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
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

SYED HAMID ALBAR
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of Singapore

S JAYAKUMAR
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Annex 2

Dunn S. et. al., A New Directory for the East Indies
(5th ed., 1780), p. 509
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR THE EAST-INDIES:

CONTAINING,

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

THE WHOLE BEING
A Work originally begun upon the Plan of the ORIENTAL NEPTUNE,
AUGMENTED AND IMPROVED
By Mr. WILL* HERBERT, Mr. WILL* NICHIELO, and Others;
AND NOW
METHODISED, CORRECTED, and further ENLARGED,
BY
SAMUEL DUNN,
Teacher of the Mathematical Sciences, London.

FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:
Printed for HENRY GREGORY, No. 148, Leadenhall-Street.
MDCCLXXX.
Directions for Sailing in the China Seas

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, EBSWS 2 ½ 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 Barbucet 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-brest 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-brest Point Romania, the straits are wide, and no danger. From Point Romania St. John’s Island lies WbSWS, 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-brest, Johore or Joor River, off which lies a sand-bank, the marks for which have been already
Annex 3

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 SOLO 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., 4° S., and its southernmost hump in one with the South Cape or westernmost point of Romania. A few cables length's 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 3½ 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. 45° W. to N. by W. 25° W. distant 5 or 6½ miles; they stretch from thence to the northward 1 or 1½ 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° 51' N., distant from the coast about 10 miles; from Bintang Hill it bears N. 9° W., from Pedro Branco, N. 9° E. distant 11 miles, and about the same distance from the northernmost Island off Point Romania; from the Largest Island it bears N. 52° E., from Barbucit Hill N. 65° E., and about E. ½ N. from False Barbucit Hill. There is probably no danger on this patch, although the Seafloor had overfalls of 6 and 7 fathoms hard sand on it; but the Hornby shoaled suddenly from 13, to 10, 7, 5, and 4½ 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 4½ 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, in lat. 1° 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° W.

PEDRO BRANCO (or White Rock) situated in the middle of the entrance of Sincapour strait, is in lat. 1° 20' N. lon. 104° 25½ E. or 2° 10½ 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° 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. 12½ 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 fathoms.

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, 1815, 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.
thems at a very small distance in the stream of them. They bear from Barbucit Hill E. 27° S., from Pedro Branco S. 16° W., distant about 2½ 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. 10° 2' N., lon. 104° 30' E., bearing S. 12½° E. from Pedro Branco, distant about 6½ 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° 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.

The North side of the Island Bintang, extends nearly E. ½ N. and W. ½ 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 1½ mile from the shore, to the N. Eastward of the point that bounds the entrance of Rhino Strait on the East side, there is a small island which may be approached within 1 or 1½ mile, or to 14 or 15 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 Battain on the West side of Rhino 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 pros, amongst the islands on the South side, or about the Old Strait, near the Island of Sincapour.

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 14½ fathoms; sand and gravel; and in standing off 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. 10° 30' N., there is a shoal patch of small extent, Bintang Hill bearing from it S. ¼ W., Barbucit Hill about W. S. W., False Barbucit Hill W. ½ S., and the northernmost patch of Romania outer reef W. ½ 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.

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

Volume I

Edited by
J. de V. Allen
A. J. Stockwell
L. R. Wright

Foreword by
C.D. Cowan

Oceana Publications, Inc.
London • Rome • New York
JOHORE TREATY of 2 August, 1824

Crawford's Treaty

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 Datu 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 consider-

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.

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-mentioned 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.]

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 Regulations 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 Company'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-
diments, 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 fifty-four; and that all the Lands and Here-
diments, 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 fifty-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

All Privileges,

during
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 Alienable 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 whatsoever, 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, 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 incidental 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 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.

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.

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.

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 Expenses 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, Expenses, 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.

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

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.

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 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.

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.

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 transferable 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 Account, until the whole of the Sums so received on such Account 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 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.
Not to prejudice Persons claiming under a Covenant between the Company and the Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, &c.

His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Two Commissioners may form a Board; first-named to be President; in his Absence the next in order.

President and occasional President to have the casting Vote.

The Board to appoint Two Secretaries and other Officers.

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 Omdul al 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 the 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 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.

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.

Court to deliver to Board Copies of Minutes, Orders, Resolutions, and Proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors and Directors, and of all material Letters and Dispatches.

No Official Communications to be sent by the Court until approved by the Board;
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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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 transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized 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.

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.

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 Expenses 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 Expenses; 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 Expenses 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 Expenses 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 signed 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 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.

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.

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.

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
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
29th December 1836

Signed:
Hodgkinson Schlattee & Co.
Hy King
Rustonyee(?) Cowasjee(?)
Rob1 Wallace
Cowasjee(?) Pamily
Tho5 de Souza & Co
J. Callum "Bland"
Bruce Shand & Co
Thomas Ferguson
Cha6 Thomas
Cha8 Thomas for
Cha® 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®s Henderson
Henry Pybus
J. M. Kinner
M. M. Mannk
W. W. Hughes
P. M. Stavers
Ja® Scott
Alex M. Farlane
Brightman & Co
Gilmore & Co
Gisborne & Co
R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co
Cantor & Co
Colville Gilmore & Co
Cockerell & Co
Tho® Palmer & Co
Biale & Co
W. O. Young
Fraser M. Donald & Co
Muller & Co
Roussac Brothers & Co
Leach Kettlewell & Co
Bates Elliott & Co
J. H. Miller
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
Wm Storm
Carr Tagore & Co
George J Braine
Dd Wemyss
"Anna Maria"
John Seager
"Resolution"
Tho° Powell
Country Service
Mackenzie Lyall & Co
Ja° Talbert
Hay & Duncan
Singapour
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 26th May 1837

Right Hon. F. M. Sturman Esq.
Master of the Ship Hornwood
To H. P. Price Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India
Dated 12th January 1837

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council on the subject of erecting Light-Houses at the eastern end of Singapore Strait, which I beg the favour of your presenting to His Lordship at your early convenience.

Calcutta, 12th January 1837.

F. M. Sturman

P.S. To the Right Hon. the
George Lord Auckland, G.C.B.
Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the undersigned merchants, sailors and others, interested in the trade...
Trade and Navigation
of the Straits of Singapore

Humbly Sheweth

That the Channel above mentioned is so well known as the great thoroughfare of the Eastern Commerce of Asia, and also of the great and increasing traffic of Britain with the China Seas that it is

politeness 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.

That your Memorialists are inter

ested by the indulgence of the Public de

partment to annex a copy of the Survey of the

in 1825 by Captain D. Gris Marine

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 rocks and

reefs especially in the night time or in heavy

weather.

That even by day it is by no means easy to

sail to or from the Sultans or a Sultan

Straits.
THE BRITISH LIBRARY
ORIENTAL AND INDIAN OFFICE COLLECTIONS

Reference

F/4/1761
Call No. 72141 A.

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India Office Library and Records.

and at the Western Front, in the
vicinity of Thiaucourt, due to the
exposure of the German troops to
the shell fire from the French
front. The latter result was
achieved with the loss of nearly
one third of those taking part.

Additionally, there was a
prevalence of illness, due to the

3. The German Front...

Instead... with the...
1. The effects of significant environmental changes on the marine ecosystem can be observed from the perspective of marine biologists, who study the impacts of climate change on marine life.

2. The impact of human activities on the marine environment is a critical concern, as it affects the balance of ecosystems and the health of marine species.

3. The importance of maintaining a healthy marine environment is essential for the survival of many species, as well as for the health of human populations that depend on the ocean for food and resources.

4. Efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change must be prioritized, as they can help to preserve the health of the marine environment.

5. The role of marine conservation and sustainable practices in protecting the ocean and its inhabitants is crucial for the well-being of the planet.

6. The challenge of adapting to a changing ocean environment requires collaboration among governments, scientists, and the private sector to develop effective solutions.

7. From a human perspective, the ocean offers a unique opportunity to connect with nature and appreciation for the complexity and diversity of marine life.
in the navigation of the Straits will clearly fully contribute towards its efficiency and security of such support from the local or Supreme Government as alone can make efficient or permanant.

Your memorandum was received today. That from Landhut in Council will be ready to declare in to authorize the local authorities of Singapore to declare whether any such assistance is needed or likely to be afforded towards the creation of Lights fixed on the Conwy and Rezo Beache at the Western and Eastern entrances of the Straits of Singapore and what if any assistance will be afforded for their security and efficiency when erected.

Your Memorial shall receive due consideration.

69 December 1883

Signed, Stephen Schoboe St.

W. H. R.

Karlheinze Lowery

Robert Wallace

Lavang Family

Ft. de Sorge & Co.

J. Callan. Blunt
Bruce Strachan & Co.
Thomas Ferguson
Chas. Thomas
Chas. Thomas
Chas. Thomas & Co.
Strachan & Co.
H. L. Lockhead
John Lowe & Co.
Eglinton & Co.
Clews & Co.
Bagshaw & Co.
Seddon & Co.
Leman & Co.
Wells & Co.
R. Stewart
Anderton & Henderson "Water Witch"
Henry Roberts
J. W. Kincaid
W. M. Waugh
W. W. Kepler
T. M. Stevens
J. A. Scott
Mrs. M. Tarlton
Brightman & Co.
Gilmore & Co.
Siborne & Co.
R. C. Jenkins & Ferguson & Co.
Cantor & Co.
Colville Gilmore & Co.
Cochrane & Co.
Per. Salmon & Co.
Brails & Co.
W. O. Young, Antonio Periera
Fraser W. Donald & Co.
Muller & Co.
Boulogne Bresther & Co.
Loud Robards & Co.
Bates Elliott & Co.
S. V. Miller, Ship Wm. Miller
Patey Chapman & Co.
Boggs & Co.
Montgomery Joseph MacIall
Ornate & Co.
Macintyre & Co.
Finlay Macmoid & Co.
A. Symes, Ship "Caladonia"
James Clark, New Bank
A. R. Ashmore
Birch & Co.
Adam Scott & Co.
A. B. Walker & Co.
A. F. S. Minus
Carr Fyberg & Co.
George S. Brairne
D. & W. Kemp
John Seager
Thos. Powell
Mackenzie Igall & Co.
J. A. Talbot
Hay & Duncan
Shaw, Whitehead & Co.
W. Sprouse
J. Mackey & Co.
C. S. Sprouse
W. Barrington
C. R. Prince
P. Fial

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 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 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 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. 165, 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 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 conscientiae to make good, but of which the performance 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
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 1st 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 $5 513 50/100 ($5 513.50) 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.

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† Care of Messrs John Purvis & Co, Singapore

Macao
1\textsuperscript{st} March 1842
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a handwritten document, possibly in English, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
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
From

The Governor of Prince of Wales Island
Singapore and Malacca

To

G. A. Bushby Esqre
Secretary to Government
Fort William

dated Singapore 23\textsuperscript{rd} July 1842

Genl Dept.

Sir,

Referring to letters from your Office dated the 6\textsuperscript{th} February and 13\textsuperscript{th} Novr 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 Esqre together with my reply thereto.

2\textsuperscript{nd}. 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\textsuperscript{th} Novr 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.
3rd. 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 Govt afterwards undertake to uphold it at the expense of the State.

4th. 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 Govt is pleased to undertake the erection of the proposed Light House and to maintain the Light at the expense of the State, an Estab 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

Company's Rupees 200.0.0
5th. 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.

6th. Should Gov't 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 Rigged 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.

7th. 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
23rd July 1842

I have the honor to be &ca
/Sd/ S. G. Bonham

Governor of Prince of Wales Island
Singapore and Malacca
Apologies,
A 93 of 1862.

From The Governor of Prince of Wales Island,
Singapore by Malacca
To J. A. Bulkeley Esq.
Secretary to Government
Fort William
dated Singapore 30th July, 1862.

Sir,

Referring to letters from your Office dated the 6th February and 13th April 1862, I have the honour to forward for the information, views of the Natives the President of Calcutta City of a letter to my agent from the Treasurer to the China Fund for a testimonial to the memory of the late Mr. J. Horsburgh Esq., together with my thanks,

2o. The sum placed at the disposal of the Governor, the China Horsburgh Fund amount to $150, the estimates expended of their forecasted in the Cunningham, Young's list of the 9th. June 1862 amounted to $620 and at which, unless the Plan proposed by the Governor be adopted will leave a balance of $623 dollars for the purchase of a Shantung Raveling light.

3o. As honours the late subscriber in China was intended for the raffle.
Under this view of the case I have directed three other plans to be prepared, and shall forward them. The most suitable in my opinion being that estimated to cost 5000 dollars, the balance of the land surrendered in China would be 218 dollars. The landed portion of the proceeds of the sale of the land from England, and if found insufficient subscriptions should be taken first at this place to make up the deficiency.

6th. Should it be pleased to receive the Thames crew from China, the expense of sheltering it might certainly be defrayed by the inhabitants of this place which might be calculated by the inspection of 97 large vessels for the port of London. The crews of large vessels might be sheltered in the basin as well as on the banks from China, and land and naval stores, the amount on native boats to be given to their respective owners.

7th. I have been unable to submit this matter for the consideration of the Government, as I have only this day received the reply of the Council of Commerce at this Settlement.

I have the honor to be,

S. C. Bonham
Governor of the Island of Malacca

Singapore, July 1842.
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

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 93 dated the 23rd 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 4th September 1839, copy of which accompanied Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter dated the 13th 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 31st August 1842

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

Bengal 31st August
Relative to the erection of a Light House on Barn Island
To J.G. Brodie Esq.,
Governor of the Province of New South
Wales, in the province of Melbourne.

Lt. J.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the
late Government Letter, shewing the state of
the Governor’s orders, relative to a prosecution
for the murder of a Light House at Port
Phillip, in a Testament, of the Governor
of the late Governor. The Governor’s orders,
recommend that the Governor and myself
be in the habit of maintaining the Light, and
that for this purpose proper to a notice
be sent to the Governor of the Port Phillip,
shewing that at 7 o'clock, P.M. the Prince of
the gardener, with the Light, and the
Chase for the Tribunal, and the Squadron,
are in the vicinity, Light, to be frozen by the
Governor of the Port Phillip.

The Governor directed me to give you a
notice of the orders of the Board of Directors,
as they are now in pursuance of the said
letter.
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\textsuperscript{st} 1844

Sir,

In reply to your communication No. 109 and bearing date April 20\textsuperscript{th} 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 Esqre, 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/ Edw1 Belcher, Capt"
given to us in 1812 by Mr. John Barlow, to
Mathewson's. Let us say the amount of subscription
into the hands of Queen, here, whenever they will
be payable. Thereafter, to construct a Light House
in the vicinity of Penna. Barlow's house has not been
resumed.

We have ye,

given.

Sept: 4th. 1813.

* B

The Majesty's Ship, Urania.

October 11th. 1814.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate
No. 109, and having dated April 26th, 1809, referring
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 view of one of the
interests of the work, to erect a Testimonial to
the Astronomer, James Brindley Esq., Sir.

I have of opinion that it would be more to the
general interest of navigation if such Testimonial
were to a person where its benefit will be
generally useful to the navigation of the Oman
Straits as well as those Straits.

For the latter object, nature especially
presents

F/4/2166
presents the Romanian coast as the most eligible site, by affording the means of distinctly avoiding night dangers, and thus enabling ships 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 eastern Romanian Island to the sail of Sable Bank passes nearly edgewise the light by the intervention of the near land. Vessels have no business near this line, but as is frequently pointed out, vessels British Light Houses, it is very easy to steer the light to the left line, so as to render the same instant to be free of all danger. The line being either 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 seams of the Lantam line, which arc are more or less to keep off the Rock of a Lantam might even be as felt the same object by high by observing the Light by a wire gauge. If this is placed to meet the danger of the Rock a wave, the reappearance of the Light after passing the danger will reface the Navigator.
The Island offers good superficial shallow for the construction of a Light House which should be led as a Martello Tower, so as every chance of surprise from Pirates be obviated by a low Scarping to low water mark. The Light Tower should be furnished with a small Gun either for Signals or defence. The base of the Light House is to be in a central position. This would prevent the necessity of any force beyond the Light House and it is very doubtful if the mere knowledge of a Gunn being there would not effectually prevent the Pirates from using the Channel in that vicinity.

This Light House may be further rendered useful by setting up a Signal to warn the passage to Singapore or either the passage of ships up the China Sea, or any other information which may be useful to it.

From Sultan Alie of Johore

I have received your friendly letter and am deeply desirous to acquaint my friends that I perfectly understand his wishes. I am comparing the plan in every particular and will send it to you without any delay.

Rt. November 25th 1866

True Translation

S. T. Maurice

Resident Councillor
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
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 ¾ of a mile to the Eastward of Large Romania Island, 1½ 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 chiselled 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 chiselled 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 expense 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 Edwd 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't 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't 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 superintendence 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 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 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 Gov' should be asked for double the sum.

Singapore
20th Nov' 1844

I have &ca
/Signed/ J.T. Thomson
Gov' Surveyor
| Description                                                                 | Quantity | Rate   | Amount  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basement suited to bear either an Iron or a Brick Superstructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1568 sq. ft of chiseled Granite @ // 5 per 10 sq. ft</td>
<td></td>
<td>784</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126 &quot; &quot; D° for platforms for Guns</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3660 Cub ft of the Rubble stone @ // 3 per 100 cbt ft</td>
<td></td>
<td>109</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry of above per one ft in height 16 ft @ // 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime 40 Coyans at // 4 – Sand 10 boats @ // 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses 4 Piculs at // 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement for outside stones made of well burnt brick pounded with sand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810 Cubic ft of Brick work 30 bricks per C ft 24,300 bricks at $25 per laxa</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry including scaffolding $25 – do</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime 4 Coyans per laxa 10 Coyans @ $4</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand 2½ Boats @ $1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting and levelling Rock to receive basement</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses and sheds for Workmen</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat hire from Singapore for D°</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden Pier of Tampany or Damailaut</td>
<td></td>
<td>185</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D° Gangway from Pier to Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor's profits @ 20 per C l – 426 &quot; 76 on</td>
<td></td>
<td>2133</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies &quot; 5 &quot; 106 &quot; 69</td>
<td></td>
<td>533</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2667</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower not including Lantern or Lamps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall up to Railing</td>
<td>11,406</td>
<td>cub feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arched Ceilings</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall around light room</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less windows</td>
<td>576</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; D° of light room</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 x 12,579 - 377,370 bricks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>943 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ // 25 per Laxa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime 4 Coyans per Laxa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>608 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand 37 Boats @ $1 Molasses 36 piculs @ $2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>113 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry and Scaffolding 38 Laxa nearly @ $25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>943 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Venetianed windows $3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp. Dollars</td>
<td>2655 92</td>
<td></td>
<td>2667 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought Forward $</td>
<td>2655 92</td>
<td></td>
<td>2667 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Iron Doors estimated weight 12 piculs @ $10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Crane complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings round Lantern complete 8 pls @ $10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Granite slabs round -D°- @ $5 each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Wooden Partitions for Light Keeper's rooms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Stairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat hire for People to and from Singapore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planks, Barrels &amp;ca for holding building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building materials, such as Lime, Molasses &amp;ca</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor's Profit 20 per cent 693 &quot; 20 or</td>
<td>3465 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies 5 &quot; &quot; 173 &quot; 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Dollars</td>
<td>866 50</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,332 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,999 67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Singapore
19th Nov 1844

E.E

/Signed/ J. T. Thomson
Govt 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 6th Nov’ 1844, and of the materials specified in the annexed Estimate dated the 19th November 1844, when the Gov’ 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 20th 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’ of Bengal
for Gibbs. Here in which it is to be erected is a natural opening of considerable elevation, and; Mount Town is a long time for a monastery, has made it necessary to make it of much greater strength, but in this as in all other particulars it is as 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 lamps; while apparatus within, which is of Force's first order of excellence. At bottom the conductor will terminate in a few radiating iron chains sunk in the rock which will prevent any electric discharge from affecting the foundation.

To The Honorable Colonel Butcherworths, C. B.
Governor of P. Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Sir,

In accordance with your instructions that I should proceed and examine Peak Rock Romany in order to ascertain the probable cost of building a Light House there; of a construction fitted for the situation and whose price should not exceed the limited funds, it has been subscribed for its erection also to estimate the cost of laying a substantial base suited to bear a superstructure of shed iron and further to make the plan (as far as practicable with the limited sum allowed) in conformity with the recommendation of Sir Edward Pelcher that the Light House should be based as a Martello Tower "in any chance of surprise from Pirates and enemies by..."
shewn scarifying to low water mark, and lastly, to ascertain
the position of the Rock, with reference to the Romanois Islands,
the coast of Johore and the Island of Singapore.

Therefore now have the honor of informing you that, having proceeded to Cash rock and surveyed the island
and shores in its vicinity, I found it to be situated as will be
seen on reference to the accompanying chart, about ¾ of a mile
to the eastward of large Romanois Island, ½ miles from Rock
Romanois, and 32 miles south by west from Singapore Town.
The Rock is barren, its 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 Romanois Island accompanying
this. But it extends to the lengths 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 at this is known to prevail six or eight
months of the year, there will be little difficulty in landing
building materials, and this operation may be further facil-
ated 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.

F141 2166
I a2 I


The masonry of this wall affords the best materials for building high on the other hand, the expense of chiselled granite is so great, that a structure entirely formed of it would be too great. The funds subscribed and now cut into stones in Singapore are so few and low, that the completion of this 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 a height of sixteen feet. This base as will be seen by the plan, will be built of stones or cut into a series with chiselled blocks, and it will have either a brick or stone finish above. The cost of it as per estimate will be 2569 Spanish Dollars, including the semicircular projections or platforms designed for the mounting of a gun on each for the defense of the harbor. The parapet above the base is the entrance to the Light House, and access will be had either by a ladder let down to the beach, or by a rope and bucket 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 above any action of the waves, and, while this mode of construction carries through Sir Edward Belcher's views as to the defense of the place, it is not entirely in the way, recommended by him, the difficulty of his lying in
a great deal of consideration come to the conclusion

4. What regards the deportation, I know

that the thought as at most desirable, that can be

made with the friendly people, only being minds

in which it is desired, and the only ways which

will be in the three hearts of the Fijian people and

make him and his family and his house free, from

making the end, and as the foundations and base your

nearly.

6. As for the Lautoka land and reflections

they must be made in Europe, being our kites and the

will confuse myself to suppose that this thing does

be definitely as this is not only more simple than the

surrounding light but his subject to existent and our

any of the machinery, though he is born, this will

be great difficulty in getting it reflected in this all,

the lights should be as to disperse it from

found on the earth and to suffer the darkness in the

light and the distance of 18 miles, so to form a dehair

and

114/1286
mark with...—Pulk, for the leading clear of shoal [shoal]; The railings or Lantem as recommended by Sir...Pulcher should be made to obscure the light within range of the Pulk...easts, and also South of apparently not noticed by him, on which the bank was lately
swept; These being the present the only known dangers in the vicinity of Pulk 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 other 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 marks required.

With regard to the lack made of proceeding with the erection of the Building, I have leave to offer a few remarks. It will be observed that Pulk rock as mentioned in a former part of this communication is 20 Miles distant from Singapore, and so far remote to the chart with he been interpreting the shores of a country under the rule of independent Malay chiefs. These shores have been long made for the bounds of very daring Pirates who, when opportunity offers, cut off large Vessels of considerable size, a work of this kind, therefore could not be carried on without the protection of Government. I am drawing up these Estimates shew consequently reckoned on the protection of the Government, being constantly enforced from the commencement to the finishing of all the operations, Pulk notwithstanding the protection thus given, a work of this kind would be very difficult.
difficult, and beyond the power of any office of government to accomplish under any moderate amount. Therefore, at once gave up the idea of pledging my name to the furnishing of it by the modes prescribed in the regular regulations of Government, under which regulations I have always worked on several works in Singapore, thinking that the way of proceeding hereafter mentioned of doing it by contract with Chinese workmen, was the only way of getting it done for a fair sum, such as is the estimate, and of my taking this course strict the following reasons will be satisfactory.

The class of People on whom we entirely depend (with a very small exception in the few Europeans that are to be had) for Masonry and Carpenters work are the Chinese whose labor is perhaps better than the same class of any other nation. Know the power that combining gives them, so much so, that the citizens of Singapore are agreed together in different Parties or Societies in which each member is bound by invariable oaths to assist and converse with the rest. With a people of this kind to deal with, and under such a system, any officer of Government after having once pledged his name to finish a work before having agreed with his Chinese Masons to want 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 labor. This would also greatly exaggerate the dangers from Pirates, the dangers of remaining on a Barrack Rock for several months. Besides a Chinese always works lazily and unsatisfactorily.
I rely on daily wages, the little moral feeling of which has proved not enough to save the injury. He does his own work, but on the other hand if he has the prospect of gain or extra caution, 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 supervision provided by God it will also be found the most satisfactory of all. I am the building of it for the sum stated in the estimate could not be guaranteed to Government.

10. Annexed to the bill containing the estimate will be found an agreement signed by a Chinese contractor named "Cho Lee Woon", in which he undertakes to build the building for the sum of 7000 dollars when the work shall ascend 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. Poo has executed several of the Government 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 the his portion of the contract's profit in the building of the Light House would not be
he large he would gain considerably by making the return
book carry stones to Singapore for sale and in supplying
provisions for the workmen, and by other ways and
means not in the power of any European.

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 choice
contractors, I think it would afford them a fair remuneration
for their trouble, still if the work were to be carried on
by an officer of Gov't making his own arrangements for the
supply of materials and engagements with workmen, judge
from the disadvantages that he would labour under,
compared with them, that I think in such a case the
sanction of Gov't should be asked for double the sum.

Shanly

Singapore

Signed S. J. Thomson,

Govt Surveyor

20th Nov 1844

F/4/2166
Estimate of the probable amount required to build a light house according to plans dated 6th November 1846.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry &amp; scaffolding</td>
<td>£10. 2s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry as above per ft. six feet 16 bars @ 11 10</td>
<td>£16. 8s. 0d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry as above per ft. six height 16 bars @ 11 10</td>
<td>£16. 8s. 0d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials &amp; scaffolding 35 bars nearby @ 11 2s. 6d.</td>
<td>£94. 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 window lintels</td>
<td>4s. 0d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£266. 12s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost of materials: £266. 12s. 6d.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron Doors estimated weight 120 lbs. @ $10 each</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Complete</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building room, lounge Complete 3, 00 @ $10 each</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite blocks round 25 @ $5 each</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden partitions for Light House rooms</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack hire for People to move from Singapore</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vans, Barrels etc. for holding building</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building materials, such as Lime, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor's profit 20 per cent 693. 20 on</td>
<td>2465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies 5. 173. 30</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 6999.00

---

S. Choo Aulam, Chinese Contractor in Singapore,

I hereby agree and bind myself to undertake and finish a Light House on Peak Romansie, according to a Plan drawn by Mr. Thomas dated the 6th Nov. 1844, and of the materials specified in the annexed Estimate dated the 17th November 1844, when

---

F/1412166
the said shall assent to any contract for the same for the
sum of seven Thousand Spanish Dollars including both
Towers and base, but excluding the Lantern and Lamp and
agree to execute the base of granite to the height of 16
feet as laid down in the Plan, for the sum of Five thousand
due hundred and thirty seven Spanish Dollars dated in
Singapore this 20th November 1841.

Witnesses  
/Signature Choa Alum

/Signature J. T. Burrows and
in Chinese characters—

"Wm. H. Williams—

(True Copy)

/Signature W. J. Balkinworth
Governor

(True Copy)

/Signature E. Reed

Under Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Conf.

F/4/2166
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 Esqre
Secretary to the Govt of India
Fort William
Dated Singapore 28th 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 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 22nd 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 12378.4 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.
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 &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 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 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 1st Class Convicts in place of the Malays or Lascars, the expense would be considerably reduced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Gunners</td>
<td>Rs 100 per mensem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Malays</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil, Cotton &amp;ca</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs 2856 per annum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
28th Nov' 1844 Sd/ W J Butterworth
Governor

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

Dated the 4th September 1839 No. 22

20th
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

... @ 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.
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\textsuperscript{st}
We shall transmit by an early opportunity two complete sets of extracts for the use of the Marine Department of your Presidency.

Singapore 31\textsuperscript{st} October 1844

*A

From Messrs J. Purvis & Co.
To The Honble Col Butterworth C.B
Governor &c. &c. &c
Dated the 31\textsuperscript{st} 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
31st October 1844
Sig. Inc. Purvis & Co.

*B

From Captain E. Belcher
Dated the 1st 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, whither the passage of vessels up the China Sea, or any other information which may be signalled to it.

I am &c &ca

Sig. Edw. 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 25th 1844

True Translation
/Sd/ T Church
Resident Councillor

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 25th Novr 1844

True Translation
/Sd/ T. Church
Resident Councillor
No. 150 of 1944

To
J. Currie Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India
Fort William

Dated Singapore 28th Nov. 1944

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 Hornsby, Esq. At a meeting of the subscribers, a resolution was passed that the contributions should be devoted to the erection of a light house bearing the name of Hornsby on Petrie Brookes at the entrance of the China Sea, or on such other locality as might be deemed preferable by the Government of the Honourable East India Company.

The question of carrying out this resolution by erecting a light house...
The Bill of Co. was submitted to the Legislature on the 22nd July 1852, but it was opposed by the necessity of a Military Point in the Port, and a large City was proposed to maintain the security of the Harbour area, such a restriction on the freedom of the Port was so much against the views of the mercantile community.

The Bill was at once abandoned, as it was contrary to their previously expressed opinions of the superiority of the Company in their Letter No. 223.

The latest letter addressed to amounting to 823.

In the No. 223 Company's Papers being stated, it is

particularly observed, that the very great necessity for

trade with China, I look upon

the subject for the convenience.

Sir Edward Belcher C. B. in the

order, it might be determined upon

above, and free from the objections referred to

The report of that

the subject desire to lay before the Right

Trades General, with the

the tradesmen and the surveys, together
The text on the page is not legible due to the handwriting and OCR challenges. It appears to be a page from a document, possibly a legal or official record, but the content is not discernible.
and every part of the whole contract made with the said contractors and may offer, 1 have every hope in the present state of the community at

As before observed, I shall not attempt to make a chart of the entrance of the

I accordingly request Mr. Thomson, 1 have every expectation of the

I am informed, after a full consideration of the

The request is shown in the

the same document from that gentleman, who

knowledge of the action, much

discussion and indefatigable industry. I

I do propose that the foundations for an Iron

I am informed, the cost of constructing the whole building

is estimated not over 5000 dollars or about

in the success of the same in hand relative to

I am informed, and some of opinion that this

I shall return every favor paid.

The opening of the four Ports in China

The establishment of a Colony at Hong Kong

and importance to the subject, I may

to the Government to contribute to

undertaking by furnishing the

Honorable the Court of Directors,

favorable opportunity

r more favorably, their sense

their undersigned to the said undersigned, their

from the Artillery ought to be about
31/2 days for the service, who shall receive
90 Ls. half salary and Rations, with 9 Malags
of rice or such as is thrown in, and the annual
allowance of the late in the state, including the Edi-
ments, cloth, and materials for feeding
the Light Artillery, besides the per annum
allowance to be made accessible to employ 1st Class
75Ls. in place of the Malags or Servants, the
remittance to be confessedly reduced.

Trusting I have said sufficient to
interest the Right Honble, the Governor General on
a subject of such vast importance to the peace of
our country, and the safety of the Mariner, Esquire,
and the safety of the Village, and respect fully to extract
the necessary support to the measure with the
In chief of Directors, who may then in his order
probably in conjunction with Her Majesty's Govt.
command the additional sum required and or
for further to be taken in hand. As the neces-
sary support is obtained, I will move the Boarding
Committee to assist in this Work which will
not, I am sure, be gratefully for the facilities afforded
by the subscription of these last, by the indefatig.
and indefatigable of Mr. D. B. Thosburn. Esquire.

Yours &c,

Wm. J. Ballance
Governor

[Signature]

from a Marine General Letter.
In reply to your communication of
21st May last, April 30th 1868 requesting an opinion of the most eligible position for a Light House on the Straits of Singapore.

I have after very mature consideration, done a recent official survey, some
which I am now in possession of the extent
of need a testimonial to the Hydro.

I am fully of the view that it is to the general interest of
the establishment now upon a
noteworthy post.
From a slight inspection of the Chart of the coast, you will perceive that a line drawn from the centre of the outer Romanamic Islands to the base of the inner Point, would nearly intercept the light by the intervention of the inner Point.

Vessels have no business near this line. battles are frequently practiced in our recent British war. Hence it is very necessary to close the light to the safe line, so as to warn vessels on tides, to change a safe course. The line being, in this manner protecting the chances to keep the light in sight.

The navigation immediately past the light on the several points within a short distance is secure. But the vicinity of danger is easily made known by the Tower lamps of the Lantern being formed of white glass at the angle of depression, which would remain in time to bend off.

The half of a Lantern might easily be adapted to the same object by slightly2 placing the light in a wire gauge. If this is placed toward the base of the rock around, the reduction of the light after passing the danger will prevent navigation.
The Light House may be further secured, and the Light House made more useful, by having a small Gun, and a Signal, and a Man stationed there, who may give Notice of a Ship, or Vessel in that part of the Channel, or near the Rock of the Light House, by firing a Signal. The Light House should also be made more effective, by having a Man stationed there, who may give Notice of a Ship, or Vessel in that part of the Channel, or near the Rock of the Light House, by firing a Signal. The Light House should also be made more effective, by having a Man stationed there, who may give Notice of a Ship, or Vessel in that part of the Channel, or near the Rock of the Light House, by firing a Signal.

Sam W. A.
Capt. E. P. Belcher Esq.
Consultant, H.M. Navy.

I have received your kind letter, and in answer thereto, I wish to say that I am very much pleased with the information you have given me, and I shall be happy to have your services in this matter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. Smith
Deputy Commissioner, H.M. Navy.

December 15, 1884

John T. Smith
Commissioner, H.M. Navy.
I have duly received my friends your
encouragement and understand the contents. My
first design was of creating a Light House near
Dundurn. Now I saw I have no possible object to
such a measure, indeed I saw much good for
such an enterprise if in contemplation. I would
to be guided in all matters by the Lord so much so
that his company may at full liberty to build up a
Light there, or any ship deemed eligible.
Myself and family for many years
have derived support from Singapore, our defence
is wholly on the English Government, and we hope
to meet the protection, and be favoured by the
Company on all occasions consistent with pro-
priety.

Dundurn Harbour the 25th Nov. 1846

True Translation

J. Church
Resident Aencellor
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
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 4th June last No 1463 enclosing an Extract (Para: 71) of a Despatch from the Superintendent of Marine in Bengal dated the 23rd 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\textsuperscript{d} Belcher C.B. as reported in my letter under date the 28th November 1844 No 150.

By a letter from the Under Secy to the Government of India dated the 15th February 1845 No 121 forwarded to me with your Endorsement dated the 24th 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
Sd W.J. Butterworth
Governor

Singapore
22nd Augst 1845
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 24th June last 1814, informing me, that the 11th of a Despatch from the Superintendent of Marine in Bengal dated the 23rd April 1815 No. 1502 and directing and to report on the recommendation of that Officer, labour for the construction of a Light House on Pedro Island.

The annexed list of Vessels that have been wrecked on the vicinity of Pedro Brown and Pedro Romanas at the Sometime of the Chinese had an opportunity call from the Light House in that neighborhood and none can be more certain than the former would be the best possible place for such a purpose, as the Light is concerned, but it is determined that the same be neglected, and to guide a signal from the Main Land to be made at the said signal, from the island. That under our command.
circumstances I should give the preference to the portico selected by Captain Sir E. B. Belcher, C. B., as reported in my letter under date the 28th November 1844 27th.

By a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India dated the 5th February 1845 No. 126 forwarded to and with your endorsement dated the 24th I have the honour to state that the Government of India have been recommended for the favour of the committee of the House the Council of Directors to accept the situation on the site also by Captain Sir E. Belcher C. B. 3d. With Peak Rock the outer Romanee Island has been recommended for the favourite companion of the Harbour the Council of Directors and I have the sense to put it on hand. When the Port may be commenced upon, as a light in that quarter is becoming daily of more paramount importance. I have the honour

Singapore 3d.
23rd Aug. 1845

S. F. I. Buckman
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 15th 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 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 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
" J. W. Hogg
" W Wigram
" J. L. Lushington

London
The 15th October 1845
E. Macnaghten
William Young
J. Petty Muspratt
Henry Alexander
M. T. Smith
John C. Whiteman
John Shepherd
John Masterman
F Warden
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 Govt. for the construction of the Light House and to the payment of the current expenses of the building.
Marine Department
To 6 of 1845
Our Governor General of India in Council

Para. 1. We have had under consideration your letter No. 3 dated 15th February 1845 on the subject of a proposal to erect a light house on the Peak Peak near the outer Nannuma Island on the straits of Singapore.

2. It appears that the cost of the building, which it is proposed should be called the Hornibrook light...
House, is estimated at 7000
Dollars, of which 3573 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 9000/- annually.

I assent readily to the propriety of affording
all possible facilities to
navigation on the Strait
of Singapour, 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
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 revenue 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 sum required for the construction and maintenance of a light house near Singapore, while 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 ventured that no objection will now be
An application

be made by Her Majesty's Government to the King of Siam for

Light Horse dues at Bangkok,

we authorize you to require

on vessels entering that port

a charge not exceeding one

pice for every hundred tons

of burthen and a proportionately

reduced charge on vessels

of less than one hundred tons.

We also authorize

the King of Siam to

India; on all vessels

clearing out for China or

other places to the English

of Singapore, but such

ships on presentation of

receipts for the payment

of the light horse 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 in Casualty.

ab
A Port to the Eastward of Singapore might be
occupied to demand from Masters of Indian vessels
for payment of the duties either in India or at
Singapore.

The sum arising from these imposts is
to be strictly appropriated to the reimbursement of
any sums advanced by your Government for the instruction
of the lighthouse, and to
the payment of the current
expenses of the building and
we reserve 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 name of affectionate friends,

Henry Wilcock

[Marcus]

[Signature]

[Signed by others]

Sends the October 1873
Marine Deptt
15th Oct, 1848

The Company's letter to the Governor General of India in Council No. 6 of 1848.

Old

return 1st Nov. 1848

The erection of a light house on the Sheik Lock near the outer Bar of Aden in the Bombay presidency. Authorize the building of the lighthouse near the pier where the vessels entering that port similar duties to be devolved on him, on vessels entering or clearing out of Calico or other places of the East and Singapore en route arriving from here in order to be strictly enforced by the several naval, land and the construction of it to be had by the

Current
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

To

G.A. Bushby Esquire
Secy to the Govt of India
Fort William
Dated Singapore 26th 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.

In my letter under date the 22nd 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 Pêdra Branca and Peak Rock.

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.

My letters under dates the 28 November 1844 No 150, and 22nd 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°. 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' 1844, with reference to its being located on Peak Rock, will be equally applicable to the new Position.

*vide my letter d/ 4th May last No 63
*copy sent d/ 25 Aug' 1846
*d/ 19th Aug' 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

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° which I trust will be approved of by the Honble the President in Council.

I have &ca

Singapore Signed: W.J. Butterworth
26 Aug 1846 Governor

*one of the enclosures to the above letter.

d* 26th Aug No 122
Concerning the above mentioned, I have endeavored to proceed with the utmost accuracy and diligence. I have carefully examined the documents and have come to the conclusion that the facts stated are not consistent with the evidence presented. It is my belief that the charges brought against the person in question are baseless and unfounded. I have therefore decided to dismiss the case forthwith.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the importance of truth and justice. It is my hope that future proceedings will be conducted in a manner that upholds these fundamental principles.
preferred to that block in order Romano's Island. The position selected by Captain Sir Edward Belcher C.B. in consequence of the future Island being to remain from Longshore, which grows a distance from the main land and to successfully at certain seasons of the year.

The recent survey of the Strait made by the Government Surveyor, Mr. Thomson and Captain Congerkin Commanding the North East India Company's Vessels. Hopefully has led to the discovery of so many Banks and Firths known by the Indians, that the Company is about to extend the decision of Government on the location of a Light House, to include further Enquiries regarding the Shoals of Banks of Longshore.

On receipt of Mr. Mitchell's communication, dated 10th instant, calling upon the Board of Office for their Report whether they think the honors to include, and by which the Lord the President and Council shall be made pressing their Honors to include the only time position for a Light House at the latitude of the Channel near the Spanish Coast.

My Zealous reader dates the 20th December 1848. 183° and 21° August 1848. 183° and 21° found printed with the glowing pencil for a Light House.
I am the person who is authorized, and I hereby declare that the bond has been commenced on the first day of January, 1816, and the accompanying copy of a letter which includes a note received from the Chamber of Commerce at London, and orders to the President of Congress to proceed to the United States of Directors to meet our Lord High Admiral and the Bank Directors on Tuesday, the 14th of this month, for the purpose of finishing the contracts for theere. The letter from Mr. Atkinson, dated 20th November, 1815, with reference to the treaty, being located on the bank, but equally applicable to the present position.

I have been informed by the Collen from Mr. A. Candor that an iron ship at the port of 

a

which was held at the port of

1,750

125

previously reported, giving a total of £17,250.00.

Rubies assembled for a large amount, and this
Shan't for doubt with he added to whom it
doesn't know that Government have decided
upon carrying out the views and wishes of
the Meanwhile Commanded

In conclusion Beg to annex a
Copy of any letter to the Secretary to the E. I. C.
which shall be approved of by the Honble
the Resident in Council.

Shan't for

Anno 1836

Western Province

To Mr. Young Esquire

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

Dated Dec. 2^d 1836.

Sir,

Shan't for功率. I have the honour to transmit the accom-
panying Copy of a Letter from the Resident in the Province
of西孟加拉, relieving the Command for an increase of 7
Land to the Head Clerk in the Record Department at that Settlement.

Mr. Gartshore has intimated to fail into
the Clauses of the Head Clerk of the Record Office
for power of similar Company conduct, and

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
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
Dated the 3\textsuperscript{rd} October 1846

Sir

In reply to your Letter No. 123 dated 26\textsuperscript{th} 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\textsuperscript{th} 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 3rd October 1846

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servt

Signed: G.A. Bushby
Secy to the Govt. of India
Bengal
3rd 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.
From S. B. Brabrooke Esqr.
To the Govr. of India

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that the President in Council appointed Mr. Regn. Parry to be Captain of the Horsburg Light-Ship, to be moored at the entrance of the passive Roads from the China Sea, and proceed to examine the jetties and the course of the渠道 required by the Court of Directors requiring the same to be so regulated as to preserve the ships from the danger that may arise from accident from England.

I have the honour to request that you will notice the observations in the last part of Mr. Hamilton's letter, (which...
date 18th April to Mr. Secretary
Mellul respecting the rocks and shall
at Porta Bello. I have the
opinion of the late Commodore.
That Admiral Lord Compton
with a view to warning vessels
getting entangled amongst thos.
shoals thereof.

To Mr. Williams, Esq. Gent.
This 18th April 1840.

Your most obedient,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Being at
3rd October
10 B.L.16

Appeals of James Semo
and for the purpose of
the Worthing Street Case.

Report to address the
Amended Court of
Delegates relative to
Serving out an Indict
against One who

Appealed 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 3rd October 1846 in reply to our Despatch of the 6th 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 6th 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

24th 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
24th 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
3rd 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.
Our Governor General in Council.

No. 1 of 1847

Parl. As your letter of the 23rd October 1846 was not received within the time limited by your letter of the 6th May preceding, I now forward a copy of a dispatch received from the Governor of the Islands of Borneo, Singapore, and Malacca, which leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the light house at the outer Borneo Rock, as a site for the light house proposed to be erected in the neighbourhood.
Of Singapore to the memory of the inhabitants. The Chamber therefore in your approval of the choice of the former site.  

2. He earnestly, however, assent to the proposal that we should order an iron Light House to be erected upon the site.  

3. The representation naturally led to the idea that the Light House would be a Monument to our memory, which we were informed could be erected at a cost of $1000 dollars exclusive of the price of a lantern.  

4. Of this sum $500 dollars had been already raised by subscription, and to supply the deficiency and
to proceed, and with the current previous of the site, if such been found, in the interval of the site's certainty, and those in whose shipping, I have myself, as near as the case. The cost of the materials, light, and materials, and lighting, having been estimated at £1800, which, added to the cost of erection and the preparing the foundation, would form a sum more than double the estimated cost of a similar building of masonry. They have not informed us from what source the difference of salary is to be supplied, for the only addition which
At the request of the Board of Trade and Lord Lieutenant of Bombay, and with much reluctance and regret, I have at last decided to return to England. We have not been able to purchase any of the 2,000 share of about £500 raised at Bombay and杳 specially for this purpose.

On the 6th day last month we arrived on the European coast. We were allowed to embark and disembark at the port of Nagasaki, however small, from the general reasons of safety, and we are now embarked to increase the light house and of which we have authorized the inspection. We are therefore of opinion that the original design of a tower of masonry must be carried into...
London, February 1847

We are

Your affectionate friends

[Signatures]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
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
From
G. A. Bushby Esqre
Secretary to the Govt of India
To
F. J. Halliday Esqre
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal
dated the 24\textsuperscript{th} April 1847

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. 121 dated 15\textsuperscript{th} 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.

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 24th April 1847
I have the honor to be &ca
Sd/ G. A. Bushby
Sec'y to the Gov't of India
From

C. W. Duffield Esq.

Secretary to the Government of India

To

J. J. Holliday Esq.

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal

Dated the 21st April 1807


Sir,

With reference to my letter No. 1356 dated 26th February 1807 relative to the erection of the

Banyul Redd Path at the entrance of the

Singapore River from the China Sea communicated by the President in Council to propose that

you will please before you build the Deputy

Governor of Bengal the accompanying copy of the

dispatches together with the above correspondence as per margin on the

subject.

As these will preserve that

It is learnt that have determined the proposal

we have agreed their compliance with the

local authorities and with the Government of

London in approving the site of the fort because

that Strike on the coast "Penang Street

an expedition made by the Governor of the

Mentok Settlement for two Barmal Forts

from England, has been delayed by the striking

Court who suggest that the original design of a
The House of Assembly is informed that the several expenses of the Light House shall be charged with any expense for such an object and they desire to have a list of certain rates of duty on shipping at Light House days in order to reimburse the cost for damages 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 an Council will be prepared to pay out of the list of duties duties on being joined with the advertisement of the Light the Deputy Governor on the question together with any report which he may deem it necessary to obtain from the authorities in the Strait related to the rates of duty sanctioned by the Crown.

Council Chamber
21st April 1827

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]

[Handwritten note]
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 Govt of Bengal

To

Lieut Coll W J Butterworth C B.

Governor of Prince of Wales Island,

Singapore and Malacca

D/ Fort William, the 10th May 1847

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 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 28th Nov 1844.

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
From, Sir, the under Secretary at the Port of Singapore

Sir, W. B. Butlerworth Esq.
Governor of the Straits Settlements,
Singapore and Malacca.

By order, W. M. Field. 13th May 1845.

La continuation of the orders of the Governor dated the 13th February 1845 and with reference to your subsequent correspondence with the Dutch Consul on the subject of the proposed light house in the Straits of Singapore, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of the document noted in the margin, to which

was sent on 20th April 1845, that you will take

In the event of the publication of the declaration by the Consul of the Dutch Government of the light house proposed to be erected at the mouth of the river, in protest of your consent, I am to communicate the same to you immediately, and will endeavor to obtain the views and consent of the Governor in the matter.

A letter to be dated the 13th May 1845.

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

Yours,

[Signature]
You are requested to state what rates of duty it would be your opinion, be according to your own
belief, touching at Singapore, rates upon all ships bound in the direction
of the Strait of Malacca from the Indian Ports, or from Hong Kong, in
order to reimburse the Government of India for the expense incurred in
the construction and maintenance of the
light house.

Shore the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant

W. palmer

Ahecorded to the Coast
of Bengal,
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 20th 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 members 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
I would say in short, to understand a work as the result of the applications of scientific and philosophical ideas, to see what interests many people, to see how it is that we can make the communication of that work between the known and the unknown. What is needed is to have the systems to make to any plan of its physical action, in order that it may either to be lost at the Bannah, invented to lead sound where he expected it, made of other confusions, to allow

Nothing, without design of the Contradiction. In addition, the only further action that affects my mind is even more clearly shown that at present I have no desire to have the scheme formulated, when it is completely to be made. The system, much smaller, dividing to a whole, should not give the pleasure to knowledge of the intentions of the system of its nature that my attention will be necessary, of it only in the carrying of this in mind and useful result, if there is anything to be led for, a tendency that as I understand, when at the North and the general which, in opinion, should be taken before joining some press to the known of itself, and there is, and if I can speak out of these, to establish some effect on my opinion, not to establish this, as I understand the possibility of the work, and especially of its details.

These premises are a small proportion of the body of the English Channel of the eastern entrance to the Thames, and, and is distant from London to the north. It is a mere water, but it is not vast, and it is the same kind of obstacle, which makes it is approached first, between from R pneumonia, and the north, where. The look of water is very clear of water, the remains of long stretch will give a better idea of total, when I can form in writing of some, the highest part of the last, if there is any, and which are the men's, in the evening, and the first, January 2 February.
with on the score a large part of the total expense, but also in the fact that it would be entirely incorrect to assume that this large part would have been paid if the work had not been done. Of course, there is a question as to whether he is entitled to any reimbursement in case of the rejection of the proposal. If the work is large, it could be foreseen that it would be necessary to have a certain, but certain, amount of reimbursement. In the event of the rejection of the proposal, the plan of the building of the house of the old man would be carried out in the face of the main obstacles. The cost of the building of the house of the old man would be considerably less than the cost of the building of the house of the old man. If the work is not carried out, the approach to the subject of the building of the house of the old man would be more difficult than the approach to the subject of the building of the house of the old man. The plan of the building of the house of the old man would be considerably more difficult than the plan of the building of the house of the old man. If the work is not carried out, the approach to the subject of the building of the house of the old man would be more difficult than the approach to the subject of the building of the house of the old man.
...
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
No. 111

To C. Beadon Esquire

Under Secy to the Gov^1^ of Bengal

Fort William

Dated P. W. Island 22 July 1847

Sir

With reference to your letter under date the 21st 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^1^ Councillor 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 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 Pro: Wellesley.

In my letter under date the 19th 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 20th 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 20th November, 1844 No. 150 having been sanctioned by the Hon'ble 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.

I have &ca

Sigd. W. J. Butterworth
Governor

Penang
22nd July 1847
June 20th 1794

To C Diamon Ensign

Under Lieut. to the Govt of Bengal

J. Williams

Dated on the Island 22 July 1794

Sir, I have the honor to enclose under this 21st April last 22 O.G. flaring the Surveyor of the Details under the control of the Deputy Surveyor General, and my Chief, for the 21st June following. In 95 - From the honor to burnetts, the accompanying copy of a copy from the Hon. K. Commissioner at Singapore, with the instructions from H.M. Thaman, the Government Surveyor.

It will be perceived that the Surveyor of the Details of the Surveyor General's Settlements, has, by order of Government, been instructed to settle, with the aid of a copy from the Hon. Commissioner at Singapore, with the instructions from H.M. Thaman, the Government Surveyor.
In my letter undated the 1st May 1845 I anticipated that in that year the town would be sufficient to complete the maps of the town and vicinity. Yelling with a separate surveyor attached, but I fear that the peace must be prolonged if any progress is made at all. I am informed that Mr. Munroe and Mr. O. Hare had been more attentive to their duties — the Deputy Surveyor General took no honour to be able to spare a more serious check on the matter and to command the necessary is much more serious than I expected. I am informed that our surveyor in the district will be thoroughly sufficient for the three settlements, and that Mr. Thomson should be the second —

In the mean time Mr. Thomson will be fully occupied in completing the survey of Singapore — surveying & superintending the construction of the roads, aqueducts &c. and the erection of the light house at Pulau Ujung, the roads and embankments for which he is paid by these officers and submits estimates to the Governor the 20th January 1846.
I have been commissioned by the Governor of the East India Company to perform to the

Council of Directors as performed to us

From the above, the Governor is pleased to frame

with a view to the advantage of the East

The above-named East India Company

Amid the midst of that, and only 20 miles

from Singapore, whilst the site was determined

upon, vide Skene, in our thorn 613 miles

from Singapore, at least 50 miles from Singapore

and exposed to the full extent of the North

point, therefore the island
to be considered in excess of the estimate

originally furnished, but I shall trust the

Governor and my return to some extent, this

write to myself the honor of reporting

fully on the subject.

Thane

London

26th July 1809

Governor
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 29th Sept' 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't of Bengal to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Marine Dept dated the 29th 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 28th 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 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.
Bengal

Revenue Department

Collection No. 34

Letter from No. 27, dated 29th Sept. 1847

Paragraphs 41 & 42 Instructions issued relative to the construction of the Howrah lighthouse on Podea Branch.

Secretary Office

Dum Dum Barracks

1847
Extract from a General Letter from the Post of Bengal to the House, the Court of Directors in the Home Dept. dated the 27th Sept. 1827, No. 22.

In consequence of an order from the Home Dept. with your noble Count's Sept. 22. with enclosure relative to the erection of the Storrsburgh 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 give advice for the construction of a Light House upon Bedia Brana, according to the plan and estimate submitted with his letter No. 63, dated 28th November 1824.

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. Upon the King, in order to reimburse the cost for the services that would be necessary in the construction of the Light House.
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

Dated 1st 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 10th of May, No. 426 of 1847.

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.

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.

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.

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 &c is estimated at Rs 2,856 per annum and some allowance must be made for occasional repairs the purchase of a lantern &c. 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 &c

Singapore

1 October 1847

Sigd. W. J. Butterworth

Governor

*... official from Mr Purvis
d/ 25 June 1847
And the honor to speak that it is even
unplanned in my, Other, and united by the 22 July
(1774). I have visited Peter Ramd, the book
on which it is determined to exist a Light
Anchors, according to the instructions of the Articles
the Board of Directors, employed under court of John
Under Secretary's Young in that, dated 26 Nov.
(1774).

2. The Office named in the margin
accompanied by the facts
from the time under
the instruction of
22 July, 1774, I have
in this, the form of the Office
in this, the form of the Office
in this.

The undersigned also mentioned
Me, to the Office of the
Fire, and was instructed to
the Office of the
Fire.
...arranging to take place in the course of the building, the We have examined the steps of the Works on the 1st, and the details to which they lead to the 17th of the month. We have decided to do by placing beams, timbers, and stone in different parts of it during the approaching winter.

Shall the original design of a Granite tower in a brick pillar be found to answer? It will be seen by Mr. Thompson's report here that the Contractor is still prepared to undertake the work for 1700 Dollars, with some little additional from the State. If on the contrary a light granite built entirely of Granite in consequence of the company, a considerable increase to the outlay originally proposed will be indifferent.

The sum was paid. I hand the full amount now in hand owing to the manufacturers. Certainty of the decision of Mr. Smith, Marble and Mr. who have allowed compounding Island on the sum extended in China, and placed with that firm involved, the exclusive of a more advanced.

The chief object of my present communication is to comply with the request contained in the concluding words of Mr. Smith's letter of the 1st March, or to the 1st of the 4th. Several instructions for the building at Singapore have been in the hands during the winter of 1827-1828.
1724

In answer to this 22nd day of October last, your petition for a Judgement in favour of the Light House —

1st day of November last, a letter was received from the Deputy Commissioner at Surat, stating that during the last year 797,000 Arshes were paid equivalent to 251,120 tons. There was, however, some doubt about the amount, as it varied from 250,000 to 260,000 tons. The amount of 251,120 tons is said to have been used as a basis for various calculations prior to the decision. The letter also contains some calculations and a request to provide more detailed information about the Light House.

The amount in question, including the amount paid for the previous year, is estimated to be around 300,000 for the year in question. The amount and some allowances must be made for the current year. For the purpose of a future year, I would therefore calculate the duty at one dollar for 100,000 tons and nothing less. As some of the previous items were not paid off, the amount of changes in account of the Light House was often raised. Although the letter only includes the figures, it seems to indicate that some amount was not paid for the current year, and it is assumed that this is the reason for the increase in the amount paid.

The latter part of the letter is not clear.
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
5th Nov 1847

I have &ca

Sd/ J.T. Thomson
Surveyor
to deposits from the Deposit Company in George Street, and</p> <p>returning to New York, proceeded to the New York City. I</p> <p>think it would be an opinion that there is no such</p> <p>character as a reverend gentleman, any</p> <p>of the clergymen I conversed with</p> <p>have been in that respect — and</p> <p>“to the extent of” as the expression</p> <p>characterized by Kemble while</p> <p>during my stay at Philadelphia, I</p> <p>have the honor to say</p> <p>Yours truly</p> <p>John</p> <p>Smith</p> <p>Signed and</p> <p>Stated</p> <p>March 17, 1857
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 rigg 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 stabiltiy 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 - 150 Rs per month for 24 months 3600 Rs
allowance to gunner of Gunboat 50 Rs per m 24 months 1200 Rs
Estimated cost of contract - 13101 - 78

Sp Drs. 15283 - 59

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 20th May 1848

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt st
Sd/ J T Thomson
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
No. 72

To

W. Seton Karr Esquire

Dated Singapore 12th 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.

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.
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.

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 &c. 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.
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
Superintd 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
From the Bombay* Chamber of Commerce 4,299-0-9
From the Penang* ditto ditto 404-3-6

and from that most Philanthropic Gentleman* Sir Charles Forbes, as his individual donation the sum of Company’s Rupees 1,632-15-0

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
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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Co's Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Europeans each at 50 Rupees per mensem</td>
<td>150-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rations for two of the Europeans each at 10 Rs 2 Annas per mensem</td>
<td>20-4-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Natives ea at 11 Rs per mensem</td>
<td>33-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rations for two of Do each @ 3Rs 3A per mensem</td>
<td>6-6-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil wicks &amp;ca</td>
<td>50-6-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual charge of Company’s Rupees</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,120-0-0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Now allowing the Light House dues to be levied at the Rate mentioned in the 3rd para of your letter dated the 22nd 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 15th October 1845 received under cover of Mr Under Secretary Young's letter dated the 10th May 1847 No 426.

I have &ca

Sig W. J. Butterworth
Governor

12th June 1848
which I really propose to come from Calcutta to here.

The project is detailed in Mr. Thomson's report

which is of which is herein forwards.

The extended portion of the river between

and the subject to the first part of the Act.

and the living, which must be

which must, never the less, be

from the undertaking the drains to lead to the Works to the height of 13 feet above the

level of high water mark, whereas the Army

thereby to the secretaries of the

and the permanency of the line.

A

Satisfied myself with this point

I deemed it unnecessary also to examine of the

public service.
5. Most important Work to the Safety of the Kingdom of these United Kingdoms is.

5. The Right Honourable the Prince of Orange, 1701, while in power, on reference to the committee of the House of Commons, ordered to be printed 13th April 1701, 17th May, 1701. This being considerably in excess of the time is only 20 miles, as one formal is abroad, whilst Pedro Manuel in 40 miles, made that the one is further, or further of a number of the main force of the world, and the other in the channel, commonly approved as certain. Scared of the year, that the first hundred tons, proposed to be paid by the title of Pedro Manuel, and the one more with a fasting of the same, is not feasible. Some forward the change will be done. Direct instructions.

6. In a Work of such vast importance, so far removed from all concern, acquiring such eminence in the eyes of mankind. Annoyed and performed, I am forward that the remuneration shall be

by Mr. Johnson for himself or 10 shillings
I have the honour to state,

For the period from 29th October 1817 to 1820,
1. Rent for 2 years: $200.0.0
2. Overseas allowances: $200.0.0
3. Rent for 2 years: $200.0.0

The sum is paid in full by the Company's Agent on 29th October 1820.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

[Note: The text is handwritten and difficult to transcribe accurately. Some parts are not legible.]
Mr. of the Madras Engineer Corps. The much satisfaction on perusing his Report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, &c.

I have the honor to transmit a copy of the above gentleman's Letter to the Secretary of the Board of Revenue for the purpose of considering the same, and to receive your instructions as to the course of action to be taken.

I am directed to state that he, Lord Jocelyn, will be on his way to Calcutta, and I have the honor to submit the annexed plan to your perusal. I have also the honor to mention that the Surveyor and Engineer, Mr. Enquis, has been instructed to visit the place described in your letter, and to report on the feasibility of the proposed improvements.

It only remains to inform you that the work has commenced on the Hooghly Light House, and that it is expected to be completed in due time. The expense involved in the completion of the work will be as follows:

Three Europeans each at 50 rupees per month.
In search of the address was not completed.

The address was not found.

Address not found.
Governor to meet the above deficiency in funds for the Construction of the Lighthouse, as ordered in the concluding Par. of the Despatch from the Honble. the Court of Directors of the 13th Octr. 1846. received under orders of 20th. "Under Secretary Young" letter dated the 10th May, 1846.

I have the honor

To Sir W. S. Bathermore, The Governor

13th June 1846.

R. H. 20th June 1847.

To J. M. Dalgarno Esquire

Dated 13th June 1846.

I have the honor to Report that I have granted one months leave of absence from the 6th July next, to Col. Australia, I have received the above at London, under the Committee of United Rules, in consideration of the Services of the Colony of Bengal and by the Governor.

I have the honor

To W. J. Bathermore

19th June 1847.
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't. of Bengal

To

The Under Secy. Gov't. of India

Dated Fort William, 6th October 1848

Sir,

With reference to the letter from Mr Bushby dated 24th 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 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 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 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 Col1 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 Gov1 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, 6th October 1848

Sir,

With reference to the letter from Mr. Buxley dated 24th April 1847 No. 284 on the subject of the Hooghly 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.

It will be remembered that the Board 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.

It will be observed that in his present report, Mr. 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,

F/4 18316
During the period of two years will rather exceed the sum of Ri. 20,000.

To meet this, the Governor of the Straits has deplored the sum of Ri. 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 to long delayed, but so urgently required for the preservation of our shipping, to advance the requisite funds from the revenues of India, and afterwards make repayment from the Light House dues.

Under a suggestion made by the late Deputy Governor that these dues be raised at the rate of 20 Dollars per hundred tons on square rigged vessels, Butterworth has submitted an estimate, which he calculated will leave an excess of yearly receipts over expenditure to the amount of Ri. 2616, after efficient provision has been made for the European and native establishment of the Light House. This or whatever sum might remain in hand will of course be devoted to the refund of advances made by Government for the erection of the building.

The present question for the Supreme Government would therefore seem to be the propriety of advancing the sum of Ri. 28,223 7 3, to meet this expanse after the disbursement of that sum in hand, and the enactment of a law authorising the levying of Light House dues on the ships, submitted by the present Secretary, or on such other as may be deemed expedient.
The Light House should be
constructed in 12th. two years from the time of commencement
and it is therefore to be considered whether the same be
asked for the levy of due to be paid on any tax made to
levy under its provisions while the Light House was un
incomplete nor much if he forgotten that possibly Colonel
Butterworth's estimate might prove base on erroneous calcu
lating and that to meet the requisite demands for current ex
penditure as well as for the refund, it might actually
be necessary to increase or alter in some degree the scale
of due 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 Mr. Butterworth
after the expenditure of the sum now in his hands, and
the attention of the Supreme Government is therefore re
quested to the above points, in order that while muni
cising 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,

[Signature]

[Rank]

[Name]

under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
From The Under Secy to the Sec of Bengal
To The Under Secy to the Sec of India.
29th October 1843

Submitting copy of a communication from the Sec of the Saint's Settlements
Plains and Estimate for a proposed Light House at Pedra Branca and adjoining
for the harbour of Light Horse at Singapore.
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
From
The Governor of P. W. Islands
Singapore and Malacca,

To
The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce
at Singapore
Dated Singapore 1st 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 11th 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
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.

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
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
Superintd Allow£ at Rs 150 per mensem for two years C's Rs 3,600-0-0
Overseer Allow£ at 100 Rupees per mensem for two years " " 2,400-0-0
Cupola or Light Room with Lamps " " 15,000-0-0

Company's Rs 50,417-13-10

...... 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™
Sir Ch® Forbes as his individual donation
the sum of C's Rupees 1632-15-0

showing a deficiency of funds in hand 22,194-6-7
to meet the contemplated expense of 28,228-7-3
which I forthwith solicited Government* to advance, and under date the 26th 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.

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' Servant

(Signed) W.J. Butterworth,

1st March 1849

Governor.
No. 49

The Governor of H.M. India,
Singapore, 1849,

To

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce,
at Singapore.

Date: Singapore, 1st March 1849.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, calling my attention to a delay which has occurred in preparing plans for the erection of the Hindostan Light House, and for the use of the Chamber of Commerce for business on the subject.

I must, gladly comply with the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce on this subject, and proceed to detail what have been taken towards the construction of the Light House. Since I last had the honor of addressing the Chamber of Commerce under date the 14th of June 1844, viz.

1. There was intimated to the Chamber that the Hon. the Court of Directors had been pleased to sanction a Plan and Estimate for a Light-house at Jaffna, by W. Thomson for erection on Cape Hedo, the Outer Nicobar Islands, submitted to a deputation from the Chamber in December 1843, but subsequent to the operations of the above Plan and Estimate; it was decided to erect the Light House on Pedro Branca, and the Court did not consider that the work could be undertaken without more accurate information of the position of the Rock, was exposed to the waves and spray of the sea during the S. & E. Monsoons,

In accordance with Mr. Thomson's wishes, he despatched the Steamer with that gentleman to Branca, and he procured the necessary survey.
To the Secretary of State, 3rd March, 1849,

and from the undersigned,

the Hon. Sir W. B. S.,

as his parliamentary agent,

the sum of £2,467

being a deficiency of funds, in hand, to meet the contingent expense of 1848–49, which I forthwith solicited Government to advance, I had intimated on the 26th August 1848, in regard to the whole question of the Light House at Ayr Harbour, was about to be submitted to the Service Department, but as this involved the levy of Light House duties, I conclude that the subject would have to be again laid before the House, the Board of Directors for their final decision.

which, I am earnestly and anxiously expecting.

If you 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 in the Bay of Ayr, or the various matters, then, or if you will, at any hour, I may be convinced to you, or to the deputation, of the honor to be your servant,

J. B. Chalmers, Esq.,
Governor.

3rd 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
Copy Marine Letter from the Govt of India dated 3rd March 1849, No 3

With reference to your Despatch No 1 dated the 24th 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 Govt 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 Govt with Your Honble Court's Despatch of 6th 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 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 Gov¹ 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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>29,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Thomson's allowance of 150 Rs a month for 2 years</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Do - Do - of 5 Rs a day Table money</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer's allowance of 100 a month for 2 years</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add estimated cost of Lantern</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

exclusive of the use of Gov¹ 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.¹ 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.¹ 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' will advance to enable this work to be carried out.

7. The data upon which Lieut. 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. 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 15th 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. 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' 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' 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 Governor

Dated 3rd March 1847

With reference to your Despatch No. 1 dated the 24th February 1847, we have the honour to transmit the accompanying

1. Further correspondence relative to the erection of the Madrugh Light House, and to the proposed laying of Singapore for duties 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. The estimate was

Remember that the original cost of this building, to be completed, from granite base with a superstructure of meandering, 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 Romana Islands, but subsequently in consequence of a communication from the Admiralty, forwarded to this Govt. with
Your humble Court's Despatch of 6th May 1826, Pedra Branca was determined on as the site most eligible with respect for a night House, and Lieut. Col. Buttersworth, the Governor of the Strait 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 Night 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 macadam. The cost of such a building is estimated by Mr. Thomson, the Govt. Surveyor at Rs. 29,417, and this estimate has been made on "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 its 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
"Cannot be calculated with the same precision as an ordinary building in Singapore Town." Beyond the sum of £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. D'Arcy, as a general Superintendant, 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, is not to exceed 500 Rupees during the whole period. It is likewise proposed to employ irony extensively the Gymn Steamer and Gymn Boats for the carriage of materials and workmen; the Cans of the Steamer V. Bots are to be employed on a certain part of the work, and 8 Conveys are to be employed at Singapore in making the Cement.

The total estimated cost therefore of the proposed building is:

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D'Arcy's allowance of 150 a month</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Over 2 years</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. D'Arcy's allowance of 100 a month</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Over 2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D'Arcy's allowance of 500 a day</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Over 2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total estimated cost of labour</td>
<td>9,597.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
exclusive of the rice of Gov. Stevenson, Esq.
Boats etc.

4. - The expense of the Establishment
now proposed is also slightly increased from
Rs. 2,856 to Rs. 3,120.

5. Lieut. Colonel Buttermworth
reports that he has in hand Rs. 22,194, leaving
Rs. 28,723 to be provided for.

6. - To meet this deficiency and also
to provide for the current expenditure. Lieut.
Colonel Buttermouth proposes a levy of 2
Dollars per 100 Tons of Shipping, which he
calculates would yield annually Rs. 6,736.
This leaving after payment of the Establishment,
Rs. 36,16 to go towards the gradual
re-payment of the same which it is hoped
that the Govt. will advance to enable this
work to be carried on.

7. The date upon which Lieut.
Colonel Buttermouth has calculated the
receipts from a levy of 2 Dollars per 100
Tons are as follows

In 1816/17 these cleared out

利物浦 797 square rigged vessels
Comprising 2,318 Tons. He proposes that
all ships should pay the duty without
reference

F 4 2316
Reference to their destination, no reason... destruction of that kind might lead to attempts to seize the cargo and to consequent litigation. But, as many of these vessels trading to short distances come backwards and forwards to Singapore for 5 times in the year, he would not think any ship paying duty more than twice in a year; and this he estimates would have... 1846/47 to about 150,000 yielding at 2 Dollars.

£100 Five 3000 Dollars or 6736 ARR.

Said. Colonel Butworth has not been asked to do anything to... for China or other places to the Eastward of Singapore, as prepared by your noble Court in Despatch No. dated 15th October 1845, as he states that nearly all vessels trading between India and China touch at Singapore both going and coming.

It would not seem from the above... Colonel Butworth has overshot the amount likely to be levied, and the main question for consideration... therefore is whether your noble Court...
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instead of 1 Rupee, the amount authorized in your Honble. Court's Dispatch quoted above. We see little reason to doubt that

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J. A. Maddock
J. A. Letter
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