INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

MEMORIAL OF SINGAPORE

VOLUME 5

(Annexes 62 to 87)

25 MARCH 2004

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Annex 62

Act No. XIII of 1854 (India)

ACT No. XIII. of 1854.

Passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 7th April 1854.

AN ACT to repeal Act No. VI. of 1852, and to make provision for defraying the cost of the Light-House on Pedra Branca, and for maintaining the same, and also a Floating Light established in the Straits of Malacca, to the West of Singapore, and for the establishment and maintenance of such further Lights in or near to the said Straits as may be deemed expedient.

WHEREAS it was deemed desirable, for the safety and guidance of Ships navigating the China Seas, to build a Light-House on the Island Rock called Pedra Branca, situate at the Eastern entrance of the Straits of Singapore; and whereas certain sums of money were subscribed by private individuals for that purpose, but the same were insufficient to defray the expense of building such Light-House; and whereas the East India Company agreed to build such Light-House, and to advance certain sums of money to complete the same on condition that the said sums of money should be repaid to them by the levy of certain tolls; and whereas, since the passing of Act No. VI. 1852, a Floating Light has been established by the East India Company in the Straits of Malacca to the West of Singapore, at a place called the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -fathom bank, and it may hereafter be deemed expedient to establish and maintain other lights or beacons in or near to the said Straits, for the safety and guidance of Ships navigating the same; and whereas many Ships which derive the benefit of the Horsburgh Light and the said Floating Light established aforesaid, do not contribute to the expense thereof, and it is just and reasonable that they should be liable so to do; It is enacted as follows:

I. Act No. VI. 1852 is hereby repealed, except so far as it relates to any Act already done under the same, or to any toll now due under the provisions thereof, or to any proceedings already adopted, or hereafter to be adopted, for the recovery of any such toll.

II. The Light-House on Pedra Branca aforesaid shall continue to be called "The Horsburgh Light-House," and the said Light-House, and the appurtenances appurtenances thereunto belonging or occupied for the purposes thereof, and all the fixtures, apparatus and furniture belonging thereto, shall remain the property of, and be absolutely vested in, the East India Company and their successors.

III. The light maintained at the Horsburgh Light-House, and the said Floating Light established as aforesaid, and such other light or lights as shall be established by the East India Company in lieu of such Floating Light, or in addition thereto, in or near to the Straits of Malacca or Singapore, shall be called "The Straits' Lights."

IV. If, after the passing of this Act, any Ship, of the burden of fifty tons or upwards, shall depart from, or enter any port, harbour or roadstead in the possession or under the Government of the East India Company, upon, or during, or at the termination of any voyage, in the ordinary course of which she would pass any of the said lights, a toll shall be paid in respect of such Ship, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned at the rates following, that is to say—

1. If the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof such Ship would pass the whole of the said lights, at the rate of one anna for every ton of her burden.

2. If the voyage be one in the ordinary course of which she would pass any one or more of the said lights, but not all of them, at the rate of half an anna for every ton of her burden. Provided that such toll shall not be payable at any such port or place, if such toll shall have been paid at the same or any other port or place under the Government of the East India Company in respect of the same voyage, and a proper voucher for such payment shall be produced, or other satisfactory proof of such payment given. Provided also that no toll shall be payable under this Act on account of any Ship in respect of any voyage for which toll hath been already paid or become payable under the said Act No. VI. 1852, or during the period covered by such payment.

V. The return of a Ship from any port or place shall be deemed a distinct voyage within the meaning of this Act, notwithstanding toll shall have been paid in respect of her voyage to such port or place, and notwithstanding the terms of any Charter-party.

VI. All Ships of War, belonging to Her Majesty, or to any Foreign Government or State, and all Ships belonging to the East India Company shall be exempt from the payment of such toll.

VII. And

VII. And whereas there are certain Vessels of small burden, called Straits' traders, which are engaged in the trade carried on between different ports and places, within or near to the said Straits, and it is just and reasonable, that such Vessels should not be charged full toll in respect of any voyage in the course of such trade. It is therefore enacted, that in respect of any voyage which shall be made by any such Vessel in the course of such trade, toll shall be paid at only one-half of the rate at which it shall be payable in other cases under this Act.

VIII. The management and control of the said "Horsburgh Light House," and of the said Sraits' Lights, are hereby vested in the Governor of the Straits' Settlements.

IX. The said Governor may appoint any person he may think fit, to be a collector of the tolls payable under this Act, at any port, harbour, or place under his Government.

X. The Funds raised by the tolls payable under this Act shall be applicable in the first place to defray the necessary expenses of maintaining and keeping up the said Light-House and the said Straits' Lights, and the establishment and maintenance of such other lights as aforesaid, as the Governor General of India in Council may think fit to establish and maintain, and all necessary expenses incidental thereto, and the surplus thereof shall from time to time, be applied in liquidation of the moneys advanced by the East India Company towards the erection and completion of the said Light-House, and the apparatus and furniture thereof.

XI. The toll to be levied under this Act shall become due and be payable in respect of any Ship clearing out or departing from any port, harbour or roadstead, in the possession or under the Government of the East India Company, upon any such voyage as aforesaid, previously to the granting of any Port-Clearance for such Ship, or in the event of her not requiring a Port-Clearance, on her preparing to leave such port, harbour or roadstead on such voyage; and in respect of any Ship entering any such port, harbour or roadstead as aforesaid, upon or during, or at the termination of any such voyage from any port or place not under the Government of the East India Company, the toll shall be payable immediately upon her entering such port, harbour or roadstead.

XII. The Collector or other Chief Officer of Customs at any port, harbour or place in the possession, or under the Government of the East India Company, or any other Officer, whom the Government to which such port, harbour harbour or place is subordinate, may appoint to receive the tolls above-mentioned, shall collect the same by himself, or by any Officer, in his establishment whom he shall appoint. The Officer to whom any such toll shall be paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing, under his hand, describing the name of his office, and the port or place at which such payment shall be made, the name, tonnage and other proper description of the Ship, and the voyage in respect of which such toll shall be paid.

XIII. The Officer of Government, whose duty it shall be to grant a Port-Clearance for any Ship clearing out of, or leaving any such port, harbour or place under the Government of the East India Company, shall not grant such Port-clearance to any Ship until the Owner or Agent of such Ship, or the Master or other person in command thereof, shall pay all tolls to which such Ship shall be liable under this Act, or produce a proper voucher for, or give satisfactory proof of the payment of such tolls at the same or some other port or place. If any Master or Owner, or other person having the charge of any Ship liable to the payment of any tolls under this Act, shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount thereof to the person authorized to collect, or receive the same, such person may distrain or cause to be distrained, any goods, or merchandize, to whomsoever the same may belong, on board such Ship, and any tackle, apparel or furniture belonging to such Ship, and may remove the same, or cause the same to be removed, to some convenient place, leaving on board such Ship notice, in writing, of such distress and of the cause thereof, and of the place of removal, if such tolls, together with the costs of such distress and removal, shall not be paid within three whole days after the seizure, exclusive of the day of such seizure, the person authorized to collect or receive such tolls may cause the goods, merchandize, tackle, apparel and furniture so seized, to be sold, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall pay the amount of the tolls to which such Ship may be liable under this Act, together with the reasonable costs of such seizure, detention, and sale, rendering to the Master or Owner, or other person having the command of such Vessel, the over-plus, if any, on demand.

XIV. Notwithstanding any thing in this Act contained, the person authorized to collect the said tolls at any such port, harbour or place aforesaid, may, in his own name, sue for and recover, on behalf of the East India Company, the amount of any tolls payable to him under this Act, by action in any of the Civil Courts of Her Majesty or of the East India Company against the Owner or Master, or other person, who, at the time of such toll becoming due, shall have the command of any Ship liable thereto.

XV. In

ACT No. XIII. or 1854.

XV. In order to ascertain the burden of any Ship liable to pay toll under this Act, the person authorized to collect such toll may require the Owner, Master or other person in command of such Ship, or any person having possession of the same, to produce the register of such Ship for the inspection of such person, if the Ship shall be a British registered Ship or a Ship registered in any part of the territories of the East India Company, and upon the refusal or neglect of any such Owner, Master or other person to produce such register, or if such Ship shall not be a Ship registered as aforesaid upon the refusal or neglect of such Owner or Master to satisfy the person authorized to collect such tolls as to what is the true burden of the Ship, it shall be lawful for such person to cause such Ship to be measured at the expense of the Master thereof, and such expense shall be receivable in the same manner as tolls payable under this Act or it shall he lawful for such person to deliver to such Master, Owner or other person in command of the Ship, or in the possession thereof, or to leave for him on board such Ship a notice in writing, specifying what, in his judgment, is the burden of the Ship, and the burden specified in such notice shall be deemed to be the real burden of the Ship and be treated as such for all the purposes of this Act, until the Owner, Master or other person having the command of the Ship shall give sufficient proof of the true burden thereof.

XVI. The Master of any Ship which shall depart from or enter any such port, harbour or roadstead as aforesaid, upon, or in the course of, or at the termination of any voyage, shall, upon demand by any person authorized to collect or receive tolls under this Act, specify upon what voyage he is bound, and if any Master of any such Ship, shall refuse or neglect so to do, or shall give a false statement, or shall endeavour to evade the payment of any tolls payable under this Act, or shall obstruct any Officer of Government in the discharge of his duty under this Act, he shall be punishable by a Magistrate in a summary manner by a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

XVII. If any dispute 'shall arise respecting the liability of any Ship, to the payment of toll under this Act, or in respect of the burden of any Ship, or the amount of toll payable, or the amount of any charges on account of any distress, removal or sale under this Act; such dispute shall be heard and determined by a Magistrate in a summary manner, and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

XVIII. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, as he may think fit, reduce the tolls payable under this Act, in respect of all vessels or of any particular class or classes of vessels, and again raise the same to any amount not exceeding the amounts above specified.

XIX. The

XIX. The word "Ship" throughout this Act shall be held to mean and include a Schooner, Cutter, Brig, Brigantine, Barque, Steam-vessel and any square-rigged Vessel. The word "Master" shall mean any person having the Command of a Ship.

The word "Magistrate" shall be deemed to include a Joint Magistrate and any person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace.

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Annex 63

Letter from His Highness Daing Ibrahim Maharajah (Tumongong of Johore) to Cavenagh O. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca) dated 8 Aug 1861 From the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Govern-

ment of India, Foreign Department,-(No. 147, duted the 20th August 1801.)

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter No. 125 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of a communication dated the 8th instant, from His Highness the Tumengong, and of my reply thereto.

The question of our sovereignty over the seas, within ten miles of 2. the Island of Singapore, owes its principal importance to the necessity for our proving to the satisfaction of the Court that pirates taken within that limit are subject to its jurisdiction; the petty piracy prevalent in the neighbourhood being hardly ever committed at a distance from the coast and consequently not coming under the category of " piracy on the High Sea," of which alone the Admiralty Court could take cognizance when the crime has not been actually perpetrated within British waters-but this importance will be much increased in the event of English or Foreign vessels frequenting the old Strait for the purpose of loading with Timber from the Saw Mills at Tanjong Putri, as it certainly would not be advisable to allow their crews to remain uncontrolled, whilst possibly any attempt on the part of the Johore authorities to bring them under their orders, might, in the present state of the Law in that Country, lead to serious complications with other Poworsa result much to be deprecated.

From HIS HIGHNESS DAING ISBAHIM SBI MANABAJAH Tumongong of Johore, to the HUN'SLE COLONEL ORFEUE CAVENAGH, Governor of Prince of Wales Island,-(dated the Sth August 1861.)

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.

WE had the pleasure to receive our friend's letter of the 13th ultimo, with its enclosure, the subject matter of which, and the questions mooted in it, render it necessary that we should trouble our friend with a much more lengthy communication, than is usual with us. This is the reason for the delay that has occurred in answering it.

The statements of the Chinese Fishermen taken before the Hon'ble 2. Resident Councillor at Singapore, copies of which formed the enclosure in our friend's letter under acknowledgment, embrace two separate charges apparently against Nong Besar, one of our Officers. The first is made on 1st July by Chan Yeong Heng and his people; that on 27th June last, at Sengarang, himself, his crew, boat and nets, were seized by the said Nong Besar, and an attempt made by the latter to extort ten Dollars for his leave to fish there-the whole detained one night, and that on the following day the complainant was obliged to leave his nots as security for the payment of the imposition. This inan also says that he had been twice seized before, and on each occasion had to pay And the second complaint is made on the 4th July by Choa Ah four Dollars. Pak and one of his Boat's crew; that on the 20th day of June they had been seized by the said Nong Besar, and a fine of ten Dollars, demanded without any reason given, which was afterwards modified to four Dollars on the intercession of his friend Ching Lee: and that if Ching Lee had not become security for the payment, his nets, worth one hundred and twenty Dollars, would have been detained.

3. We have, as our friend desired, made strict enquiry into these complaints, and have now to inform our friend that our Officer admits having

taken and detained the uets of Chan Yeong Heng, who was taken in the act of transgressing the regulations after repeated warnings; but of the other he knows nothing. Ito has over taken fish from any of these people, as is alleged. He denies also that he has ever taken fish from any of these people, as is alleged. We feel convinced these are more repetitions, in a slightly altered form, of the case of Kway Ah. Chen, about which we have recently had so much correspondence with our friend; and we have not deemed it necessary or fitting to take any formal proceedings against Nong Besar, whom we believe to be quite innocent of the extortions and oppressions imputed to him; because if we were to do so ourselves, we must lose his services in the meantime, and lessen the value of them ever after. The complainants, however, may do so in their own names in our Court, and we shall be careful that every facility be accorded to them, and a hearing as impartial as it is in our power to give: and should a case be made out against him his punishment shall be exemplary-for our own interest teaches us how falal, not only to the good name, but to the stability of n. Government is corruption in its servaits.

4. Chan Yeong Heng and Chon Ah Pak have only to lay a formal complaint in our Court House at Tanjong Putri, against Nong Besar; when summonses will be issued against hin, and a day or days thereafter fixed for ' the hearing of the cases.

5. Had this been all we should have answered our friend's letter some days ago when our enquiries were completed; but our friend's letter brings in another matter so pointedly that we feel compelled, however, unwillingly to enter upon the discussion of it, viz. the effect of the Article 2nd, of the Trenty of 2nd August 1824, which according to our friend's reading, constitutes all the seas along the southern shore of our Territory of Johore, within ten miles of the Island of Singapore, below low water mark, "British waters:" wherein we and our Officers can exercise no jurisdiction; and our friend intimates that the seizure in the case of the above complaints was made below low water mark, as appears evident to our friend from the Report made by Mr. Robertson, the Officiating Commissioner of Police, whom our friend sent in a'steamer into our Territory to make enquiry on the subject.

6. That all the seizures made, as well as the affray in Kwey Ah Chew's case, have been above low water mark, as stated to us by our officers, and the others of whom we have enquired, will become apparent to our friend, we think from the following statement, many of the facts of which, if not within our friends personal knowledge, he has the easy means of testing.

7. The Pukat fishing, of the Chinese Fishermon of Singapore, is carried on, and can only be carried on in shallow water, that is to say, where the Fishermen can evade and drag their nots without being immersed beyond the middle, and is confined almost entirely to the time when the tide is flowing. Tho net used is many fathoms long, but very narrow; say one fathom deep, and the haul is made in the following manner :--one or two men get out of the boat with one end of the net and stand in the water where it is of the depth above indicated, then the boat is rowed along parallel with the shore until the net is run out to its full length, when other one or two mon get into the water from the boat with the other end. The net thus extended, hangs perpendicular in the water, the one side of it being fitted with floats which support it, and the men at either end walk towards the shore dragging the net with them, which at first assumes the form of a crescent, until, when the Fishers have come quite close to the water's edge, they bring the two ends of it together, and then have only to gather it in and secure the lishes that may have been enclosed. This operation is repeated as long as the tide suits, that is, while it is flowing. Our friend will flow easily understand that the whole operation is carried on

in almost every haul between low and high water mark, and that in those enses where the net may at first be let down into the water below low water mark, it is always above it that the haul is completed.

It is necessary we should also describe the other mode of fishing 8. – which is carried on along our shores, viz. that by the "Kaylong" or stake notthis is a fixture consisting of a long straight line of small sticks or ratians stuck into the shore from a point a little below high water mark and running down to low water mark sometimes a little short of it and somtimes a little beyond it—generally the latter. The stakes are so close together that fishes. cannot pass through between them, and at the lower end is a small chamber with maze, a kind of labyrinth at its entrance, the whole having the appearance of an arrow with large barbs at the lower end. There are other forms of the fishing stake, but this is the most common. The fishes being unable to pass through the line of stakes, run generally out towards the son, endeavouring to find their way through or pass it; and so get involved in the little maze at the lower extremity from whence they pass into the Chamber mentioned, where they are captured by means of a net fitted there for the purpose, These stake nets belong chiefly to Malay men or Chinese who reside in Johore, and generally on the coast in the immediate vicinity of their stakes.

There are particular parts of the coast which, from the nature of the 9. bottom or other cause, the fishes haunt more than others, and hear the resident Malays or Chinese have fixed their stake nets. For the same reason the Pukat Fishermen, from Singapore, resort to the same places to ply their trade; and the natural, and almost necessary consequence is, that disputes and differences with occasional affrays occur between them. These for the most part arise from only one cause, which we trust our friend will forgive us; also pausing to explain the stake nets which run across very nearly the whole space between high and low water marks and form a barrier to the passage of fishes as already explained, have the effect of causing an accumulation of them in their immediate vicinity. It is said by some also that the fishes are attracted. by the stakes themselves, probably by the small bait adhering to them; but whatever may be the cause the fact is known to the Pukatmen, as well as their neighbours, and as a matter of course there is a tendency on their part to drag their nets as close as possible to such stakes. The owners of the stakes regard this as a trespass upon them, (which no doubt it is) and endeavour to protect themselves for it, and sometimes perhaps to resent it.

A good many years ago when the number of Fishermen resorting $\cdot 10.$ to the coast of Johore from Singapore increased, the disputes and affrays that arose from the cause abovementioned became multiplied so much that we found it necessary to adopt measures to preserve order and to exercise some control over these men. In order to this we gave directions that it should be made known that no Fishermen with boats or Pukats would be allowed to fish there without a written Pass or Licence from us, or one of our authorized officers; and that those fishing under such passes should conform to certain rules; the principal one of which was that they should not go nearer than fifty fathoms to any fishing stake. This was explained to the men when they obtained their Passes, and it was also written upon the Passes themselves so as to prevent all mistakes, and we were gratified to find that the result was most satisfactory; not that the evil was altogether done away with which we apprchend to be impossible, but it was greatly mitigated, and the system has worked well and done great good until the present time. We should mention also, that these Passes were given for a period of six months, at first without payment, but afterwards a charge of

half a Dollar was made for each Pass, which we never heard complained of. We need scarcely say that this charge, was imposed not with any view to revenue, and our friend will easily conceive one or two good reasons for ceasing to make these Passes gratuitous, but without rendering them a burden. These very Fishermen have often admitted that the system works well.

11. If our friend was not so intimately acquainted with these details before, the above statement will bring some further light to him on the case of Kwey Ah Chew, as well as the two new complaints new made; it will also enable our friend, and others to whom these matters may be submitted better to understand and deal with that question of boundary and jurisdiction which our friend has more than once hinted at before, and which we confess we now enter upon with great reluctance and regret. The relations between the British Government at Singapore and Johore have hitherto gone on smoothly and satisfactorily, and the people of both countries have increased in prosperity, and we are therefore sorry to find a question agitated in which we are compelled by the importance of its solution to our own country, to persist in our dissent from the views hold by our friend.

To address ourselves, in the first place, then to the question of our 12. jurisdiction in the cases of these several complaints of Fishermon, we trust we have stated enough in the former part of this letter to show very reasonable grounds for our perfect conviction that every one of the affrays or seizures brought to our friend's notice took place, as is represented to us by our servants, between low and high water marks, where our friend does not dispute our jurisdiction : as well as for our belief that they in every case arose out of transgression by the Chinese Pukat Fishers of the rules faid down by us for preserving order plong These rules would be of no effect without some sanction, and these shores. our officers are therefore authorized to impose small fines, and to detain the boats or nots of transgressors until payment is made, and those steps having been deemed necessary by Nong Besar, in the cases alluded to, the complainants have naturally enough made them to appear in the light of extertion and oppression rather than in their true character of punishment for their own wilful infractions of our regulations.

13. We may here take the opportunity to advert in passing to the inission of Mr. Robertson, the Acting Commissioner of Police, into our Territory in a Steam Gun Boat, with one or more of the Singapore Police Force in their Uniform, and without the slighest intimation to us or any of our officers. We do not desire to make it the subject of formal complaint, but only to request our friend to consider whether it was not calculated to produce a painful impression upon us both as an individual and as the Sovereign of Johore. Our friend has not furnished us with any part of Mr. Robertson's own report of his proceedings, but at the time we received one from our officer Nong Besar, whose place was visited, and we now enclose a copy of the original and translation, for the information of our friend's Government.

14. We now come to the general question of the claim assorted by our friend in this as in former letters, that within ton miles of the Island of Singapore, and below low water mark, we can exercise no jurisdiction, all beyond that being "British waters" and this by virtue of the Treaty Article, 2nd.—The Article is to the effect that "their Highness' the then Sultan and Tumongong thereby cede in full sovereignty and property to the Hon'ble the East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever the Island of Singapore, situated in the Straits of Malacca, together with the adjateent Seas, Straits, and Islets to the extent of 'ten geographical miles from the coast of the said main island of Singapore;" but we submit to our friend and to the British Government, that it never was or could have been intended by these general words to deprive the independent 'Ferritory of Johore of nearly fifty miles of its own Scaboard, as contended for by our friend; and they have never been so construed by any of our friend's predecessors, so far as we are aware, though it is now nearly forty years since the Treaty was made, and our father who made the Treaty; and we, after him have, during the whole of that time, been exercising the jurisdiction which is now questioned with the full knowledge and concurrence of the British Government.

15. We submit that the true meaning of the clause is to operate as a cession of the Island of Singapore, and the adjacent Islands within ten miles, with the Seas and Straits surrounding them, as far as by the law and custom of nations, the property and sovereignty of such Islands gives jurisdiction and right to their possessors over the waters around. We understand this law and custom to be that when a narrow sea lies between two independent States, the jurisdiction and rights of each extend to the centre or middle line of such narrow sea, and such according to our understanding is the case with the Strait between our Territory of Johore and the Island of Singapore.

16. We also think that the literal reading of the Treaty which our friend adopts, cannot be accepted, because, we believe that the seas could not be ceded by our predecessors, the parties to this Treaty. The sea is the common property of all nations, and our predecessors could not cede what was not their own. A literal reading cannot therefore be adopted, and the question is, what was the true intention of the parties in this Article. None could know this so well as the parties to the Treaty themselves, and they have, as we submit, given the most unmistakable evidence of their construction of it by their practice over since the Treaty was made.

17. There are many circumstances to show both that this is the true meaning of the Treaty; and that our friend's Government have always hitlierto so understood it, and if needful, we may hereafter, enter more largely upon them; but we think the following two will suffice.--(1.) The Maps of Surveys made by the British Government Surveyors, (where they do give any boundary line at sea) lay it down, as contended for by us along the centre of the old Strait, that is, midway between Johore and Singapore. Take the Map made by Mr. J. T. Thomson, Government Surveyor, for example, which is in use in all our friend's Government Offices.-(2) An arrangement has been in operation for years past, and exists to the present moment, the only basis of which is this mutual right and interest in the old Strait contonded for by us and the obligations which such rights and interests involve, viz., the agreement for the maintenance of Gun Boats for the suppression of petty piracy there, at the equal expense of the two Governments. If the whole Strait had been considered British, and subject to British jurisdiction only, it would have been the duty of our friend's Government to have adopted the proper protective measures at its own charges.

18. The result to Johore of the adoption of our friend's construction of this clause of the Treaty would be so disastrous that we are bound to remonstrate against it. Its effect would be to deprive Johore of every one of the harbours and anchorages along its southern shore, which is the most important, and has always been so; and we most anxiously hope that when this is considered, and when it also kept in view, that the claim (if conceded by us) could bring to the British Government of Singapore only increased responsibility and expenditure, without any return so far as we can perceive—we trust our friend and the British Government will not think it expedient to insist further the views put forward.

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It is unnecessary to enter at full length into the numberless anomalies-19. that would arise from our friend's construction of the Treaty, especially if the development of the recourses of Johoro' shall' continue to advance at its present ratio, because, they will, many of them, present themselves to the mind which tries to imagine an independent country with Vessels lying in its harbours, receiving or discharging eargoes, but subject to the jurisdiction of a neighhouring State. Any landing Jetty (and there are some new) going beyond low water mark would be partly in British and partly in our own jurisdiction. Our subjects could not even creet such, we presume, without permission from the British Government. The case occurs at the present time at Tanjong Putri, where the British Barque Mona is about to load wood from the Jetty creeted by the Steam Saw Mill Company. This Jetty runs below low water mark so far that the Ship will lie alongside to load. We are informed the Mona is to be followed by an American Vessel, and that French Vessels are likely to load there frequently for Bourbon and Mauritius; these Ships will be within British jurisdiction according to our friend's interpretation of the Treaty, and if there be breaches of the peace either in the Ship or on the end. of the Wharf, we would have no jurisdiction in the matter, but must refer complainants to Singaporo for redress. Besides this, our friend is aware that our country is not intersected with roads, and (the several River banks being the parts chiefly inhabited and cultivated) the passage from one River to another can only be made by descending to the mouth in the old Strait and then passing along to the River wished to be visited. If our friend's reading of this Treaty were right, the Opium, Spirits, &c. of our Farmer could not be carried from his central Depôt at Tanjong Putri to the several Rivers where it is consumed, without passing for a long distance through British jurisdiction, and so committing a breach of the Excise Laws of our friend's Settlements.

20. We are certain that an alienation so hurtful to the interests of Johore was never intended as part of the stipulation of the Treaty, and we trust that on perusing this letter our friend may be induced to re-consider this subject and to modify his views regarding it.

The deposition of Nong Desar, in the presence of Rajah Ahmud, on the 28th day of the month of Dolhadjee, Sunday, Higerat 1277.

WHEREAS I, Nong Besar, after a solemn oath, made my complaint this day in the Court of Johore, at Skandra Putril. I was ordered by Tengku Tumongong to reside in Pengerang to watch the good and the bad. On the 27th day of the month, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, there came a Steamer and a Gun Boat. The Steamer anchored at Tanjong Pengelih, and the Gun Boat came to my place at Pengerang, bringing two Europeans, Mr. Robertson and a Constable; there were also with them a Chinese, the Opium Farmer of Singapore, Soon Hong, miking three persons, bosides a Peon and a Jemadar who accompanied Mr. Robertson. On their arrival, they all landed at Pongerang. Afterwards Mr. Robertson asked me, " is your name Nong Besar?" I replied, "yes Sir." He then said, "come and let me talk with you alone, so that no other may hear." He took me aside by a fence, and drove away persons who came near and abused them." He asked, " what orders did the Tumongong give you to remain here—you tell me the truth? If you do not speak the truth you will be wrong and will come into great difficulty, for the Tumongong does many things here that are improper." Then he said, "why did you seize the Chinese of Singapore who came here to fish with Pukats?" I answered, "I arrested them because they fish about four or five fathoms near the fishing stakes-I prevented them two or three times, but they would not mind me, therefore I seized them, because their Boat is vory large; how can the poor people get their livelihood?" He said, " let us talk with

Annex 64

Letter from Cavenagh O. (Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca) to the Secretary to the Government of India dated 16 Oct 1861 From COLONEL THE HON'BLE ORFEUR CAVENAGE, GOVORDOR of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,--(No. 183, dated the 16th October 1861.)

Sin,

In continuation of my letter No. 147, dated the 20th August, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that, having reason to believe that the Tumongong and his sons, if left uncontrolled by the advice of others, would be willing in every respect to meet the wishes of the British Government, I determined, without giving any provious intimation of my intention, to accompany the Resident Councillor on the occasion of his proceeding in the Steamer Touce with Inchi Wan Aboo Bakar to Pangerang, to ascertain the locality in which the Chinese Fishermen's nots were solved. I then took the opportunity of pointing out to His Highness the serious results likely to accrue in the event of his father's incurring the displeasure of the Supreme Government, and at the same time stated that there was every desire to support his authority. and to advance the interests of his country, though it must be clearly understood that the rights of our subjects would not for a moment be allowed to be infringed; he in reply assured me that both he and his father had been much grieved at what had occurred, that the latter was hardly responsible for the tenor of his letters, with the purport of which, from his ignorance of English, he was often not well acquainted, and that in future, if on the occasion of any disagreement, I would only send for him, he, Aboo Bakar, would be always ready to wait either upon myself or the Resident Councillor, and to endoavour, as far as practicable, to attend to any instructions he might receive.

2. On our reaching Pangerang, although the spot pointed out by the Fishermon was at some little distance from the place originally specified, and certainly nearer to the Johore shore, he at once acknowledged that his people were not justified in interfering, as there could have been no Kaylongs (fishing stakes) in the immediate vicinity, and issued an order for the nets to be taken into Singapore and made over to the proprietors without delay—an order that was duly obeyed.

3. Although I was informed by the Tumongong's legal advisor that an appeal would be made against my opinion with regard to the jurisdiction of the British Government extending over the Sea, or at least that portion of it within three miles of any land, to the limit of ten miles from the Island of Singapore, as yet I have received no communication on the subject, hence I am inclined to believe that the professions made by Aboo Bakar were sincere, and that there is no intention on the part of his father to most the question; however, it is of course out of my power at present to express a decided opinion on this point, and I shall await the result of the measures that have been taken towards apprehending the persons concerned in the attack upon the Chinese Boat at Padang, and securing the restoration of the plundered property, ere placing implicit confidence in the assurances offered.

Annex 65

Letter from Ritchie W. (Advocate General) to Durand H.M. (Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department) dated 18 Oct 1861 From W. RITORICE, ESQ., Advocate Géneral, I.S. COLONDI, H. M., DUBAND, Officiating Secretary to the Covernment of India, Foreign Department, -- (dated the 18th October 1861.)

Sm,

IN reply to your letter No. 5018, dated the September 1801, I have the honor to enclose my Opinion on the question referred to therein.

2. 'I return the original onclosures.'

OPINION.

By the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1824, the Sultan and Tumongong of "Johore ceded, so far as it was in the power of the Sovereign of Johore to'cede, the Sovereignty in the Seas and Straits adjacent to the Island of Singapore to the extent of ten geographical miles from the coast of the main Island, as well as all Islets to the same extent within these Seas and Straits. But although for some purposes this cession was fully effectual as between the State of Johore and the East India Company, I do not think that it was, or that, by reason of the limited right which the Sovereign of Johore had to deal with the whole extent of Sea which the Treaty professed to transfer, it could have been effectual for *all* purposes.

Different considerations may apply to different portions of the Straits that divide the main Island of Singapore from the Mainland on which the Johore Territories are situated, according to the distances from the coasts of the Island and of the Mainland.

First.—As to the extent of three geographical miles, or one league from the coasts of the Island of Singapore itself, and as to the same extent from the coast of any of the Islets ceded to the East India Company, within the limits of ten geographical miles from the Islet of Singapore, there can be no doubt, I think, that the Seas are to be considered strictly British waters, in the largest sense of that expression, and that every incident belonging to the Sea adjacent to, and recognised as being within the dominion of, a maritime State, will attach to these waters, whatever be the width of the Straits between the Island and Mainland.

Thus I think it quite clear that if any points of the Straits, whether between the chief Island of Singapore and the Mainland of Johore, or between any of the ceded Islets and that Mainland, be not more than three miles in width, the whole of the Straits up to low water mark on the Johore side would be British for all purposes, both as against the subjects of the State of Johore, and as against the Ships and subjects of every country. The presumption that the dominion of each State, or opposite sides of a narrow Strait not exceeding a league in width, extends ad medium filum aquice is one capable of being rebutted by proof of a special compact between the States adopting a different rule, and the Treaty of 1824 is I think conclusive as to the existence of such a compact, and as to the British character of the Strait to such extent.

Secondly.—As to those parts of the Straits which, although more than three miles distant from the ceded Island or Islets, are within ten miles of those coasts, and within three miles of the coast of Johore.

I think that as between the States of Great Britain and of Johore, and the subjects of these States, such parts of the Seas must be deemed to belong to Great Britain, so as to give jurisdiction to our Courts and all the ordinary rights which belong to British waters. The State of Johore had a clear right of Sovereignty over the waters, as it had over the coasts to which they naturally belonged. If it chose to cede its Sovereignty over these waters, while it reserved that over the waste, I do not think that any objection to such cession can be raised by its subjects, as by the subjects of the State to which the cassion of these waters, together with the consts on the opposite side of them was made. I therefore think that British subjects committing offences not amounting to piracy within these waters up to low water mark would not be liable to the Johore, but to the English Courts : that in the like manner subjects of the State of Johore would be liable to the British, and not to the Johore Court for such offences, and that the rights of our fishermen to fish without license or permission of any kind from the Johore Authorities extend to these waters, up to the low water mark.

It is now doubtful whether such waters are to be considered British, as between Great Britain or the State of Johore on the one part, and the subjects of any Foreign State, on the other., It might be contended, for instance, that a French subject, while within these waters was entitled to recognise the jurisdiction of the Johoro Courts, and to repudiate that of the English Courts, or to obtain permission to fish in, or to use those waters, otherwise than pay passage with the permission of the Johore, without that of the British Government. The argument for such a claim would be that although the State of Johore might bind itself by a compact with Great Britain, it could not bind Foreign Powers; and that as to them the general rules of international law as to the dependence of the sea to the extent of a league upon the State to whom the adjacent coasts belong would apply. But I do not think that this

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different rule as to the particular Sea in question. As the State of Johore had power to alienate the coast itself, and had also power, according to my view, without alienating the coast, to code its right over all waters within three miles of that coast, I apprehend that the cession of that extent of Sea along the Johoro consts by a clear Treaty would be sufficient to entitle Great Britain to treat these waters as her own, as fully and against the same Powers, as the State of Johore, but for the cossion could have done.

The question as to Foreign Powers and their subjects, however, is a very doubtful and delicate one: and as against them, the claim of the British Government in respect of these waters, should be asserted, I think, with great caution.

Thirdly.—As to those parts of the Straits which are more than three miles distant from either coast, or from any of the Islets, though within ten miles of the coast of Singapore.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the State of Johore had any power to confer on Great Britain any Sovereignty or jurisdiction over this portion of the Straits. According to the reasoning on which the claim of England to dominion over the narrow Seas, such a compact between the States whose Territories were divided by the Straits in question, though upwards of six miles in width, would be valid in regard to the above Straits so as to vest the Sovereignty in them as against all the world in Great Britain-but I do not think that at the present day the claims to appropriate portion of the Sca thus situated, can be supported, unless on the ground of immemorial or long and undisputed use. The circumstance that one of the canhons of modern international law in regard to the extent of the Sovereignty of a State is, that it extends " to the Straits bounded on both sides of the Territory of the State, so narrow as to be commanded by cannon shot from both shores, and communieating from one Soa to another," coupled with the rule "that the Sovereignty. extends along all the coast of a State as far as a cannon shot will extend,"

seem to show that where portions of one State are divided by the Sea, as the Island of Singapore is from Johore, the Sovereignty of that State does not extend to those portions of the Strait which are more than a cannon shot from either of its coasts, and consequently that, where the Strait is more than six miles wide, the middle part is not with the jurisdiction of the State. And if the middle part did not belong to Johore before the cession of Singapore, the cession could not forego the dominion over it.

With respect to the particular question raised by the Tumongong in the present correspondence, it follows, from the principle above stated, that the Tumongong's contention as to his own jurisdiction beyond low water mark is wholly untenable according to the Treaty, whenever the low water mark is within ten miles of the Island of Singapore, and that our fishermen have the right to fish without any Pass from the Johore Authorities within three miles of the low water mark. They have no right, however, to encreach at all beyond that mark. The question therefore resolves itself into one of fact, viz., as to whether our fisheries were fishing beyond, or within low water mark at the time of their being molested.

As to the Tumongong's apprehensions respecting the effect of the Treaty, if construed literally, in depriving him of jurisdiction for acts committed in his Ports, or upon a Jetty carried out into the Sea beyond low water mark, I conceive that there is no foundation for them. I do not think that under the Treaty the British jurisdiction would attach to any Port, proporly so called, or the Johore coast, or to any Jetty forming, though artificially part of the shore. These are in their nature, appurtenances of the land, and fall strictly within the dominions of State possessing the land. If by reason of the Sovereignty ceded to us in the Seas, we see reason to object to the use made of any portion of these Seas by the Tumongong, as for instance, by his running out a Jetty of extraordinary length much further beyond low water mark than the exigencies of the case require, we should, I think, remonstrate at the time of the first appropriation, or within a reasonable time after we discover it. But having allowed it to be made without objection, we cannot, I think, while it continues in use, object to the exercise in respect of it, of the Territorial jurisdiction which naturally attaches to it as an appurtenance of the coast. Therefore, I do not think that in the case of a Foreign Ship lying in such a Port, or loading or unloading, at such a Jetty, or in the case of offences committed there by Foreigners or subjects of Johore, we could claim jurisdiction, or contest the right of the Court of Johore to exercise jurisdiction.

As to jurisdiction in cases of piracy, to which Colonel Cavenagh refers, I think, for the reason above stated, that where offences are committed, whether by British subjects, subjects of Johorc, or Foreigners, generally, within ten miles of the coasts of Singapore, or of any of the Islets, or within three miles of the coast of Johore (excluding the water above low water mark, and Ports, Jetties, &c. on the coast), such offence will be cognizable by the British Courts as having been committed within British, waters. When offences are committed more than three miles from the coast either of Singapore, or the Island of Johore; or when, though within three miles of the coast of Johore, they are more than ten miles from that of Singapore, they will only be cognizable generally by the British Courts where they have been committed by British subjects, or on board a British Ship. When, however, they amount to acts of piracy, and the sense in which the term is used in the Law of Nations, or of the English Municipal Law, they will be cognizable by an English Court of Admiralty, if committed more than three miles from any coast, whatever may be the national character of the offenders, or of the Ship.

Annex 66

Extracts from the Straits Settlements Government Gazette, 1865 to 1867, showing Meteorological Data Taken from Horsburgh Lighthouse

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER OF THE BORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSE, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1865

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THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MARCH 24, 1865.

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METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER OF THE HORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSE, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1865

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METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER OF THE HORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSE, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1865

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R. BELL,-3rd Keeper.

THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JUNE 2, 1865. ты , т.,

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METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER OF THE HORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSE, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1865

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THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JULY 7, 1865.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER OF THE HORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSE, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1865

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THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1805.

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METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER OF THE HORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSE, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1865.

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M. PROTHEROE, Lieut., Deputy Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

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THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, OCTOBER 20, 1865.

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THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

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Straits Settlements

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

SINGAPORE:-FRIDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1867.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 25.

C. J. Hanson, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Malacca, has been granted leave to visit Singapore for one month, from the 12th instant.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th April, 1867.

By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting Colonial Sceretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 20.

THE following is published for general information.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th April, 1867.

By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE Acting Colonial Surgeon Straits Settlements will receive Tenders at his Office, Bukit Timah Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 28th April, 1867, for the supply of Provisions to the Lunatics in the Asylum at Singapore, from 1st May 1867 to 31st March 1868, both days inclusive. Particulars as to Scale of Dict, &c., may be obtained at the Colonial Surgeon's Office, any

day, from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. The successful competitor will be required to furnish securities to the extent of \$200, in Government Papers, Bank shares, or other property readily convertible into cash.

Singapore, 18th April, 1867.

J. ROSE, Surgeon Major, Acting Colonial Surgeon, Straits Settlements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 27.

THE following Metcorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house is published for general information.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th April, 1867.

By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting Colonial Secretary. 641

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Meteorological Register of the Horsburgh Light House, for the Month of March 1867.

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Straits Settlements

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

SINGAPORE:-FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1867.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 57.

THE following is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Licut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 13th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

THERE will be practice with Live Shell from Fort Palmer on the mornings of Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd instant, and from Fort Canning with Solid Shot on Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th instant.

Direction of range from Fort Palmer-one target-E.S.E.

Firing to commence at a little before 6 o'clock each morning.

R. G. H. GRANT, Lient.- Col., D. Brigade, R.H. Artillery, Commanding R. A. Straits District.

T. C. GEORGES, Major, Staff Officer.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 58.

The following Mcteorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting. Colonial Secretary.

UOLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 1 13th June, 1867. 1867.

	Олеі	SUN R		AT	Оппе	EVATIONS Noo:		A T	Ова	SUN SE		AT		M AND M		PLU- VIOME- TER	
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Mean of Corres- ponding month last year.	30:01 ₂₀ %	82·08'	"	n 	30 [.] 05 _{រឺ ប៉ឺច}	83-23'			30-03 _{/ป็อ}	82·05'18'	12	"	85 08'24'	84*14'08'	82.03'21'	1.030	J. W. FLORY.

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Meleorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house for the Month of April, 1867.

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STRAITS SETTLEMNTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JUNE 14, 1867.

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POSTAL NOTICE.

Dates u	p to	which	Mails	have	been	despatched.
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GE	NERAL POST OFFICE,	W. CUPPAGE,

Singapore, 21st June, 1867. §

Acting Postmaster General

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 66.

The following Proclamation is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A. Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,) 21st June, 1867.

PROCLAMATION.

SINGAPORE, By Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a To WIT. Session of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Court of Judicature at Singapore, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the Ninth day of July, A. D. 1867, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies. Perjories, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Singapore, and the limits thereof, and the places subordinate thereto.

And, also, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberics, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and Offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And, I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above

And, I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. And, I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Con-stables and Bailins of the Town and Island of Singapore and the limits thereto, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remem-brances to do those things which to their Offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated at Singapore, this Twentieth day of June, 1867, and in the Thirtieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

F. L. BAUMGARTEN, Sheriff.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 76.

THE following Meteorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house is published for general information.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,) 27th. June, 1867.

By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Licut.-Colonel, R.A. Acting Colonial Secretary.

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Cornes-,	29-99,6 ₃₀	82.31.92,	 . 12	, ,,	30.08 ¹⁰ 1 ⁴	85-16'07		- 11	29'04, ₇₀ 8	80·30'58	 		85·17*06'	84150131	83-04'15	0.700	E. C. BRYAN.

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Meleorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house for the Month of May, 1867.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JUNE 28, 1867.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JULY 26, 1867.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 104.

Ir having been declared by an Act of the Legislative No. 17, passed on the 23rd day of July 1867, that from and after the 1st day of September next ensuing, so much of the Treasury Exchange Act 1867, as requires payment for Postage expressed in the Rupce and Anna coinage to be made at the rate of 45½ Cents of a Dollar for every Rupce is repealed, and that all payments for Postage expressed in the Rupee and Anna coinage are to be made at the rate of 3 Cents of a Dollar for every Anna of Postage authorized.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from and after the said date Postage Stamps of this (Colony representing Postage values in Dollars and Cents, and no other will be received in payment of Postage on Letters, Papers and Packets posted at any of the Post Offices of the Colony, and Post Masters and Commissioners of Stamps at the several Settlements will be prepared to sell such Colonial Postage Stamps, or to exchange them for equal values of the Postage Stamps now current in the Colony, on application at their Offices during the hours of business.

> By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th July, 1867.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 105.

The following is published for general information.

COLONIAL SEURETARY'S OFFICE, 25*th July*, 1867. By His Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Licut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting Colonial Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Dates up to which Mails have been despatched,

Date.	By what vessel.	Destinution.
July 19 ,, ,, _20	M. I. S. S. Tigre II. I. M. S. S. Sarthe. S. S. John Bright, Bark Kim Guan Hong, S. S. Fair Malacca.	Suigon, &c. Snigon. Bombay, Snigon. Mulacea.
, <u>21</u> , <u>23</u>	,, Lamout , Do , Behur , Lamont	Hotgkong. Do. Penang, Galle and Bombay. Hongkong.
" <u>-</u> " <u>-</u> " <u>-</u> " <u>-</u> " <u>-</u>	19 W. Cores de Vries 27 Falembang.	Palembang and Batavia. Batavia. Sarawak.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Singapore, 25th July, 1867. W. CUPPAGE, Acting Postmaster General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 106.

THE following Meteorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house is published for general information.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th July, 1867.

By Ilis Excellency's Command, R. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A., Acting Colonial Scientary.

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Meleorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house for the Month of June, 1867.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JULY 26, 1867.

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	29-91 _{ງຮັບຄ}	62.14	اد . ا	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	50.06 ^{±0} 94	82 22'	в	PP	29-93 1000	81-24*	. PF		86.19	e 3·59'01'	81.	4,225	J. W. FLORY.

Meteorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house for the Month of July, 1867.

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Meteorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house for the Month of August, 1867.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, OCTOBER 4, 1867.

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Mean	29 90 m 80	81-24'11'	.11	19	20·92 ₁₀₈₀	82.46'27'			20 89 ₇₀ 57	83 12'34'	. 19	, <u> </u>	84-42-34	63.21,46	62.	2.000	
Mean of Corres- ponding month ast year.	29·92 ₇ 5 ₇₀	81·27'0G'	þI	39	29-94 ₇₀₃₇ ,	83-12-34'	"	"	20.03 ^{4 0} 3 8	82-41'21'		17	81-39'49	83-05'15'	81-36'46'	3.625	T. A. D'CRUZE.

Meleorological Register of the Horsburgh Light-house for the Month of October, 1867.

440

An Act to provide for the Government of the "Straits Settlements" (1866) (United Kingdom)

29° & 30° VICTORIÆ, Cap. 115.

Straits Settlements.

C A P. CXV.

An Act to provide for the Government of the "Straits Settlements." [10th August 1866.]

HEREAS the Islands and Territories known as the " Straits Settlements," namely, Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Fort of Malacca, and their Dependencies, were heretofore Part of the Territories in the Possession and under the Government of the East India Company, and became vested in Her Majesty as a Part of India by virtue and subject to the Provisions of the Act of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Year of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and six, intituled An Act for the better Government of India: And whereas it is expedient that the said Settlements and their Dependencies should cease to form Part of India, and should be placed under the Government of Her Majesty as Part of the Colonial Possessions of the Crown: And whereas it may be hereafter expedient to include the Colony of Labuan within the Government of the said Settlements: Be it enacted by the Queen'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, as follows:

Straits Settlements shall cease to be Part of India. 1. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order to be by Her made with the Advice of Her Privy Council, to declare that this Act shall come into operation at a Time to be specified in such Order in Council, and at such Time the said Settlements shall cease to be Part of *India* for the Purposes and within the Meaning of the aforesaid Act, and it shall be further lawful for Her Majesty by any such Order to make Provision respecting the Enforcement by or against the Government of the said Settlements of all or any of such Debts, Claims, and Obligations as might, if this Act had not passed, have been enforced by or against the Government of *India* in connexion with the Administration of the said Settlements.

Power to Her Majesty in Council to 2. From and after the coming into operation of this Act, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order or Orders to be by Her from Time

L. R.

Straits Settlements.

Time to Time made, with the Advice of Her said Privy Council, to make Laws, establish all such Laws, Institutions, and Ordinances, and to con- constitute Courts, &c. stitute such Courts and Officers, and to make such Provisions and Regulations for the Proceedings in such Courts, and for the Administration of Justice, and for the raising and Expenditure of the Public Revenue, as may be deemed advisable for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Her Majesty's Subjects and others within the said Settlements, or within any Territory which may at any Time be Part of or dependent upon the same, any Law, Statute, or Usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

3. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from Time to Time, by Power to Her any Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, delegate Her or by any Instructions under Her Majesty's Signet and Sign Powers and Manual accompanying and referred to in any such Letters Patent, Authorities to to delegate to any Three or more Persons within the said Settle-Officers. ments, or within any Part or Dependency thereof, the Powers and Authorities so vested in Her Majesty in Council as aforesaid, either in whole or in part, and upon, under, and subject to all such Conditions, Provisoes, and Limitations as by any such Letters Patent or Instructions as aforesaid Her Majesty shall see fit to prescribe, and, subject as aforesaid, to empower such Three or more Persons to exercise in respect to the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies all or any of the Powers and Authorities herein-before vested in Her Majesty in respect to the said Settlements: Provided always, that, notwithstanding any such Delegation or Grant of Authority as aforesaid, it shall still be competent to Her Majesty in Council in manner aforesaid to exercise all the Powers and Authorities, either by virtue of this Act or otherwise, vested in Her Majesty in Council.

4. Until otherwise provided by Her Majesty in Council, or by Existing Laws such Three or more Persons as aforesaid, all Laws or Regulations preserved. (except the aforesaid Act of Parliament) which, when this Act shall come into operation, shall be in force in the said Settlements and their Dependencies, and all Proceedings of any Court of Justice had or to be had therein, shall be and continue to be of the same Force and Effect, and all Judicial and other Officers who, when this Act shall come into operation, shall be lawfully exercising their Offices in the said Settlements and their Dependencies, shall continue to have and exercise the same Functions and Authorities therein, as if this Act had not been passed.

Majesty to

and Officers

CAP. CXVI.

VOL. I.

King J.W. (ed.), The China Sea Directory, Vol. I (1867), p. 242 THE

CHINA SEA DIRECTORY,

VOL. I.

CONTAINING

DIRECTIONS FOR THE APPROACHES TO THE CHINA SEA AND TO SINGAPORE, BY THE STRAITS OF SUNDA, BANKA, GASPAR, CARIMATA, RHIO, VARELLA, DURIAN, AND SINGAPORE.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

PARTLY BY J. W. REED, MASTER R.N.

COMPLETED AND EDITED BY STAFF COMMANDER J. W. KING, R.N.

PEBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON: PRINTED FOR THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, ADMIRALTY; AND SOLD BY

J. D. POTTER, Agent for the Admiralty Charts, 31 POULTRY, AND 11 KING STREET, TOWER HILL. 1867.

Price 4s. 6d.

11056.

[CHAP. IX.

from base to vane, which was erected on it in 1851, and named after the celebrated hydrographer, Horsburgh, whose labours have in a high degree benefited the interests of navigation and commerce in every part of the eastern seas. The lighthouse is a pillar of granite, and the lantern is covered by a spherical dome, painted white. The largest island off Romania point bears from it W. by N. $\frac{1}{3}$ N. about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it is the same distance from the shore of Bintang, and is in one with the centre of Bintang Great hill, bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.

LIGHT.—The lighthouse on Pedra Branca exhibits a revolving white light, which attains its brightest period once every minute; its greatest brilliancy is of *fifteen seconds* duration, when it gradually declines until it totally disappears to a distant observer; but within a short distance of the lighthouse it is never entirely invisible. The light is elevated 95 feet above the level of high-water springs, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of about 15 miles.

DANGERS near PEDRA ERANCA.—With the exception of a patch of 4 fathoms, the north and north-west sides of Pedra Branca are steep-to, there being 17 fathoms close to the rock, and 30 to 36 fathoms near it.

This 4-fathoms patch lies about a quarter of a mile northward of the rock, and is the only shoal spot between it and the Romania shoals, in which space the depths are very variable in mid-channel, 17 to 32 fathoms, but they become more regular, 17 to 14 fathoms, towards the Romania shoals.

The east, south, and south-east sides of Pedra Branca should not be approached nearer than a mile, for there are dangerous rocky patches to the distance of half a mile from the east side; and the south and southeast sides are foul to three-quarters of a mile, at which distance South and S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the lighthouse are two dangerous ledges, named Middle rocks, which are but little above the surface at high water. Eastward a short distance from the Middle rocks is a patch of 4 fathoms, and North a quarter of a mile from this patch is a rock with only 3 feet of water over it.

SOUTH LEDGE, called by Horsburgh the South-west rocks, is very dangerous. It consists of three pointed rocks, very little detached from each other, with 8 and 9 fathoms close to, and 16 or 18 fathoms at a short distance from them in their stream. They are of small extent, not visible until the ebb has been made some time, and are nearly covered before the stream of flood begins to run. Horsburgh lighthouse bears from them N. by E. $\frac{2}{3}$ E., distant 2 miles; the large Romania island N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{3}$ W. $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the outer hill on Brakit point E.S.E. $12\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878 (United Kingdom)

Sale of Liquors on Sunday (I.) Act, 1878. Сн. 72, 73.

6. This Act shall extend to Ireland only.

. 1878.

7. This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of Act. December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and no longer, in force until unless Parliament shall otherwise determine; and on the said day, 31st Dec. 1882. all the provisions of any Act now in force regulating the hours of opening or keeping open of any premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday shall come into operation and take effect as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER 73.

An Act to regulate the Law relating to the Trial of Offences committed on the Sea within a certain distance of the Coasts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

[16th August 1878.]

WHEREAS the rightful jurisdiction of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, extends and has always extended over the open seas adjacent to the coasts of the United Kingdom and of all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions to such a distance as is necessary for the defence and security of such dominions :

And whereas it is expedient that all offences committed on the open sea within a certain distance of the coasts of the United Kingdom and of all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, by whomsoever committed, should be dealt with according to law :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen'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, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Shorttitle. Act, 1878.

2. An offence committed by a person, whether he is or is not a Amendment of subject of Her Majesty, on the open sea within the territorial waters the law as to of Her Majesty's dominions, is an offence within the jurisdiction of the Admiral. of the Admiral, although it may have been committed on board or by means of a foreign ship, and the person who committed such offence may be arrested, tried, and punished accordingly.

3. Proceedings for the trial and punishment of a person who is Restriction on not a subject of Her Majesty, and who is charged with any such institution of offence as is declared by this Act to be within the jurisdiction of proceedings for the Admiral, shall not be instituted in any court of the United offence. Kingdom, except with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and on his certificate that the institution of such proceedings is in his opinion expedient, and shall not be instituted in any of the dominions of Her Majesty out of the United. Kingdom, except with the leave of the Governor of the part of the dominions in which such proceedings are proposed to be instituted, and on his certificate that it is expedient that such proceedings should be instituted.

4. On the trial of any person who is not a subject of Her Provisions as Majesty for an offence declared by this Act to be within the juris- to procedure. diction of the Admiral, it shall not be necessary to aver in any indictment or information on such trial that such consent or

the jurisdiction

Extension of Act to continue

CH. 73. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878. 41 & 42 VICT.

certificate of the Secretary of State or Governor as is required by this Act has been given, and the fact of the same having been given shall be presumed unless disputed by the defendant at the trial; and the production of a document purporting to be signed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as respects the United Kingdom, and by the Governor as respects any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and containing such consent and certificate, shall be sufficient evidence for all the purposes of this Act of the consent and certificate required by this Act.

Proceedings before a justice of the peace or other magistrate previous to the committal of an offender for trial or to the determination of the justice or magistrate that the offender is to be put upon his trial shall not be deemed proceedings for the trial of the offence committed by such offender for the purposes of the said consent and certificate under this Act.

5. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to be in derogation of any rightful jurisdiction of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, under the law of nations, or to affect or prejudice any jurisdiction conferred by Act of Parliament or now by law existing in relation to foreign ships or in relation to persons on board such ships.

6. This Act shall not prejudice or affect the trial in manner heretofore in use of any act of piracy as defined by the law of nations, or affect or prejudice any law relating thereto; and where any act of piracy as defined by the law of nations is also any such offence as is declared by this Act to be within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, such offence may be tried in pursuance of this Act, or in pursuance of any other Act of Parliament, law, or custom relating thereto.

7. In this Act, unless there is something inconsistent in the context, the following expressions shall respectively have the meanings herein-after assigned to them; that is to say,

"The jurisdiction of the Admiral," as used in this Act, includes the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England and Ireland, or either of such jurisdictions as used in any Act of Parliament; and for the purpose of arresting any person charged with an offence declared by this Act to be within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of any judge, magistrate, or officer having power within such United Kingdom, or other part of Her Majesty's dominions, to issue warrants for arresting or to arrest persons charged with offences committed within the jurisdiction of such judge, magistrate, or officer:

"United Kingdom" includes the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and other adjacent islands :

"The territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions," in reference to the sea, means such part of the sea adjacent to the coast of the United Kingdom, or the coast of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, as is deemed by international law to be within the territorial sovereignty of Her Majesty; and for the purpose of any offence declared by this Act to be

Saving as to jurisdiction.

Saving as to piracy.

Definitions.

"Jurisdiction of the Admiral:"

" United Kingdom:"

"Territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions." "Governor," as respects India, means the Governor General or the "Governor:" Governor of any presidency; and where a British possession consists of several constituent colonies, means the Governor General of the whole possession or the Governor of any of the constituent colonies; and as respects any other British possession, means the officer for the time being administering the government of such possession; also any person acting for or in the capacity of Governor shall be included under the term "Governor:

- "Offence" as used in this Act means an act, neglect, or default "Offence:" of such a description as would, if committed within the body of a county in England, be punishable on indictment according
- to the law of England for the time being in force :
- "Ship" includes every description of ship, boat, or other floating "Ship:" craft :

"Foreign ship" means any ship which is not a British ship.

" Foreign ship,"

CHAPTER 74.

An Act for making better provision respecting Contagious and Infectious Diseases of Cattle and other Animals; and for other purposes. [16th August 1878.]

BE it enacted by the Queen'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, as follows:

PART I.-GENERAL.

1. This Act may be cited as the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Short title. Act, 1878.

2.-(1.) This Act shall, except as otherwise expressed, commenceand have effect from and immediately after the thirtieth day of ment of Act. September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which time is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

(2.) But on and after the passing of this Act any Order of Council and Order in Council necessary or proper for bringing this Act into operation at the commencement thereof, and any order or regulation of a local authority authorised by any such Order of Council or in Council, may be made so that the same do not take effect before the commencement of this Act; and on and after the passing of this Act any committee and any inspector or other officer may be appointed to act under this Act as from the commencement thereof.

3. This Act is divided into parts, as follows:

Part I.—General. Part II.-England. Part III.—Scotland. Part IV.-Ireland.

Division of Act into parts.

1878.

Straits Settlements Government Notification No. 21 dated 10 Jan 1883 and No. 159 dated 5 Apr 1883

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 20.

WITH reference to Government Notification, No. 505, of the 23rd November, 1882, the following List of the Contractors whose Tenders have been accepted by the Government, is published for general information :—

Description.	Names of Contractors.
1. Renewal of Ceilings to Police Bharu Station,	WOON AH CHOON.
2. Erecting Quarters for six Mar- ried Lascars,	} Adamsah.
By	His Excellency's Command,

A. P. TALBOT, for Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Singapore, 10th January, 1883.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 21.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, up to noon of the 22nd instant, for the execution of the undermentioned works :----

- 1.-Quarters for Malay Teachers at Teluk Blangah and Tanjong Kling Schools.
- 2.—Construction and Maintenance of Vernacular Schools.
- 3.-Buoys and Beacons Shed and Lascar Caretakers' House, Pulau Brani.
- 4.—Special Services and Additions to Signal Serjeant's Quarters, Mount Faber.
- 5.-Strengthening Jetty and erecting small Landing Stage at Horsburgh Light-house.
- 6.-Repairs to Sea-wall and Jetty, Raffles Light-house.
- 7.-Reconstruction of Harbour Obelisk.
- S.-Erecting Out-buildings at Kampong Saigon, Kampong Kerbau, Rochor and Pulau Tekong Police Stations.
- 9.-Building semi-permanent Out-houses, No. 1 Bungalow, Government House Estate.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all particulars obtained, at the Colonial Engineer's Office, any day, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Tenders must be labelled as specified above for each work.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

By His Excellency's Command,

A. P. TALBOT,

for Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Singapore, 10th January, 1883. 254 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, APRIL 6, 1883.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 159.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, up to noon of the 16th proximo, for strengthening and improving the new Iron Jetty at the Horsburgh Light-house.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all particulars obtained, at the Colonial Engineer's Office any day, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Tenders must be labelled as specified above for the work.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any, tonder.

By His Excellency's Command,

C. J. IRVING, Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Singapore, 5th April, 1883.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION .- No. 160.

The following proposals for obtaining and securing the services of a qualified staff of Tamil Interpreters, have received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies and are published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

C. J. IRVING, "Jeting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETABY'S OFFICE, Singapore, 5th April, 1883.

> Proposals to obtain and secure the Services of a qualified Staff of Tamil Interpreters.

1. There shall be two grades of Interpreters :---

1st Grade. To meet the requirements of the Supreme Court.

- 2nd Grade. To meet the requirements of the Inferior Courts.
- 2. The Interpreters of the First Grade must be able to interpret and translate into English both Tamil and Hindusteni, and rice versa.
- 3. The salary of Interpreters in the First Grade shall be \$100 a month, rising to \$110 at the end of the third year, and to \$125 a month after the lifth year of approved service.

4. The Interpreters of the Second Grade must be able to interpret⁴ and translate from Tamil into English and cicc versi.

5. The salary of Interpreters in the Second Grade shall be \$50 a month.

6. Interpreters in the Second Grade who can pass a qualifying examination in Hindustani shall receive an additional salary of \$25 a month.

7. Every Interpreter must perform such clerical work as may be required of him when he is not actually engaged in Courts.

8. Every Interpreter is liable to be transferred from one Court to another, and from one Settlement to another.

Johore Treaty of 11 Dec 1885 (London Treaty), reprinted in Allen, Stockwell & Wright (eds.), A Collection of Treaties and other Documents Affecting the States of Malaysia, 1761-1963 (1981), pp. 72-74

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

London Treaty1*

Agreement on certain points touching the relations of Her Majesty's Government of the Straits Settlements with the Government of the Independent State of Johore, made between the Right Honourable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Highness the Maharajah of Johore.

Article i

The two Governments will at all times cordially cooperate in the settlement of a peaceful population in their respective neighbouring territories, and in the joint defence of those territories from external hostile attacks,² and in the mutual surrender of persons accused or convicted of any crime or offence, under such conditions as may be arranged between the two Governments.

Article ii

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore undertakes, if requested by the Government of the Straits Settlements, to co-operate in making arrangements for facilitating trade and transit communication overland through the State of Johore with the State of Pahang.

Article iii

If the Government of the Straits Settlements shall at any time desire to appoint a British Officer as Agent to live within the State of Johore, having functions similar to those of a Consular officer, His Highness the Maharajah will be prepared to provide, free of cost, a suitable site within his territory whereon a residence may be erected for occupation by such officer.

Article iv

Any coinage in the currency of the Straits Settlements, which may be required for the use of the Government of Johore, shall be supplied to it by the Government of the Straits Settlements, at rates not higher than those at which

For footnotes see p.74.

similar coinage is supplied to Governments of the Malay Protected States, and under the same limitations as to amount. His Highness the Maharajah on his part undertakes that the applications of his Government for subsidiary coinage shall be strictly limited by the legitimate requirements of the inhabitants of the State of Johore, and that the coinage so issued shall be subject to the same limitations as regards legal tender as are in force in the Straits Settlements.

Article v

The Governor of the Straits Settlements, in the spirit of former treaties, will at all times to the utmost of his power take whatever steps may be necessary to protect the Government and territory of Johore from any external hostile attacks; and for these or for similar purposes Her Majesty's Officers shall at all times have free access to the waters of the State of Johore; and it is agreed that those waters extend to three miles from the shore of the State, or in any waters less than six miles in width, to an imaginary line midway between the shores of the two countries.³

Article vi

The Maharajah of Johore, in the spirit of former treaties, undertakes on his part that he will not without the knowledge and consent of Her Majesty's Government negotiate any Treaty, or enter into any engagement with any foreign State, or interfere in the politics or administration of any native State, or make any grant or concession to other than British subjects or British companies or persons of the Chinese, Malay, or other Oriental Race, or enter into any political correspondence with any foreign State.

It is further agreed that if occasion should arise for political correspondence between His Highness the Maharajah and any foreign State, such correspondence shall be concluded through Her Majesty's Government, to whom His Highness makes over the guidance and control of his foreign relations.

Article vii

Whereas His Highness the Maharajah of Johore has made known to the Governor of the Straits Settlements that it is the desire of his chiefs and people that he should assume the title of Sultan, it is further agreed that, in consideration of the loyal friendship and constant affection His Highness has shown to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress, and of the stipulations contained in this Memorandum, he and his heirs and successors, lawfully succeeding according to Malay custom, shall in future be acknowledged as His Highness the Sultan of the State and territory of Johore, and shall be so addressed.

In witness whereof the said Right Honourable FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, and his said Highness the Maharajah of Johore, have signed this Agreement at the Colonial Office, London, the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

> Signature FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies

Signature ABUBAKAR (in Jawi script)

Witnesses ROBERT G.W. HERBERT, Chairman, Johore Advisory Board.

> ABDUL RAHMAN, Dato Sri Amar di-Raja.

FOOTNOTES

- 1. There is a copy of this Treaty in the National Archives of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
- 2. On account of this clause it was necessary to submit this Treaty for Foreign Office approval, and for the Foreign Office to lay it before the Queen (*cp*. the Pahang 1887 and Sri Menanti 1886 Treaties).
- For an important despatch regarding amendments to this clause, see CO 273/319, Anderson pr. to Lucas of CO of 22 Nov. 1906. See also the Johore Treaty of 1927, p.114.

"Notice to Mariners", Straits Settlements Goverment Notification No. 321 dated 29 June 1887 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1887. 1121

And, I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the said Session of Assizes and Court of Admiralty or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And, I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers of Penang, and the places subordinate thereto, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their Offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated at Penang, this 17th day of June, 1887, in the fiftieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

JAMES B. D. RODYK, Sheriff of Penang.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 321

THE following Notices to Mariners are published for general information..

By His Excellency's Command,

J. F. DICKSON,

Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Singapore, 1st July, 1887.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

STRAITS OF MALACCA.

AFTER the 1st July, 1887, the Masts and Funnel of the *Bentan* will be removed, when she will be no longer a danger to navigation, there being eight fathoms of water over her deck.

A green nun-buoy will mark the wreck until removed.

HENRY ELLIS,

Master Attendant, S. S.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFEICE, Singapore, 22nd June, 1887.

SINGAPORE STRAITS.

AFTER the 5th August, 1887, the Revolving Light on the Horsburgh Light-house will be discontinued during alterations.

Until the new light is exhibited, the Light-ship *Formiosa* will be moored on the North-East end of the reef, one cable's length from the base of the Light-tower. The Light-ship will exhibit a bright revolving light in all respects, similar to the Horsburgh light, but visible at a distance of only ten miles.

In addition, there will be two bright lights shown from the Balcony of the Light-house Tower North and South at an elevation of 85 feet and visible about fifteen miles.

> HENRY ELLIS, Master Attendant, S. S.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, Singapore, 29th June, 1887.

"Notice to Mariners", Straits Settlements Government Notification No. 449 dated 2 Sep 1887

1788 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SEPT. 9, 1887.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang invite tenders for the lighting of George Town for a period of one year from the 1st January, 1888.

Forms of tender and full particulars can be obtained at the Municipal Office, Town Hall.

Tenders, which should be endorsed "Tender for Street Lighting," will be received by the undersigned up to 4 P.M. on Thursday, the 6th October next.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

By order,

J. W. HALLIFAX,

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL, Penang, 1st September, 1887.

GOVERNMENT, NOTIFICATION-No. 448.

THE following is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. F. DICKSON

Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Singapore, 7th September, 1887.

THE BILLS OF SALE ORDINANCE, 1886.

Report of Hills of Sale registered Sec. in the month of August, 1887.

	Bills of sale attested, explained and registered, the consideration for each bill of sale being \$250 or less,	
· 4,	Bills of sale attested, explained and registered the consideration for ach bill of sale being above \$250,	32
	Bills of sale as to which declarations of re-registration have been filed,	-43
4.	Bills of sale as to which declarations of transfer have been filed,	5
5.	Searches made in register,	9
6,	Extracts taken from registered documents above a folio, of 100 words,	2
7.	Inspections of bills of sale,	6

T. H. KERSHAW,

Registrar of Bills of Sale.

J. F. DICKSON,

Colonial Secretary.

REGISTRY OF BILLS OF SALE, Singapore, 5th September, 1887, 1987

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 449.

THE following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Singapore, 7th September, 1887.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SEPT. 9, 1887. 1789

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SINGAPORE STRAITS.

ON and after the 22nd September, 1887, a first order Flashing Light will be exhibited from the Horsburgh Light-house and should be visible in clear weather at a distance of about twenty miles.

The tower, formerly painted white, is now belted with alternate black and white bands at equal distances apart.

HENRY ELLIS,

Master Attendant, Steaits Settlements.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, Singapore, 2nd September, 1887.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION-No. 450.

THE following account, for July, has been forwarded by the Managers of the under-mentioned Banks, duly certified by them, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. F. DICKSON, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Singapore, 7th September, 1887.

Name of Bank.	Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circu- lation for the month of July, 1887.	Specie in Reserve.
SINGAPORE.	8	N
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China.	759,7fm)	รา พง,เพพร
Chartered Bauk of India Australia and China.	1,101,207	5(H), (NH) *
Hongkong and Shanglui Banking Corporation,	1.1415.780	500,000
PENANG		
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China.	\$48,7.0	450,000
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.	i - 74fs, i cry	Juo wa
Hongkong and Shaughai Baoking Corporation,	582.815	250,000
37.17.1CC.).		
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Longion and China.	251.3000	84.інні
Fotal.	85.355.701	82,381,000

Tenders for Girders, Tension Rods, Roof of Davits of Horsburgh Lighthouse Pier, Straits Settlements Government Notification No. 767 dated 13 June 1902 1304 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JUNE 20, 1902...

No. 766.—THE meeting of the Licensing Justices for the quarter commencing ist July, will be held in the Private Room of the First Magistrate at the Police Courts at 3 P.M. on Thursday the 3rd July.

Applicants for transfers or new licences and persons objecting to the same must appear in person or by their duly accredited representatives.

All applications should reach the Excise Licensing Officer at least seven days before the date fixed for the meeting.

Applications for new licences cannot be granted unless received in time for publication and for enquiry to be made.

Singapore, 13th June, 1902.

No. 767.—TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, up to noon of the 23rd June, 1902, for the following works:—

- (t) Providing new girders, tension rods, roof of Davits of Horsburgh Lighthouse Pier.
- (2) Half-yearly whitewashing and tarring and general repairs to all the Wards at Tan Tock Seng's Hospital.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and printed forms of tender with all particulars obtained at the Public Works Department any day between the hours of $10 \cdot \tilde{A}$. M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Tenders must be addressed to the Honble the Colonial Secretary and labelled as specified above for each work, and they must be on the printed forms which can be obtained on application to the Chief Clerk, Public Works Department.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

Singapore, 13th June, 1902.

NO. 768.—LETTER FROM THE BRITISH VICE CONSUL AT SOURABAYA.

[No. 63.]

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE, Sourabaya, 11th June, 1902.

SIR,-Hereunder please find the Cholera Statistics up to 7th instant :---

Dates.	Europeans.		All Others.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths,	Cases.	Deaths.
25th-31st May, 1902	I	2	88	70	89	72
1st-7th June, 1902	2	I	81	55	83	56
Total to date	287	151	7,441	5,148	7,728	5,299

1 am, &c.,

A. MCLEAN, British Vice Consul.

The Colonial Secretary, Singapore.

The Colomal Secretary.

Straits Settlements.

No. 769.—LETTER FROM THE HON'BLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, HONGKONG.

[No. 1290.]

The Hon'ble

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, 10th June, 1902.

SIR,--l am directed by the Governor to transmit for your information the enclosed report by the Medical Officer of Health, shewing the number of cases of Bubonic Plague which have occurred in this Colony during the period mentioned in the return.-

I have, &c.,

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary_

Tenders for Girders for Horsburgh Light-house, Straits Settlements Government Gazette Notification No. 867 dated 8 July 1902

430 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JULY 11, 1902.

No. 865.—Amendment of Rule made under "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886."

RULE

MADE BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

UNDER

"The Registration of Decds Ordinance 1886," amending Rule 2 of the Rules - dated 19th December, 1900,

MADE BY

HIS HONOUR THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL, UNDER THAT ORDINANCE.

Rule 2 is amended by the addition at the end thereof of the words following :--"Every such discharge shall, unless attested by the Registrar, be certified in the "manner prescribed in section 13, sub-section 5 of 'The Registration of Deeds Ordinance" "1886' and in the form set out in the first schedule to the said Ordinance.

"If such discharge is attested by the Registrar, the Registrar shall before attesting "the same satisfy himself as to the identity of the person or persons appearing before "him and claiming to execute the instrument and in the case of any person appearing as "a legal personal representative or agent satisfy himself of the right of such person so to "appear."

> A. W. S. O'SULLIVAN, Clerk of Councils,

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Singapore, 2nd June, 1902.

No. 866.—NOTICE UNDER SECTION 8 OF ORDINANCE NO. X of 1883.

WHEREAS it appears to the undersigned Collector of Land Revenue, Butterworth, that a certain piece of land situated at Paya Kladi, comprised in Indenture 4724 dated 15th July, 1853, now known as Demarcation lot No. 725¹¹ in Mukim III, Province Wellesley, Northern District, containing an area of 3 roods and 18 poles has been abandoned for upwards of three years next before the date of this notice :

Now, I, the said Collector of Land Revenue under the powers given to me by Ordinance No. X of 1883, Section 8, and by virtue of the sanction and authority of His Excellency the Governor, do declare that if the said piece of land is not claimed within six months from the date of this notice, by a person able to establish a title thereto, it will be deemed to have been forfeited to the Crown.

L. E. P. WOLFERSTAN,

Collector of Land Revenue.

LAND OFFICE,

Butlerworth, 26th June, 1902.

No. 867.—TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, up to noon of the 16th July, 1902, for the following works :---

- (1) Additional accommodation for the Constables at the Tanjong Rhu Police. Station.
- (2) Providing new girders, &c., for the Horsburgh Light-house.
- (3) Half-yearly whitewashing and tarring to all the wards at Tan Tock Seng's Hospital.

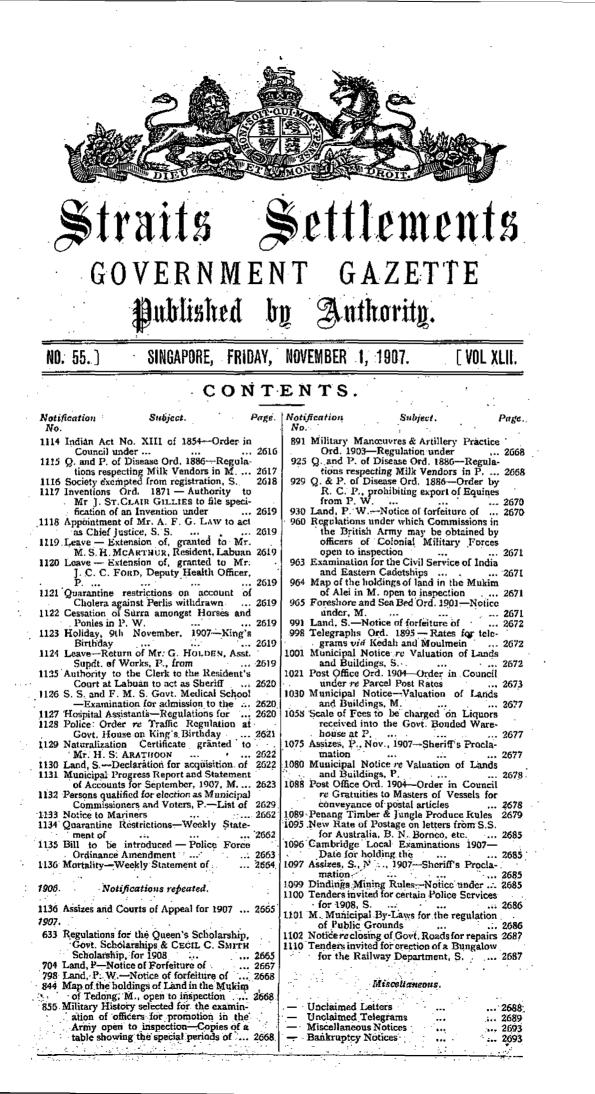
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and printed forms of tender with all particulars obtained at the Public Works Department any day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted.)

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, and labelled as specified above for each work, and they must be on the printed forms which can be obtained on application to the Chief Clerk, Public Works Department.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any, tender,

Singapore, 8th July, 1902.

Order-in-Council of 23 Oct 1907 (Straits Settlements)



2616 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, NOV. 1, 1907.

The following Notifications are, by command of His Excellency the Governor, published for general information.

> ARTHUR YOUNG, Colonial Secretary.

No. 1114,—Order by His Excellency the Governor in Council under Indian Act No. XIII of 1854.

WHEREAS by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 intituled "An Act to repeal Act No. VI of 1852 and to make provision for defraving the cost of the Light-house on Pedra Branca, and for maintaining the same, and also a Floating Light established in the Straits of Malacca, to the west of Singapore, and for the establishment and maintenance of such further lights in or near to the said Straits as may be deemed expedient," it was among other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to reduce the tolls payable under the said Act, in respect of all vessels or of any particular class or classes of vessels passing "The Straits Lights:" AND WHEREAS by Ordinance No. II of 1867 the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements:

On and after the 1st day of January, 1908, the tolls payable under Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 in respect of all vessels other than Straits Traders shall be as follows :---

If the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof the vessel would pass all the lights mentioned in the First Schedule hereto, at the rate of twelve and a half cents for every seven tons if paid within the Colony, or at the rate of half an anna for every ton if paid in British India.

"If the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof the vessel would pass any one or more of the said Lights, but not all of them, at the rate of six and a quarter cents for every seven tons if paid within the Colony or at the rate of a quarter anna for every ton if paid in British India.

Provided always that no vessel shall be obliged to pay in any one month a larger sum by way of tolls than at the rate of thirty-seven and a half cents for every seven tons if paid within the Colony or at the rate of one and a half annas for every ton if paid in British India, and that all vessels described in the Second Schedule shall be exempt altogether from toll.

NOTE: $-\frac{1}{2}$ anna $=\frac{1}{2}d$. $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents $=3\frac{1}{2}d$.

First Schedule.

Muka Head Light, Penang. Pulau Rimau Light, Penang.

One Fathom Bank Light (North Sands).

Cape Rachado Light.

Malacca Harbour Light.

Pulau Undan Light.

Pulau Pisang Light.

Sultan Shoal Light.

Raffles Light.

Singapore Harbour Light.

Horsburgh Light; Pedra Branca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, NOV. 1, 1907. 2617

Second Schedule.

Sailing vessels under 200 tons plying between the ports of the Colony or to or from any port or place in the Colony from or to any port or place on the coast of the Malay Peninsula to the South of the ninth degree of North Latitude or to or from any port or place in the Colony from or to any port or place on the East coast of the island of Sumatra.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, SINGAPORE, 23rd October, 1907. A. H. LEMON, Acting Clerk of Councils.

No. 1115.—Regulations respecting Milk Vendors made by the Governor in Council under Section 5 (XII) of "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance 1836."

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN AND FORT OF MALACCA.

1. No person shall after the 1st day of January, 1908, carry on the trade of a cow-keeper, dairyman or purveyor of milk within the Municipality without first having registered himself at the office of the Municipal Commissioners and furnished the particulars required for registration. Such register shall be kept in the Form in the Schedule.

2. All cow-sheds, dairies and places for the sale of milk shall have a plentiful supply of pure water, and the premises and all utensils used therein shall be kept clean.

3. All cow-sheds shall be freely ventilated and well drained, and all filth and refuse shall be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours.

4. All cow-sheds, dairies and places for the sale of milk shall be open to inspection by duly authorized officers of the Municipality at all times.

5. No person shall sell or offer for sale or have in his possession for sale or delivery milk within the Municipal limits, except at a registered cowshed, dairy or place for the sale of milk, unless he shall first have obtained a licence from the Municipal Commissioners in the form prescribed by them and shall be wearing a badge issued by them. Such licences shall be issued annually by the Municipal Commissioners in the month of January each year and the badge shall be worn and the licence shall be carried on the person when selling or delivering milk. A fee of \$1 shall be paid for each licence, including the badge.

6. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, to the prejudice of a purchaser, any milk to which any water or other matter or ingredient has been added.

7. No proprietor, occupier or manager of a cow-shed or dairy shall have in his possession, by himself or his servant, any milk to which any water or other matter or ingredient has been added if such addition would be prejudicial to a purchaser.

8. The adulteration referred to in Clauses 6 and 7 hereof shall be deemed to be to the prejudice of a purchaser, notwithstanding that the purchaser having bought it only for analysis was not and could not have been prejudiced thereby.

9. Any person offering milk for sale, and any proprietor, occupier or manager of a cow-shed, dairy or place for the sale of milk, and any person entrusted for the time being with the charge of any milk, shall permit any duly authorized officer of the Municipality at any time to take such quantity of such milk as such officer shall require for the purpose of analysis on, his making payment therefor.

10. Every proprietor, occupier or manager of a cow-shed, dairy or place for the sale of milk having in his possession or under his charge any

Annex 77

The Light-Houses Ordinance 1912 (Straits Settlements)

LIGHT-HOUSES.

ORDINANCE NO. XVII OF 1912.

AN Ordinance to repeal in part Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 and make new provision for the maintenance of the Light-houses of the Straits of Malacca.

[23rd December, 1912.]

ARTHUR YOUNG, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

XTHEREAS with the view of abolishing the tolls leviable Preamble. under the provisions of Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 upon ships departing from or entering the ports harbours or roadsteads of the Colony an arrangement has been made between the Governments of the Federated Malay States and the Colony whereby the Government of the Federated Malay States has agreed to contribute to the cost of maintaining the Straits lights. And whereas it is expedient to abolish the said tolls.

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:----

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Light-Houses Short title. Ordinance 1912" and shall come into force on the first day of January, 1913.

9. Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 and "The Light Tolls Act Repeal. Amendment Ordinance 1910" are hereby repealed save in so far as the provisions of Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 relating to the collection of light dues are made applicable for the collection of light dues under "The Light Dues (Imperial) Ordinance 1882" by section 5 of that Ordinance for which purpose such provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

3. The light-house known as the Horsburgh Light-house situate on the Island rock called Pedra Branca at the eastern entrance of the Straits of Singapore and all such other lighthouses as are now established in or near to the Straits of houses to Malacca or Singapore together with the appurtenances thereof remain vested and all the fixtures apparatus and furniture belonging thereto

The Horsburgh Lighthouse and other lightin the Government.

101

LIGHT-HOUSES.

shall remain the property of and be absolutely vested in the Government.

"The Straits Lights."

102

4. The light maintained at the Horsburgh Light-house and all such other lights or beacons as are now or shall hereafter be maintained by the Government in or near to the Straits of Malacca or Singapore shall as heretofore be called "The Straits Lights."

Management, control and maintenance of lighthouses.

5.—(1) The management and control of the Horsburgh Light-house and other light-houses established in or near to the Straits of Malacca or Singapore as aforesaid and of the Straits Lights shall remain vested in and be maintained by the Government.

× . . . (2) No tolls shall be paid for any of the Straits Lights in respect. of any vessel entering or departing from any port harbour or roadstead of the Colony whether such vessel has passed or would pass any of the said lights or not but all necessary. sums of money required to pay the cost of their maintenance shall after taking into account the amount of any contribution paid towards such cost by the Government of the Federated Malay States be provided for out of the revenues of the Colony.

appointed to collect light dues under 1882.

Officer to be Ord. VIII of Ordinance 1882."

6. The Governor may appoint an officer at each of the Settlements to collect the light dues required to be collected in the Colony by the provisions of "The Light Dues (Imperial)

Annex 78

Report of the Court of Investigation of the Straits Settlements, Port of Singapore, dated 5 Aug 1920 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SEPT. 10, 1920. 1451.

No. 1612.—Court of Investigation to examine into the Circumstances attending the Collision between the British s.s. Chak Sang and the Dutch s.s. Ban Fo Soon about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ Miles North of the Horsburgh Lighthouse on the Night of the 9th July, 1920.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

PORT OF SINGAPORE.

Report of Court.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE, 1910.

(SECTION 288 (4) AND RULE 19 OF RULES UNDER SECTION 295).

In the matter of a formal investigation held at Singapore on the 5th day of August, 1920, before PAUL FELIX DAVID, assisted by BERTIE ANGELO CATOR, Commander, R.N., MAURICE LLEWELYN TONKIN and JOHN BAXTER, Master Mariners, into the circumstances attending the collision between the British s.s. *Chak Sang* and the Dutch s.s. *Ban Fo Soon* about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles North of the Horsburgh Lighthouse on the night of the 9th July, 1920.

The Court having carefully enquired into the circumstances attending the above-mentioned casualty makes answers to the questions put to it as follows, namely :----

Question 1.--Was the s.s. Chak Sang properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Hongkong on the 3rd July, 1920?

Answer.—Yes.

Question 2, —Did the s.s. Chak Sang carry her proper complement of Officers as required by law? Answer.—Yes.

Question 3.— Was a proper lookout kept on board both the s.s. Chak Sang and the s.s. Ban Fo Soon ? Answer.—Yes.

Question 4.—Were proper Navigation Lights exhibited by both vessels?

Answer .--- Yes.

Question 5.—How long before the collision did each vessel observe the others lights ?

Answer.—The s.s. Chah Sang saw the masthead and side lights of s.s. Ban Fo Soon 20 minutes before the collision. The side lights and masthead lights of the s.s. Chak Sang were sighted by the s.s. Ban Fo Soon about 33 minutes before collision.

Question 6.—Were proper steps taken by the Officer in charge of each ship, after sighting each other's lights, to ensure the safe navigation of their respective ships?

Answer.—No. The Master of the s.s. Chak Sang did not take proper steps to ascertain the bearing of the approaching vessel.

Question 7.—Were the vessels crossing vessels within the meaning of Article 19 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea?

Answer.—Yes.

Question 8.—Where and at what time did the collision occur?

Answer.—The evidence as to the exact place of the collision is conflicting but the Court is of opinion that it occurred about 1½ to 1¾ miles North of Horsburgh Lighthouse. The time of collision was 8.9 P.M. on 9th July.

Question 9.—Were any lives lost as a result of the collision and from which vessel?

Answer.-No.

Question 10.—Did the Master of the s.s. Chak Sang render assistance to the s.s. Ban Fo Soon as required by Section 422 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894?

Answer.-Yes.

Question 11.--(i) What damage was caused to the s.s. Ban Fo Soon?

(ii) What damage was caused to the s.s. Chak Sang?

Answer.—(i) and (ii) As stated in the report of Government Surveyor of Ships-Exhibit B.

Question 12 .- By whose wrongful act or default was the collision caused ?

Answer.—The Master of the s.s. Chak Sang.

Question 13.-Decision of the Court in respect to Certificate of the Master of the s.s. Chak Sang.

Answer.—The Court decides not to deal with the Certificate of the Master of the s.s. Chak Sang but reprimand him for failing to take bearings of the s.s. Ban Fo Soon after sighting her.

The Assessors' fees to be paid by the Attorney-General.

Dated at Singapore, this 5th day of August, 1920.

P. F. DAVID, President.

Assessors.

We concur in the above report

B. A. CATOR, M. L. TONKIN,

JOHN BAXTER,

Annex 79

Extracts from First to Fifth editions of the Malacca Strait Pilot:

(i) 1st ed. (1924), p. 206;
(ii) 2nd ed. (1934), p. 213;
(iii) 3rd ed. (1946), p. 217;
(iv) 4th ed. (1958), p. 242;
(v) 5th ed. (1971), p. 201

10498 5 13

MALACCA STRAIT PILOT,

E England Admirally - Hydrographic Dept. Sailing Drection

MALACCA STRAIT

AND

THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA.

FIRST EDITION, 1924.

ALL BEARINGS ARE TRUE,

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LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIHALTY, BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. TO BE OBTAINED FROM J. D. POTTER, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF ADMIRALTY CHABTS,

145, MINORIES, E.1.

1924,

Price Ten Shillings.

SINGAPORE STRAIT.

Chart 2403, Singapore strait. Var. 0° 20' E.

Rumenia shoals in about 6 fathoms (11^m0), but a patch of 5 fathoms (9^m1) is situated about a cable on each side of this leading line.

This track is only recommended for vessels of light draught proceeding 5 up and down the coast.

Ridge.—Rumenia shoals are connected with North patch by a ridge on which the depths are from 5 to 8 fathoms (9^m1 to 14^m6), with many isolated patches of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms (6^m4 to 9^m1); large vessels should pass eastward of this ridge, and of North patch.

10 The south-western patch of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms (6^{m4}) lies $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 007°, from Horsburgh lighthouse.

North patch (Lat. 1° 30' N., Long. 104° 27' E.), lying between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward from the shoalest part of the Rumenia shoals, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in a north and south direction, with depths of from

15 31 to 42 fathoms (6^{m4} to 8^{m7}). Its north end lies 102 miles, 013°, from Horsburgh lighthouse.

The western summit of Bintan Great hill, in line with the foot of the eastern slope of Bintan Little hill, bearing 182°,

20 leads eastward of North patch, and the shoals to the southward, and between Eastern bank and North patch.

Great and Little Bintan, in line bearing 174*.

CAUTION.—Mariners are warned that the North channel should not be used for navigation, as little advantage is gained by passing through it, and 25 it is possible that more dangers exist there than are shown on the chart.

Eastern bank, the outermost of the known banks off Tanjong Datch in the approach to Singapore strait, is nearly 2 miles in extent, with depths of about 8 fathoms (14^m6), and 11 to 13 fathoms (20^m1 to 23^m8) close around. It lies about 14 miles, 028°, from, and within the range 30 of, Horsburgh light.

PEDRA BRANCA, lying in the middle of the eastern entrance of Singapore strait, nearly 8 miles from either shore, is 24 feet $(7^{m}3)$ high. It is on the western edge of a bank with depths of 6 to 10 fathoms $(11^{m}0)$ to $18^{m}3$), which extends 14 miles eastward of it. It will be known

35 by the lighthouse, which was erected on it in 1851, and named after Horsburgh, the celebrated hydrographer, whose labours have in a high degree benefited the interests of navigation and commerce in every part of the eastern seas.

A rock which dries 2 feet $(0^{m}6)$ lies 3 cables, 075° , from the lighthouse. 40 A patch, with a depth of 4½ fathoms $(8^{m}2)$, and steep-to, lies 4 cables

northward of the lighthouse.

Middle rocks, southward of Pedra Branca, are of a whitish colour, from 2 to 4 feet $(0^{m}6 \text{ to } 1^{m}2)$ high, and stand on the southern edge of the surrounding bank at 6 cables from the lighthouse.

45 Light (Lat. 1° 20' N., Long. 104° 24' E.).—A light is shown, at an elevation of 101 feet (30^m8), from a circular granite tower, known as Horsburgh lighthouse, 112 feet (34^m1) in height, and painted in black and white bands, on Pedra Blanca; see view facing page 200.

Anchorage.—During the South-west monsoon small vessels can anchor 50 in a depth of 10 fathoms (18^m3), hard bottom, but good holding ground, with Horsburgh lighthouse bearing 206°, distant 2 cables.

At this anchorage, slack water continues during the east-going stream, and during the west-going stream the overfalls are not experienced until the lighthouse bears about 192°.

MALACCA STRAIT PILOT

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COMPRISING MALACCA STRAIT AND ITS NORTHERN APPROACHES, SINGAPORE STRAIT, AND THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA

SECOND EDITION, 1934

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1934

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21-81-0-34.

Chart 3839.

bearing, being again altered to the northward when Tanjong Datok bore 225°.

Chart 3834.

Pedra Branca.—Light.—Pedra Branca, 24 feet $(7^{m}3)$ high, 5 lies in the middle of the eastern entrance to Singapore strait, and on the southern side of Middle channel; it is situated on the western edge of a bank, with depths of less than 10 fathoms $(18^{m}3)$.

A rock, which dries 2 feet $(0^{m}6)$, lies about 3 cables eastward of the lighthouse, and a 41-fathom $(8^{m}2)$ patch, which is steep-to, 10 lies 4 cables northward of the lighthouse.

Middle rocks, from 2 to 4 feet $(0^{m6}$ to $1^{m2})$ high, and of a whitish colour, lie about half a mile southward of the lighthouse, and on the south-western edge of the bank on which Pedra Branca lies.

A light is exhibited, at an elevation of 101 feet (30^m8), from a ¹⁶ black circular tower with white bands, 112 feet (34^m1) high, known as Horsburgh lighthouse, on Pedra Branca. See view facing page 207.

South channel.—Dangers.—Carter shoal is a pinnacle rock, with a depth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms ($3^{m}2$) over it, lying about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-20 westward of Horsburgh lighthouse; it is steep-to on its eastern side and is marked by heavy overfalls. A shoal, with a least depth of 5 fathoms ($9^{m}1$) over it, and marked by heavy overfalls, lies about 8 cables south-south-eastward of Carter shoal.

South ledge, consists of three rocks, the northern of which dries 25 8 feet $(2^{m}4)$ and lies about 2 miles south-south-westward of Horsburgh lighthouse; the others do not uncover. They are steep-to and are nearly always marked by heavy tide-rips or by breakers. Rocky heads having depths of 10 fathoms $(18^{m}3)$, lie between the lighthouse and South ledge, and a bank with depths of 10 fathoms $(18^{m}3)$, 30 lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward of South ledge, and another about 2 miles eastward.

Current.—Tidal streams.—In making Singapore strait from the northward, vessels should always be prepared to meet with a southerly current in the north-east monsoon, and a northerly one 35 in the opposite season, the rate of which is governed by the strength of the monsoon. In fine weather its rate is usually from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 knots, but is accelerated or retarded by the tidal streams near the coast. Between Horsburgh lighthouse (*Lat. 1° 20' N., Long. 104° 24' E.*) and a position 40 miles eastward, it has been known to set at the 40 rate of from 3 to 4 knots.

In the neighbourhood of Horsburgh lighthouse, the main directions of the stream are north-east and south-west, the stream being of similar type to that found in the western approaches to Singapore (see page 168) and running at about the same rate; the north-45 east-going stream near Horsburgh lighthouse corresponds to the east-going stream in the western approaches, but commences about half an hour later. No exact information regarding the duration of the north-east-going stream, or the commencement and duration of the south-west-going stream, can be given. 50

The direction of the stream is, for some hours before and after slack water, considerably influenced by a cross stream running in a north-westerly or south-easterly direction; this stream is of similar

Charis 2403, 2757, 3543, 1355, 2660a, 941a.

MALACCA STRAIT PILOT

COMPRISING MALACCA STRAIT AND ITS NORTHERN APPROACHES, SINGAPORE STRAIT, AND THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA

THIRD EDITION, 1946

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1946

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Charts 3834, 2403.

For the coast southward, see Eastern Archipelago Pilot, Vol. IV. Chart 3834.

Middle channel.—Lights.—Dangers and banks.—Middle channel, between Pedra Branca, and Remunia shoals, is 4 miles wide, and 5 is the passage generally used by vessels passing through Singapore strait.

Pedra Branca, 24 feet $(7^{m}3)$ high, lies on the western edge of a bank, with depths of less than 10 fathoms $(18^{m}3)$, in the middle of the eastern entrance to Singapore strait, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward of 10 Tanjong Datok (page 213).

A light is exhibited, at an elevation of 101 feet $(30^{m}8)$, from a black circular tower with white bands, 112 feet $(34^{m}1)$ high, known as Horsburgh lighthouse, on Pedra Branca. See view facing page 208.

A rock, which dries 2 feet $(0^{m}6)$, lies about 3 cables eastward of the 15 lighthouse, and a 27-foot $(8^{m}2)$ patch, which is steep-to, lies 4 cables northward of the lighthouse.

Middle rocks, from 2 to 4 feet $(0^{m6}$ to $1^{m2})$ high, and of a whitish colour, lie about half a mile southward of the lighthouse, and on the south-western edge of the bank on which Pedra Branca lies. 20

Lima islands together with many dangers around them, extend about 3 miles in a north-north-easterly and south-south-westerly direction, and 2¹/₄ miles south-eastward of Tanjong Datok. Vessels should avoid this locality.

Tanjong Ayam in line with Tanjong Stapa, bearing 274°, leads 25 southward of these dangers.

Pulau Lima, 110 feet (33^{m5}) high, is the westernmost and largest of the group; it lies 6 cables south-eastward of Tanjong Datok and is wooded; Pulau besar lies half a cable north-eastward of Pulau Lima, and has a single tree on its summit. 30^o

Pulau Mungging, 79 feet (24^{m1}) high, and wooded, lies about 3 cables south-eastward of Pulau Lima. A spit, on the outer end of which is a rock, 2 feet (0^{m6}) high, extends about 4 cables south-westward from Pulau Mungging, and a 3-fathom (5^{m5}) patch lies half a mile southeastward of the rock. 35

A light is exhibited, at an elevation of 65 feet $(19^{m}8)$, from a red iron framework structure, on Pulau Mungging. The light structure is difficult to distinguish, and, on most northerly bearings, is obscured by trees.

A rock, with a depth of 13 feet $(4^{m}0)$, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward 40 of Pulau Mungging, and is the south-westernmost danger; a 28-foot $(8^{m}5)$ patch lies half a mile east-south-eastward of this shoal.

Falloden Hall shoal, with a depth of 15 feet $(4^{m}6)$, lies on the northwestern part of a bank, with depths of less than 10 fathoms $(18^{m}3)$, extending $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in a north-north-easterly and south-south-westerly 45 direction, 11 cables south-eastward of Pulau Mungging.

Stork reef, which dries 3 feet $(0^{m}9)$, lies about one mile east-southeastward of Pulau Mungging. Peak rock, 37 feet $(11^{m}3)$ high, a barren rock of reddish colour and easily identified, lies 4 cables northeastward of the same island, and a 9-foot $(2^{m}7)$ patch lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables 50 eastward of Peak rock. Congalton Skar, a rocky patch with a depth of 5 feet $(1^{m}5)$, and steep-to, lies about three-quarters of a mile eastward of Peak rock.

Whale rock (Lat. 1° 22' N., Long. 104° 19' E.), about 6 cables north-

Charts 2403, 2757, 3543, 1355, 2660a, 941a, 1263.

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MALACCA STRAIT PILOT

· : -

COMPRISING MALACCA STRAIT AND ITS NORTHERN APPROACHES, SINGAPORE STRAIT, AND THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA

FOURTH EDITION, 1958

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Chart 2403.

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A 20-foot ($6^{m}1$) patch lies about 2 miles west-north-westward of the same islet; a shoal, consisting of sand and stones, with a depth of 8 feet ($2^{m}4$) over it, lies about $1\frac{2}{4}$ miles northward of the islet and a reef 5 lies about 4 cables north-north-eastward.

Tandjung Berakit, the north-eastern extremity of Pulau Bintan, is a prominent headland on which there are some hills, the highest, with an elevation of 127 feet $(38^{m}7)$, lying nearly 2 miles southward of the point; there are some trees on the point.

10 The point is fringed by a reef which extends about three-quarters of a mile northward and half a mile westward; on the reef are Pulau Wangkang (Berakit), about 40 feet (12^m2) high to the tops of the trees, and Black rock, above water.

Light.—A light (*Lat. 1° 13' N., Long. 104° 35' E.*) is exhibited, at 15 an elevation of 219 feet (66^m7), from a white iron framework structure, 98 feet (29^m9) in height, situated on the north-eastern side of Tandjung Berakit.

Off-lying dangers.—Postiljon rif, with a least depth of 12 feet (3^m7) over it, lies near the western end of a bank, which, with depths of 20 less than 36 feet (11^m0) over it, lies about 1[‡] miles north-north-westward of the northern extremity of Tandjung Berakit.

Berakit klip, with a depth of 3 feet over it, lies about 3 miles northnorth-eastward of Tandjung Berakit light-structure. A coral patch, with a depth of 19 feet $(5^{m}8)$ over it, lies about 2 cables north-westward

25 of the rock; the depths in the vicinity are irregular.

Horsburgh lighthouse (page 242) in line with Bukit Batu (page 238), bearing 285°, leads northward of Berakit klip.

Coast.—Pulau Koka (Koko) lies on the coastal reef on the eastern side of Tandjung Berakit. Tandjung Lokan, which is fringed by a reef,

30 lies about one mile southward of Pulau Koka. Thence to a point $3\frac{3}{2}$ miles southward, the coastal reef extends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables offshore in places, but there are no outlying reefs.

For the coast southward, see Eastern Archipelago Pilot, Vol. IV. Charts 3839, 2403.

35 Middle channel.—Lights.—Dangers and banks.—Middle channel, between Pedra Branca, and Remunia shoals, is 4 miles wide, and is the passage generally used by vessels passing through Singapore strait.

Pedra Branca, a rock 24 feet (7^m3) high, lies on the western edge of a 40 bank, with depths of less than 60 feet (18^m3) over it, lying in the middle of the eastern entrance to Singapore strait, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-southeastward of Tanjong Datok (page 238).

Horsburgh light is exhibited, at an elevation of 101 feet (30^m8), from a circular tower, painted black and white in horizontal bands, 45 112 feet (34^m1) high, situated on Pedra Branca. See view [41].

A rock, which dries 2 feet $(0^{m}6)$, lies about 3 cables eastward of the lighthouse, and a steep-to 27-foot $(8^{m}2)$ patch, lies about 4 cables northward of the lighthouse.

Middle rocks, from 2 to 4 feet (0^m6 to 1^m2) high, and of a whitish 50 colour, lie about half a mile southward of the lighthouse, and on the south-western edge of the bank on which Pedra Branca lies. *Chart* 3839.

Lima islands together with many dangers around them, extend about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward from a position about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles

Charts 2413, 2757, 3543, 1355.

N.P. 44

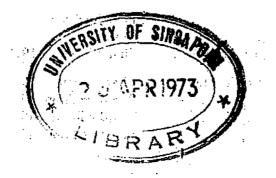
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MALACCA STRAIT AND WEST COAST OF SUMATRA PILOT

COMPRISING

MALACCA STRAIT AND ITS NORTHERN APPROACHES, SINGAPORE STRAIT, AND THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA

FIFTH EDITION 1971



Published by the Hydrographer of the Navy

Chap. VI.]

Chart 2403.

Submarine Exercise Area.—An area in which submarines exercise is indicated on the chart with its centre about 10 miles south-westward of Horsburgh lighthouse. Vessels passing through these waters must keep a good look-out.

Coast.—Pulau Koko lies on the coastal reef on the eastern side of Tandjung Berakit. Tandjung Lokan, which is fringed by a reef, lies about one mile southward of Pulau Koka. Thence to a point $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward, the coastal reef extends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables offshore in places, but there are no outlying reefs.

For the coast southward, see Eastern Archipelago Pilot, Vol IV.

Charts 2403, 3839.

Middle Channel.—Lights.—Dangers and banks.—Middle channel, between Pedra Branca, and Ramunia shoals, is 3 miles wide, and is the passage generally used by vessels passing through Singapore strait. 15

A submarine cable runs through Middle channel, as indicated on the chart.

Pedra Branca, a rock 24 feet (7m3) high, lies on the western edge of a bank, with depths of less than 60 feet (18m3) over it, lying in the middle of the eastern entrance to Singapore strait, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south- 20 eastward of Tanjong Datok (page 198).

Horsburgh light is exhibited, at an elevation of 102 feet (31m1), from a white round tower with black bands and fitted with a radar reflector, 112 feet (34m1) in height, situated on Pedra Branca; see view [35]. A radiobeacon transmits from the lighthouse. 25

A rock, which dries 2 feet (0m6), lies about 3 cables eastward of the lighthouse, and a steep-to 27-foot (8m2) patch lies about 4 cables northward of the lighthouse.

Middle rocks, from 2 to 4 feet (0m6 to 1m2) high, and of a whitish colour, lie about half a mile southward of the lighthouse, and on the 30 south-western edge of the bank on which Pedra Branca lies.

Lima islands.—Dangers.—Buoy.—Lima islands, together with many dangers around them, extend about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward from a position about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward of Tanjong Datok. Vessels should avoid this locality. 35

Tanjong Ayam, in line with Tanjong Stapa, bearing 274°, leads southward of these dangers.

Pulau Lima, 110 feet (33m5) high, is the westernmost and largest island of the group; it lies about 6 cables south-eastward of Tanjong Datok and is wooded. Pulau Besar, lying about half a cable north-eastward of Pulau 40 Lima, is also wooded.

Pulau Mungging is wooded and lies about 3 cables south-eastward of Pulau Lima.

A light is exhibited, at an elevation of 65 feet (19m8), from a white metal framework tower on Pulau Mungging. The light-structure is not 45 always easy to distinguish amongst the trees, although it is usually clear to the south and east.

A spit, on the outer end of which is a rock 2 feet (0m6) high, extends about 4 cables south-westward from Pulau Mungging, and a rock with a depth of 9 feet (2m7) over it, lies about half a mile south-eastward, and another 50 rock with the same depth over it lies one cable south-westward, of the rock on the spit.

The bottom in the vicinity of Lima islands is very irregular and the dangers are numerous. A rock, with a depth of 12 feet (3m7) over it, lies about 1½ miles south-westward of Pulau Mungging and is the south- 55

10

Annex 80

Section 269 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance (Chapter 150 of the 1936 Revised Edition of the Laws of the Straits Settlements), with subsequent revisions of the section: i.e., section 233 of the 1970 Revised Edition and section 215 of the 1985 Revised Edition Section 269 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance (Chapter 150 of the 1936 Revised Edition of the Laws of the Straits Settlements)

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

written notice to the owner or master stating in what respect the said rules have not been complied with, and what, in his opinion, is required to rectify the matter.

(3) Every notice so given shall be communicated by the Surveyor to the Port Officer of any port at which the ship seeks to obtain a clearance, and a clearance shall not be granted to the ship and the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of a Surveyor of Ships is produced to the effect that the matter has been rectified.

(4) Such fees as the Governor in Council determines and statuted by shall be paid in respect of inspections of life-saving 0.6.54 appliances, not exceeding those specified in Schedule G_{-}

[Substituted by Ordinance 20 of 1935, S. 15.]

Offences in Connection with Lighthouses, etc.

268. Any person who wilfully or negligently—

- (a) injures any lighthouse or the lights exhibited det. therein, or any buoy or beacon; or
- (b) removes, alters, or destroys any lightship, buoy, or beacon; or
- (c) rides by, makes fast to, or runs foul of any lightship or buoy;

shall, in addition to the expenses of making good any damage so occasioned, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

269. Any person employed in a lighthouse, who wil- Misconduct fully or negligently omits to do any act proper and employed in requisite to be done by him with respect to the lights or lighthouse. signals exhibited in a lighthouse, shall, if such omission is of a nature likely to cause danger to navigation, be liable upon conviction before a District Court to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two years. Added by Ordinance 10 of 1928, S. 7.]

270.—(1) Whenever any fire or light is burnt or Prevention exhibited at such place or in such manner as to be liable of false lights. to be mistaken for a light proceeding from a lighthouse, the nearest Port Officer may serve a notice upon the owner of the place where the fire or light is burnt or exhibited, or on the person having the charge of the fire

Injury to lighthouses.

[Cap. 150]

(ii) Section 233 of the 1970 Revised Edition of the Merchant Shipping Act

Merchant Shipping

231.-(1) If the managing owner or the agent of any ship Notice of loss of registered in Singapore or of any passenger steamer has Singapore, or reason, owing to the non-appearance of the ship or to any passenger steamer to be given to other circumstances, to apprehend that the ship has been the Director. wholly lost, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, send Am. 28 of 1963. to the Director notice in writing of the loss and of the probable occasion thereof, stating the name of the ship, her official number, if any, and the port to which she belongs.

(2) Any managing owner or agent of a ship who fails Penalty. without reasonable cause to comply with this section within a reasonable time shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. 1267

Offences in connection with Lighthouses, etc.

232. Any person who wilfully or negligently —

- (a) injures any lighthouse or the lights exhibited therein, or any buoy or beacon; or
- (b) removes, alters or destroys any lightship, buoy or beacon; or
- (c) rides by, makes fast to, or runs foul of, any lightship or buoy,

shall, in addition to the expenses of making good any damage so occasioned, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. [272*

233. Any person employed in a lighthouse, who wilfully Misconduct by or negligently omits to do any act proper and requisite to be in lighthouse. done by him with respect to the lights or signals exhibited in a lighthouse, shall, if such omission is of a nature likely to cause danger to navigation, be liable upon conviction before a District Court to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

as to affect the visibility of the light proceeding from a lighthouse, the Director may serve a notice upon the owner of the place where the fire or light is burnt or exhibited, or on the person having the charge of the fire or light, directing

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234.--(1) Whenever any fire or light is burnt or exhibited Prevention of at such place or in such manner as to be liable to be mistaken false lights. for a light proceeding from a lighthouse or in such a manner Am. 18 of 1958

* Sections 268 to 271 in the 1955 Edition were repealed by Act 44 of 1968.

Injury to lighthouses, etc.

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CAP. 172

(iii) Section 215 of the 1985 Revised Edition of the Merchant Shipping Act

1985 Ed.

Merchant Shipping

213.-(1) If the managing owner or the agent of any ship Notice of loss registered in Singapore or of any passenger steamer has of ship reason, owing to the non-appearance of the ship or to any singapore, or other circumstances, to apprehend that the ship has been passenger wholly lost, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, send steamer to be given to to the Director notice in writing of the loss and of the Director. probable occasion thereof, stating the name of the ship, her official number, if any, and the port to which she belongs.

(2) Any managing owner or agent of a ship who fails Penalty. without reasonable cause to comply with this section within a reasonable time shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding \$1,000. [231

Offences in connection with lighthouses, etc.

- 214. Any person who wilfully or negligently -
 - (a) injures any lighthouse or the lights exhibited $\frac{light}{etc.}$ therein, or any buoy or beacon;
 - (b) removes, alters or destroys any lightship, buoy or beacon; or
 - (c) rides by, makes fast to, or runs foul of, any lightship or buoy,

shall, in addition to the expenses of making good any damage so occasioned, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding [232 \$1,000.

215. Any person employed in a lighthouse, who wilfully Misconduct or negligently omits to do any act proper and requisite to be by person done by him with respect to the lights or signals exhibited in lighthouse. a lighthouse, shall, if such omission is of a nature likely to cause danger to navigation, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction before a District Court to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years. [233

216.-(1) Whenever any fire or light is burnt or exhibited Prevention of at such place or in such manner as to be liable to be mistaken for a light proceeding from a lighthouse or in such a manner as to affect the visibility of the light proceeding from a lighthouse, the Director may serve a notice upon the owner of the place where the fire or light is burnt or

employed in

false lights.

Injury to lighthouses,

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registered in

CAP. 179

Annex 81

Mills J.V., Malaya in the Wu-pei-chih charts, 15 (iii) Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 1 (1937), pp. 1-10, 21-22

Vol XV.

Part III.

Journal

of the

Malayan Branch

of the

Royal Asiatic Society

December, 1937.

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MALAYA IN THE WU-PEI-CHIH CHARTS

By J. V. MILLS, M.C.S.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

[Even so humble a paper as this has required the assistance of helpers too numerous to mention.

Among them the present writer desires to tender his grateful thanks to Dr. L. Giles of the British Museum, to Dr. C. O. Blagden and Dr. E. D. Edwards of the School of Oriental Studies, to the Committee of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by whom the Charts were first published, and particularly to Mr. C. C. Best of the Malayan Survey Department whose technical knowledge and intimate experience of Malayan waters render his comments of such interest and value that the writer has reproduced them almost verbatim.]

I. INTRODUCTION.

The Charts which form the subject-matter of this paper are to be found, according to a statement made by Phillips in 1885, in the last chapter of a modern Chinese work called Wu pei pi shu or "Records of Military Affairs", mentioned by Wylie in his "Notes on Chinese Literature" in the following terms, "The Wu-pei-pi-shu (武備秘書) by She Yung-t'oo is a type of a common order of modern books, professing to give complete and satisfactory details on the art of war. The first volume treats of firearms and pyrotechnic stratagems, and the remainder is occupied with the devices to be employed under every possible geographical and topographical condition. It is profusely illustrated with maps and plates of the most miserable description, exhibiting a succession of quaintly antique machines and extraordinary manoeuvres which it is difficult to conceive to have been brought into effective service. The text is chiefly quotations from old authors ".

The Charts are reproduced by Phillips with an article entitled "The Seaports of India and Ceylon", published in the Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (Vol. XX. (1885). p. 209, and Vol. XXI. (1886). p. 30). Apart from incidental references to the Charts in Gerini's Researches into Ptolemy's Geography (1914), the only attempt to identify the Malayan place-names in the Charts is made by Blagden in his paper entitled Notes on Early Malay History (J.R.A.S.S.B. No. 53. (1909). p. 153): Blagden identifies with reasonable certainty 16 of the places appearing in the Peninsular region from "Sun-ku-na" (Singora) on the east coast to "Ku li yu pu tung" (Pulau Butang) on the west.

The aim of the present paper is to identify and explain the remaining 35 names and legends.

In recent years the Charts have been fortunate enough to attract the attention of those distinguished savants Duyvendak and Pelliot (now co-directors of T'oung Pao): see Duyvendak. Ma Huan re-examined. (1933) and Pelliot "Les grands voyages maritimes Chinois au début du XV^c siècle" (T'oung Pao. Vol. XXX. (1933). p. 237): from these works the present writer borrows unashamedly albeit very respectfully.

The British Museum possesses a copy of the *Wu-pei-pi-shu* (Oriental Department, 15259. c. 14), but it is defective and does not contain the chart.

The Sinological Institute at Leyden also possesses a copy of the Wu-pei-pi-shu: it is the same edition as that in the British Museum, and it contains a chart resembling, but not identical with, that of Phillips: it is not so well cut, and though it gives most of the sailing directions appearing on Phillips' chart, they are printed in a different way: so obviously there were two different editions of this chart.

The British Museum possesses another Chinese book with the title Hai-yün-yao-lüch, $\overleftarrow{\mu}$ $\underbrace{\Xi}$ $\underbrace{\Xi}$ $\underbrace{\Xi}$, "An Epitome of Sea-transport" (Oriental Department, 15,259. c. 22) which is the same work as the Wu-pei-pi-shu, and differs only in respect of the title on the title page: it also contains the chart, identical with that at Leyden.

The marginal note reads "Hsin-lüch, Ti-li-chüan-ssa, T'ung-wai-kuo-t'u", 心 畧 地 利 卷 四 通 外 國 圖, i.e. "Plans, chapter 4 of the (Wu-pei) ti-li (advantages of the Geographical Location); maps for the communication with foreign countries".

On Phillips' chart, however, the marginal note reads "Wu-pei-chih, ti éhr-pai-ssù-shih-chüan, hang-hai-chien-hsüan"., 武備志第二百四十卷航海檢選, i.e. "Chapter 240 of the Wu-pei-chih, (Notes on Military Preparation), Selection from Sea-voyages".

The "Wu-pei-ti-li" being merely part of the "Wu-pei-pishu", and the marginal note on Phillips' chart showing clearly that it was taken from the "Wu-pei-chih", Duyvendak dismisses the "Wu-pei-pi-shu" as being merely a compilation.

He then engages (p. 17) upon a brilliant piece of historical research regarding the origin and authorship of the "Wu-peichih" and the antecedents of the chart.

The British Museum has four imperfect copies of the Wu-pei-chih: none of them contains the chart.

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. XV, Part III,

The Library of Congress at Washington has an edition of the Wu-pei-chih: it is in 64 volumes: the last volume contains the charts as given by Phillips, says Duyvendak.

The preface is dated 1621: it was offered to the throne in 1628, so that it was not printed until after that date.

The author was one "Mao Yüan-yi" of the Ming dynasty: he fought against the Manchus and in 1629 helped to recover four cities from them, but later his soldiers revolted and he was banished to Chang-p'u in Fukien: he died of drunkenness: the year is not recorded. This "Mao Yüan-yi" was the grandson of one "Mao K'un" who lived from 1511-1601: and "Mao K'un" was the collaborator of one "Hu Tsung-hsien".

"Hu Tsung-hsien's" life-work was the defence of the Chinese coast against the Japanese pirates : he held various high offices, was governor of Fukien province, and rose to be a President of the Ministry of War : he was the author of several books and inspired the publication of a large work on coast-defence, illustrated with numerous maps, called "Ch'ou-hai-t'u-pien" (籌海圖編).

The preface of that work, dated 1562, was written by "Mao K'un."

Another collaborator in its compilation was a certain "Chêng Jo-tsêng ", who wrote many other geographical works with maps.

Duyvendak mentions those details in order to show that in the circle to which "Mao K'un" belonged, the most vivid interest was taken in matters of geography of the coast : and he suggests that as "Mao K'un" lived so long, he may easily have transferred some of that interest to his grandson "Mao Yüan-yi".

"We may even regard it as probable" he adds "that the map, which Mao Yüan-yi published in his work, formed part of that geographical material, that was collected by Hu Tsunghsien's circle and may have been deposited in his archives, when he was governor of Fukien".

So Duyvendak ascribes to "Mao K'un" the credit of being the person who really appreciated the value of these charts, and he thinks that it was "Mao K'un" who wrote the introduction and the explanatory notes to the charts. Thus Duyvendak traces the charts back to the second or third quarter of the sixteenth century, only a little more than a hundred years after the time of "Chêng Ho", the celebrated Chinese envoy who returned from his last official voyage in 1433.

The Chart "is supposed to give Chêng Ho's travelling route" says Duyvendak (op. cit. p. 17): Pelliot thinks "elle a 1937] Royal Asiatic Society.

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été établie au temps " of Chêng Ho's voyages and Fujita Toyohachi does not hesitate to call it " Chart of the maritime voyages of Tcheng Houo". (*T'oung Pao.* Vol. XXX. (1933). p. 268).

The introduction, after a brief reference to "Chêng Ho" as having been employed by the Emperor for these foreign explorations, concludes with the words "His maps record carefully and correctly the distances of the road and of the various countries and I have inserted them for the information of posterity and as a memento of military achievements".

Though preceded in point of time by "Ma Pin", "Wu Pin", and "Ch'ang K'o-ching" who were sent on official missions by sea in or about 1403, Chêng Ho was the most famous of the eunuch envoys sent abroad in the beginning of the fifteenth century (*T'oung Pao.* Vol XVI. (1915). p. 84). Incidentally, it may be noted that he was a Muhammadan, and the son of a "Haji". (*T'oung Pao.* Vol. XXXII. (1936). p. 212).

He was sent on his first voyage by the Emperor in July, 1405, and reached the capital on his return from his seventh and last voyage in July, 1433. (*T'oung Pao.* Vol. XXX. pp. 275, 311).

On his staff were at least three persons who wrote books, namely "Kong Tchen" whose work remains so far undiscovered, and "Ma Huan" and "Fei Hsin" whose books have come down to us.

Of Chinese works written at about this epoch and containing references to places in the Malay Peninsula, the following may be noted :---

"Chao Ju-kua": "Chu fan chih", "Records of Foreign Nations", 1225.
"Wang Ta-yüan": "Tao i chih lio", "Description of the Barbarians of the Isles", 1349.
"Fei Hsin": "Hsing ch'a shêng lan" "Description of the starry raft", 1436.
Ma Huan": "Ying yai shêng lan", "Description of the coasts of the Ocean", 1451.

"Huang Shêng ts'êng ": "Hsi yang chao kung tien lu", "Record of the Tributary Nations of the West", 1520.

"Chau Ju-kua's" book, with an English translation by Hirth and Rockhill, was published in 1912.

Translation from the books of "Wang Ta-yüan", "Fei Hsin", "Ma Huan" and "Huang Shêng ts'eng" will be found in

Journal Malayan Branch [Vol. XV, Part III,

Groeneveldt's perenially valuable paper "Notes on the Malay Archipelago and Malacca" (*Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China.* (1887). p. 126), and in Rockhill's "Notes on the relations and trade of China with the Eastern Archipelago and coasts of the Indian Ocean during the fourteenth century" (*T'oung Pao.* Vol XV. (1914). p. 419: and Vol. XVI. (1915). pp. 61, 236, 374, 435, 604).

One now considers the date of the Charts.

Phillips expresses the opinion that these Charts are older than the commencement of the fifteenth century: Gerini thinks that they were drafted about 1399. Certainly some of the data incorporated in them may be referred to the fourteenth century, since the "Nagarakretagama" (1365) mentions, for intance, "Sai" and "Tumasik" (Ferrand. Relations de Voyages. (1914). p. 663).

But Ma Huan (1451) says of Malacca "Formerly it was not called a kingdom, but as there were five islands on the coast, it was called the five islands....In the year 1409 the imperial envoy, Chêng Ho....raised the place to a city, after which the land was called the kingdom of Malacca". (Groeneveldt. *loc. cit.* p. 243).

It seems a fair inference from this statement that the Chinese did not call the town Malacca until 1409; and if that is correct, these Charts cannot be dated before that year.

Further it seems natural to infer from the expressions "His maps" and "as a memento of military achievements" occurring in the introduction, that Chêng Ho was responsible for the maps. On the whole one thinks that the more conservative-minded will deem it unsafe to conclude that the Charts can be dated prior to Chêng Ho's final return in 1433.

It may well be that the data were collected by various officers on different voyages during a number of years. The fast passage from Pedra Branca to Pulau Aur (75 miles in 5 watches or about $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour, as compared with the average of 2.93 miles an hour for the voyage from "Samudra" to Pulau Branca) suggests that the voyage was made with the "Angin Tenggara", a fresh South east wind occasionally reaching almost moderate gale force; this wind may be encountered at any time between April and October.

The fact that these maps are of such a different character from the ordinary Chinese maps indicates, Duyvendak thinks (p. 22), that they are not purely Chinese work but are based on the nautical charts of the Arabs; and Pelliot is convinced that they had an Arab nautical chart as a prototype (*T'oung Pao*. Vol. XXX. (1933). p. 268).

Phillips' paper is accompanied by two Charts: speaking generally, the one gives the sea-routes from Samudra (near 1937] Royal Asiatic Society.

Pasai on the north coast of Sumatra*) to Africa, the other the sea-routes from Samudra to China : the present paper is concerned with a portion of the second Chart only. The Chart takes the form of a long horizontal strip on which divergent sea-routes are shown as more or less parallel, and the coast-line, irrespective of its true direction, is represented as one irregular line running from left to right : Gerini describes the Chart as giving directions for a coasting voyage; this is not wholly accurate since parts of the voyage, for instance from Sumatra to Ceylon, or from Pulau Aur to Pulau Condor, are not proximate to any coast.

Tracings from three portions of Phillips' Chart accompany this paper : for purposes of comparison, corresponding portions of a modern map are reproduced side by side with the Chinese Chart.

To glance at the Chart is to realize that it scarcely accords with modern ideas of cartographical exactitude; though perhaps it ill becomes us to cast stones at the fifteenth century Chinese navigator so long as we ourselves adhere to Mercator's projection which in low and high latitudes gives grotesquely inaccurate results.[†]

There can be little doubt that the Chinese mappist could, had he wished, have drawn a much more accurate representation of the trend of the coast-line and the relative position of the islands; the fact that he does not do so suggests that he purposely adopted the method of the Chart in order to compress a number

*Pelliot has recently repudiated the old identification of "Su mén ta la" with Acheh, and accepted the identification with Samudra on the Pasai River; but he gives no reasons (T'oung Pao. Vol XXXII. (1936), p. 214). One feels fairly confident in saying that the Chart fixes the position of "Su mén ta la" within about 14 miles. The Chart represents that from "Su mén ta la", it took the vessel 5 watches to round Diamond Point on courses of 30°, 120°, and 105°, 120°. These waters would be sheltered from all southerly winds and one finds that in the sheltered waters of the Straits the maximum distance

These waters would be sheltered from all southerly winds and one finds that in the sheltered waters of the Straits the maximum distance travelled in 5 watches was about 54 miles (Malacca to Gunong Banang) and the minimum about 22 miles (The Kerimun Islands to Coney Islet), with a middle distance of about 38 miles.

The maximum distance would fix "Su mén ta la" at Agam Agam about 20 miles west of the Pasai River, and the minimum distance at Pidada about 7 miles east of the Pasai River: a spot nearly equidistant from those two places (*i.e.* near the light in 5° 13' N, 97° 10' E, on Agu point, north of Semawi town) is less than 14 miles from either.

The most probable location indicated by the Chart is provided by the middle distance of about 38 miles: this would fix "Su men ta la" near Meraksa about 5 miles west of the Pasai River

The distance from the Pasai River on the prescribed courses would be about 32 miles.

On the other hand the distance from the mouth of the "Achin River" to the east of Diamond Point is some 159 miles.

[†]" The "Mercator Projection "now" finds a rival in the "Gnomonic Projection" on certain charts which are specially prepared for use of the fast steamship making its way with little respect for the wind but much respect for the nearest "Great Circle" route between port and port." Curnow. The World Mapped. (1930), p. 65.

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of diverging routes within the limits of a single sheet of paper, to make merely a diagrammatic representation,—the kind of route-diagram, simple but inaccurate, which one sees on the London Underground Railway.

Maybe, too, that the Chinese navigator was familiar with certain conventions,—a sort of 'cartographical shorthand' which enabled him to understand and interpret the Chart. However that may be, the method of the Chart makes it difficult for strangers and foreigners to unravel it : no accurate inferences as to distance can be drawn from the relative positions of places marked on the Chart ; for instance, Pulau Pisang is shown at the mouth of what appears to be the Batu Pahat River, whereas in reality Pulau Pisang is 35 miles further down the coast : nor can any accurate inferences as to distance be drawn from the number of "kêngs" (watches) occupied in the journey between two places ; for instance, the Chart states that 5 "kêngs" will be occupied in the journey from the Kerimun Islands to Coney Islet, and 5 "kêngs" in the journey from Pedra Branca to Pulau Aur, whereas the actual distances between those places are 22 miles and 75 miles respectively.

The "king" or watch of 2.4 hours in Chinese navigation is usually reckoned as 60 li, 20 English miles : Phillips takes Ching Ho's watch as equal to 16 English miles, but he adds, rather pathetically, "its real value is somewhat difficult to determine". One realizes that the distance travelled in one watch, depending as it does on different conditions of wind and sea, may vary from a few yards to some 10, or in exceptional circumstances, perhaps 20 miles; all that one wishes to emphasize is that, in interpreting this Chart, no accurate conclusion as to distance can be derived from the period of time taken to travel between two places; this emphasis is the more necessary when, in an age of powerdriven vessels whose speed is under normal conditions nearly constant, time and distance are almost correlative.

A further difficulty lies in the fact that we do not know in which Chinese "language" or "dialect" a particular name is intended to be represented; Edwards and Blagden were confronted with this difficulty when explaining the "Malacca Vocabulary" (Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies. Vol. VI, Part 3. (1931), p. 715); a "classic" example is provided by the transcription of the Malay name Muhammad; the Chinese designation 麻筤勿 is unintelligible in Pekingese, "Ma-hsia-wu", yet readily understandable in Cantonese, "Ma-ha-mêt".

In this paper, all Chinese characters (except in quotations) are, unless otherwise stated, given the phonetic equivalent which they bear in the Pekingese dialect: words in the Amoy dialect are, unless otherwise stated, spelled as in Douglas' "Chinese-English Dictionary of the Vernacular or Spoken Language of Amoy":

1937] Royal Asiatic Society.

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words in other dialects are spelled as in Giles' "A Chinese-English Dictionary in the Pekingese dialect".

In cases where it appears that the Chinese characters may represent a name transcribed in some dialect other than Pekingese, the phonetic equivalent in that dialect as well as in Pekingese is given, so that the reader may decide for himself.

An apparent difficulty arises in connection with the compass directions: in the Chinese compass the circle of 360° is divided into 24 angles of 15° each: when a single direction is given in the Chart, no trouble arises; for instance when the Chart states that the course from Pulau Pisang is in the direction \vec{E} [sun], one can see from the compass that 135° is intended: but sometimes two directions are given; for instance; the Chart says that from Malacca the direction is \vec{E} [Ch'en sun, 120° , 135°]; in this case the layman may feel uncertain whether the pilot means

- (a) the direction is first 120° and then 135° , or
- (b) the direction is mid-way between 120° and 135° *i.e.* $127\frac{1}{2}$ °, or
- (c) the direction is, roughly, somewhere between 120° and 135°.

To the expert, however, there is no difficulty: Mr. Best explains:---" The double bearings can, I consider, be simply explained. The mariner set out on the first course and then found, possibly on raising the island or point for which he was heading, that he was off his course; he then corrected accordingly. It is a perfectly normal and correct procedure even in modern navigation with accurately plotted courses and gyroscopic compasses.

In certain cases, as on the stretch from "Samudra" to Diamond Point, the changes of course are obviously determined by the trend of the coast he was following. In others, say from the Kerimun Islands to Coney Islet, he was probably slightly wrong on his first course and was set further off by the tide."

One may add that Sinological experts are hesitant to express an opinion on technical questions of five centuries ago.

It is only fair to emphasize that a very high standard of accuracy cannot reasonably be expected from the Chinese pilot of 1433 : those were early days in the manufacture of the compass ; his instrument may well have been liable to error ; and he may not have understood the disturbing factors constituted by iron in his ship and by local terrestrial magnetism ; even in 1613 Eredia speaks of this latter cause as though it were quite a recent discovery (J.R.A.S.M.B. Vol. VIII, Part I. (1930), p. 84) ; furthermore, it is possible that the magnetic variation which has occurred since 1433, may have made the Chinese pilot's directions appear less accurate than they actually were at that date, but the present writer is not competent to discuss that point.

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On this subject, Mr. Best writes :—" I have taken the bearings given in the Chinese Chart and have plotted and 'swung' them to fit over a modern map. (In the case of double bearings, half the distance is run on the first bearing and half on the second). The test is made from a point about eight miles off the coast at Bukit Jugra to a comparatively accurate fixing off Raffles Light, and it would indicate that the Chinese navigator was using a compass with a variation of only about 5° (W) from true north. The "offings" or distances out from Cape Rachado, Water Islands and Pulau Pisang fit in remarkably well and the figure of 5° is in all probability correct within 2°—3° either way.

At first sight this seems almost too good to be true, but the variation between magnetic and true north has presumably remained almost stationary throughout the last few centuries, and a wooden-ship, unless she carried iron cannon somewhere near the compass, would produce very little deviation so the result is not very surprising ".

The Chinese designation of Malayan place-names may be divided into 5 main classes :----

- purely Chinese names given by the Chinese themselves; for instance, Pulau Tinggi is called "Chiang chän mao", "General's Hat":
- (2) translations of Malay names; for instance, the Sembilan Islands are called "Chiu chou", "Nine Islands":
- (3) transcriptions of Malay names, for instance, Pulau Pisang is called "*Pi-sang* Island" (Amoy Hokkien):
- (4) transcriptions of Malay names modified either
 - (a) for the sake of assonance, according to Ferrand; for instance, Pahang is called "p'eng heng", the character "p'eng" being intentionally employed from its assonance with "heng", or
 - (b) to give a meaning in Chinese, for instance, (Pulau) Langkawi is called "Leng ge kau i" (Amoy Hokkien), "Dragon's Tooth Arm Chair":
- (5) names which cannot be fitted into the above classes; for instance, in the Chinese name "Ku li yu pu tang" the expression "Ku li yu" appears to represent the Cham word "culao", "island"; in the case of other appellations, again, the state of our knowledge does not enable us to derive the name of a place, although its location may be fixed with reasonable certainty; for instance, "She chien shan" is in all probability to be identified with Gunong Banang, but one cannot say as yet whether "Shoot-arrows Mountain" is a purely Chinese designation, or whether "She-chien Mountain" represents some foreign name.

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Photostatic copies both of Phillips' map and of the *Hai-yün-yao-lüeh* map (as well as the other Malayan maps mentioned in this paper) may be found at Raffles Library, in "A Collection of Historical Maps of Malaya" recently compiled.

II. THE CHART.

For cartographical and other reasons it has been thought convenient to treat the Chart in three sections; the first, the Butang Islands to the Kerimun Islands; the second, the Kerimun Islands to Pedra Branca; the third, Pedra Branca to Singora.

In each section, the writer has first set out the Chinese names with suggested identifications, then reproduced the sailingdirections of the Chart, and lastly added some comments and explanations.

First	Section :	Butang	Islands	to	Kerimun	Islands.
(See Plate I).						

古力由不洞	Ku li yu pu tung	Butang Islands	
龍牙交椅	Lung ya chiao i	· Pulau Langkawi	
吉達港	Chi ta chiang	Merbok River	
梹榔嶼	Pin lang hsü	Penang Island	
陳公嶼	Ch'ên kung hsü	Pulau Jarak	
九州小	Chiu chou hsiao	Sembilan Islands	
吉那大山	Chi na ta shan	False Parcelar	
吉令港	Chi ling chiang	Klang River	
雞骨噢	Chi ku hsü	Aroa Islands	
綿花淺	Mien hua ch'ien	South Sands	
綿花嶼	Mien hua hsü	Parcelar Hill	
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The "level" or "equal" islands must be the two similarlooking rocks called The Brothers, lying to the north-west of Little Kerimun.

吉	利	門	
Chi	li	mên.	
Kiel	li	mng	(Amoy Hokkien, colloquial).

Second Section . Kovimum Islands

The name and the position of this place show that it represents the Kerimun Islands.

Second	(See Plate II).	to Pedra Branca.
吉利門	Chi li mên	Kerimun Islands.
沙糖淺	Sha t'ang ch'ien	Rocks to the north- west of Tree Island.
長腰嶼	Ch'ang yao hsü	Coney_Islet.
凉傘嶼	Liang san hsü	Pulau Labon
牛屎礁	Niu shih chiao	Buffalo Rock
淡馬錫	T'an ma hsi	Singapore
琵琶嶼	P'i p'a hsii	St. John's Island
琶撓嶼	P'a nao hsii	Anak Sambo
馬鞍山	Ma an shan	Tanjong Burong
官嶼	Kuan hsü	Pengerang
苔那溪嶼	. Ta na ch'i hsü	Barbukit
白礁	Pai chiao	Pedra Branca

The Chinese sailing directions continue "From 吉利門" [Chi li mén, i.e. the Kerimun Islands] "following a course of 乙辰" [Yi ch'en, 105°, 120°] "and then of exactly 辰" [Ch'en, 120°], "the ship after five watches makes 長腰噢" [Ch'ang yao hsü, "Long Waist Island" i.e. Coney islet] and passes out through 龍子門" [Lung ya mén, "Dragon Tooth Strait" i.e. Singapore Strait]. "In 龍子門" [Lung ya mén, "Dragon Tooth Strait" i.e. Singapore Strait] "following a course of 甲卯" [Chia mao, 75°, 90°]" the ship after five watches makes 白礁" [Pai chiao, "White Rock", i.e. Pedra Branca]. This section may conveniently be studied by reference to British Admiralty Chart No. 2403.

1937] Royal Asiatic Society.

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The Chinese Chart at first sight appears unintelligible: but a close examination will disclose with reasonable certainty the exact course laid down and also the approximate situation, if not always the actual identity, of the places which are marked.

Beyond question the identification of the two termini can be regarded as definitely established, *i.e.* at the Western end of the Strait

吉	利	門
Chi	li	mên
Kiet	li	mng

(Amoy Hokkien; colloquial)

i.e. the Kerimun Islands; and at the eastern end

白 礁 Pai chiao

"White Rock", *i.e.* Pedra Branca, Horsburgh Light.

Certain intermediate points may also be regarded as established beyond reasonable doubt;

first,

淡	L,	錫	
T'an	ma	hsi	
Tam	ma	sek	(Amoy Hokkien)

i.e. Tamasek, the old Malay and Javanese name for Singapore; second,

琵	琶	嵮
P'i	p'a	hsü

"Guitar Island" (or perhaps "Ray-fish Island"), which, being placed immediately south of Singapore, must be identified with St. John's Island, or the group of three islands, West St. John's Island, East St. John's Island, and Peak Island; third,

馬	鞍	山
Ma	an	shan

" Horse-saddle Mountain ";

this must be identified with the north-eastern point of Batam Island, called Tanjong Burong in the Admiralty Chart and Tanjong Babi in the Dutch Ministry of Marine Chart No. 40; about a mile inland there is a hill—it is easily visible from Singapore—which has two rounded summits with a depression

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Annex 82

Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Marine Department of the Straits Settlements and the Colony of Singapore from 1937 to 1971

LIBRARY

Colonial Secretary's Offi

Singapore.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Annual Report of the Marine Department for the year 1937

BZ.

CHARLES DIX, Master Attendant, Straits Settlements

Published by Authority

SINGAPORE : Printed at the Government Printing Office, Singapore by W. T. Cherry, Government Printér. 711

FORT CANNING, MOUNT FABER AND TANJONG BERLAYER SIGNAL STATIONS

45. 2,459 vessels were signalled on arrival during the year.

46. Vessels observed passing through Singapore Main Strait but not touching the port numbered 457. All these vessels were challenged for their distinguishing signals whenever visibility and distance permitted.

47. 4,288 vessels entered the port flying signals that they carried mails to Singapore. These were all reported direct to the General Post Office by the private telephone line from Mount Faber Signal Station.

48. 12 urgent and important signals were received and dealt with during the year. All these were from vessels requiring marine police or the attendance of a doctor.

49. 3,055 vessels were signalled to their berths at the Singapore Harbour Board wharves from Tanjong Berlayer Signal Station.

50. The health of the crews of the three signal stations has been very satisfactory.

TIME BALLS AND NIGHT TIME SIGNALS, SINGAPORE

51. Time Ball failures during the year were eight, three of which were due to repairs, two to mechanical defects and three unaccounted for. The failures shown at the different stations are :—

Later There Clausels ware		discouting of	4	
Fullerton Building			• • •	4
Fort Canning		•••	•••	3
Mount Faber	• • •	***.	• • •	I

Night Time Signals were permanently discontinued during the year.

EXPLOSIVES ANCHORAGE

52. 509 vessels laden with Dangerous Cargo and 134 laden with Explosives entered and cleared the port during the year.

GENERAL

53. The Singapore Group of Lighthouses—Pulo Pisang, Sultan Shoal, Raffles Island, Horsburgh and Fort Canning—was efficiently maintained throughout the year.

54. There were no cases of malaria among the lighthouse crews whose health was on the whole very good.

55. The m.l. "Mary Rose", Lighthouse Tender, was re-engined with a high-speed Thornycroft diesel engine, and as a result her speed has been slightly increased.

56. A new 65 foot steel motor launch, "Osprey", fitted with a 75 B.H.P. Crossley diesel engine, was built at a cost of \$35,000 by the Singapore Harbour Board to replace the 30 year old s.1. "Vedette".

57. The largest vessel entering the port was the British s.s. "Empress of Britain" of 42,348 tons gross and 22,545 tons nett.

58. The vessel with the deepest draught was the s.s. "Empress of Britain" drawing 31' 8" forward and 32' 7" aft.

59. 38 Notices to Mariners concerning Malaya were published by the Master Attendant, S.S. during the year.

These Notices are posted outside the Singapore Shipping Office and published in the Straits Settlements Government Gazette, besides being communicated to the Admiralty and other Marine Authorities.





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MARINE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1938

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

CHARLES DIX, Master Attendant, Straits Settlements.

Published by Authority

SINGAPORE : Printed at the Government Printing Office, Singapore, by W. T. Cherry, Government Printer.

1939

The Superintendent, Reverend A. V. WARDLE, proceeded on Home leave on 26th January, 1938, and returned on 27th August, 1938. The Reverend G. B. THOMPSON took charge during his absence.

The cinema has provided much appreciated programmes throughout the year, and the Hostel is greatly indebted to the film distributors of Singapore who are always most helpful.

The Annual Christmas dinner was held on 27th December, 1938, and was attended by 130 men who came from 9 ships and represented 7 prationalities.

SINGAPORE PILOT SERVICE

40. At the beginning of the year there were 9 pilots in the Singapore Pilot Association, but the number was increased to 10 on 27th June, 1938, in order to bring it to its full complement.

One new licence was issued during the year.

FORT CANNING, MOUNT FABER AND TANJONG BERLAYER SIGNAL STATIONS

41. 9,814 vessels were signalled on arrival during the year.

42. Vessels observed passing through Singapore Main Strait but not touching the port numbered 477. All these vessels were challenged for their distinguishing signals whenever visibility and distance permitted.

43. 4,096 vessels entered the port flyng signals that they carried mails to Singapore. These were all reported direct to the General Post Office by the private telephone line from Mount Faber Signal Station.

44. 15 urgent and important signals were received and dealt with during the year. All these were from vessels requiring Marine Police or the attendance of a doctor.

45. 2,989 vessels were signalled to their berths at the Singapore Harbour Board wharves from Tanjong Berlayer Signal Station.

WRECKS in then TIME BALLS, SINGAPORE

46. Time-ball failures during the year were 11, 3 of which were due to repairs, 5 to mechanical defects and 3 unaccounted for. The failures at the different stations were :---

•••	•••	3
•••		8
	•••	···· ···

EXPLOSIVES ANCHORAGE

47. 516 vessels laden with dangerous cargo and 194 laden with explosives entered and cleared the port during the year.

GENERAL

48. The Singapore group of lighthouses comprising Pulo Pisang, Horsburgh, Sultan Shoal, Raffles Island and Fort Canning, was efficiently maintained throughout the year.

49. The m.l. "Mary Rose", lighthouse tender, carried out her duties satisfactorily, travelling monthly as far as One Fathom Bank.

50. There were some cases of malaria among the lighthouse crews during the latter part of the year, one of which proved fatal.



Crown Counsel

Singapor

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MARINE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1939

BY

CHARLES DIX, Master Attendant, Straits Settlements. 44. 4,041 vessels entered port flying signals that they were carrying mails to Singapore. These were all reported direct to the General Post Office by the private telephone line from Mount Faber Signal Station.

45. Four urgent important signals were received and dealt with during the year. These were all from vessels requiring Marine Police.

46. 3,305 vessels were signalled to their berths at the Singapore Harbour Board wharves from Tg. Berlayer Signal Station.

47. The health of the crews of the three signal stations has been very satisfactory.

TIME BALLS, SINGAPORE

48. Time-ball failures during the year numbered 5. On 24th March, 1939, all stations were being refitted and time balls did not operate. During the period 18th to 22nd December, 1939, inclusive, Fullerton Building time ball was under repair and was not operating.

The failures at the various stations were : —

Mount Faber	•••		· 1
Fort Canning	•••	*** .	2
Fullerton Building	•••		2

These failures were due to minor mechanical defects.

49. Since the outbreak of hostilities Mt. Faber Signal Station has also been used as a Port War Signal Station.

EXPLOSIVES ANCHORAGE

50. 542 vessels laden with dangerous cargo and 205 laden with explosives entered and cleared the port during the year.

GENERAL

51. The Singapore group of lighthouses comprising Horsburgh, Raffles Island, Sultan Shoal, Pulo Pisang and Fort Canning was efficiently maintained throughout the year.

52. The health of the lighthouse crews continued to be satisfactory and there was no case of malaria during the year.

53. The m.l. "Mary Rose", lighthouse tender, carried out her duties satisfactorily, travelling monthly as far as One Fathom Bank.

54. The Government s.l. "Vedette" about 33 years old was condemned and sold by public auction in March, 1939.

55. The m.l. "Princess Mary" was re-engined during the year with the result that her speed has been slightly increased and the running cost of fuel reduced.

56. A new 56-foot twinscrew motor launch "Teal" with a speed of 12 knots was built for this Department by Messrs. Thornycroft, Ltd. at a cost of \$35,800.

57. 59 Notices to Mariners were published by the Master Attendant, S.S., during the year.

These Notices are posted outside the Singapore Shipping Office and published in the Straits Settlements Government Gazette, besides being communicated to the Admiralty and other Marine Authorities.



COLONY OF SINGAPORE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1948

BY

COMMANDER L. P. LANE, O.B.E., R.N., Master Attendant, Singapore.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE, by V. C. C. GATRELL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, 1949 717

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49. Between 1st June and 31st December 1948, 273 messages were received and 370 messages sent by Mount Faber Signal Station while Tanjong Batu Berlayer received 43 messages and sent 65.

50. The staff at the two signal stations were recruited from ex S.S. R.N.V.R. signal ratings with a leading signalman in charge of each station and during the period, general health and standard of efficiency has been very satisfactory.

51 Messages were passed to and from warships of all nationalities gratis.

EXPLOSIVES

52. Fifty-one vessels were inspected and magazine certificates issued for approved magazines to carry explosives under Rule 71, section 2A of the Rules made under the Arms and Explosives Ordinance.

53. Eleven vessels carrying explosives were issued with a Form "C" to allow them to proceed alongside the Singapore Harbour Board's wharves.

COMPASS ADJUSTING

54. During the year 94 vessels had their compasses adjusted by certificated officers of the department.

WIRELESS D/F CALIBRATING

55. During the year 31 vessels had their D/F apparatus calibrated, making use of the Lighthouse Tender "Mary Rose" which has been specially equipped for the purpose. The average time taken in this operation for each vessel was $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours and the longest was 6 hours.

LIGHTHOUSES

56. Regular quarterly inspections were made to the Singapore Group Lighthouses which comprises Horsburgh, Raffles, Sultan Shoal, Pulo Pisang and Fort Canning and a regular monthly relief maintained in all weathers.

57. During the year a considerable amount of repairs were effected by the P.W.L., Marine Branch, and many structural improvements made to the crews accommodation. Better furniture was provided and a wireless set for each lighthouse to relieve the monotony.

58. In April a representative from Chance Bros. made a tour of inspection and was very favourably impressed with the condition of the mechanism of the lighthouses in consideration of their age. He recommended, however, that three of them should be electrified as soon as the financial resources of the Colony permit.

59. At one period there was a prevalence of malaria at Pulo Pisang Lighthouse. This was visited by the Health Officer, Rural, who made suitable recommendations to ensure the health of the crew.

60. His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to Raffles Lighthouse and the Honourable, the Colonial Secretary, to both Raffles and Horsburgh.

61. No light failures were reported by passing vessels during the year.



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COLONY OF SINGAPORE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT, 1950

BY

L. P. LANE, Master Attendant, Singapore

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE, By V. C. G. GATRELL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER 1951

Wreck Removal

In April the Roubin Marine Salvage Company completed the cutting down of the *Hoegh Transporter* wreck, lying in the fairway north-east of Peak Island; the wreck now constitutes foul ground with a minimum depth of 40 feet at Low Water Ordinary Springs.

In November the Royal Navy completed demolition operations on the floating crane wreck, lying approximately mid-way between the Outer Shoal and Tanjong Pagar Beacons; the wreck now constitutes foul ground with a minimum depth of 38 feet at Low Water Ordinary Springs.

Local Notices to Mariners

Eighteen Local Notices to Mariners and sixty-seven Shipping Circulars were issued by the Department during the year. The former are posted outside the Shipping Office, published in the Singapore Government *Gazette*, and communicated to the Hydrographer of the Navy, other Marine authorities, and to the local Shipping community.

Lighthouses

Regular inspections were made to the Singapore group of lighthouses comprising, from east to west:—Horsburgh (Pedra Blanca) distant $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Fort Canning in Singapore; Raffles distant $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Sultan Shoal distant $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and Pulau Pisang distant $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A regular monthly relief was maintained throughout the year and no cases of light failure occurred. (It may be remarked that the distances given above are different from those given in the 1949 report and which were taken from office records; it is not known from what point in Singapore those were laid off from, but the distances now given are laid off from Clifford Pier.)

The following repairs, alterations and additions, were effected at the Lighthouses during the year:—The pier foundations at Horsburgh which had been damaged by heavy seas were repaired and strengthened, and a radio telephone was installed at this light; three concrete water tanks were erected at Raffles light to replace the original steel tanks which had deteriorated through age; minor improvements to the arrangements of the crews' quarters were effected at Pulau Pisang. It is hoped to instal radio-telephony at all the seaward lighthouses during 1951.

No Light dues are payable in respect of the Colony's Lighthouses.

At the request of the Fisheries Department the lighthouse keepers of the four seaward lighthouses have, since April 1949, collected daily samples of sea water for the purpose of investigating the salinity of Malayan waters and, by correlating this with weather conditions over a period of two or three years, predicting the abundance of certain species of fish.

The health of the light keepers and crews has been generally good. Raffles Lighthouse Island continued to be a popular visiting place at weekends.

The Centenary anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of Horsburgh Lighthouse fell on the 28th May (see Note (1) of Appendix 11).

Imperial Light Dues

Imperial Light Dues in respect of the Bahamas, Basses, and Minnicoy Lights were collected by the Department from 1,115 ships during the year and amounted to a sum of \$38,770.67. This collection is carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Transport, London, to whom the dues, less a fee allowed for collection, are remitted.



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COLONY OF SINGAPORE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT 1951

BY

L. P. LANE Master Attendant Singapore

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE, BY P. S. HORSLIN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER

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> 1952 Price: \$1

PILOTAGE

The total number of ships handled by Pilots of the Singapore Pilot Association during the year, including all movements, amounted to 9,689 as against 8,245 the previous year. Of these, 4,282 were handled at the Wharves, 3,807 in the Roads, 1,451 at Pulau Bukom (Shell Co.'s Installation), and 149 at Pulau Sebarok (Standard Vacuum Co.'s Installation).

The number of Pilots was increased from ten to twelve during the second half of the year (see Appendix 11).

LOCAL NOTICES TO MARINERS

Seven Local Notices to Mariners and ninety-six Shipping Circulars were issued by the Department during the year. The former are posted outside the Shipping Office, published in the Singapore Government *Gazette*, and communicated to the Hydrographer of the Navy, other Naval and Marine authorities, and to the local Shipping community. The latter are also posted outside the Shipping Office, and communicated to all local authorities and Shipping interests concerned.

LIGHTHOUSES

Regular inspections were made to the Singapore group of lighthouses comprising, from east to west:—Horsburgh (Pedra Blanca), distant 33½ miles; Fort Canning, in Singapore; Raffles, distant $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Sultan Shoal, distant $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and Pulau Pisang, distant $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A regular monthly relief was maintained throughout the year and no cases of light failure occurred. Repainting and whitewashing was carried out at Horsburgh and Fort Canning, and maintenance repairs were effected at Horsburgh, Raffles, Sultan Shoal and Pulau Pisang.

Radio-telephony was installed during the year at Raffles, Sultan Shoal and Pulau Pisang, thus completing installation at all the seaward lighthouses. They can call the Port Office at any time of the day or night throughout the twenty-four hours, and they are called up on a routine four hourly schedule between 0800 and 1600 hours inclusive.

Raffles Lighthouse Island continued to be a popular visiting place at weekends.

No Light Dues are payable in respect of the Colony's lighthouses. (see Appendix 14 (4).)

CLIFFORD PIER

The concrete steps with mild steel railings at the end of Clifford Pier, the main passenger landing place, became unsafe and were in course of replacement by a new reinforced concrete structure at the close of the year. Dredging was carried out on the north side of the pier to enable the Shell Company's ferries to go alongside there temporarily.

IMPERIAL LIGHT DUES

Imperial Light Dues in respect of the Bahamas, Basses, and Minnicoy Lights were collected by the Department from 1,344 ships during the year and amounted to a sum of \$50,206.87. This collection is carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Transport, London, to whom the dues, less a fee allowed for collection, are remitted.



COLONY OF SINGAPORE

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BY

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All the lights referred to above, which are A.G.A. lights (acetylene burning and automatically operated), as well as the lights in the lighthouses (incandescent kerosene burning), were regularly examined and kept in efficient working order by the staff of the Department's Marine Engineer. Two additional flashing lights were installed on Nos. 9 and 11 Beacons by the Public Works Department for the assistance of Pilots handling ships at the Pulau Bukom wharves.

Maintenance dredging was carried out by the Marine section of the Public Works Department in the Inner Roads, Singapore, Rochore and Geylang Rivers, Kallang Basin and approaches, Telok Ayer Basin, and at South Quay.

During the year a new jetty for the use of cable ships was completed at the new depôt of Cable and Wireless Ltd. situated at Bukit Chermin in Keppel Harbour.

In December H.M.S. *Dampier* carried out tidal observations in the vicinity of the Bench mark at Cavenagh Bridge. The information gained, together with results of tidal observations carried out by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company at the installation at Pulau Bukom, were forwarded to the Hydrographer of the Navy who made calculations for the establishment of a Bench mark at Pulau Bukom required by the Company for the purpose of carrying out a tidal survey there in connection with the proposed construction of new oil berths.

Improvements were effected in buoying the entrance to the Geylang River and in erecting marks in Telok Ayer Basin and in the Singapore River to facilitate the observance of Port Rules therein.

For salvage operations, etc. see under Salvage and Shipbreaking.

LIGHTHOUSES

Regular inspections were made to the Singapore group of lighthouses comprising from east to west:—

Horsburgh (Pedra Blanca) distant 331 miles;

Fort Canning in Singapore;

Raffles distant 10} miles;

Sultan Shoal distant 13¹/₄ miles; and

Pulau Pisang distant 43¹/₄ miles. (See Appendix 28 (5)).

A regular monthly relief was maintained throughout the year and no cases of light failure occurred.

General maintenance was carried out by the Marine section of the Public Works Department, and considerable work on the buildings, pier and road approach was done at Pulau Pisang. Boats' davits were fitted at this lighthouse and also at Raffles and Horsburgh.

Radio-telephony is installed at all the seaward lighthouses. They can call the Port Office at any time throughout the twenty-four hours, and they are called up on a routine four-hourly schedule between 0800 and 1600 hours inclusive. The seaward lighthouses are also supplied with radio receiving sets so that they can tune-in to the broadcasting programmes of Radio Malaya as desired.

The health of the light keepers and crews has been generally good. Raffles Lighthouse Island continued to be a popular visiting place at weekends. Professor R. D. Purchon, Raffles Professor of Zoology at the University of Malaya, also made several stays at that Lighthouse in connection with researches on Mollusca and the study of corals.

SHIP BUILDING

Ship building is confined to comparatively small vessels and is carried out by the Singapore Harbour Board and by United Engineers Ltd. Launch and boat building is carried out by Thornycroft & Company Ltd. at Tanjong Rhu, and by United Engineers Ltd., and such craft in addition to various types of local craft are also built by a number of small firms of boat builders.

GENERAL

CHANGES IN THIS REPORT

It will be noted that there are some changes in the lay-out of the 1952 Report the chief of which being the removal of detailed statistics of shipping arrivals and departures, and details of registration and licensing of vessels, from the main part of the Report to the Appendices where they are tabulated for easier reading, and also a re-drawing of all the shipping graphs together with the introduction of a new graph showing the yearly tonnage comparisons of foreign-going, Home Trade and Local Trade vessels separately.

COLONY ENSIGN

Authorization to fly the new Ensign of the Colony of Singapore from all Government vessels and Marine Department establishments was received on the 27th October and put into effect by the Department the following day.

It is a Blue Ensign with the Colony badge in the fly, which consists of a circle having a white background containing a red cross pall reversed bearing an Imperial Crown in the centre. The reversed pall is unique in British heraldry, and was also a feature of the former Straits Settlements Ensign except that in the latter it was white on a red diamond shaped label and bore three crowns, one for each of the Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca).

LEGISLATION

The following amendments to Colony legislation concerning the Department's administration were effected during the year:—

The Pilot Dues (Amendment) Regulations, 1952

The Pilot Dues Regulations, 1948, were amended by substituting the time '6 p.m.' for the time '6.30 p.m.' appearing in the eighth line of the Second Schedule thereof. (Notification No. S 42 of *Gazette* Supplement No. 12 of 14th February, 1952.)

The Merchant Shipping (Sunday Labour—Amendment) Ordinance, 1952

This was an amendment to section 432 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1936, whereby sub-section 3 was amended and new sub-sections (8), (9) and (10) were substituted for the former sub-sections (8), (9), (10) and (11). The effect of these amendments were that any alterations in the Sunday Labour fees prescribed in Schedule L can be made by the Governor in Council instead of requiring a resolution of the Legislative Council, the deletion of all references to the Penang Mercantile Fund and, most important of all, the retention by the Fund of all the fees received during the year whereas formerly so much of the fees received as had not been utilised by the Committee by the end of the year, in accordance with the Rules made under this section, were appropriated to Colonial Revenue. (Notification No. S 89 of *Gazette* Supplement No. 21 of 5th March, 1952. Ordinance No. 4 of 1952.)



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1959

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1959

THE PORT

A total of 37,545 vessels of 66,522,900 net tons entered and cleared the Port during the year, setting an all-time record for Singapore. This is an increase of 270 ships and 1,682,656 net tons as compared with 1958. A breakdown of these figures is given in Tables 1 to 6. Cargo details are recorded in Table 7.

The largest merchant ship to enter the Port was the Liberian Tanker Universe Apollo, gross tonnage 72, 132. The deepest draught vessel was the Liberian Tanker World Inspiration drawing 36 feet 4 inches.

The largest and deepest draught vessels to berth alongside the Singapore Harbour Board wharves in Keppel Harbour were the British s.s. *Iberia* of 29,614 gross tons and the Norwegian Motor Tanker *Havtor* drawing 32 feet 7 inches respectively.

H.B.M. Yacht Britannia with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on board visited Singapore from the 22nd-25th February, 1959.

50 warships and auxiliaries visited the Port during the year. Details are given in Table 8.

Navigational Aids

The Light Dues Board under the Chairmanship of the Master Attendant is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of all navigational aids. 67 members of the Department of Marine and the Public Works Department are engaged full time in this work.

The following improvements were made during the year:-

- (1) dihedral radar reflectors were fitted to Horsburgh, Raffles and Sultan Shoal lighthouses;
- (2) octahedral radar reflectors were fitted to two buoys and two beacons;
- (3) a light buoy was established to replace No. 9A Beacon off Pulau Bukom after the beacon had been damaged beyond repair by a ship;
- (4) lights were established on Empire Buoy, Tembaga Buoy and No. 35 Beacon in Keppel Harbour;
- (5) the light on Outer Shoal Beacon was altered from white to red;
- (6) No. 34 Beacon was moved to a new position marking the Seaward end of the new line of Wrecks at Tanjong Pagar;
- (7) the light on one buoy was changed from gas to electric operation;
- (8) the light on No. 36 Beacon was withdrawn.

The navigational aids in operation at the end of the year were as follows:--

Lighthouses — Horsburgh, Raffles, Sultan Shoal, Pulau Pisang and Fullerton.

Light Beacons — Twenty-one in number.

Light Buoys — Ten in number.

Unlit Beacons — Thirty-one in number.

Unlit Buoys — Fifteen in number,



STATE OF SINGAPORE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1962

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAFORE

1964

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1962

THE PORT

Shipping

IN 1962, 39,911 ships with a total net tonnage of 83.8 million tons entered and cleared the Port of Singapore. This is an all time record for the Port and a tonnage increase of 9 per cent on the 1961 figures.

The total tonnage of ships using the port has doubled since the year 1952 and since 1959 has risen by 17.6 million tons.

13.6 million tons of mineral oil in bulk and 7.5 million tons of general cargo were handled and 2.7 million tons of oil bunkers were supplied to ships and aircraft in 1962.

Graphs and statistics showing the volume of shipping using the port are given in Tables 1 to 6. The tonnages of cargo handled at the three main operating centres of the port are given in Table 7.

The vessel with the deepest draught to anchor in the Outer Roads was the British motor tanker *Naess Sovereign*. Her mean draught was 46 feet 9 inches.

The largest vessel to berth alongside the Singapore Harbour Board wharves was the Dutch s.s. *Rotterdam*. She is 749 feet long and of 38,645 gross registered tons. The vessel with the deepest draught to berth alongside the Singapore Harbour Board wharves was the Danish motor tanker *Brigit Maersk*. Her mean draught was 31 feet 11 inches.

Forty-seven warships and fleet auxiliaries visited the port during the year. Details are given in Table 8.

Navigational Aids

Navigational aids in the Port are established and maintained by the Marine Department and the Public Works Department under the direction of the Light Dues Board of which the Master Attendant is Chairman.

The following additions and alterations were made during the year:

- (1) On the 24th May the Panamanian s.s. *Diana* collided with and destroyed the Outer Shoal Beacon. A wreck buoy was laid to mark the wreckage which formed a dangerous obstruction.
- (2) A pole beacon fitted with a winker light was established on the reef south of Buran Darat and a light established on No. 37 Beacon to provide a new and safer passage for launches to St. John's Island. The light on No. 38 Beacon was withdrawn.

The navigational aids in operation at the end of the year were as follows: Lighthouses — Horsburgh, Raffles, Sultan Shoal, Pulau Pisang and Fullerton. Radio beacons — Horsburg.

Light beacons — Twenty-two.

Light bouys - Twelve.

Unlit beacons — Thirty.

Unlit buoys - Thirteen.

THE MARINE DEPARTMENT 1966

A light was established on *Brani Reef* beacon on the 25th May as part of the new lighting system in Keppel Harbour. This revision included the removal of *Tereh* and *South Channel* buoys and the lighting of *S.E. Brani* buoy as mentioned above.

A winker beacon light was established on Beacon No. 30 at the entrance to Kallang Basin on the 25th November.

The lights on Beacons No. 15 in the Western Anchorage and Beacon No. 39 off St. John's Island were temporarily extinguished from 13th June to 29th July in order to carry out re-construction work. On completion of this work two new electric lanterns of higher candlepower were fitted to these beacons.

Lighthouses.—Pulau Pisang Lighthouse — Re-decoration and repairs were carried out and a new concrete water storage tank of 4,000 gallons capacity was built to supplement the existing water supply. A power-plant room to house three alternators was also built and three Armstrong-Siddley water-cooled diesel engines driving Brush alternators were installed in this room in readiness for conversion to electrical operation of the lighthouse. Installation of these three alternators and the wiring of both lantern room and crews' accommodation, was carried out by Marine Department and Light Dues Board staff. Due to late arrival of the new 4th Order electrically operated optic and machinery from the supplier it was not possible to complete the electrification of this lighthouse during 1966.

Horsburgh Lighthouse — On the evening of 30th April the new electrically operated optic and machinery was brought into use. This is a 4th Order $6 \times 60^{\circ}$ panel, single flash revolving prismatic optic with an illuminant consisting of a 1,000 watt lamp. This new optic replaces an old 1st Order optic which had an illuminant of a pressurised vapour kerosene "Hood" burner. The change over to electrical operation increased the candlepower of the light exhibited by this lighthouse from 154,000 to 449,000. The installation of three alternators, wiring for optic supply, including domestic requirement, dismantling of the old 1st Order optic and installation of the new 4th Order optic and machinery was carried out by Marine Department and Light Dues Board staff.

During the year the number of lighthouses, beacons and buoys operated and maintained by the Light Dues Board were as follows:

Lighthouses		Five		
Beacons	and the second sec	Sixty-four	·	36 Lit 28 Unlit
Buoys		Nineteen	—	13 Lit 6 Unlit

Vessels and craft.—The Board acquired its new lighthouse tender Mata Ikan on the 28th September. This 72 feet vessel is of approximately 100 tons gross and cost \$371,330 to construct. In addition to this lighthouse tender the Board owns and operates two other craft, i.e. a buoy vessel Pesek capable of a maximum lift of 10 tons and a 20 feet length fibreglass speedboat.

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marine department

NAVIGATIONAL AIDS SECTION

During the year under review all navigational aids functioned normally. Maintenance of lighthouses, beacons and buoys was carried out by the Light Dues Board under the Chairmanship of the Director of Marine.

Lighthouses Modernisation of Pulau Pisang Lighthouse

On 15th March, 1967 the old 16 panel 1st Order rotating optic, with pressurised kerosene vapour burner equipment, and the lantern were completely removed. A modern 4th Order optic with a 2-position lampchanger, control cabinet accommodating two optic drive motors with relays which are fully automatic in operation was installed and made operational before sunset the same day. The new light has the same flashing character but is of increased intensity, provided by a $6 \times 60^{\circ}$ panel rotating apparatus with a one kilowatt filament lamp flashing once every 5 seconds with an apparent intensity of 615,000 candlepower. An emergency 14,600 candlepower portable propane burner is also provided. Advantage was taken to provide domestic lighting to the crews' quarters. Installation of the new optic was carried out by Marine Department and Light Dues Board staff.

Modernisation of Sultan Shoal Lighthouse

Work in connection with the conversion from the kerosene "Hood" burner to an electric source commenced with the construction of a new annexe separate from the main building. Although unfavourable weather conditions were encountered, this annexe which houses three alternators was completed on 25th November, 1967. The design of the annexe and installation of the three $7\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt alternators together with associated wiring and piping arrangements were carried out by Marine Department and Light Dues Board staff. Advantage was taken to provide domestic lighting to lighthouse crews' quarters, but due to late arrival of new equipment it was not possible to complete the conversion before the end of the year.

General repairs to Horsburgh Lighthouse

The four yearly general repairs and repainting to Horsburgh Lighthouse were carried out and completed on 21st August, 1967.

Beacons

On 8th February a light visible at a distance of 4 miles was established on the new *MESEMUT* beacon which marks the Eastern approaches to Selat Jurong.

annual report MARINE DEPARTMENT 1971

Lighthouses

Routine four-yearly repairs and repainting were carried out to Horsburg Lighthouse. An additional diesel fuel storage tank was installed and the diesel engines' cooling water tanks including the piping connections were also renewed.

Minor repairs and renewal of timber structures were carried out to Raffles Lighthouse. In addition, the whole lighthouse was inspected for termites and preventive treatment carried out to all timber structures.

Summary

At the end of the year the total number of buoys, beacons and lighthouses operated and maintained by the Board were as follows:

(a) Lighthouses	:	5
(b) Beacons		41 lighted 26 unlighted
(c) Buoys		38 lighted 11 unlighted
(d) Radio Beacon	:	1
(e) Radar Responder	:	1

Annex 83

Warnsinck J.C.M. (ed.), Jan Huygen van Linschoten's Itinerario Voyage ofte Schipvaert naer Oost Ofte Portugaels Indien, 1579-1592 (1939), pp. 94, 101-102 (Dutch original, with English translation)

TRANSLATION

Warnsinck J.C.M. (ed.), Jan Huygen van Linschoten's Itinerario Voyage ofte Schipvaert naer Oost Ofte Portugaels Indien, 1579-1592 (1939)

Dutch Original

Kap. 20: Die Navigatie ende rechte Coursen van Malacca af nae Macau in China...(Page 90)

Van dese Eylandekens 2 mylen z.z.o aen, is gelegen die Pedra Branqua, (dat is, witte steen geseyt) welke is een Eylandeken van witte steen-rootsen ofte Clippen, dicht by hebbende daer etlicke noch andere Rudtsen Clippen, ende ghelegen aende zuydtzyde daer van af, van welcke zyde inghelijcks ghelegen 't Eylandt van Binton...(Pages 101 - 102)

Men heeft rontsom de Pedra brangua, en daer dicht by 6 vadem diepten, suvver gront; sult u altoos wachten vande Clippen ende Rudtsen daer by gelegen...(Page 102)

English Translation

Chapter 20: The navigation and correct courses from Malacca to Macao in China... (Page 90)

From these small islands approximately 2 sea miles in South-Southeasterly direction is situated Pedra Branca (that is to say, the white rock) which is a small island comprising white protruding rocks and boulders, nearby located and on its Southern side there are also other sharp rocks and boulders which is the side where is also situated the of island Bintan...(Pages 101 – 102)

Around Pedra Branca and close by one has water measuring 6 Dutch fathoms depth, on clean ground; one also has to watch the boulders and sharp rocks which are situated close by...(Page 102)

WERKEN UITGEGEVEN DOOR

11

DE LINSCHOTEN-VEREENIGING

XLIII

HET ITINERARIO VAN JAN HUYGEN VAN LINSCHOTEN

1579-1592

VIERDE DEEL

Dat 20. Capittel.

Die Navigatie ende rechte Coursen van Malacca af nae Macau in China, met alle die gheleghentheyt vande selfde vaert alles in 't breedt ende op 't correctste aenghewesen.

cheydende uyt Malacca na de Straet van Sincapura ende

De Straet Singapura.

ende

naer China toe, sult uwen cours nemen nae het Eylandt ghenaemt Ylha grande¹), (gheleghen drie mylen vande Haven [386] Yiha Gran- 🌔 de leyt 3 mylen van Malacca) passerende (tot meerder sekerheyt) d'Eylandekens Malacca. buyten om. Van dese Eylanden tot de Revier van Muar²) zijn De Revier van Muar drie mylen, de welcke heeft tot een kenteijcken eenen huevel leyt 3 my-len vande vol gheboomte, staende aende zyde van het zuydt oosten, sonder Eylandeeenigh ander hoogh landt meer daer ontrent te hebben. kens.

Vande Revier Muar, tot de Revier ghenaemt Ryo Fermoso³), Kenteijcken vande looptmen de Custe noordt west ende zuyd oost, ende noordt west ten westen, ende zuyd oost ten oosten, is inde distantie 9 mylen. Muar. Streckin-Dese Revier Fermoso is groot ende schoon, hebbende in 't inghe ende coursen comen 6, 7 vadem diepten, als oock binnen in; men loopter in vande Revier Muar by de voet van eenen hoogen bergh langhs, te weten aende zuyd oost zyde; is gheleghen aende zuydt zyde van Malacca, heeft Fermoso. Ghedaente sommighe bancken (vande punt van het n.o. het welcke een diepte, enplat ende vlack landt is) af steken tot een half mijl t'Zeewaert de ghelegentheyt in, van welcke u sult wachten. van Ryo

Fermoso. Van dese Ryo Fermoso af tot het Eyland Pulo Picon 4), loopt-Sommighe Bancken. men de Custe op de selfde streckinghe van zuydt oost ten oosten Het Eytoe; (Dit Eylandt Pulo Picon is gheleghen een half mijl vande landt Pulo Picon met Custe af, hebbende drie Eylandekens by hem liggen, te weten, 3 Eylande kens, ghele- twee vande zyde vande Zee, ende een vande zyde van het landt, ghentheyt ende sult tusschen dien ende het landt niet loopen: want het altemael drooghten zijn) is inde distantie seven mylen. plaets.

Een groot Van Pulo Picon, t'Zeewaert zuyd oost aen, leyt een groot ende hoogh Eyland ende seer hoogh Eylandt, met veel Eylandekens om hem, ghe-Pulo Cariver naemt Pulo Carimon; Langhs het selfde Eylandt, te weten mon gheselaende west zyde heen looptmen nae die Straet van Sabon⁵) toe,

¹) Een der Water Islands.

De monding ligt 20 zeemijl O.Z.O. van Malakka.

³) Thans de Sembrong.

⁾ Thans P. Pisang.

⁵) Bewesten Karimoen en Koendoes; zie ook p. 134, en 135, n. 2.

ende men loopter langhs o. ende w. is inde distantie ontrent 8 mylen, ende sult tusschen dien ende het landt niet passeren; De Zee daer by, te weten, ontrent een half mijl nae het zuyen, is alternael suyver ende schoon, van 15 vadem diepten, met sant gront. Te middeweghen van desen wegh vande Straet, nae d' Te mid-Eylandekens toe, luttel min ofte meer, leyt de Revier van vande Iantana, den welcken eenen grooten mont heeft, wesende straet leyt de revier d'incomste van dien langhs het landt vande oost zyde heen, lantana. alwaer dickwils groote schepen in gheloopen zijn, ende aende Beschrywestzyde (daer een huevel van roode aerde staet) heeftet over Iantana. de geheele mont vande Revier een bancke van hart sant 1), Een swarte ontrent anderhalf mijl t'Zeewaert in streckende, daer veel sche-sandt-banck over pen op gheraeckt zijn, waer van ghy u sult wachten. Van den de mont vande Rehoeck van d'Eylanden boven geroert (gelegen aen 't eynde van vier. het land van *Iantana*), loopt een Riffe²) af, stekende o.n.o. Een Rif tZeewaert in, twee groote mylen, ende alst stil weer is, so en van het landt land landt Iancanmender het water niet op sien breken, dan maect alleenlick tana. wat wit schuijms boven op, het welck men terstont kan sien en Teeckenen onderscheyden, ende alst hart weer is, so breeckter het water sandt [41a] over al op. Tusschen dese Riffe ende de Eylanden loopt een groot _____ Een groot Canael³), altemael van een steenigen gront, ende het aller on-Canael met diepste dat ic daer gevonden hebbe, zijn $5^1/_2$ vadem, ende van een steendese diepten comtmen op $71/_2$ vadem, ende dan weder op ses gront. en $8^{1/2}$ vadem; het mach wesen vande breete van een schuet van het grof gheschuts, te weten, recht dwers over. Die dit Canael wil passeren, moet een half mijl van d'Eylanden af loopen, sonder door het daer naeder by te comen: want soudt op t' droogh loopen; Mijn Canael te goedtdunckt waer datter gheen groote schepen met haren wille door en liepen, ten waer dat huer den noot daer toe dwongh, ghelijck als Francisco Daginar dede, die daer aende gront stiet, Verhael van 'tgheende was in perijckel van 't schip te verliesen, om dieswille dat ne Fran. hy te na aende Riffen geloopen was, en dat hem de wint scherpte. Daginar in Van dese Eylandekens 4) 2 mylen z.z.o. aen, is gelegen die *Pedra* wederva-ren is. Branqua, (dat is, witte steen geseyt) welck is een Eylandeken ⁵) Gelegentvan witte steen-rootsen ofte Clippen, hebbende daer dicht by $\frac{heyt}{Pedra}$ van noch etlicke andere Rudtsen ende Clippen, gheleghen aende Branqua.

- ^a) De Rumenia Shoals.
- 4) De Poeloe Lima. ⁸) Het "North Channel".

!

l assil

⁵) Pedra Branca, thans met den lichttoren Horsburgh.

¹) De Tanah Merah Besar (Large Red Cliffs) met de Red Cliff Bank.

zuydtzyde daer van af, van welcke zyde insghelijcks ghelegen Desghe-^{113CKS} van is 't Eylandt van Binton¹), 'twelck seer lanc is, hebbende in Binton, 't midden van dien een hoogen huevel, by de welcke langs heen ende de ghedaente men diepe gront heeft: maer is quaet om te anckeren voor die der selver. van China comen: Men heeft rontsom die Pedra branqua, en daer dicht by 6 vadem diepten, suyver gront; sult u altoos wachten vande Clippen ende Rudtsen daer by gelegen.

Courssen als men Iantana.

۰.

Waerschouwin-Eylanden om twee oorsaken. D'eerste

Ick heb hier voor bevolen in 't uytloopen vande Straet (als over 15 va ghy over de drooghten op de 15 vadem diepten zijt, in voeghen dem diepte als gheseyt is) oost aen te seylen naer d'Eylandekens toe, die de Revier ghy terstont sult comen te sien, te weten, soo haest als ghy de Revier van Iantana ghepasseert zijt, ende als ghyse beghint te genaken, so sult ghy u houden na die Pedra branqua ofte witte steen toe, in voeghen dat ghy daer een half mijl van afloopt, u ghe vande wachtende vande zyde vande Eylanden, om twee redenen; Ten eersten, om dat de winden (in desen tijt datmen na China vaert) altoos vande zyde van Binton af wayen, welcke is de Monson oorsake is van uyten z. ende z.w.; ende so u de wint scherpten, ende nae vande win- het z.o. liep, (alst dickwils in dese contreye gebuert) wesende aende zyde van d'Eylanden, en sout de Riffen niet voor by moghen comen, waer door gedwongen soudt wesen te loopen door 't Canael (dat tusschen Pedra branqua ende d'Eylanden loopt) ofte sout so veel tijts te soecken maken in daer te vertoe-

ven, dat ghy de Monson, (dat is, den tijt vande Voyage) verliesen De tweede sout nae China te varen. Ten tweeden is, dat so ghy u daer vont oorsake is, alsmenmet met een slap ghety ende wint, ofte met weynigh seylen op, so een slap ghety en soude u water ende stroomen op de Riffen dryven, sonder dat weynigh seyls daer eens ghewaer te worden, gelijck alst ghebuerden met het Schip van Don Diego de Meneses, van welcke Stuer-man was Goncalo ontrent waer, souden op de Vyera, die 't water op 10 vadem dreef, daer hy het sette, ende Rifdryven quam een weynigh daer na op 7 vadem²), waer door hy by de Gheschie-3 daghen om bracht, om hem met d'anckers weer uvt te winden. denisse van Diego de Meneses Door dese twee Reeden advertere u, dat ghy u hout aende zyde ontrent deesEylan. van Pedra branqua, ofte de witte Clippen boven verhaelt.

den. Coursen

Van Pedra brancqua af nae het Eylandt Pulo Tinge³), soo looptmen n. ende z. ende n. ten o. ende z. ten w. is inde cours

¹) Bintang, het grootste eiland van den Riouw-archipel.

³) Vermoedelijk is bedoeld: wien de stroom op 10 vadem dreef, waar hij het anker liet vallen, en kwam een weinig daarna op een plek van 7 voet. Zie voor Diego de Meneses: Tiele, Europeërs in den Maleischen Archipel, I, p. 408 e.v.

*) P. Tinggih (Hoog Eiland), op de oostkust van Djohor.

Annex 84

Military Administration Proclamation (15 Aug 1945) (British Military Administration, Malaya)

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, MALAYA, GAZETTE

OF THE

PENINSULA MALAY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No, 1] KUALA LUMPUR, THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1945

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, MALAYA.

Part I.-PROULAMATIONS AND NOTICES UNDER PROULAMATIONS.

Proclamation No. 1.

A PROCLAMATION TO ESTABLISH A MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

No. 1.—WHEREAS by reason of military necessity and for the prevention and suppression of disorder and the maintenance of public safety it is necessary to place the territories of the Settlements of Singupore, Penang and Malacca, all islands and places forming part thereof and all British waters adjacent thereto, and the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, all islands forming part of such States and the territorial water distributed balay below military adjacent thereto. waters thereof (hereinafter called Malaya) under military administration :

Now, THEREFORE, I, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Honorary Lieutenant-General and Air Marshal, Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, nEREBY PROCLAIM AS FOLLOWS :

1. A Military Administration to be called the British Military Administration Establishment is hereby established throughout such areas of Malaya as are at any given time under Administration the control of Forces under my command and shall continue only so long as I consider it to be required by military necessity.

2. I hereby assume for myself and my successors full judicial, legislative, Assumption of executive and administrative powers and responsibilities and conclusive jurisdiction jurisdiction over all persons and property throughout such areas of Malaya as are at any given time under the control of the Forces under my command.

3. Subject always to any orders und directions which I may issue from time belegation. to time, I delegate to the General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malaya, all the powers, responsibilities and jurisdiction assumed by me, and such General Officer Commanding is authorised to delegate such powers, responsibilities and jurisdiction as he may deem necessary to any officer under his command and to empower such officer further to delegate any of such powers, responsibilities and interference of the such powers, responsibilities and jurisdiction.

4. All persons will obey promptly all orders given by me or under my authority Orders to ba and must refrain from all acts which impede the Forces under my command or are helpful to the enemy, from all acts of violence, and from any act calculated to disturb public order in any way.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of any Proclamation of the British Military Existing Inve Administration and in so far as military exigencies permit-

(a) all laws and customs existing immediately prior to the Japanese occupation

will be respected : Provided that such of the existing laws as the Chief Civil Affairs Officer considers it is practicable from time to time to administer during the period of military administration will be administered;

(b) all rights and properties will be respected: Provided that rights and properties acquired during the Japanese occupation may be subject to investigation and to such action as justice requires.

(2) With regard to paragraph (a) of sub-section (1), the inhabitants of the said territories are advised to consult the nearest Civil Affairs Officer, if in doubt as to whether any existing law is being administered.

6. All Courts and tribunals, other than military courts established under my Suspension of Courts. authority, are hereby suspended and deprived of all authority and jurisdiction until

authorized by me to re-open. 7. It is hereby declared that all Proclamations and legislative Enactments of Herecettor of whatever kind issued by or under the authority of the Japanese Military Administration Military Administration Administration Proclamations

8. This Proclamation muy be cited as the Military Administration Proclamation. Short title.

Signed at Kandy, this 15th day of August, 1945.

LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN,

Admiral, Supremo Allied Commander, South East Asia. ected.

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Annex 85

Interpretation Proclamation (22 Sep 1945) (British Military Administration, Malaya)

shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

18. This Proclamation supersedes the provisions of the Ordinances and Contain written Enactments set out in the schedule bereto.

THE SCHEDULE.

2.

The Food Control Ordinance, 1939, of the Straits Settlements; The Food Control Enactment, 1939, of the Federated Malay States;

The Food Control Enactment, 1939, of Johore; 3.

4. The Food Control Enactment, 1358, of Trengganu; The Food Control Enactment of Kedah;

The Food Control Enactment, 1858, of Perlis; 6.

The Food Control Enactment, 1939, of Kelantan;

8. All other Ordinances and Enactments containing provisions relating to the control, distribution or rationing of fondstuffs.

Dated the 16th day of September, 1945.

M. C. DEMPSEY,

Lieut:-General, General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malaya.

Proclamation No. 11.

A PROCLAMATION TO PROVIDE THE LAW RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF PROCLAMATIONS:

No. 11.--I, General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malaya, in exercise of the authority conferred upon me by the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AND ORDER.

1. This Proclamation may be cited as the Interpretation Proclamation.

2. In this Proclamation and in every Proclamation, rule, order or regulation made Definitions under a Proclamation, whether promulgated, made or issued before or after the commencement of this Proclamation, and whether having effect in Malaya or in the Malay Peninsula only, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, unless there is something in the subject or context inconsistent with such construction or unless it is otherwise therein expressly provided :

"Chief Civil Affairs Officer" means the principal staff officer in charge of the Civil Affairs Service; "Chief Legal Officer" means the Chief Legal Officer, Malaya, on the staff of the.

General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malaya;

"Civil Affairs Service" means that part of His Majesty's forces which, under the authority of the Supreme Allied Commander, conducts the military administration of the civil population of Malaya;

"Controller of Finance and Accounts" means the Controller of Finance and Accounts, Malaya, on the staff of the General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malaya;

"Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer" means the officer of the Civil Affairs Service pointed to be in charge of the military administration of the civil population of the Malay Peninsula;

"Deputy Controller of Finance and Accounts" means the officer of the Civil Affairs Service appointed Deputy Controller of Finance and Accounts, Malay Peninsula;

"District" means any one of the districts into which the Malay Peninsula may from time to time be divided for purposes of the British Military Administration, Malaya;

"District Civil Affairs Officer" means an officer of the Civil Affairs Service carrying out duties in the Department of Military Government of the British Military Administration, Malaya, in any district;

"Gazette" means the British Military Administration Gazette published for Malaya and includes any separate British Military Administration Gazetle which may be published for the Malay Peninsula;

"Legal Officer" means the officer of the Civil Affeirs Service appointed Legal Officer, Malay Peniusula;

"Malay Peninsula" means Malaya excluding the Settlement of Singapore and the Cocos Islands and North Keeling Island; "Malaya" means:

(a) the Settlement of Singapore, the Settlement of Penang and the Settlement

of Malacca, all as hereinafter defined; (b) the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Fohore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, all islands forming part of such

States and the territorial waters thereof;

"officer" means any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Forces and any civilian appointed to any post or appointment under the British Military Administration tenable by a commissioned officer; "Proclamation" means any Proclamation made by or under the authority of the

Supreme Allied Commander which relates to Malaya or to the Malay Penirisula;

"Region" means any one of the regions into which the Malay Peninsula may from time to time be divided for the purposes of the British Military Administration, Malaya;

Short title

"Senior Civil Affairs Officer." means an officer of the Civil Affairs Scrvice appointed to be in charge of a Region;

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"Settlement of Malacca,' includes the Settlement of Malacca, all islands and places forming part of such Settlement and all British waters adjacent thereto;

"Settlement of Penang" includes the Settlement of Penang, all islands and places forming part of such Settlement and all British waters edjacent thereto;

"Settlement of Singapore" includes the Island of Singapore, all other islands and places forming part of such Settlement and all British waters adjacent thereto, but does not include the Cocos Islands and North Keeling Island;

'written law''.

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Transfer of

(a) in relation to the Federated Malay States or any Malay State includes all Enactments and all orders, proclamations, rules, by-laws and regulations (including Emergency Regulations) made by any body or person having authority under any statutory or other enactment to make the same for the Federated Malay States or any Malay State as the case may be; and

(b) in relation to the Settlement of Penang or the Settlement of Malacca includes 1 all Ordinances of the Colony of the Straits Settlements and all orders, proclamations and letters patent and all rules, by laws and regulations

including Defence Regulations) and by any body or person having nuthority under any statutory or other ensetment or Order in Council to make the same for the said Colony.

3. (1) In this section "Authority" means any person or body of persons appointed or authorised under any written law in exercise authority or powers or perform duties thereunder.

(2) No Authority shall be entitled to exercise powers or perform duties under any written law unless he shall have been thereunto authorised by or under the authority of the General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malaya, or the Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

(3) Subject to the provisions of any Proclamation and to any orders or directions of the General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malaya, or of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer:

(a) Any officer of the Civil Affairs Service who is for the time being required by or under the authority of the General Officer Commanding Military Forces, Malayn, or by or under the authority of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to perform any functions previously performed by an Authority under any written law shall be deemed to have and may exercise any rights and powers conferred by that written law upon such Authority which may be necessary to enable such Civil Affairs Officer to perform such functions;

(b) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the rights and powers which by any written law are vested in or conferred upon any Authority mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Proclamation shall be deemed to be vested in or conferred upon the corresponding officer or officers respectively mentioned in the second column of the said Schedule subject, however, to any restrictions or modifications 'inentioned in the third column of the said Schedule:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to impose upon any officer an obligation to perform any duty which arose prior to the promulgation of the Proclamation in the area concerned, or which arises under any written law or part thereof which, for the time being, is not being administered in the area concerned.

(4) The Chief Civil Affairs Officer may, by notice or by notification in the Gazette, from time to time add to, alter or amend the provisions of the said Schedule.

4. Subject to the modifications or additions, as the case may be, specified in the Second Schedule to this Proclamation:

- (a) the provisions of the Federated Malay States Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment shall apply "mutatis mutandis" to Proclamations in the Malay Peninsula excluding the Settlements of Penang and Malacca; and
- (b) the provisions of the Straits Settlements Interpretation Ordinance shall apply "mutatis mutandis" to Proclamations in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca.

5: Every Proclamation and every rule, order or regulation made under a Proclamation shall become operative from the date of its promulgation in each part of the Malay Peninsula which comes under the control of the Forces under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander, or on such later date as may be specified therein : Provided that any Proclamation and every rule, order or regulation made under a Proclamation issued after the publication of the Gazette Proclamation shall become operative upon publication thereof in the Gazette unless provision therein to the contrary is made.

6. In case of any conflict or discrepancy between the English text of a Proclamation or of a rule, order or regulation made under a Proclamation and any translation thereof, the English text shall prevail.

7. Where there is any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of any written law of any Malay State or of the Federated Malay States, or of the Straits Settlements as regards the Settlements of Penang and Malacca, and the provisions of any Proclamation or of any rule, order or regulation made under a Proclamation, the provisions of the latter shall prevail.

Application of the Federated Malay States S Interpretation and General Clauses

Enoctment and the Struits Settloments Interpretation Ordinance.

Rective dates of Proclamations, etc.

Amonded by Proclamation No. 20.

English text to prevail.

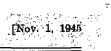
Proclamations, etc., to prevail.

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21 997 (S. 17 FIRST SCHEDULK (Section 3). . Authorities. Oivil Affairs Officers Empowered. Restrictions. Governor and Governor-in-Council, Stridits Settlements, High Commissioner, Malay States, and Foderal Scovetary, Federated Chief Civil Affairs Officer and, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. The Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer shall not, without reference to the Chief Civil Affnirs Officer, exercise, the powers, of the Anthorities, mentioned in the first column Malay States. in any matter or matters which the Chief Civil Affairs. Officer shall have directed to be reforred to nim. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer, and the Dejuty Chief Corfl. Affairs Officer shall not fare-cise the powers or undertake the obligations of the High Cosmonsemer. under the Malay Regiment Enactment (Cap. 42) of the Federated Malay States. Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. Colonial Secretary and Under Secretary, Simits Settlements. ļ -25 AGRICHLTURE AND FORESTS. Senior Civil Affairs Officer (Forests and Agriculture). Director of Agriculture; Director of Forestry; Under the Forest Ordinance and Bules, Straits Scific-Deputy Director of Forestry. S.O. II (Forests). Conservator of Forests. Civil Affairs Officer. Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests. ments. SO III (Foresta). Assistant Conservator of Forests. Senior Civil Affairs Officer: State Forest Officer. Under the Forest Einschment and Rules, Federated Malay States. Civil Affairs Officer; S.O. III. Assistant Statu Forest Officer; District Forest Officer; Assistant District Forest Officer. (Forests). Under the Forest Englineers of the Unfedernted Malay States of Johore, Keduh, Kelantan and Trenggunu. S.O. II (Forests). Conservator of Forests; State Forest Officer. District Forest Officer; Assistant Conservator S.O. III (Foresta). of Forests. CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY. Custodian of Property. Custodian of Enemy Property. ٠ľ EDUCATION. Senior Civil Affairs Officer (Education). Director of Education. Staff Officer (Education). Any other, Educational Official. ELECTRICAL. S.O. II (Electrical). Municipal Electrical Engineer, Pennug. Municipal Electrical Engineer, Maiacca. S.O. B (Electrical), S.O. III (Electrical). Electrical Engineer, Kelantan. Senior Civil Affairs Officer Adviser on Electricity and Chief Electrical Inspector, F.M.S. (Electrical). FINANCE. inancial Secretary, Straits Settlements; Financial Secretary, Federated Malay States; the principal Financial Authority in each he Deputy Controller of Finance and Accounts shall not, without reference to the Controller of Finance and Controller of Financs and Accounts and Doputy Con-troller of Finance and Financial Settlements; The Accounts: Malay Sinte by whatever title designated. A ccounts, exercise the powers Board of Commissioners of Currency; Chairman of Board of Commissioners of Controller of Finance and Accounts. of the Authorities mentioned in the first column in any matter or matters which the Ourrency. Anditor, Straits Sottlements and Federaled Inspector-General of Accounts. Controller, of Finance and Accounts shall have directed to be referred to him. Malay States. Commissioner of Stamps, Straits Sottlouents: Collector of Stamps, Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedab, Kelantan and Trenggann. Chief Revenue Authority, Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu. Deputy Controller of Finance and Accounts. 1.1.1 Commissioner, of Estate Duty; Straits Settle-ments Collector of Estate Duty, Federated Malay Status and Johore. .<u>817.552</u>85

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FIRST SCREDULK-(cont.). Authorities. Civil Affairs Officers Empowered. Restrictions. HEALTH, MEDICAL AND VETERINARY. Senior Civil Affairs Officer (Medical), Director of Medical Services; Municipal Health Officer; Government Veterinary Surgeon. INDICIAL. Chief Judice: Judge of Appeal; Judge of the Saprome Coart; Judge of the High Conrt; Judge of the Senior Coart; Judge; Judicial President of the Superior Court. Commissioner. District Judge: Assistant District Judge; Judge of the Judic Court, Magistrate; Magistrate of the First Class; Magistrate of Presiding Officer of a District Court Limited to criminal jurisdiction. the Second Class; Magistrate of Police; Police Magistrate; Coroner. Registrar; Deputy Registrar; Assistant Registrar. Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Superior Court. LANDS, MINES AND SURVEYS. Colonel, Lands, Mines and Surveys and S.O. I (Mines). Commissioner of Lands and Mines. and. Colonel, Lands, Mines and Commissioner of Lands; Director of Lands. Surveys, Collector of Land Revenue; Land Officer; District Civil Affairs Officer: Restricted in the case of Magis-trate to the powers of a Magistrate under the fand Registrar of Deeds; Magistrale. Colonel, Londs, Mines and Surveys and S.O. I (Mines). Chief Inspector of Mines; Senior Warden of Minos. Code. Warden; Senior Inspector of Mines; Inspector of Mines; Mines Officer. S.O. 11, S.O. 141 (Mines). S.O. I (Surveys). Surveyor-General. S.O. I. S.O. II and E.O. III (Surveys). Surveyor; Survey Officer; Superintendent of Surveys. LEGAL. Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Straits Settlements: Legal Adviser, Federated Malay States; the principal Legal Authority in each Malay State by whatever title Chief Legal Officer and Legal The Legal Officer shall not, Officer. without reference to the Chief Legal Officer, exercise the powers of the Authorities mentioned in the first column in any matter or matters which the Chief Legal Officer designated. Public Prosecutor. Legal Offcer. Deputy Public Prosocutor. Legal Officer and Deputy Legal shall have directed to be referred to him. Officer LIQUORS, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE. Commissioner of Customs and Excise and Doputy Commissioner of Customs and Ercise; Comptroller of Customs; Cam-missioner and Doputy Commissioner at Trade and Castoms; Superintcudent and Assistant Superintendent of Trade and Customs; Superintendent of Trade and Customs; Superintendent of Excise; Superintendent of Marine and Customs; Principal Officer of Customs; Superintendent of Licours Excuse Domastional Parlie S.O. J (Customs and Escise). of Liquors, Revenue Department, Perlis. Licensing Justice; Licensing Board; Licensing District Civil Afficirs, Officer, Officer Local Anthority. Senior Civil Affairs Officer. S.O. I (Customs and Excise) and District Civil Affairs Officer, Justice of the Peace. Aualyst; Official Analyst, S.O. II, Medical (Pathologist). All Commissioned Officers of Assistant Superintendent of Excise; Assistant Superintendent of Marine and Customs. Civil Affairs Police. 100 MILITARY GOVERNMENT. The Ruler in State Council or the State Council* The Resident Councillor, Penang; the Resident Councillor, Malacca: the British Besident or the principal Adviser by whatever title designated in each Mainy State; the State Secretary and the Secretary to the Resident. Sonior Civil Affairs Officer. District Officer or the principal Administrative Officer of a District by whatevor title dosignated District Civil Affairs Officer,

Deputy Chief Officer and Officer and Senior Affairs Officer.

President, Municipal Commissioners; Municipal

Commissioners.

Amended by Proclamation No. 20.

Civil Affoirs

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Nov 1, 1945]

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* First Subbole—(cont.).			
Authoritics.	Civil Affairs Officers Émpowored.	Restrictions.	
J	REW AND CHANDE		
OI	IUM AND CHANDU.		
Commissioner of Customs and Excise; Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise; Comptroller of Customs and Excise; Comptroller of Customs and Excise:	S.O. I (Cnstoms and Excise),		
PO	LICE AND PRISONS.	، ^م .	
Commissioner of Police; Inspector-General of Police.	Officer Commanding Civil Affairs Police.	• • •	
Inspector of Prisons.	Officer Commanding Civil Affairs Prisons.	· .	
Superintendent of Prisons.	Superintendent of Civil Affairs Prisons.		
District Superintendont of Prisons.	District Superintendent of Civil Affairs Prisons.		
Gaoler.	Gaoler of Civil Affairs Prisous.		
Warder.	Wurder of Civil Affairs Prisons.		
Sub-Warder.	Sub-Warder of Civil Affairs Prisons.		
Matron.	Matron of Oivil Affairs Prisons.	/ 	
POS	TS AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Director-General of Posta and Telegraphs, Straits Scattlements and Federated Malay States; the principal postal authority in each Malay State; the principal postal authority	Controller of Finance and Accounts and Deputy Con- troller of Finance and Accounts.		
in each Malay State by whatever title designated.		1	

SECOND SCHEDULE.

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(Section 4).				
Provisions of Federaied Malay States Interpretation and General Clauses Epactment.	Provisions of Struits Settloments Interprotation Ordinance.	Modifications and additions.		
"export" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall mean to take or cause to be taken out of the Federated Malay States by land, sea or sir;		"export" with its grammatical variations and cornets ex- pressions shall mean to take or cause to be taken out of the Malay Peninsula by land, see or air;		
"import" with its grammatical variations and cognite expressions shall mean to bring or cause to be brought into the Federated Maloy States by land, sea or air;		"import" with its grammatical variations and cognate ex- pressions shall mean to bring or cause to be brought into the Maloy l'eningula by lend, see or air :		
	No provision.	"oxport" with its grammalical- variations and cognate ex- pressions shall mean to take or cause to be taken out of the Malay Peninsula by land, sea or air;		
	No provísion.	"import" with its grammatical variations and suggate ex- pressions shall mean to bring or cause to be brought into the Mulay Peninsula by land, sea or air.		

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Signed this 22nd day of September, 1945.

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M. C. DEMPSEY, Lieut.-General, General Officer Commanding Mililary Forces, Malaya

Annex 86

Singapore Colony Order in Council, 1946 (United Kingdom)

SINGAPORE

THE SINGAPORE COLONY ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1946.

1946 No. 464

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of March, 1946.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Straits Settlements (Repeal) Act, 1946 (hereinafter 9 & 10 referred to as "the Act of 1946 "), it is (among other things) pro- Geo. 6. c. 37. vided—

- (1) that on such day as His Majesty may by Order in Council appoint (in the Act of 1946, and in this Order referred to as "the appointed day ") the Straits Settlements Act, 1866, shall be repealed and the 29 & 30 Straits Settlements, that is to say the settlements and dependencies Vict. c. 115. mentioned in the Schedule to the Act of 1946 (which include among other settlements and dependencies, the Settlement of Singapore and its dependencies the Cocos or Keeling Islands and Christmas Island) shall cease to be a single Colony;
- (2) that on and after the appointed day the said settlements and dependencies shall be divided into such territories as His Majesty may by Order in Council direct and those territories shall be governed; either singly or in conjunction with such other territories (whether falling within the Schedule to the Act of 1946 or not) as may be specified in the Order and that such Order in Council may contain such consequential and other provisions as are contained in this Order; and
- (3) that the British Settlements Acts, 1887 and 1945, shall apply in 50 & 51 relation to each of the territories into which the said settlements 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 7 and dependencies are divided by Order under this Act as if it were a British settlement as so defined:

And whereas by the Straits Settlements (Repeal) Order in Council, 1046(a), it is provided that the appointed day shall be the first day of April, 1946.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in that behalf by the Act of 1946 and by the British Settlements Acts. 1887 and 1945, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows: ----

Part I.

PRELIMINARY.

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Singapore Colony Order in Council, 1946, and shall come into operation on the appointed day.

(2) Section 13 and Parts IV and V of this Order shall not come into operation on the appointed day, but shall come into operation on such day or days respectively within six months from the appointed day as

Short title and commencement.

(a) S.R. & O. 1946 No. 462, p. 1562 below.

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Vict. c. 54.

SINGAPORE

may be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the Gazette, and the Governor may fix different days for different purposes and different provisions of that section and those Parts:

Provided also that the said period of six months may be extended by the Governor, by Proclamation in the Gazette, for such further period as may be approved by a Secretary of State.

Interpretation. 1540

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

" the Chief Justice " means the Chief Justice of the Colony;

"the Colony" means the Colony of Singapore as constituted by this Order;

"the existing laws" means the common law the doctrines of equity and all Acts of Parliament, Orders in Council, Ordinances of the Legislature of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, Proclamations issued by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, or by or under the authority of, the Supreme Allied Commander South East Asia (other than the Proclamations establishing the British Military Administration and delegating powers thereunder), and all Rules, Regulations and By-laws made thereunder and all other enactments or instruments having the force of law in the territory comprising the Colony or in any part thereof immediately prior to the appointed day, whether the same were administered by the British Military Administration or not;

" the Gazette " means the Official Gazette of the Colony;

"the Governor" means the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony and includes any officer for the time being administering the government thereof and, to the extent that a Deputy to the Governor is authorised to act, that Deputy;

"the Governor in Council" means the Governor acting after consultation with, but not necessarily in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council of the Colony; nor necessarily in such Council assembled; and, until section 13 of this Order is in operation, means the Governor;

"Malayan Union Citizen" means a citizen of the Malayan Union within the meaning of any Order in Council which may provide for Malayan Union citizenship.

" prescribed " means prescribed by any law made under this Order or by regulation made by the Governor under section 50;

"property" includes all property movable or immovable, and all estates, interests, easements and rights whether equitable, or legal, in, to or out of property, and things in action and rights to revenue, taxes, duties and other dues; and "vested" in relation to property includes rights to property which are contingent and rights in remainder or reversion;

"the Public Seal " means the public seal of the Colony and includes the official stamp mentioned in section 9 of this Order;

"session" means the sittings of the Legislative Council commencing when the Council first meets after being constituted under this Order, or after its prorogation or dissolution at any time, and terminating when the Council is prorogued or is dissolved without having been prorogued;

"the Settlement of Singapore" means the Island of Singapore and its dependencies, Christmas Island, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, and all islands and places which, on the fifteenth day of February, 1942, were known and administered as part of such Settlement, and the territorial waters adjacent thereto;

" sitting " means any sitting or sittings of the Legislative Council commencing when the Council first meets after being summoned at any time and terminating when the Council is adjourned sine die or at the conclusion of a session without adjournment; and "the Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of the Colony.

(2) For the purposes of this Order, where reference is made to any public officer by the term designating his office, such reference means the officer for the time being discharging the functions of that office.

(3) For the purposes of this Order a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of emplument under the Crown in the Colony by reason only that he is in receipt of a pension or other like allowance in respect of service under the Crown.

If it shall be declared by any law for the time being in force in the Colony that an office shall not be an office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony for all or any of the purposes of this Order, this Order shall have effect accordingly as if such law were enacted herein.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the interpretation 52 & 53 of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament. Vict. c. 63.

3. The Island of Singapore and its dependencies, the Cocos or Keeling Singapore Islands and Christmas Island shall be governed and administered as a to be a separate Colony and shall be called the Colony of Singapore. Colony.

PART II.

THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

4. There shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (hereinafter Governor. called "the Governor") in and over the Colony, and appointments to the said office shall be made by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet.

5. The Governor is hereby empowered and commanded to do all Powers of things that belong to his said office in accordance with this Order and Governor. such Commission as may be issued to him under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or through a Secretary of State, and such Orders in Council and other laws as may from time to time be in force in the Colony.

6. Every person appointed to fill the office of Governor shall, before Publication entering on any of the duties of his office, cause the Commission of appointing him to be Governor to be read and published at the seat of Governor's Government, in the presence of the Chief Justice or, in his absence, of some other Judge of the Supreme Court, and, if section 13 of this Order and taking is in force, of such members of the Executive Council of the Colony as can conveniently attend; and shall take before them the Oath of Allegiance and the Oath for the due execution of the office of Governor in the forms set out in the First Schedule to this Order, which Oaths the Chief Justice or other Judge as aforesaid shall administer.

separate

Commission of oaths.

Succession to Government. 7.—(1) Whenever the office of Governor is vacant or the Governor is absent from the Colony or the Governor is from any cause prevented from, or incapable of, performing the duties of his office, then such person as His Majesty may appoint under His Sign Manual and Signet or if there is no such person in the Colony so appointed and capable of discharging the duties of administration, the Senior Member of the Executive Council then in the Colony and so capable, shall, during His Majesty's pleasure, administer the Government of the Colony, first taking in manner in this Order prescribed the Oaths directed by this Order to be taken by the Governor. Thereupon such person or Member is hereby empowered, subject, if he is so appointed as aforesaid, to the terms of his appointment, to do, during His Majesty's pleasure, all things that belong to the Office of Governor as provided in this Order:

Provided that the Governor or any person appointed as aforesaid shall not be regarded as absent from the Colony or prevented from or incapable of performing the duties of his office for the purposes of this Order, during his passage from one part of the Colony to another or during a visit to the Malayan Union or when there is a subsisting appointment of a Deputy under the next succeeding section of this Order.

(2) Any such person as aforesaid shall not continue to administer the Government after the Governor or some other person having a prior right to administer the same has notified that he is about to assume or resume the administration.

8.—(1) Whenever the Governor has occasion to be absent from the seat of Government but not from the Colony or to be absent from the Colony for a period which he has reason to believe will be of short duration or whenever by reason of illness which he has reason to believe will be of short duration he considers it desirable so to do, he may, by Instrument under the Public Seal, appoint any person resident in the Colony to be his Deputy during such absence or illness, and in that capacity to exercise and perform for and on behalf of the Governor during such absence or illness all such functions of the Governor as shall be specified in such Instrument.

(2) By the appointment of a Deputy as aforesaid the power and authority of the Governor shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected otherwise than as His Majesty may at any time direct, and every such Deputy shall conform to and observe all such instructions as the Governor shall from time to time address to him for his guidance.

(3) Any appointment under this section may at any time be revoked by the Governor or by a Secretary of State and in case of absence as aforesaid, shall cease and determine upon the return of the Governor to the seat of Government or to the Colony, as the case may be.

Public Seal.

Appoint-

ment of

Deputy to

Governor.

Grants of land.

9. The Governor shall keep and use the Public Seal of the Colony for sealing all things that shall pass the said Seal. Until a Public Seal shall be provided for the Colony, an official stamp bearing the inscription "Colony of Singapore. Public Seal" may be used as the Public Seal.

10. Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force in the Colony and of any Instructions from time to time given to the Governor under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State, the Governor, in His Majesty's name and on His Majesty's behalf, may make and execute, under the Public Seal, grants and dispositions of any lands within the Colony which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by His Majesty.

Singapore Colony Order

11. Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force Suspension in the Colony and to any instructions from time to time given to him or dismissal by His Majesty through a Secretary of State, the Governor, for cause shown to his satisfaction, may dismiss or suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any public office within the Colony, or, may take such other disciplinary action as may seem to him desirable.

12. When any offence has been committed for which the offender Pardon. may be tried within the Colony, the Governor may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on His Majesty's behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such offence who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender or any one of such offenders if more than one; and further may grant to any offender convicted of any such offence in any Court within the Colony, a pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite either indefinite or for such period as the Governor may see fit, of the execution of any sentence passed on such offender and may remit the whole or any part of such sentence or of any penalties or forfeitures otherwise due to His Majesty.

13. There shall be an Executive Council for the Colony, and the Establish said Council shall consist of such persons as His Majesty shall direct ment of by Instructions under His Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State, and all such persons shall hold their places in the Executive Council during His Majesty's pleasure and, subject thereto, for such period and upon such conditions as may be specified in any such Instructions.

PART III.

COURTS.

14.—(1) There shall be in and for the Colony a Court of unlimited Supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction to be called the Supreme Court. The Court. Supreme Court shall be a Court of Record and may consist of a High Court and a Court of Appeal.

(2) There shall be a Chief Justice appointed by His Majesty by Letters Patent, or by the Governor by Letters Patent under the Public Seal in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from His Majesty through a Secretary of State, and as many Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed similarly or in manner prescribed, as may from time to time be required. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

(3) The constitution, powers and procedure of the Supreme Court and provisions relating to appeals therefrom to His Majesty in Council and provisions relating to the qualifications, order of precedence, duties and powers of Judges, and appointment of temporary Judges, may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be prescribed by laws made under this Order.

15.-(1) Courts subordinate to the Supreme Court and Courts of Subordinate. special jurisdiction may be constituted by laws made under this Order.

(2) Provision may be made by such laws for the hearing and determining of appeals from any such Court by the Supreme Court or other-Wise,

of officers.

Executive Council.

Courts.

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PART IV.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Establishment of Legislative Council. **1544**

16.—(1) There shall be a Legislative Council in and for the Colony, constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2) The Council shall consist of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* Members, and such Nominated Official Members, not exceeding seven, such Nominated Unofficial Members not exceeding two, and such Elected Members not exceeding nine as His Majesty shall direct by Instructions under His Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State.

17. The *ex officio* Members shall be the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and the President of the Municipal Commissioners.

18. The Nominated Official Members shall be persons holding office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony, and shall be appointed by the Governor by Instrument under the Public Seal in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions through a Secretary of State.

19. The Nominated Unofficial Members shall be British subjects or Malayan Union citizens of the age of twenty-one or upwards not holding office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony, and shall be appointed by the Governor by Instrument under the Public Seal in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions through a Secretary of State.

20. The Elected Members shall be British subjects of the age of twentyone years or upwards, not holding any office of emolument under the Crown, qualified as voters under any prescribed provision, who, the prescribed person is satisfied, are able to speak, and unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read and write, the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to enable them to take an active part in the proceedings of the Council. Elected Members shall be elected in the manner prescribed.

21. No person shall be capable of being appointed or elected a Member of the Legislative Council or, having been appointed or elected, shall sit and vote therein, who at the time of appointment or election—

- (1) is a person found or declared to be of unsound mind under any law in force in the Colony; or
- (2) has, in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in any territory under His Majesty's protection, been sentenced to death or penal servitude or to imprisonment by whatever name called, for a term exceeding six months and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or such other punishment as may by competent authority have been substituted therefor or received a free pardon; or
- (3) is an undischarged bankrupt; or

(4) (a) in the case of a Nominated Unofficial Member is a party to, or a member of a firm or a director or manager of a company which is a party to, any subsisting contract with the Government of the Colony for or on account of the public service or is otherwise to his knowledge interested in any such contract and shall not have disclosed to the Governor the nature of such contract and his interest or the interest, or any such firm or company therein; or

Ex officio Members.

Nominated Official Members.

Nominated Unofficial Members.

Elected Members.

Disqualification for Unofficial Members.

(b) in the case of an Elected Member, is a party to, or a member of a firm, or a director or manager of a company which is a party to any subsisting contract with the Government of the Colony for or on account of the public service or is otherwise to his knowledge. interested in any such contract and has not published within one month before the day of election, in the Gazette or in some newspaper circulating in the Colony, a notice setting out the nature of such contract and his interest or the interest of any such firm or company therein; or

(5) in the case of an Elected Member is disqualified for membership of the Council under any law for the time being in force in the Colony relating to offences connected with the election of Members.

22.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, every Nominated Tenure of Official Member or Nominated Unofficial Member of the Legislative office Council shall hold his seat in the Legislative Council during His Majesty's Members. pleasure.

(2) Every Member shall in any case cease to be a Member at the next dissolution of the Legislative Council after his appointment or election, or previously if his seat shall become vacant under the provisions of this Order.

(3) The seat of a Member of the Legislative Council (other than an · ex officio Member) shall become vacant—

- (a) upon his death; or
- (b) if he shall, without the leave of the Governor, be absent from two consecutive meetings of the Council; or
- (c) if he shall cease to be a British subject; or shall take any oath, or make any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to any foreign power or State; or shall do, concur in or adopt any act done with the intention that he shall become a subject or citizen of any foreign Power or State; or
- (d) if he shall be declared a bankrupt under any law in force in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in any territory under His Majesty's protection; or
- (e) if in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in any territory under His Majesty's protection, he shall be sentenced to death, or imprisonment, by whatever name called, for a term exceeding six months; or
- (f) if he shall be found or declared insane under any law in force in the Colony; or
- (g) if he shall become disqualified for membership of the Council under any law or regulation for the time being in force in the Colony relating to offences connected with the election of Members; or
- (h) if, being a Nominated Official Member, a Nominated Unofficial Member or Elected Member, he shall, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor resign his seat in the Legislative Council; OF
- (i) if, being a Nominated Official Member, he shall cease to hold office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony; or
- (j) if, being an Elected Member, he shall be appointed to or act in any such office or being a Nominated Unofficial Member he shall be appointed permanently to any such office; or 3 **€*** .

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(k) if he shall otherwise cease to possess qualification for election or appointment, as the case may be; or

(1) if, being a Noninated Unofficial Member or Elected Member, he shall, without the approval of the Governor, become a party to, or if any firm in which he is a partner, or any company of which he is a director or manager, shall become a party to, or if he shall be otherwise interested in, any contract with the Government of the Colony for or on account of the Public service and shall not before the making of the contract have disclosed to the Governor the nature of such contract and his interest, or the interest of any such firm or company therein.

(4) If a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council shall be appointed temporarily to any office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony, or shall be appointed to act in any such office, he shall not sit or vote in the Legislative Council as an Unofficial Member so long as he continues to hold or to act in that office.

(5) Any person vacating a seat as a Member of the Legislative Council may, if qualified, be again appointed or elected as a Member from time to time.

(6) The Governor may, by Instrument under the Public Seal, declare any Nominated Official Member or Nominated Unofficial Member to be incapable of discharging his functions as a Member of the Council, and thereupon such Member shall not sit or vote in the Council until he is declared, in manner aforesaid, to be again capable of discharging his said functions.

(7) The Governor may by Instrument under the Public Seal suspend any Nominated Official Member or Nominated Unofficial Member from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Legislative Council. Every such suspension shall forthwith be reported by the Governor to His Majesty through a Secretary of State, and shall remain in force unless and until it shall be removed by the Governor by Instrument under the Public Seal or by His Majesty through a Secretary of State, or the person suspended ceases to be a Member of the Legislative Council.

(8) All questions which may arise as to the right of any person to be or remain an Elected Member shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed.

(9) All questions which may arise as to the right of any person to be or remain a Nominated Official Member or Nominated Unofficial Member shall be referred to and decided by the Governor in Council, whose decision shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court in the Colony.

23.—(1) Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the number of persons sitting in the Legislative Council, as *ex officio* Members, or Nominated Official Members or Nominated Unofficial Members, by reason of the fact that—

- (a) an ex officio Member is administering the Government of the Colony; or
- (b) one person is lawfully discharging the functions of more than one of the four officers specified in section 17 of this Order; or
- (c) no person is lawfully discharging the functions of one of those officers; or

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Temporary Members.

Singapore Colony Order

- (d) a Nominated Official Member is lawfully discharging the functions of one of those officers; or
- (e) the seat of a Nominated Official Member or of a Nominated Unofficial Member is vacant for any cause other than a dissolution of the Council; or
- (f) a Member is unable to sit or vote in the Council in consequence of a declaration by the Governor, as provided in this Order, that he is incapable of discharging his functions as a Member; or
- (g) a Nominated Official Member or Nominated Unofficial Member is suspended from the exercise of his functions as a Member; or
- (h) a Member is absent from the Colony; or
- (i) a Nominated Unofficial Member is unable to sit or vote in the Council in consequence of his having been appointed temporarily to an office of emolument under the Crown in the Colony or to act in any such office;

the Governor may, by Instrument under the Public Seal, appoint a person to be a Temporary Member for the period of such vacancy.

(2) If the vacancy is in the number of persons sitting in the Council as ex officio Members or Nominated Official Members, the person appointed shall be a person qualified for appointment as a Nominated Official Member; and if the vacancy is in the number of persons sitting in the Council as Nominated Unofficial Members, the person appointed shall be a person qualified for appointment as a Nominated Unofficial Member.

(3) Every person appointed to be a Temporary Member under this section shall, as long as his appointment shall subsist, be to all intents and purposes-

(a) in the case of a vacancy in the number of persons sitting in the Council as ex officio Members or Nominated Official Members,

a Nominated Official Member;

(b) in the case of a vacancy in the number of persons sitting in the Council as Nominated Unofficial Members, a Nominated Unofficial Member;

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the provisions of section 22 of this Order shall apply accordingly:

Provided that, in the case of a vacancy in the number of persons sitting in the Council as ex officio Members, the person so appointed shall not be regarded as a Nominated Official Member in computing the number of such Members for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 16 of this Order.

(4) The Governor shall forthwith report every such temporary appointment to His Majesty through a Secretary of State. Any such appointment may (without prejudice to anything done by virtue thereof) be disallowed by His Majesty through a Secretary of State or revoked by the Governor by Instrument under the Public Seal.

(5) A temporary appointment under this section shall cease to have effect on notification by the Governor to the person appointed of disallowance by His Majesty or of revocation by the Governor or on supersession of the appointment by the definitive appointment of a person to fill the vacancy or when the vacancy shall otherwise cease to exist.

24. The Governor may summon to any meeting of the Legislative Extra-Council any person holding public office under the Crown in the Colony, ordinary

Members.

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notwithstanding that such person may not be a Member of the Council. when, in the opinion of the Governor, the business before the Council renders the presence of such person desirable. Any person so summoned shall be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the. Council relating to the business in respect of which he is summoned as if he were a Member of the Council, except that he shall not have the right to vote in the Council.

Governor to preside.

1548

25. The Governor, if present, shall preside at meetings of the Council, and, in his absence, such Member as the Governor may appoint or, in the absence of such Member, or if no Member be so appointed, the senior Member of Council actually present shall preside.

Quorum.

Precedence

26. No business except that of adjournment shall be transacted by the Council if objection is taken by any Member present that there are present less than one quarter of the Members besides the Governor or other Member presiding.

27.—(1) After the Governor the Members of the Council shall take of Members. precedence as His Majesty may specially assign and; if precedence be not so assigned, as follows:

> First, the ex officio Members in the order in which they are mentioned in section 17 of this Order;

- Secondly, the Nominated Official Members appointed under section 18 of this Order, according to the priority of their appointments as Nominated Official Members, or, if appointed on the same day, in the order assigned by the Governor;
- Thirdly, Nominated Official Members temporarily appointed under section 23 of this Order, according to the priority of their appointments or, if appointed on the same day, in the order assigned by the Governor;
- Fourthly, the Nominated Unofficial Members and Elected Members according to the lengths of time during which they have been continuously Members of the Council: Members elected or appointed at the same time taking precedence among themselves as the Governor may assign.
- (2) For the purposes of the preceding sub-section.
- (a) when the Council is dissolved, Nominated Official Members and Nominated Unofficial Members appointed to fill vacancies caused thereby shall be deemed to have been appointed, and Members elected at the ensuing elections shall be deemed to have been elected by virtue of those elections, at the date on which the report of the first successful candidate for election is made to the Governor; and
- (b) paragraph (a) of this sub-section shall apply to the Members elected or appointed to the Legislative Council as first constituted under this Order as if such elections or appointments were consequent upon a dissolution of the Council; and
- (c) in ascertaining the period during which a person has continuously been an Elected Member or a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council, no account shall be taken of any interval between the vacation by that person of his seat in the Council in consequence of a dissolution of the Council and the date of his re-election or re-appointment to fill a vacancy in the Council caused by that dissolution.

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PART V

LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURE IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

28. Subject to the provisions of this Order, it shall be lawful for the Power to Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, to make laws. make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony.

29. Save as otherwise provided in this Order, all questions proposed Voting, for decision in the Council shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Members present and voting. The Governor shall not have an original vote, but, if upon any question the votes shall be equally divided, he shall have a casting vote. In the absence of the Governor, the Member presiding shall have an original vote and also, if upon any question the votes shall be equally divided, a casting vote.

30.-(1) If the Governor shall consider that it is expedient in the Governor's interests of public order, public faith or good government that any Bill reserved introduced or any motion proposed in the Council shall have effect, power. then if the Council fail to pass such a Bill or motion within such time and in such form as the Governor may think reasonable and expedient, the Governor, at any time in his discretion, may, notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of any Standing Rules or Orders of the Council, declare that such Bill or motion shall have effect as if it had been passed by the Council, either in the form in which it was so introduced or proposed or with such amendments as the Governor shall think fit which have been moved or proposed in the Council or in any Committee thereof; and thereupon the said Bill or motion shall have effect as if it had been so passed, and, in the case of any such Bill, the provisions of this Order, relating to assent to Bills and disallowance of laws shall apply accordingly.

(2) In this section the expression " public order, public faith or good government " shall without prejudice to their generality, include the following: ----

- (a) the responsibility of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire, including foreign relations and relations with other parts of the British Empire;
- (b) all questions relating to defence, including provision, construction, maintenance and use of defence works, areas and communications;
- (c) subjects upon which, in the opinion of the Governor or of a Secretary of State, it is necessary to secure uniformity in Legislation between the Colony and the Malayan Union; and
- (d) all matters pertaining to the creation or abolition of any public office and to the appointment, salary or other conditions of service of any public officer or officers.

(3) The Governor shall forthwith report to a Secretary of State every case in which he shall make any such declaration as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section and the reason therefor.

(4) If any Member of the Legislative Council objects to any declaration made under this section, he may, within seven days of the making thereof, submit to the Governor a statement in writing of his reasons for so objecting and a copy of such statement shall, if furnished by such Member, be forwarded by the Governor as soon as practicable to a Secretary of State.

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(5) Any such declaration, other than a declaration relating to a Bill, may be revoked by a Secretary of State, and the Governor shall notify such revocation in the Gazette; and from the date of such notification any resolution which shall have had effect by virtue of the declaration revoked shall cease to have effect and the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to such revocation as they apply to the repeal of an Act of Parliament.

31.—(1) No Bill shall become a law until either the Governor shall assent thereto in His Majesty's name and on His Majesty's behalf, and shall sign the same in token of assent, or His Majesty shall give his assent thereto through a Secretary of State.

(2) When a Bill is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Order and of any instructions addressed to him under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State, declare that he assents or refuses to assent thereto, or that he reserves the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

(3) A law assented to by the Governor shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into operation on the date on which such assent shall be given, or, if it shall be enacted either in the law or in some other enactment (including any enactment in force at the commencement of this Order) that it shall come into operation on some other date, on that date.

(4) A Bill reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure shall become a law so soon as His Majesty shall have given His assent thereto, through a Secretary of State, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by Proclamation in the Gazette. Every such law shall come into operation on the date of such Proclamation or, if it shall be enacted either in the law or in some other enactment (including any enactment in force at the commencement of this Order) that it shall come into operation on some other date, on that date.

32.—(1) Any law to which the Governor shall have given his assent may be disallowed by His Majesty through a Secretary of State.

(2) Whenever any law has been disallowed by His Majesty, the Governor shall cause notice of such disallowance to be published in the Gazette.

(3) Without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, every law so disallowed shall cease to have effect as soon as notice of such disallowance shall be published as aforesaid. Thereafter any enactment repealed or amended by such law shall have effect as if such law had not been made, but save as aforesaid, the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to such disallowance as they apply to the repeal of an Act of Parliament.

33. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Governor and the Council shall, in the transaction of business and the passing of laws, conform as nearly as may be to the directions contained in any Instructions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet which may from time to time be addressed to the Governor in that behalf.

34. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of such Instructions as aforesaid, the Council may, from time to time, make, amend and

Disallowance of laws.

Royal Instructions.

Standing Orders.

Assent to Bills: 1550

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revoke Standing Rules and Orders for the regulation and orderly conduct of its own proceedings and the conduct of business and for the passing, intituling and numbering of Bills, and for the presentation of the same to the Governor for his assent, but no such Rules or Orders shall have effect unless and until they shall have been approved by the Governor.

35. The official language of the Council shall be English.

36. Except for the purpose of enabling this section to be complied with, no Member shall sit or vote in the Council until he shall have taken and subscribed before the Governor, or some person authorised by the Governor in that behalf, the Oath of Allegiance in the form set out in the First Schedule to this Order:

Provided that every person authorised by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath in legal proceedings may make such affirmation in like terms instead of the said oath.

37. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of the Standing Intro-Rules and Orders of the Council, any Member may introduce any Bill duction of Bills. or propose any motion for debate in, or may present any petition to, the Council, and the same shall be debated and disposed of according to the Standing Rules and Orders:

Provided that, except with the recommendation or consent of the Governor signified thereto, the Council shall not proceed upon any Bill, amendment, motion or petition, which, in the opinion of the Governor or of the presiding Member would-

- (a) dispose of, or charge any public revenue or public funds of the Colony, or revoke or alter any disposition thereof or charge thereon, or impose, alter, or repeal any rate, tax or duty: or
- (b) suspend the Standing Rules and Orders of the Council or any of them.

38.--(1) The sessions of the Legislative Council shall be held at Sessions of such times and places as the Governor shall from time to time by Legislative Proclamation appoint.

(2) There shall be a session of the Council once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next session.

39.—(1) The Governor may, at any time, by Proclamation, prorogue Prorogation or dissolve the Legislative Council.

(2) On dissolution, all Members shall vacate their seats and the Council shall be reconstituted by election and appointment in accord-ance with the provisions of this Order at such time within three months of the dissolution, as the Governor shall by Proclamation appoint.

PART VI

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

40.—(1) Until such time as section 13 and Parts IV and V of this Governor Order shall come into operation, it shall be lawful for the Governor to may make make laws for the peace order and good government of the Colony, laws;

(2) In making such laws the Governor shall consult the Advisory Council.

Council.

and dissolution.

language. Oath of Allegiance.

Official

1551

(3) Section 32 of the Order shall apply to any law made under this section as it applies to a law assented to by the Governor.

Advisory Council. 1552

41.—(1) There shall be an Advisory Council which shall consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and such other persons as the Governor may by Instrument under the Public Seal, appoint; and such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during the Governor's pleasure.

(2) The Governor alone shall be entitled to submit questions to the Advisory Council for their advice. The Governor may act in opposition to the advice given to him by the Members of the Advisory Council if he shall in any case deem it right so to do. In such case, it shall be competent to any Member of the Advisory Council to require that there be recorded on the Minutes any advice or opinion he may give upon the question and the grounds therefor.

(3) The Governor may regulate the procedure and practice of the Advisory Council in such manner as he shall see fit.

(4) The Governor may, by Proclamation in the Gazette, declare that this section shall cease to have effect, and thereupon this section shall cease to have effect accordingly on the date specified in the Proclamation.

42.—(I) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the existing laws shall, except in so far as the same shall, in their application to the Colony or any part thereof be repealed, amended or otherwise affected by or under any Act of Parliament, Order of His Majesty in Council or any law made under the provisions of this Order, continue to have effect in the Colony` or in that part thereof to which such law applied prior to the appointed day, but shall be construed subject to such modifications as may be necessary to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this Order.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing sub-section, the existing laws shall, except as aforesaid, in their application to the Colony, be construed, where the context admits, subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) references to the Colony of the Straits Settlements shall be construed as referring (but not exclusively) to the Colony;
- (b) references to the Settlement of Singapore shall be construed as references to the Colony;
- (c) references to the Governor or Governor in Council, or to any officer of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, or to any officer of, or authority or body constituted in or for, the Straits Settlements, shall be construed as references to the Governor or Governor in Council, or to the corresponding officer of, or authority or body constituted in or for the Colony, as the case may be; and

(d) references to the Chief Justice or to any Court, Judge or Magistrate of the Straits Settlements shall be construed as references to the Chief Justice or to the corresponding Court, Judge or Magistrate of the Colony.

(3) The adaptations and modifications specified in the second column of the Second Schedule to this Order shall be made in the enactments mentioned in the first column of that Schedule.

Continuance of existing laws.

43. Subject to the express provisions of this Order, nothing in this Order shall effect the validity or future operation of any lawful act done by any person or authority before the appointed day in any territory comprised in the Colony.

44. All proceedings other than proceedings in the Prize Court com- Pending menced before the 15th day of February, 1942, in any Court of Justice proceedin or having jurisdiction in, the territory comprised in the Colony may be carried on in like manner as nearly as may be, as if this Order and the Act of 1946 had not been made or passed but in the corresponding Court of the Colony, and any such proceeding may be amended in such manner as may appear necessary or proper in order to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1946 and of this Order.

45. Courts constituted for the Colony shall have within their respective powers, jurisdiction with respect to all offences (including offences against Proclamations issued by, or under the Authority of the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia) and causes of action (other than matters of Prize) committed or arising before the appointed day for which the accused might have been tried, or proceedings might have been had, within the Settlement of Singapore under the law (including day. the provisions of any such Proclamation) in force in the Straits Settlements prior to the appointed day, and such jurisdiction shall be exercised in conformity with the law applicable in the Settlement of Singapore at the date when the offence was committed or the cause of action arose and in accordance, as nearly as may be, with the procedure in force in Courts constituted under this Order.

46. Military Courts established in the Settlement of Singapore by the Military British Military Administration by virtue of any Proclamation made by, Courts. or under the authority of, the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, in which proceedings have been commenced and are pending at the date hereof shall be deemed to be lawfully constituted Courts with jurisdiction to continue and conclude such proceedings and to issue warrants for the custody of prisoners and the carrying out of sentences in accordance with such Proclamation, after the appointed day. The powers and functions of a confirming authority or reviewing authority under any such Proclamation may be exercised by such person or persons as the Governor shall designate in that behalf.

47.—(I) In this section—

- (i) "Straits Settlements property" means property which, immedi- Transfer of ately before the appointed day, was vested in, or was in the possession, or under the control, or held on account, of His Majesty, or Settlements the Government of the Straits Settlements, or any officer of such property. Government, for any of the purposes of that Government.
- (ii) Any reference to property vested in any person or authority shall be construed as including a reference to any property in the possession, or under the control, or held on account, of that person or authority; and any direction that property shall be vested in any person or authority shall likewise be construed as including a direction, as the case may require, that the possession or control of property shall be transferred to, or that property shall be held on account of, that person or authority.

Validity of previous acts,

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ings.

Crimes committed and causes of action arising prior to the appointed

Straits

(2) Save as in this section otherwise provided, all Straits Settlements property which was immediately before the appointed day, either-

(a) immovable property situate in the Settlement of Singapore; or

(b) vested solely for a purpose of the Government of the Straits Settlements which will, after the appointed day, be a purpose of the Government of the Colony;

shall vest in His Majesty or in the appropriate officer of the Government of the Colony, or in the person or body prescribed under subsection (6) of this section, as the case may be, for the purposes of the Government of the Colony.

(3) Save as in this section otherwise provided, any Straits Settlements property which was, immediately before the appointed day, vested for any purpose of the Straits Settlements Government common to the Settlement of Singapore and to any other territory or territories formerly included in the Straits Settlements; but not included in the Colony, shall vest in His Majesty or in the person or body prescribed under sub-section (6) of this section but shall be apportioned between the Colony and any such territory by agreement between the Governor and the Governor of such territory with the approval of a Secretary of State; or, in default of such agreement, shall be apportioned by order of a Secretary of State. Any such agreement or order may contain provision for the assessment of values, for the perfecting of any transfer of property mentioned therein, and for financial and other adjustments, and may contain such other provisions as may be considered necessary or expedient for carrying the apportionment into effect.

(4) Any Straits Settlements property apportioned to the Colony under sub-section (3) of this section shall be vested in His Majesty, or the appropriate officer of the Government of the Colony, or the persons or body prescribed under sub-section (6) of this section, as the case may be, for the purposes of the Government of the Colony; and the Governor may make such vesting or other orders as may be necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect, and for such purpose may appoint and empower persons to transfer property.

(5) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, any property which, immediately before the appointed day was vested in the Ruler of any of the Malay States, for any of the following purposes, shall continue to be vested in the Sultan of the State for the same purposes, that is to say:

(a) any property held by, or in trust for, or for the benefit of a Ruler for his official or personal use; or

(b) any building or land used for purposes of the Muhammadan - religion, or property pertaining to the endowment of Muhammadan religious institutions:

Nothing in this section shall affect the use or enjoyment of any property vested in a Ruler or in His Majesty for any of the said purposes.

(6) The Governor may make regulations for determining, in cases of doubt, the person or body in whom property affected by this section shall be vested, and generally for giving effect to this section, and may by order, exclude any particular property from the operation of this section, or declare, for the removal of doubt, whether, and in what manner, any particular property is affected thereby.

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Singapore Colony Order

48.—(1) All liabilities incurred by or on behalf of the Government of Transfer of the Straits Settlements for any of the purposes of such Government (other than liabilities incurred solely for a purpose which will, after the appointed day, be a purpose of the Government of any territory formerly included in the Straits Settlements, but not included in the Colony) shall be deemed to have been incurred by or on behalf of the Government of the Colony.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing sub-section :---

- (a) Such liabilities shall include claims in respect of Loans and War Savings Certificates issued, and Post Office Savings Bank deposits received, by the Government of the Straits Settlements.
- (b) Claims to pensions, gratuities and other like allowances in respect of service under the Government of the Straits Settlements before the appointed day, whether arising before or after that day, shall be liabilities deemed to have been incurred by or on behalf of the Government of the Colony.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the approval of a Secretary of State, to make, vary, rescind and carry into effect, arrangements with the Governor of any territory formerly included in the Straits Settlements, but not included in the Colony, for the payment by the Government of that territory to the Government of the Colony, of proportionate contributions towards the sums necessary to defray the liabilities of the Government of the Straits Settlements transferred by this Order to the Government of the Colony including liabilities for the service and repayment of Loans and War Savings Certificates issued, Post Office Savings Bank deposits received, and pensions, allowances and gratuities payable, by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

(4) Claims in respect of liabilities deemed, by virtue of this section, to have been incurred by or on behalf of the Government of the Colony which, if the Act of 1946 had not been passed and this Order had not been made, might have been enforced against His Majesty in His Government of the Straits Settlements, or against any officer of such Government in his official capacity or against any department of such Government, in connection with the administration of the Straits Settlements, may be enforced, in such manner as may be prescribed by laws for the time being in force or by regulations made by the Governor under sub-section (5) of this section, against His Majesty in His Government of the Colony or against the appropriate officer of that Government, as the case may be.

(5) The Governor, with the approval of a Secretary of State, may make regulations for determining in any case of doubt the person or body by or against whom claims may be enforced under this section and generally for giving effect thereto.

49. The provisions of sections 42 to 48 inclusive of this Order may be Power to amended by laws made under Part V or under section 40 of this Order. amend this

Part.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50.—(1) Provision may be made by laws made under this Order, Provisions and, until such provision has been made, by regulations made by the necessary to Governor, regulating any matter which by this Order or by Instructions give effect under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet is to be prescribed.

to this Order.

Straits Settlements

liabilities.

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(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing sub-section, provision may be made regulating the election to the Legislative Council of Elected Members, including provision for regulating any of the following matters, that is to say:—

(a) the persons, associations or bodies by whom Members are to be elected;

(b) the holding of elections;

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(c) the qualifications of voters;

(d) the registration of voters;

- (e) the ascertainment of the qualifications of voters and candidates;
- (f) offences in relation to elections including the trial and punishment thereof;
- (g) the disposal of election petitions and the determination of questions otherwise arising regarding membership of the Council.

(3) Such regulations shall be published in the Gazette; and thereafter every such regulation shall take effect on the day of publication or on such other date as may be therein specified and shall have the force of law.

Unqualified persons sitting or voting. Penalty. 51.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) having been elected or appointed a Member of the Legislative Council, but not having been, at the time of such election or appointment, qualified to be so elected or appointed, shall sit or vote in the Legislative Council; or
- (b) shall sit or vote in the Legislative Council after his seat thereon has become vacant or he has become disqualified from sitting or voting therein;

knowing, or having reasonable grounds for knowing, that he was so disqualified, or that his seat has become vacant, as the case may be, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every day upon which he so sits or votes.

(2) The said penalty shall be recoverable by action in the Supreme Court at the suit of the Attorney General.

52. No Council constituted by this Order shall be disqualified from the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy among the Members, or by reason of the sitting or voting therein of any unqualified or disqualified person.

53. For the avoidance of doubts it is hereby declared that any law or regulation made under this Order may be made to operate retrospectively to any date.

54. Until other provision shall be made for the government and administration of the Settlement of Labuan and its Dependencies (in this section referred to as "Labuan") Labuan shall be a part of the Colony, and this Order shall have effect in all respects as if the Colony included Labuan:

Provided that the provisions of this Order shall not come into operation in Labuan until such day or days as the Governor may by Order appoint and the Governor may fix different days for different purposes and different provisions of this Order; and the Governor may by Order make such adaptations and modifications as the Governor may seem expedient, in the said provisions in their application to Labuan(a).

(a) For revocation of section 54, see S.R. & O. 1946 No. 1084, p. 1182 above.

Vacancies not to disqualify.

Retrospective effect of laws.

Labuan.

Singapore Colony Order

55.—(1) If any difficulty shall arise in bringing into operation any Removal of of the provisions of this Order or in giving effect to the purposes thereof, difficulties. a Secretary of State may, by Order, make such provision as seems to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulties culty and may by such Order amend or add to any provision of this Order:

Provided that no Order under this section shall be made later than the first day of January, 1948.

(2) Any Order under this section may be amended, added to, or revoked by further Order, and may be given retrospective effect to a day not earlier than the appointed day.

56. Nothing in this Order shall affect the power of His Majesty in Power Council to make laws from time to time for the peace, order and good reserved to government of the Colony.

E. C. E. Leadbitter.

FIRST SCHEDULE

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

(Sections 6 and 36).

I,, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George-VI, His Heirs and Successors, according to Law. So help me God.

OATH FOR THE DUE EXECUTION OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

I,, do swear that I will well and truly serve His Majesty King George VI, His Heirs and Successors, in the Office of Governor. So help me God.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 42 (3)).

Adaptation of Acts of Parliament.

37 & 38 Vict.

c. 38.

Adaptation.

1. The Act shall have effect as if the word "territories" were substituted for the word "Colony" wherever such last mentioned word occurs; and the territories of the Straits Settlements (in the Act called the colony of the Straits Settlements) shall be deemed to include (among other territories) the Colony of Singapore.

2. The Act and the agreement scheduled thereto shall have effect as if the words. "the Colony of Singapore" were substituted for the words "the Straits Settlements" and for the words "the Settlement of Singapore" wherever such words occur.

Title of Act. 1. The Straits Settlements Offences Act, 1874.

2. The Straits Settle- 18 & 19 Geo. 5. ments and Johore c. 23. Territorial Waters (Agreement) Act, 1928. 1557

Majesty.

Annex 87

Selected Entries from the Horsburgh Lighthouse Visitors Logbook (including transcriptions)

(Page 3)

15th November 1946, 6.45 pm

I landed at Horsburgh Lt. House accompanied by Mr. L. Coulson, Marine Dept. Engineer and carried out inspection of the station.

There is much evidence of neglect, roofing of outhousing is in some cases missing, all roofs are leaking, guttering, so essential for the supply of water, is broken, rusted and many lengths missing.

The block joints of the tower itself are open in many places, the cement having come away. This is an urgent matter and should be repaired as soon as possible.

The foundation and lower courses of the tower should be most carefully examined both for cracking and the opening of joints.

The woodwork, doors and windows, is rotten and broken in many places and should be repaired as soon as possible to prevent the entry of rain water. The ironwork around the lightroom is corroded and in parts, requires replacement. All ironwork should be carefully sealed and painted.

Both exterior and interior of the whole station should be painted.

The crew is well and do not have any complaints or requests they have received the post war issue of five yards of khaki but have not yet had an issue of uniform. The lightkeeper has been instructed to enquire about uniform on his next return to Singapore.

(Signed)

Ag Depy. Master attendant 15-11-1946

Seen. I have spoken w the D.P.W. an officer from his dept will probably accompany the reliefs on 27.11.46.

(Signed)

M.A., 16.11.46

(Page 4)

3rd May 1947

Visited with Ex. Eugo. Marine (Mr. E. M. Oborne) inspected with a view to extensive repairs and improvement of civic quarters, jetty and main shafts. (Signed) Ag D.P.W.

22nd June 47

Arrived Horsburgh at 6 a.m. to take measurements of Tower windows and to report on progress of the construction of the pier. (Signed)

Ť.Ă. P.Ŵ.D.

5th July 1947

Arrived Horsburgh at 6 am to inspect Pier Construction ____. (Signed) Express Engineering Co.

1947

Landed at 0700 for inspection of Lt. Ho. with Mr Coulson P.W.D. workmen in residence and Pier nearing completion. Interior not too clean, requires lime washing, and large numbers of flies in work room. No complaints from crew. (Signed)

D.M.A. 1___/7/47

____ July

Landed at 6.30am. To inspect Pier for completion. (Signed) E.E. Marine

____ August

Landed at 3pm with twakow loaded with bricks, sand, rails etc. Left Horsburgh at 4.30pm. (Signed) H.A. Marine

August

Landed by M.L. Osprey with 200 tins of water at 7.30am. Left at 12.30pm for Singapore. Twakow sunk on noon of 26th August due to westerly squall. Life boat badly damaged on rocks. (Signed) T.A. Marine

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(Page 7)

9th May 1948

Inspected new additions. With few exceptions everything in order. (Signed) EE(M)

24th May 1948

Kassim Bin Ali ____ sustained multiple injuries to the head and body and limbs by fallg. from rock down to another rock at about 1130am. ____ later to hospital. Has lost some blood. (Signed)

(Signed)

Landed at 5pm Lighthouse time. Left at 5.20pm " "

30th May

Landed 11.20 from M.L. "Mary Rose". All in order. Lighthouse keeper complains as to ration _____ and asks for restoration _____ scale.

Lunched on the rocks: then left for Singapore. (Signed) Colonial Secretary

June 20, 1948

Visited with two Sanitary Inspectors to investigate the unusual prevalance of flies on the rock. Found breeding places in garbage and refuse trapped between rock crevices. Advised L.H. Keeper to clear these accumulations and in future to throw all refuse clean off the rock. Refuse brought in by tides to be dislodged as soon as possible.

(Signed) N.O. Rural, Singapore

July 10th 1948

Landed by Lady Clifford 2.30pm with the mechanic on quarterly inspection. All well.

(Signed)

(Page 11)

28 June

Visited on Inspection of works be carried out to foundation of pier and extension of water tank capacity. Minor maintenance repairs required. (Signed) E.E.M. P.W.D.

8th July

Landed at 7a.m. to inspect progress of work on water tank and foundation. Tonkang of stone sank at 8.30am due to westerly squall. All stone from sunken tonkang recovered. Left Horsburgh at 4p.m. (Signed)

T.A. PWD Marine

19th July 1950

Landed at 7.20am for quarterly inspection. P.W.D. workman busy on pier. Clockwork machinery tested - timing correct. Crew in good health. No complaints. Quarters clean and tidy. (Signed) M.D.E.

19th July 1950

Visit by Telecoms - re fitting of radio telephone. (Signed)

3rd Aug

Visit by Telecoms to install Radio Telephone (Signed) 3/8

28 Aug 50

Landed 7am inspection of departmental work. Water tank completed. Work on pier delayed due to lack of low tides. (Signed) E.E. Marine, PWD (Page 14)

28/6/51

Inspected with Mr Jensen of the East Asiatic Co regarding the painted surface of the tower and quarters. Left at 9.20am. (Signed) P.W.D. Marine

17/7/51

Visit by Telecoms. Dept. Charging Unit replaced by a new one. Tested H16 on 160 mc/s. (Signed) for Telecoms Dept.

21/8/51

Visit by Telecoms Dept. Charging Unit faulty – replaced. H16 on police frequency replaced by H16 of Customs' frequency (160.2-165.2 mc/s). Aerial changed to that of correct frequency.

(Signed) Telecoms Dept

7th Sept. 1951

Landed at 1100. Mechanism and wireless set tested and found correct. A plentiful supply of water reported.

Crew _____ and no complaints tendered. Generator in working order. (Signed) Deputy Master Attendant 28/10/52

Visited Horsburgh Lighthouse changed TX and RX and checked all equipment all in good working order. (Signed) Telecoms Dept.

2/11/52

Visited Light to collect P.W.D. labourer and make general inspection. Noted several minor works to be carried out. (Signed) A.E.M.

18/11/52

Visited Horsburgh Light (2 in party) for the purpose of examining the structure as to its possible fitness for naval requirements. (Signed) CEMC Dept. Admiralty

28/11/52

Visited Lighthouse to find site for recording raingauge. Propose to ask approval to place gauge in corner of flat roof over quarters. (Signed) Malayan Meteorological Service

20-2-53

Visited lighthouse and replaced VHF equipment. Old sets returned to CRRS for service. Left same day.

(Signed) Telecoms

17.3.53

Visited Lighthouse in connection with repairs to lightning protection. (Signed) G.E.E. PWD (Page 21)

28/5/53

Installed Rain Gauges. Meteorological Dept. (Signed)

9/6/53

Landed at 2p.m. and explained to Contractor the method of laying the rock roofing to the concrete roof. Departmental men replacing damaged angle iron runners round the parapet wall of lantern room. Left at 4p.m. (Signed) P.W.D. Central & Marine

17-6-53

Landed at 7a.m. for quarterly inspection. Mechanism tested - Timing correct. R/T set and radio reported in good order. Crew in good health and had no complaints.

(Signed) Eng: Marine Dept

22/6/53

Landed 7.30 am. Inspected work of contractor who has carried out rock roofing. General inspection of our buildings and jetty. (Signed) A.E.M., PWD

28/6/53

Visited L.H and checked VHF equipment. Check calls with Imm. Off. and C.P. Signals 5/5. (Signed)

Telecoms

28/6/53

Visited L.H. and checked Rain-gauges. O.K. (Signed)

13/7/53

Landed at 7.30am with departmental men, and showed them nature of work to be carried out. (Signed) P.W.D. Central & Marine (Page 23)

28-9-53

Visited. Autographic and Check gauges are OK. Instructions for taking care of instruments given to officer i/c (100 charts supplied). (Signed)

28.9.53

Visited L.H. Changed VHF sets. (Signed) Telec.

28-10-53

Visited LH - changed VHF sets. (Signed) Telecoms

28-10-53

Visited. Instruments O.K. (Signed) Met. Office

28.11.53

Visited. Both gauges in good condition. (Signed) Met. Office

9/1/53 (sic)

Landed 5.45pm. routine inspection for PWD. Maintenance required noted. (Signed) A.E.K.B.

5-4-54

Visited L.H. to repair boat davit with departmental men. (signed) Overseer P.W.D.

9.4.54

Visited LH. Yagi aerial erected and set tested. Reception from CRRS & P.O R5. Installation and feeder checked and necessary adjustments made where required. (Signed)

Telecoms

13.4.54

Landed 7am to inspect roofs, boat davit repairs and pick up departmental labour. (Signed) A.E.K.B.

11.5.54

Landed at 7a.m. with contractors, to show round and explain the nature of work to be carried out.

(Signed) T.A. Marine (Page 36)

19/3/59

Changed R/T set. Tested with Paya Lebar w/shop. ok. (Signed) Telecoms

19/3/59

Arrived 6th Mar 1959. Installed 1 AD501 and accessories. (Signed) Marconi W.T. Co. Ltd.

31/3/59

Visited to contact Light-housekeeper and held discussion re Operation Pergam. (Signed) Co. C. Pier Customs

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11.4.59

Landed @ approx 0815 in company with Mr Sandy SEE, Marine P.W.D. & M.D.E. Routine half yearly inspection. Quarters & lantern room clean & tidy. No complaints.

(Signed) D.M.A.

15-4-59

Landed 1200 hrs. Routine inspection with Chief Engineer. Left 1300 hrs. (Signed) SEE (M&D)

28-4-59

Landed at 7.00am: To erect the Boat Davit. Completed the work on the 29-4-59 at 11.30am. Left for Singapore at 11.45am. (Signed) AEM

(Page 40)

17/8/59

Landed at 12.05pm. Inspected painting to tower. Taking both contractor's painters back to Singapore - one of them unwell. One painter to return on 19/8/59 for final touching up of paintwork. (Signed) T.A. P.W.D. Marine

20/8/59

Landed at 12.40noon. Repainting of Tower completed satisfactory. (Signed) T.A. P.W.D. Marine

20/8/59

Landed at 12.40. Radar reflector fitted satisfactory. Bearing plate replaced. (Signed) A.P.O.

20/8/59

Landed at 1250 hrs on 19/8. Adjustments to radar reflectors carried out. Stayed overnight. Departed 1430 hrs. Launch in use "Berkas". (Signed) Asst M.D.E.

26/8/59

"Inspection" Landed at 0700 Lt. with Marconi, Lester and Telecoms Dept. Back at 0820 Lt. (Signed)

26/8/59

Landed at 1100 hrs in connection with "Operation Pergam". Met keeper G. Childs and had discussions with him. Left at 1200 hrs. (Signed) C.O. Harbour Div., Customs (Page 42)

8/10/59

Landed at Horsburgh Light at 1140 Lt with Mr Leong to test on R/T set with bell system.

(Signed)

8/10/59

Landed on Horsburgh with Assist. Engineer and wireman from Harrison Leslie to check gen. No. 2. Inspection discloses a crack cylinder head. Gen No. 2 will be out of action until new head arrive from S'pore. No spares at all for these two diesel engines at Lighthouse. What a state of affairs. (Signed)

Engineer, Marine Dept.

8/10/59

Sets taken to Horsburgh are No. AH015 & AH0.19 plus a central unit. 1410 left from Horsburgh back to S'pore. (Signed) Telecoms Dept.

10 pm 12th October 1959

Visited on Operation "Pergam" with SEO Docks, Mr Lai Peng Yee, Co Anthony & Customs Lt. Gay. Delivered Pergam Memorandum for Mr Veerasamy. 10.30pm departed.

(Signed)

Senior Custom Officer, Horsburgh Customs Singapore (Page 59)

17.10.61

Arrived 07.30, left 0845 with M.D.E. Mechanism of light checked. Timing correct. All well. Took away one man who apparently swam to the light three nights ago, & appears mentally deficient.

(Signed) Ag DMA

21.10.61

Arrived 0730 left 0930. Assessing and inspecting inventory of assets. (Signed)

27.10.61

Arrived at 0630 Lt. Checked Beacon meter reading ok. Tx/Rx replaced. Contacted Coastguard ok. Aerial checked with reflectometer ok. (Signed)

28/11/61

Arrived at 0600 hrs for the monthly routine of the checking of the RT and MF Beacon. RT tested ok; replaced 4 U19 in the Beacon. Beacon coding good. (Signed)

28/11/61

Peter Robinson Film Productions unit arrived at 6.30 am. All well and filming as best we can in the driving rain. (Signed)

29-1-62

Landed at 0740 hrs. Weather very rough. Only keeper and self made the landing, and return trip made by lighthouse hand. Further attempt to land abandoned owing to outboard motor failure. Work carried out as usual. (Signed)

26.2.62

Telecoms arrived to check Beacon and R/T set. Replaced aerial insulation. Rt/Rx replaced. (Signed) 28/12/62

Arrived for routine check. Replaced set, tested ok with Reflector Light. Beacon working normal. Battery ok. (Signed)

Telecoms

11/1/63

Arrived at 1300 Lt. Reason due to Beacon aerial current low. Replaced 2GXU50 & U52. Tuned back to normal ok. (Signed)

Telecoms Dept.

20-3-63

Arrived 0900, left 1430. Observed main angles for Singapore Straits survey (Pengerang Bkt Ayam etc). (Signed) **HMS** Dampies

23.3.63

Arrived at 1600 hours to fix television set. Very good reception. I hope that this will be enjoyed by the lighthouse crew doing duty at Horsburgh. (Signed) M.A. 23/3/63

30/3/63

Landed at 7.00 am. Inspection of damaged jetty. (Signed) T.A. Marine, P.W.D. (Signed) Engineer, P.W.D. (Signed) S.E.E., M., D.&R, P.W.D.

24/4/63

Arrived Horsburgh at 1400 with Mr Lek ____ and Seah Cheng Huat. (Signed)



(Page 67)

20/10/63

Arrived Horsburgh to inspect new jetty & 4 yearly maintenance work. Jetty completed. Contractors one more week work on painting and repairs. All crew well. Water supplied from M.L. Flint. (Signed)

M.A.

28 X 63

Arrived at 0700 and changed R/T Set No AH020. Tested with Reflector light conf'd ok.

(Signed)

28/10/63

Arrived at 7.00 am for inspection of repairs and repainting to lighthouse buildings. (Signed) T.A. Marine, PWD

6/11/63

Arrived at 12.10 pm for final inspection of repairs and repainting to lighthouse building. Work carried out satisfactorily. (Signed) Engineer, PWD (Signed) T.A. Marine, PWD

13/11/63

Called at Horsburgh in connection with stranding of M/V Woodburn. (Signed) M.A. 13/11/63

15/11/63

Arrived at 12.30 am. Checked R/T confirmed one set ______ok. Informed Mr Medan to check aerial conf'd by him ok. Still unable to get Port Office, made another test with reflector meter conf'd aerial ok. As for Beacon replaced 3GXU 50. Left 10.06 am. (Signed) Telecoms Dept.

(Pages 80 - 81)

28th April to 2nd May

Arrived Horsburgh 1125 hrs 28th April on "Pesek" with Mr Lange, Che Bakar Bin Ali, Che Hasan B Abadullah, Che Abdul Bin Rahman to install the new 4th _____ electric powered optic: Stores and equipment landed on the north side rocks with the _____. 28th and 29th spent getting equipment up to the top and flashing the small temporary lantern. On the 29th main D/F Beacon failed and had to send for Telecoms officer to fix. On the night of the 29th the temporary light was found to have a defective flasher unit so a 100 watt bulb was placed in position of the _____ mantle (which by then had been removed) and the old optic was kept running during the night. Early morning on the 30th started removing old optic and by 6.30 pm Mr Lange had the new optic machinery etc. in place. New light switched on at 6.35 pm (1835) on the 30th April. The power is 3 times greater then the old optic. At appx 1900 hours 1st May used a torch to call up a passing (unidentified) ship and asked "How do you find the new light". Answer received "Thank you"!!

I must express my sincere thanks to Mr Nunes & his crew who have worked very hard to assist Mr Lange and his men in getting the new light installed. I also express my thanks to Mr Nunes for having made my stay here so comfortable.

Took the opportunity to polish up the final draft of my "History of Horsburgh Lighthouse" which I have been compiling for the past five months. Intend to try and publish before the end of this year.

I returned to Singapore on the M/L Berkas at noon on the 2nd May.

(Signed) Director of Marine 2/5/66 (Page 93)

17/8/70

Arrived in the morning to stay here for changing AE stay wires with ____ Hussain,

(Signed)

21/8/70⁻

Return to Singapore at 0930 hrs with all the staffs. (Signed)

28/8/70

Arrived here at 0730 hrs on routine - Neo, Henry and ____. (Signed)

28/9/70

Arrived here at 0730 hrs on routine check Neo, ____. (Signed)

24/3/71

Landed here at 0715 hrs with T.E. (VHF) and Techs - Ong, Lye, Neo Hand Rigger I ____ for general inspection and cleaning on Beacons TXs and AEs stay wires. (Signed)

(Signed)

28/3/71

Landed here at 0715 hrs. Changed R/T set faulty, serviceable set No VW186 put in and tested Imm. Depot loud and clear also with VHF section. (Signed)

3/4/71

Landed at 1030. (Signed)

20/6/71

Arrived in drizzle night of 19/6/71

Glad to have made it after 3 years awaiting and staying overnight. So much of Singapore's history is encompassed in these walls of more than 120 years. So much has been put in, in the past, to ensure Singapore's progress and prosperity.

May all those who continue to man this isolated post console themselves that their dedicated and loyal service are well appreciated by the landlubbers of Singapore.

(Signed) Minister for Communications 20/6/71 (Page 94)

19 – 20/6/71

Landed though drizzle and slept soundly for 6 solid hrs at this historical piece of architecture. From one who has travelled 9 years abroad. (Signed)

25 – 28/8/71

Glad to be here a third time. Good fishing and hospitality have always been the _____ I remember in this place. My warmest thanks to Rodrigues and his crew who made my first and present visits pleasant and comfortable. Singapore needs a small number of dedicated man like Rodrigues to keep the lighthouse burning and our sea lanes safe for the prosperity of our country. May we always have them!

(Signed)

Minister, Home Affairs 28/8/71

14/8/72

Landed 0930. All in order. (Signed)

19/8/72

Survey inspection on navaids proposal by DEA/Tels/PWD team of six. (Signed)

(Page 95)

28/10/72

Physical stock/spares take conducted by representatives State Audit Dept; Port of Singapore Authorities; Singapore Light Dues Board. 6.25 am to 8.50 am. (Signed)

Ong Beng Han) Audit Dept V Ramachandran) Lim Kiat) Royston Pereira) PSA Gay Bah Chik)

28.10.72

Inspected the lighthouse today. The maintenance is good and all the equipments are in good condition. The crew are in good health and have no complaints. The new Hague Plan VHF Sets have been installed and are ready for the change-over. The Main and Standby Radiobeacon Transmitters are operating satisfactorily.

(Signed)

B. S. Srivathsan, Controller of Navigational Aids, Singapore Light Dues Board

I have arrived here Feb 5, 1973 at 11:30 with a helicopter in order to select a location for future (sic) VOR Tower. We have spent 4 hrs in the lighthouse. We have marked the location with paint. I would like to thanks to Mr Nunes for his cooperation and his hospitality.

(Signed)

World Wide Wilcox Inc., Chief Civil/Structural Engr.,

Nick Oktay

(Page 96)

31/5/73

Arrived at 0630 Lt. Checked main beacon with Mr Koh & Neo. 1130 Lt Beacon on mains. (Signed)

T.A.S.

5/6/73

Survey team from P.S.A Hydro. Dept. Landed Horsburgh Lighthouse 0645 hrs. Carried survey for the extension of proposed new jetty. Completed survey at 1230 hrs. (Signed)

T.O.

17/11/73

Arrived with Lian Hock Lian on PSA Pilot Launch 02. General inspection - all in good order. Spent night in lighthouse. No night fishing. Unable to scope any

(Signed)

29/3/74

Joint Malacca - Singapore Straits Survey - Area III. (Signed)

13/4/74

Ang Kong Hua c/o Development Bank of Singapore Ltd and 3 friends.

13/4/74

Lt-Col Seah Peng Yung Bde. Comd. ISIB Beach Road Camp S'pore 7 16.4.74

Came with Relief Crew and stayed overnight for triangulation observation for Joint Straits Survey by 4 Nations. Lighthouse personnel has been most co-operative and helpful. See you again. (Signed)

23.4.74

Inspected the lighthouse today. The equipment is functioning alright and the maintenance is satisfactory.

Representatives from Min. of Commns., DCA and Telecoms were present in connection with the Radiobeacon installation.

(Signed) B.S. Srivathsan, Controller of Navigational Aids, Port of Singapore Authority

Officers of the E.S.D. visited this lighthouse for the first time and <u>fortunately</u> the weather was very fine. The visit was in connection with improvement of the jetty, provision of new generator, extra capacity fuel tanks. (Signed)

(Page 98)

3.6.74

Officers of E.S.D/CTM together with Term Contractors visited lighthouse to inspect job requisition on catwalk and railing. (Signed) T.O. Leong Keen Sun <u>Visitors present:</u> Mr Ramasamy Mr Modh. Niam Mr Thor (term contractor)

10/6/74

Officers of ESD (C & M) visited lighthouse to repair the catwalk at 11.40. (Signed) Senior Foreman <u>Visitors present:</u> D M Ingles Gan Teck Cheong (Tech Officer)

10/7/74

Technician of Hydrographic and Malaysia survey team visited Lighthouse for checking tide pole at 1300 hrs. (Signed)

28/7/74

Engineer PSA Sea - fix installation and calibration. (Signed)

22/9/74

Minister of State for Communications (Signed)

22/9/74

Chin Harn Tong MP (Signed)

10/3/75

Site investigation in order to prepare report for proposed scheme for modernisation of lighthouse. (Signed)

11/6/75

Arrived at 7.00 am reposition the Beacon aerial with Miss Yuan, Mr Ong Lye Huat and Mr Sim Sze Kiang. Job completed at 11 am. (Signed) TAS (Page 99)

29/3/76

Capt. Fernandes (PSA), Lt Chia Chek Phong, Mr Tham (PSA) and Mr Cheong (PSA) visited the lighthouse to look into the jetty configuration and feasibility of installing a telescope. (Signed)

(Signed)

3/4/76

Lai Fook Ker and T. T. Tan of ____ Construction and Transport Co Pte Lt. 9.15 am. (Signed)

23-5-76

Ong Teng Cheong Sr. Minister of State (Communications) (Signed)

6.4.77 (1100 h)

Lta. Low <u>Sang</u>, HQ CDE Horsburgh lighthouse Comms Recce (Signed)

11/6/77

Capt Goh Choo Keng & Party (Signed)

23/4/79

Visited with communication staffs to fix temporary repeater for official use. (Signed) AOC "M"

20/7/79

Site visit with NAS staff from Tender of General Repairs and Painting of this lighthouse. (Signed) C.E, PSA 19.8.83

Carry out inspection for general repair & repainting. About 95% of work is completed. (Signed)

2/10/83

Minister for Home Affairs. (Signed)

4/4/86

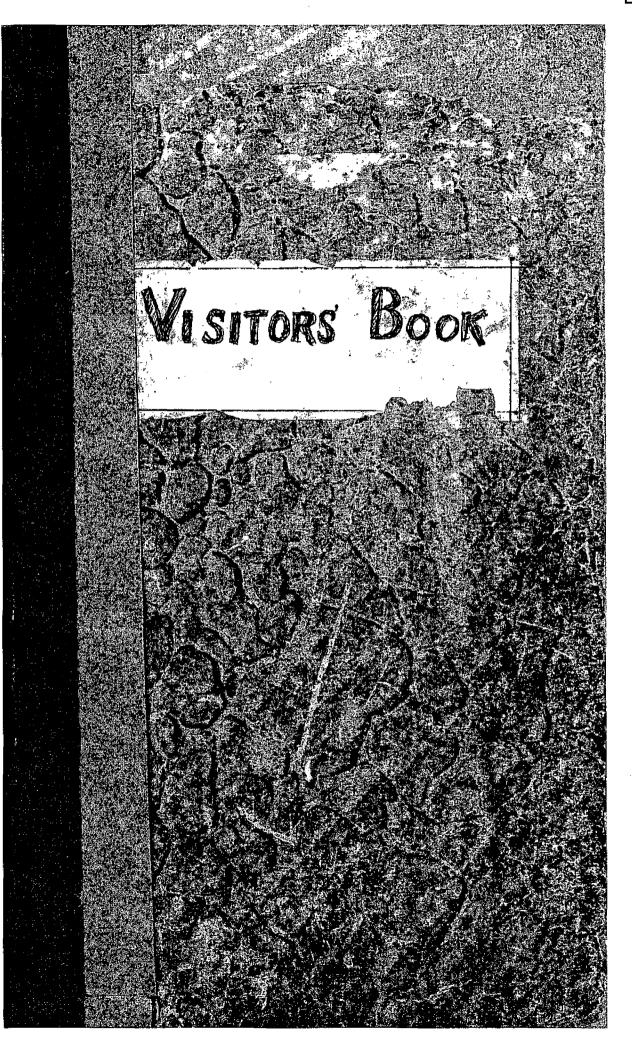
Insp Halim and Insp Khir from FMTB, Marine Police visited. (Signed) 4/4

4/4/86

Insp Khir and Sgt. Seetoh from FMTB, Marine Police visited. (Signed)

18/8/86

Visited here in preparation for possible installation of solar power system. (Signed) 18/8/86



Common 19th 63 am I landed at Abrahurgh Ho House promptions by M. 1. Soulson, Jarins Cept. Engineer and , curries in the inspection of the Station there is much persone of night, sooping of outhorning is on pour cases missing, all roof and leaking guttering to secondial for the supply of waters, is brokens, huster and many langths missing The black pints of the tower sterly are obser to many places the sement having some any this is an august matter and sould be repaired as from so forsable The pursuition and lower courses of the town should be nort carefully forming both for cracting and in monoral officers and should be repaired prosting on - foreities to freund The Sinday of poor antre the nonvoix pround the higheron is convoice and in Such Sequires heplacement lill ironwork Hould & Carefully tested and prosted Bolt aliver me entering the order Stationers of Aunton The pass is well and as got have and completed on requests they have secured the shart was essent ? fire forder of these but have not get have an exact of profession The lightherin day brin includes to programe about, uniform on his rape statemen to Sugale Hunkar NA WAR 1-1-1-1 Mar Seen Stan yell a som men for por the station with burge encomplany and indices in

have 1947 Alwind with Ex Bugs manine (W. E. M. Ohome) 0 an grobal mill and so the sim main is migurine in sof cuis quarters gilly & main shaft , j az AC W. June 47. Arrived Horsburgh at 6 and to take measurements of Tower windows. and to report on progress of the construct of the prin Hearton P. 47 Hafuly 1947, Arived Horsburgh at 6 1 m to inspech Free Construction locater. 15 16 2.24 Express Engineering Co hand at 2700 for inspection of ht the will be Could 1947 Plo. D. worken in creitance and first many completion Outerier not too clean , requires lime careling, and lage mumber of flies in work room. No complaints from long 101-00 1 197/9 Landed at 6. 30 m. to import fin for completion danded at 3 h m with twaken baded with buck sand nails etc. Left Horsburgh at 4 30 p. m. Indictory a standed by M.S. osney with 200 times of water at 7314 shift at 12 30 p. m. for Singapore, dirakow such on son of 26th ungast due to westerly squall. Life that noth damaged on nocks. Julian

way where we have been built 95-10- 1Ju8. exaptions way thing in ander (Pinner) (zer) foldowan. 34th Ray 1942 . Kasai be an Lanah Fucknice dulle asjun to the head a body shinks by fall from most down to awthe work al about 11 per, bindy they tal to hepelal. Ho bot how blod. Alugha to Landed at 5 Pm. Lighthouse Time Left 1. 5.20 Pm. 30" May limber 11, 20 x m June to 4" Ming Rose are in alling Lydrolan harper completions to a win side to and for instruction - there have a survey Lunched ~ an well then really for Sing-pros <u>Anam</u> بهده بسبان بسب بالماري المساح Jue 20 , 1948 Jucke in lin Quiling disultion to invehal unere gravitance of These & the works Frind bushing places in gos baca & refuse happed filmer with curses. advand h. N. Know he den the account of the to throw all report along Dr 2 Long. Lapan bright in by Edge to be the brookged as - L possible Dictors NO Parel Sugar fit 1918 Sauses by day lefters 2 30 211 with the Michamor questily ingation all wells And the

185. Vintest of myreting frink becomes out to find in of pring esterning of Water Time beganing. Min Multime require required, US EE M PWP. st. July Landed at 7. a.m. to unspect progress of work on water tank and foundation. Howkens of stone sank al " 8:35 a. m. due to a westarty squall all stone from sunker tonkang recorded dept Horsburgh at 4 p. m Indelanza T.A. P.W.D. Mana 19 July 1950. Landed at Y 20 and for quarkely suspection - P. M. J. workman beny on ples " Clockwork machinery field - timing correct Cres in good hall No complaints duarters ichan and hely Haullen Mar 19th July 1950. Visit & Ikens r fills of hart Telfor 3 May West by Islow's to writed have believe if 318 28 W. 1930 when the weeks of supertracted when were Turk inglice all the purposed with a last of the tile TE H.

28/6/31 Inspected with Ma Jensen of the bast asiatic ____ to regarding the trainized surface of the tower and quarters _ Left at 9.20 a.m Judelonge. P. W. O. Marine 17/51 Vined my Teleconis Digit Charging Unit replaced by a new one Tested H16 on 160 mels. Junkay bear for Telecome Dept. 21/8/51 - Viert by Televour Dept Charging and for thy replaced 116 on police frighting replaced by 116 of Caston's populary (1802 - 115 2 moles) Arriad changed to that of conest frighting mayber Telecomo Dept. Lande a at 1100 Machanismi 7 Jept 1951 - with the said and the tester and then) concer A plantific suppoy of water reported Converse "Generato in wohing oder . Muril alere luf Reputy Martin Asternant

United Horsburgh Lighthouse changed Tx a Rx and decked all equipment all u 28/10/52 good working order. Rhougheed Felcons Deft 2/11/52 Visited Light to collect P.W.O. born and make great aspector . Motecl and minor was to be carried and -DELlanood A. C. HT. 18/0/n Visited the bight (2 a fostig) of the stinding on to its profess of examinants the mille filing be back your and go trail. ce- Ettining to a mines - sight man for and for any the grant 28 11 52 - Proposite and all marks the flam group of france marker of the second se Shaw Salk . A say a set and good that the 20-2-53 Visited lightone and reptaced were aget Old sits returned to CRRS for meaning deft more day !! G to Siles Nated Light and a considered with my us 6 lighting potenties.

Installed Rain Junges Hotorsological Jepi WWW 255555 28/5/3:3 danded at 3. p.m. and explained to bontractor the 9/6/53 method of laying the Rok rooping to the concrete roof befortmental men replacing damaged angle from runners round the parapet wall of landow room digt at up m Indelanza P. w. A. Contral & Mare 19 6 53 Landed at Jam for Quarterly Suspection Mechanism lested - Lining concet. R/T set a ladie reported in good order Crew in good health i had no complaints blauton ly home bigs Lararia 7-30 a. noncin work of inhances st/4/53___ No ten course and sock soof p house respective of an ensage & filly anna 28/0/53 Vinted 24 and checked My yought Jan / Secrem 296/53 Visited 64 and chicker, Range 13/7/53 danded at 730 a me with departan showed them natione of work to be carried out

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fills laded at Horsburg light at 11404+ net with bell agritan INlla 8/10/59 handed on Archurgh with anid. Suguren and some war from Hanna hile & check que N's Suspection discloser a wack extenden head. Gan 11°4 will be out of athan with new? head arme from 3'pone. No eposes at all for these two desit angines at highthouse what a state of affores J. J. Countal Eugeneer Marme Dept figs at tale & Horshing are No Allois + AHO 19 piles a contal Unit 1410 left for Horshing last & Space Teles Dept. 10 pm 12 th Ochber 7955. Vinhed an operation "Pergan sich Seo Doch mithai ber yei . Co Anthry Ciston N. Gan Schevera Perper nemoranda la hn teerasan 103 Jan Separted Sent tents the Harles & Cicles Signif

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2 * Jules, Peter Kotsinson Film troductions unit arrived at 6 30 am all well and filming as best we even in the driving raw.

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arived for contine check befored at last or with Fille on Life Beacon working normal <u>8/12/62</u> Jattery OC Jelecour! 11/03 Annuel at 1300ct learn due to Board and land low Repland 2 GIUSO 4 US2 tand last to ame al Jeber ogs 20-3-63 Arrived 0000 lift 1430, Oburned nam angles for Sugapord Structor survey (Rugrang Bet A your etc) . Fordino Hoss Derpier 23. 3. 63 Arnued at 1000 hours de for letureson cat . Very food merifican I have that this will be enjoyed by the hillaine or any duty at Horehugh Jalland MA 23/5/ca 20/4/13 Landed as 700 on hegerband damaged jetty Zth Harman Ind Faymer Pro SIL A DA DAD 24/4/63 Brined Northugh at 1400 will milek Tala & and day Nort

Ammuni store bugs to asjut our outy + A go the stand 201.0108. work. Jetty completed, Constranting and were work, which in Painte a require All and will Date copping from an Flant mA-0-74-8-12-19 annue at 0700 and changed Cli set 10 Ano 20 2. F × 63 budd with Bullion lyte laft on the sefisfis - Composition of the second 8/11/13 formed at 12.10 por for first inspection of report and repairting to lighthouse building work carnied at satisfactorily ... Ne Encineon Ph TA, IND. no. 13/1/03 lalled at blank of a commence with stower of 3 nje woodburn . How Spiles ispijor Humid at 12 2017 closed R/T- cuff of and - by at 2fd m rade to deck acred cafel by the at still write to get that Office note another Tort will reflecter male could achieved A to prove nephrid 36x4 56 CH. 10.06 AM.

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81 for the part five muth . Interes to the partled before the end of this year. I retined to Buijage - de of Bales of noon on the 2nd many 1. Jalfaurt: Jourt: m_____i -/5/10 Cff Jelen 24/3/66 Annuel at 1420 at In Tale canned and 1/1. rocks reducted actual allal mo have alg of Telen note ready 44 Ad by a for maline Back to ly fe releas 28/8/6 Aniel al 12:20 pm m John caned and layling for R/1, as for m maden checked & greated une meter reading for bearing at left a ctd-by werking at 1300 ht Back & rame ulg at Fel com 28/1/21 Annued at 124521 Cannod and have clocked from T.T. 10 autput value frully hepland ret alg al to mite was comed, and a stor with

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19-246/47. Londed though drugzle. I slept coundly for 6 volid his at this historical piece of architecture 28-25/8/71 Glad to be mark a second time, Good from and hopitality have always bour The wants 2 remember on this plan My vermes 7 thinks to astrigues and his even who made my proof and present visits pleasant and comprehill. Singenpore like Ridigais V keep Mi lighthomas brommy and an see line safe he the property on compry Key we alway Dugtinger Minster, Home Adjans Lett or , All inter (d1/n Talan Auney hispection on marcinda proposed by Net (Ida (Prus tean of his Grintington Ulty) 10 8 72

10 72 Physical stock/spares take conducted by representatives State Andil Dept & Port of Singapore Author hes Singapore Light Dues beard. 6:23 and to 8:50 am

> Ongbeug Han V Ramachandran Lim Kiat Rogshin Pereira [POA Gay Bah Chile.]

28:10:1972 - Pripeura the lighthanse today. The maintonance is good and all the equipments are in good consistion. The new are in good health and have no complements.

The new Highe Plan VHF Sers have been instabled and are nearly for the change over_______ The Hain and Standly Radiobecator Transitions

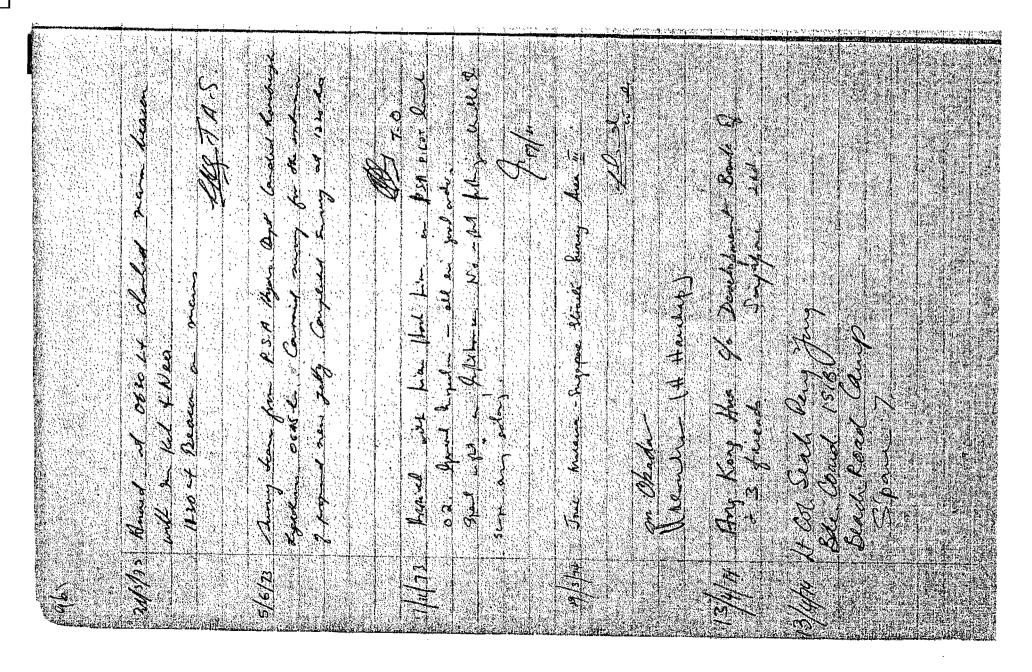
and genance schiftautrily

B. J. XINAMORM (B. S. SRIVATHIAN) CONTROLLER OF NAVIGATIONA AIDI SINGAFORE LIGHTDUE BOARD

MA NUNES FOR HIS COOPERATION

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WORLD, WIDE WILLOY INC. CHIEF CIME/STAKETCING EXIC.



Cane with Kelling Over and stayed overight for 16.4.74 Irangulation observation for Hoirie Strack Survey by 4 Nations . Lighthouse personnel has been coopulative and helpful the you again but for

23.4.1979 <u>Snepeyted The Lighthonse today</u> <u>The equipmens</u> is finishoning alright and the maintennine is ratiofairing <u>Representatives</u> from this y commun. DCA and Televisine breve preserve in connection with the Radiobeaum installiance

B. J. Uniontham (B. S. SRIVATHIAN) (B. S. SRIVATHIAN) (B. S. SRIVATHIAN) CONTRAISE OF NAMESAUTHOR CONTRACTOR SINAPORE AUTHOR

Affrons of the ESD visities this light how for the first time and fortably the the war very fire the meet was is - cton with improvement of the jetty province of new generator, extra capitaly.

file tanks. Patrik Chan. Cheng Pai Lung Tiong Jong dang . I

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10 Vieonia KEEN SUU Mr. Nieun Mr. Thor (term (untractor) 10/8/04 free of ESD (CE+4) minter Gellen 't upon the catwelle or 11:00 Vinton Primet On Infin Muliph Emin Form

<u>19/7/12 Technics of Hydrographic and Malaysis survey toon</u> windfall Lightlown For: Checking Hide pole at 1300 he

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22/8/24 Minish A, Sharter for Commission of the

9249/74 CHIN HARN TONG MP 20059

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ØØ. 19.8.85 . Cany out inspart for repart - p obur 9570 Stof 83 Ohnademilden Humster her Hanke Afrenis 4/4/86 9mp Halin & Ing Khir from FMTB, Marine Polico Visited. Xhing . Insp Chir of sign section from PMTB Manne #/4/ 0g Police Visited flingetion a/a/ac 18/8/86 Visited here in preparation for passible Visited here in prover system installation of solar power system M/2 18/8/816