Braemar Estate (1896)

Latar Pembukaan Ladang

Pada awal tahun 1890-an, perladangan kopi sedang berkembang pesat. Ladang-ladang kopi mula dibuka di segenap pelusuk daerah Ulu Langat: *“The promise in coffee planting led Malay and Chinese farmers to venture into Ulu Langat in the 1890s. In 1893, some Sumatran migrants experimented with the planting of Liberian coffee. A year later, a European planter was reported to be clearing 607ha of land (AR Selangor, 1893 and 1894). In 1896, Goh Ah Ngee, who was already active in Broga, embarked on coffee planting on a newly-acquired 130ha concession near Kajang (DOUL, 587/1896).*

In December 1895, the Kindersley brothers of Inch Kenneth estate in Kajang put in an application for 130ha of land along Reko Road about 3km from Kajang town. This application was considered “of special importance” as it was reported that this locality was once both “populous and extensively cultivated”. Other European planters submitted six applications for 130ha each in the same locality. The hope placed on coffee was also boosted by the new railway line to Negeri Sembilan (ARUL, 1895). In 1896, several of the leading Chinese miners in the district applied for a total of 294ha of agricultural land (MRUL, June 1896). With the increased demand for land, land revenue more than doubled from $572 in April 1895 to $1,283 a year later.”

(Sumber: Voon Phin Keong @ Malaysian Journal of Chinese Studies, Volume 2, No.2, 2013:

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"Transforming the Development Frontier: Chinese Pioneers in the Ulu Langat District of Selangor, Malaysia", m.s.8-9).

1896-10-26: Perolehan oleh Goh Ah Ngee

“Braemar, formerly the property of Messrs Toynbee and Traill, having recently been purchased by Goh Ah Ngee, of Balau fame.” (The Straits Times, 26 October 1896, Page 3:

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"PLANTING IN ULU LANGAT").

“In October, three blocks of waste land, aggregating 960 acres, were granted to Messrs. Walsh and Mitchell for coffee-planting purposes, this being the first occasion on which premium has been charged on agricultural land in Ulu Langat District. Other applications for smaller areas, amounting altogether to 791 acres, were received during the course of the month, and 485 acres were applied for mining purposes. A large contingent of Rembau people, numbering 40 families, have lately arrived in the district and are taking up land for rice-cultivation at Sungei Merap, situated on the Langat River some three miles below Reko. A large extent of suitable land is available in this locality, and the present applications may form the nucleus of an extensive settlement. Clearing operations on a large scale have been commenced at Braemar by Goh Ah Ngee, the new proprietor, who has also started work on his settlement for Chinese Christians near Semenyih. Building operations in the town of Kajang continue to show rapid development; by the end of the year, there should be between 30 and 40 double-storied brick houses there either completed during the year on in course of construction.” (The Straits Budget, 1 December 1896, Page 3:

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"KUALA LANGAT").

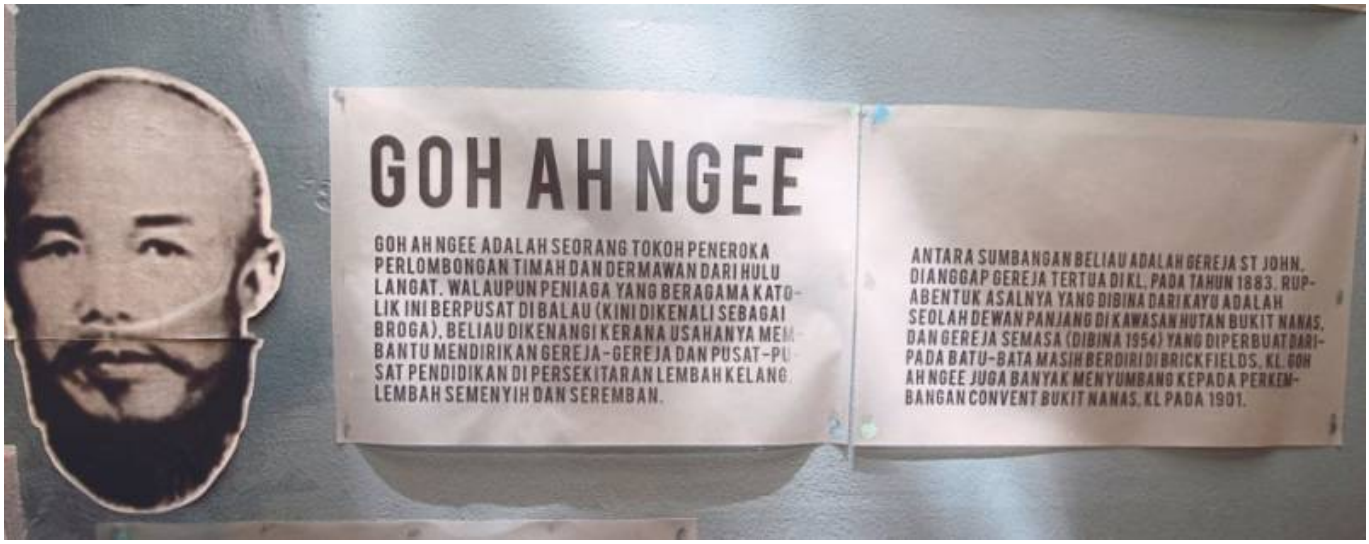
“As a planter Goh Ah Gnee also deserves a place in the annals of Selangor. He bought Braemar Estate, Kajang from Messrs. Toynbee and Traill when it was still in coffee and he opened up Semenyih Estate in the same crop from virgin jungle. Later he changed over to rubber, but he was one of those who made the mistake of planting the indigenous Malayan rubber, known as rambong, and he had to cut it out later in favour of Hevea. Goh Ah Gnee's name is especially associated with the Semenyih district of Selangor, where he founded a large Chinese settlement and made the first road from the main highway to Broga.” (The Straits Times, 29 July 1933, Page 19:

|

"A JOURNAL IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL").

Latar Belakang Goh Ah Ngee

“Pengarah Pusat Warisan Komuniti Kajang Lee Kim Sin berkata, Ah Ngee adalah pemilik lombong di Kajang kerana mendiang membuka lombong bijih timah dan estet getah di Lembah Balau di daerah berkenaan pada 1980-an. “Mendiang juga membina jalan daripada estet di Lembah Balau menghala ke Broga hingga ke Semenyih. “Ah Ngee juga sanggup membelanjakan sejumlah wang untuk membuka jalan itu bagi memudahkan mengeluarkan hasil bijih timah dan getah sebelum dijual,” katanya kepada Nuansa. Katanya, mendiang yang beragama Katolik bermurah hati apabila sanggup memberi tanah di pekan Kajang untuk dijadikan tapak gereja dan tanah perkuburan. “Terdapat jalan di Kampung Baru Sungai Chua, Kajang dinamakan Jalan Goh Ah Ngee oleh British bagi mengenang sumbangan mendiang,” katanya.”



(Sumber: Nor ‘Asyikin Mat Hayin @ Harian Metro, 15 September 2017:

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"Mengenali 4 tokoh Kajang").

“Towkay Goh Ah Ngee was the person credited for the start of tin mining in the district of Ulu Semenyih. Towkay Goh started as a businessman and contractor, and later put his faith in tin mining. He was successful in his first ventures at Rawang and Serendah in the 1880’s. He then moved to the Broga district and he was again successful in opening up a highly profitable mine. To reach his mine, he made an extension of a branch cart road from Semenyih and it was to be the very first road to Broga. Unlike many of his peers, Goh Ah Ngee was a Catholic convert. One of the important

innovations that he brought to the mining industry was direct employment of labour. When British Resident W.H. Treacher made a tour of the area, he reported that it was a Chinese Catholic Settlement. Goh Ah Ngee later moved to Kajang to embark on coffee planting. He left the operation of the mines in Broga in the hands of his son-in-law, Lai Tet Loke." (Eric Lim @ Museum Volunteers (JMM), 8 Mac 2021:

|

"A Very Rough Guide To BROGA").

"The tin boom in the district occurred in the middle of 1890's, when Chinese businessmen made huge investments in the district. One of the Chinese miners was Goh Ah Ngee,who was active in Balau (Broga today). He even built a church for a small group of Chinese Christians in the area. ... Goh Ah Ngee, who had tin mines in Balau, also ventured into rubber plantation in Semenyih after his failed ventures in coffee planting. The development of the rubber industry was also helped by the extension of the railway track southwards from Kuala Lumpur to Kajang in 1897. Before that, Kajang was connected to Kuala Lumpur via a cart road built in 1888." (Eric Lim @ Museum Volunteers (JMM), 15 Julai 2020:

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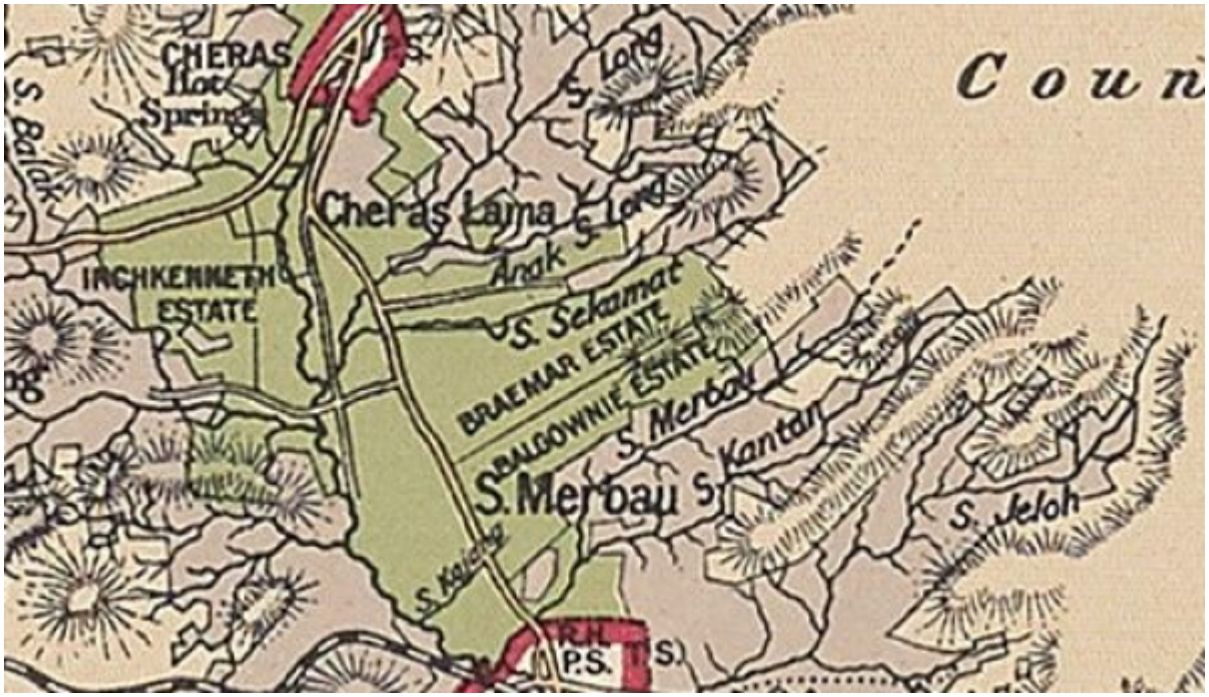
"History of Kajang").

"Our last stop is at the end of Petaling Street, where it intersects with Jalan Gereja and Bukit Nanas. It is here that the original wooden St John Church once stood. Established by Reverend Father Charles Hector Letessier in 1883, the church was built with financial assistance from rich Chinese Catholic merchant Goh Ah Ngee." (Loong Wai Ting @ New Straits Times, 4 Oktober 2018:

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"On a KL heritage walk").

Peta Braemar Estate, 1904



Peta Braemar Estate, 1904 (Edinburgh Geographical Institute, 1904 @ Yale University Library - Digital Collections:

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"Selangor, Federated Malay States, 1904 / John Bartholomew & Co ; W.T. Wood, chief draftman").

1914-01-01: Perkahwinan Charles Gordon (C.G.) Oliver

"The marriage was solemnised, by the Rev. W. Kell, at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, on January 1st, of Mr Charles Gordon Oliver, of Braemar Estate, Kajang, and Miss Sybil Violet Mainwaring, of Exmouth, Devon. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Empire Hotel." (The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942), 5 January 1914, Page 6:

|

"The Singapore Free Press. Monday. Jan 5, 1913").

1914-10-29: Pengurusan S.E. Dickson

"Mr S.E. Dickson, of Simpang Estate, is leaving in a few days to take up the managership of Braemar Estate, Kajang. Mr Dickson is a keen volunteer and footballer. On Saturday last he was elected captain of the football team, and his departure will be a distinct loss to Perak." (Straits Echo, 29 October 1914, Page 6:

|

"TAIPING TOPICS"); The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942), 2 November 1914, Page 4:

|

"Untitled").

1915-03-19: Perkahwinan H.G.H Bartlett

"The wedding took place at 11 o'clock this morning at St. George's Church of Mr. H.G.H. Bartlett, Manager of Braemar Estate, Kajang, eldest son of the late Mr. Stephen Bartlett of Belsize Road, London, and Miss Mary E. Reddie, fifth daughter of Commander Thomas Reddie, of Elstow, Exeter, England, who arrived by the mail this morning. The service was a quiet one, the Rev. F.W. Haines officiating." (Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle, 19 March 1915, Page 2:

|

"BARTLETT-REDDIE").

"At St. George's Church this morning by the Rev. F.W. Haines the marriage was solemnised of Mr. H.G.H. Bartlett, Manager of Braemar Estate, Kajang, to Miss Mary E. Reddie, who arrived from Home by the P.& O s.s. Oriental." (Straits Echo, 19 March 1915, Page 4:

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"M. A. P.").

"There were three planters' weddings at St. George's Church this morning, the Rev. F. W. Haines officiating, viz:- Mr. H.G.H. Bartlett, Manager of Braemar Estate, Kajang, Selangor, to Miss Marrie Reddie." (Malaya Tribune, 20 March 1915, Page 6:

|

"Wedding Bells").

1916-01-14: Pertunangan Adik Isteri H.G.H. Bartlett

"The engagement of Mr. Arthur William Robertson, of Sua Betong Estate, Port Dickson, and Miss Ella Agnes Reddie, sister of Mrs. H.G.H. Bartlett, of Braemar Estate, Kajang, is announced." (Malaya Tribune, 14 January 1916, Page 10:

|

"Untitled").

1916-05-01: C.G. Oliver Terkorban

"Killed in action. - 2nd Lieut C.G. Oliver, 3rd Devons, formerly of Braemar estate, Kajang. Both his legs were shot off." (The Straits Times, 1 May 1916, Page 9:

|

"THE ROLL OF HONOUR").

"Mr. C.G. Oliver, formerly of Braemar Estate, Kajang, has been killed in action. He was a Second Lieutenant in the Third Devons. He had both his legs shot off." (Straits Echo, 1 May 1916, Page 7:

|

"ROLL OF HONOUR").

1921-02-03: Kepulangan H.G.H. Bartlett

"Mr. H.G.H. Bartlett of Braemar Estate, Kajang, has returned from Home." (Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle, 3 February 1921, Page 7:

|

"SOCIAL & PERSONAL").

1924-04-10: H.G.H. Bartlett Menguruskan Central Rubber Factory

"It is stated that Mr. John Hands, manager of the Central Rubber Factory, Kajang, will be leaving for home on furlough about the end of this month. During his absence, Mr. H.G.H. Bartlett, for many years manager of Braemar Estate, Kajang, will act for him." (Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle, 10 April 1924, Page 5:

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"SOCIAL & PERSONAL"; The Straits Times, 11 April 1924, Page 8:

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"SOCIAL AND PERSONAL").

1926-05-28: Perolehan Balgownie Estate

"The area of Braemar estate has been increased by the purchase of the adjoining Balgownie estate, consisting of 460 acres of planted rubber and 56 acres of reserve." (Malaya Tribune, 28 May 1926, Page 8:

|

"COMPANY REPORTS").

Peta Braemar Estate, 1929



Peta Braemar Estate, 1929 (Edward Stanford @ F.M.S. Survey Department, 1929:

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"1929 F.M.S. Wall Map of Selangor (Kuala Lumpur)").

1929-05-30: Bersebelahan Lombong

"The output of London Asiatic Rubber and Produce for 1928 was 3,642,952 lb. against 2,902,490 lb. in 1927. ... 220 acres were planted and a small block of valueless mining land attached to Braemar estate was surrendered to Government." (The Straits Budget, 30 May 1929, Page 3:

|

"LONDON ASIATIC RUBBER. Cost of Production Greatly Decreased").

1930-08-20: J.C. Henderson Menggantikan J.A.G. Wharton

"Mr. J.A.G. Wharton, who is with the London Asiatic Rubber Company, Ltd.. and has been for several years manager of their Braemar Estate, Kajang, is shortly going on transfer to their Elphil Estate, in

Perak. It is stated that Mr. J.C. Henderson, who is a director of the company, will take over from Mr. Wharton at Braemar." (The Straits Echo (Mail Edition), 20 August 1930, Page 660:

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"EUROPEAN FINED FOR SPEEDING").

1933-05-15: J.S. Henderson Bercuti di London

"Mr. J.S. Henderson, of Braemar Estate, near Kuala Lumpur, has arrived in London on leave, and will probably spend the greater part of his holiday here." (The Straits Times, 15 May 1933, Page 12:

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"MALAYANS AT HOME").

1947-08-19: Penjualan Rumah Banglo

"Decent bungalow estate manager's type with two-acre compound containing few fruit trees road frontage situated vicinity of Braemar Estate 14th Mile Cheras Road, Kajang. For Price and particulars Apply Box 997, M. Tribune, Singapore." (Malaya Tribune, 19 August 1947, Page 3:

|

"Page 3 Advertisements Column 1").

1948: Penemuan Kuarza

"Other outcrops of quartz near Reko Hill and large crystals of quartz strew the ground in Braemar Estate, near Kajang." (Central Intelligence Agency. 1948:

|

"REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1948").

1948-06-27: Pembunuhan Kepala Estet

"The Kuala Lumpur police stated this morning that at about 10.15 last night a Chinese Kepala of Braemar Estate, Kajang, was shot dead outside a sundry goods shop at Sungei Kajang. The killers numbered 3 or 4 Chinese who were all masked. One of them said to have been armed with a revolver and another with a 12 bore gun. On the dead body of the kepala was a post card in which was found the words in Chinese equivalent to "bid to destroy labour thief". No arrests have been made and the police are investigating." (Malaya Tribune, 28 June 1948, Page 2:

|

"Estate Kepala Killed").

"A Chinese tapping kepala to a contractor on the Braemar Estate in Kajang, was shot dead outside a shop in the little village of Sungei Kantan at 10.15 last night. On his bullet-riddled body was found pinned a note in Chinese which read "to destroy labour thief." The village is about one and a half miles off the main road just outside Kajang which is fifteen miles south of Kuala Lumpur. The kepala was sitting alone on a bench on the five-foot way. Inside the shop was a cluster of customers. Six or

seven men suddenly appeared. They were all masked and carried weapons. After the gangsters had gone the body of the kepala was found outside the shop." (The Straits Times, 28 June 1948, Page 1:

|

"Chinese Kepala Shot Dead").

1949-07-30: Pekerja Diculik

"Bandits from the Kajang area of Selangor raided Braemar Estate shortly after dawn this morning and kidnapped two Tamil labourers. A third Tamil escaped after being stabbed and seriously wounded." (The Straits Times, 30 July 1949, Page 5:

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"Bandits Kidnap 2 Tamil Labourers").

Peta Braemar Estate, 1950



Peta Braemar Estate, 1950 (Surveyor General, Malaya, 1950 @ Australian National University:

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"Malaysia, Malaya, Selangor 1950, Land Use, South Sheet, 1950, 1:126 720").

1953-10-31: Pengganas Menyerah Diri

"A terrorist gave up to a Malay tapper on Braemar Estate in the Kajang district of Selangor on Saturday." (The Straits Times, 3 November 1953, Page 7:

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"Gurkhas kill woman Red at 80 yards").

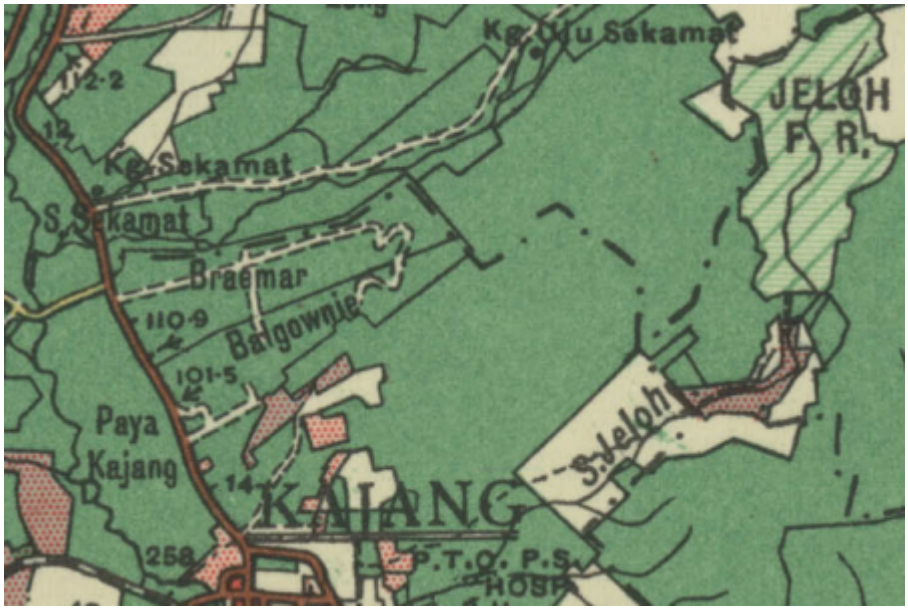
1965-04-19: Pengurusan Jaffnese Cooperative Housing Society Ltd.

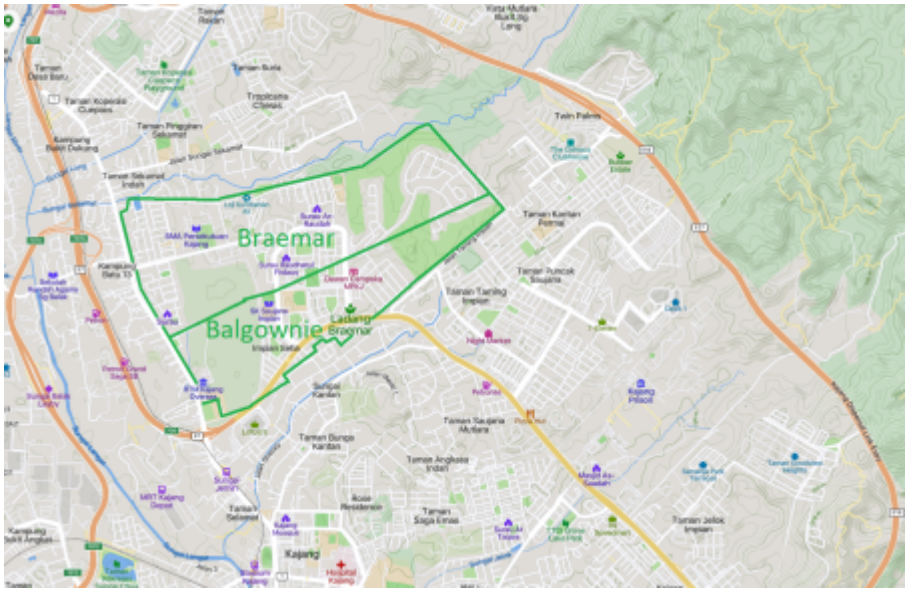
“Tenders will be received by the Hon. Secretary, Jaffnese Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., P.O. Box 265, Kuala Lumpur for the right to tap rubber in 172 acres of land in Braemar Estate, 13th Mile, Kuala Lumpur-Kajang Road with effect from the 28th of April, 1965 or a later date to be arranged within a period of two months from this date. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into contract with the Society for a period of one year in the first instance. He will be required to maintain the estate in a clean and good condition and to meet all preliminary expenses including the provision of equipment etc. and to adopt the normal conventional method of tapping. He will also be required to deposit with the Society an amount equivalent to three months' rental as security. Further particulars may be obtained from the Society's Office at No 10 Jalan Mountbatten (Top Floor) during office hours. Tenders in sealed covers stating the monthly rental offered with cash or Banker's Order for an amount of $100/- being tender deposit should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary to reach before 3 p.m. on the 26th April 1965. The Society is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.” (The Straits Times, 19 April 1965, Page 15:

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"Page 15 Advertisements Column 3").

Peta Braemar Estate, Kini





Kiri: Peta Braemar Estate, 1950 (Surveyor General, Malaya, 1950 @ Australian National University:

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"Malaysia, Malaya, Selangor 1950, Land Use, South Sheet, 1950, 1:126 720").
Kanan: Peta Braemar Estate, kini (secara kasar, mengikut sempadan asal tahun 1950) (Mapcarta).

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