



SINGAPORE

**THE FIRST TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES
IN SINGAPORE
AND
CONSUL GENERAL AHMED ATAULLAH EFENDI**



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PREFACE

On 9 August 1965 Singapore declared its independence. Full diplomatic relations between Turkey and the new republic were established on 12 February 1969, and on 1 November 1985 the Turkish Embassy was formally opened. However the relationship was actually much older than this as the Ottoman Empire had had formal contacts dating back to the mid-19th century, brought about primarily through the commercial importance of the region.

Various publications provide useful information on these bilateral relations and contacts during the said period, none more so than the archival documents on Consul General Ahmed Ataullah Efendi who held office between 1901 and 1903 and was buried in Singapore. This precious archive, as well as those on the activities of the Consulate General, has now been given their well-deserved place in the library of our Embassy. They have also helped us establish that Turkish-Singaporean relations stretch back to the mid-19th century and informed us, more specifically, that the first Turkish Consulate in Singapore was opened in 1865, and the first Consulate General was inaugurated with the tenure of Ahmed Ataullah Efendi in 1901. The fact that the first Turkish Consulate in Southeast Asia was established in Singapore in particular, adds a special meaning to our bilateral relations with the modern nation state of the same name.

The present work on the history of our relations with Singapore is largely a product of the above-mentioned information and archival material. Needless to say, it does not claim to be exhaustive, and entails future studies in the archives of the Ottoman Empire, the United Kingdom, Malaysia and the Netherlands to carry it further.

It was also encouraging for me to observe that the officials of the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs which opened its first Embassy in Ankara in July 2012 were equally enthusiastic to learn more about the history of our bilateral relations.

On this occasion, I would like express my sincere gratitude firstly to Hesham Neametullah Effendi, the grandchild of the younger brother of Ahmed Ataullah Efendi, for sharing some notes and photographs of the first Consul General from his private collection on his family; to Syed Hassan Al-Attas, who facilitated my visit to the Telok Blangah cemetery still considered to be a territory of Malaysia; and lastly to Mr. Ong Yew Huat, Head of Singapore National Heritage Board, Mr. Eric Tan and Mr. Eric Chin, consecutive Directors of the National Archives of Singapore who provided some invaluable documents from Singapore archives as well as to my colleagues at the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy.

H. Taner Seben
Singapore, January 2015

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND SINGAPORE

Islam began to spread among Malays in the 12th century. The Malacca Sultanate was established in the beginning of the 15th century, and the Sultanate of Johor ruled the Malaysian territories and the nearby islands until the 19th century.

Singapore, an island for fishermen that belonged originally to the Sultanate of Johor came under the control of Portugal in the 16th century, and then of the Netherlands in the 17th century. A commercial office of the British East India Company was opened in the island in 1819, with the authorization of the Sultanate. Afterwards, it came under the direct rule of Britain in 1824, and became the administrative center of the British Straits Settlements in 1826.

Except for the 1941-45 period of Japanese occupation, the British rule on the island continued until 1963, when it joined the newly established Federation of Malaya. However, following the failure of unification efforts due to disputes between the Malay and Chinese populations, Singapore seceded from the federation and gained its full independence in 1965.

Within this historical perspective, a study into Turkey's bilateral relations with Singapore (which could be traced back only to the mid-19th century) would not be complete unless contacts with important Muslim countries of Southeast Asia such as Malaysia and Indonesia, as well as perspectives of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands towards Ottoman policies in the region are also examined.

In the course of history, the development of relations of Malaysia and Indonesia with the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East followed a west to east pattern for commercial interactions and vice-versa for social interactions, due to the flow of Muslim Pilgrims.

The Ottoman Empire had always been regarded as the mightiest Muslim power by the peoples of Southeast Asia and was a source of inspiration in their struggle against the Portuguese, Dutch and British colonialism. In fact, relations of the Ottoman Empire with the region first started when the Ottomans sent a fleet into the Indian Ocean in 1538 upon the request of help of the Sultan of Gujarat to fight against the Portuguese naval power. Later on in 1561 Sultanate of Aceh in the north of Sumatra also asked for military assistance from the Ottoman Sultan. It is known that upon this request some gunners were dispatched to Aceh in 1564. Sultan of Aceh sent another envoy to Istanbul on 7 January 1566 whereby he acknowledged the previously arrival of eight Turkish gunners and appealed once again for help against the Portuguese attacks. In response to this call for support, the Ottomans sent a fleet of 15 galleys to the region.

During the following two centuries, the Ottoman Empire was too preoccupied with its own regional problems to direct sufficient attention to Southeast Asia, during which the relations

were mostly limited to commercial exchanges as well as religious interactions such as the training of spiritual leaders and their mutual visits.

However, as of the mid-19th century, leaders of the regional Muslim countries reiterated their requests for protection this time against the Dutch and British colonialism, and asked Aceh to be placed under the Ottoman suzerainty. Consequently, the Ottomans were compelled to deal more closely with the region. The Ottoman efforts to respond to the increasing calls for support contributed to the rise of nationalism and anti-colonial movements in Malaysia and Indonesia, and caused serious concern for the British and Dutch colonial powers which perceived it as increasing Ottoman Pan-Islamic expansionism.

The Aceh issue that paved the way for intensified relations between the Turkish and Malay worlds, exasperated concerns even further. When the Sultan of Aceh asked for help via an envoy to Istanbul to prevent the Dutch from occupying Aceh, the issue was quickly placed on the Ottoman foreign policy agenda. The Netherlands followed with concern the calls of Mithat Pasha and the Istanbul based *Basiret* Gazette, to dispatch an Ottoman fleet to Aceh. However, the economic and political means of the Ottomans at the time proved to be insufficient to realize such plans for assistance.

Nevertheless, the Ottoman Empire took steps to open official representations in the region in order to serve the interests both of its own nationals and the Muslims of Malay and Arab origins. However, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom remained skeptical for a long time towards the Ottoman intentions to open new consulates in the region. In the end however, Britain, having plans to open representations in some Ottoman provinces in line with its own interests, revised its position and agreed in 1864 to the opening of an Ottoman consulate in Singapore despite the Dutch objections.

THE FIRST CONSULATE – 1865

According to written sources, Hadhrami merchants who came from southern Yemen to the Malay region and settled in Johor and Singapore in early 19th century, became very influential over time, and especially the al Junied, al Sagoff and al Kaff families made significant contributions to the Singapore community in religious, economic and administrative fields. These families are still highly regarded in Singapore. During the same period, the al Junieds and al Sagoffs in particular emerged as the leading families to enhance contacts with the Ottomans who had growing regional interests.

Some sources claim that although the Ottomans never ruled the Hadhramaut region in Yemen, the pretensions of the Hadhramis who settled in Singapore to present themselves as Ottoman subjects disquieted the British authorities. On the other hand, as it was in the case of Singapore, the assignment of a Hadhrami to the post of consul (a rank which only the citizens of the concerned states could serve) strengthens the view that the Ottomans also considered the Hadhramis as their own subjects at that time.

As a matter of fact, for the post of Turkish Consulate in Singapore, the Ottomans preferred to look for a well-known personality from the Singapore based Hadhramis whom they considered to be Ottoman subjects, and decided on Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied.

Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied's father Syed Omar bin Ali al Junied (1792-1852) was one of the first Hadhrami merchants who moved to Singapore from Palembang (Indonesia). He established himself as a successful and wealthy trader in spices and cotton.

He built the first mosque in Singapore, Masjid Omar Kampong Melaka in 1820. The mosque was rebuilt in 1855 by his son Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied (who was at a later date appointed as the Turkish Consul). A restoration was done in the mosque in 1981 and 82 and a minaret and dome were added in 1985. The mosque was officially marked as a Historic Site in 2001.

The contribution of the al Junied's family to Singapore was not limited to a mosque. The philanthropist family generously supported schools, hospitals and religious institutions and as a result their family name was given to their district. Today there is even an electoral district named after the al Junied family.

In line with the Ottomans' said preference, Kostaki Musurus, the Ottoman Ambassador in London requested from his Foreign Ministry on 30 June 1864 to assign Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied, as Consul of the Sublime Porte to Singapore (Attachment 1). The Ministry agreed with the proposal and presented it to the higher authorities with a positive opinion on 21 July 1864 (Attachment 2).

The Ottoman records show that Ambassador Musurus conveyed a Verbal Note to the British Foreign Office on 22 September 1864 to inform that Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied was assigned as Turkish Consul to Singapore, and requested the approval of the Queen. A subsequent letter of reply, from the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom (Earl Russell) on 26 September 1864 informed Kostaki Musurus that the Queen had consented to issue the Exequatur for the Consul (Attachment 3).

The approval of the assignment of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied as Ottoman Consul to Singapore was published in *The London Gazette* on 27 September 1864 (Attachment 4).

The hand written Straits Settlement Records of 5 December 1864, states that Under Secretary to the Government of India had indicated the appointment of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied as Turkish Consul to Singapore and that he should be recognized as such (Attachments 5 and 6).*

Ottoman Ambassador Kostaki Musurus then notified Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied by a letter on 31 December 1864 that his assignment procedure as Consul to Singapore had been completed, congratulated him and expressed his confidence that he would deserve the trust extended to him by the Ottoman Government (Attachment 7).

*Source: *Singapore National Archives*

In the Foreign Department Notification of 31 January 1865, signed by Under Secretary to the Government of India and published in the Straits Government Gazette of 10 February 1865, it is stated that the Governor General in Council was pleased to recognize the appointment of “Syud Abdullah bin Omer el-Djimid” as Turkish Consul to Singapore (Attachment 8)*.

The Straits Settlement Records of 18 February 1865 (Attachment 9)* as well as the Foreign Department Notification of 22 February 1865 published in the *Straits Government Gazette*, 3 March 1865 (Attachment 10)* established the fact that Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied inaugurated the first Ottoman Consulate to Singapore in early 1865. The Netherlands which found his assignment as the Ottoman Consul to Singapore disturbing was displeased with the recognition he received as the spiritual and political representative of the Caliph from the Muslims in the region, especially the Indonesians who used to travel to Singapore on their way for pilgrimage to Mecca.

We do not have much information on the premises of the first Consulate or the activities of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied. However the only two documents we possess on this matter are the Straits Settlement Records of 3 March 1865 (Attachment 11)* and Foreign Department Notification of 10 March 1865 published in the Straits Government Gazette, 17 March 1865 (Attachment 12)*, from which we learn that the Turkish Council who would be away from Singapore for a certain period had appointed his brother Syed Junaid bin Omar al Junied to assume charge of the Consulate during his absence.

Soon after the death of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied, the Ottoman Empire wished to assign his brother Syed Junaid bin Omer al Junied to the vacant position. However, the British Government did not agree, mainly under the pressure of the Netherlands. This issue is explained in a letter to Ambassador Kostaki Musurus by the Ottoman Foreign Ministry, dated 17 May 1866 (Attachment 13)**.

In a letter sent by the Foreign Ministry to the Prime Ministry on 9 May 1882 it is stated that the Embassy in London had proposed the official assignment of Syed Junaid who had been acting as a deputy since the death of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied (Attachment 14), and in another document dated 22-23 May 1882, it is recorded that the Sultan had approved his assignment (Attachment 15). However, we have not been able to come across any document/information regarding the approval or implementation of this assignment by the British authorities. Nevertheless, it is clear that the official assignment of Syed Junaid to Singapore was constantly kept on the agenda until the 1880s.

*Source: *Singapore National Archives*

**Source: *Ottoman Archive*

On the other hand, the related publications record that Syed Junaid was treated as the Ottoman Honorary Consul in Singapore, and the British authorities did not object to him serving the Turkish interests without using a title.

In the 1880's, Syed Mohamed Alsagoff, another wealthy businessman of Yemeni origin, emerged as an influential figure who acted as the honorary consul in the contacts of the Ottoman Empire with Singapore and regional authorities. Alsagoff played an important role in the transportation of pilgrims, especially from the Malay world to Mecca and Medina through his company "Singapore Steamship and Co", which helped him to establish strong relations with Istanbul, and in return the Ottomans asked him to improve the travel conditions of pilgrims.

Syed Mohamed Alsagoff made frequent business trips to Europe and Istanbul and contacted the authorities in Istanbul in order to be assigned as Consul to Singapore. Although the Ottomans favored this idea, the United Kingdom approached the matter cautiously. The United Kingdom based its unwillingness on the pretext that the Ottomans lacked sufficient commercial interests in Singapore. However, subsequent publications suggest that Britain was discomforted by Alsagoff's extremely religious character, and was concerned that he would have an adverse influence on public opinion, especially during the transfers of Malay pilgrims to Mecca through his close ties with the Ottomans.

Anthony Reed, in his study entitled "*The Ottomans in Southeast Asia*" * underlines that the Dutch authorities and agents reported intense Ottoman intervention and influence in the region in the 19th century and that two prominent sect leaders came to Singapore from Mecca in 1881 but were denied entry based on suspicions of so-called underlying political motives for their travels to Java and Palembang (the capital of South Sumatra State). Reed asserts that the two former Turkish military officers who succeeded in going to Palembang organized approximately 30 Palembang residents to murder Europeans in the city. However they were all captured before they could implement their plan. He also states that the interrogations of the captured people revealed that the journey to Java of the Sultan of Johor and Mohamed Alsagoff in 1881 had the same motives; and that W. H. Reed, Consul General of the Netherlands in Singapore had deep suspicions about Alsagoff since he had hosted those who were involved in the Palembang conspiracy in Singapore.

Alsagoff accompanied the Sultan of Johor Abu Bakar in his journeys to Istanbul in 1879 and 1893. During his visit in 1893, Sultan Abdul Hamid II conferred to Sultan Abu Bakar the Ottoman medal of highest rank and to Alsagoff a medal of second rank. The photographs of Alsagoff wearing the Ottoman uniform and medals are certainly of interest. On the other hand, the private "Constantinople Estate" he established on the land which he acquired in the Kukup region through the privilege granted by the Sultan of Johor Abu Bakar and the special currency (having star and crescent symbol and Constantinople Estate registration) he put into circulation, point to his close relationship with the Ottoman Empire.

* Anthony Reed, *The Ottomans in Southeast Asia*; Asia Research Institute, Working Paper Series No. 36, National University of Singapore-Feb. 2005

Various publications report that, as in the case of Syed Junaid, the British also tolerated Alsagoff unofficially serving the Ottoman interests without an assignment as honorary consul. Mohamed Alsagoff had a close friendship with Ahmed Ataullah Efendi who was assigned to Singapore as resident Consul General in subsequent years.

Muslim communities of the region followed the Ottoman Empire with particular interest and, as such, all delegations from Istanbul caused great excitement in the region.

The Ottoman frigate, *Ertugrul*, which sailed to Japan to present a special gift from Sultan Abdul Hamid II to the Emperor of Japan, docked at the port of Singapore between 15 November 1889 and 22 March 1890. The arrival of the ship and its crew inspired great interest not only in Singapore, but also among the Muslim population of Sumatra.



Syed Mohamed Alsagoff (1836-1906)

During the stay of the *Ertugrul* frigate, the Aceh government sent a special envoy to Singapore in early 1890 to ask the Commander of the ship to assist in bringing their concerns to the attention of the Caliph. However, as the Frigate had already left, it was Alsagoff



Banknote that Syed Mohamed Alsagoff put into circulation in the Constantinople Estate

who received the message and conveyed it to the Ottoman authorities during his visit to Istanbul en route to Europe. Alsagoff conveyed the response of the Ottomans to Aceh via a special messenger upon his return to Singapore in 1892. In order to appease the concerns of the Dutch, he told the Consul General of the Netherlands that the Ottomans wanted Aceh to be subjected to the Dutch, however he did not succeed in convincing them.

The concerns of the Netherlands about the influence of the Ottoman Empire in the region resulted in the deportation of Ottoman Consul Muhammed Kamil Bey from Indonesia two years after his assignment to Batavia (Jakarta) in 1897. It is understood that during his stay in

Indonesia, Muhammed Kamil Bey played a major role in keeping the Ottomans well informed of the injustices and oppressive practices of the colonial states, mainly the Dutch, aimed at the Muslims in the region. Moreover, it is claimed that the Dutch had unveiled his efforts to help Indonesian leaders and the Sultanate of Aceh.

Upon his deportation, the Ottoman Empire wished to assign Muhammed Kamil Bey to Singapore. However the British who had similar concerns, did not allow him to take up an appointment there. Some historians claim that the underlying factor was the marriage of Muhammed Kamil Bey with the ex-wife of Sultan of Johor Abu Bakr, an act which was not approved by the Johor royal family. The said widow of Sultan Abu Bakr is known to be Hatice Sultan, who is referred to in the “Hatice Sultan and Rukiye Hanım” section* of the book.

On the other hand, a delegation headed by Rear Admiral Enver Pasha (grandfather of distinguished poet Nazım Hikmet) sent by Sultan Abdul Hamid II to China, arrived in Singapore on 10 May 1901 and stayed there for a while. It is recorded in some documents that Abdulhamid Efendi from Bagdad was then the Honorary Consul of the Ottoman Empire in Singapore that the Turkish subjects living in the city conveyed to the Rear Admiral the need for a resident consulate general in town and also that Enver Pasha included this request in his report to the Sublime Porte.

In 1897, the United Kingdom withdrew its objection to the opening of a resident Turkish Consulate in Singapore based on the Netherlands’ approval to open a Turkish Consulate in Batavia.

THE FIRST RESIDENT CONSULATE GENERAL – 1901

The Ottoman Archives reveal that the Sublime Porte (the Ottoman Government) started preparations in 1900 to open a Consulate General in Singapore and assign Ahmed Ataullah Efendi as Consul General. The process started with the Ottoman Foreign Minister sending all registries of Ataullah Efendi to the Civil Service Commission with a letter dated 24 September 1900 (Attachment 16).

In return, the Selection Commission at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stipulated on 25 March 1901 that there was a need to transform the honorary consulate in Singapore into a consulate general and that it was deemed appropriate to assign Hacı Ataullah Efendi, who worked as the Principle of Mekteb-i Osmani (the Ottoman School) in Cape of Good Hope, to this position (“in acting capacity for the present”) and to assign Syed Hamid Efendi, who had grown up in

* Anthony Reed, *The Ottomans in Southeast Asia Asia; Asia Research Institute, Working Paper Series No. 36, National University of Singapore-Feb. 2005.*

Singapore and been there for a while as Honorary Consul of the Sublime Ottoman Empire, to the Chancellery of Consulate-General (Attachment 17).

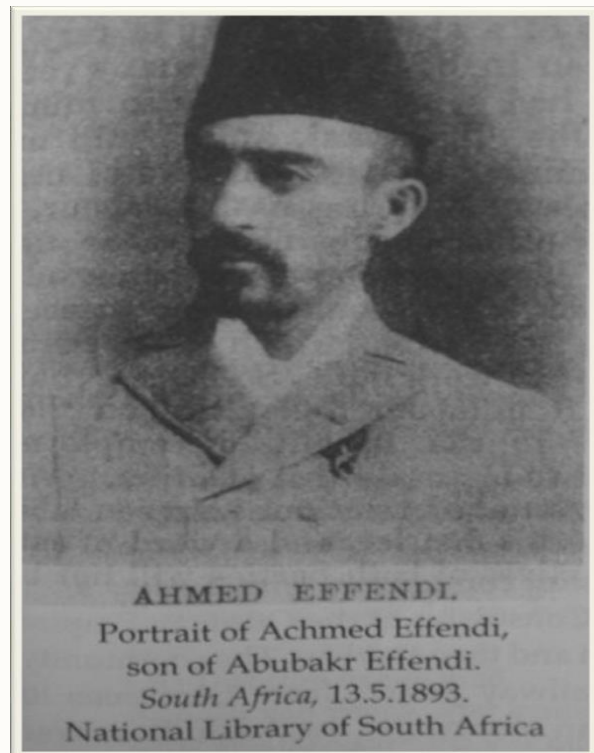
In line with internal preparations, the Foreign Minister submitted the file to the office of the Grand Vizier on 30 March 1901 in order to enact the necessary Firman (Attachment 18), and in his turn the Grand Vizier submitted the matter for the approval of the Sultan (Attachment 19) on 21 April 1901. The Correspondence Office of Grand Viziership informed the Foreign Minister on 5 May 1901 that the approval was granted by the Sultan (Attachment 20).

BIOGRAPHY OF ATAULLAH EFENDI (1865-1903)

The father of Ataullah Efendi, Ebubekir Efendi from Erzurum (1835-1880) whose family was said to be called in the Ottoman Registration Records as “Emir Süleymanzadeler from Şehr-I Zor dynasty within the Sanjak of Süleymaniye” had been sent to Cape of Good Hope by the Ottoman Sultan in 1861 to resolve religious disputes within the Malay community living around Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.

Ebubekir Efendi, who established the first Ottoman School in 1884, had five sons and one daughter (Ahmet Ataullah, Hesham Neamatullah, Mohamad Allaudeen, Omar Jallaodeen, Husein Fouzi and Fehime).

Ahmed Ataullah who was the eldest child of Ebubekir Efendi was born in Cape Town in 1865. He was educated firstly by his father. Having accompanied his father in his travels to Mecca, Egypt and Turkey in 1876, he went on to study in an Arab school in Mecca, and then in Al Azhar in Egypt. Afterwards he returned to South Africa in 1881, where he was assigned as teacher to the Ottoman Hamidiye School in Kimberley on 31 October 1887.



During 17 years of his stay in South Africa, Ahmed Ataullah Efendi engaged in extensive activities for Malays, Indians and Muslims to improve their education, and intensely involved himself in civil society movements and foundations. Ahmet Ataullah Efendi, who was fluent in several foreign languages (Urdu, English and Afrikaans), exerted considerable efforts in the adoption of social reforms in Cape Town and Kimberley. He was also reputed as one of the supporters of the Cecil Rhodes-Progressive Party.

In 1894 he ran for the elections of the Cape Parliament. Although he enjoyed the support of the Muslim electorate in the parliamentary elections his election was hindered by means of an amendment introduced in the election law. He stayed in Kimberley for a while and worked as the editor of the *Muslim Journal*. Later on, he returned to Istanbul together with his family in 1898 and lived there until his appointment to Singapore.

The registry summary of the Personnel Records Office of the Sublime Porte Civil Service Commission of 5 February 1901 bearing the signatures of the Commission members states that he was given the post of professorship in Istanbul on 26 June 1889, and was also awarded the *Mecidi* Medal of the third rank on 25 June 1889, of the fourth rank on 27 December 1894, and the Ottoman Medal of the third rank on 24 December 1889 (Attachment 21). He was also conferred with the Silver Medal of Merit by the decision of the same Commission on 13 August 1901 before he began his duty in Singapore (Attachment 22).

INAUGURATION OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AND ACTIVITIES OF ATAULLAH EFENDI

The process to open a resident consulate general in Singapore and the appointment of Ataullah Efendi as Consul General was finalized by the Ottoman Imperial Decree of 27 April 1901.

In Singapore, the Government Notification No. 966 of 30 July 1901 published in the Straits Settlements Government Gazette of 2 August 1901 announced that the Exequatur regarding the assignment of Ataullah Efendi as Turkish Consul to Singapore was given by the King (Attachment 23). Moreover, in another Government Notification of 7 November 1901 published in the Straits Settlements Government Gazette of 8 November 1901 it was announced that the Consul General had begun his duty upon his arrival in Singapore (Attachment 24).

The first resident Turkish Consulate General in Singapore was inaugurated on 16 November 1901 in "Robinson Road No. 94", with the title of "The Imperial Turkish Consulate". Syed Hamid Efendi was the honorary chancellery official and Jalalodeen Bey (a French citizen) served as the Secretary of the Consul General Ahmed Ataullah Efendi.





Robinson Road in early 1900's

The opening of the Turkish Consulate General in Singapore and the assignment of Ataullah Efendi to this position had broad repercussions in the Singaporean press. Interestingly, the *Straits Times* informed its readers of Ataullah Efendi's appointment on 21 November 1900, long before he was officially assigned. Moreover, some details such as the Consul General's stay in Colombo on his way to Singapore, his official visit to the Governor of Singapore and other government members, and his expression of gratitude to the Muslim community for their hospitality by organizing an opening ceremony at the Consulate General, were also reflected in the newspapers (Attachment 25).

Consul General Ataullah Efendi settled at first in a residence named "Sree Masohore" in Mandarin Road (today's Ah Hood Road) No. 20 and later on moved to Balestier Road.

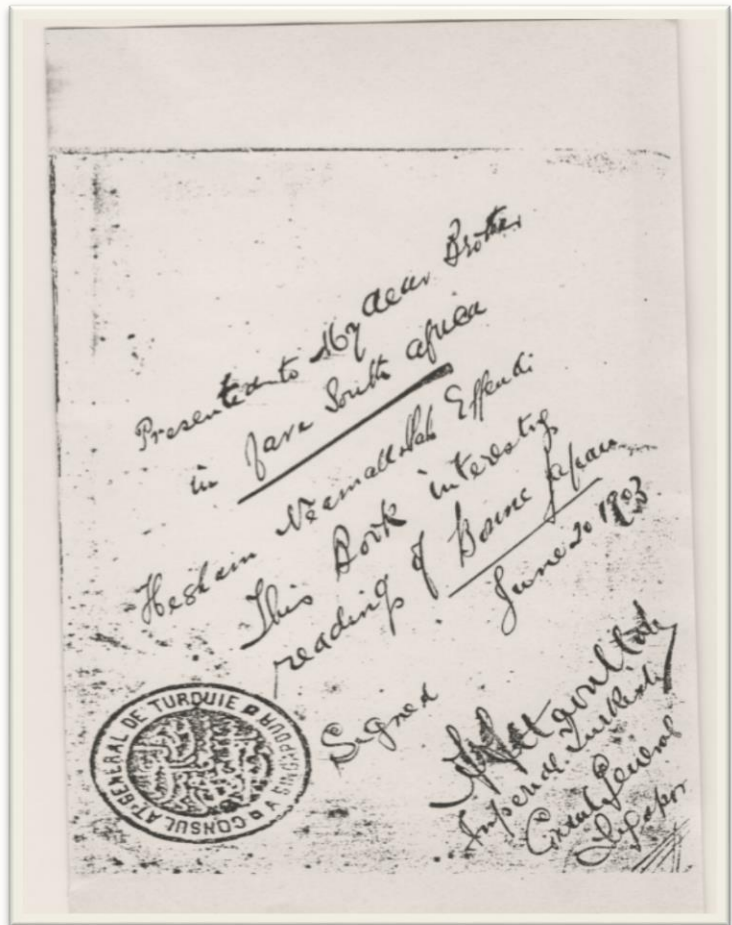
Ataullah Efendi was treated with respect and established good friendships in Singapore. Local news reveal that he maintained an active social life until his death in November 1903: he arranged various activities under his auspices and held ceremonies on the occasion of Sultan Abdul Hamid's birthday. He also asked, through advertisements in the newspapers, all Ottoman citizens and people who had a *Pasvaran* and *Hamidian* identity papers to register in the Turkish Consulate warning that those who did not conform would be fined (Attachment 26).

The Ottoman passport issued by Ataullah Efendi in 1902 for Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Majid and the Consulate sealed note that he sent to his brother Hesham Neametullah Efendi are documents of interest from that period.



The last activity he participated was the birthday celebration of the Governor of Singapore at the Government House on Monday 9 November 1903. He lost his life in an accident that took place soon after he left the venue.

Atallah Efendi left the Government House on Tuesday, 10 November 1903 at around 01.45 a.m. and set out to his residence on Balestier Road by a phaeton reserved for him for that night by his close friend Abdul Kader Alsagoff. It is said that, as the horse somehow panicked and started to gallop he chose to jump off the carriage to prevent getting involved in an accident. As a result he received serious injuries and was found around 02.20 a.m. just before he passed away.



The body of the 39 year-old Ahmed Ataullah Efendi was first taken to the General Hospital, where three well-known Arab personalities (Syed Omar Alsagoff, Abdul Kader Alsagoff and Syed Alwi Al-Junid) confirmed the death report.

His body was taken the same day (10 November 1903) from the General Hospital and brought by a carriage pulled by two black horses to Syed Mohamed Alsagoff's house on Java Road No. 15 Kampong Glam. The coffin remained that night in that house.

On Wednesday 11 November 1903, the coffin covered with the Turkish and British flags was taken from Alsagoff's house and brought to the Muslim cemetery in Telok Blangah, in the company of an unprecedented crowd. The cortege caused traffic congestion at Cavenagh Bridge and Tanjong Pagar Road. The religious ceremony in the cemetery was conducted by Chief Kathi (Mufti) of Singapore Syed Abdullah Alatas and the funeral arrangements were carried out by Alsagoff and his company.

Alongside the Sultan of Johor, the Johor Prime Minister and the Acting Governor of Singapore, Consul Generals in Singapore, high level military officials and friends of the Consul General were also present at the funeral. With his sword and blood-stained uniform placed upon his coffin, Ahmed Ataullah Efendi was laid to rest in Telok Blangah Muslim cemetery.

The death of the Ottoman Consul General caused deep sorrow in Singapore. The two daily newspapers -*The Straits Times* and *The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser*- issued extensive reports on the accident, the inquest of the Coroner's Council, the crowd at the hospital and the graveside as well as on the funeral procession which was said to have gathered thousands of people (Attachment 27). On 10 November the Sultan Ibrahim of Johor, sent a letter of condolence to the Ottoman Sultan (Attachment 28) and the same day all consulates lowered their flags to half-mast in the memory of Ataullah Efendi.

Upon the demise of Consul General, the Governor of Singapore M.T. Taylor informed London about the matter on 11 November 1903 by a telegraph (Attachment 29).

Ataullah Efendi's grave is placed in the mausoleum in Telok Blangah, the private cemetery of the Johor royal family. The cemetery is still considered as Malaysian soil. The fact that Consul General Ataullah Efendi was laid to rest in the same tomb together with the royal family members is surely evidence of the high respect accorded to the Ottoman Empire by the Sultanate of Johor.

As Ataullah Efendi was the only Ottoman national serving in the Consulate on the last three months of his duty in Singapore, on the day of his death, the Consulate was closed and the keys were handed over for keeping to the Registrar.



*The Grave of Consul General Ahmed Ataullah Efendi in the mausoleum Panel , Line 10:
“This is the grave of Turkish Consul Ahmed Ataullah assigned by the Ottoman State”*

*Grave stone : “This is the grave of Ottoman State’s Consul Ahmed Ataullah who passed away
on 11 November 1903”*

On 28 April 1904, *The Straits Times* published a letter of Ataullah Efendi’s brother Hesham Neamatullah Efendi, a resident of South Africa, requesting to convey his family's gratitude to all who had helped with the funeral of his brother in Singapore (Attachment 30).

According to the information given by Hesham Neamatullah Effendi- the last living member of the Ebubekir Efendi family- Ahmed Ataullah Efendi had married one of the Kulsum or Halimah sisters and had four children from this marriage: Mehmet Fuat, Rusti, Hayrunisa and Hatice.

In a publication* it is stated that Ahmed Ataullah Efendi’s widow lived in London (at 38 Longridge Road, Earl’s Court) between 1911 and 1912 along with her two daughters Hayrunisa and Hatice Hasanah and her son Abu Bakr Rusti Bey.

* *Abdur Rahman Khan Mohd, My Life and Experiences, Read Books, 2007*

HATICE SULTAN AND RUKIYE HANIM (KHANUM)

The two concubines of Circassian origin named Hatice Hanım and Rukiye Hanım whom Sultan Abdul Hamid II presented to Sultan Abu Bakr occupy an important place in our relations with the Sultanate of Johor.

According to Malay sources, the then Sultan of Johor Abu Bakr, who had close relations with Britain, stopped by in Istanbul while returning from his London visit in 1879 and was received by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. On this occasion Sultan Abdul Hamid presented one of his concubines, Rukiye Hanım (born in 1864) to the Sultan of Johor as a symbol of their growing friendship.



Hatice Sultan

Sultan Ebu Bakr wed Rukiye Hanım in 1884 or 1885 to his brother Ungku Abdulmecid. Rukiye Hanım is known to have married three times. Her second marriage reportedly drew Sultan Abu Bakr's reaction since he was unaware of it and consequently after her death she was not buried in the same place as the Johor royal family, but in the nearby Johor Mahmudiya Graveyard. It is known that Rukiye Hanım's children were assigned to important positions in the Malaysian political administration.

Sultan Abu Bakr himself married Hatice Hanım, who was also presented to him by Sultan Abdul Hamid II during his subsequent visit to Istanbul (in 1879 or 1893), at the Zahra Palace (Istana Zahra) in Johor Bahru in 1893.

Hatice Sultan was the 4th wife of Sultan Abu Bakr and had a daughter called Tunku Fatimah. She was crowned at the Zahra Palace as the Sultanah of Johor in 1894 and lived in Singapore at Woodneuk Palace (Istana Woodneuk) which was specially built for her. Hatice Sultan is known to have made her second marriage on 27 November 1898 with Muhammed Kamil Bey, who served as Ottoman Consul in Batavia (Cakarta) from 1897 to 1899. It is claimed that Sultan Abu Bakr was displeased by this marriage which was said to be the main factor behind Britain's refusal of the Ottoman State's wish to transfer Muhammed Kamil Bey to Singapore as Ottoman Consul.

Hatice Sultan passed away in the same Palace on 1 February 1904 and was laid to rest in the Telok Blangah Cemetery, built for the Royal Johor family members and, where Consul General Ahmed Ataullah Efendi was also buried. However while Ataullah Efendi's grave is placed in the tomb, Hatice Sultan's grave is in the courtyard.

Tunku Fatimah, daughter of Hatice Sultan, born in 1891, married Ungku Abdul Majid bin Muhammad and had a daughter named Tunku Mariam. She passed away in 1947 in Johor Bahru.

Some sources claim that Hatice and Rukiye, who had left Istanbul with their slaves, were in fact sisters.



Dilapidated Woodneuk Palace nearby the Botanic Gardens



Hatice Sultan's grave stone: "Hatice Sultan who passed away on 1 February 1904"

THE 1915 SINGAPORE MUTINY

Some Western historians go so far as to link the mutiny against the British which started in February 1915 in Singapore with the Pan Islamism policy of Sultan Abdul Hamid. They base their claims on the call of Sultan Mehmed V to the whole Muslim world including Singapore by a fatwa to unite and above all support the Caliphate after Britain's declaration of war against the Ottoman Empire which sided with Germany in World War I. However, historians from Singapore do not all seem to agree with this thesis.

Soon after the fatwa of Sultan Mehmed the V, Kassim Mansur, an Indian Muslim living in Singapore, collaborated with Nur Alam Shah, an imam of Indian origin, and having decided that it was time to liberate India from the British rule they planned a rebellion. They put their plans into action by inciting Muslim soldiers of Indian and Malay origins stationed in the 5th Indian Light Infantry battalion in Singapore to rise up in arms against the British. The soldiers were deceived by Kassim Mansur and Nur Alam Shah who informed them that Britain's

decision to move the said battalion from Singapore to Hong Kong was mainly aimed at involving them in the fight against the Ottoman army.

The rebellion also known as the 1915 Sepoy (Indian soldiers) Mutiny started on 15 February 1915 and lasted nearly a week. Approximately 800 Sepoys took to the streets to hunt down the British living in Singapore. It could only be brought under control after the intervention of British and French reinforcements as well as Russian naval forces, and resulted in the death of 47 British soldiers and citizens. Following the military trial that began on 15 February, 47 Sepoys including Mansur were executed and 73 received various sentences while Imam Nur Alam Shah was deported. In a letter addressed to the Ottoman Honorary Consulate in Rangoon which was found during a search of the belongings of Kassim Mansur, he had requested that a Turkish warship be sent to Singapore to recruit local Muslims to fight against the British.

Subsequently the British authorities who tried to keep the news of the rebellion from becoming public had a complete change of attitude towards the Indian Muslims living in the region and started to see this ethnic religious group as a potential collaborator with the enemy.

THE STATE OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AFTER THE DEATH OF THE CONSUL GENERAL

Following the death of Ahmed Atallah Efendi, nobody was appointed by the Ottoman Empire to the Consulate General in Singapore. Instead, The Governor of Singapore decided that the Turkish Consulate was to be administered by the German Consulate General and submitted this decision to the King's approval by his letter to London on 12 November 1903 (Attachment 31).

With the announcement of 12 November 1903, published in *the Straits Settlements Government Gazette* on November 13, 1903 the German Consul General Eschke was authorized to take charge of the interests of the Ottoman subjects in Singapore (Attachment 32).

It is interesting that this decision was implemented very quickly, in a matter of two days following the demise of the Consul General.

On the other hand, when the Ottoman Empire joined the First World War on the side of the Central Powers on 29 October 1914 the responsibility for protecting the interests of the Ottoman Empire in Singapore was granted to the US Consulate General (Attachment 33).*

*Announcement published by the American Consulate General dated 27 October 1914 in *The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942)*

ATTACHMENTS

1. Document dated 30 June 1864 whereby the Ottoman Ambassador in London Kostaki Musurus proposes Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied's appointment as Consul General to Singapore. [See Attachment 1](#)
2. Documents dated 21 and 22 July 1864 relating to the presentation of the said proposal to the Minister. [See Attachment 2](#)
3. Note Verbal dated 26 September 1864, by the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom (Earl Russell) addressed to Ambassador Musurus, conveying that the Queen has issued an Exequatur for Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied. [See Attachment 3](#)
4. Decision published in The London Gazette dated 27 September 1864 concerning the approval of the appointment of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied as Consul to Singapore. [See Attachment 4](#)
5. Notification of the Under Secretary to the Government of India published in the hand written Straits Settlement Records of 5 December 1864, on the appointment of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied as Turkish Consul in Singapore. [See Attachment 5](#)
6. Notification published in the Straits Settlement Records of 5 December 1864 informing that there were no objections to that appointment. [See Attachment 6](#)
7. Letter of Ambassador Musurus to Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied on 31 December 1864 informing that he was appointed as Ottoman Consul to Singapore. [See Attachment 7](#)
8. Notification published in The Straits Government Gazette, February 10, 1865, that the Governor General in Council was pleased to recognize the appointment of "Syud Abdullah bin Omer el-Djimid" as Turkish Consul in Singapore. [See Attachment 8](#)
9. Notification that appeared in the Straits Settlement Records of 18 February 1865 and that Syed Abdullah bin Omar al Junied was appointed as Turkish Consul in Singapore. [See Attachment 9](#)
10. Notification that appeared in The Straits Government Gazette of 3 March 1865 that Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied was appointed as Turkish Consul in Singapore. [See Attachment 10](#)
11. Notifications that appeared in the Straits Settlement Records of 3 March 1865 that the Turkish Council has appointed his brother Syed Junaid bin Omar al Junied to assume charge of the Consulate during his absence. [See Attachment 11](#)
12. Notification published in The Straits Government Gazette of 17 March 1865 on Syed Junaid bin Omar al Junied's assignment to be in charge of the Turkish Consulate during the absence of his brother. [See Attachment 12](#)
13. Communication dated 17 May 1866 from the Ottoman Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ambassador Musurus, informing of the United Kingdom's negative opinion on the appointment of Syed Junaid bin Omar al Junied as the new Consul to Singapore. [See Attachment 13](#)

14. Communication dated 9 May 1882 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Prime Ministry regarding the proposal of the Embassy in London for Syed Junaid's (who is said to be acting on behalf of his brother) appointment to his brother Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied's post upon his death. [See Attachment 14](#)
15. Communication dated 22 and 23 May 1882, informing that the said proposal has been approved by the Sultan. [See Attachment 15](#)
16. Letter addressed by the Foreign Minister to the Civil Service Commission on 24 September 1900 and its attached documents of Ataullah Efendi's curriculum vitae and registry records. [See Attachment 16](#)
17. Decree of the Foreign Ministry Civil Servants Selection Commission, dated 25 March 1901, confirming the status change of the Honorary Consulate to Consulate General and the appointment of Ataullah Efendi to this post. [See Attachment 17](#)
18. Letter of the Foreign Minister dated 30 March 1901 referring the matter to the Grand Vizier's Office for the issuing of the necessary Firman. [See Attachment 18](#)
19. Correspondence dated 21 April 1901 of the Grand Vizier referring the matter to the approval of the Sultan and the note dated 28 April 1901 jotted down on the same text by the First Secretary of the Sultan. [See Attachment 19](#)
20. Letter dated 5 May 1901 of the Prime Ministry Correspondence Office addressed to the Foreign Ministry informing that the said approval has been granted by the Sultan on 27 April 1901. [See Attachment 20](#)
21. Communication of the Sublime Port Civil Service Commission Personnel Records Office dated 5 February 1901 regarding the distinctions rewarded to Ataullah Efendi. [See Attachment 21](#)
22. Communication dated 13 August 1901 regarding the conferment of a Silver Medal for Merit to Ataullah Efendi before assuming his duty in Singapore. [See Attachment 22](#)
23. Copy of the Straits Settlements Government Gazette, 2 August 1901 informing of the issuing of the Exequatur for Ataullah Efendi. [See Attachment 23](#)
24. Copy of the Straits Settlements Government Gazette, 8 November 1901 informing of Ahmet Ataullah Efendi's arrival and assumption of his duties in Singapore. [See Attachment 24](#)
25. Local press news regarding the appointment of Ataullah Efendi as the Turkish Consul General in Singapore as well as his first courtesy calls and activities as of the end of 1901. [See Attachment 25](#)
26. Press news relating to Consul General Ataullah Efendi's activities between 1902-1903 as well as newspaper advertisement asking Ottoman subjects to register in the Consulate. [See Attachment 26](#)
27. Press news on Ataullah Efendi's death following a horse carriage accident on his way back from a reception of the Governor of Singapore on 10 November 1903 as well as his funeral on 11 November 1903. [See Attachment 27](#)

28. Message of condolence by the Sultan of Johor addressed to the Ottoman Sultan dated 10 November 1903. [See Attachment 28](#)
29. Message sent to London on 11 November 1903 by the Governor of Singapore M T Taylor following Ahmet Ataullah Efendi's death. [See Attachment 29](#)
30. Letter, published in the local newspaper, of Ahmet Ataullah Efendi's brother (residing in South Africa) thanking on behalf of his family to those who helped during the funeral arrangements. [See Attachment 30](#)
31. Communication by the Governor of Singapore sent to London on 12 November 1903 informing that following Ahmed Ataullah Efendi's death the Turkish consular matters will be assumed by the German Consul General Eschke. [See Attachment 31](#)
32. News of the Straits Settlements Government Gazette dated 13 November 1903 on the transfer of the Turkish consular matters to the German Consulate General. [See Attachment 32](#)
33. Announcement of the American Consul General in Singapore published in The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser on 27 October 1914, that the local affairs of the Ottoman Empire in Singapore have been taken charge by the American Consulate General. [See Attachment 33](#)

Attachment: 1

[BOA. İ.HR. Nu. 208/11999]*

Number
246

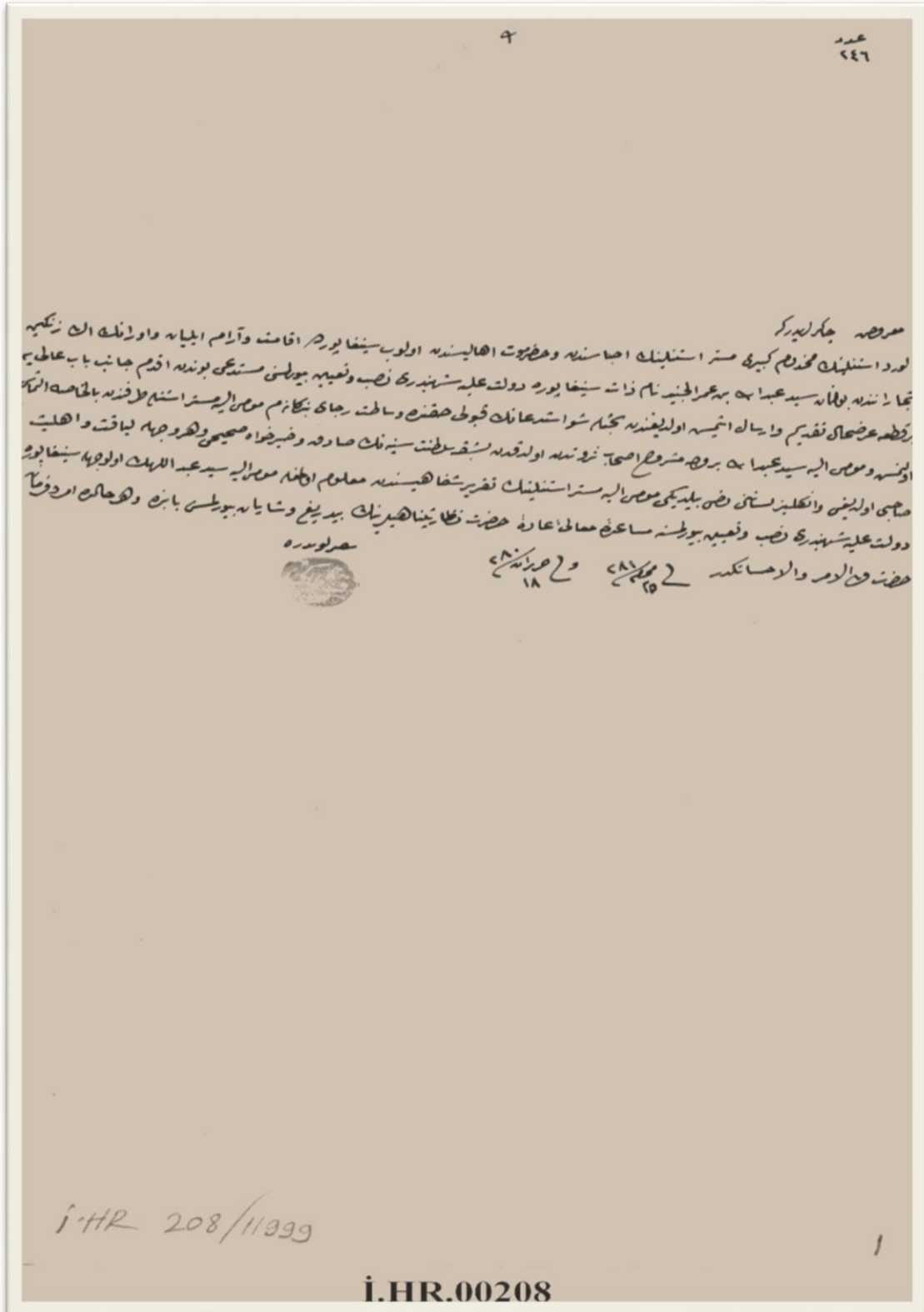
Your humble subject presents the following

Coming from the community of Hadhrami, Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied is a friend of Mr. Istemlin, the elder son of Lord Istemlin. Syed Abdullah is a resident of Singapore where he is amongst the richest merchants. This person has submitted his petition to the Sublime Porte to be appointed as the Consul General of the Ottoman State to Singapore and Mr. Istemlin asked me to be a reference for him. Syed Abdullah, as I mentioned above, is a man with many properties, and according to the verbal confirmation of Mr. Istemlin, he is loyal to the Supreme Sultanate, hoping for the welfare of the State and is a man of great capability with merits in all aspects. He is said to know English as well. His eligibility for the position of Consul General of the Ottoman State to Singapore depends on the order and decision of the Ministry.

30 June 1864

Ambassador to London
Sealed

**Document code given by the Prime Ministry's Archives in Istanbul.*



Attachment: 2

[BOA. İ. HR. Nu 208/ 11999]

Your Merciful Highness

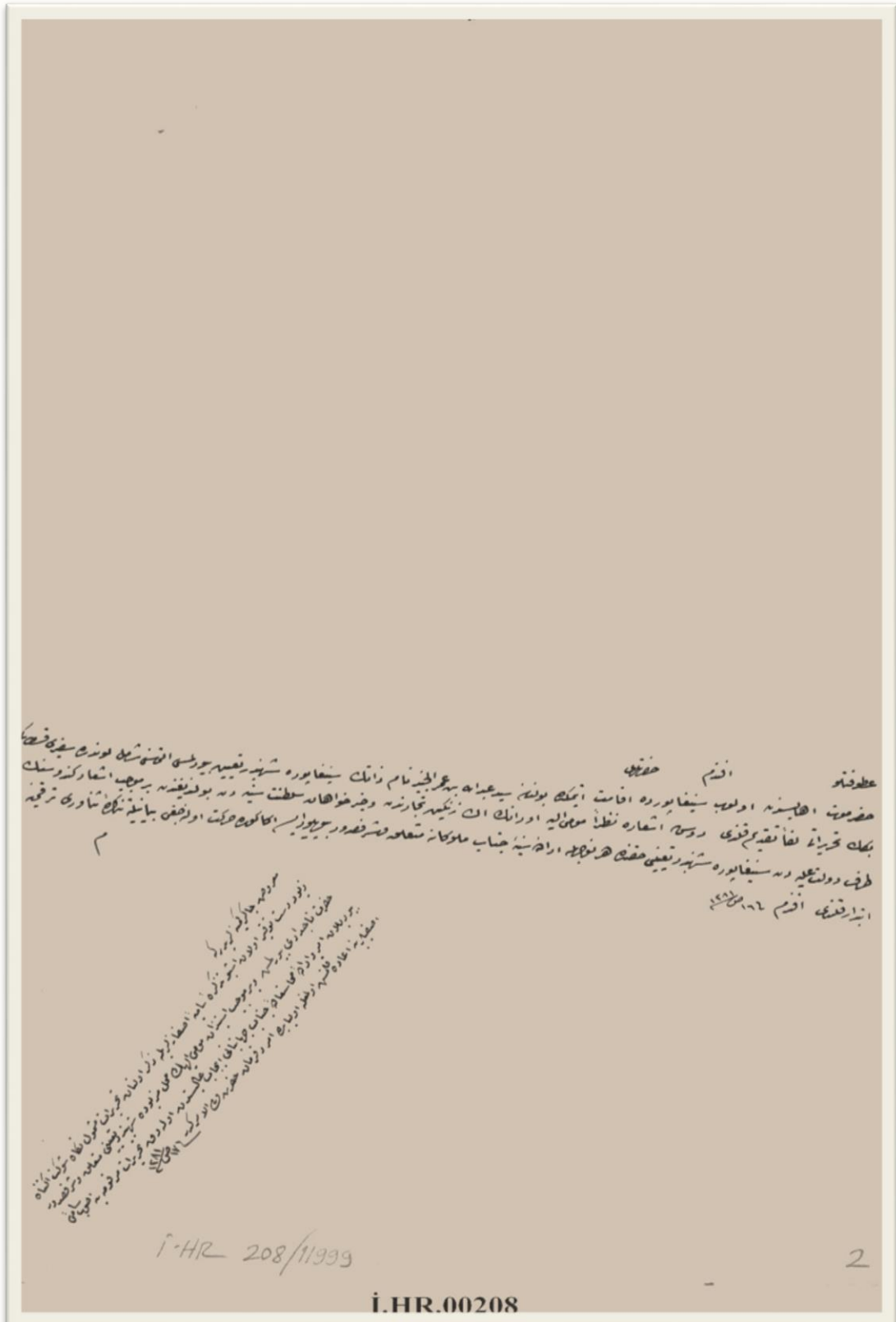
Attached is the letter of H.E. Mr. Kostaki Bey, Ambassador to London, revealing the desire of Syed Abdullah bin Omer al Junied to be appointed as the Consul General of the Ottoman State to Singapore. Having received the information about Syed Abdullah, who is amongst the richest merchants of Singapore and who always hopes for the welfare of the State, the final decision for his appointment will be given by His Imperial Majesty. In light of this development, the document has been assigned a number.

21 July 1864

Your humble subject presents the following

The ministerial documents, which include the petition of Syed Abdullah to be appointed as the Consul General of the Ottoman State to Singapore and which have been assigned numbers in accordance with the requirements of His Imperial Sultanate, have been returned to the Ministry. His Imperial Majesty, the Caliph of the Muslim World, will issue an order or edict on this issue.

22 July 1864

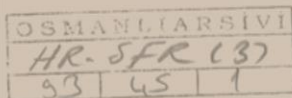


Attachment: 3

Earl Russell presents his compliments to
M. Musurus and with reference to
His Excellency's Note of the 22^d Ultimo has the
honour to return to him herewith the Commission signed by
His Imperial Majesty, The Sultan
dated the 16th Safar 1287 (July 21. 1864) appointing
Said Abdullah ben Omer el Djénid
to be Turkish Consul at Singapore;—
and at the same time to transmit to M. Musurus
the Queen's Exequatur empowering Said Abdullah ben Omer el
Djénid
to act in the above-mentioned capacity.

The notification of Her Majesty's approval of
Said Abdullah ben Omer el Djénid's Appointment will appear in
the Gazette of the 27th Instant

Foreign Office,
September 26. 1864



Attachment: 4

Num. 22897.

4615



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

Foreign Office, September 8, 1864.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles A. Sinclair, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Frederick Harvey, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint William Henry Fittock, Esq., now a British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo.

Foreign Office, September 26, 1864.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Said Abdullah ben Omar el Djend as Consul at Singapore for His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. Eustratie Petrocchino as Consul at Malta for His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

Admiralty, 23rd September, 1864.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Colonel and Second Commandant William Friend Hopkins, C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Mitchell, retired on full-pay. Dated 21st September, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Robert Maxwell to be Colonel and Second Commandant, vice Hopkins. Dated 21st September, 1864.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Frederick Menzies to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maxwell. Dated 21st September, 1864.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Malville Suther to be Captain, vice Menzies. Dated 21st September, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Somers Reginald Lewis to be First Lieutenant, vice Suther. Dated 21st September, 1864.

First Lieutenant Daniel Conner to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, vice Suther. Dated 22nd September, 1864.

Admiralty, 23rd September, 1864.

The undermentioned Officer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority from the 8th instant:—

John Bruce (B), Esq.

Admiralty, 26th September, 1864.

Mr. John Hancock (A) has been promoted to the rank of Engineer, with seniority from 8th instant.

Mr. William Crow has been promoted to the rank of Engineer, with seniority from 22nd instant.

Mr. William Campbell Graham has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer First Class, with seniority from 8th instant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew.

Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia.

Walter Boyd McKinlay, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 21st September, 1864.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

Queen's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia.

George Webb A'Court, Esq., to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th September, 1864.

6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Edward Riddiford, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 16th September, 1864.

Commissions signed by the Governor of the Isle of Wight.

2nd Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Francis Pitts to be Lieutenant, vice Tooke, resigned. Dated 21st September, 1864.

George Wyatt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Pitts, promoted. Dated 21st September, 1864.

Attachment: 5*

Pg 195r

No. 11

Transcript

1864 December

5th Under Secretary to the Govt of India of 22nd Nov^m 1864 intimates that Said Abdullah bin Omar al Junied has been appointed as Turkish Consul at Singapore and states that he will be recognised as such should there be no reason why it should not be done.

* *Source: Singapore National Archives*

1874
 5th
 No. 11
 562
 Under Secretary of State of India 22nd Nov 1874
 Letter to Genl Sir St. Abdullah bin Osman
 al Jemid has been appointed as British
 Consul at Singapore and it is stated that he will
 be required to such should there be
 no reason why it should not be done.
 No. 12
 537
 Secretary of State of India 21st Nov 1874.
 5th
 With reference to the official letter No 255 of 14th Dec
 1874 relating to the Government's general opinion
 is against interfering in the case of the alleged
 oppression of subjects by the Rajah of
 Pinang.
 No. 14
 Under Secretary of State of India 22nd Nov 1874
 With reference to the official letter No 15th March
 1874 enclosing and containing a despatch
 from the Secy of State for the Colonies of 26th Sept
 1874 approving of the annexation of
 the Sultan of Pinang to the Sultan of
 Pahang, that he would be held responsible
 for the good behaviour of the Sultan of Pinang
 in regard to our territories & those protected
 by us, during the term of the Sultan of
 Pahang.
 No. 15
 514
 Secretary of State of India 16th Nov 1874
 6th
 In reply to the official letter No 21 of 5th Dec 1874 last

Attachment: 6*

Pg 196

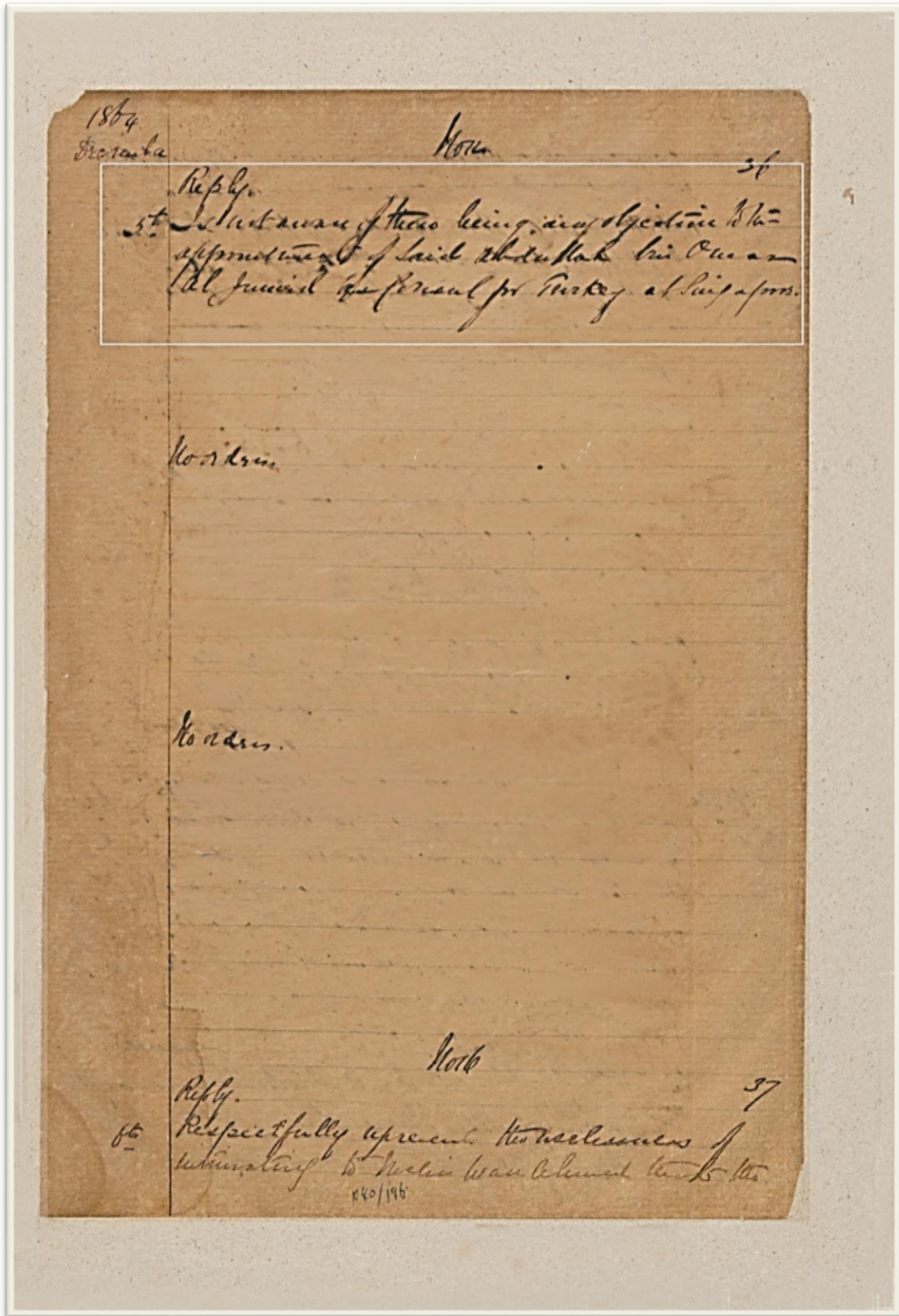
No. 16

Transcript

1864 December

5th Reply
Is not aware of there being any objection to the appointment of Said Abdullah bin Omar Al Junied as Consul for Turkey at Singapore.

* *Source: Singapore National Archives*



Attachment: 7

London, 31st Decr 1854.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith enclosed, the Firman of His I. M. The Sultan by which you are appointed Consul of the I. O. at Singapore, and the Exequatur of H. Britannic Majesty approving that appointment.

In offering you my congratulations on your appointment to this post, I beg to express my conviction that you will faithfully and zealously discharge the duties of your office and fully justify the confidence placed in you by the Imperial Government.

I have

MASSACHUSETTS
HR. 5 FR (37)
93 45 2

Said Abdullah Ben Omer el Djinit
Consul of the I. O. at Singapore.

Attachment: 8*

54

THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

by the Native wife, when such desertion or repudiation has taken place solely in consequence of the husband's having changed his religion for Christianity. The Bill further follows Sir Barnes Peacock's draft in providing (Section 18) that the wife's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with her husband after his change of religion shall be sufficient evidence of the desertion or repudiation, and also, unless some other cause be shown, that the desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the husband's change of religion.

The mode of relief is by suit for conjugal society. In the course of the suit, many separate interrogatories will be addressed to the Native wife by the Judge for the purpose of conclusively ascertaining her refusal to join her husband, and various private interviews are provided for as means of conciliation. It is only after all these efforts to overcome the wife's distaste have failed, that the Judge may make a decree permitting the husband to re-marry.

The desertion or repudiation must have continued for six months before the commencement of the suit. On the day fixed in the citation for the hearing, the respondent must appear personally, and the petitioner must prove the identity of the parties, the marriage, the age of himself and of his wife, the desertion or repudiation, its cause, and the fact that it occurred six months before the commencement of the suit and has continued ever since. These points being ascertained, the Judge (who will be a High Court Judge in the Presidency Towns, and a Zillah Judge in the Mofussil) will interrogate the respondent, but not necessarily in open Court. If the respondent allege the petitioner's change of religion for Christianity as the sole reason for her declining to cohabit with him, the case will be adjourned for a month, and provisions will be made for a private interview between the husband and wife, subject only to such conditions as to privacy as may not interfere with the free will of the latter.

At the end of the month the parties will re-appear, and the wife will be further interrogated. If she still persist in her refusal, there will be a further adjournment for a year, and at the close of the year, the petitioner will be bound to prove that the desertion or repudiation has continued down to that time. The respondent will then be further interrogated, and arrangements will be made for a second interview. Should this still result in the wife's refusal to join her husband, the Judge will at length make the decree before-mentioned legalizing a re-marriage.

The whole time necessarily occupied by these proceedings will be twenty months. Taking into account the preparations for the suit and the time required for the hearings, the entire interval between repudiation and re-marriage will probably be about two years. These periods of time are, however, only inserted in the Bill *pro forma*, and can be altered in Committee. The further provisions of the Bill which call for special notice are the following:—

Cruelty or adultery proved against the petitioner will bar the suit.

The children of the first marriage retain their personal and proprietary rights, and, if under the age of three years, may remain in their mother's

custody until attaining that age. The wife retains the status which she would have had as lawful wife, and forfeits no right to maintenance, dower, or inheritance.

The respondent (the Native wife) is allowed to re-marry after the decree permitting the petitioner's re-marriage (Section 30); but if she re-marries, she forfeits all rights or interests she may have in the petitioner's property.

If the wife has not sufficient property to maintain herself, the Judge may award alimony to her; and may also order the husband to provide her with funds to prosecute or defend the suit, if she be in need of them.

A Convert married to several Native wives will have to make them all respondents in the suit.

The provisions of the Bill with reference to Native wives deserted or repudiated by their husbands on religious grounds are the converse of those just recited, with the exception of the last.

The remaining provisions are of a technical character.

HENRY S. MAINE.

The 29th December 1864.

R. MACPHERSON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secretary to Government,
Straits Settlement.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 53.

Singapore, the 4th February 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. J. J. Ventre has been appointed Consular Agent for Belgium at Penang.

No. 41.

The 31st January 1865.

THE following is re-published for general information:—

No. 5, Fort William, the 5th January 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Syud Abdullah bin Omer-el-Djimid as Turkish Consul at Singapore.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

R. MACPHERSON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secy. to Govt. Straits Settlement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 28.

Singapore, the 24th January 1865.

THE following are re-published for general information:—

*Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 9*

Pg 220

No. 16

Transcript

1865

18th February

Notification in the Local Gazette to the effect that Syed Abdulla bin Omar Al Joonaid has been appointed Turkish Consul at Singapore.

* *Source: Singapore National Archives*

186-
February

No 16

18.

Notification in the local gazette that
Seyid Abdulla bin Osman al-Joumani has
been appointed Turkish Consul at Sing-
apore.

24th Copies distributed as usual.

No 17

25th In continuation of this office letter No 16 of
30th Nov 1863 present a copy of a printing
translation with his remarks for
submission to the Superior Government.

Attachment: 10*

116	THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MARCH 3, 1865.	6
LEGISLATIVE. No. 41.	INDIA OFFICE, London, 23rd November 1864.	
<i>To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.</i>		
<p>With reference to the concluding paragraph of my Despatch No. 29, dated 23rd September last, I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863, and three copies of the Royal Warrant which has been issued under it. As you have been already informed, the Warrant should be promulgated after the Mutiny Act of 1864 shall have come into force, in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from the supersession of the regulations laid down in the Warrant by those provisions of the Mutiny Act which relate to the same subject, and which it is intended by the Warrant to repeal. The Warrant when promulgated will, with the Regimental Debts Act, be the sole and standing authority on the matters comprised in them, and care will be taken to exclude from the Annual Mutiny Act in future any provisions bearing on the subject of the administration of the estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers.</p> <p>2. In regard to the mode of proceeding on the death of an Officer or Soldier leaving effects, the Regimental Debts Act and the Royal Warrant contain the necessary instructions. In all cases a Committee of Adjustment will be appointed, who, in the case of a Soldier of Her Majesty's Army, as defined in Section 2 of the Act, will proceed, in disposing of the surplus of the personal estate of the deceased, in the manner prescribed by Section 11 of the Act, and Clause 16 of the Warrant; and in all other cases whatsoever (including the estates of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Army, of Commissioned Officers who constitute the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies, and of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who have preferred the conditions of local service) will proceed as directed in Section 12 of the Act and Clause 17 of the Warrant, by which last-mentioned provision the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency in which the deceased was quartered is declared to be the "Officer" to whom, under Section 10 of the Act, the surplus is to be remitted, or with whom it is to be lodged.</p> <p>3. Section 9 of the Act authorizes the Committee of Adjustment, in certain cases, to deliver over the effects received by them to the Administrator General for the Presidency in which the deceased was quartered. What those circumstances are, are indicated in Clause 11 of the Warrant. The course is one to which Committees of Adjustment in all probability will not find it necessary frequently to resort.</p> <p>4. The course to be followed by the Military Secretary on receipt of the personal estate of the deceased, is pointed out in Section 12 of the Act, and in Clauses 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Warrant.</p> <p>5. The payment of arrears to the Military and Orphan Funds is provided for by Section 23 of the Act.</p> <p>6. The only other provision of the Act to which I consider it necessary to call your attention is that part of Section 21 which fixes the</p>		<p>maximum percentage to be taken by the Administrator General at three per cent. With reference to this enactment, you will probably consider it expedient formally to declare, by an Act of the Legislature, that Section 26 of the Indian Act VIII of 1855 shall not be applicable to the estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers delivered over to the Administrator General by the Military Secretary, or by a Committee of Adjustment.</p> <p>I have, &c., (Signed) C. WOOD. M. PROTHEROE, <i>Lieut.</i>, <i>Deputy Secy. to Govt. Straits Settlements.</i></p>
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.		
No. 73.		
<i>Singapore, the 22nd February 1865.</i>		
<p><i>Notifications.</i>—Syed Abdulla bin Omer ul Joonaid, has been appointed Turkish Consul at Singapore.</p>		
No. 71.		
<i>The 20th February 1865.</i>		
<p>THE following is re-published for general information:—</p>		
POLITICAL.		
No. 103, <i>Fort William, the 30th January 1865.</i>		
<p>His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—</p> <p>By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,</p>		
A. COLVIN, <i>Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India</i>		
POLITICAL. INDIA OFFICE.		
No. 81. London, 16th December 1864.		
<i>To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.</i>		
<p>SIR,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a printed copy of Orders in Council, for the regulation of Consular Jurisdiction in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte,* and also with respect to the navigation of the Danube.†</p> <p>I have, &c., (Signed) C. WOOD.</p>		

* Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 11*

Pg 223r

No. 10

Transcript

Syed Abdullah bin Omar Al Junied

3rd March

Reports his intended departure for Arabia and states that he has appointed his brother Syed Juniad bin Omar ... as Vice Consul for the Sublime Ottoman Porte at Singapore during his absence.

Pg 224

No. 11

Transcript

Notification in local gazette to the effect that Syed Junaid bin Omar Aljuined has been appointed by the Consul for Turkey to assume charge of the Consulate during his absence from Singapore.

* *Source: Singapore National Archives*

7010
Sayed Abdullal bin Omar al Sauid
Reports his intended departure
for Arabia and states that
he has appointed his
brother Said Sauid bin
Omar to act as Vice Consul
for the Sultan of Morocco
at Singapore during
his absence.

7011
10th. Notification at
Singapore to the effect
that Sayed Sauid
bin Omar al Sauid
has been appointed
by the Consul for Turkey
to assume charge of
the Consulate during
his absence from
Singapore.

Attachment: 12*

7. If the Intestate die leaving neither lineal descendants nor a widow or widower, his or her next of kin, in the order set forth in the second Schedule hereto annexed, shall be entitled to succeed to the whole of his or her property. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall always be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

- (1.) Brothers and sisters, and the children or lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (2.) Grandfather and grandmother.
- (3.) Grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (4.) Great-grandfather and great-grand mother.
- (5.) Great-grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

- (1.) Father and mother.
- (2.) Brothers and sisters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (3.) Paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother.
- (4.) Children of the paternal grandfather, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (5.) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.
- (6.) Paternal grandfather's father's children, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (7.) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (8.) Maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.
- (9.) Children of the maternal grandfather, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (10.) Son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.
- (11.) Brother's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.
- (12.) Paternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.
- (13.) Maternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.
- (14.) Widowers of the Intestate's deceased daughters, if they have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.
- (15.) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.
- (16.) Children of the maternal grandfather's father, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.
- (17.) Paternal grandmother's father and mother.

(18.) Children of the paternal grandmother's father, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to relieve the Parsees from the operation of the English Law, which prescribes the share which females shall take in succession to intestate property. It will provide what shall be the proportion of the shares of females in such inheritances among Parsees, and also, in the event of there being no lineal descendants of a person deceased, the order in which his relatives shall succeed to his property.

The Bill has, in substance, been prepared by the Parsees themselves.

CALCUTTA, }
The 20th February 1865. } H. L. ALDERSON.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 95.

Singapore, the 10th March 1865.

Notifications.—Syed Juncid bin Omar al Juncid has been appointed by the Consul for Turkey to assume charge of the Consulate during his absence from Singapore.

No. 94.

The 9th March 1865.

The following is re-published for general information:—

POLITICAL.

No. 153.

Fort William, the 21st February, 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Robert Bain as Consular Agent for the United States at Penang.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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

* Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 13

Sublime Porte. Le 17 Mai 1855

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

N^o 16545. 72.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la dépêche que Votre Excellence m'a adressée en date du 29 Mars. N^o 2424/46 pour me proposer la nomination au poste, resté vacant, de Consul de Turquie à Singapour de Saïd Djénid Ben-Omer-el-Djénid qui le sera provisoirement.

D'après ce que Lord Lyons m'a communiqué son Gouvernement ne serait pas très satisfait de voir ce personnage nommé notre Agent et l'endroit dont il s'agit. J'en prie, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, d'en entretenir Lord Clarendon et de me faire connaître ses dispositions.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'assurance de ma haute considération. *Salut*

De Votre Excellence.

Mousses Bey.

Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan

OSMANLIARSIVI		
HR-SFR 137		
98	45	3

Londres

Attachment: 14

[BOA İ. HR. Nu. 286/17881]

**Prime Ministry
Supreme Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Office of Transcription
Number
121**

To the High Office of the Esteemed Prime Ministry

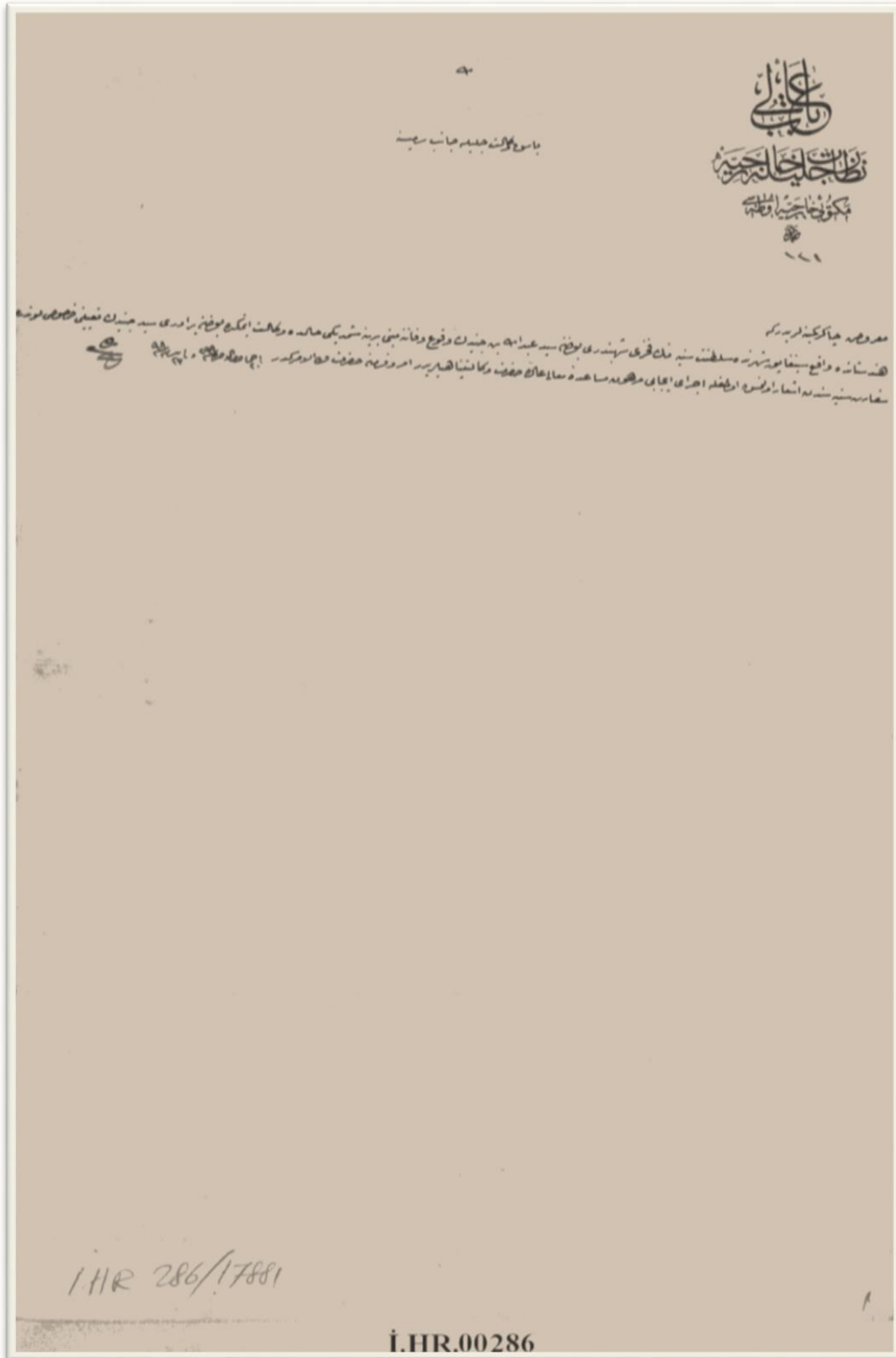
Your humble subject presents the following

The Embassy in London has inquired the possibility of the permanent appointment of Syed Junaid, who has become Acting Consul of the Ottoman State to Singapore upon the death of his brother Honorary Consul Syed Abdullah bin Junied, to the position of Consul General. It is subject to the approval of His Highness the Minister.

His Imperial Majesty, the Caliph of the Muslim World, will issue an order or edict on this matter.

9 May 1882

Signature



Attachment: 15

[BOA. İ.HR. Nu 286/17881]

Your Merciful Excellency

Foreign Ministry has assigned a number to the document which concerns the decision to be rendered for the appointment of Syed Junaid, who has become the Acting Consul of the Ottoman State to Singapore upon the death of his brother Honorary Consul Syed Abdullah bin Junaid, to the position of Consul General. Attached is the document of the Ministry informing that the edict of His Imperial Majesty will finalize the matter. His Imperial Majesty, the Caliph of the Muslim World, will issue an order or edict on this matter.

22 May 1882

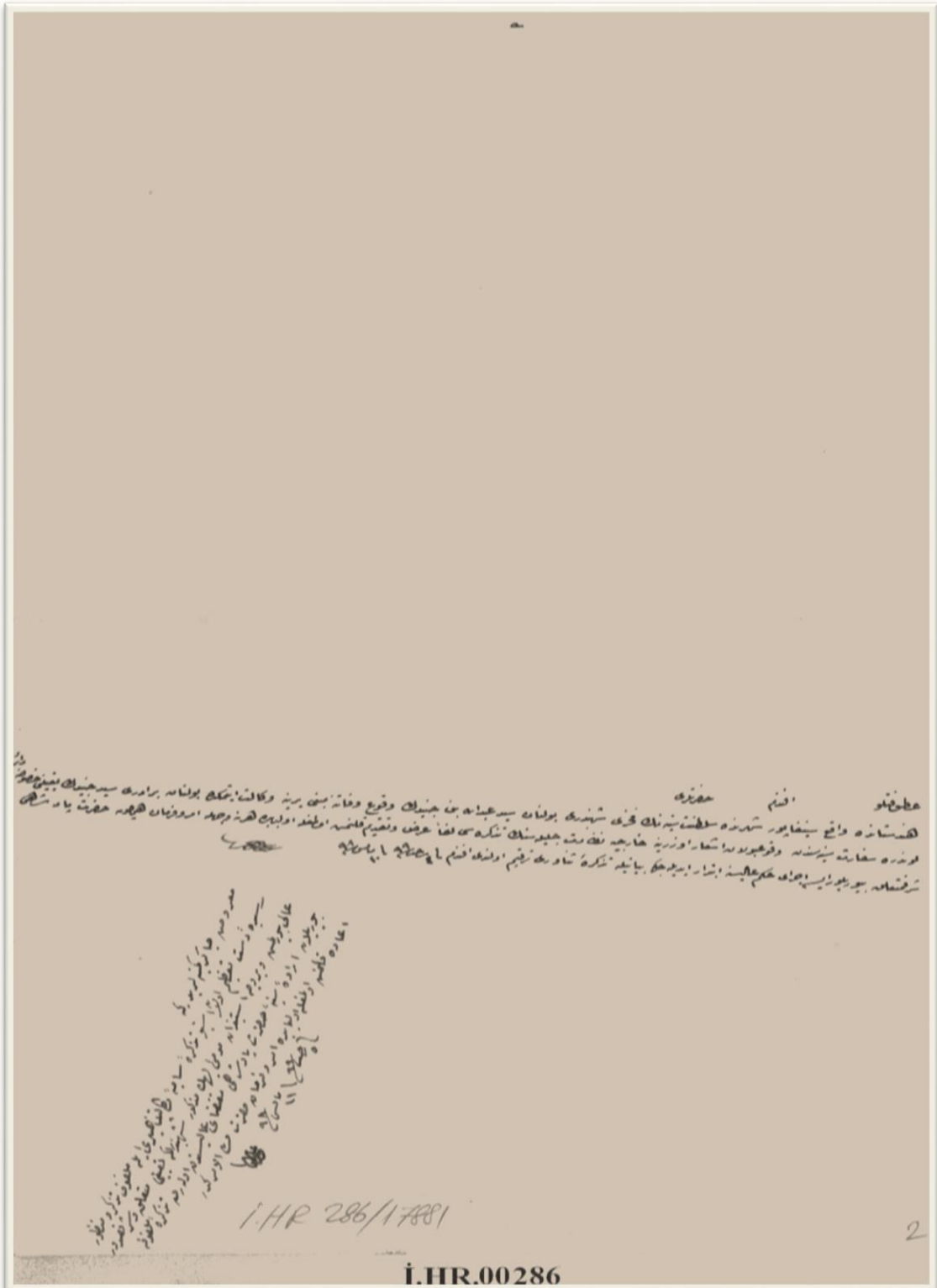
Signature

Your humble subject presents the following

The ministerial document, which is submitted to your highest consideration, has been returned to the Ministry upon the approval of His Imperial Majesty. The Caliph of the Muslim World will issue an order or edict on this matter.

23 May 1882

Signature



Attachment: 16

[BOA. İ. HR. SAİD. Nu 9/1]

**Prime Ministry
Office of Foreign Affairs
Editing Services
Number
348**

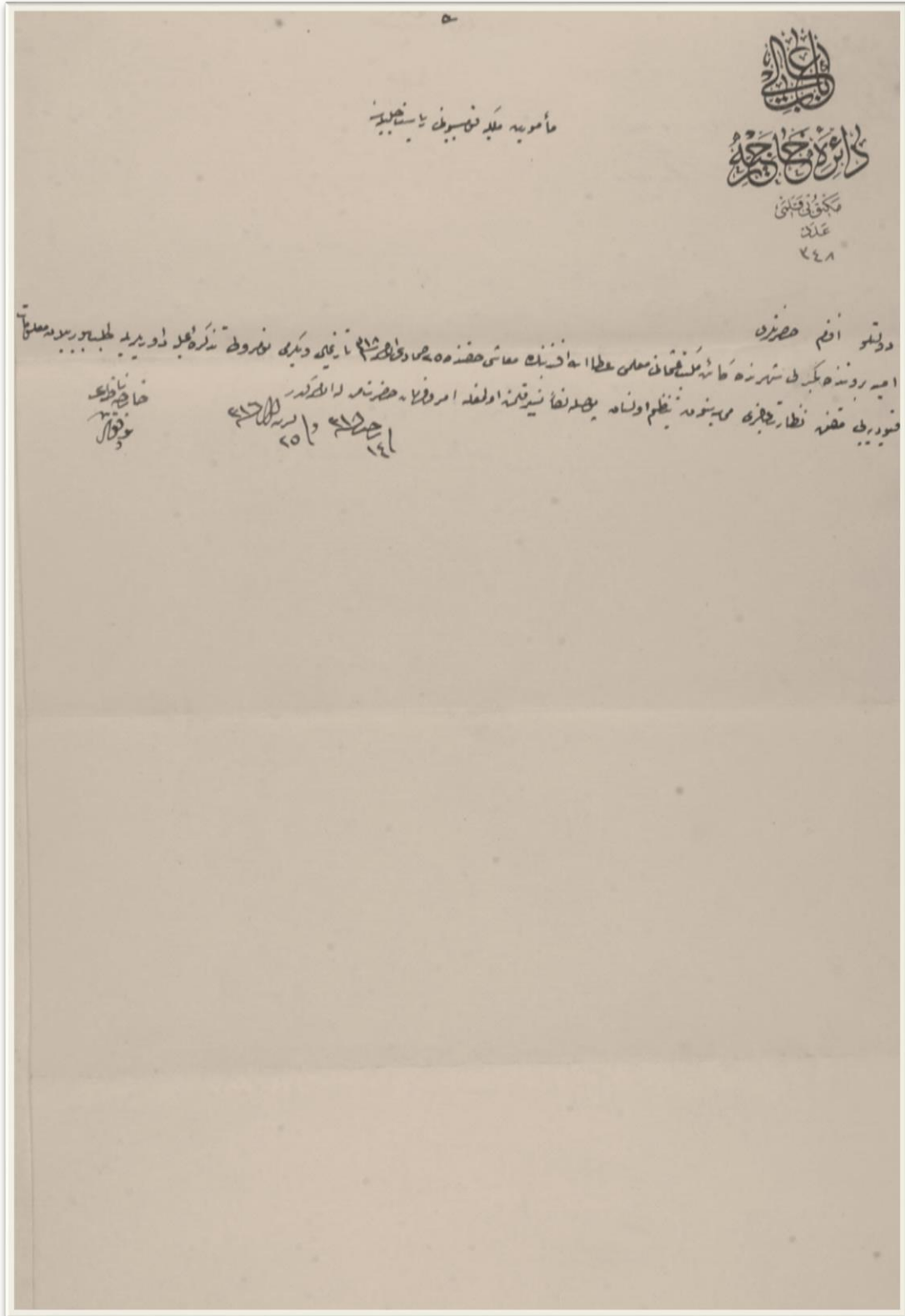
To the Esteemed Presidency of the Civil Service Commission

Your Highness

Attached is the document of information related to the salary of Mr. Ataullah Efendi, teacher of the Ottoman School in the city of Kemberli of the Cape of Good Hope, which is asked in writing from the Foreign Ministry with a document dated 20 September 1900 and number twenty. The competent authority will issue an order or edict on this matter.

24 September 1900

Foreign Minister
Signature



[BOA.HR.SAİD. Nu 9/1]

This paper is only used for biographies.

Question	Answer
<p>What is the name, appellation, given name and the nickname of the person in question and his father? If his father is a civil servant, what is his service and rank? If his father comes from a notable family, what is his position within it? If his father comes from a non-Muslim community, what is his nationality and if he is a foreigner what is his citizenship besides nationality? Are the person in question and his father known by their names, appellations or nicknames?</p>	<p>My name is Ahmet Atallah Efendi, my father's name is Hacı Ebu Bekir Efendi bin Ömer Efendi. He comes from the Emir Süleymanzade family in the Zor city of Süleymaniye Sanjak. He is one of the elders of the <i>ulama</i>. When he came to İstanbul on the ninth year of the <i>Hijri</i> Calender for a business matter, Sublime Government elected and appointed him to the Cape of Good Hope to spread the holy tenets of Islam among the Muslim community.</p>
<p>Place of birth and date</p>	<p>I was born in the Cape city of Cape of Good Hope on Friday, 4 May 1865.</p>
<p>What is the level of his proficiency in science, art, and language skills he obtained at the public/private schools of the Ottoman State or at the hands of a tutor? Does he have any certificate of clearance or authorization, or a certificate of competency showing his service in the government? In which languages does he have a writing or speaking knowledge? Does he have any book or a pamphlet published; if yes and if these have copyrights, what are their titles and features?</p>	<p>I took some basic scientific courses at the madrasa of my late father. Then I attended Mekke-i Mükerrreme. Later on I attended Al-Azhar Mosque in Egypt for three years to study religious subjects ranging from <i>fiqh to Mülteka'l-Ebhur</i>. After I took a number of diplomas here, I returned to Cape of Good Hope and started to study Maths, Geography, Human History, Ottoman history, Economics, Politics and Trade, International Agreements, Accounting, Scientific Agriculture and Farming at the Mc. Laehlan Academy, where the language of instruction are English and Dutch. I can speak and write Turkish, Arabic, English and Dutch. I can also speak Urdu. As for my publications, after my return from Egypt, I translated the Islamic Catechism to Dutch. Furthermore, my book entitled "Tuhfetu'l-Ihvan", which tells the general situation in the Cape of Good Hope besides the story of development of the Muslim community there, is ready to be published. I can speak and write in Arabic, Turkish, English and Dutch, but I have only speaking knowledge of Urdu.</p>
<p>In which year was he admitted into civil service as a salaried civil servant or as an intern? At what age and where did he start his civil service? To which cities was he appointed as a senior or an acting civil servant? Did he take any additional task?</p>	<p>I entered civil service on 11 October 1885 at the age of 22 in the Cape city of the Cape of the Good Hope. I started with a teaching job at the madrasa of my father where my salary was paid by the community for two years. Then, upon the approval of the Muslim</p>

<p>How much money, funding, subscription or extra travel allowance did he receive at the each of these services? If there was a constant or temporary increase in his food aid, what are the dates and rates of it? Similarly, until when did he continue to receive his salary after he left the civil service? If he was dismissed, did he receive any salary afterwards? Does he have any badge of honor conferred on him by foreign countries? If the answer is yes, for what reason was it conferred? And when did His Imperial Majesty recognize this badge of honor? Did he work for any <i>mültezim</i> [person who collects tax for the lands of the state] or any company? Did the State send him anywhere on any special duty?</p>	<p>community and at the suggestion of His Highness Ambassador in London, I was appointed as a teacher to Ottoman School, opened by Sublime State in the Kemberli city, located 650 miles away from the Cape of the Good Hope. My salary amounted to 2500 <i>kuruş</i> on 1 November 1887. Then, I was appointed by His Imperial Majesty to forward the gracious gifts of the Caliph, comprised of flags, prayer rugs and some valuable books, to the 22 mosques in the Cape of Good Hope, for which I was paid 40 <i>liras</i> of travel allowance by His Highness Treasurer. My salary mentioned above was reduced by 10 percent in March 1897, dropping to 2250 <i>kuruş</i>. On 18 September 1899 my salary was raised 550 <i>kuruş</i>, increasing to 2800 <i>kuruş</i>. On 25 June 1889 I was appointed as a mufti to the Office of the Muderris of İstanbul; at the same year a third degree badge of honor (<i>kıra Mecidi</i>), and on 27 December 1894 a fourth degree Ottoman badge of honor were conferred on me. On 16 February 1900 I received one more promotion and received the title of mufti. On 1 January 1900 my Ottoman badge of honor was promoted to the 3rd level. Then, when the signs of a war between the British and Transvaalians appeared, I wrote a petition asking to move to İstanbul; His Imperial Majesty accepted my petition in November 1898. I travelled to many places in Africa and to London, Vienna, Paris, Liverpool, Zengibar, Bombay, Kolkata, Nebkala, Hijaz, and Syria.</p>
<p>If he resigned from his post in civil service, what were the reasons for it? If he was given a suspension from his service, what are the reasons, dates, and results of it? When he was reinstated, how much was he paid for the time he was suspended and how was he paid? If he was subject to any criminal investigation, was he acquitted or was he found guilty? And was he sentenced?</p>	<p>Fortunately, I neither resigned from my post, nor was I subject to any court hearing.</p>

Stamp/Seal

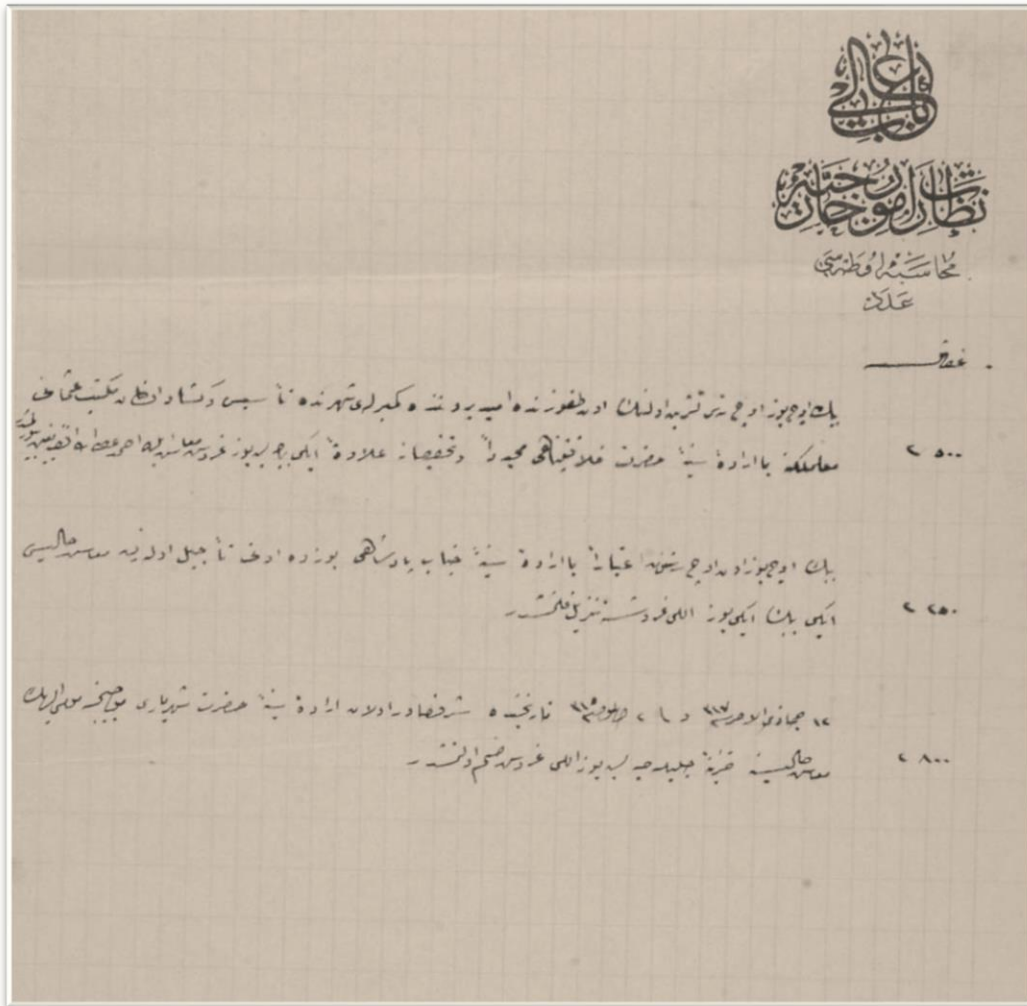
18 September 1900

Hacı Ahmet Ataullah, the principal and teacher of the Ottoman School, who resides in the Kemberli City of the Cape of the Good Hope.

[BOA. HR SAİD Nu. 9/1]

Prime Ministry
Foreign Ministry
Office of Accounting
Number

<i>Kuruş</i>	
2500	On 31 October 1887 Ahmet Atullah Efendi was re-appointed with the authorization of the Caliph as teacher at the Ottoman School opened in the Kemberli city of the Cape of the Good Hope. His salary was 2500 <i>kuruş</i> along with appropriations.
2250	As of 1898, his net salary dropped to 2250 <i>kuruş</i> , <i>ten percent of which</i> was delayed, upon the decision of His Imperial Majesty.
2800	Upon the issuance of the decision of his Imperial Majesty on 18 October 1899 and 14 September 1899, his net salary was raised by 550 <i>kuruş</i> by the Treasure.



[BOA. HR. SAİD. Nu. 9/1]

Biography from the Ottoman State									
Name and Title		Name of His Father, Place of Residence		Age	Arts and Titles, Origin	Date of Birth and Place	Religious Sect	Competency and Authorization	
Virtuous Ahmet Ataullah Efendi		Late Hacı Bekir Efendi		36	Principal of Islamic School in the Cape of the Good Hope	1281 Cape of the Good Hope			
Physical Attributes					Place of Residence				
Height	Eye Color	Mustache, Beard	Distinguishing Feature	Home	Door Number	Neighborhood	Street	Number of the House	Type of Housing
Medium	Hazel	Brown Beard		<i>Der aliy ye</i>	1	<i>Mahmutpaşa Veli</i>	<i>Meng ene</i>	32	House
Virtuous Ahmet Ataullah Efendi, whose name and title are given above, was given an identification card showing his registration in the records of the Ottoman State. 22 January 1900									

Sealed
Ministry of Interior
Office of Civil Registry Nimet Efendi

Copy of the Letter of Appointment

His Imperial Majesty decided to appoint Ataullah Efendi, the principal of the Islamic School opened in the Kemberli city of the Cape of the Good Hope, to the Office of the *Muderris* of İstanbul with the title of Mufti. His Highness *Sheikhulislam*, Ömer Lütü Efendi, on whom Ottoman and the first-rank *Mecidiye* Orders were conferred, made it public in writing that Ataullah Efendi was appointed as a Mufti to the vacant first-rank position of the said madrasa. 26 June 1889

Copy of the Berat (Certificate) of the Third-Degree Mejidie Order (Mecidiye Şeref Nişanı)

Upon the decision of His Imperial Majesty, a Third-Degree Mejidie Order was conferred on Ataullah Efendi, the principal of the Islamic School opened in the Kemberli city of the Cape of the Good Hope, for his diligence in carrying out his civil service. This Berat was written on 16 June 1890.

Copy of the Berat (Certificate) of the Fourth-Degree Ottoman Order

Upon the decision of His Imperial Majesty, a Fourth-Degree *Ottoman Order* was conferred on Ataullah Efendi, the principal of the Islamic School opened in the Kemberli city of the Cape of the Good Hope, for his competence and capability. This Berat was written on 27 December 1894.

Copy of the Letter of Promotion

(Summary: Letter on the promotion and appointment of Ataullah Efendi as the Mufti on 16 February 1900)

Translation No 1 (Reference Letter of the Imam of Ezher Mosque)

(Summary: Şerif Mehmed b. Said, the imam of the Ezher Mosque in Egypt, wrote that Seyyid Ahmed Ataullah Efendi asked from him to test his knowledge of Islamic principles because His Imperial Majesty had called virtuous Ataullah Efendi on duty to spread the holy principles of Islam in the Cape of the Good Hope. Imam Said tested his knowledge in all aspects and gave him credit for his credentials. 21 January 1883)

Reference Letter of the British School, Translation No 2

(English text)

Reference Letter of the Dutch School, Translation No 3

Ataullah Efendi attended Saint Alavist School in the Cape of the Good Hope from the beginning of March 1882 to the end of the said year. He did not fail to comply with the rules and order set by the school. He can read and write properly.
13 March 1883

Principal
Foster

The Mc Lachlan Academy Sirs & Buitengracht-Struik
Cape of Good Hope December 15th 1885

Ahmed Attaoullah Effendi

Has Attended our school Since the last terms of the year from
January 1883 till 1885 during which time he has worked very
well and Conscientiously at his Study English, Arithmetic,
Grammar, History, Geography, Political Situation of Europe,
Farming & Agriculture. He is a bright intelligent young man
and Having Passed in these Subjects

J. S. Mc Lachlan
Principal of the academy

Jongie Siers
Secretary

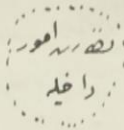
1885

دولت عثمانیه تدریس سید

نام و نام خانوادگی	تاریخ تولد	مدرسه	انتخاب صورت
احمد عثمانی	۱۸۸۱	مدرسه	معلم

محل اقامت			اشغال		
مملکت	دوره	مدرسه	بوی	کوز	سویقا
اردو	۱	مدرسه	ادب	ادب	صفه

باید که در شهر و حال و صفت و موراد و فضیلت و امیر و عاقله افق دولت و در تابعیت و در
اول صورت و چیز نفوسه و مقید بولق و منجه و لکنه (مدرسه) (مدرسه) (مدرسه)



دارالطبیعت نعمت اندی

رؤس مورخ

امید برنده کبریا قطعه سندہ نشا دایلمسہ اولادہ اسلام سبق مدیری قدوہ العلماء المحققینہ اعطا رہہ افقہ زبیر لیکر تک عہدہ سے منتقل
 عنوانیہ استانبول مدرسہ کلاں تو جہیں مشرفہا در اولو ارادہ سنیہ حضرت خدیجیہ اقصای جیلندہ بولسہ اولغینہ بالفعل شیخ الاسلام
 وفتی الانام اولوب مرصع شاف درین رتبہ مجیدی نشا نہ ذیبا ندرین حائر و حال اولو در تلو سما خلدو مرصع افقہ حضرت لیکر نشا تلو
 برین بر مشول محرر منتقل عنوانیہ سندہ اولادہ مدرسہ مشکورہ بالاسیہ خارج توجیہ الامنہ ۷۷

درین مجید نشا برایکلی مورخ

امید برنده کبریا قطعه سندہ نشا دایلمسہ اولو اسلام سبق مدیری قدوہ العلماء المحققینہ اعطا رہہ افقہ زبیر لیکر تک عہدہ سے منتقل
 اولو اقسام و مستیس برینہ سزاوار لطفانہ سنیہ شہانم اولدیغہ ناز سنانہ و مشرفہا در اولادہ امر و زمانہ ہمیدہ یادشا ہانم برینو کنہ دنہ لیکر
 نشا نہ ذیبا نکت اوجی رتبہ سندہ بر قطعه سغیبہ داہمانہ نامہ اولغینہ سندہ مشورہ بر ایکلیتا تصدیر اولدی حرر فی ایوم الساس والعشرینہ
 مہ سندہ مشول الکلم سنہ سنہ و ثانیہ رالف

درین مجید نشا برایکلی مورخ

امید برنده کبریا قطعه سندہ نشا دایلمسہ اولو اسلام سبق مدیری قدوہ العلماء المحققینہ اعطا رہہ افقہ زبیر لیکر تک عہدہ سے منتقل
 اولدیغہ ناز مشرف افراسنج و حدوہ اولادہ امر و زمانہ معارفونہ یادشا ہانم برینو کنہ سنہ نشا نہ عا خا علی نکت درین رتبہ سندہ
 بر قطعه اہا قلمسہ اولدیغین مشورہ مشورہ بر ایکلیتا تصدیر اولدی حرر فی ایوم الساس والعشرینہ سنہ سنہ و ثانیہ رالف

رؤس مورخ

امینہ در باب توجیہ

مدرسہ مشورہ نکت با حرکت خارج مدرسہ منتقل عنوانیہ امید برنده کبریا اسلام سبق مدیری قدوہ العلماء المحققینہ اعطا رہہ افقہ زبیر
 علی مستوفیہ اولغینہ بالفعل شیخ الاسلام وفتی الانام اولوب امینا نشا نہ ہمیدہ مرصع شاف و مجید نشا نہ ذیبا ندرین حائر و حال اولو خاند افقہ
 زادہ دولتوسا خلدو ہا کندیہ افقہ حضرت لیکر نشا تلو مجید برندہ اشیا را غوا عبا ز توجیہ الامنہ ۱۵۸

پہر مورخ

شرفیافته علمای بزرگ و آریه در بر سر شد و شکر بر کلام نبوی رزده ده او را بر بی گناه مرتبه انبیاء جالبان کیم لرت دنیا و آخرت
 ستاره اولی قافه امور خیر رزده است تقای حضرتدی فاضله و اجابا لوجود حضرتدی برایت صمدیه سنه سوره سندر که بزرگترین
 راود و سلیمان علم و قدرت آن رزده حدیثی عباد مؤمنین آندیس اوزرینه نفضل امیده است تقای ایچوندر و دیدیلر وینت ترکی تقای
 حضرتدی بر آیت حلیه سنه سوره که جناب باری سرزده ایمان امیدلرت و کندیلرینه علم اعطا اولونا ندرت در جملرت عالی امیده وقتیکه
 اطفال دریه روشونکه وسعت اولدین و غلیان حالده بولوندرین تکلیف زمانده تحصیل علوم با شایده روح علم و فضل مشربان اولان
 فضل کلامه براحتی اوزرینه صد غده احوال علوم و فنون اندیکیم جملت استاذیم بولونان قساج قساج لانا و غیراً بها اجازت و بردی که
 اوزرندیکیم علوم و فنون لهله علم تعلیم امیدهیم بو حالده ایکه علم فاضل امید برونک لختسینه طرفنده شر علوم رزیده به منور اولان
 الحاج ابوبکر اقدیر محمد رمی السید اعظم استاذیم اوق بنی خواجه طه امیده رت سنده اجازت ایستدی جناباه سنی مشهور و فاضل مشروح
 امیده دنیا و آخرتده صیغ مرادینه نالی امیده خیالیکه سنده علوم آید و عالی اولوقدر ایستدی که سینه تحب امیدیم و در طرفنده اجازت اولوی
 کوردم غیبه اسلوب حکمت اوزره عبارات و اشارتک اسرارینه و افاض اولان علم محققه و فاضل مشروح استاذیم شیخ مصطفی بر جملرت
 اوزرینه جناب حقه حسن زیاده اولون بها اجازت و بر دیکر تبریکه نقل و افا ره اولان اولان رسد عقیده بنی اوزرینه مشهور تبریکه امور
 و تقواد صلاح امیده علم اولوقدر لیل کندیله اجازت و بر دم محمد لاله رب العالمین ایچوندر و صوره جمع اراهد در شریف محمد
 اولوقهاب سمان ربک رب العزت عما یضرون و سلام علی المرسلین
 ترجمه یوسف

انظر منقح تصفیة
 امید رزنده قایت سنده ساریس و بوتون کراف ز فتنه فاشه دی نورد ایلم فرم قضا غلام نیک بلیز ما اولانده اولانده اصمغفا استاذ
 سیک سزیز سگاه اوج سته میلادین کانون اولانده سیک سزیز سگاه به سزیز قدر مکره دوام واقیان و نیک امیده رت سزیز مقصده
 اولوقد علوم و فنون تحصیل ایله بوتون دانشی اهد کلب استحقاقه بلیدت مومرا لکینه بولندین مدت طرفنده منقح اصول و فنون رعایتده
 اصمغفا صوری اولوقد کس کندیله جلیه و مستعد برنج اولوقد سوره امیده مسانقا امتحان التجر در جملرت استاذیم
 کتب زبور معلم اولوق
 آی اسن مک لاضلا
 کتب زبور معلم
 حوند ساریس

منقح تصفیة
 زبوره موضوع امضا اسات امید که عطا استاذ سیک سزیز سگاه ایستدی سارنده سزیز مقصود برایت قدر امیده رزنده (ست اولویسه
 سکول) نیک بلیزه دوام امیده سزیز اولان در سده جالبیه صد منقح لغت و متقن رعیه و احقره حضور ایلمدر کورلم قرانه و کتبات امیده
 ۱۴۱۱ هجری قمری
 کتب زبور معلم
 فوستر

St. Alouisia School
 Kaap Stoid
 R de Ondergetekent heerby Verklag Geven out de Heer
 attauallah Bay Ver 1882 en March Enn Jaar enn School
 Greg attend Gematt en heet him well Gedorag enn is
 well en duak enn Schreiven
 March 13 1882
 S. J. Voster
 Minister
 Schermer
 1882

2

سيد روضة كبرى شهيدته واقب مقبى عثماني مدينه قدومه ادواجد واواديم عظامه اقصد زيه محمد بن يوسف مؤيد حسنها
 ظهورت ابراز ابدية حسنه مقبوله وماثر مدور دهنه نامى شتيه عاظمته شهايم اولدنه بنادر بالاسديان شرفه مسوع
 وصورة اولد اراذه سنيه يا زهنايم موحياس ادوره كنه سترانه علما عمتك تبهيد اوجيه زيه بر قطع عنده واحسان
 قائم له عني مقصد اسجور اعلينا اهدا اولدك حرم في عظيم والعشرية مبرر سبيله المعظم المسج عتر دتانه اولد

سر الله الرحمن الرحيم
 الحمد لله الذي علما صالح فطام واعلم تعلم العلوم واكرم واعلان والعلوم علم محمد المرشد الامام وعلم محمد وال واصحابه الطين
 شريفة الي الخاتم وبعد فاعلم وتفق الله تعالى وايانا لطاعته ان السبيل الامان العبد والمقامات السنية واليات
 البهيم والسموات الابدية هو العلم الشريف حيث قال عليه الصلاه والسلام من سلك طريقا يلجب فيه علما سر الله تعالى
 طريقا من طرق الجنة وان الملائكة تصنع اجفنا لها لها العلم رضا بما يرضون وان العلم ينفعك من كل السموات ومن في الارض لو
 والحقان في حرف الماد وان فضل العلم على العباد كفضل القرص على سائر الكوكب وان الراهه العابد بعد العلم كنعوس بلادتر
 وان العلماء ورثة الانبياء وقال عليه الصلاه والسلام من تقه في دين الله تعالى كفا الله تعالى في دينه ودينه وقال الله تعالى
 ولقد آتينا داود وسليمان علما قال الحمد لله الذي فضلنا على كثير من عباده المؤمنين وقال تعالى هل ينظرون ان يرتفع العلم الذي امنوا
 وسلم والذي انزل العلم درجات ولكل سبيل نحو تحصيله في عفون شياء وطعقت اقم موارد السعداها في لجم الاقطار
 وتملت الجهد في مراجعة العقول المساليم بالناس اهان في المشايخ الفهم اجازة مفترطه ومثوبة ان اعلم ما علمته الخلقه
 اكلم وتبين انما في هذه الاثان قصد في طلب من الاجازات العلم الفاضل والعمل العاقل شكر الله سعيه وشرح صدهه الاديب
 السيد احمد عطاء الدين السيد ابو بكر افصح المهور من طرف السلطان السني عظيمه فان خذ الله ملك وسلطه واعز حقيقه امين
 ابن امين يارب العالمين ان الله تعالى امره في الدنيا ويوم الناره لما قرأه على المفعول والمفعول فاسترته موجبه حيدا
 او حقيقا لا جاز في فخره بشركه ان لا يضياف عقيب الهدى الشيخ مطهر به صبه بالافاده والنطق والتذكير وارصته با الصلاه
 والتقوى والتبشير في كل امور ربيانا لاتر في فلوينا هجيد ان لعدنيا وذهب لنا فله ذلك رحمة ان انت الوهاب سبحان ربك
 رب العزة عما يصفون وسلام على المرسلين الحمد لله رب العالمين

خبره في مطر الخمرية بمجالاده
 في ربيع الاول ١٢٠٦ هـ

محمد شريف
 مدينيه

U.S. BUREAU OF THE EAST ASIAN LIBRARY
 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

جميع حمد وسا ر جيلتير سيارو ويدر سعه زيه اكرم وتعلم علومه زيه سعاده هاك اصال ابره هماغه كانه سات حضره حضوره مستخدم
 مساوات وسلام ورض جميع امر ارضا وابليه حضرت محمد عبا الصلاه والعلوم افضلتك ادوريه نازل وتي تخدم حضرت عبا ستر عبق علم وعمل
 اولون ال واصحاب حضراته وار در سوندكورانه نصره آي عي طب ملك بل كه حساب واحبا الوجه حضرت ذي كنه سبه عبادات ولطاعته
 اقبله سن وحمد فزى موقفه ابديه نوع شريك كرامات عليه وفا مات سبه مراتب سبه وسعادت ابييه ناسي واصل اوله سبه سب الحق
 علم ستر عبادت سلك جناب سيعيد سور سدره كه طبع علم اجون طريقه تحصيل سلوك ابدية كسبه حضرت اله جنت بولنديه بر بوق آسانه ابيه مطرف
 رض حضرت علم وجودت نيل ابلي كسبه ره فنا ودرين دوشركر بوجبه طبع علوم آ نزلت فنا ودرى وزره بورور علم صلحا اولدك حضرت
 رضا ودرى چون برده وكونده كى مؤمنند وصادره بولوناه بالقلع عالمك معترف جناب رب العالمين ترفع ايدلر عالمك عبا ادوريه فضل
 وطاى ايت بد تمامي كسبه سنيه سائر الكواكب ادوريه اولدك فضل كسبه علمه عبا اوقتر باي صلبيه نبي ام الزمان بر حمديت

حضره مشهور
 لا كنه زيه
 ن بالعشرية

محمد شريف
 مدينيه

Attachment: 17

[BOA. İ. HR. Nu. 371/22]

**Foreign Ministry
Commission for the Selection of Civil Servants
Number
336**

It was considered necessary to appoint someone to the vacant position of Honorary Consul to Singapore which is the busiest and most important trade port of Indo-China region. Singapore consists of a large Muslim population, some of whom are Ottoman citizens of Arab origin. The Honorary Consul will ensure that the spiritual bond between these people and the Caliph of the Muslim World are reinforced, the transactions of Ottoman citizens with a profession and trade are facilitated, and their rights and interests are protected. It was considered necessary to appoint someone qualified and credible to the Consulate-General as evidenced in the number of petitions submitted by the notable Muslims. For this purpose, it is approved that Virtuous Hadji Ataullah Efendi, who was praised for his work for strengthening the religious sensibilities of Muslim children at the Ottoman School of the Cape of the Good Hope and increasing their loyalty to the Caliph of the Muslim World, will be appointed as an Acting Consul General and he will be paid the salary he receives from the Ottoman School, but in the case of lack of this salary he will be paid 3000 *kuruş* monthly and similarly 1000 *kuruş* for house rent on the condition of demanding nothing from the State. As for Seyyid Hamid Efendi, a longtime resident of Singapore and a person well-versed in local languages, whose father was an Honorary Consul to Singapore, the approval of the Commission for the Selection of Civil Servants for his appointment as an honorary secretary to the Consulate is attached. It is reminded that the matter should be submitted for its implementation to the high office of the Prime Ministry.

25 March 1901

Director of Consular Affairs (sealed)
Director of Accounts (sealed)
Prime Ministry Legal Advisor (sealed)
Secretary of Foreign Communication (sealed)
1st Interpreter of the Imperial Council (sealed)
Foreign Ministry Secretariat (sealed)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

الخاتبة بالوزارة في ١٢/١٠/١٣١٩

٤١٦

سینا پورہ ہدیٰ لکھنؤ میں ایک مہم شدہ تجاویز و اٹھایا سرقہ لریفک انک ایٹک انکھدی اولوہ و کزنسک تقسیم مسلمانہ
 در قسما تابیت عہد نامہ برنہاہہ عربیہ شکل بولسہ صید اھالی اسلامیک فقام سعادی فلانہ عظیمایہ اولوہ مربوطیت مغویہ لری
 تاید و تقویہ و نہا ساھا زہ اولوہ ارباب حرف و تجارتک معاملات و مسائلک ساھا زہ اولوہ ساھا زہ اولوہ سیدت و مقوسہ
 و تقصدی کا فظہ منتک من کو رہہ سو جو را لوہ فہی ہندہ کہہ نیک صوبہ اولوہ قوی سہینہ کک توظیفاً و اسہ سہینہ کک
 اولوہ تا سید ارباب اھلینہ راجو لادھوال برز انک تہی رہہ و سو بہ کویشہ و ہی مغرایہ سہی انصاف اول و آخر و درون
 اولوہ سدر خطہ راجو رہہ سہینہ کک ناسی زوی اندھا ابرکدہ بولسہ اولوہ و ایہ بروندہ سا رایتیک کتب عظیمایہ
 اطفال مسلمانہ تقویہ مہیات ریزری و کزن فلانہ عظیمایہ تہیہ ابطہ جو ریزری منتک اجرائیک شریات و قضیات فہرہ سہینہ خطہ
 اولوہ اولوہ و قیلمو حاجی عہ واجہ افضی مسانہ فہی و حاصلہ ہد رہہ بر قضاہ قہصانہ اعصکایہ ہکوہ سہینہ کک قولہ راجو
 افام ایمنہ دانسہ ہد رہہ آسا اولوہ سعاریک اسو ما سورہہ تہی موقوفہ سعادت بولسہ تہی اولوہ سہینہ کک عدلیہ و کزن
 انام اولوہ تہی وہیہ سعاریک کتب مزوہ سہینہ طولایہ ہد رہہ قہصانہ ہد رہہ مقدمہ اولوہ تہی ایہ یک سکو بوزی و کک کا نام مسانہ
 و حاصلہ وقوع بولسہ تقیرہ طرف دولسہ قہصانہ نامہ برک لہبیا نامک شرطہ حاصلہ ہدی ہدی اولوہ یک قہصانہ قہصانہ و کک
 حاصلہ یک قہصانہ خانہ کرا کما عہو سینا پورہ ہدیہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ ہد رہہ
 قوی سہینہ صفتہ بولسہ و کزن سعاریک اورام سہینہ اولوہ سہینہ نامہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ
 بر ما سورہہ تہی اندھا ہد رہہ بولسہ کتہ من سکو ک اھواز و سائہ آسا اولوہ سہینہ خانہ کک اور و صلحہ و ایفانہ اھوال ہدیہ
 تہی و ارف اسباب و سائہ قوی و اسحقال خصوصہ و قوف و معلولہ ہدیہ ہدیہ استفادہ اولوہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ
 سکو ہدیہ خانہ قہصانہ تہی قہصانہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ ہدیہ

دروارہ کتب خانہ
 خزانہ کتب خانہ
 باب ١٣١٩
 کاسہ
 اوکٹوبر ١٣١٩

371/22
 11 HR 1319/m.22

Attachment: 18

[BOA. İ. HR. Nu. 371/22]

**Prime Ministry
Office of the Foreign Affairs
Editing Services
Number
180**

Your humble subject presents the following

Attached is the official report of the Selection Commission with regard to the establishment of a Consulate General in Singapore, the busiest and most important trade port of Indo-China region, and which consists of a large Muslim population some of whom are Ottoman citizens, as well as to the appointment of Virtuous Hadji Ataullah Efendi, the Principal of the Ottoman School in the Cape of the Good Hope as Acting Consul General (*with a salary mentioned in the report*) and of Syed Hamid Efendi as the honorary secretary to the Consulate. It's implementation is subject to your highest consideration. The Caliph of the Muslim World, will issue an order or edict on this matter.

30 March 1901

Foreign Minister
Signature

حضور عالیجناب

کتابخانه
۱۸۰

معدود حیدر علی خان صاحب
 بیجاپور رسد بیک لفظ یعنی قطع شدت ان سبب بد تجارت و انصاف و در طریقت ان ایشک اسکدی اولمعه و سکه سبک فکرم سبباً به در فریب
 تبعاً و در لغت و در لغت حیدر اورد و سوط بر همه سبب بیک نسبی و امید بر دنده که کتب عنای مدیریت فصلی و او هر چه است به ان ذیل است
 مدیریت طوری است که عاقل بود و خصیصه به المقصد اولی بلیغ کمالاً به معصده تازی و حاصلات و توکل بود یعنی تقدیرم طرف دولت به خصیصه نماند
 رشک بیک اقبال رشید حاصلات به شروع اوج بیک خود سه خصیصه و کمال حاصلات به بیک عدل شانه کرامت اعصمه بود نگو به سبب سبب که کتب
 کماله نسبی و در لغت مقدما طول مدت بیده بر بوره ده و در لغت خودی سبب بر صعبه بولوب که دسی ده اورد به ششمه اولمعه به استی احوال دانسته هم
 است اودانه سبب حاصل اندیک ده که بیک خودی اولمعه اورد به مگور به سبب سببها و فحیدر لفظ یعنی حقیقت استی به ما بوریه فریب فریب و نظم و لغت فحنانه
 سبب لفظاً تقدیر نموده اجرائی انصاف نوبت اراعه غیره داد و محمد در اعصمه حضرت لولله ۱۷
 خا...
 چ...

371/22
i.H.R. 1319 / m. 22

2

Attachment: 19

[BOA. İ. HR. Nu. 371/22]

Prime Ministry
Office of the Grand Vizier
***Divan-ı Humayun* (Royal Council of State)**
4

His Imperial Majesty

The documents prepared by the Foreign Ministry regarding the appointment of Virtuous Hadji Ataullah Efendi as an Acting Consulate General to Singapore and the appointment of Syed Hamid Efendi as an honorary secretary to the mentioned Consulate has been submitted and assigned a number; if an edict is issued by his Imperial Majesty, it will be implemented.

21 April 1901

Grand Vizier
Signature

Your humble subject presents the following

An order or edict on the document of the Prime Ministry will be issued by His Imperial Majesty, the Caliph of the Muslim World.

28 April 1901

First Secretary of His Imperial Majesty
Signature

دولت اسلامیہ
اتحادہ کبائر کماؤن
۴

عظمت
آدم
حقیت
ہوئے وہ سب ان دم بزمیاری انصاف تہہ طریقت ان اہلک اسطرح اولو و سکنات ہم کلیس مسلمانہ و فرسہ بنو دولت عدو نہ ہونا نہ سبغادر سترہ مکتف باسہ
ستہ لک نیکہ ذمہ ہونے کا مکتبہ علمائے سیرتہ لہوڑ مکتبہ اولو سترہ کما کما اللہ و معاملات و فرسہ لہوڑیہ تقویہ برسہ طبعاً اقامت شریعہ حاصل نہ سترہ اولو ہونے
تخصیصات دہک عہدہ خاندانہ اسعیم رضویہ وہ عہدہ اسعیم رضویہ ہونے کا مکتبہ علمائے سیرتہ لہوڑ مکتبہ اولو سترہ کما کما اللہ و معاملات و فرسہ لہوڑیہ تقویہ برسہ طبعاً اقامت شریعہ حاصل نہ سترہ اولو ہونے
نمودار نے تیسرا حصہ از ماہ صفر ۱۳۱۹ھ میں لکھی تھی عہدہ و تقیم اولو سترہ کما کما اللہ و معاملات و فرسہ لہوڑیہ تقویہ برسہ طبعاً اقامت شریعہ حاصل نہ سترہ اولو ہونے
مکتبہ انصاف ایدہ بہا بہت سارے ترقیم اولو سترہ کما کما اللہ و معاملات و فرسہ لہوڑیہ تقویہ برسہ طبعاً اقامت شریعہ حاصل نہ سترہ اولو ہونے

مورد صہ خاک کھو لہوڑیہ
سے دست زخمی اربوب علیہ ہونے لہوڑیہ
استونڈرہ سارہ صہ لہوڑیہ لہوڑیہ لہوڑیہ
فان خاندانہ سترہ لہوڑیہ لہوڑیہ لہوڑیہ
ظنہ لہوڑیہ لہوڑیہ لہوڑیہ

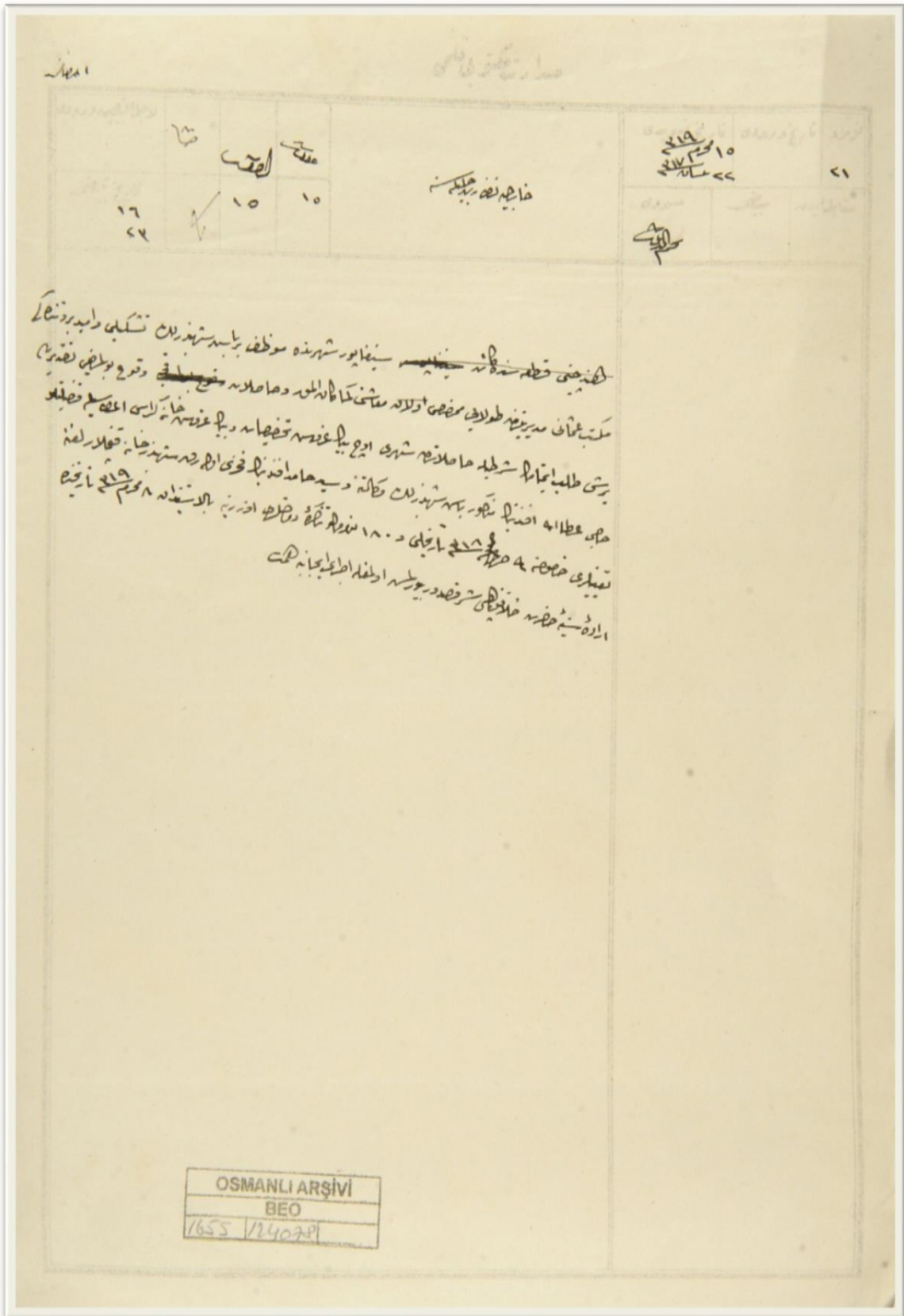
371/22
i.HR 1319/M-22

Attachment: 20

[BOA. BED. Nu. 1655/124078]
Prime Ministry, Office of Transcription

To the Esteemed Foreign Ministry

The document regarding the appointment of Virtuous Hadji Ataullah Efendi as an Acting Consul General to Singapore and the appointment of Syed Hamid Efendi as an honorary secretary to the mentioned Consulate has been approved by His Imperial Majesty on 27 April 1901.



Attachment: 21

[BOA. HR. SAİD. Nu. 9/1]

**The Sublime Port
The Commission of Civil Service
The Registrar's Office**

This is the summary of the biography of Ataullah Efendi, the teacher of the Ottoman School, opened in Kemberli City of the Cape of the Good Hope.

Ahmet Ataullah Efendi is the son of Hadji Bekir Efendi, one of the elders of the ulama. They are known as *Emir Süleymanzades*.

As it is recorded in the Ottoman registration records he was born at the Cape city of the Cape of Good Hope on 1865. He took courses on religious studies at the beginner's level from his father and he studied *fiqh* and Mülteka'l-Ebhur by attending the Al-Azhar Mosque of Egypt and received diploma on 31 January 1883. Later on, he attended Saint Alawisis Brosers and Mc. Lahlan Academy in the Cape of the Good Hope. At these schools, he studied Maths, Geography, Human History, Ottoman history, Economics, Politics and Trade, International Agreements, Accounting, Scientific Agriculture and Farming and received a diploma. His book entitled Tuhfetu'l-Ihvan is ready to be published; in his biography it is noted that he can speak and write Turkish, English, and Dutch, besides he can speak Urdu.

Ahmet Ataullah Efendi was appointed with the authorization of the Caliph to the teaching post at the Ottoman School opened in the Kemberli city of the Cape of the Good Hope on 1 November 1887.

On 25 June 1889, he was appointed as a mufti to the Office of the Muderris of İstanbul, and promoted to the Office of Muderris on 16 February 1900. (*Mention of the medals, Mecidi and badges of Order conferred on him*). The date of his appointment, the dates of the delays in his salary and increases, as evidenced in the registry of accounts of the Ministry, have been kept along with the original copies of his diplomas and a copy of his biography after verifying the dates of the badges of honor conferred on him, the edicts of His Imperial Majesty on this matter, and the place of birth and date as written on the approved copy of his Ottoman identification card.

[Signed by the members of the Civil Service Commission]

5 February 1901

۲

معاونت قلمی
مجلس احوال اڈارہ ہندی

۲

نمبر	تاریخ	نوع	تاریخ	نوع	نوع
۱		۱۱۲		۱۸۷	

بروز قلمی

مجلس احوال اڈارہ ہندی

بروز قلمی

۱. عرض ۱۱۲۰۰۰ ہذا علیٰ شرفی میں ابوہدایت نے تحریر کیا ہے۔ اس میں مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

یہ ایک بڑی بڑی چیز ہے جسے ۱۸۷۰ء میں ابوہدایت نے قلمی میں لکھا تھا۔ اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

بروز قلمی (سنہ ابھی) (مجلس احوال اڈارہ ہندی) میں لکھنا مفاد ہے۔ اس میں مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

وہاں پر قلمی میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

(حفظ لکھنا) نامی درجہ میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

۱۱۲۰۰۰ ہذا

یہ ایک بڑی بڑی چیز ہے جسے ۱۸۷۰ء میں ابوہدایت نے قلمی میں لکھا تھا۔ اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

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وہاں پر قلمی میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

(حفظ لکھنا) نامی درجہ میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

۱۱۲۰۰۰ ہذا

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بروز قلمی (سنہ ابھی) (مجلس احوال اڈارہ ہندی) میں لکھنا مفاد ہے۔ اس میں مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

وہاں پر قلمی میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

(حفظ لکھنا) نامی درجہ میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

۱۱۲۰۰۰ ہذا

یہ ایک بڑی بڑی چیز ہے جسے ۱۸۷۰ء میں ابوہدایت نے قلمی میں لکھا تھا۔ اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

بروز قلمی (سنہ ابھی) (مجلس احوال اڈارہ ہندی) میں لکھنا مفاد ہے۔ اس میں مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

وہاں پر قلمی میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

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۱۱۲۰۰۰ ہذا

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(حفظ لکھنا) نامی درجہ میں جو چیزیں لکھی گئی ہیں، وہاں پر مزید اضافہ کر دینا مفاد ہے۔

۱۱۲۰۰۰ ہذا

صاحب کرم
 مجلس احوال اڈارہ ہندی

Attachment: 22

[BOA. HR. SAİD. Nu 9/1]

**The Sublime Port
The Commission of Civil Service
Private Secretary**

Ataullah Efendi, teacher of the Ottoman School at the Kemberli city of the Cape of Good Hope

Addendum

On the issue of the appointment of Virtuous Hadji Ataullah Efendi by the Foreign Ministry, as Acting Consul General to Singapore with the salary he receives for his teaching post at the Ottoman School His Highness Caliph rendered his sublime decision on 28 April 1901.

[Signed by the members of the Civil Service Commission]
28 May 1901

On 5 August of the same year, the above-mentioned person was conferred with a Silver Merit Medal for his good work in fulfilling his civil service.

[Signed by the members of the Civil Service Commission]
13 August 1901

ردیف	نوع مسوده	تاریخ تصویب	تاریخ درج روی	شماره درج روی
	امید بردن برای سوره سبت عثمانی معانی عطف راه افست و غیره			۹۷ ۱۸۷
	<p>مذاهب به این جهت در کتابهای مختلف ذکر شده است و بعضی از آنها در بعضی از کتب دیگر نیز آمده است. این کتب در بعضی از کتب دیگر نیز آمده است. این کتب در بعضی از کتب دیگر نیز آمده است.</p> <p>۹۱ - اراده به سوره سبت عثمانی معانی عطف راه افست و غیره</p> <p>۸۷ - سوره سبت عثمانی معانی عطف راه افست و غیره</p> <p>۸۶ - سوره سبت عثمانی معانی عطف راه افست و غیره</p>			
	<p>مذاهب و طوائف مذمتی انصاره شاهد اولی سالی چند سالی است و در بعضی از کتب دیگر نیز آمده است. این کتب در بعضی از کتب دیگر نیز آمده است.</p> <p>۸۶ - سوره سبت عثمانی معانی عطف راه افست و غیره</p>			

Attachment: 23*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, AUG. 2, 1901: 1235;

No. 965.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. GEORGE SHEPPARD MURRAY to be provisionally an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. NAPIER.

Singapore, 30th July, 1901.

No. 966.—It is hereby notified that His Majesty's Exequatur has been issued to HADJI ATTAOULLAH EFFENDI, who has been appointed Consul of Turkey at Singapore.

Singapore, 30th July, 1901.

No. 967.—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to sanction the continuance of the temporary Rice Allowance for Native Subordinates for the month of August, 1901.

Singapore, 1st August, 1901.

No. 968.—WITH reference to Government Notification No 919 of the 15th instant, it is hereby notified that the Rules made by the Resident-General of the Federated Malay States for the management of the Leper Asylum at Pulau Lalang, were made under Ordinance VI of 1901 and not under Ordinance IV of 1900 as stated in the Notification above referred to.

Singapore, 29th July, 1901.

No. 969.—It is hereby notified that the Order of Banishment dated the 2nd January, 1901, by which KONG TEK was ordered to be banished for life, was carried into effect on the 26th instant.

Singapore, 29th July, 1901.

No. 970.—AN examination for admission to the Government Clerical Service will be held in the Council Chamber at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, 7th August, 1901.

Intending candidates should forward their applications together with copies of their Seventh Standard Certificates, to the Colonial Secretary's Office from which all particulars regarding the examination can be obtained.

Singapore, 27th July, 1901.

No. 971.—RINDERPEST having ceased to exist amongst cattle in the mukim of Ulu Batang Malaka, the Order made by the Acting Resident Councillor, Malacca, under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance 1886," on the 27th March, 1901, and published as Government Notification No. 431, is hereby rescinded.

E. M. MEREWETHER,
Acting Resident Councillor.

Malacca, 29th July, 1901.

No. 972.—RINDERPEST having ceased to exist amongst cattle in the mukims of Bertam and Tanjong Minyak, the Orders made by the Acting Resident Councillor, Malacca, under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance 1886," on the 19th and 27th April, 1901, and published as Government Notifications Nos. 564 and 603, are hereby rescinded.

E. M. MEREWETHER,
Acting Resident Councillor.

Malacca, 30th July, 1901.

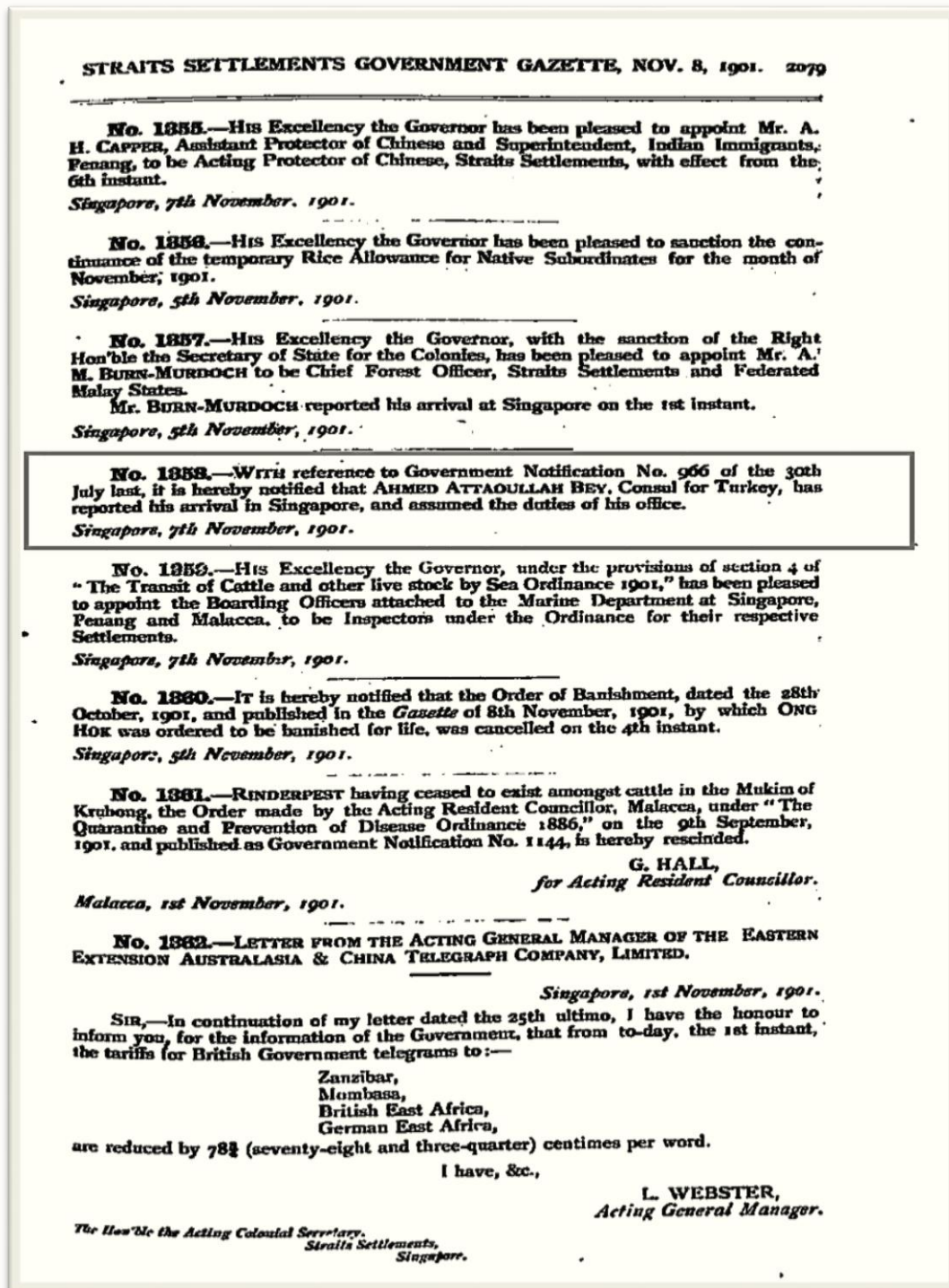
No. 973.—RINDERPEST having ceased to exist amongst cattle in the mukim of Sungai Udang, the Order made by the Acting Resident Councillor, Malacca, under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance 1886," on the 4th May, 1901, and published as Government Notification No. 623, is hereby rescinded in so far as it applies to the said mukim.

E. M. MEREWETHER,
Acting Resident Councillor.

Malacca, 30th July, 1901.

* Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 24*



* Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 25

The Straits Times, 21 November 1900, Page 2

Article also available on microfilm reel NL284 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

[★ Add to Citation](#) [f Save to myLibrary](#)

It is announced that Ata-Ullah Effendi, manager of the Mussalman School at the Cape, has been appointed to the newly-established Ottoman Consulate at Singapore.

The Straits Times, 27 September 1901, Page 2

THE NEW TURKISH CONSUL.

Article also available on microfilm reel NL286 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

[★ Add to Citation](#) [f Save to myLibrary](#)

THE NEW TURKISH CONSUL.

A Public-Spirited Gentleman.

THE *Oriental Advertiser* (Constantinople) has the following reference to the Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Effendi, who has been recently appointed Turkish Consul-General at Singapore and is expected here shortly. The new Consul-General is the eldest son of the late Professor Abou Bekir Effendi, whom the Sublime Porte in 1861, sent from Constantinople to the Cape of Good Hope, to settle religious disputes among the Malay community at the Cape, and who founded the first Ottoman school in that colony in the year 1884. Ahmed Attaoullah Effendi succeeded his father, and was appointed Director of the Ottoman School at Kimberley. During Attaoullah Effendi's seventeen years' service in South Africa he had laboured to advance the cause of education among the Malay, Indian and Cape Mohamedans and had shown an intelligent interest in many other movements and institutions in South Africa. He is a public spirited gentleman, and has done much for the cause of social and moral reform in Capetown and Kimberley. He was a strong supporter of the progressive party, and his loss to South Africa will be the gain of Singapore. He is a good linguist. Although quite a young man he has secured the goodwill of the Imperial Ottoman Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, and of all and everybody, Moslem as well as Christian, with whom he came in contact.

The Straits Times, 25 October 1901, Page 2

Article also available on microfilm reel NL286 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On

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AHMED Attaoullah Bey Effendi, the newly appointed Turkish Consul-General at Singapore, was at Colombo at the date of last mail advices. He is accompanied by his Chancellor, Hamid Effendi, and his French Secretary, Jalalodeen Bey. They are leaving Colombo by the next P. & O. steamer for Singapore.

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942), 29 October 1901 Page 3

THE TURKISH CONSUL-GENERAL AT SINGAPORE IN COLOMBO.

Article also available on microfilm reel NL5304 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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THE TURKISH CONSUL-GENERAL AT SINGAPORE IN COLOMBO.

The *Ceylon Standard* of the 17th instant states that the Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey Effendi, Turkish Consul-General at Singapore, is at present in Colombo, on his way to Singapore, whither he will proceed by the next P. and O. steamer. He has travelled in England, America, France, Austria, Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, Arabia and India. He is the eldest son of the late Professor Abu Bekir Effendi, whom the Sublime Porte at the request of the British Foreign Office sent from Constantinople to the Cape of Good Hope in 1861 to settle the religious disputes there among the Malay community. The Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey Effendi succeeded his father at the Cape, and was appointed Professor to the Imperial Ottoman School, Kimberley. During Ahmed Attaoullah Bey's seventeen years' service in South Africa, he has laboured to advance the cause of education among the Malay Indians and Cape Muhammadans, has shown an intelligent interest in many other movements and institutions in South Africa, and has done much for the cause of social and moral reform. He was a strong supporter of the Progressive (Cecil Rhodes') Party, and his loss to the South African Muhammadans will be the gain of the Straits Muhammadans.

The Straits Times, 5 November 1901, Page 3 THE TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL AT SINGAPORE.

Article also available on microfilm reel NL286 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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THE TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL AT SINGAPORE.

THE Hon. Ahmed Attaulah Effendi, the new Turkish Consul-General at Singapore, whose arrival we have already noted, is thus spoken of by the *Ceylon Muhammadan* :—

The Consul is a man of great culture and has a thorough knowledge of many foreign languages. He speaks and writes the Dutch language with great fluency, and is altogether an accomplished personage. As we have said before, the Straits Muhammadans have much cause to congratulate themselves on the good fortune of their being about to have the Consul-General as a resident amongst them. He displays a keen interest in the cause of Muhammadan education and has visited almost every Muhammadan educational institution in Colombo during his short stay here, promising that he will do all in his power to advance the efforts that are now making to raise the Muhammadan population of the island to as good, if not better, a level as that of the other communities in the country. We shall not be at all surprised were the Consul to devise an educational scheme for the benefit of the rising generation of Muhammadan youth both here and in the Straits. It is men of this kind that are so much needed amongst us to lend support to schools, to impress on their fellow-religionists a lively sense of their responsibilities in the matter of educating our young men and women in the paths of knowledge, to point out to them how great a factor in this process are newspapers and journals specially devoted to their interests, and the duty of every Muhammadan to do all in his power to aid and encourage both pecuniarily and otherwise those who, as school-masters, priests, editors, and authors, are labouring to benefit their fellows. We expect to hear a great deal of the Hon. Ahmed Attaulah Effendi in the future and of his doings for the benefit of the Straits Muhammadans, and we heartily wish him all success, health, and prosperity in the new country, to which he is going.

The Straits Times, 6 November 1901, Page 2

Article also available on microfilm reel NL286 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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On Monday last the Hon. Ahmed Attaulah Bey, the new Consul-General for Turkey at Singapore, paid an official visit to His Excellency the Governor and to other members of the Government. Yesterday he called upon the consuls.

The Straits Times, 18 November 1901, Page 2 A TURKISH CEREMONY.

Article also available on microfilm reel NL286 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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A TURKISH CEREMONY.

On Saturday afternoon an interesting ceremony took place at the Imperial Ottoman Consulate in Robinson Road, in honour of the opening of the first Turkish Consulate in these Settlements. The persons who paid visits to the Consul to congratulate him consisted of some sixty of the influential Arab merchants of Singapore, including Syed Abdul Kader Alsagoff, Abdurrahman Alkaff, Ahmed Alkaff, Sheik Syed Abdullah Zuvarie, Abdullah Akil, Syed Tahir, Moshat Syed Sagoff, Sheik Mohamed Tahir, and Ahmed Mohamed Salih Ankolyd. The Turkish Consul thanked the members of the Mohammedan community of Singapore and said, since coming to Singapore, he had been overwhelmed with invitations to attend various functions, and he took this to be a sign of the hospitality of the Straits, and of the warmth of their feeling towards the Mohammedan religion. He trusted that this state of affairs would last without ceasing. Syed Zuvarie, on behalf of the visitors, expressed the hope that the Sultan of Turkey might live long and enjoy every happiness.

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942), 20 November 1901 Page 2

Page 2 Advertisements Column 4

Article also available on microfilm reel NL5304 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT THE PARSEE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

"LAL GOHER."

Under the kind patronage and in the presence of

Honourable **Ahmed Attaulah Effendi**

Consul General for Turkey.

<p>TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.</p> <p>NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.</p> <p>THE IMPERIAL TURKISH CONSULATE No. 94 Robinson Road</p> <p>BEGS TO NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING FOR GENERAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>ALL Ottoman subjects residing in Singapore or trading in the Straits Settlements, are requested to call at the Turkish Consulate to have the names of themselves and members of their families inscribed in the register kept in the Consulate. All Ottoman subjects holding passports <i>Passants</i> or <i>Hamidia Passes</i> shall at once renew Exchange Certificates, if they are residents in Singapore. All Ottoman subjects resident in Singapore who contract marriages without first providing themselves with the regular Consular certificates, also those neglecting to inscribe their names in the Register provided at the Consulate for that purpose, and also all parents who neglect to duly notify the birth of a child within the space of six months will incur a Fine of one pound (Turkish)—about nine dollars.</p> <p>All Ottoman subjects neglecting to comply with the Consular Regulations of the Ottoman Empire render themselves liable to payment of the fines imposed by the Ottoman Law.</p> <p>AHMED ATTAOULLAH, Consul-General for Turkey at Singapore, November 20th, 1901.</p>	<p>THE IMPERIAL TURKISH CONSULATE.</p> <p>BRITISH Subjects as well as Foreigners visiting the Ottoman Empire from Singapore are required to provide themselves with passports from their respective Government or Consulate—Properly visaed at the Imperial Turkish Consulate, No. 94 Robinson Road, for travel in the Interior of the Ottoman Empire. Passports are necessary and can be obtained at the Turkish Consulate. If Pilgrims to Mecca are in possession of passports or passes from their own Government or Consulate, such passports and passes should be visaed at the Imperial Turkish Consulate.</p> <p>AHMED ATTAOULLAH Consul-General for Turkey at Singapore, November 20th, 1901.</p> <p>THE IMPERIAL TURKISH CONSULATE.</p> <p>NOTICE TO SHIPPING AGENCIES.</p> <p>ALL steamers and ships leaving Singapore with consignments of cargo to any port of the Ottoman Empire are required by the Ottoman law to have a regular consular invoice and signature to the <i>visé de patente de santé</i> to such port. For further information apply at the Consulate Office. Hours 9 to 1, 2 to 5 at the Imperial Turkish Consulate, 94, Robinson Road.</p> <p>AHMED ATTAOULLAH, Consul-General for Turkey at Singapore, November 20, 1901. Nov 21</p>
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The Straits Times, 25 November 1901, Page 2

It is notified to Ottoman subjects, by the Turkish Consul-General, that the birthday of the Sultan of Turkey will be celebrated in Singapore on Wednesday next.

The Straits Times, 27 November 1901, Page 2

Up to yesterday, the following Turkish subjects in Singapore had been registered at the newly-opened Ottoman Consulate:—Jews 17, Armenians 5, Arabs 51, Turks 21, total 94.

The Straits Times, 29 November 1901, Page 3 SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Article also available on microfilm reel NL286 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Reception at the Turkish Consulate.

On Wednesday the Sultan of Turkey celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of his birthday. In honour of the event the Turkish Consul, Attaoullah Bey, held a reception on that afternoon at the Turkish Consulate, 94 Robinson Road. Many of the houses of Ottoman subjects were decorated. The leading Arab merchants in Singapore, including Syed Mohamed Alsagoff, Abdul Kader Sagoff, Amed Kaff, and many others attended the reception and paid their respects to the Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey. Many of the Jewish community were also present. The Consul addressed the company saying that the anniversary was a very great day in Stambul, and throughout the length and breadth of the Turkish Empire heartfelt wishes would be expressed for the Sultan's happiness and prosperity, and he prayed that providence might continue to shower benefits on the Sultan's head and that his reign might be long and glorious. He also prayed for the welfare and contentment of the people who hailed him as their beneficent and enlightened sovereign. A *dao* was offered by Syed Abdullah Zuwawie for the Sultan's long life. Many of the foreign Consuls also attended the reception.

Attachment: 26

The Straits Times, 11 March 1902, Page 2

NOTICES.
TO BE LET.
A COUNTRY House,
"SREE MASOHORE,"
No. 20 Mandarin Road, off Ballestier Road,
now occupied by the Ottoman Consul-
General. Entry 1st April, 1902. Apply to
WEE KIM JAM, 251 Teluk Ayer Street. 9-4

The Straits Times, 25 March 1902, Page 4

TO-NIGHT,
AT THE PARSEE THEATRE,
BEACH ROAD.
"ALI BABA."
Under the kind patronage of
Hon'ble Hajee Ahmed Attaullah
Effendi,
Consul-General for Turkey.

The Straits Times, 11 August 1902, Page 1

Untitled

Article also available on microfilm reel NL289 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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THE Consular representatives who attended the various functions in an official capacity on Coronation Day were:—Austria-Hungary, Mr. De Brandt; America, Mr. T. Davidson; Belgium, Mr. Van Reeth; China, Lo Tsong Yao; Denmark, Mr. Hafiter; France, Mr. P. Valet; Germany, Mr. Eschke; the Netherlands, Portugal, and Italy, Mr. J. C. T. Reelfs; Japan, Mr. S. Hisamidzu; Russia, Baron de Kuster; Siam, Mr. J. Anderson; Spain, the Hon. J. M. Allinson; Sweden and Norway, Mr. W. A. Grieg; Turkey, the Hon. **Ahmed** Attaoullah Bey.

The Straits Times, 13 September 1902, Page 4

Untitled

Article also available on microfilm reel NL289 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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THERE was quite a big attendance at the Malay theatre, North Bridge Road, last evening. This evening "Hawai Mujlis" will be performed. The same piece will be played on Monday evening when the performance will be under the patronage of the Hon. **Ahmed** Attaoullah Bey, Consul-General for Turkey.

The Straits Times, 14 November 1902, Page 4

Untitled

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MONDAY next, the 17th instant, being the birthday of His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, the Turkish Consul General, Effendi **Ataoullah** Bey, will hold a reception at the Turkish Consulate, No. 94 Robinson Road at 4.30 p. m.

The Straits Times, 17 November 1902, Page 5

Page 5 Advertisements Column 3

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LATEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

To-Night! To-Night!! To-Night!!!
GRAND GALA NIGHT

OF THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

A specially Marvellous and Majestic programme.

will be rendered in honour of the Birthday of the Sultan of Turkey
The Honorable Ahmed **Ataoullah** Bey, The Consul General for Turkey has consented to be present on *this* Grand Occasion.

Come one! Come all!!
OLD & YOUNG, GREAT & SMALL.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment.

A special Band will be in attendance.

Doors open 8 p.m. Commence 9 p.m.

The Straits Times, 18 November 1902, Page 5

SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BIRTHDAY

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SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BIRTHDAY.

YESTERDAY the Sultan of Turkey celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of his birthday. In honour of the event, the Turkish Consul-General, the Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey, held a reception at the Turkish Consulate, Robinson Road. The leading Mohamedans in Singapore, Sayed Mohamed Alsagoff, Sayed Omar Alsagoff, Sayed Mohamed Shamie, Sayed Ahmed Alkaff, and many others attended. The Turkish community was represented by Sayed Mohamed Shamie, who offered a "Doa" for the Sultan's long life. The Hon. Attaoullah Bey addressed the company, saying that the anniversary was a very great day in the Ottoman Empire, where heartfelt wishes would be expressed for the Sultan's happiness and prosperity, and he prayed for the welfare and contentment of the people who hailed him as their Sovereign. Among the foreign Consuls who attended the reception were Mr. J. C. T. Reelfs, Consul-General for the Netherlands, Mr. P. Valet, Consul for France, the Consul-General for Germany represented by Mr. Schulze, Vice Consul for Germany, and also deputy Acting Consul for Russia and for Austria Hungary; Mr. Davidson, Acting Consul-General for the United States, Mr. Lobato de Faria, Chancellor of the Italian Consulate, and many personal English friends of the Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey also attended. In the evening many of the houses of Ottoman subjects were decorated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, etc.

The Straits Times, 27 June 1903, Page 4

Untitled

Article also available on microfilm reel NL292 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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THE HON. ATAULLAH Bey, the Turkish Consul-General paid his official visit to the German cruisers *Condor* and *Cormoran* this afternoon and was received with the usual salute by each ship—an unusual distinction.

The Straits Times, 7 November 1903, Page 4

BIRTHDAY OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Article also available on microfilm reel NL294 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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BIRTHDAY OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

THIS being the birthday of His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, the Turkish Consul General, Hon. **Ataoullah** Bey, is at home to his nationals and his many friends in Singapore, at the Arab Club, Short Street, where the facilities for accommodating his European guests are more adequate than at the Consulate.

The Straits Times, 10 November 1903, Page 1

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BIRTHDAY.

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THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BIRTHDAY.

Reception at the Arab Club.
FRIDAY was the anniversary of the Sultan of Turkey's birth, and Mohammedans in Singapore celebrated the occasion in characteristic fashion on Saturday. The Hon. **Ahmed Attaoullah** Bey, the Imperial Consul-General for Turkey, gave a reception at the Arab Club, in Short Street, which was attended by representatives from the various consulates in Singapore. The Club and gardens were in gala dress for the occasion, flags and banners waving all over the place, while the grounds were embellished with Japanese lanterns. A Filipino band discoursed music outside the Club building.

The Consul-General, who was in his official uniform, extended an exceedingly cordial welcome to his many friends and in the course of the afternoon he proposed, in felicitous terms, the health of the Sultan, which was warmly pledged. Among those who were present at the reception were the Comte de Bondy (France), Messrs O. F. Williams (America), H. Eschke (Germany), Kamekichi Ohga (Japan), Rudanovsky (Russia) and many others.

Attachment: 27

The Straits Times, 10 November 1903, Page 4

The Straits Times PRICE 15 CENTS. TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

Article also available on microfilm reel NL294 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

DEATHS.

AHMED ATTAULLAH BEY.—The remains of the late AHMED ATTAULLAH BEY, (Imperial Consul-General for Turkey) will be removed from the town residence of Syed Mohamed Alsagoff No. 15 Java Road, Campong Glam, at 7 a. m. to-morrow to the Mohamedan Burial Ground at Telak Mangah for interment at 8. a. m.

For the second time in four years it is our painful duty to record the accidental death of a foreign Consul-General at Singapore. In 1899 Mr. De Vlieg, the representative of the Netherlands Government here, was thrown from his horse and killed in Cluny Road. Last night the Hon. Attaoullah Bey, the first Turkish Consul-General, or Turkish official representative of any kind appointed to these Settlements, was killed in attempting to jump from a runaway gharry when on his way home from the Birthday Ball at Government House. Attaoullah Bey was a very English Turk, and his loss will be widely regretted. Though only here for a couple of years he made many friends, and was one of the pleasantest and most companionable of men. He was born and brought up under British auspices in South Africa, where he left many friends in the administration when he was appointed to the Straits. At that time a writer in the *Oriental Advertiser* of Constantinople, thus detailed his history:—

"The Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Effendi, who has been recently appointed Turkish Consul-General at Singapore is the eldest son of the late Professor Abou Bekir Effendi, whom the Sublime Porte

in 1861 sent from Constantinople to the Cape of Good, to settle religious disputes among the Malay Community at the Cape, and who founded the first Ottoman school in that colony in the year 1884. Ahmad Attaoullah Effendi succeeded his father, and was appointed Director of the Ottoman School at Kimberley. During Attaoullah Effendi's seventeen years' service in South Africa he had laboured to advance the cause of education among the Malay, Indian and Cape Mohamedans and had shown an intelligent interest in many other movements and institutions in South Africa. He is a public spirited gentleman, and has done much for the cause of social and moral reform in Cape Town and Kimberley. He was a strong supporter of the progressive party, and his loss to South Africa will be the gain of Singapore. He is a good linguist. Although quite a young man he has secured the goodwill of His Imperial Ottoman Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, and of all and everybody, Moslem as well Christian, with whom he came in contact."

Upon his arrival here, he quickly established himself in a position of high popularity with his co-religionists, and also with the European residents of the town. The Arabs and others gave many entertainments in his honor, while in English social circles he also quickly made himself at home. He was a most unobtrusive and wifful most courteous official, and his tragic death will be keenly felt by many. Only three days

ago, on Saturday last, he spent the morning, afternoon and evening receiving his numerous friends, as well as his Nationals, at the Arab Club, Short Street, where he entertained in honor of the Birthday of the Sultan of Turkey in a more lavish fashion than he could have attempted in the Consulate. On that occasion he numbered among his guests the representative people of the town, including a greater number of European ladies than were ever expected to cross the threshold of the Arab Club at the time it was built. On that evening, ere bidding farewell to his guests, he delivered quite a lengthy speech eulogistic of British rule in all the Colonies of the Empire. It does not detract from the sadness of the accident to learn that the Bey was to have gone home at the end of the year on twelve months' leave, after which time it was believed he was to have been promoted to Bombay.

The Straits Times, 10 November 1903, Page 5

DEATH OF THE TURKISH NSUL.

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DEATH OF THE TURKISH
CONSUL.

THE HON. ATAULLAH BEY
KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

Tragic Sequel to the Birthday Ball
at Government House.

It is with great regret we announce the death, under tragic circumstances, of the Hon. Ahmed Ataoullah Bey, the Turkish Consul General at Singapore, who was killed while attempting to jump from a run-away gharry when leaving the Birthday Ball at Government House at an early hour this morning. The Bey, who had celebrated his own ruler's birthday as recently as Saturday last, when he entertained the principal representatives of the Mahomedan and European communities at the Arab Club, was among the official guests at the Governor's Birthday Ball. He remained until shortly after supper, and left in a hack gharry at about 1.45 o'clock for his residence at Balestier Road near Thomson Road.

From what can be gathered of the subsequent facts, the pony was too fresh, and bolted down Government House hill with the gharry. When Ataoullah Bey, fearing a smash-up, opened the door and jumped from the vehicle, fracturing his skull. The syce—too busy with his runaway pony to even glance behind—saw nothing of the tragedy. The Consul lay

in the roadway with his life blood running out of his wounds, and his skull fractured, until the next carriage came along, and the syce saw in the clear moonlight the uniformed figure in a pool of blood. In a few moments other guests returning from the scene of festivities were also arrested by the spectacle of a little crowd on the roadside, and a couple of minutes after the accident Mr. Whitehead, Superintendent of Police, who was also among the guests of the evening, had been notified of the accident and had hurried to the scene. Under his direction, the seemingly lifeless body was removed to the side of the drive-way and an ambulance was sent for. In the meantime, Dr. McDowell P.C.M.O., who had also been among the guests at Government House, arrived and found that the Bey was beyond human assistance. He was subsequently taken to the General Hospital where life was pronounced extinct.

While this sequel to the tragedy was being enacted on the Government House driveway, the syce had pulled up his pony; but, not noticing that his fare was no longer in the gharry, drove all the way to the Consul's residence at Balestier Road three miles away, where, when he opened gharry door, he found only the sword which the Bey had unbuckled as he entered the vehicle, and had left behind when he took the fatal jump. He immediately drove back about a third of a mile to the Thomson Road Police Station, where he reported the disappearance of his fare; but it was not till a later hour to-day that he learned the fact that the Consul had been killed.

The funeral will be held to-morrow morning. The cortege will leave the town residence of Syed Mahomed Alsagoff, No. 15 Java Road, Campong Glam, at 7 a.m., and the interment will take place at the Mahomedan Cemetery, Telok Blangah, at 8 a.m.

We understand that to-day H.H. the Sultan of Johore sent a telegram of condolence to the Sultan of Turkey. The Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey was only about forty years of age, had only been in Singapore two years.

The flags over all the foreign Consulates were at half mast to-day out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

An inquest will be held this afternoon.

The Singapore Free Press
and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942),
10 November 1903, Page 2

DEATH OF THE HON. ATTOUALLAH BEY.

It is with a sense of particularly keen sorrow and regret that we have to record the painfully sudden death of the Hon Attouallah Bey, who has for the past two years, been the representative of His Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey in Singapore. The facts came with all the more painful shock owing to the circumstances under which death overtook the Consul. It was whilst returning from the Ball at Government House, where he had all the evening been in the full enjoyment of good health and spirits and where all had been life and happiness, that he came out to meet a sudden and shocking death within almost a stone's throw of the threshold he had left. It would appear that he attempted to jump from the gharry in which he was being driven, alarmed by the running away of the horse, and all who knew his somewhat nervous and high spirited nature will easily understand that the danger may have appeared to him more serious than it in fact was. The very statement of the syc, that it was not until he got home that he found the carriage empty, points to the taking of a sudden and deplorably fatal resolve on the part of the deceased, to escape from what he evidently apprehended would soon become a perilous position. It is on such occasions as the present, that the sense of death comes home particularly close, and to all those who met Attouallah Bey on Saturday afternoon in the height of a patriotic celebration of his Imperial Master's birthday, or yesterday as representing his Sovereign at the Birth-day celebrations of our own Monarch, the news has come with a shock resembling the snapping of a personal tie.

During the two years he spent in Singapore the Consul meted the highest opinions both of his own Nationals, of whom he had many under his care, and of the other residents of this cosmopolitan city, for the ability he displayed in the exercise of his official duties. Outside that, he was in the social sphere generally esteemed and was at all times the embodiment of courtesy, and an example of a true gentleman. His removal leaves a gap in the Consular service which will be with difficulty filled, and is all the more to be regretted as he was anticipating a speedy leave of absence to be followed by that promotion in the Imperial service to which his talents had entitled him.

From the information obtainable it appears that shortly after one o'clock this morning the Consul left the hall, and calling for his carriage, a hired gharry, got in and told the syc to drive home. In starting the pony took fright from some unknown cause and bolted down the hill at a great rate. Police Superintendent Whitehead saw the animal bolt, but as it was bright moonlight and the road was clear of traffic refrained from attempting to stop it for fear that it might

swerve and overturn the vehicle. Mr Whitehead, however, followed to see if the syc could negotiate the gate at the foot of the hill safely, and on arriving near there was greatly shocked to find the Consul lying prostrate in the middle of the road in a pool of blood, while the gharry was nowhere in sight. Seeing at a glance that his injuries were serious Mr Whitehead carried the injured man to the grassy side of the road and immediately ran back to Government House where he fortunately met Dr McDowell just leaving. Dr McDowell at once went with Mr Whitehead to render medical assistance, and then Mr Whitehead leaving the Doctor with the injured man drove to his own residence in Tank-rod and telephoned to the Central Police Station for an ambulance. On getting back to the scene of the accident again Mr Whitehead found the Consul was dead, the ambulance arriving shortly after the body was removed to the General Hospital.

The gharry syc, now unconscious that the

Consul's residence in Tank-rod, and after the pony had quitted down. Arrived here he alighted and opened the carriage door, but was greatly astonished to find only the Consul's sword in the vehicle. The syc then drove to the Central Police Station and reported that the Consul had disappeared from the gharry.

No reason can be assigned for the pony bolting as it is alleged to have been four years in use in Singapore, and always proved a quiet animal. The Consul, evidently alarmed at the pace the runaway was going, must have tried to jump out of the carriage and thus met with the fall that caused his death. The numerous decorations worn by the Consul were found strewn in the road, and these were collected by Inspector Brace for safe-keeping. A post-mortem examination was to have been held this morning and the inquest commenced at 3.30 this afternoon.


Mrs Peirce, who left the hall just before the Consul was driving slowly down the hill when her syc heard the runaway coming, and drove on to the grass thus narrowly averting an accident.


By the kindness of His Highness the Sultan of Johore, the burial will take place in the private ground belonging to the late Sultan at Telok Blangah. The body will be moved from the house of Syed Mohamed Alsagoff in Java-rod at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, and the procession will proceed by way of Java-rod, past Sultan-rod, along Beach-rod and thence direct to Telok Blangah. The ceremony there will be conducted by the Chief Kathi, Syed Abdullah Alatas, and it is expected that there will be a great gathering at the funeral. For the present the arrangements are being carried out by the partners of Alsagoff and company, and as the late Consul was the only person in authority stationed at the Consulate during the past few months, the premises have been closed, and the keys handed over for keeping to the Registrar. Probably the doyen of the Consular Corps here will carry out the duties attaching to the Consulate until a fresh appointment has been made.

The Straits Times, 11 November 1903, Page 4

Untitled

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It is worthy of more than passing note that the funeral of the late Consul-General for Turkey, which took place at the Sultan of Johore's private cemetery, Telok Blangah, this morning, was attended by a larger following than any similar sad cortege which has accompanied the body of a deceased alien to a Singapore graveside in very many years. The Hon. Attaullah Bey had neither kith nor kindred in these Settlements. When he arrived here only a couple of years ago he was utterly unknown, and it must come as a palliative to the grief of those who will mourn him at home, to learn that he had made himself so esteemed and respected by all who knew him out here that the tribute of respect paid to his memory at his death was so widespread as to be almost unprecedented in these parts. Since the untimely demise of Governor Mitchell, there has been no such funeral in Singapore. In another column will be found an extended account of the obsequies, and it will be noted as the only unfortunate feature of the occasion, that at one period there was a carriage accident which might well have terminated in as grave a disaster as that which cost the life of Attaullah Bey. That the Governor, himself, as well as Mr. John Anderson, should have been imperilled by this mischance, while attending the funeral of the lamented gentleman who met his death through a carriage accident within the grounds of Government House, was truly an unhappy coincidence.



SCENE AT THE MORTUARY.

The Body Lying in State.

A LARGE number of Mahomedans, mostly natives of India, and some Arabs and Malays, assembled outside the mortuary at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon to obtain a glimpse of the body of the late Attagoullah Bey, Consul General for Turkey. They were a very quiet and solemn looking crowd and they hung about the entrance to the mortuary (where the body of the late Consul was lying) talking in hushed tones. The Coroner, police, witnesses, the Press representatives, and Mr. O. F. Williams, the United States Consul General, entered the building and viewed the body, where it was formally identified. It presented a very gruesome sight, the awful bruise on the nose, mouth and lower part of the face giving a ghastly look to the well-known appearance of the popular Attagoullah Bey. The body was then placed in a covered-in carriage drawn by two jet black horses and was removed to the residence of Syed Mahomed Alsagoff at 15 Java Road where it lay in state all last night. Hundreds of Mahomedans of all races visited the house last night to see the body and to pay a last mark of respect to the late Consul for Turkey. So great was the crowd in Java Road and outside the building, that a number of police constables were put on duty to regulate the traffic and keep order. Any one who cared to was allowed to view the body lying in state.

The Inquest—Verdict of Accidental Death.

The inquest was held at the Coroner's Court at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon, Mr. Alex. Gentle Presiding. The jurors consisted of three of the most influential Arab residents in the Colony, viz:—Syed Omar Alsagoff, Abdul Kader Alsagoff and Syed Ali

The First Witness.

Dr. D. K. McDowell, P.O.M.D., was the first witness called. He stated that yesterday morning about 2.20 he left Government House. He met a gentleman in the road—Government House avenue—who told him that there was a gentleman lying dead on the road. When witness arrived about fifty yards from the main gate he found a man lying on his back on the road who had evidently been bleeding freely. There were two large pools of blood about a yard apart. He was breathing heavily. Witness opened his tunic, released the collar, and helped

Supt. Whitehead, and another to carry him on to the grass. All bleeding then stopped. He died in about five minutes—that was ten minutes from the time witness first saw him. Supt. Whitehead had in the meantime taken witness's trap to go to the nearest telephone office to telephone for an ambulance. Witness then left after Supt. Whitehead's return.

By the Coroner: He had perused Dr. Barrak's certificate and agreed with it. [The certificate said that the deceased had died of a fracture of the base of the skull. He had also bled profusely from the nose and mouth.] He did not think that any good purpose could be served by dissecting the body.

Police Evidence.

Assistant Supt. C. B. Whitehead of the Police said that between one and two that morning he left Government House and proceeded to walk home. When near the crossing below the Guard House he heard a gharry returning galloping down the hill from Government House. He considered that it was not necessary to stop the pony as it might have upset the gharry. It was a clear night and there was no traffic and he did not think that much harm would come of it. Witness proceeded down the road when he saw a carriage had stopped near the big gates. He ran down the hill and shouted to the carriages that were following to stop. Witness saw a man lying groaning in two pools of blood. The face was covered in blood. He assisted in lifting the man to the side of the road. Witness did not see the gharry again. When he returned from telephoning for an ambulance the man was dead. Insp. Braca conveyed the body to the General Hospital. Witness did not know then that it was the Turkish Consul, as he had never met him.

What Mr. Lind Saw.

* Mr. E. Lind was next called. He said he was a visitor from Shanghai. About 2 o'clock that morning witness was walking down Government House avenue when he saw a gharry pass him at break-neck speed. The syco was pulling the animal in as hard as he could. He saw a black object suddenly shoot out of the righthand door of the carriage. Witness went up and identified the man as the Consul for Turkey by his cap and uniform. What afterwards happened had been accurately described by the previous witnesses.

Medical Evidence.

Dr. Harrick, house-surgeon at the General Hospital, stated that in the next morning he was called to the Hospital. He received he was told of the gentleman's injury. He was the Consul's lower part of the face quite dead. The blood which had been covered nose and mouth. There was some blood coming from both ears, and also an external wound and there was blood on the clothes. Witness was called that he had died from fracture of the base of the skull. A fall from a gharry, as had been described, would have been sufficient to have caused death in this way.

The Syco's Story.

Hadi Nasir, a Sennese, said he was the syco of a King named Abdul Kaderhabing at Telok Ayer. On Monday night he was ordered by his master to take the Turkish Consul to Government House. On leaving Government House about 2 a.m. he drove very slowly down the hill and when near the guardhouse the "syco" struck the pony on the "back" and it took fright and bolted. Witness did his best to hold the pony in, and everything went all right. After going some distance and when near the Police Court the pony slowed down and he looked over his shoulder and was frightened to see that the team had disappeared. He had no idea that he had got out and never heard any noise. He then took the carriage back to the stables. Both doors were closed. The pony was a nervous one, and bolted and kicked when it had not been used for a couple of days. It was jahat sometimes. After witness had put the carriage away he got a riklah and went to look for the team. He went as far as Government House gates to look for him, but could not find him. He found a sword in the carriage which he gave to the police.

The Verdict.

The following unanimous verdict was returned:—That the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the base of the skull sustained while attempting to alight from a gharry which was going very fast on the morning of the 10th. Insp. Brack asked if any blame was to be attached to the syco for the cause of the accident.

After consultation with the Jurors, it was unanimously decided that the syco was in no way to blame, as he was not even aware that the deceased had left the carriage till he had gone a considerable distance.

THE FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

The Crowd at the Graveside.

Amid tokens of the profoundest regret and sorrow, the mortal remains of the Hon. Atacullah Bey, the late Imperial Consul General for Turkey, were escorted to the Mohammedan Cemetery at Telok Blangah this morning and interred in a grave on the hillside. Thousands of people of every caste and creed, attracted by the impressive scenes, thronged the streets all the way from Jova Road to the Cemetery and it may safely be said that not for many a long year has such an imposing cortege passed through Singapore.

The body lay in the house of Syed Mahomed Alsagoff and there the chief mourners gathered. Hundreds of Mohammedans and many Europeans waited till the procession started, and amid the wailing of the crowd the coffin was carried off. The body was wrapped in kata kopya and enclosed in a coffin which was covered with the Turkish flag and the Union Jack. Resting on the coffin were the dead Consul's sword and uniform, splashed, mud-bespattered, and blood-stained as it was when the body was picked up on the roadside. Many beautiful wreaths, which were indicative of the respect all sections of this cosmopolitan community held for the Turkish Consul General, lay alongside the emblems of his office. Then the three white umbrellas were raised over the white canopy that shielded the coffin from the blazing sunrays, and the Consul started on his last journey.

The Start.

A poignant wailing cry "La ilaha illa Allah Mohammeda Rasoolallah" rose from the crowd as the mourners fell into line and carriages slowly followed carriage along the road. In front of the coffin many hundreds of Mohammedans walked quietly in the dust, occasionally giving voice to the cry of their religion, that seemed sometimes to come like a heaving sigh of woe. Behind walked the chief mourners, the inhabitants of Syed Mohammed Alagoff's household, and then came in carriages His Excellency the Governor, a host of consular and official representatives, and the general body of Singapore residents from the representative merchant to the humble Indian, who tramped through a cloud of dust.

En Route.

The morning was brilliant, the sun scorching. The journey to Telok Blangah was nearly five miles long always within sight of the sea, and the fact that so many thousands drove and marched all the way was in itself a striking testimony to the regard in which the late Consul General was held. The roads, cut up in every direction for the railway improvement, impeded the traffic and seemed likely to give occasion for another accident. But fortunately, notwithstanding the inadequacy of the police arrangements,

nothing of an untoward nature occurred en route.

The Crowd.

The funeral procession started at 8.45 a.m. and Telok Blangah was reached about nine o'clock. Already an immense crowd had assembled there and all along the roadside, gharries and rickshaws were ranged. Many Europeans, officers from the garrisons, and a number of foreign consuls were waiting there. Again there was a sad lack of police preparation. Bullock-waggons and carts of every description creaked through the crowd, while a non-commissioned Malay officer of the constabulary vainly shouted directions to an immobile subordinate, who was vain to give up the task of regulating the assemblage to depart. Naturally as the processionists from the city met and amalgamated with the gathering at Telok Blangah the confusion increased. The entrance to the Cemetery grounds was alive with people in every style of dress, Mohammedans in vivid greens, Sikh soldiers in the red tunics of the British army, and all the varied hues affected by the common people.

The Grave.

The grave lay on a narrow platform well up the hill side. The coffin, carried by half a score of the deceased's co-religionists, wound slowly up the hill, over the mounds that marked the burial place of other Mohammedans. The umbrellas waved above the coffin, and as it came to the grave the multitude cried in unison the wailing chant "La ilaha illa Allah" till the ground seemed like a sounding board. There was no shade from the sun, and many were near to fainting from the heat, but at last the body was lowered. The last few handfuls of earth were thrown over the ground, and Ahmed Attoullah Bey was at rest.

An Exciting Moment.

To the European spectator it was matter for continual astonishment that no accident of a serious character took place in the crush. But a thrilling moment occurred when the horses drawing the Acting Governor's carriage were seen to sheer into the crowd and drag the eyes from his box. The procession had just stopped at the Cemetery. The street was packed with people. The Acting Governor sat in his carriage, when suddenly the animals trembling with excitement and fear began to tax every effort of the eyes to keep them under control. At length they became almost unmanageable, the crowd pressed back and many were thrown into the trenches at the side of the road. Meanwhile several Europeans, and a few intelligent eyes who remained cool, grappled with the horses and endeavoured to restrain them. But, as they backed, the carriage was driven upon Mr. John Anderson's horse which was pulling a carriage immediately behind His Excellency's, and the danger of a general stampede seemed imminent. Mr. Anderson jumped out of his carriage, but his eyes was pulled over the horse's head. The animal in its struggles over-turned the waggons and kicked it to pieces. In no time the horse was over-powered, the traces cut, and the horse bruised and bleeding was walked away. Fortunately nobody was injured.

Among those who attended the funeral were His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Hon. W. T. Taylor, and a large number of the Government officials. There were also representatives from the Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, the Manchester Regiment, Madras Light Infantry, Indian Medical Service, and Singapore Volunteers. The consular officials present were Messrs. O. F. Williams, (America); H. Eschke, (Germany); Behr, (Belgium);

Comte de Bondy, (France); Messrs. S. Gad, (Denmark); Rodanovsky, (Russia); John Anderson, (Siam); Bramah (Spain); W. P. Waddell, (Norway and Sweden); Spakler (Netherlands); Fung Wee (China) etc. The Arabian & Turkish mourners were: Syed Abdulla Alottas Khather, Syed Omar Altagoff, Syed Abdul Kader Alsagoff, Syed Alwo Al Juned, Syed Abdul Rahmon Al Juned, Syed Hood Al Joffra, Syed Ahmad Alkoff, Syed Hassan Abakar, Syed Tamar Al Joffra, Syed Ahmad Alattas, Syed Hassan Alattas, Shaik Abobakar Layan, Shaik Ahmed Basowedan, Shaik Abdulla Al Joway, Shaik Ali Bin Hydarah, Syed Hok Naid, Syed Ali Aliree, Syed Onang Aliree, Syed Hamid At Jurid, Hadji Tamby, Hadji Heron, Hadji Moh Hasm, Hadji Abdul Hamid, Hadji Moh Hassan, Hadji Saleh, Hadji Abdul Rahman, Hadji Yabia, Hadji Mohamed, Hadji Moh Abdolkader, Fakir Meydin, Nans Mahamad, Serang Abdulkader, Moh Yusuf, Moh Ismail, Hadji Daward, Ibrahim Alousheo, A. M. S. Angulla, E. T. Angulla, F. Angulla, Hon. Tan Jiah Kim, Lee Choon Quon, Wee Kim Yam, Wee Koy Seok.

From Johore there were present:—
 The Sultan of Johore, Dato Mentri Besar, Dato Bintang Dabab, Dato Sri Amar d'Raja, Dato Hakkim, Dato Timor, Dato Mahomed, Dato Yahya, Dato Yahya Shaban, Dato Hasan, Hadji Kassim, Captain Daud, Inchi Mastapha, Inchi Jamali, Syed Sabli, Mr. J. Campbell Esq. etc.

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942), 11 November

Page 6

FUNERAL OF THE HON. ATTOUALLAH BEY.

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**FUNERAL OF THE
HON. ATTOUALLAH BEY.**

It is doubtful whether Singapore has ever seen the funeral ceremony of a foreign representative, made such a genuine tribute of esteem, as was that of the late Hon Ahmed Attouallah Bey, who died under such tragic circumstances early on Tuesday morning. The peculiarly sad and sudden cutting off in his prime, of one of the most respected members of the Consular body here, of a man honoured for his services and esteemed for his private character, awoke an anxiety amongst all who knew him to pay the last possible tribute of respect to the dead. The body had been removed yesterday to the residence of Syed Alsagoff in Java Road, and it had been arranged that the funeral procession should leave there at seven o'clock this morning. As a matter of fact it left the house earlier than that, and from the first it was seen that it was going to assume large dimensions. The remains of the deceased were draped with the Union Jack, the late Bey having been born under the British flag, and over it was born an awning of pure white. The procession was formed with the body at the head, and close behind followed the Acting Governor, the Hon W. T. Taylor and then a long string of carriages containing members of the Mohammedan community, of the Consular Service, of the Garrison and private friends of the deceased.

The cortege reached Cavenagh Bridge about half-past seven and completely blocked it, carriages and gharries fell in at every point and down Tanjong Pagar road the procession extended in double line as far as the eye could see. Proceeding at a walking pace the burial ground was reached after eight o'clock, and there was presented a sight the equal of which has probably never been seen here. The graveyard lies on the hillside and from the bottom presented a picture of one dense mass of all sorts and conditions of men. The body under its canopy seemed lost in the sea of faces, and at the graveside His Highness the Sultan of Johore, attended by members of the Johore officials, took a leading part in the direction of the ceremony. Around the grave the Mohammedan chants rose and fell in peculiar waves of sound, and when the body, wrapped in the kain tamam, was finally lowered into the earth there came a deep concerted cry from all around. Thereafter earth was thrown out amongst the faithful, and in a very short time the ceremony was concluded.

Amidst the tremendous press the heat became almost unbearable, and there were few Europeans who were able to remain long in the centre of the dense crowd. All the time however there was the best of good order kept, despite the fact that there were no apparent regulations or any one to enforce them. Amongst the motley garbed crowd the brilliant red and gold of the native officers of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry contrasted with the quieter silver and blue, and white and gold of the consular uniforms, and the more sober khaki of the European officers of the Garrison. There was in fact an extraordinarily large number of officers present a testimony of the regard felt for the late Consul in Official circles.

It would be an absolute impossibility to give anything approaching a complete list of those present, but besides the Acting Governor, who was accompanied by his Aide-de-camp Lt Evans, were His Highness the Sultan of Johore, attended by Capt Daud A. B. C., the Hon W. R. Collyer, J. Campbell Kerr Esq., Dato Mentri Besar, Dato Dalam, Dato Sri Amar di Raja c. m. a., Dato Sleyman, Dato Hassan, Dato Yahya bin Ahmadidin, Dato Yahya bin Shaaban, Dato Timor,

Dato Muffi, Unku Sleyman, Unku Muda, Unku Chika, Inche Mustapha, Inche Esah, Inche Ali, Inche Kassim, Inche Khalid, Inche Ismail, Inche Haji Kassim, Capt Yahya, Syed Sahil, the Consul General for Germany (H. Eschke Esq.), the Consul for France (Marquis de Bondy Riario), Consul for the Netherlands (H. Spalier Esq.), Consul for the United States of America (O. F. Williams Esq.), Consul for Russia (M. Roudanovsky), Consul for Siam (J. Anderson Esq.), W. P. Waddell (Consul for Sweden and Norway) Behr Esq. (Consul for Belgium), E. Brammall Esq. (Consul for Spain), S. Gad Esq. (Consul for Denmark), Fung Yee, (Acting Consul General for China), Major J. Everett, D. A. S. M. G., Officers from the Royal Artillery, the Manchester Regiment, the Carnatic Infantry, the Army Service Corps, the I. M. S.

Syed Abdullah Alatas, Kathi Al Arab, Syed Omar Alsagoff, Syed Abdulkadir Alsagoff, Syed Alwee Aljunied, Syed Abdul Rahman Al Junied, Syed Omar Al Joffree, Syed Ahmed Alhoff, Syed Hassan Albakar, Syed Omar Al Joffree, Syed Abdulla Alhabba, Syed Ahmad Alattas, Syed Hassan Alattas, Shaik Abubakar Lazair, Shaik Ahmad Basowedan, Shaik Abdulla Al Joway, Shaik Ali Bin Heydarah, Syed Mohd Idid, Syed Ali Alsree, Syed Omar Alsree, Syed Hamid Al Junid, Hadji Tamby, Hadji Haron, Hadji Mohd Hakim, Hadji Abdul Hamid, Hadji Mohd Hassan, Hadji Salah, Hadji Abdul Rahman, Hadji Yahya, Hadji Mohamed Hadji Mohamed Abdul Kadir, Faker Meydin, Nana Mohamed, Serang Abdul Kadir, Serang Mohamed Yousof, Mohamed Ismail, Hadji Daud, Ibrahim Mounshie, A. M. S. Angullia, E. Y. Angullia, Y. Angullia, the Hon Tan Jiak Kim, Towkay Lee Keang Keat, Towkay Lee Chuan Guan, Towkay Wee Kim Yam, Towkay Wee Keng Seck.

A large number of handsome bouquets were brought by friends and deposited in the Mosque.

Despite the fact that no police arrangements had been made there was only two or three slight accidents, the carriages of the Acting Governor, the Hon W. T. Taylor, and Mr Anderson sustaining some slight damage. It is understood that the business of the Consulate will be carried on temporarily by the German Consul.

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942), 11 November 1903, Page 6

THE LATE ATTAOULLAH BEY.

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THE LATE ATTAOULLAH BEY.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Alex. Gentle, the Coroner, held an inquest into the death of the Hon. Attaoullah Bey, Turkish Consul-General. After the jury had been sworn in the Court adjourned to view the body, which was afterwards removed to Syed Alsagoff's residence in Java-rd.

Dr D. K. McDowell, M.C.S.D., Straits Settlements, stated that at 2.20 am he left Government House. He met a gentleman who told him that there was a dead man lying in the road. He went on and about fifty yards from the main gate found deceased lying on his back in the road. He had evidently been bleeding freely from two wounds. Witness opened his tunic and with the help of Supt. Whitehead and another carried him to the roadside. All bleeding had stopped but the injured man expired in five minutes—ten from the time witness saw him. Mr Whitehead in the meantime had been away and telephoned for an ambulance. Witness left on Supt Whitehead's return. Death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. No good could result from an autopsy.

Superintendent Whitehead, M.C.S.D., deposed that between 1 and 2 am on Tuesday he left Government House and proceeded to walk home. When part of the way down the hill he heard a gharry approaching at a gallop. He considered it inadvisable to attempt to stop it as it was going fast, and if he had seized the pony it might have swerved and upset the gharry. He proceeded down the hill and found Dr McDowell's carriage stopped. He ran on down the hill and found the body of the Consul lying in the middle of the road. Witness assisted in removing him to the side of the road. The gharry in which the Consul had been was gone. Subsequently Inspector Brace conveyed the body to the Mortuary.

Mr E. Lind, of Shanghai, said he was going down Govt. Hill when he saw a gharry going down at a breakneck pace and a man suddenly shoot out of the gharry. He ran up and saw a lady standing over a body on the ground, with a carriage lamp. The gentleman accompanying this lady had gone for medical

assistance. The gharry continued its way. Witness identified the body as that of the Turkish Consul.

Dr J. W. Barrack, House Surgeon, General Hospital, said at 3.45 am, he was called and received a body which he was told was that of the Turkish Consul. The lower part of the face was covered with blood which had come from the nose and mouth, and both ears were bleeding. There were no external wounds. Death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. Witness was of opinion that the deceased died from a fall in trying to leave a carriage which was in rapid motion.

Haji Nasik, the Javanese syce who drove the carriage, said it belonged to a Kling in Cross-st. Witness was ordered to drive the Consul to Government House. At 2.30 the Consul left Government House and when opposite the Guard Room the horse took fright from the shafts bumping against its side. It bolted down the hill and when witness stopped it and looked for the Consul he found he was no longer in the carriage. Both doors were shut. It was near the Police Court when he discovered the Consul was no longer in the carriage. The pony sometimes shied at night. The Consul told witness to drive slowly on the way to Government House. He took the carriage home and then went and searched for the Consul along the route he had come, but could find no trace of him. The Consul's sword and belt was in the gharry. Witness took these to the Central Police Station.

The verdict was that the deceased came to his death through the fracture of the base of the skull sustained in a fall on the morning of the 10th instant.

The special jury was composed of Syed Omar Alsagoff, Syed Abdul Kader Alsagoff, and Syed Alur Aljunied.

After the inquest the body was removed to Syed Alsagoff's residence. During the night numerous Mohammedan mourners and sympathisers congregated at Syed Alsagoff's residence.

Attachment: 28

[BOA. Y. PRK.NMH. Nu 9/44]

This is the translation of the telegraph submitted by the Sultan of Johor, Ibrahim Han to His Imperial Majesty.

It has been learned with deep sorrow that Ahmet Ataulah Bey, the Consul General of the Ottoman State to Singapore, was killed in a traffic accident this morning. We extend our condolences to the Sublime Government of the Ottoman State.

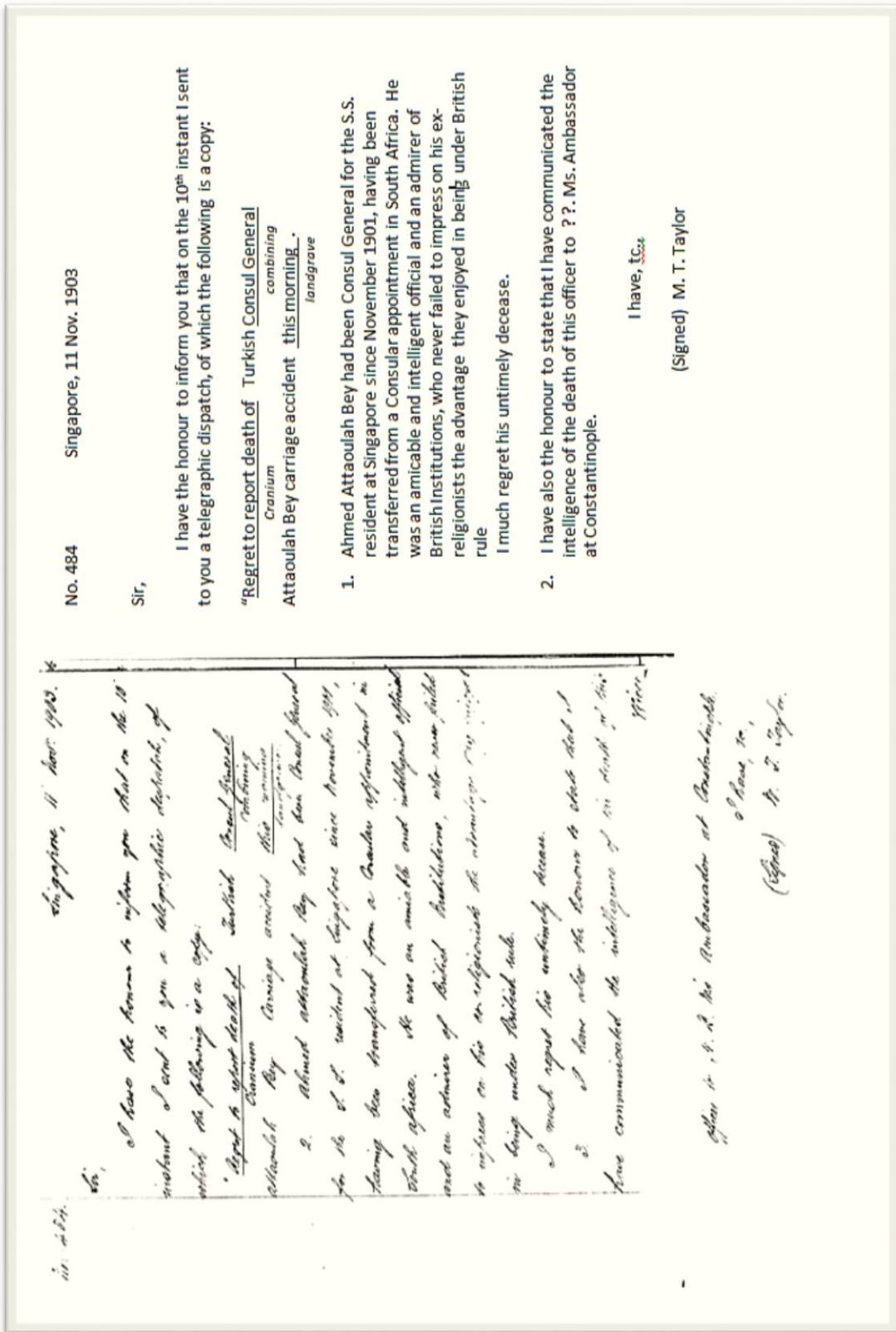
Signature
Sultan Ibrahim of Johor

عبدعبدی حضرت شہزادہ جہور حاکمی ابراہیم خانہ طرف سے نقدی
تقدیم ترمیم۔

دولت علیہ لی بہ شہزادی احمد علیہ اللہ بک بوجہ سنا پورہ
ابہ قصہ اوغلیہ وہ وفات ایسی کمال تاملہ عرصہ و اسرار قلم۔
حاکمی حضرت شہزادہ جہور حکومت سیر لرنہ عاجز لری و نعمت بک صمیمی صورتہ
بیاہ تقویت اید۔

اصلاً
جہور حاکمی
ابراہیم

Attachment: 29*



* Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 30

The Straits Times, 28 April 1904, Page 5
THE LATE ATAULLAH BEY.
Article also available on microfilm reel NL296 [Lee Kong Chian Reference Library - On shelf]

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THE LATE ATAULLAH BEY.

To the Editor of the "Straits Times."

SIR,—It may be of some interest to you as well as to others personally known to the late Hon. Ahmed Ataoullah Bey to know that a copy of the *Straits Times* containing a report of his death was sent to his relatives at Capetown. In acknowledging the feelings of sympathy and condolence expressed on that occasion, Hesham Neamatollah Effendi, the brother of the deceased Consul, writes as follows in a private letter received by me:—

"Our family desire, through you, to convey to one and all who knew and esteemed my brother during his life-time, and who assisted at his funeral, our most grateful and sincere thanks."

As it would be impossible for me on behalf of his brother to individually thank the numerous friends of the deceased Consul, I shall deem it an especial favour if you could kindly insert the above in your valuable columns for their information.

I am, etc.,

Mohd. S. Baker.
Singapore, 25th April.

Attachment: 31*

Singapore, 12 Nov 1903

No. 488

Singapore, 12 Nov 1903

M. Hill

Sir,

I have the honour to report that, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Government, I have provisionally recognized Mr. H. Eschke, Consul General for Germany, as in charge of the Turkish Consulate at this Port, owing to the sudden death, on the 10 instant, of the Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey, Consul General for Turkey

I have, tc.,

(Signed) M T Taylor

Singapore, 12 Nov 1903.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Government, I have provisionally recognized Mr. H. Eschke, Consul General for Germany, as in charge of the Turkish Consulate at this Port, owing to the sudden death, on the 10 instant, of the Hon. Ahmed Attaoullah Bey, Consul General for Turkey.

I have, tc.,

(Signed) M. T. Taylor.

* Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 32*

1260 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, NOV. 13, 1903

It is hereby ordered by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government with the advice of the Executive Council that the said DAN SUNG JUI 陳昌裕 shall be, and he is hereby banished from the Colony for the period of two years from the date hereof.

This Order is in modification of Order of Banishment dated the 15th October, 1903, by which DAN SUNG JUI 陳昌裕 was ordered to be banished for life.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Singapore, 6th November, 1903.

E. G. BROADRICK,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

ORDER
MADE BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL,
UNDER

"The Banishment Ordinance 1888."

WHEREAS it appears to the Officer Administering the Government in Council after such enquiry as he has deemed necessary that the removal from the Colony of HO BAN ON 何萬安 not being a natural born subject of His Majesty is necessary for the public safety and welfare:

It is hereby ordered by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government with the advice of the Executive Council that the said HO BAN ON 何萬安 shall be, and he is hereby banished from the Colony for the period of two years from the date hereof.

This Order is in modification of Order of Banishment dated the 15th October, 1903, by which HO BAN ON 何萬安 was ordered to be banished for life.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Singapore, 6th November, 1903.

E. G. BROADRICK,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

No. 522.—THE Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified that His Majesty the King will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance:—

No. XIII of 1903—"An Ordinance to amend 'The Currency Note Ordinance 1899'."

Singapore, 6th November, 1903.

No. 523.—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to recognise Mr. H. ESCHKE, Imperial Consul-General for Germany, as in charge of the Consulate for Turkey at Singapore.

Singapore, 12th November, 1903.

No. 524.—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased, under section 12 of "The Police Force Ordinance 1872", to invest HAP RAJA BIN PENGHULU KAHAR, who has been appointed Penghulu for Sungei Baru Ili in the Settlement of Malacca, with the powers of a Police Officer.

Singapore, 11th November, 1903.

No. 525.—It is hereby notified that the Orders of Banishment dated 8th October, 1903, by which TAN AH TENG and CHUANG AH TEK were ordered to be banished for life, were carried into effect on the 7th instant.

Singapore, 11th November, 1903.

* Source: Singapore National Archives

Attachment: 33

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Notices

TURKISH SUBJECTS.

NOTICE.

It is announced for the benefit of those interested that the local affairs of the Ottoman Empire have been taken charge of by the acting American Consul General and it is urgently requested that all such subjects report themselves immediately for registration at 6-1 Arcade Buildings.

C. L. DREIER,

In charge of affairs of Ottoman Empire.

28-10

28-10

IN THE COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

No. 5 of 1914.

IN PRIZE.

The s.s. PONTOPOROS ; D. Polemis, Master.

GEORGE V, BY THE GRACE OF
GOD, OF THE UNITED KING-
DOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH
DOMINIONS BEYOND THE
SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE
FAITH.

To

The owners and parties interested in the
ship Pontoporos of the Port of Andros and the

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