rooms with  
 Complete .. 15,000-0-0

Company's Rs 50,414-13-10  
 which I have in the Treasury, or the  
 of interest thereon, from the state  
 which it was paid to Government  
 by the extreme liberality of Messrs  
 (Messrs Matheson & Co, who have allowed  
 provided interest on the amount  
 voted by them in China, in 1842 the  
 of Rs 15,858-3-11

Bombay Chamber  
 of Commerce .. 4,299-0-9

From the Treasury Do. Do 1004-3-6  
and from that most philan-  
-thropic Genl. de Ch. Forbes  
as his individual donation

the sum of C. Rupees 1682-15-0 27194 6 4

showing a deficiency of funds in hand  
to meet the contemplated expens<sup>s</sup> of 28238-4-3

June 1848

which I forthwith solicited Government to advance, and  
under date the 26<sup>th</sup> August 1848, I received a reply to say that  
the whole question of the Light House at Pedro Branca  
was about to be submitted to the Supreme Government  
but as this involves the levy of Light House dues I con-  
-clude that the subject would have to be again laid before  
the Honble the Court of Directors for their final Order  
which I am earnestly and anxiously expecting

It will afford me much satisfaction, to have  
before you, or a deputation from the Chamber of Com-  
-merce, the whole of the correspondence that has passed  
on the subject of the construction of a Light House  
Pedro Branca, if you, or they will do me the favor to  
attend at my Office, for that purpose, at any hour that  
may be convenient to you, or to the deputation

I have the honor to be

Sir  
Your Most Obedt. Servant  
(signed) W. L. Dutt  
Governor

1<sup>st</sup> March 1849

**Annex 30**

Letter from the Governor General of India in Council to the  
Court of Directors of the East India Company  
dated 3 Mar 1849

Date : 3 Mar 1849

Copy Marine Letter from the Gov<sup>t</sup> of India dated 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1849, No 3

With reference to your Despatch No 1 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> February 1847, we have the honor to transmit the accompanying further correspondence relative to the erection of the Horsburgh Light House, and to the proposed levy at Singapore of a duty on shipping, in order to provide for the maintenance of the Building and the necessary Establishment as well as for the reimbursement of whatever sum the Gov<sup>t</sup> might be called upon to advance for the undertaking.

2. Your Hon'ble Court will remember that the original cost of this Building, to be composed of a granite base with a superstructure of masonry, was estimated at 7000 Dollars or Rs 15,750. This estimate however was made on the assumption that the Light House would be erected on Peak Rock near the Outer Romania Island, but subsequently in consequence of a communication from the Admiralty, forwarded to this Gov<sup>t</sup> with Your Honble Court's Despatch of 6<sup>th</sup> May 1846, Pedra Branca was determined on as the Site most eligible in all respects for a Light House; and Lieut. Col<sup>l</sup> Butterworth the Governor of the Straits Settlements, now reports that by experiments which have been made, and which are detailed in the accompanying papers, it has been fully established that for a Light House on Pedra Branca, it is absolutely necessary that the entire facing of the structure should be of granite set in cement with a back work of masonry. The cost of such a building is estimated by Mr. Thomson the Gov<sup>t</sup> Surveyor at Rs 29,417 and this estimate even has been made in "the anticipation that the work will be given to a Chinese Contractor, as that class are the only people that could undertake such a work under any limited sum". Mr. Thomson cannot himself, he says, on the system of daily labor, promise it's being done for double the amount estimated: but he has every reason to think that under all ordinary circumstances, the actual cost in the hands of a Chinese Contractor, will not exceed the sum estimated; at the same time he remarks that a work of the kind

"cannot be calculated with the same precision as an Ordinary Building in Singapore Town". Beyond the sum of Rs 29,417 for the bare building, it appears that during the estimated period of the work, which is 2 years, it is proposed that there shall be an Overseer on 100 a month, and that Mr. Thomson, as a general Superintendent shall receive 150 Rupees a month and 5 Rupees a day Table Money when proceeding from Singapore and back in the steamer, the entire charge on this account however not to exceed 500 Rupees during the whole period. It is likewise proposed to employ very extensively the Gov<sup>t</sup> Steamer and Gun Boats for the carriage of materials and workmen; the Crews of the Steamer and Boats are to be employed on a certain part of the work, and 8 Convicts are to be employed at Singapore in making the Cement.

3. The total estimated cost therefore of the proposed building is,

Estimate	29,417
Mr. Thomson's allowance of 150 Rs a month for 2 years	3,600
- Do - Do - of 5 Rs a day Table money	500
Overseer's allowance of 100 a month for 2 years	2,400
	<u>35,917</u>
Add estimated cost of Lantern	15,000
	<u>Rs 50,917</u>

exclusive of the use of Gov<sup>t</sup> Steamer, Gun Boats, &ca.

4. The expense of the Establishment now proposed is also slightly increased from Rs 2856 to Rs 3120 per annum.

5. Lieut.<sup>t</sup> Colonel Butterworth reports that he has in hand Rs 22194, leaving Rs 28,723 to be provided for.

6. To meet this deficiency and also to provide for the current expenditure, Lieut.<sup>t</sup> Colonel Butterworth proposes a levy of 2 Dollars per 100 Tons of Shipping, which he calculates would yield annually Rs 6736 thus leaving after payment of the establishment, Rs 3616 to go towards the gradual repayment of

the sum which it is hoped that the Gov<sup>t</sup> will advance to enable this work to be carried out.

7. The data upon which Lieut.<sup>t</sup> Colonel Butterworth has calculated the receipts from a levy of 2 Dollars per 100 Tons are as follows.

In 1846/47 there cleared out of Singapore 797 square rigged vessels comprising 2,31,812 Tons he proposes that all ships should pay the duty without reference to their destination, as any distinction of that kind might lead to attempts at evading the levy, and to consequent litigation; but, as many of the vessels trading to short distances come backwards and forwards to Singapore 4 or 5 times in the year, he would not make any ship pay duty more than twice in one year; and this he estimates would have reduced the chargeable tonnage of 1846/47 to about 1,50,000 yielding at 2 Dollars per 100 Tons 3000 Dollars or 6736 Rs. Lieut.<sup>t</sup> Colonel Butterworth has not reckoned upon anything from a duty to be levied at the Ports of India on vessels clearing out for China or other places to the Eastward of Singapore, as proposed by Your Honble Court in Despatch No. 6 dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 1845, as he states that nearly all vessels trading between India and China touch at Singapore both going and coming.

8. It would not seem from the above that Lieut.<sup>t</sup> Colonel Butterworth has overrated the amount likely to be realized, and the main question for consideration therefore is whether Your Honble Court are disposed to sanction the levy of so large a duty as Rs 4.8 per 100 Tons instead of 1 Rupee, the amount authorized in Your Honble Court's Despatch quoted above. We see little reason to doubt that the levy of a duty at the higher rate will be found amply sufficient to reimburse the Gov<sup>t</sup> for the advance which is required to be made, but there is certainly a risk that the amount now ask for, may after all be found inadequate to complete the work.

9. A question, it will be observed, is raised by the Gov<sup>t</sup> of Bengal as to the time from which the law should authorize the levy of the duty, whether immediately or from the opening of the Light House.

10. We submit the whole subject anew for the consideration and orders of Your Honorable Court.

T.H Maddock

J.H Littler

J. Lewis

Copy of a letter from the Govt of India  
dated 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1849 N 3

With reference to your Despatch  
N 7 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> February 1847, we have  
the honor to transmit the accompanying  
further correspondence relative to the erection  
of the Horobright Light House, and to the  
proposed levy at Singapore of a duty on  
shipping, in order to provide for the maintenance  
of the Building and the necessary Establishment  
as well as for the reimbursement of whatever  
sum the Govt. might be called upon to  
advance for the undertaking. -

2. Your Noble Court will  
remember that the original cost of this  
Building, to be composed of a granite base  
with a superstructure of masonry, was  
estimated at 7000 Dollars or R 15,750.  
This estimate however was made on the  
assumption that the Light House would be  
erected on Pent Rock near the Outer  
Romania Island, but subsequently in  
consequence of a communication from the  
Admiralty, forwarded to this Govt. with

Yours



Your Honble Comt's Despatch of 6<sup>th</sup> May  
 1846, Pedra Branca was determined on as  
 the Site most eligible in all respects for a  
 Light House: and Lieut. Col. Butterworth  
 the Governor of the Straits Settlements, now  
 reports that by experiments which have been  
 made, and which are detailed in the  
 accompanying papers, it has been fully  
 established that for a Light House on  
 Pedra Branca, it is absolutely necessary  
 that the entire facing of the structure should  
 be of granite set in cement with a back  
 work of masonry. The cost of such a building  
 is estimated by Mr. Thomson the Govt.  
 Surveyor at R. 29,417, and this estimate  
 even has been made in "the anticipation that  
 "the work will be given to a Chinese Contractor,  
 "as that class are the only people that could  
 "undertake such a work under any limited  
 "sum"... Mr. Thomson cannot himself,  
 he says, on the system of daily labor, promise  
 it's being done for double the amount estimated;  
 but he has every reason to think that under  
 all ordinary circumstances, the actual cost  
 in the hands of a Chinese Contractor, will  
 not exceed the sum estimated; at the same  
 time he remarks that a work of the kind  
 " cannot

"Cannot be calculated with the same precision as an Ordinary Building in Singapore Town." Beyond the sum of Rs. 29,417 for the bare building, it appears that during the estimated period of the work, which is 2 years, it is proposed that there shall be an Overseer on 100 a month, and that Mr. Thomson, as a general Superintendent shall receive 150 Rupees a month and 5 Rupees a day Table Money when proceeding from Singapore and back in the steamer; the entire charge on this account however not to exceed 500 Rupees during the whole period. It is likewise proposed to employ very extensively the Govt. Steamers and Gun Boats for the Carriage of Materials and Workmen; the Crews of the Steamer & Boats are to be employed on a certain part of the work, and 8 Convicts are to be employed at Singapore in making the Cement.

3. The total estimated Cost therefore of the proposed building is,

Estimate	29,417
Mr. Thomson's allowance of 150 R. a month for 2 years	3,600
Do Do of 5 R. a day Table Money	500
Overseer's allowance of 100 a month for 2 years	2,400
Add estimated cost of Lumber	3,597
	7,500

Exclusive of the use of Govt. Steamers, Gun  
Boats &c

4. - The expense of the Establishment  
now proposed is also slightly increased from  
R. 2856 to R. 3120 Planned -

5. Lieut. Colonel Butternorth  
Reports that he has in hand R. 22194. leaving  
R. 28,723 to be provided for.

6. - To meet this deficiency and also  
to provide for the current expenditure Lieut.  
Colonel Butternorth proposes a levy of 2  
Dollars per 100 Tons of Shipping, which he  
calculates would yield annually R. 6736  
this leaving after payment of the establishment,  
R. 3616 to go towards the gradual  
repayment of the sum which it is hoped  
that the Govt. will advance to enable this  
work to be carried out. -

7. The data upon which Lieut.  
Colonel Butternorth has calculated the  
Receipts from a levy of 2 Dollars per 100  
Tons are as follows

In 1846/47 there cleared out  
of Singapore 797 square rigged Vessels  
comprising 2,31,812 Tons he proposes that  
all Ships should pay the duty without  
reference

reference to their destination, as any  
 distinction of that kind might lead to  
 attempts at evading the levy, and to  
 consequent litigation; but, as many of the  
 Vessels trading to short distances come  
 backwards and forwards to Singapore 4 or  
 5 times in the year, he would not make  
 any ship pay duty more than twice in one  
 year; and this he estimates would have  
 reduced the chargeable tonnage of 1846/47  
 to about 150,000 yielding at 2 Dollars  
 \$300,000 or 3000 Dollars or 6736 R.  
 Lieut. Colonel Butterworth has not  
 reckoned upon anything from a duty to be  
 levied at the Ports of India on Vessels  
 clearing out for China or other places to the  
 Eastward of Singapore, as proposed by  
 your Honble Court in Despatch N<sup>o</sup> 3 dated  
 15<sup>th</sup> October 1845, as he states that nearly  
 all Vessels trading between India and  
 China touch at Singapore both going and  
 coming.

P. It would not seem from the above  
 that Lieut. Colonel Butterworth has  
 over-rated the amount likely to be realized,  
 and the main question for consideration  
 therefore is, whether your Honble Court  
 will

are disposed to sanction the levy of so large a duty as Rs. 4.8 per 100 lbs instead of 1 Rupee, the amount authorized in your Honble Court's Despatch quoted above. We see little reason to doubt that the levy of a duty at the higher rate will be found amply sufficient to reimburse the Govt. for the advance which is required to be made, but there is certainly a risk that the amount now asked for, may after all be found inadequate to complete the work. -

9. A question, it will be observed is raised by the Govt. of Bengal as to the time from which the Law should authorize the levy of the duty, whether immediately or from the opening of the Light House. -

10. We submit the whole subject anew for the consideration and orders of your Honorable Court. -

J. H. Maddock  
J. H. Little  
J. Lewis