

SABT

119.30

No.

(Subject.)

India

1905

5 May

Khalaga Khan

Statement - is a British subject with large
possessions in Africa & the reasons brought forward
by Dr. Stewart seem insufficient to justify any
interference with his liberty of movement. Points out that
Dr. Stewart gave his services to British interests in Liberia

(Minutes.)

Mr. Read

Govt. of India

Shaw

father

foreigner

affording no help

18th May

129

Munroe

Secretary

A. H. G. consider that

Parasce

Hibbert

manages economy

short

for

in India

Small Paper

51

20-20

DRAFT Office

26 Nov 1899.

N.Y.C.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, No. 10817/HQ, relative to the visit which R.S. the wife of whom is reported to be about to pay to Zanzibar and Aden, etc.

I am informed that Mrs. Agnes Khan is a British subject and has long resided, religious and other, in East Africa, and always brought forward Mr. Donald S. McIntosh as his chief justification for interference with his work, or mobility. It must be recited that, as will be seen from the copy of a despatch to the Government of India of 21st September 1899, that Agnes Khan was standing on the side of those who were friendly to British interests during her visit to Somaliland.

I have no objection to her

returning home.

C. Godley

Paper to story of State,
Color in Office.

Foreign Office

2nd November 1899.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to
transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, the
accompanying Despatch dated 3rd October 1899, respecting the settlement
of the dispute as to the Boundary of Zanzibar.

I am to request that this Despatch may be returned after perusal.

FRANCIS BERTHOLD,

Enclosure No.

to the Foreign Office.

Zanzibar,
3rd October 1899.

In the following report with regard to the
dispute of boundary of Zanzibar, I need only add, which
had arisen between the Zanzibar Government and one of the
important Arab families in the community.

On the south-eastern side of the town of Zanzibar on a narrow
strip which at high tide the mere prevents the sea from being
completely surrounded by the sea, is a cemetery which is commonly
known as the "Shade-Gard Ground." The northern part of it which
is entirely open to the sea, but to the south and south-east there
is no boundary, and as the gradual extension of the graves in these
directions has increased the question to assume within the last few
years, some additional importance. Running along the northern side

of the neck of land, of which the cemetery is a part, is the main road
leading from the town to the southern half of the island, and it is
this road, or on the turf which separates it from the sea, that all
European and many of the Indian and Native residents take their
exercise; the road from four o'clock in the afternoon until some
crowded with horses and carriages, and pedestrians, grass gardens
which face the sea, and in which the young men and women
and girls for the most part remain to the time of sunset.

The principal cause of disputes of this kind is that the ground
immediately adjoining property rights are only held by the creation
with the land, and the holder of the land can, if he so desires
or wishes, sell or let it. This right is known as the "right of alienation."
It is a well-known fact that the boundaries of the several plots
are often very vague, and sometimes even omitted, and that
in settling a dispute, the parties have before them the boundaries
of the lands, which have been agreed upon by the parties
represented before the court, and in this case, the parties

1. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, mark out and set up a suitable boundary with stones or sand or other materials on any land or parcel of land and boundaries thereto, and shall also mark out and set up a suitable boundary with stones or sand or other materials on any land or parcel of land and boundaries thereto, but they shall be at the sole charge of the stone or sand or other materials.

2. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, remove all stones or sand or other materials from any land or parcel of ground below the level of any sea or water.

3. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a flag on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

4. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a fortification on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

5. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a fortification on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

6. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a fortification on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

7. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a fortification on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

8. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a fortification on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

9. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a fortification on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

10. The Government shall forthwith at their own expense, erect a fortification on the side of the fortification, and shall cause the same to be removed when the fortification is no longer required to be used for military purposes, but may then be used for ornamental purposes, kept green, or for buildings, or for other purposes, or for any other purpose, for which it may be required to be used.

17540

Dr H. MacCormac.

to find Vicksburg

Cape St. Lazare

other birds to study

Minutes.

Inform Capt. Wm. G.

Wing - (He is unable
to be reached also desired
of him to give his opinion as
any information

as to the number of birds
in the river and the
further to be taken
into account

the number of all

London N.W.

26th May 1905.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 17th No. 34/1905 and to reply to enclose
for the information of written copies of
telegrams to and from India regarding the
case of Captain V. C. F. Skill, Indian Army, in the
East African Service as the officer in question will
be on duty on 6th December next.

With every honour to be, Sir

Yours very truly
Secretary

Colonial Office

DRAFT

Capt J.C. H. McClellan

letter on 17th 1904

letter there

of your in 1904
from the 1st
of April

RECORDED
MAY 1904
OCTOBER 1904

Philippines 1st. 1880

Mr. Hale

Mr. Hale was succeeded by
an acquaintance of 3 years no longer
I just now he left for the Philippines
and from there to London a week ago
There is however a chance
to meet under which he
will get rid of with a month
now and a few days to London
and then back to the
Philippines again. I don't know
what the exact date will be when

he comes

~~Long distance~~

~~On the coast of the 1999 m.~~

~~On the outer bank of the ocean~~

~~1000 ft~~

~~1000 ft~~

~~1000 ft~~

~~1000 ft~~

~~1000 ft~~

~~1000 ft~~

~~at once.~~

~~A. J. R.~~

~~30/6~~

10
Please, on the 20th of February, to receive all the
necessary papers, and a full month for the examination
of your application, and the payment of your fees,
and the necessary expenses of your examination.
The Government of India, dated 1st January
1850, and is now in force.
I am, &c. &c.
With much respect,
Your most obedient servant.

No. 25 of 1905.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

513

NOTIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We, the Government of India, do hereby give notice that the following information was given by the Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics and Research, Dr. J. H. Green, to the Central Statistical Bureau on the 2nd day of January, 1905:

The following is a list of districts in which the population of the districts has increased during the last five years, and the number of districts in which the increase has been more than 10 per cent., less than 10 per cent., and between 5 and 10 per cent. The districts are arranged in alphabetical order, and the figures are given in thousands.

Your obedient servants,

LEONARD CROZIER,

SECRETARY,

A. V. MILES,

Frederick G. Myers

400 heathland, the Cliffside Woods, New
England.

36 sp. and its enclosures.

P. & T. INDIA.

Mr. J. H. Cross, late of the Uganda Telegraph Department, died on the 16th January 1903, at the age of 46 years. He was employed in this Department with uniformly good, first as a telegraph boy, afterwards as a telegraph master. He was possessed of plenty of ability, and his heart was of excellent character.

2. He was granted 2 years' combined leave (one year's pay and allowances, 22 months and 12 days' furlough), which ended on the 20th March 1901, in order that he might take up the appointment as Uganda Telegraph Inspector by him self, a 2 years' contract; but had he known beforehand that he would be thrown out of employment in Uganda after 2 years' service, he would, in all probability, have refused from accepting the appointment. On the other hand, had he taken it for a period of 10 years, or even the greater part of this time, he would certainly have been allowed to retire on half-pay in the Department on the expiration of this period, and would have continued to serve till 1st July 1903, when he would have completed 2 years of age.

3. Mr. Cross was a 3rd grade permanent telegraph master in this Department at the time he accepted the appointment of Telegraph Inspector on the Uganda Railway, and his salary was Rs. 200 per annum, with Rs. 20/- per month allowance on telegraph expenses. The loss of remuneration and pension which may be held to have been suffered by his retirement from the Indian Telegraph Department may therefore be taken as under:

Pay actually received.

	Rs.	Rs.
1st March 1901 to 6th June 1901, privilege leave pay @ Rs. 200	600	
20th March 1901 to 6th June 1901, Uganda pay Rs. 200	600	1,200
7th June 1901 to 30th June 1902, half pay @ Rs. 100	500	1,293
1st July 1902 to 19th March 1903, half pay @ Rs. 100	500	912
1st April 1903 to 1st January 1904, half pay @ Rs. 100		1,000
		3,805

Pay he would have received had he remained in the Department.

Retirement 1901 to 1st June 1902 @ Rs. 200

1st July 1902 to 30th March 1903 @ Rs. 110

Differ. = 1st January 1903 to 1st April 1904 @ Rs. 100

Total.
Deduct pay drawn
Total due Rs.

622

623

10

Conc.

Stewart

Shr.

Ind.

Walters 2nd to the

F.O. dep. No 513 of
last 1st Oct the Plaintiff

desire to demand b.y
for year upo the completion
of his service of full or
partly on the subject
of the claim of Mr. J. H.
Brooks for compensation
in respect of the termination
of his employment as factor
of Telegraphs in the
Bank of Ireland

for concon.

1. Make off in at New York

2. Dov.

3. Dov.

4. Dov.

5. Dov.

6. Dov.

7. Dov.

8. Dov.

9. Dov.

10. Dov.

11. Dov.

12. Dov.

13. Dov.

14. Dov.

Legend
The top of
the hill is covered
by low shrubs and
scrub. The upper base
of a foot or the Meadow
Rutbury outcrop
and scrub, as well
as grass, with patches
of scrub and
willow.

No. 190. The top of
a range, but the land
is covered with scrub
and grass as a complete
attainment of all kinds
of vegetation native against

The legend
is as follows:

Dear

of the

Masa,

July 2nd

No. 492

My Lord

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith, in accordance with the instructions contained in Your Lordship's despatch No. 338 of the 16th ultmo copy of the Manager of the Uganda Railway's report on Mr F.H. Cross's case together with the original petition.

Sir,

In returning herewith a petition from Mr. H. Cross, received with Foreign Office Circular No. 100 dated June 10th, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following:-

The petitioner makes the following representations regarding the terms of his discharge from the service:

Dr. Cross, who is now a Telegraph Inspector at the Royal Engineers Depot, Chatham, was appointed to the Royal Engineers in 1891, and promoted to the rank of Captain in 1898. He remained in the Royal Engineers until 1903, when he was dismissed. During his services he was engaged in the following departments:-

(1) Telegraph Department, 1891-1892; (2) Royal Engineers, 1892-1898; (3) Royal Engineers, 1898-1903.

It is reported that the reason for his discharge was his opposition to the reduction of pay of Telegraph Inspectors, and his refusal to accept the new rates. It is also reported that he was discharged before the completion of his agreement on account of such reductions. That the reduction was genuine is proved by the fact that the Telegraph Inspector has since been employed on the railway.

It cannot be denied but that this action has caused Mr. Cross some pecuniary loss; I respectfully

Mr. FROST is a German, with the terms of their agreements
and is bound by
agreement to do

served that Mr. Frost was on
service to the Indian Government.

therefore he is entitled to know what is
open to him to do to fulfil and resign his
engagement
regarding his return to
return himself to India via Durban, and to sail
on 20th February 1908 to the Acting
Port of Durban, - and so on
as follows:

As at the previous time, Mr. Frost was
entitled to go towards the end of October 1907
and the first four months of 1908 the sum of £100 per
month, except from the 1st January 1908 to the
end of December 1908, when he would have
the sum of £120 per month.

The 1st January 1908 is deducted in the
sum of £100, so that the sum remaining is £100.
Mr. Frost, therefore, settling up as his passage has been
taken into a vessel sailing on the 1st of that month.

He, however, left to return to Nairobi in
time although it was possible for him to have done so.

He consulted with his ship for pay and agreed
to make up the date of the next steamer via the
26th February 1908. After his travelling expenses
which had been deducted from his previous bill, and which
is referred to in his memorandum.

His claim is £100, which is the amount
he travelled in previous time
and he was in fact paid.

It is to be noted that the amount claimed is £100 less

of the 25th February.

He however refused to accept these and remained in the country. He subsequently accepted payment of compensation Rs. 3000/- on 27th March 1902.

In February 1902 he again applied for his release of whose application he was then discharged from the institution and the Director having the consideration of his services and conduct in accordance with those for compensation with the existing ruling regulations. Further was held that since his case had been considered by the Director he could not be subjected to the same again and therefore he was released. It was also held that his supercession in India did not affect his discharge.

It is requested that the following be sent on behalf of the petitioner to the Director General of Telegraphs in India: "I have the honor to apply for a copy of his discharge. In view of his supersession in India, it would be stated that without his applying for it, the Director General of Telegraphs in India has since, and without reference to him, been pleased to promote him to a higher grade." It will appear, therefore, that the

Director General of Telegraphs in India has since, and without reference to him, been pleased to promote him to a higher grade." It will appear, therefore, that the

petition, it must explain that there were at that time
kinds of allowances on the Railway viz;

(1) CAMP ALLOWANCE of Rs 4/- per night which
given to employees who were away from their
those who occupied houses.

(2) FREE TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE. This was
given to employees in compensation for the
expenses of vehicles etc. up from the coast. It varied
according to the distance from Mombasa. For Nairobi
it was fixed at Rs 12/- per month.

(3) TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE. This was a fixed allow-
ance granted for each night absent on duty from head
quarters. In Mr Cross' case this was Rs 1/- per
night.

The railway rules anticipated for (1) and (2)
being drawn together as far as being that those employees
who lived in tents had no head quarters.

So long as Mr Cross lived in a tent he drew
(1) but not (3). After he was provided with a house, he
drew what he was entitled to under (3), but his allowance
under (1) ceased.

He draws (3) for the same time he was on the
railway and he was in all instances due to him under
the regulations, the treatment accorded to him being
exactly similar to that accorded to other employees
under similar conditions.

It does not appear necessary to deal with
the personal charges made by Mr Cross in his petition
against several officers of the railway. I can find
no justification for such a suit.

As regards
I consider that for the reasons given above
Rs.6,500/- and Rs.2,600/- respectively be quite ad-
missible. The next claim for Rs.2,400/- being the
probable difference in pension owing to his return pas-
sage to India having been refused, could have to be ad-
dressed by the Government of India before it could be ac-
cepted, and it seems doubtful whether the Government of
India would be prepared to do this. When Mr Cross left
India in 1902, he was 53 years of age and he was given
2 years' leave on half pay presumably to carry him to the
age of 55 when, under the Indian Civil Service Regulations
he would be obliged to retire, unless specially retained.

The final item is for Rs.250/- for return pas-
sage etc to place of enlistment. As regards this, after
a careful perusal of all the papers, I am of opinion
that Mr Cross was somewhat harshly dealt with in the
given him on the 14th January - the date the tele-
gram warning him to return was sent and the 21st January
- the date on which the boat sailed - was unreasonably
short and I consider that under the circumstances Mr
Cross should have been more leniently dealt with
therafter.

I consider that the Railway were quite correct
in refusing to grant him the value of a return passage
in August 1902, but I think that under the circumstances
he should have been granted a passage in January 1903
when he applied for it.

In view of the conduct of complainant, the Secretary
of State for India has issued a warrant and an act of
law authorizing the British Government to the place
of settlement, or the place to which the said settlement
is to be made, to seize and destroy the property detailed
in the warrant.

One thousand pounds sterling and £100/-
as damages

No. 165/-

Cost of boat hire etc.

No. 5/-

John F. Morris

Witness

English Laundry

MOMBASA-UGANDA STATE RAILWAY.

Agreement Form

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to proceed to Mombasa and serve on the Mombasa-Uganda State Railway faithfully and to the best of my ability. Telegraph Inspector for the space of one year on the following conditions :-

- (1) That I be paid Two hundred and fifty Rupees per mensem. Pay to begin from the date of embarkation from India.
- (2) That I receive a free passage from the place of enlistment to Mombasa.
- (3) That I receive three rations on the scale allowed to followers, or equivalent pecuniary compensation.
- (4) That while on duty in Africa I receive all actual travelling expenses as certified by the Chief Engineer and provided with free quarters.
- (5) In the event of my completing the aforesaid term of service under this agreement, or being sent home under clause 7, I shall be provided with a free return passage to the place of enlistment, and receive pay till my date of arrival in India.
- (6) That for breaches of the railway rules and discipline, I shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 1/- from Bullock to bullock but in case of gross misconduct or negligence when the Chief Engineer is present I shall be liable to instant discharge and shall take a free return passage.

In the event of the Chief Engineer, at any time,

(S)

THE ENGINEER AGREES TO THE ENGAGEMENT OF
HIS SERVICES AS ENGINEER ON THE LINE OF RAILWAY
WHICH IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED FROM THE PORT OF
DAR-ES-SALAAM AND THENCE FROM THE PORT OF
DAKAR TO THE RIVER NIGER AND FURTHER FROM
(a) THE RIVER NIGER TO THE RIVER VOLTA OR
TO THE RIVER GAMBIA OR TO THE RIVER
NILE OR TO THE RIVER CÔTE D'IVOIRE OR TO THE
RIVER OUNION FOR THE PAYMENT OF £12,000.
DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THIS ENGAGEMENT
THE ENGINEER IS TO RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL
ALLOWANCE OF £1,000 PER MONTH AS A COMPENSATION
FOR THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF HIS
WIFE AND CHILDREN FROM THE PORT OF
DAR-ES-SALAAM TO THE RIVER NIGER OR
TO THE RIVER GAMBIA OR TO THE RIVER
NILE OR TO THE RIVER CÔTE D'IVOIRE.
THE ENGINEER IS TO RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL
ALLOWANCE OF £1,000 PER MONTH AS A COMPENSATION
FOR THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF HIS
WIFE AND CHILDREN FROM THE RIVER NIGER
OR THE RIVER GAMBIA OR THE RIVER
NILE OR THE RIVER CÔTE D'IVOIRE TO
THE PORT OF DAR-ES-SALAAM.
THE ENGINEER IS TO RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL
ALLOWANCE OF £1,000 PER MONTH AS A COMPENSATION
FOR THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF HIS
WIFE AND CHILDREN FROM THE PORT OF
DAR-ES-SALAAM TO THE RIVER NIGER OR
TO THE RIVER GAMBIA OR TO THE RIVER
NILE OR TO THE RIVER CÔTE D'IVOIRE.
THE ENGINEER IS TO RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL
ALLOWANCE OF £1,000 PER MONTH AS A COMPENSATION
FOR THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF HIS
WIFE AND CHILDREN FROM THE RIVER NIGER
OR THE RIVER GAMBIA OR THE RIVER
NILE OR THE RIVER CÔTE D'IVOIRE TO
THE PORT OF DAR-ES-SALAAM.

(S) J. M. Cross.

Dated, Kampala, 20th June 1951

E.G.J. Mc Cudden,

Agent in India, Uganda, & Kenya.

I have received your notice embodying
orders regarding Free Passage to Mombasa or leave of
absence which have effect from 1st July 1951 to 1st July 1952 Lake Victoria.
(Sd) J.W. Cross

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