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THE NETHERLANDS.

TREATY OF HOLLAND, 1824.


In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

(His Majesty The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty The King of the Netherlands, desiring to place upon a footing, mutually beneficial, Their respective Possessions and the Commerce of Their Subjects in the East Indies, so that the welfare and prosperity of both nations may be promoted, in all time to come, without those differences and jealousies which have in former times interrupted the harmony which ought always to subsist between them:) and being anxious that all occasions of mis-understanding between Their respective Agents may be, as much as possible, prevented; and in order to determine certain questions which have occurred in the execution of the Convention made at London on the 13th of August, 1814, in so far as it respects the Possessions of His Netherland Majesty in the East, have nominated Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Montgomeryshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and President of His said Majesty's Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India:

And His Majesty The King of the Netherlands, Baron Henry Fagel, Member of the Equestrian Corps of the Province of Holland, Counsellor of the State, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Belgic Lion, and of the Royal Guelphic Order, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His said Majesty to His Majesty The King of Great Britain; and Anton Reinhard Falck, Commander of the Royal Order of the Belgic Lion, and His said Majesty's Minister of the Department of Public Instruction, National Industry, and Colonies:

Who, after having mutually communicated their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles:

**Article I.**

The high Contracting Parties engage to admit the Subjects of each other to trade with Their respective possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the Continent of India, and in Ceylon, upon the footing of the most favoured Nation. Their respective Subjects conforming themselves to the local Regulations of each Settlement.

**Article II.**

The Subjects and Vessels of one Nation shall not pay, upon importation or exportation, at the Ports of the other in the Eastern Seas, any Duty at a rate beyond the double of that at which the Subjects and Vessels of the Nation to which the Port belongs are charged. The Duties paid on exports or imports at a British Port on the Continent of India, or in Ceylon, on Dutch bottoms, shall be arranged so as, in no case, to be charged at more than double the amount of the Duties paid by British bottoms. And it shall be the right of any article upon which no Duty is imposed, when imported or exported by the Subjects of the Nation to which the Port belongs, the Duty charged upon the Subjects or Vessels of the other shall be six per cent.

**Article III.**

The High Contracting Parties engage, that no Treaty hereafter made by Either, with any Native Power in the Eastern Seas, shall contain any Article tending, either expressly, or by the imposition of unequal Duties, to exclude the Trade of the other Party from the Ports of such Native Power: and that if in an existing Treaty on either Part any Article to that effect has been admitted, such Article shall be abrogated upon the conclusion of the present Treaty.

It is understood that, before the conclusion of the present Treaty, communication has been made by each of the Contracting Parties to the other, of all Treaties or Engagements subsisting between each of Them, respectively, and any Native Power in the Eastern Seas; and that the like communication shall be made of all such Treaties concluded by Them, respectively, hereafter.)


ARTICLE IV.

Their Britannick and Netherland Majesties engage to give strict Orders, as well as to Their Civil and Military Authorities, as to Their Ships of War, (to respect the freedom of Trade,) established by Articles I, II and III; and, (in no case, to impede a free communication of the Natives in the Eastern Archipelajo with the Ports of the Two Governments, respectively, or of the Subjects of the Two Governments with the Ports belonging to Native Powers.)

ARTICLE V.

Their Britannick and Netherland Majesties, in like manner, engage to concur effectually, (in repressing Piracy in those Seas; They will not grant either asylum or protection to Vessels engaged in Piracy, and They will, in no case, permit the Ships or merchandise captured by such Vessels, to be introduced, deposited, or sold, in any of Their Possessions.)

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that Orders shall be given by the Two Governments to Their Officers and Agents in the East, not to form any new Settlement on any of the Islands in the Eastern Seas, without previous Authority from their respective Governments in Europe.

ARTICLE VII.

(The Molucca Islands, and especially Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and their immediate Dependencies, are excepted from the operation of the I, II, III, and IV Articles, until the Netherland Government shall think fit to abandon the monopoly of Spices; but if the said Government shall, at any time previous to such abandonment of the monopoly, allow the Subjects of any Power, other than a Native Asiatic Power, to carry on any Commercial Intercourse with the said Islands, the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty shall be admitted to such Intercourse, upon a footing precisely similar.

ARTICLE VIII.

(His Netherland Majesty cedes to His Britannick Majesty all his establishments on the Continent of India; and renounces all privileges and exemptions enjoyed or claimed in virtue of those Establishments.)

ARTICLE IX.

(The Factory of Fort Marlborough and all the English Possessions on the Island of Sumatra, are hereby ceded to His Netherland Majesty: and His Britannick Majesty further engages that no British Settlement shall be formed on that Island, nor any Treaty concluded by British Authority, with any Native Prince, Chief, or State therein.)

ARTICLE X.

(The Town and Fort of Malacca, and its Dependencies, are hereby ceded to His Britannick Majesty: and His Netherland Majesty engages for Himself and his Subjects, never to form any Establishment on any part of the Peninsula of Malacca, or to conclude any Treaty with any Native Prince, Chief, or State therein.

ARTICLE XI.

(His Britannick Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the Islands of Billiton and its Dependencies, by the Agents of the Netherland Government.)

ARTICLE XII.

(His Netherland Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the Island of Singapore, by the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty.)

His Britannick Majesty, however, engages, that no British Establishment shall be made on the Carimun Isles, or on the Islands of Battam, Britang, Lingin, or on any of the other Islands South of the Straits of Singapore, nor any Treaty concluded by British Authority with the Chiefs of those Islands.

ARTICLE XIII.

All the Colonies, Possessions and Establishments which are ceded by the preceding Articles shall be delivered up to the Officers of the respective Sovereigns on the 1st of March, 1825. The Fortifications shall remain in the state in which they shall be at the period of the notification of this Treaty in India; but no claim shall be made, on either side, for ordnance, or stores of any description, either left or removed by the ceding power, nor for any arrears of revenue, or any charge of administration whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.

(All the Inhabitants of the Territories hereby ceded, shall enjoy, for a period of six years from the date of the Ratification of the present Treaty, the liberty of disposing, as they please, of their property, and of transporting themselves, without let or hindrance, to any country to which they may wish to remove.)

ARTICLE XV.

The High Contracting Parties agree that none of the Territories or Establishments mentioned in Articles VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII shall be, at any time, transferred to any other Power. (In case of any of the said Possessions being abandoned by one of the present Contracting Parties, the right of occupation thereof shall immediately pass to the other.)
ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed that all accounts and reclamations arising out of the restorations of Java, and other Possessions, to the Officers of His Netherland Majesty in the East Indies—as well those which were the subject of a Convention made at Java on the 24th of June, 1817, between the Commissioners of the Two Nations, as all others—shall be finally and completely closed and satisfied, on the payment of the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, sterling money, to be made in London on the part of the Netherlands, before the expiration of the Year 1825.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at London, within Three Months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the Seals of their Arms.

Done in London, the Seventeenth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.

Sumber : W. G. Maxwell and W.S Gibson. Treaties and Engagements Affecting The Malay States and Borneo, London,1924, hlm. 8 - 12
PERIKANJIAN PANGKOR 20 JANUARI 1874

ENGAGEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE CHIEFS OF PERAK AT PULO PANGKOR.

DATED 20TH JANUARY, 1874.

Whereas, a state of anarchy exists in the Kingdom of Perak owing to the want of settled government in the Country, and no efficient power exists for the protection of the people and for securing to them the fruits of their industry, and,

Whereas, large numbers of Chinese are employed and large sums of money invested in Tin mining in Perak by British subjects and others residing in Her Majesty’s Possessions, and the said mines and property are not adequately protected, and piracy, murder and arson are rife in the said country, whereby British trade and interests greatly suffer, and the peace and good order of the neighbouring British Settlements are sometimes menaced, and,

Whereas, certain Chiefs for the time being of the said Kingdom of Perak have stated their inability to cope with the present difficulties, and together with those interested in the industry of the country have requested assistance, and,

Whereas, Her Majesty’s Government is bound by Treaty stipulations to protect the said Kingdom and to assist its rulers, now,

His Excellency SIR ANDREW CLARKE, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, in compliance with the said request, and with a view of assisting the said rulers and of affecting a permanent settlement of affairs in Perak, has proposed the following Articles of arrangements as mutually beneficial to the Independent Rulers of Perak, their subjects, the subjects of Her Majesty, and others residing in or trading with Perak, that is to say:—

I. First.—That the Rajah Muda Abdullah be recognised as the Sultan of Perak.

II. Second.—That the Rajah Bandahara Ismail, now Acting Sultan, be allowed to retain the title of Sultan Muda with a pension and a certain small Territory assigned to him.

III. Third.—That all the other nominations of great Officers made at the time the Rajah Bandahara Ismail received the regalia be confirmed.

IV. Fourth.—That the power given to the Orang Kayah Mantri over Larut by the late Sultan be confirmed.

V. Fifth.—That all Revenues be collected and all appointments made in the name of the Sultan.

VI. Sixth.—That the Sultan receive and provide a suitable residence for a British Officer to be called Resident, who shall be accredited to his Court, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom.

VII. Seventh.—That the Governor of Larut shall have attached to him as Assistant Resident, a British Officer acting under the Resident of Perak, with similar power and subordinate only to the said Resident.

VIII. Eighth.—That the cost of these Residents with their Establishments be determined by the Government of the Straits Settlements and be a first charge on the Revenues of Perak.

IX. Ninth.—That a Civil list regulating the income to be received by the Sultan, by the Bandahara, by the Mantri, and by the other Officers be the next charge on the said Revenue.

X. Tenth.—That the collection and control of all Revenues and the general administration of the country be regulated under the advice of these Residents.

XI. Eleventh.—That the Treaty under which the Pulo Dinding and the islands of Pangkor were ceded to Great Britain having been misunderstood and it being desirable to re-adjust the same, so as to carry into effect the intention of the Framers thereof, it is hereby declared that the Boundaries of the said Territory so ceded shall be rectified as follows, that is to say:—

From Bukit Sigari, as laid down in the Chart Sheet No. 1 Straits of Malacca, a tracing of which is annexed, marked A, in a straight line to the sea, thence along the sea coast to the South, to Pulo Lautia on the West, and from Pulo Katta a line running North East about five miles, and thence North to Bukit Sigari.

XII. Twelfth.—That the Southern watershed of the Krence River, that is to say, the portion of land draining into that River from the South be declared British Territory, as a rectification of the Southern Boundary of Province Wellesley. Such Boundary to be marked out by Commissioners, one named by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and the other by the Sultan of Perak.

XIII. Thirteenth.—That on the cessation of the present disturbances in Perak and the re-establishment of peace and amity among the contending factions in that Country, immediate measures under the control and supervision of one or more British Officers shall be taken for restoring as far as practicable the occupation of the Mines, and the possession of Machinery, &c., as held previous to the commencement of these disturbances, and for the payment of compensation for damages, the decision of such officer or officers shall be final in such case.
PERJANJIAN NEGERI SEMBILAN 1876

NEGRI SEMBILAN TREATIES.

NEGRI SAMBILAN, 1876.
AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY CERTAIN CHIEFS OF THE NINE
STATES ON THE 23RD NOVEMBER, 1876.

We, the undersigned, have appeared before His
Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, with a
view to making an agreement for securing the peace and tran-
quility of the countries over which we govern, or which we
represent. We give this paper as a token of our good faith,
and promise as follows:

2. We desire to live in peace in our own States, and to
recognise Tuanku Antar as Eam Tuan of Sri Menanti, having
authority over Sri Menanti, Johole, Moar, Jompole, Terachi,
Gunong Passir, and Eenas.

3. We promise that we will in no way molest the neigh-
bouring States, Rumbow, Sunghie Ujong, and Jellabu, who
do not desire to form part of the confederation under the Eam
Tuan Besar, and it is understood that these three States are
wholly distinct.

4. We promise that peaceful persons, whether Malays or
Chinese or others, desirous of trading in our countries shall
have full liberty to do so, and shall be unmolested.

5. We further express our regret at the late disturbances
which have happened in the Nine States, and we promise that
those persons who have been friendly to the British Govern-
ment during or since those disturbances shall be in no way
molested.

6. And we agree that in case of any dispute or difficulty
arising among our States which we are unable to settle, we
will refer for advice to His Highness the Maharajah of Johore.

7. We agree that from this time the Eam Tuan will use
no other chop than one worded as follows:

"Alwathick Birabil Ghafloor, Eam Tuan Tunku Antar
Sri Menanti ebn Almuhrom Eam Tuan Rajah Radin, Sonat,
1293."

except on the present occasion, the chop not being ready.

Mark of Datu Jumpole,
Mark of Datu Terrachi.
Mark of representative of Datu Gunong Passir.
Mark of representative of Datu Eenas.
Chop of Datu Moar.
Chop of Datu Johole.
Chop of Tunku Antar.

Sumber: W. G. Maxwell and W. S. Gibson, Treaties and Engagements Affecting The
Malay States and Borneo, London, 1924, hlm. 60 - 61.
PERJANJIAN BRITISH - SERI MENANTI 4 JUN 1887

AGREEMENT WITH SRI MENANTI.
4th June, 1887.

AGREEMENT made this fourth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), between His Excellency SIR FREDERICK ALOYSIUS WELD, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Straits Settlements and its dependencies, on the one side, and His Highness TENGKU ANTAR Yam Tuan of Sri Mênanti with the consent of (or in conjunction with) the Datoh Penghulu of the States of Johol, Inas, Moar, Jempol, Têrâchi and Gunong Pasir on the other.

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 preservation of peace and settled Government in those territories 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.

II. His Highness the Yam Tuan of Sri Mênanti and the Datoh Penghulu of such of the States before-named as may be concerned undertake, if requested by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, to co-operate in making arrangements for facilitating trade and communications overland through their States.

III. It is further agreed by His Highness the Yam Tuan of Sri Mênanti and the Datoh Penghulu of the States above-named that should there be occasion for any arrangement or correspondence with any Foreign State, it shall be conducted through the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and that no grant or concessions shall be made to other than British Companies or persons of the Malay, Chinese, Indian or other Oriental races, not being subjects of any Non-Oriental nations, without the assent of the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

IV. The Government of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress, acknowledges ENGKU BESAR MUHAMMAD the son of Tengkô ANTAR to be his successor as Yam Tuan of Sri Mênanti and his legitimate successors after him.

(Signed) FRED A. WELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Signed in the presence of [L.S.]
(Signed) J. F. DICKSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Signed and sealed in the presence of
(Signed) MARTIN LISTER,
4th June, 1887.

TREATY WITH NANNING, 1801.

TREATY entered into in 1801, by the British Resident at Malacca, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, with the PANGHULU OF NANNING.

Articles and conditions dictated by Lieutenant-Colonel Aldwell Taylor, Governor and Commandant of Malacca, for and in behalf of the Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, with Rajah Mera Captain Panghulu, &c., called Dholl Syed; and Lela Ulah bajang and Moulama Hakim, called the late Orangkays; Kehil, called Musah; and Menobyonjon-kaya, called Konchil; and Maharajah Ankaia, called Sumuna; and Mulana Garan, Ministers and Chiefs of Nanning, and the circumjacent villages, who have solemnly accepted and sworn to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The said Captain, or Panghulu, Ministers, and Chiefs, promise and swear, in the name and in behalf of the whole community of Nanning, to be faithful and submissive to the above-mentioned the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, likewise the Governor and Commandant of this Town and Fortress, and all Commandants that are, or may hereafter be, appointed under them, and, moreover, will do their utmost to conduct themselves in all cases with obedience to the British Authority, as is required of all dutiful subjects, without conjointly or severally attempting any hostile measure against the said Governor, either directly or indirectly, and the following Articles shall be solemnly and strictly observed, and all other contracts and covenants that have been previously passed with another nation to the prejudice of the British shall be annulled.

ARTICLE II.

In case any persons at Nanning, children of the Menankabaus and Malays, shall violate the contents of this Contract, or shall be disobedient to the Governor or his Officers, the Panghulu and Chiefs shall, at the demand of the Governor, deliver them up to be punished as they deserve.

ARTICLE III.

The Panghulu, Chiefs, and inhabitants of Nanning, Menankabaus, as well as Malays, are bound to deliver one-tenth of the produce of their rice and all fruits to the East India Company; but in consideration of their indigent circumstances, the said Company has resolved that the Panghulu shall come in person, every year, or cause one of his Chiefs to come to Malacca, in order to pay their homage to the Company, and, as a token of their submission, they shall present to the Company from the first fruits of the crop one-half coyan of paddy (400 gautangs).

ARTICLE IV.

The inhabitants of Nanning, when quitting the country, in order to proceed to Malacca, shall produce to the Shah-Bunder a written permission from the Panghulu, signed and sealed with his seal; and likewise all persons who may wish to proceed from Malacca to Nanning, are directed to produce to the authority there similar documents, signed (by order of the Government) by the Shah-Bunder, otherwise both parties shall be obliged to send such persons back; but when provided with the required Certificates, they will be permitted to reside at Nanning and adjacent villages, and to seek the means of livelihood by agricultural pursuits in planting betel, &c., provided they adhere and conform to the customs and usages of the place in the same manner as the other inhabitants.

ARTICLE V.

The Panghulu and Chiefs promise, that all the tin brought from Sri-Menanti, Sungie Ujong, Rumbowe, and other places in these districts to Nanning, shall be immediately sent and delivered to the Company, for which they shall receive 44 Rix Dollars in cash, for every bhar of 300 catties, payable in Surat Rupees.
the adjacent districts, when any great quantity is to be had, to the Company, at the price of 12 Rix Dollars per bhar.

ARTICLE VII.

The Panghulu, Chiefs, and the people of Nanning shall have no authority to negotiate or traffic with any inland nation, but shall bring their goods down the river of Malacca, making use, under no pretense whatever, of any other passage or conveyance, nor holding any communication with any such inland nation, in the River Panagie, on pain of forfeiting their lives and property.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Panghulu and Chiefs promise, in the name of the said Community of Nanning, that whenever the Chief Rulers happen to resign the Government, or any misfortune befall them, they shall, in such case, propose one of the nearest and most qualified of his family, to the Governor of Malacca, for his successor; but it is not to be expected that such a proposal must always meet the Governor’s approbation; on the contrary it is optional with him whom he thinks proper to appoint.

ARTICLE IX.

Any slaves belonging either to the Honourable Company, or the inhabitants of Malacca, may take shelter in Nanning, or the circumjacent villages or places, the Panghulu, Chiefs, and inhabitants (none excepted) shall bind themselves to apprehend and immediately send to Town such fugitives, that the same may be delivered to their masters, and a demand of 10 Rix Dollars, and not more, as a reward, shall be exacted from the owners.

ARTICLE X.

Any male or female slaves, that may be enticed away from Nanning to come to Malacca, in order to embrace the Christian faith, the proprietor of such a slave shall receive, as compensation, one-half the amount of the price of the slave, according to the appraisement of the Committee which the Government shall appoint.

ARTICLE XI.

But any person who sells any Christian slaves or freemen of Malacca to a Mussulman or Heathen, either with their own consent, or seduced, or carried away by force from their masters, more especially those who induce such Christian slaves or freemen to be circumcised, or use violence to persuade them to become Mahomedans, shall forfeit their lives and property.

ARTICLE XII.

And that the contents of the said Articles may be inviolably observed, the Panghulu and Chiefs promise and swear, in the name of the whole multitude, that they will immediately restore and deliver to the Honourable the Governor all such runaway slaves that are in Nanning or other places.

ARTICLE XIII.

Lastly the Panghulu and Chiefs promise and swear on the Koran, in the name of the community of Nanning, that they will in every respect solemnly observe and maintain the orders set forth in these Articles, and do bind themselves to deliver up any transgressors of the said orders to the said East India Company, in order that punishment may be inflicted on such persons.

For the due fulfillment of what has been herein promised and agreed, I have hereunto set my usual signature.

Done and sworn in the Town and Fortress of Malacca, 16th of July, 1801.

(Signed) A. TAYLOR.

Sworn to by the Panghulu and Chiefs of Nanning. We, Captain or Panghulu and Chiefs, promise and swear, as well for ourselves as in the name and behalf of the Community of Nanning, to be faithful and sincere to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, the Governor and Commandant of Malacca, and all Commanders that are, or may hereafter be appointed under them, and furthermore to be punctual and strict in observing their orders and commands, that have, or may hereafter be issued, and in conducting ourselves in future, towards the East India Company, in such a manner as is required of all dutiful and faithful subjects and vassals.

Signed by marks by DHOLL SYED, BELAL MOREN, KANTJUL, SOEMIOEN, and MOULANA GUNAN.

*Sumber: W. G. Maxwell and W. S. Gibson, *Treaties and Engagements Affecting The
SUNGEI UJONG TREATIES.

SUNGEI UJONG, 1874.

21ST APRIL, 1874.

Whereas disturbances have at various times existed in the territory of Sungie Ujong, and whereas certain evil-disposed persons, without colour of right, have at various times placed stockades on the banks of the River Lingie, and have there by force of arms prevented the free passage of peaceful traders with their merchandise up and down the said river, and whereas the British Government is willing, at the request of the Chief of Sungie Ujong, and for the protection of the interests of its subjects, for the advancement of trade, and for the prosperity of the said territory to extend its guaranty to the Government of the said territory: And whereas the recognized Chief of the said territory of Sungie Ujong has endeavoured to free the said river of such persons and their unlawful actions and to that end has ordered a supply of warlike arms and ammunition now lying in Singapore under embargo: And whereas it has been represented to His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements that the said Chief is desirous of again attempting to free the said river, to the end that the trade therin may be restored and increased, and for this purpose has asked that the supply of arms and ammunition should be given up to him, to be taken to the said territory of Sungie Ujong, and the said Governor, while anxious to aid the said Chief in his own lawful purpose of clearing the said river from all impediments to free passage theron, considers it necessary, before acceding to the request of the said Chief, as to the giving up to him of the said arms and ammunition, and extending to him the protection of the British Government, that there should be good and sufficient guarantees that the said arms and ammunition should not be used for purposes dangerous to the peace of the said territory, and injurious to the interests of traders and others frequenting the said territory, and that the Government of the said territory will be carried on by the said Chief and his officers, on principles of justice and equity, and that the lives and properties of such traders and persons shall be duly protected by the said Chief and his officers; And whereas the said Chief and certain of his officers are willing to enter into an obligation to that effect:

Now these presents witness that we, whose names and seals are hereunder set, do acknowledge ourselves to be held and firmly bound to Her Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and Queen, and in the penal sum of 50,000 dollars, to be paid to Her said Maj. ty. Her heirs, and successors, for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us our successors in office, and our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and any one, two, or more of them. And, on the understanding that so long as the conditions of this obligation are faithfully kept by the said Chief and his officers, the moral and material guarantee and protection of the British Government will be accorded to them to secure the independence, peace and prosperity of the territory of Sungie Ujong.

The condition of the above written obligation is such that if the said obligors and each of them, their and each of their heirs and successors, shall in all things well and truly carry on the Government of the territory of Sungie Ujong, in so far as lies in the power of them, and each of them, on principles of justice and equity, and will protect from injustice and oppression all persons frequenting the said territory and passing up and down the said River Lingie, peacefully engaged in their lawful avocations, and will keep the said River Lingie open to lawful traffic and commerce, and will prevent any persons from interfering with the free passage of the river, and from exacting duties or taxes on the navigation of the said river, under any pretext or pretence whatever, other than the fair and reasonable duties and taxes originally put on the navigation of such rivers, for the protection and convenience of traders, by the authority of the recognised Chief of the said territory, and with the sanction and approval of the Government of the Straits Settlements, and, on the requisition of the said Government will give up any offenders against the laws of the said Settlements who may have taken refuge in, or be found in, the said territory, and will not give refuge to the enemies of the British Government, or of States and Chiefs in alliance with, and at peace with, the British Government, and will not permit such persons to form or attempt to form expeditions, or to collect men or arms in the said territory of Sungie Ujong against the British Government or against the friends and allies of the British Government, and that they will give early and true information to the British Government of all events of political and mercantile importance happening in the said territory, and that the Station, District or Settlement at Sempang, with all the river bank on both sides of the River Lingie, from Sempang as far as Pematang Pasir, shall be placed under the control, order, and direction of the British Government; then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Done at Government House, Singapore, the 21st day of April, 1874, in the presence of His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor.

Seal and Signature of
DATU KLANA ABDULLAH.

Seal and Signature of
DATU MUDA OF LINGLE.
PERJANJIAN BRITISH - REMBAU 31 MAC 1883

AGREEMENT WITH REMBAU.
31st March, 1883.

(Translation.)

WHEREAS many dissensions have arisen in the country of Rembau and the people of Rembau are constantly complaining to the Governor of the Straits Settlements saying that the old customs are not followed and that many crimes which are not right are allowed and that many crimes have been committed without the offenders being punished and are consequently dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, ALL the chief men and Datohs who are entitled to have a voice in the matter have met at Malacca on the date mentioned hereafter.

1. It is clear that Haji Sael the Penghulu of Rembau does not regard the old customs and constitution of Rembau and has done many things which are not at all right and many Datohs and people of Rembau do not want to obey Haji Sael any longer: on this account the Datohs and chief men of Rembau with the approval of the Governor have deposed Haji Sael who no longer continues to be Penghulu of Rembau.

2. The Datohs and chief men who have the rights of electing the Penghulu have agreed to choose SERON BIN SIDIN as Penghulu of Rembau and His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the British Government has recognised SERON BIN SIDIN as Penghulu aforesaid.

3. Whenever there is trouble or dissention in the country of Rembau, the Penghulu and Datohs and other inhabitants of Rembau desire to make reference to His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and whatever decision may be given by the Governor, all the persons who have signed, their names at the end of this Agreement will accept and obey.

(Signed) FRED A. WELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, S.S.
Witness, (Signed) D. F. A. HERVEY,
Resident Councillor, Malacca.

The mark of Datoh Penghulu Sedia Rajah SERON BIN SIDIN.

... Datoh Gempa Mahraja AMIN.
... Datoh Mer Bangsa SALEH.
... Datoh Sangsura Pahlawan Haji JAYAH.

'Signed) Bangsa Balang Haji ABDUL KARIM.

The mark of Datoh Si Mahraja LEMAN.

... Datoh Senda Mahraja DOLAH.
... Datoh Andika SHARIF.
... Datoh Mendelika BAKAR.
... Datoh Mendelika Sael.

... Tunku Antah Yamtuan Sri Menanti.

(Signed) Raja IDRIS BIN ISKANDER, (Péarak).
... Raja KAHAR bin Yang-dipertuan, Selangor.
... Agent of Sultan ABDUL SAMAD of Selangor.
... Raja LAUT BIN ABDUL SAMAD, (Selangor).
... SHARIF HAMID BIN SHARIF SHAABAN ALKAIRI,
... (Tampin).
... Datoh Khâna of Sungai Ujong.
... Datoh Bandar AHMED, (S. Ujong).
... Datoh Muda Linggi, (Sungai Ujong).

Dated at Malacca, on the 31st day of March, 1883.

PERJANJIAN BRITISH - REMBAU 17 SEPTEMBER 1887

AGREEMENT WITH REMBAU.

17th September, 1887.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement between His Excellency SIR FREDERICK ALOYSIUS WELD, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, and the Datoh Penghulu Sedia Raja and Chiefs of Rembau.

1. That the Datoh Penghulu and Chiefs of Rembau agree to leave all Revenue questions to His Excellency the Governor's Officer, who will at the same time consult with Penghulu and Chiefs in Council on all State matters of importance.

2. That the Penghulu and his Chiefs shall give every assistance in their power to His Excellency the Governor's Officer in all questions of Revenue and Police administration in carrying out all the forms prescribed by the Rembau Court either civil or criminal.

3. That the control of all duties on tapioca, pepper, gambier, coffee and tin, together with the farm rents, should be absolutely left to the Officer appointed by His Excellency the Governor; in the case of duties to be collected from waste lands, questions regarding the administration of ancestral occupied lands to be carried out only with the Penghulu in Council.

4. That His Excellency the Governor shall select such Officers as he deems advisable to assist in the administration of the State of Rembau.

5. That in consideration of the exact fulfilment by the Dato Penghulu and Chiefs of the State of Rembau of the above paragraphs, His Excellency the Governor agrees that one-third of the total yearly Revenue should be paid to the Datoh Penghulu in Council once every three months and that the

Penghulu shall furnish a list showing the comparative participation of each individual Chief in the Revenues of the State in absolute accordance with the constitutional rights of each Chief.

[P.S.] FRED A. WELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Chop of Datoh Penghulu

DATOH PERBA,
DATOH MENTRI LELAH PERKASA.

Witnesses:

MARTIN LISTER,
Collector and Magistrate Sri Mencanti.

LEOP. CAZALAS.

Signed on the 17th day of September, 1887, corresponding to the 28th day of Dhulhija, A. H. 1304.

PERJIANJIN BRITSH - JELEBU 24 Ogos 1883

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH JELEBU.
24th August, 1883.

The Yam Tuan of Jelebu, Tunku Abdullah bin Tunku Radin, and the Datoh Penghulu of Jelebu, Syed Ali bin Zin Ali Jafra, have both separately applied to His Excellency Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements for advice and assistance and have asked him to appoint a British Resident for Jelebu, and have further requested him to arbitrate, and arrange the differences which have for many years existed between them, and moreover to fix the boundary between Jelebu and Pahang, and these requests have been supported by many Chiefs and headmen of Jelebu without any dissentient voice.

His Excellency, after some preliminary interviews, has now met them at Seremban in Sungei Ujong, and in the presence of W. F. B. Paul, Esquire, British Resident of Sungei Ujong, has, after carefully considering the matters brought before him, come to the following conclusions:

That it is inexpedient at the present time to send a Resident to Jelebu.

That the Yam Tuan is recognised by the Treaties and that no notification of his deposition has been made to the British Government, and it does not appear that such deposition has ever been completely effectual or is valid; consequently the Yam Tuan, Tunku Abdullah bin Tunku Radin is still Yam Tuan of Jelebu, and that the Datoh Penghulu is bound so to acknowledge him and to do him proper homage, and that a reasonable share of revenue shall be assigned him for his support and that he shall be consulted on the larger matters of State, such as properly appertain to a Raja.

But, that considering all the circumstances of the case, the Yam Tuan shall not interfere in the ordinary administration of the country, which shall be left to the Penghulu, nor shall the Yam Tuan claim dues which have been hitherto divided amongst the Datohs.

The Resident of Sungei Ujong will advise and assist under the direction of the Government both in matters of administration and revenue as requested, and should any advances be made to Jelebu to open out roads to mines or for the maintenance of government and order or for any other purposes, such advances shall be recoverable out of the first revenues directly or indirectly accruing from such expenditure, and for that purpose the Resident of Sungei Ujong, or such officer as may be appointed, shall exercise a due control, either by collection of moderate frontier dues or otherwise as may be arranged.

After such just claims and the wants of the State are satisfied the surplus, if any, of the revenue, shall be divided amongst the Rulers and headmen of Jelebu and Sungei Ujong or to further purposes of Public Works or preservation of order or suppression of crime as may be then agreed upon.

As at present the revenues collected in Jelebu are very small, its mineral riches being almost unworked for want of roads and protection, the Governor agrees that until a proper provision can be given out of the revenue to the Yam Tuan, an allowance shall be made to him of $1,200 yearly, on condition that he will in no way interfere with the transport of tin into Sungei Ujong or elsewhere without the consent of the Governor, and that he will levy no dues on it or on traders, and that fair and legitimate dues now received by the Datoh Penghulu and the headmen will not be interfered with, but will remain as heretofore, unless new sources of revenue and an altered state of affairs shall render alterations advisable with the general consent of the headmen and people.

Moreover, at the request of the headmen of Jelebu and of His Highness the Bendahara of Pahang, the Governor will take steps amicably to arrange a boundary between Pahang and Jelebu.

(Signed) Fred. A. Weld,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
Straits Settlements.

Sungei Ujong, 24th August, 1883.

Signed by the said Yam Tuan of Jelebu, in the presence of

(Signed) W. F. B. Paul,
Resident, Sungei Ujong.

Signed by the Datoh Penghulu of Jelebu, in the presence of

(Signed) Wm. Willers Douglas,
Superintendent of Police,
Sungei Ujong.

Signed by Datoh Mahrajiinda, in the presence of

(Signed) Wm. Willers Douglas,
Superintendent of Police,
Sungei Ujong.

Signed by Datoh Mentri, in the presence of

(Signed) D. F. A. Harvey.
Signed by Datoh Mengiang, in the presence of
(Signed) D. F. A. Hervey,
for Resident, Sungai Ujung.

Signed by Datoh Chinchang, in the presence of
(Signed) D. F. A. Hervey,
for Resident, Sungai Ujung.

Signed by Datoh Sendira, in the presence of
(Signed) D. F. A. Hervey,
for Resident, Sungai Ujung.

Signed by Datoh Umbl, in the presence of
(Signed) D. F. A. Hervey,
for Resident, Sungai Ujung.

Signed by Raja Balang, in the presence of
(Signed) H. A. O'Brien,
Acting Resident, Sungai Ujung.

Signed by Maharaja Inda, in the presence of
(Signed) D. F. A. Hervey,
for Resident, Sungai Ujung.

Signed by Paduka Memli, in the presence of
(Signed) D. F. A. Hervey,
for Resident, Sungai Ujung.

AGREEMENT WITH JELÉBU.

September, 1886.

AGREEMENT made between His Excellency Sir F. A. WELD, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Straits Settlements and its dependencies on the one side and Syed Ali Bin Zin Al Jafri, Datoh Penghulu of Jelébu, in conjunction with the five Waris and three Lembágas constituting the Government of Jelébu on the other side.

I. A year having now passed during which the Government of Jelébu has been assisted by a British Officer stationed in the country the Government of Jelébu having satisfied itself of the advantages derived from such assistance wish now to enter into an Agreement by which they may be assured of its continuance. Such a document has also become necessary owing to the death of the late Yam Tuan Abdullah of Jelébu who was a party to a former Agreement in 1883 and the determination of the Government of Jelébu not to elect another:

II. The Government of the Straits Settlements and Jelébu will at all times cordially co-operate in the settlement of a peaceful population and in the preservation of peace and settled Government in their respective territories 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.

III. It is further agreed by the aforesaid Datoh Penghulu of Jelébu and the five Waris and three Lembágas that should there be occasion for any arrangements or correspondence with any Foreign State it should be conducted through the British Government and that no grant or concession shall be made to other than British subjects, or British companies or persons of the Malay, Chinese, Indian or other Oriental Races not being subjects of any non-Oriental nations without the assent of the British Government or its representatives.

IV. So long as the Royalty on Tin (otherwise "Hasil Tanah") is not commuted by the payment from the Revenues of the State of a monthly sum in lieu of it, such Royalty at the rate of $1.50 for each bhara of smelted tin shall be collected by the British Collector in Jelébu and by him handed to the five Waris in whose land such tin shall have been raised.

[The three Lembágas get an allowance but do not share in the "Hasil Tanah."]

V. The Datoh Penghulu of Jelébu and the Waris and Lembágas above-mentioned will if requested by the Governor of the Straits Settlements undertake to co-operate in making arrangements for facilitating trade and communications over land through the State.

VI. Such allowances will be made to the Penghulu and Waris and Lembágas of Jelébu as the state of the Revenue may admit of, having in view the present liability of the country.

VII. It is agreed further that the issuing of Grants to occupy State lands whether for mining, agricultural or building purposes shall be left in the hands of the British Officer in Jelébu, and also the collection of land and other Revenue. All Grants to occupy land will before issue obtain the sanction of the Datoh Penghulu and will bear his seal as well as that of the British Officer.

VIII. The British Officer stationed in the country of Jelébu will hold court to adjudicate in Civil and Criminal cases but all disputes involving questions of Mohamedan law will be settled by the proper Native Officers.

IX. The Waris may still adjudicate in Civil and Criminal cases in their own districts up to a certain limit to be fixed hereafter but as they receive an allowance from the Revenue of the State the fines, fees and forfeitures, collected by them will be paid into the State Treasury, each person getting one-tenth of his collections.

Signed:

Fred A. Weld,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, S.S.
Datoh Penghulu.
Datoh Mahraja Inda.
Datoh Paduka.
Datoh Umbi.
Datoh Raja Balang.
Datoh Meni.
Datoh Chinchang.
Datoh Sendara.
Datoh Miang.

Witness to the above signatures.
(Signed) F. C. White,
Acting Collector, Jelébu.
NEGRI SEMBILAN.

AGREEMENT between the Governor of the Straits Settlements acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and the Rulers of certain Malay States hereinafter called the Negri Sembilan.

1. In confirmation of various previous written and unwritten Agreements the Yam Tuan Besar of Sri Menanti together with the Rulers of the following States under his jurisdiction, namely: Johol (including Gemencel), Inas, Ulu Muar, Jempol, Gunong Pasir and Terachi, the Ruler of Tampin and the Ruler of Rembau hereby place themselves under the protection of the British Government.

2. The above-mentioned Rulers of the respective States hereby agree to constitute their countries into a Confederation of States to be known as the Negri Sembilan, and they desire that they may have the assurance of a British Resident in the said Confederation.

3. It is to be understood that such arrangement as is now agreed upon does not imply that any one Ruler should exercise any other power or authority in respect of any State than that which he now possesses. In witness whereof the said Governor Sir Cecil C. Smith and the said Yam Tuan Besar of Sri Menanti, the Dato of Johol, Ungku Seyed Hamid of Tampin and the Dato of Rembau, have signed this Agreement the 13th day of July, the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, answering to the 15th day of Zul-Khidah the year of the Hedjira one thousand three hundred and six.

(Signed) Cecil C. Smith,
Governor.

Witnessed by

(Signed) A. M. Skinner,
Acting Colonial Secretary, S.S.

Seal of Tunku Mohamed Yam Tuan Besar Sri Menanti.

Witnessed by

(Signed) Martin Lister,
Superintendent, Negri Sembilan.

Seal of Dato Penghulu Johol.

Witness to the seal of Dato Penghulu Johol.

(Signed) Martin Lister,
Superintendent, Negri Sembilan.

Seal of Tunku Seyed Hamid of Tampin.

Seal of Dato Sedia Raja of Rembau.

Witnessed by

(Signed) A. Hale,
Magistrate, Tampin.

Sumber: W. G. Maxwell and W. S. Gibson, Treaties and Engagements Affecting The Malay States and Borneo, London, 1924, hlm. 63
PERJANJIAN BRITISH - NEGERI SEMBILAN 1895

NEGRI SEMBILAN, 1895.

AGREEMENT between the Governor of the Straits Settlements acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and the Rulers of certain Malay States hereinafter called the Negri Sembilan.

In confirmation of various previous written and unwritten agreements the Yam Tuan Besar of Sri Menanti together with the Ruler of Johol, The Rulers of Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin hereby severally place themselves and their States under the protection of the British Government.

2. The above mentioned Rulers of the respective States hereby agree to constitute their countries into a confederation of States to be known as the Negri Sembilan, and they desire that they may have the assistance of a British Resident in the administration of the Government of the said confederation and they undertake to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mohammedi religion.

3. It is to be understood that such arrangement as is now agreed upon does not imply that any one Ruler should exercise any other power or authority in respect of any State than that which he now possesses.

In Witness whereof the said Governor Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G. and the said Yam Tuan Besar of Sri Menanti together with the Ruler of Johol, and the Rulers of Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin have signed this agreement dated the 8th day of August the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five answering to the sixteenth day of Safar the year of the Hedjira one thousand three hundred and twelve.

(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL (Seal).

Witness the signature of Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN, Private Secretary.

Seal of Dato Bandar.

(Signed) DATO BANDAR AHMAD.

Seal of Ruler of Jelebu.

(Signed) SYED ALI.

Witness

(Signed) ARTHUR L. KEYSER,

30th June, 1895.

Witness

(Signed) MARK OF DATO JOHOL.

Seal of Dato of Rembau.

(Signed) LEOPOLD CAZALAS.

(Signed) SIRUN.

Seal of Yam Tuan Besar.

20th June, 1895.

Witness

(Signed) MOHAMMED BIN ANTAH.

Witness

(Signed) MARTIN LISTER.

(Signed) DATO BANDAR AHMAD,

Acting Dato Kinta.

Witness

(Signed) HARVEY CHEVALLIER.

PERJANJIAN NEGERI SEMBILAN 1898 ANTARA YANG DI PERTUAN BESAR SERI MENANTI DENGAN PENGHULU EMPAT SUKU 1898

NEGRI SEMBILAN, 1898.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE YANG DI PER TUAAN BESAR, SRI MENANTI, AND THE FOUR LAWGIVERS.

(Translation.)

Now in all truth We, the Yang di per Tuan, Muhammad, C.M.G., the son of the late Yang di per Tuan Antah, have made an Agreement with the Four Lawgivers.

I. The Dato’ Klah Petra and the Dato’ Bandar of Sungai Ujong.

II. The Dato’ Mendika Mentri Akhir Zaman Sutan of Jelebu.

III. The Dato’ Johan Pahlawan Lela Perkasa Setiawan of Johol.

IV. The Dato’ Sedia Raja of Rembau.

1. Whereas We and the Four Lawgivers and the British Resident have bound together the Constitution and Customs of the Country and the heritage of our ancestors of old time as is related hereunder:

2. Now the Four Lawgivers return to elect Us to be Raja of the Negri Sembilan in accordance with our ancient constitution.

3. Now that We have been installed as Raja of the Negri Sembilan We, according to the old Constitution, cannot interfere in the Customs of the Country or in Muhammedan Law and every matter that arises in each State is to be settled in consultation with the British Resident of the Negri Sembilan and is not to be subject to Our Commands.

4. If any difference of opinion arises between one Lawgiver and another as to the boundaries of their States and if either Lawgiver appeals to Us by presenting himself before Us then We are bound to interfere and to settle the matter with justice, but if the officers of the Four Lawgivers or their subjects come to present themselves before Us to make complaint or petition Us in writing We shall not in future entertain their complaints.

5. When the festivals of Hari Raya and Hari Raya Haji are celebrated according to ancient custom, the Four Lawgivers will not come to present themselves before Us at Our Astana at Sri Menanti, but will each celebrate his own festivals, according to ancient custom, in his own State—always provided that, on great occasions such as Ceremonies of Marriage or Circumcision, if We invite the Four Lawgivers they shall carry out Our wishes in their entirety.

6. In the event of the Death of the Yang di per Tuan, the Four Lawgivers shall bring as an offering money in such amount as is becoming, such money being voted by the Government of the Negri Sembilan.

Moreover the Four Lawgivers in conjunction with each other and with their hereditary officers shall Elect one of the royal princes and instal him as Yang di per Tuan in the same manner and in accordance with the Customs and Constitution under which the former Yang di per Tuan was installed.

BE IT SO.

Written on the 29th day of April, 1898,
that is on the 8th day of Zil-hajjah, 1315.

Sumber: W. G. Maxwell and W.S Gibson, Treaties and Engagements Affecting The Malay States and Borneo, London, hlm. 65 - 66