

Public (1897) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 1512

DATED 22-11-97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Issuing a Certificate in favour
of Arnold Edgar Gerdes to the
effect that he is a British
Subject by birth & requesting
Mr. Albert Gerdes his father,
to get his son's signature affixed
thereto before a British Consular
Agent.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Pub.
29.
2,000-6-3-97.

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2844

From
Mr. Albert Gerdes.



Order

Dated 30-7-97
Received }
Registered } 2-8-97
Enclosures - 2
Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Requesting to be furnished with a certificate of his son Arnold Edgali nationality or a passport to enable his son to travel in Europe for two years. SA the papers are with C.S. Ref when are the previous papers. ask to have been given

H.C.
m

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	174	Public	12-3-74
	7854	—	9-8-88
	2031	—	16-10-83

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

(1897) Department

From

William Morgan
Acty. Government Solicitor
Madras

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ootacamund

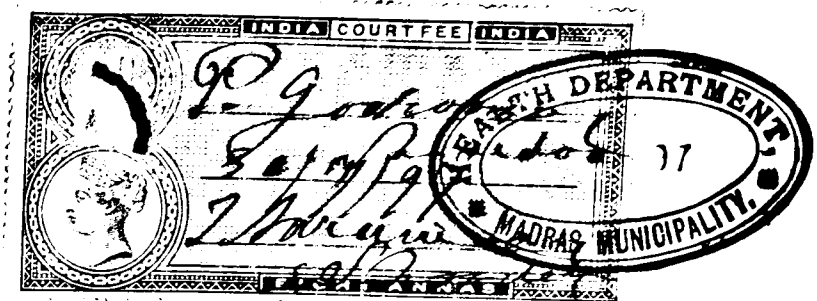
N° 509.

Dated. 29th September 1897
Recd

Enclos.

Forwarded with enclosures
with reference to the Memorandum
of Government N° 1941
Public: dated. 17 Sept 1897

W. Morgan
Acting Government Solicitor



2

Extract from the Register of Births kept in the Madras Municipal Office.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR'S REPORT.		Date of birth.	Nationality or Caste.	BORN ALIVE.	WHERE BORN.				Father's name and Surname.	Occupation.
Number.	District No.			Sex.	District No.	Village.	Street, Bazaar or Lane.	Door No.		
		29 th September 1879.	European.	Male.	6 th Division.	Perilpank.	Marley Rd.		S. Gerdoo.	Merchant.

(True Extract).

Madras, 30th July 1897.
Mortuary Department.
Madras Municipality.

347/97.

M. S. P. H.
Health Officer,
Madras Municipality.

Madras the 30th July 1897

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 AUG 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 AUG 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Hon^{ble} S. F. Price Esq.
Chief Secretary to
Government Fort St. George
Octacammund.

Sir

I have the honor to solicit
your kind assistance in the fol-
lowing matter.

I am a German (Prussian) by
birth and went to London in 1864
whence however I had to return
to Germany for military service
at the outbreak of the Austrian
war in 1866.

After finishing my one years ser-
vice, I applied for and obtained
a deed of expatriation, dated the 27th
September 1876, giving up all rights
as a German (Prussian) subject,
and returned to London.

From there I went to Bombay
in 1868 and then to Madras in
1869, at which latter place I have
resided ever since, without
acquiring any other nationality.

S.

1897
Encls. No. 1
To
G. No. 2344

4
I was married in Bombay in 1870,
my wife being a European British
subject born in Bombay.

My son 'Arnold Edgar' was born
in Madras on the 29th Sept 1879,
as shown by the enclosed birth-
certificate & the likewise enclosed
baptismal certificate, and was brought
up in Madras and Bangalore
till he went to Europe a few years
ago to finish his education.

A.
B.
In May last he went into a business
in Fuenth (Bavaria) as an apprentice
for a year preparatory to going to
London and then to coming back
to me here.

In Fuenth the authorities now de-
mand from him a 'Heimathsschein'
that is a certificate of nationality
or of domicile.

This I am unable to give him as
German Consul, since he is not
certainly a German, but a British
subject by birth.

I am myself, as I take it, domiciled
in India having settled here for
good

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good and I take it that my son
is therefore also domiciled here.
To obtain a certificate of naturali-
zation for myself wants, apart
from any possible difficulty in
regard to my position as German
Consul, the too late to be of any
use to my son at home, since
he is over 17 years old & 18 in Sept.
I would therefore ask you to be good
enough to send me a certificate
to the effect that my son Arnold
Edgar Gerdes born in Madras on
the 29th Sept 1879 was a British
born subject domiciled in India.
Or if you are of opinion that you
cannot give me this, I think a
simple Passport for two years
for my son to travel in Europe
would answer the purpose as well.
Thanking you beforehand for the
trouble.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
Albert Gerdes

EXTRACT from the Register for BAPTISMS kept at Saint Andrews Church, Madras.

WHEN BAPTIZED.			SAID TO BE BORN.			Child's Christian Name.	Sex.	PARENTS' NAMES.		Abode of Parents.	Quality, Trade or Profession of Father.	Name of Priest or Minister by whom the Ceremony was performed.
Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.			Christian.	Surname.			
1879	Decr.	3 ^d	1879	Sept.	29 th	Arnold Edgar Son of		Albert & Mary Elizabeth Ellen	Gerdes	Madras	Merchant.	W. A. Liston Actg. Senior Chaplain

The foregoing is a True Extract as examined by me.

Dated this 31st day of

July, 1897.

Henry Rice
Acting Minister and Chaplain of St. Andrews Church, Madras

Note for the Chief Secy

Will the please say when the office note referred to in his note of yesterday may be expected. It does not appear that it has been received in the office

JS
3/18/97

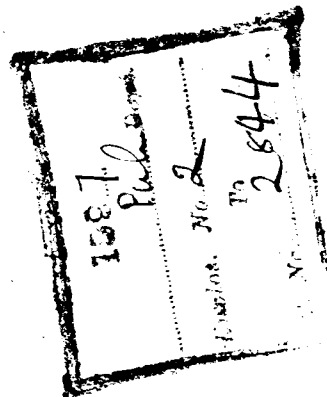
Here is the note

4/18/97

He

When is it?
What is it? Cured
4/18

recd 6 pm
4/18/97



recd 5 pm
ad
4/19/97

The Indian Succession Act of 1865
as modified up to the 1st July 1890
Part II Section 10.

Section
page 12 ibid

④ This is not the case I believe with Mr. Gordon. His appointment as Consul is of more recent creation than his taking up his habitation in India. It is not his Consulship but his business which keeps him in India.
Ans

NOTE FOR THE Chief Secretary.

The case is a peculiar one. Mr. Gordon has divested himself formally of all his rights as a Russian subject, and has lived for the past 30 years in British territory the last 28 being spent in Madras. He has not however obtained a certificate of naturalization.

A man acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin. But a person appointed by the government of one country to be its Consul in another does not acquire a domicile in the latter country by reason only of residing there in pursuance of his appointment.

If Mr. Gordon has settled here with the intention of remaining for the rest of his life (and apparently this is his intention) then India is his domicile.

As to the son this is obvious.

observed that the domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled.

The son's domicile would therefore appear to be in India. And as he does not intend to settle in India, this domicile of origin "prevails" as a man acquires a new domicile only when he takes up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

The solution of the difficulty would seem to be that Mr. Gordon Senior should formally acquire a domicile in British India according to the procedure laid down in para 11 Act X of 1865, when the domicile of Gordon junior will follow that of his father vide para 14 ibid.

Mr. Gordon Senior should also secure the

Section
para 7 ibid

If his father's domicile was India on 29 September 1879.
Ans

① The domicile of Gordon senior follows that of Gordon senior up to the 29 Sept 1879. After that his actions as well as his intentions will govern his case
Ans

Section
paras 9 and 10 ibid

② This seems to be the best course: if an Indian domicile in Mr. S. junior i.e. Mr. Gordon should make a deposit in some office in British India (to be fixed by the local Govt. I believe the Chief Secy's Office was so fixed when Mr. R. Parnoo domiciled himself in India) a declaration in writing under his hand of his desire to acquire an Indian domicile showing at the same time that he has been resident in India for one year preceding this declaration. This should be done before 29 Sept 1879 as Mr. Gordon junior will then be the minor as defined in Act X of 1865
Ans

is required

NOTE FOR THE

privileges of naturalization in Act xxx of 1852. This naturalization will carry with it that of his minor children (vide para 3 of para 3 of S. No. 174 Pub. of 12.3.94)

The Papers flagged A B X. show however that a person born in British India is pro facto a British subject and these rulings may answer Mr. Gordon's purposes as regards his son, who was born in India. You see especially Mr. Cunningham's opinion flagged E that it is clear law that all persons born within the dominions of the Crown, although of alien parents parents, are natural born subjects

If Mr. Gordon is still in doubt he might address for a definite pronouncement of opinion

Ans
15/11/92

I am sorry that getting up of papers by SA on this subject + prior work on my own part has prevented the replying earlier to CS's slip

Ans

NB Mr. Gordon will of course know best how far domicile or naturalization in India will affect his holding the Consulate
Ans

I have also looked up the "Comp" papers of 1894-1895 to see if the domicile question was settled there. I find no light in the subjects Ans

FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

W. Pendell.
previous com-
-munication
(non-official) is
understood to be
with the CS (with
notes on the points
raised)

All that is
now required is
his submitted
a passport. The
current will
be sent to the Head
Clerk, Madras,
who attends to
all passport
matters.

~~transmitted~~
~~Christoph~~

British from India in order
that he might be
clear 2/8/97
2/8/97
2/8/97

2/8/97

British from India in order
that he might be
clear 2/8/97
2/8/97
2/8/97

British from India in order
that he might be
clear 2/8/97
2/8/97
2/8/97

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

The passport form below 12 shows that the recipient is always described therein as a Baptist subject by birth. This W. Perdes junior is vide please note at }.

CW
9.8.97 In order as to whether a passport will meet the case, or whether a G.O. is required. If the latter a note for orders will be put up. The only difficulty about a passport is, it is submitted, the words "proceeding to" (as Perdes junior has already gone. This perhaps does not matter. The significance of the names can, it is submitted, be ascertained at any time. AY. 9/8/57

* Mr. Perdes in this cannot say that he thinks it will do.

* additional para to original note perhaps
as
9.8.97

GERDES & CO

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS

"GERDES" MADRAS

Madras 4th June 1897.

15
I have the liberty to ask you
whether you can help me in
the following matter.
I have been interested at my own
expense from Russia; giving
me all rights and interests
in the Russian Empire
dated the 24th Sept. 1867.
I have since always resided in
British territory for the last
28 years in Madras. I think
acquiring any other nationality
has been denied in Bombay in
1870 myself being a British
and Indian subject then in Bombay.
My son Ernest Edgar was born
in Madras on the 29th Sept. 1879.
He and I went to Germany a few years
ago to finish his education.
He has lately gone to Berlin
in Prussia for a year into a
business as legislative preparator.

to going to London & then to
coming out to me here.
I think the Bavarian author-
ities now demand from him
a "Heimathschein"; that is
a certificate of domicile, which
I cannot give him as German law
as he is not certainly a German,
nor do I wish to make him one.
Being born in British India
of a father who was an alien
without any other nationality
he is & has been all along, as far
as I can see a British Indian
subject by birth domiciled at
Madras.

My difficulty is as to whom
to get this certificate to that
effect from here.
The Commissioner of Police here
says he does not know whether
what act he is empowered to
give the certificate and I write
therefore to you to ask what
vice as to whom to apply to
or as to what to do in the

matter.
Apologising for the trouble
I give you & thanking you
beforehand.

Believe me

Yours very truly

Albert Jones

C 19797

[G.
25]
1,000-8-1-97.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 2844

16

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE ^{SWX.} MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

Application from Mr. Pides
for a certificate on behalf
his son

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. ^{Al} Ernest Berdes, German Consul
at Madras reports that he is a German
(Prussian) by birth, that he went to
London in 1864 whence he returned to
Germany for military service at the out-
break of the Austrian War in 1866. After
a year's service he applied for and obtain-
ed a deed of expatriation, d/ the 24th Sep:
1876, giving up all rights as a German (
(Prussian) subject and returned to London:
thence he ~~returned~~ ^{went} to Bombay in 1868, and
then to Madras in 1869 at which latter
place he has resided ever since without
~~ac~~ acquiring any other nationality. He was
married in Bombay in 1870 to a European
British born subject of that city.

2. His son Arnold Edgar was born
in Madras on the 29th Sept. 1879 as shown
in his birth ~~certificate~~ and baptismal
certificate (enclosures A & B to the cur-
rent) and was brought up in Madras and
Pangalore till he went to Europe a few
years ago to finish his education. In Ma-
last

17
last he went into a business in Fuerth (Favaria) as an apprentice for a year, preparatory to going to London and then returning to his father. The authorities ^{here} of ~~V...~~ now demand from him a "Heimathschein"

i.e. a certificate of nationality or of domicile.*

5. Mr. Gerdes reports that as German Consul he is unable to furnish his son with such a certificate since he is certainly not a German but a British subject by birth. Mr. Gerdes presumes that he himself is domiciled in India having settled in it for good and that therefore his son is domiciled there also. He states that to obtain a certificate of naturalization for himself would, apart from any possible difficulty in regard to his position as German Consul, be too late to be of any use to his son since the latter is over 17 years old and will be 18 on the 29th proximo. He therefore asks that Govt. will grant him a certificate to the effect that his son Arnold Edgar Gerdes, born in Madras on the 29th Sep: 1879, was a British born subject domiciled in India; and that, if this cannot be given, ~~that~~ he might be granted a simple passport for two years for his son permitting him to travel in Europe as he thinks this would answer the purpose just as well.

4. The case it is submitted is a peculiar one. Mr. Gerdes has divested himself of all ^{his} rights as a Prussian subject, and has lived for the past 30 years

* a certificate of nationality is not synonymous with that of domicile

* Mr. Gerdes junior is not now in India.

sec. 12 ibid

* That of a merchant.

18
years in British territory, the last 28 being spent in Madras. He has not however obtained a certificate of naturalization.

A man acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin [The Indian Succession Act of 1865 as modified up to the first July 1890 Part II sec. 10]

But a person appointed by the Govt. of one country to be its Consul in another does not acquire domicile in the latter country by reason only of residing there in pursuance of his appointment. It would appear however that the latter ruling does not apply to Mr. Gerdes whose appointment as Consul is of more recent ^{date} ~~date~~ than his taking up his habitation in India, and that it is his private business not his Consulship which keeps him here.

5. If Mr. Gerdes has settled here with the intention of remaining for the rest of his life and this he says is his intention, then India is his domicile.

6. As to his son it is observed that the domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is, in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled (sec. 7 ibid). The son's domicile would therefore appear to be India, (assuming that his father's domicile was India on the 29th Sept. 1879); and as the son does not intend to settle in Fuerth, this domicile of origin "prevails" since a man acquires a new domicile only when he takes up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his

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domicile of origin [secs. 9 & 10 ibid]

The domicile of Gerdes junior follows that of his father up to the 29th Sep: 1897, after that his actions as well as his intentions will govern his case.

6. The simplest way of the difficulty would seem therefore to ~~have been~~ ^{be} that.

Mr. Gerdes Senior should formally acquire a domicile in British India according to the procedure laid down in para 11, Act X of 1865 when the domicile of his son would have followed that of his father,

(vide para 14 ibid.) It would be necessary that this should be done before the 29th Sept., 1897 as Mr. Gerdes Junior will then be no longer a minor as ~~would be~~ ^{defined} ~~found~~ in Act X of 1865.

7. If Mr. Gerdes Senior secures the privileges of naturalization under Act XII of 1852, ~~this~~ will carry with it that of his minor children - vide page 3 and para 3 of G.O.No.174 Pub., d/ 12th March 1894.

8. A person born in British India is ipso facto a British subject and it is clear law that all persons born within the dominion of the crown although of alien parents are natural born subjects.

9. It will be seen however that Mr. Gerdes Senior considers it too late to himself obtain a certificate of naturalization. It is submitted therefore that the matter may be referred to the Advocate Genl. for ~~remarks~~ ^{his}

opinion

CW
57897

* Please see G.O. 928 Pub (21.2.74)
254 Pub (on 28th inst S); 783 Pub
20.4.92
R; and G.O. 2747 Pub V 16.7.72
23.12.86
W. Cunningham's opinion at
R. Please see also note at S that
a minor can still be naturalized
also person marked X at V

* and also hints that there
might be a difficulty as regards
his Consulate.

10.

If it is not considered
necessary to refer the matter
to the Advocate Genl, then
afo. is required certifying
that Arnold Edgar Gerdes,
born in Madras on the 29th
Sept 1879, ^{is} ~~was~~ a British
born subject domiciled
in India. The granting of
a simple passport, which
Mr. Gerdes senior suggests
as an alternative mea-
-sure, would not appear to
be sufficient. For although
the recipient of one is always
described therein as a British
subject by birth, and this
Gerdes junior undoubtedly
is, there would seem to be
some difficulty about
the words "proceeding to"
(vide passport form attached)
he having already left
India.

CW
57897

Supers 17-8-97 Supers 16-8-97
Rms 97 R 16-8-97
[G. 17] 15-9-97
500 1-5-97

Public DEPARTMENT.
21
C. No. 2844

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE HON'BLE MR. R. S. KO. I. E.
THE HON'BLE MR. GROOE, C. H. E.

Created by the Governor and the Secretary
Mr. Gerdes reason for not becoming
SUBJECT Naturalized is that he apprehends
that doing so would interfere with
his being German Consul
19/9/97

Certificate of Naturalization
And domicile for Mr.
Gerdes, junior.

Resubmitted to the Hon. Sec. H. H. Blin
with reference to the Act of 1870. The
Gov. proposing a reference to the
Advocate Genl. 14/9/97
FOR ORDERS.

(marked urgent because
when Gerdes junior becomes
18, on Sept. 29, the question
of his domicile is unsettled,
will become more complicated)

Mr. Albert Gerdes, the German
Consul in Madras, writes to
request the assistance of Govt.
in the following matter.
His son Arnold Edgar Gerdes
who was born in Madras on
the 29th September 1879, was
brought up in Madras and
Bangalore till a few years ago
when he went to Europe to
finish his education. In
May last he went into a
business at Fuenten (Bavaria)
as an apprentice for a year
preparatory to going to London
and then rejoining his father
in Madras. The Bavarian
authorities have now demanded
from him a "Heimathschein"
(which Mr. Gerdes describes as
the document which is given to a person who wishes to be a citizen of his own country.)

I suppose it may be taken
that by British law Mr. Gerdes
jr is a British subject. But whether
the Bavarian Ct. will admit that
he is is another question. In any
case I don't see why we should
send your way to give certifi-
cate out provided by
law. That is just the way
to create trouble.
Apparently Mr. G. Sr. has not
visited long enough within the U.K.
to be naturalized under s. 7 of
the Statute of 1870, nor perhaps
has he now the time for the purpose.
His best course is therefore
to apply for natural-
ization under Act XXX of 1852.
If he had been naturalized under
that Act, the naturalization
of his son, being a minor, would

meaning a certificate of nationality or of domicile) or the production of such a document apparently would depend Gerdes junior's exemption from military service in Germany.

Mr Gerdes explains that as German law he cannot give his required certificate because his son is not a German but a British subject by birth: he therefore asks for a certificate stating that his son Arnold Edgar Gerdes born in Madras on Sept: 29th 1879 is a British born subject domiciled in India.

That Gerdes junior is a British born subject admits of no doubt. His certificate of birth shows that he was born in Madras. Any person born in her Majesty's dominions whether of British or foreign parents is a British subject: (vide para 4. Act 33 & 34 Vic. c. 64 Naturalization Act of 1870)

He would have to serve three years with the colours unless he volunteered to purchase his own expenses when he would have to serve in one year.

follow. When therefore, Mr J. junior is called on by the Havarian authorities to do his turn of military service he would produce his father's documents (1) of expatriation from Germany & (2) of naturalization in Brit. India, & would claim the protection of the British Consul as British subject. I don't submit the Havarian authorities can refuse to admit the validity of Mr J. Jr's doc of expatriation, but whether they would admit his naturalization in Brit. India I don't know - I should imagine not. But Mr J. Jr must take care of himself in this respect. Why did he go & put his head in the lion's mouth?

MS
1879/97
I don't mean to say that a person born within the British dominions is a British subject but assumes that he is so as a matter of course. I have looked up the old Statute but cannot find any thing else. MS

I don't mean to say that

* Whatkins clause page 404 contains a statement on these points which, tho' not authoritative, is probably correct.

MS J. Jr should be ^{officially} informed of this. This is not the business of J. Jr but his duty of his difficulties - Mr J. Jr. simply state that within a passport was a certificate of his son's nationality & can be granted.

I do not think we should be fulfilling our duty as a power if we say to Mr Gerdes that we can do nothing to help him, as much as we are satisfied of our powerlessness. Mr Gerdes claims British protection, and I think we ought to look into his claims. I would ask the Secy. Genl. for a report as to whether or not Gerdes Jr is a British subject, and as to (2) whether he is domiciled in India. MS 11.9.97

(vide also Whetton's International Law p. 202)

I have no objection to refer to the Adv. Genl.

MS 15/7/97

Such persons can, if they are children of foreign parents, make a declaration of allegiance & cease to be British subjects when they come of age. but not before. The principle has all along been accepted of this Govt. vide Govt 928 Pub U, 262 Pub S 21-8-74 20-4-82 (2nd Forbes' note); 783 Pub R 15-7-72 And 2747 Pub V, 23-12-86, especially Dr Cunningham's opinion, etc. etc. R, bears closely on the present case. It may be taken for granted therefore that Gerdes junior is a British subject, born in Madras.

The question of domicile is not so simple. One thing is plain, namely that the domicile of Gerdes junior, who is a minor, follows that of his father (vide Act x of 1880 sec 14). The explanation to sec 10 of the Act says that "a man is not to be considered as having taken up his fixed

habitation in British India
merely by reason of his residing
there --- on the excuse of
any profession or calling.
The ^{brother} exatrial to the acquisition
of a domicile of choice (as
distinguished from a
"domicile of origin") in the
animus manendi. This
may perhaps be inferred
in the present case. He was
born in Prussia. He went to
England in 1864 but returned
to live in the Austrian war
of 1866. He then obtained
a deed of expatriation,
giving up all rights as
a German subject. He
came to India in 1868,
brought a European Dutch
subject Mr. Donkey & has
settled in India "for
good". He has not been
naturalized in any country.
Under the circumstances of
the animus manendi may
be inferred Mr. Perdes' status
may be considered to be
domiciled in India, & his

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* below the court

** If the question of domicile
is considered doubtful
it is submitted that
his Advocate's report
should be
consulted.

✓ Son domicile will be the
same.
In regard to that if
the certificate he requires can
not be granted a passport
may be issued in the name
of his son enabling him to
travel ~~at pleasure~~ for two
years. The passport form
cannot however be adopted
one irregularly be adopted
to the present case. The form
passports to be issued
before the leave starts: in
the present case Serdes junior
has already left India.
Under the circumstances order
are solicited that as
order may arise stating that
Arnold Edgar Perdes is
a British born subject domiciled
in India, & sanctioning the
issue of a certificate to that
effect. There is no special
law under which this could
be done: it could be merely
under the general powers
of Government.

AK. I cannot find through all
10/8/97

all the old statutes have been looked
 up anything that definitely lays
 down that any person born
 within the British dominions
 is a British subject. but it
 may be taken from what is
 said in section 4 33 & 34
 the Capt. that he is.
 A passport could certainly not be
 issued in the name of Mr. Jorda
 Junior but there seems no reason
 why Mr. Jorda Senior should
 not be informed that his son
 having been born in British
 India is a British born subject.
 This is all that he wants. There
 seems no need to say anything
 about domicile as the domicile
 of the son is at present that
 of his father about which
 there can be no doubt. Mr
 Jorda Junior is not in the
 least likely to change the
 domicile which he now has.
 but perhaps the German authorities
 may require mention of domicile.
 it would however be a mere
 matter of form

14/8/97

Pub.
 29.
 2,000-1-2-97.

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3664

From

The Govt. Solicitor
 Madras.

No. 559

Dated

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

29 } 9-97
 30 }
 30 }

- 4 and Pub.
 C. no. 2844 of 97
 with enclos.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding with refer-
 to Memo. No. 1941 of 17-9-97
 the opinion of the Advocate
 General as to whether
 Mr. Jorda, Junior, is or
 is not a British subject.

S.A.
 11/10
 Recd 11/10/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

KÄISERLICH
DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Madras,

288.

Stamp

Translation

The undersigned Royal Government certifies hereby that Mr. Albert Godes of Athena has been permitted to resign the Prussian nationality at his own request for the purpose of emigration to America.

This expatriation document effects the loss of the rights & privileges as a Prussian subject to the person named therein only from the time of receipt thereof. *Stensberg* 24th September 1867

(Seal)

Royal Prussian Government

We *William*
by the grace of God German Emperor King of Prussia

make known hereby that, Whereas we in the name of the Empire
have found it advisable to refill the vacant consulate of
Madras we have graciously elected & appointed there to
Mr. Albert Gerdes Merchant
who has been recommended to us for his knowledge and
other good qualities.

We do so herein & hereby so that he shall further & protect
the interests of the empire especially in respect to commerce
& shipping as far as possible, watch over the due
carrying out of state-treaties, give assistance & counsel
to subjects of the empire & of other friendly states in their
affairs & do & transact everything prescribed in the laws
of the empire & his instructions as becomes a just,
clever & industrial consul & so as to justify the confidence
graciously placed in him by us.

We request hereby all & every to whom these Presents shall
come or to whom it is otherwise necessary to be made known, to

Pur

3664

[The page contains several lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

recognize the said Albert Godes as consul of the German Empire
in Madras to take due & favourable notice of any representations
he may make as such to give him every help & assistance in the
execution of his duties should he require it & also to concede
to him all the freedoms privileges & prerogatives enjoyed
by the consuls of other friendly powers, against which
we shall not fail to reciprocate all this when occasion offers.

In witness whereof We have executed this present
commission by our own high hand & seal.

So given & executed Berlin 4th May 1882.

(sd) Wilhelm

Seal

in Germany. In 1867 as soon as the service was over, he applied ^{in sept. 1867} before leaving for England for expatriation. He was a bachelor then. He then went to London intending to go to Spanish America. It is stated in the certificate of expatriation itself. He changed his mind and went to Bombay in sept 1868. As the agent of the same firm, Gock and Moir. While in England he did not get himself naturalised as a British subject. When he arrived at Bombay he was 23 years old & was a bachelor still. He continued to conduct in Bombay the business of the firm of Gock and Moir and for a year only.

In sept 1869 he was directed by the firm to proceed to Madras. On receipt of the telegram he came to Madras in sept 1869. He was instructed to remain in Madras.

In April 1870 he married at Bombay a British subject, daughter of British parents. He continued to attend to the business of the firm till 1873 when it failed.

Then he became the agent of Short, Short and Co, an English firm. He remained in its service till 1880. From his arrival in India his intention was to remain in India. He had no intention of going back to Germany.

In 1880 he started business on his own account under the firm name of Stephen Gerdes and Co. Soon after, Mr Nord the German Consul having retired, Mr Gerdes senior became acting German Consul. He got the acting appointment from the Foreign Office in Berlin through the German Ambassador in London.

In 1879, before this acting

appointment as German Consul, Mr Gerdes junior had been born in Madras.

In 1881 Mr Gerdes senior went home to England. At the request of the Consul General in London, he went to Berlin in Dec. 81 to be presented in person to the Chancellor before his permanent appointment. He informed the Foreign Office that he had got the deed of expatriation. The Foreign Office was aware of it when he was appointed Consul.

In January 82 he got back to Madras. In Feb. 82. he got the *pucca* appointment. He received the patent from the Foreign Office in Berlin through the German Ambassador in London. He got the *exequatur* from the Queen. He is not described either in the patent of appointment or in the *exequatur* as German or British subject.

Till 1892 he and his children remained in Madras. For 6 or 7 years his son was at Bangalore for education. Mr Gerdes senior has not obtained a certificate of naturalization in India.

In 1892 he went home to England and to Altona (Prussia) to put his children to school. He left his son staying there in Prussia with his brother. Mr Gerdes junior stayed there

leaving Madras
in 1891
vide C
4398

"till May, 1897. He was then sent
to Fwork in Bavaria to serve
apprenticeship."

He is only an honorary Consul, not a
paid Consul. Since 1886 there is a
paid Consul General in Calcutta
and a paid Consul in Bombay.
He is essentially a Commercial
Consul.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India etc etc etc

To all and singular our loving subjects to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas our good Brother the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia has by a Commission bearing date the fourth day of May last constituted Mr. Albert Gerdes to be Consul of the German Empire for the Coromandel Coast from Madras to Cape Comorin to reside at Madras, and we having thereupon approved of the said Albert Gerdes as Consul for the said Empire according to Commission before mentioned, Our Will and Pleasure are, and we hereby require that you do receive, countenance, and as there may be occasion, favourably assist him the said Albert Gerdes in the exercise of his office, giving and allowing unto him all the privileges, immunities and advantages thereunto belonging -

Given at our Court at St James, the seventeenth day of October one thousand

7
Per
3

3664

Eight-hundred and eighty two. in the forty-sixth
year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Ed) Granville.

RE

Questions as to whether Mr. Gerdes, Junior, is or is not a British subject, and whether he has an Indian domicile (vide Memorandum of Government No. 1941, Public, dated 11th September 1907)

O P I N I O N

1. Before expressing my opinion on the two questions referred to me, I thought it desirable to obtain further information from Mr. Gerdes, Senior, who, at the request of the Government Solicitor, was good enough to see me at my chambers on the 22nd instant, and to furnish me with the information required and with English translations of his certificate of expatriation and the nomination of his appointment as German Consul at Madras, and a copy of the exequatur, all of which along with a note of the information elicited from him at the interview, are herewith sent.
2. As regards the national character of his son, Mr. Gerdes, Junior, there is no doubt that he is a British subject, having been born at Madras in September 1872. Any person who is born within the British dominions, though of alien parents, is a natural-born British subject, except in two cases, one of which alone needs to be noticed here, - namely, that a person whose father, being an alien, is, at the time of such person's birth, an ambassador or other diplomatic Agent - accredited to the British Crown by the Sovereign of a foreign State, is, though born within the British dominions, an alien (Blackburne, Nationality, p. 7 and Hall's International Law, 2nd edition p. 134) The present case clearly does not fall within this exception; firstly, - because Mr. Gerdes, Junior, was born at Madras before his father was appointed Acting German Consul in 1880, and confirmed in 1882, and, secondly, because a Consul is not a diplomatic agent. I may here mention that though Mr. Gerdes, Junior, is a British subject, it does not follow that he may not also be a German subject, and thus have a double nationality, in which case while in Germany the country of his descent, he will there be a German subject, and not a British subject, and while in British dominions he will be a British subject, and not a German subject

Pnr

4

3664

39
(vide Hall's Foreign Jurisdiction of the British Crown p.65). Mr. Gerdes, Senior, is by birth a Prussian subject, and if he continued as such at the time of the birth of Mr. Gerdes, junior, his legitimate son, the latter would, according to the German law which in this respect is the same as the English law, be a Prussian subject (vide Hall's Foreign Jurisdiction of the British Crown pp.63 & 64) Mr. Gerdes, Senior, though he emigrated from Prussia in 1867, and resided subsequently for a short time in England, and since 1868 in British India, did not get himself naturalized as a British subject either under the English Naturalization Act or the Indian Naturalization Act. He is, therefore, an alien in the sense at any rate of not being a British subject. But for his emigration with the consent of the Prussian Government and his expatriation in 1867, he undoubtedly would still retain his German nationality. He seems to have been summoned from England in 1866 to serve in the Prussian Army on the occasion of the Austro-Prussian War, and that after serving for a year in the Prussian Military service he obtained the certificate of expatriation for the purpose of emigration to America. He says that this certificate of expatriation has not been revoked, and that on the occasion of his permanent appointment as German Consul at Madras, he expressly brought the certificate of expatriation to the notice of the Foreign office in Berlin when he presented himself in person before the German Chancellor in 1861. It is stated that German nationality is lost by a release evidenced by a certificate from the competent authority, though a new nationality has not been acquired, and that loss of German national character is in all cases absolute (vide Hall's Foreign Jurisdiction of the British Crown p.37). It would in this view seem that Mr. Gerdes, Senior, has since 1867 been without any nationality. The soundness of this view is doubted and criticised by Dr. Bar in his treatise on Private International Law (vide pp 139 & 140). This is a moot point involving, among other things, the distinction, if any, between the law of Prussia as it stood in 1867 and the law

40
of Germany as laid down in the Code of 1870. But it is unnecessary in this case to express any definite opinion as to Mr. Gerdes, Senior, being still a German subject or not; for whatever may be his political status, it would not affect the nationality of Mr. Gerdes, Junior, a natural born British subject.

3. As regards the question of the domicile of Mr. Gerdes, Junior, I need hardly observe that the domicile of a person has nothing whatever to do with his national character; and that according to the law of England, there is no authority "for the introduction of domicile as an element in determining the question of nationality" (Cockburn, Nationality, p.112) The domicile of origin of Mr. Gerdes, Junior, will depend upon the domicile of his father at the time of his birth in Madras in 1870. The domicile of origin of Mr. Gerdes, Senior, was Prussia, and notwithstanding his expatriation in 1867, such domicile would continue until he actually acquired a new domicile for no person can at any time be without any domicile, nor can any one have more than one domicile at the same time, at any rate for the same purpose. In 1867 Mr. Gerdes, Senior, no doubt left Prussia for good, and obtained expatriation for the purpose of emigrating to America. But after a short sojourn in England, he changed his mind and emigrated to British India in 1868 as the agent of a trading firm in England, and has been settled in Madras since 1868. He married in 1870 an English lady born in Bombay. And there is no doubt that long before 1870 when Mr. Gerdes, Junior, was born, he intended to reside in Madras permanently or for an indefinite period, though it may not be easy exactly to fix the time when he formed such intention. And consequently there is no doubt that he had acquired a domicile of choice in British India which, therefore, became the domicile of origin of Mr. Gerdes, Junior. By the subsequent appointment, in 1880, of Mr. Gerdes, Senior, as German Consul, he has not lost the domicile which he already possessed. (Heath v. Samson 14 Beavan 441 and Attorney General v. Kent 31. L. J. (Ex) 391.397) as the domicile of origin of Mr. Gerdes, Junior, who was then and is still a minor, has not been affected by such appointment.

Madras
28th September 1897.

V. Bhashyam Iyengar
Offg: Advocate General.

(True Copy)
William Morgan
Acting Government Solicitor.

S. A.

With reference to the case of Mr Gerdes Junior, the Chief Secretray wishes to place on record the fact that no similar case has ever been dealt with by this office.

Make a careful inquiry
at the office, and let me know the
result.

ms.
6/x1/95

Urgent

3 H.C.
2 S.G.R.
1 Refr } for report

No further papers can be traced in O.R.
But ~~public~~ see Public Co. D 20-4, 1897 (MAY) P
and Pub. E M. G. 41-5-1898 nos. 34-35 H.

12/10/92. 12/11/97

Rec'd 12/11/97

Handwritten note:

From 970-97 - Please
see for place where a handkerchief was
found near the car.
To A P
See also Subj. -
Photo see 970-97
Similar in other
places.

[illegible]

"In May last W. Seides Junior went into a business at Fuerth (Bavaria) as an apprentice for a year preparatory to going to India. After then rejoining his father in Madras. The Bavarian authorities have now demanded from him a "Heimathschein" (described as a certif of nationality or of domicile)."

Mr Seides (Senior) asks for a certificate stating that he is son of Arnold Edgar Seides born in Madras on Sept 29th 1879 is a British born subject domiciled in India. He does not want a certif of naturalisation under Act xxx of 1852.

[$\frac{G.}{74}$]
800-30-7-98

43 $\frac{216}{13-11/47}$ $\frac{25}{2117}$

note.

ml.
10/21/95

Notes.
The only sort of certificate
I know of that the C.S. has issued
are those granted to persons who have
been naturalized as British born subjects
& those issued to a candidate who means
to compete for the Indian Civil Service.
In both these cases the applicants have
to appear before a magistrate & make
their statements on oath.

written as parallel to the present

66.
157.1/27

Case

MLP
15
X1

[Illegible handwritten notes]

2011/51

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Mr Gerdes senior says
that in the event of it being
found inadvisable to grant him
now a certificate that he is
a British subject, a pass-port
for two years would be suff-
-icient for his purpose.

It is submitted that
H. E. the Governor and the Hon.
Sir H. Blair's views as expressed
in their notes will admit of
this being done.

otherwise the
papers must be sent to the Hon.
Mr. Fox, as Mr. H. E. the
Governor is in favour of
helping the Mr. P. J. J. J.

MLC.
9/21/97

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

As reported, I have had a
careful search made in the office
to ascertain if any similar cases
had ever been ~~mentioned~~ here. The
case at ~~the~~ is the nearest, but
is ~~entirely~~ different from this
because,

- 1) The gratuity in that case was
a matter of honorarium, and was
- 2) Returning here, apparently to

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Let down in India finally in
honorarium. The certificate may
either take the form of a ~~certificate~~
of a certificate ~~and~~ the signature
of the Chief Secretary that the
grantee is a British subject
born, having been born in ~~India~~
on ~~the~~ 1879, with any other
statement as to his antecedents which
may be thought necessary.

P. T. O. ^{M.R.}
15/11/97

~~rather down here according
to the scene of the
or already 9
draft below~~

AS For a passport please see X
also notes at Z & Y
16/1/7

Key H. says that
Passports are issued
look this up a
Passport and exactly
might be the case
and be understood
in Europe while
US or cert. w?
not.
At 15.11.97

215-77

46

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

Cur. 2844

FOR ORDERS.

Inst. N^o 1941
17.9.97

Communicated to the
Advocate General for
favours of early opinion
as to whether he serves
junior is or is not
a British subject & (2)
whether he has an
Indian domicile.

AK.
12/9/97

14/9/97

for Solicitor
with it in next order
Depd 17/9/97

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes in the left margin, possibly containing dates and names.]

17/11/97

N.

Memo No 2432
18.11.97

With ref to his letter of
30th July 1897 Mr.
Albert Mendes is requested
to state the exact date
on which his son
left Madras for
the continent

HC

Issue Sharp & return file
to me please
C.D.
16/11/97

Albert Mendes by accept

18/11/97
C.D.
16/11/97
MRC.
16/11/97

Note

Name & Residence
Profession of Mr Mendes
Jensen have been
Entered in the
passport at X

A memo to Mr Mendes
Senior is put up
asking for the
exact date of his
son's leaving Madras
When the information
comes in a fair
copy of the passport
can be submitted
to the C.S. with the draft below

C.D. 16/11/97

✓ Slip 2-w-97 c 57197 051117
Rm 77 051117

[G.]
[2]
1,000-8-5-97.

Public DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 3664

47

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE HON'BLE ^{Sir H. W.} MR. BLISS K.C.I.E.
~~THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, O.I.E.~~

SUBJECT.

M^r Jerdes
and his son

To the Hon. Mr. Grose C.I.E.
as H.E. & H.M.
differ.

FOR ORDERS.

Attn. 11.97

* ~~Administrative~~
~~same procedure~~
~~and in practice~~
~~of the authorities~~

The Passport form
corrected as I have
noted will be ^{the} best
solution, Mr. Jerdes
Sen. must give inform.
as to the date his son
left Madras.
Fill in name as per
from the certs.

The order will forward the pass to Mr. G. Sen. & inform him
that his son's signature should be that the fact that he
appeared before a Brit. Consul or Agent. Attn 16.11.97

The Advocate
Jenl's opinion is
submitted for
orders with ref to
the notes at A. It
is that M^r Jerdes, junior
is a natural born
British subject dom-
-iciled in British
India

Having attained
his majority on the
29th ultimo he is
now free to acquire
a domicile of choice
^{differently} from that of his
origin

At the same time
the Adv. Jenl admits
that the fact that he

2. Gerdes, Junior, is
a British subject
does not preclude
his also being a
German subject,
and his thus having
a double nationality
being British in
British dominions
and German in
Germany.

~~The matter is~~
~~the matter is~~
~~stated~~

Ceo. H.H.
1.10.97 11/1/97

If Mr Gerdes Junior
is a British subject we
are bound to support
him in the assertion of
his rights & to protect him
against the claims of
another country.

It seems to me sufficient
made out that Mr Gerdes Jr
is a natural born subject
of Her Majesty, & we ought I think to give him a
to that effect. E.F. 1/10/97

The case stands ^{much} as stated
in my note of 16/8/97, viz. Mr G. Jr. is
a British subject, but whether the Government
CG will uphold any that he is a German
subject remains to be seen. There is no
law under which we can give him a certifi-
cate of British nationality, and we should
therefore not do so. If he desires to plant British
nationality to protect him from any action of
the German authorities, he must seek the
protection of the British Consul at the place
where he seeks the protection.

BB
7/10/97

Inquire with the Office Note.

5/11/97 A.H. 2.11.97

The Adm Gen complains that
he never or seldom knew own
two or three years with my
by question as to he has done
I think the Adm Gen is right. When
communicated to him

[G]
74
2,000-24-8-97.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

There is one point which still
requires settling. at 107 it
is stated (foot of the page)
that Mr Gerdes did not go
from Madras to Fürtz direct,
but was at school at
allons in Prussia from 1892
to May 1897. In the Passport
as filled in in pencil it is
stated that he proceeded from
Madras to Fürtz in ~~1892~~
~~1897~~

orders are solicited
as to whether allons (Prussia)
should be substituted for Fürtz.

Yes. H.H. 20/11/97

x Mr Gerdes Sr. says that his son
left Madras in 1891, whereas the
passport at 0 says 1892. The
former date has been adhered to.

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4398

50

E

From

Mr. Albert Gerdes.

Order

No.

Dated

19

Received

20

Registered

20

11. 97.

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that his son Arnold
Sailed from Madras for London
on the 8th July 1891 & went from
there to the Continent on the
25th Aug. in the same
year.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Register this sharp pencil to me
20/11/97

CURRENT No. 4398.

Madras the 19th November 1897



51

From
Mr Albert Gunes
Madras.

To The Hon^{ble} The Chief Secretary
to Government P. S. George
Madras.

Sir.
In reply to your Memo
No 2432. of the 18th inst I
have the honor to inform you
that my son Arnold sailed from
Madras for London on the 8th of
July 1891. & went from there to
the Continent on the 25th of August
in the same year.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Yours obed^t Servant
Albert Gunes

Papers to be read in proceedings:--

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Current No. 2844 of 1897, dated 30th July, from Mr Albert Gerdner
" " 3664 " 1897, " 29th Sept " The Govt Solicitor
" " 4398 " 1897 " 20th Nov " Mr Albert Gerdner

CS. ORDER No. 1512 of 22-11-97
Mtl.

A passport will be forwarded to Mr. Albert Gerdner who will be informed that his son's signature should be affixed thereto before a British Consular Agent.

At 20.11.97

Cw 16/11/97
Mtl. 16/11/97

To Mr. Albert Gerdner with passport. The Govt Solicitor q = all
Why to Govt. Solicitor
Mtl

Keep copy of two
Passport
22/11/97.

Note name, age, residence, and date of leaving Madras (vide C 4398) have been entered on the passport form at F.

Cw 20/11/97

Received today

Public Dept

53

Mem 2582

24.11.97

All orders

on questions
referred to the
Adm. Genl for
his opinion should
be communicated
to him

1 from order

mlc.
22/XI/97

To the Dept of the Secy CW
25.11.97

mlc.
6/XI/97

This was shown to the P.S. by mlc. 24/11/97
this morning with the case
itself. mlc. 22/XI/97

in Enkaid file

The above is
submitted with ref to
The Hon Mr. G. S. S. S.
note on the case
of Mr. G. S. S. S.

CW

No. 4.



PASSPORT.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

This is to certify that
Arnold Edgar Gayle,
Political Department.

proceeding to *London leaving Madras on the 8th July 1891*
for the purpose of being appointed there for a year

description is entered below, is a British subject by birth.

Given at the Chief Secretary's Office, Fort St. George, the *Twenty second* day of *November* 189*1*.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
Herbert B. Walling

Edmund A. D. Sturges

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Signature of the Bearer

Residence of do.

Profession of do.

Age of do.

British in Madras

Government

18 years

Mr. Cecil

I cannot agree with the order which is in much too general terms. I think it will be sufficient that it should be stated in the instruction that, in each case in which the Adv. Genl has advised, it should be considered whether the order should be carried. - This will be going with force enough. I understand from a reliable source that the Adv. Genl's office may be described as a sitting map of nations of all degrees - and it will be that Govt should be too freely placed at their disposal.

BS

8/1/98

I concur in the course proposed above

by the Hon. Sir A. Polin.

A. G. H.

12.1.98

C. 4/1/98.
R. 10/1/98.
C. 10/1/98.
R. 10/1/98.

Ch. in 10/6/97

note for the Secretary

Please see the Public Dept order D.M. No 2502 of 24 Nov 97. Stating that all orders on questions referred to the Advocate General for opinion should be communicated to him. His own is based on the basis of Govt's note of 1/1/98.

It is I submit not clear whether the Hon. member intended such a general direction to issue. In very many cases the Advocate Genl is consulted on a legal point which incidentally arises in some confidential matter. He gives his opinion & Govt in arriving at its decision.

considers that opinion
with reference to that
particular point, but
the decision on the
subject may ~~not~~ be
also influenced by
other considerations.

Why should the Advocate
Genl. learn what the
decision is? And would
it not be inexpedient
in many cases to
communicate the decision
to him? He has given
his opinion on the ^{legal} point
raised & there his business
with the matter ends.

Confidential matters
leak out of the Govt
Office in a sufficiently
embarrassing way to submit
without as it is and
it seems inexpedient
to ^{provide} additional
vents in the Advocate
General's office or clerks

W.H.
26/1/98

I quite agree with the above.
I expect ~~that~~ submit that the order
Pub. Dept. should be reconsidered 8/2/98

No, it does not ~~and~~ Hence a
mistake may be made as to
exact meaning of his opinion, &
he ^{adv. gen} be obliged to correct that
mistake, the words of his
opinion are carefully, &
there is no objection to placing him
in a position to do so.

JG

The order ~~that~~ is worded too
generally. There may be a few cases
in which the order is confidential &
should not be communicated, but in the
vast majority of cases this is not so
the order should be modified accordingly.

JG
6/1/98

Lucy

Submit the papers
Prompts to Public use
for necessary action

H.W.
14-1-98

Yes
S.H. 15/1/98

To the Public Dept. use.

R. 24/1

Tom W. J. Grose C. R. E.

28-11-98
28/1/98

JG

26/1/98

Public Dept

Head memo 2502 d/24.11.97
(Notes in Res Dept)

O.M. No. 252
31-1-98

In modification

Tom. No 2502 d/24.11.97
septs of the Sect are
informed that in each
case referred to the ad.
Sect for his opinion, it
shd be considered
whether the order thereon
should be communi-
-cated to him.

1 from orders,

At 20.1.98.

Cw
18/1/98

W.P.
18/8
1

Dept 2.2.98

To the Res Dept with Cw C 16/9 ut.

Other septs of the Sect
including septs under
the

The notes and this O.M. shd be
filed with for 1572 sub d/22.11.97

28/1/98
28/1/98
Return file to
me if for dep.

Done
18/1
2/2/98

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

189

AND AGAIN Y.O. No. _____
 DATED _____

CURRENT No. _____

WHERE TO O. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

OF GOVERNMENT.

ETC.

NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

12-

- Copy in full.
- Not to be copied.
- Copy abstract only.
- Copy heading only