

EAST AFR. PROT

20471

REC<sup>d</sup>  
REC<sup>d</sup> 1 MAY 16

20471

25 Nov 1911  
Banning

SITUATION IN JUBALAND

1916

25 Nov

Enclosed copy of letter and enclosures from the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Kisumu.

Last previous Paper.

4 Nov  
20453

Mr. Beckett  
Mr. Read

See also 20453

The Governor sends us the complete evidence of the survivors of Anaki and from it we are able to get a full and graphic description of the terrible night of February 2nd when the garrison was overpowered and the place destroyed by the Anichan. It is unfortunately impossible to acquire the details of a grave charge of responsibility for the disaster. It is especially noted that trouble with the Anichan might occur and even that the Anichan might be expected in the very near future when it actually did occur.

Copy of D.D. Albany  
to Mr. Beckett

Next subsequent Paper.  
20469

he refused all advice, and expected all  
proceedings. When the attack came

the garrison was entirely unprepared.

The sentry on guard was shot before he  
could give the alarm; the soldiers were

for the most part overpowered in their  
beds. The Maxim could not be brought

into action. The whole thing was a  
mere massacre, and the tragedy of it

is that (according to the evidence of one  
of the survivors) 30 men and the

Maxim gun would have had terrible  
bona against the whole of the Antislavery

The evidence of the intelligence agent, Ali  
(p. 58 etc of evidence) is very striking. He

had learnt from an informant what the  
intentions of the Antislavery were, and (at

9 p.m. on Feb. 2nd) came to the office  
to inform Mr. Elkhott. "I told him what I

had heard, and that the Antislavery were going  
to attack us to-night or to-morrow night.

He asked who told me. He said: 'Do you  
know what an egg is?' I replied: 'yes'.

He said: 'The Antislavery are just like an egg  
in my hand; if I drop it on the ground,  
it will break'. ... Mr. Elkhott told

Mr. Elbitt. "but I was employed as a Government  
man and that my information was good,  
and that he ought to take some notice" ...  
"As Effendi wanted to put a guard of 25  
men on Mr. Elbitt's house and take the  
remainder inside the house" But Mr. Elbitt  
refused to listen and, it seems, reproached  
the Effendi who went away, very angry and  
"Cried himself on his bed with all his  
clothes on, and told me to go home and  
not to talk to the askaris about anything  
he had heard." Six hours later the  
attack was made, and we hear that the  
Effendi "tried to get up to his machine  
gun, but was shot". He afterwards died  
of his wounds at Bardera.

Mr. Elbitt has, unhappily, paid for his  
lack of judgment with his life, and it  
would be unfair not to recognize his  
courage and his loyalty which he inspired  
in his men. But we can hardly be  
otherwise, I fear, than hold him partly  
responsible for what occurred.

There is a certain amount of information  
in the report about Abdulrahman bin  
the ... of the attack. He was for a  
... the ... service for ...

his position some months back.

According to one witness he had an  
apartments here and in the same place  
"Ese was in there from March to the  
end of July 1911 in the night place  
he had in hand and wanted to be the  
one man and had to go. I heard  
the people at Sereni saying, say about 5  
or 6 months ago the British were  
defeated by the Germans and had no  
more strength. Abdulrahman himself  
was the man who spread these reports.

It is surely safe to conclude from the  
fact Abdulrahman was influenced in his  
attitude and actions from outside and  
that he has been used as an instrument  
of German or Turkish intrigue?

His illness & Abdulrahman himself are  
said to have been great friends, and  
some times Abdulrahman would come to  
his illness & speak to him  
privately. He had been training his  
tribesmen at Magaphale for some time  
under his illness's eye. On his death  
he went to left Magaphale  
a large force (estimated at 700) and  
was present at

*This is very possible  
but impossible  
to know what  
influence that  
will have  
anywhere.*

Subsequent proceedings...  
480

International position...  
Suffrage has written and had report  
changed from what it was... the last  
report was...  
It is reported that the...  
Abdhan have gone over to Abdulrahman  
Mushal, but this is comparatively unimportant  
the risk is at all times...  
it was received...  
the same in December last.

At Washin...  
the Abdhan had made no attempt to do  
there, and the question of re-occupying the  
post was...  
was to be left to the decision...  
Korbin's on his arrival in East Africa.

A reply to...  
hardly required at present, and we may  
confine ourselves to...  
to two usual quarters...  
to the...  
(174)

has finished...  
1/17

... the account which  
... it will  
... I shall see the  
... his own judgment

As now indicated  
on 3/16 207/24  
W.A. 47

You will notice that when he was  
... he said that his own  
... in great danger - I  
... his bold talk was assumed  
... of intention on the  
... than our confidence.

p. 12 of memo  
on file

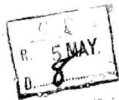
W.A. 3/15/16

H. J. R.

4/10/16

Alone Pr. 4.5.

SECRET in L.F.F.



MARCH 23rd, 1916,

Sir,

In continuation of my despatch No. 171 of the 10th instant I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter and enclosures from the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Kisumu, dated 10th instant, together with a copy of a further memorandum summarising the events of the past week.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

*C. Downey*

GOVERNOR'S Deputy

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ANDREW BONAR LAW, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

*H. King*  
*20463*

*A. P. C. KISUMU*  
*10.3.16.*

Precis

No. 351,628.

ENCLOSURE

10471

362

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY,

KIBRAYI

19th March 1916.

Sir,

From the sworn statements of witnesses at the Court of Inquiry held at Youte under the presidency of Lieut. Payne attached herewith, it is clear that the attack on Sereni by the Aulihan was premeditated and an act of treachery on the part of that tribe under the leadership of Ahmed Hadji the son of Hadji Mohammed Saad who was a clerk in the Government employ.

From the evidence of witnesses it would seem that such an attack was expected by natives including the Kagi at Sereni who warned Mr. Elliott that the Aulihan were against the Government. Unfortunately no special steps were taken by Mr. Elliott serene in his own personality and feeling able to meet any eventuality.

Hadji Mohammed Saad evidently suffered from a badly swollen head and though this <sup>is</sup> not definite in the evidence

HON'BLE,

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

NALYORE.

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it is a fair conclusion to draw that other influence than local was behind him; but whether from Northern Somaliland or from the home of "Kultur" or both cannot be definitely stated.

4. The Kazi in giving his evidence clearly states that Mr. Elliott and Abdurrahman Marsal were great friends. So it is very doubtful if the sudden change of attitude on the part of the Somali was due to the small local question of stock looted from the marchan by the Aulihan. Further it would seem from the evidence of the Kazi that Mr. Elliott unfortunately disregarded the advice tendered (i.e. to be careful that he and the Government he represented were cordially hated) and told him - the Kazi, to "mind his own business" -

That was when the crisis came. Then Mr. Elliott refused permission to the Sereuli Kazi to migrate into Italian territory.

5. The remark in the Kazi's evidence to the effect that since the visit of Hadji Abdurrahman Marsal to Nairobi his (Hadji Abdurrahman Marsal's) heart was not in the right place" is worth noting as it tends to prove the presumption that the rising at Sereuli was not organized locally.

6. That the Italian Authorities were on the  
 alert



alert and wondering which station would be attacked first is to me further proof that outside influence had more to do with this rising than any local event.

Mr. Elliott spoke Somali, knew the Somali and was liked by the Somali generally.

His men with few exceptions stood by him loyally to the end and those who died with him share the need of praise due to a brave Officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*E. Power.*

AG' PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER

Said Ahmed  
Cathi of  
Serenli

Duly sworn states:- On the morning of 3rd  
February about 3 A.M. I was sleeping in Serenli  
and was awaked by rifle fire. All the Arabs  
came to my house and asked me what is wrong.  
I could note a difference in the noise of the  
rifles. This is explained by the difference in  
bore and size of Government rifles. After waiting  
some time the Government Clerk stark naked and  
some Somali women came to my house. The women  
told me that a lot of Askaris had been killed.  
I told all the people who came down to my house  
on hearing this that if we went to the boma we  
might be killed also and the best thing to do  
was to go to Bardera. This we all did reaching  
there at 6 A.M.

The attack took place at 3 A.M. we waited at my  
house for more than one hour before leaving.  
My house is amongst the Arab houses in the village.  
I saw no Somalis the whole time and heard the noise  
at the boma only also/the Commandant's house or  
near there.

Q. There was no attack on Serenli town while  
you were in the town or before you left.

A. No.

(Note:- It is 1800 yds about from the village in  
which the Jadi lived to the boma; Elliott's house  
was on the apex of a triangle formed by the three  
points of his house, the boma and the village and  
his house was 1100 yds from the boma.)  
I believe that the Arabs and  
Somalis sitting on the river bank then I got  
there Askaris, armed with their rifles

were also there. Some of the Armed Syces and some of the askaris crossed the river before I did. Some of the askaris and armed syces had ammunition and some had not. I did not think to look if they had a lot of ammunition. I only noticed if men were wearing bandoliers. I saw no men of the serkal actually fighting as I was far away from the bank.

Q. Did the askaris you saw at the river impress you as being afraid or not.

A. They were frightened, but they had no sergeants or N.C.O.s with them. The colour sergeant was not with them.

Q. Did you hear anything about the Aulihan intention to attack Serenli before it transpired.

A. Never. I heard that they made a meeting and were collecting at Dakaoha but I thought they were going to attack the Marchan. Dakaoha might be six hours from Serenli.

Q. Did you see the Mffendi.

A. I saw him at Bardera after I crossed the river. He was very ill from his wound and could not talk.

Q. Where were you when they burned the village.

A. I was in Bardera and saw the smoke. They burned it on Friday about 3 P.M. There were three askaris in the village when I left. They did not leave the village but stayed and fought. They were alive when I left and killed afterwards. I saw one of these men's body brought to Bardera. He was I think a Haral and his name was Gaban. I do not know the other two men's names.

- Q. The whole time you were in the village and at the ford did you ~~know~~ hear fighting.
- A. Yes. The whole time from 3 A.M. to 6 A.M.
- Q. When did you cease to distinguish the difference in noise of rifles, and did you hear any volleys.
- A. The whole time they were really fighting until 6 A.M. There were no volleys that I heard.
- Q. Were there any Aulian on the ford where you crossed.
- A. No, no-one tried to stop us.
- Q. Later in the day did you hear any fighting at the fords.
- A. Yes all day long, askaris were getting across. At 11 A.M. a lot of askaris came across fighting. The Colour Sergeant brought a lot of men with him and crossed at Barera about 8 A.M. or 9 A.M.
- Q. Did you notice how the Colour Sergeant and his party were dressed.
- A. All dressed differently. Some in parts of uniform some in blankets and some in clothes. They had their rifles and a few rounds of ammunition. I ask d them about their ammunition when they arrived and that is how I know. There were about twenty five or thirty men.
- Q. Is there any thing else you think we ought to be told.
- A. Yes, when I first heard the firing I went and called the Civil Clerk named Fazal Ellahi a Mahomedan Indian and asked him to come and discuss the shauri and let us decide whether we should go the bomb or what we should do. There were Arabs with me at the time. The clerk came with

with me to my house and told us that the firing was nothing at all and that every man must go back to his house. The clerk went out of my house and four yards away met Ahmed Haji w/o Haji Abdurehman Mursal. Ahmed Haji said 'Are you the clerk', the clerk replied "yes" and Ahmed Haji shot him. he Ahmed Haji did not see me and did not speak to me or wait there. Ahmed Haji was a civil clerk too. Ahmed Haji had a Djibouti rifle of his own.

Q. I want you to tell the court exactly what your opinion of the whole Serenli affair is, and what led up to it.

A. I have been three years in Serenli and I know every one. The Somalis have never told any one the truth yet. They do not want the English in Serenli. I warned Mr. Elliott personally, that the Aulihan did not like him personally, nor the Government nor the Government methods. Mr. Elliott told me that I was the Kathi and I had better get my Koran and do the Kathi's business. I warned Mr. Elliott shortly before the Serenli disaster. I told Mr. Elliott he must not trust the Aulihan but put his trust in himself and his men. He replied I do not count these people at all, do your business you are the Kathi. Haji Abdurehman lost his head and wanted to be the big man and hated the Government. About a month before the Serenli affair Mr. Afzab Aulihan sent a letter to Serenli asking for permission to cross into Italian Territory. I read the letter to Mr. Elliott. Mr. Elliott called Haji Abdurehman Mursal and Kababa (Chief of Mr. Afzab) and he told Haji Abdurehman Kababa that had sent him this letter.

Q. Did you see Mr. Elliott when he was in Serenli?

add) and her husband had one share of the ... all  
 Aulihan wished to cross into Italian territory.  
 Afterwards Mr. Elliott sent a letter to Haji ...  
 man Mursal saying that he did not want him and  
 people to follow ... addi if he went. Haji  
 Abdurhman Mursal sent a reply saying I cannot  
 leave my own tribe and sit here under another ...  
 never. (Ma'n aqdar nakhalli sabiba haqqi wa  
 n'iglis ma'qabila tani, abadan"). I did not hear  
 what happened after that excepting that Mr. Elliott  
 was building his boma and making it stronger. About  
 four months ago a question was raised as to whether  
 Elliott would make Marehan return Aulihan looted  
 cattle or give Aulihan permission to fight Marehan.  
 I think Haji Abdurhman Mursal ever since his return  
 from Nairobi has not had his heart in the right  
 place; I always read Haji Abdurhman Mursal's letters  
 to Mr. Elliott and came to that conclusion from the  
 tone of his letters. Elliott and Haji Abdurhman  
 Mursal were great friends and I thought it was no  
 use warning Mr. Elliott further about things I  
 thought only. Elliott told Haji Abdurhman Mursal  
 in a letter about Aulihan said on Samburu, and  
 asked him to restrain his young men from going to  
 Samburu or assisting Southern Aulihan. Haji Abdurhman  
 Mursal replied that his people were not in the  
 Saburi ... and did not want to mix in it. I did  
 not believe ... I think that  
 it was ...  
 Mursal ...  
 every ...  
 the people at ... saying ...  
 or ...

degraded by the Germans and had no more strength.  
 Haji Abdurrahman (Haji) was the man who spread these  
 reports. I am informed. I think that Haji Abdurrahman  
 and his men will not make peace perhaps.

Ady. H. Payne  
 3rd K.A.A.

Yokohama, April 3rd 1915.

Sergeant  
 I did not hear there was going to be an  
 attack on Beenal. I did not think the Aulianer were  
 likely to give trouble. In the night of the attack  
 I was sleeping in a house about 150 yds outside  
 of the boma with my wife. The Effendi one sergeant  
 and six askaris were in the boma. The sergeant and  
 six askaris were on guard and the Effendi was in the  
 house. There were two sentries, one on each gate.  
 The married askaris and interpreter were living in  
 a house about 250 paces or more away from  
 the boma. There was no sentry on their houses. The  
 remainder were in the single men's quarters. These  
 quarters were mud huts in two lines and the men  
 were sleeping some inside and others outside  
 boxes. The end of these houses nearest to the  
 boma was about fifty yards away. There were three  
 sentries in the civil office in the town and they took  
 turns in going rounds. Three men did rounds in  
 the askaris lines. These men did four hours each  
 and after completion sat on a raised platform and slept  
 in his house. The guard in the boma had been in-  
 creased by three men about ten days previously.  
 There used to be only three men in boma and one

sentry

sentry. About 3 A.M. the bomb was attacked. I woke  
 up with a volley through my house. I had nine  
 rounds ammunition on top of my box. Orders for next  
 morning were right half company on parade in the  
 morning without ammunition as blank was going to  
 be used. Every askari was told that if he turned  
 out with ammunition for parade he would have to  
 parade in to orderly room. The askaris put their  
 ammunition in their boxes when they were told this.  
 They received this order at 7 A.M. The Affendi  
 brought this order himself. The Affendi saw Lieut  
 Elliott in his office at 8 A.M. I had placed my  
 ammunition also in my box excepting the nine rounds.  
 I was afraid if my ammunition were left out some  
 one would steal it when I was on parade in the  
 morning. Some of the men hung their bandoliers on  
 the walls. I thought the askaris had seen something  
 and that their bullets were going through my house  
 so I ran to the bomb. I went in the front gate and  
 saw the sentry lying dead and found the Aulihan in  
 possession. I turned round very quickly and got  
 out the gate. I could hear the askaris shouting  
 out as they were being killed. The Aulihans were  
 yelling out. Kaboba Abdi shouted out "I am the man  
 who killed the Kaffirs and saved the bomb I Kaboba  
 Abdi". I knew him and recognized his name and I went  
 back through the barbed wire a good distance from the  
 the bomb into the bus. An askari who  
 had a gun shot at me. I saw a man who was  
 30. Eleven



were to march in the bush. I then returned with  
 twelve rifles towards the bomb. I counted the  
 ammunition and I saw that more than 20 rounds  
 excepting an armed boy named Duma a Sudanese who  
 had forty rounds. I told him to give me his  
 ammunition and go back with the wounded men as he  
 was too old and had a lame leg. He gave me the  
 ammunition and followed them and I gave to Sergeant  
 Ali Duma's rifle. Sergeant Ali was on guard in the  
 bomb and had been wounded in the hand. I decided  
 as we had little ammunition to wait for daylight.  
 At 4.30 A.M. we came down to the barbed wire near  
 the lines where there were a lot of Aulihan. We  
 fired at these people from 200 yards and they ran  
 away. We advanced into the lines. I had killed  
 five Aulihans savages and one Aulihan askari.  
 The askari killed was Adan Ali an  
 Aulihan and son of Ali Kush, who is now a prisoner  
 in Yonta. 284 Aulihans fired on us from the bomb  
 and the people who had been advised and returned  
 we had to retire as we were attacked on two sides.  
 We separated into parties of two and three and  
 hid in the bush. As soon as we got into the bush  
 the Aulihans went back on the bomb and we collect-  
 ed our things. We had lost some things. At 5.30  
 A.M. I saw that the Aulihans had some things  
 some had none. I saw a man who had most ammunition  
 had only five rounds. I told my men that our  
 ammunition was finished and that it was useless  
 attacking them because we would only lose our lives  
 and the rifles for we would be killed. I  
 returned to the camp and wounded men were

I had sent earlier had gone across to Italian side. We also crossed. The Italians took our rifles away and treated us kindly.

Q. Had you any orders what to do in Bardera in case the boma was attacked?

A. No.

Q. At the time of the attack when you left your house did you see any askaris at all near the boma or in their lines.

A. No. I did not go to the lines. My house is 200 yds away from the lines, and I did not see any askaris at the boma.

Q. Who was sleeping at Elliott's house.

A. His orderly and one corporal slept behind his house in a wakuti house. I did not see Mr. Elliott until they brought his dead body to Bardera.

I saw one Aulihan who was in Hajhir and came from there to Hagaghabi where I saw him. I asked him the news. He told me that the Aulihans had been down to the Kore (Samburru) and raided. The Government went out and brought back everything. I told Mr. Elliott and he asked me what I thought about it and I said it might be true. There was a shauri at Hagaghabi and the Aulihans were jumping round and pretending to fire off their guns. They asked Mr. Elliott if they might have a drum and he refused. Ali Kish was there and was teaching the askaris how to manoeuvre, and how to fire the rifles in different positions. Also about 1000 so, so, Mr. Elliott and I both saw this ourselves.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

General  
Gibrial

I was Mr. Elliott's orderly. There was another askari as well. We slept outside Mr. Elliott's house in a makuti hut. I was awakened by shooting. I have had no rifle for 5 months. That night the Effendi gave me a rifle, and said he did not know what it was like and he gave me ammunition too. When I heard the shooting I came outside with rifle and I sat down between my house and Mr. Elliott's house. It was very dark. I took 20 rounds out of my bandoliers and put it on the ground and loaded my rifle. The house was surrounded by men. I tried to shoot but the rifle would not fire though I tried again and again. I left the ammunition and took the rifle and dashed through the Amihans. They fired at me but missed. Three men chased me. The other people called out leave that fellow alone and come back until we make sure the officer is dead. They went back. I got the book and one of the boys in the river bank. The book was wounded. Cook wounded the river and boy and I sat there. By day the Amihani swarmed down the river and told us to go to the bank and sell the things we had. There were on the bank. I did so. They refused to take with us. I tried to return to the station house. I was shot at by the Amihani. I got the Amihani to follow his way. I picked up another Amihani and told him if he could swim. He said yes. We went into the river and we got the Amihani. The Amihani said we were not to go back. Effendi said his rifle was in the house. The Amihani said we were not to go back. The Amihani said we were not to go back. I did not go back.

"11"

again but looked after Offendi as day had broken.  
 I think Elliott was alive when I left. I could not  
 get up to him because the door was held by Amihans.  
 Elliott was not in the habit of locking his door. I  
 heard shooting going on inside the house. I do not  
 know who the Offendi gave me the rifle that night  
 but he brought it to me at 11 P.M. at night.

LIEUT.  
 J. A. B.

11 AM  
 ARSP  
 Back

I was Interpreter at Sereni. About 7 A.M. on night  
 of 2nd February, interpreter from Italian side came  
 to Sereni. I took him to Mr. Elliott. He had a note  
 written in Arabic but no letter from the Italian  
 Resident who as said had sent him to see Mr. Elliott  
 He told Mr. Elliott that a chief named Salat Barre  
 had been to the Resident at Bardera and asked for  
 permission for Amihans to cross from English into  
 Italian Territory. The chief had also been to the  
 Resident at Bardera and asked for permission to go to  
 Bardera. The Resident at Bardera wished to know if  
 give the Amihans permission to do this. Elliott  
 replied Amihans looked bad and killed 9 men  
 and 11 women 2 days ago. Elliott said that he  
 did not think they could get permission to cross. Italian  
 Resident at Bardera wished to know if Elliott  
 would give permission to go to Bardera.

"11"

again but looked after Effendi as day had broken. I think Elliott was alive when I left. I could not get up to him because the door was held by Aulthans. Elliott was not in the habit of locking his door. I heard shooting going on inside the house. I do not know when the Effendi gave me the rifle that night. I was alone in the house at night.

LIEUT.  
J. A. B.

11 Anwali  
Ar Arap  
Bank

I was Interpreter at Serehli. About 7 A.M. on night of 2nd February, interpreter from Italian side came to Serehli. I took him to Mr. Elliott. He had a note written in Arabic but no letter from the Italian Resident whom he said had sent him to see Mr. Elliott. He told Mr. Elliott that a chief named Salat Barre had been to the Resident at Bardera and asked for permission for Aulthans to cross from English into Italian Territory. The chief had also been to the Resident at Serehli and had asked him to go to Bardera. Mr. Elliott wished to know if the Resident would give the Aulthans permission to do this. Mr. Elliott reported Aulthans had 100 camels and killed 9 men from Bardera 2 days before. Mr. Elliott said that they had lost 100 and they could not get permission to cross. Italian Resident wished to know in case Aulthans did not get permission what he had to do.

Interpreter told Resident further  
 told him to say that Elliott wanted help at  
 time he really help him. Interpreter told  
 that Resident wished him to go  
 two months Haji Abdurah an  
 men near Hagaghali and they were  
 and that he thought they intended  
 or to attack Elliott. Elliott told  
 tell Resident that he did not believe that  
 Abdurahman Mansal intended to attack him,  
 if he attacked the Italians he (Elliott) would  
 come to their assistance. The whole of this  
 took place on top of the roof of house, only  
 Elliott, myself and interpreter present. The inter-  
 preter and I went away together and I asked  
 to have tea but he refused, as he said it was so  
 late and he must go back quickly. While we were  
 on the roof talking to Mr. Elliott there was a lamp  
 burning. When the interpreter left he very  
 took this lamp away and put it down below.  
 this and when we were outside I asked him  
 where it. He said there was only one white  
 on the roof and it was very dangerous for  
 sitting on the roof like that with a light  
 him if he knew anything he was hiding.  
 he replied "Yes" and went away. I  
 I thought there was something wrong, so  
 and called the Effendi. I told him what the  
 Interpreter had reported, and that  
 was something wrong, I told the Effendi  
 was in the habit of going to his

he attacked Serenli by Abdi Nur and Aulihan Chief. He sent Abdi Nur previously to Kisumu and he had just returned from there and brought all the news. Abdi Nur was paid by Government.

When Haji Abdurhman Mursal resigned from his government position some months ago he went down the town and told his men who fired off their guns in joy. Mr. Fraser was in Serenli when this happened, Haji Issa is an Issak trader, he is married to Haji A. Mursal's sister or rather he has paid a lot for her and not yet got her. He came to Bardara after I was there. Haji A. Mursal has all his property, his son and four other Issak. Haji Abdurhman Mursal sent him with a letter to Bardara after the affair, He threatened to kill his son and the other Issak if he did not return. Haji Issak told me that four months ago Haji A. Mursal wanted to attack Serenli.

Haji Abdurhman Mursal informed ten chiefs only and he swore them to secrecy. When Abdi Nur returned from Kisumu Haji A. Mursal called all the Aulihans and said we are going against the Marehan now. He left Hagaghabli with a large force and proceeded towards Serenli.

When he arrived about 1000 yds from the station he sent into Serenli for three tallies who were waiting there. They gave him all the information he required. It was said that they were going to attack Serenli. There were about 2000 men and two hundred horses. He was leading and he broke the camp into parties and the soldiers guided them in and showed them where to go. A brother of Haji A. Mursal led the party and they were waiting for the attack.

and all other parties to do nothing until they heard the first shot from the bomb. His name was Abdullahi Haji. He was a little in front of his party. The sentry asked him. He replied to the sentry "I am Abdullahi Haji, I want to know the time". The sentry let him pass. He shot the sentry and the Aulihans entered the bomb. The gate was wide open. Then the shot at the bomb was fired the firing broke out all round. This is what Haji Issak told me. I asked him what the Aulihans intended doing. He said that they were saying that if no troops were sent they would remain. If troops were sent they would go away.

The Aulihan fired into my house but did not come in. They cleared off to the bomb and I got my rifle away. I found the Dr Sgt. and about 20 askaris in the watering place at about 4 A. M. Apart from any fighting that the colour sergeant did the Armed Syces twelve men and two Corporals fought and drove the Aulihans into the bomb. The guards in the civil town (4 men) fought very well, they killed about 10 in all but they were killed themselves.

W. H. Payne Lieut;  
 W. K. A. R.

I have written this up as I see it. I am not sure if it is correct or not. I have not seen any of the men who were in the town at the time. I have not seen any of the men who were in the town at the time. I have not seen any of the men who were in the town at the time.



18"

we were refused. One was Corporal and two of  
 my men. We were permitted to sleep in the village. They  
 returned and shouted out to us not to sleep. I  
 let them into my boma. They told me they told me  
 boma had been fished. I said let us go to the  
 Officer's house. They said that the house was full  
 of Amulian and we were finished. I decided  
 I heard this to get near the river, and if  
 possible get into the boma and some gun, or  
 perhaps we might get into a stone house. I  
 advanced but saw we had no chance. I heard the  
 Effendi was wounded in the place. I lined out  
 my men between the Dr. Sergeant's house and the  
 sergeant's house and opened fire. They returned  
 a heavy fire. I could not see the Amulian as it  
 was so dark but saw the flash from their rifles,  
 and I told my men to fire at the flash. I fought  
 there until daylight but used ammunition sparingly as we had only  
 forty rounds each. When daylight broke our  
 ammunition was finished and we were in danger  
 of being rushed. I took my men to the new range.  
 I found the Dr. Sergeant and some Amulian soldiers  
 there. Some of the Amulian were talking and  
 saying they were not a people who would  
 must be made and finished at the Amulian. The  
 Dr. Sergeant was a man's rifle away and  
 took it to a sergeant. The man was led his rifle  
 away and took a shell and had a w/ leg. I said  
 away and that the Amulian could not shoot, and that  
 their ammunition was over high and the Amulian  
 had no cartridges and better

and Amulian.

and six other I told the men who wanted to follow me to come along it was a shame to run away. The Sergeant who was on guard in the boma the night before and who was shot in the arm followed me with some men. We were seven men all told. As soon as we arrived on the parade ground we fired a volley into the Aulihan who were standing near the Jail. The Aulihans all got into the stone building in the boma and we could not see them. We then attacked Aulihan who were in the lines and drove them out and we entered the lines. We saw six men dead and saw Ali Kusb's son, although I did not know his name but the askaris said it was he. There were Aulihan women in the lines and they began to call out to the men to come back because we were very few, so woman called out but we could not find her. The Aulihan came back, I had only two bad wounds left (produced) and we had to run away under a heavy fire. We had to order the Italian, Serbians and the Italians refused to allow us back. There was no one in charge of our party. We all fought on our own. We were all together. We were so few and there is only one Ali Kusb in the boma. Several things have before the attack.

H. S. S. Lieut.

The... of... on the... of... the... of... it... to... and... to... the... the... the...



I saw and he was the Effendi. The Effendi ...  
 and asked me if I were alright. I told him I was  
 alright. There was an Askeri who was still alive,  
 the ventry on the side the Effendi had just opened.  
 He was sitting down by some logs firing. We were the  
 three of us had got down on our backs the shooting was very  
 bad. The Effendi said we must not move because we were  
 within the range of the enemy's fire. We could do nothing.  
 The Effendi then walked to his house ...  
 to ... out to be ... is the Officer ...  
 ... there is a ... on ... going on ...  
 ... the ventry ... stopped shooting.  
 I went out of the house, leaving the ventry with me.  
 I tried to follow the Effendi ... but I had no  
 rifle. The Effendi's house was rapped by the  
 ... as soon as he entered it. I did not see the  
 Effendi again until ... I went to the ... and  
 found two ... Colour Sergeant was there with  
 ... had no rifle and some were wounded.  
 ... Sergeant procured no rifle and ammunition and  
 ... the ... away.  
 ... 14 men left with Colour Sergeant.  
 But there was very little ammunition. The Colour  
 Sergeant checked the ammunition there. He told us  
 ... must wait until daylight to see what we could  
 do. Some of the ... to go back immediately but  
 Colour Sergeant would not allow them. At day light  
 the party went to the lines. I went down on one side  
 with six ... and ... went with  
 others on sight. The ... were ...  
 in the lines and fighting ...  
 the ... I ...  
 ... was ...

all Bush's men down. We fired on them and the man  
 in askaris clothes fell. The Aulihan ran away. Some  
 women were hidden in the houses. They called out  
 "Aulihan there are only four men fighting with you,  
 come back again". We had then practically finished  
 our ammunition. I had not one round left. I got two  
 rounds off an Arab Lee Corporal. The Aulihan then  
 rushed on to the sides so we ran away and separated  
 from the ... The Aulihan kept calling out "Leave  
 your rifles down we are not going to kill you".  
 ... the river into Italian territory. It  
 was ... longer, the Aulihan were too  
 ...

- Q. How many ... consider were in ...
- A. I cannot tell ... in the village and some  
in ...
- Q. Did they all have rifles.
- A. They had many rifles but some had ...
- Q. Did you see Haji Abdurman.
- A. No The Zifendi's wife was ...  
afterwards released by Aulihan ...  
there. She also saw Ali ...
- Q. Did you see Ali ...
- A. At ... the day of the ...
- Q. Did you hear ...
- A. No
- Q. Did you ...  
attack either ...  
night of ...
- A. My orders were ...  
...  
...  
...  
...

Q. Did you hear that Aulihan were collecting at Hagaghabli.

A. Yes, and I saw them with my own eyes. I saw A. I. Kush drilling the riflemen.

Q. What did you think they were doing all this for.

A. For myself I thought these people want to do something, and those days I never went without my rifle and I always kept it to my hand. I expected something to happen and I knew they meant to do something but I did not believe they would attack Sergh. I thought that because the day we were at Hagaghabli the Russians produced their rifles quite openly in front of Mr. Elliott, and drilled and practised attacking tactics 500 yds from his Mareba at Hagaghabli. That day at Hagaghabli I was afraid they were watching for an opportunity to attack us but we were not sure.

Did you report this to Mr. Elliott.

Q. That was the orders for the 2nd day next morning.

A. The error was that the orders at 9 A.M. He came from the ... parade.

... to parade we ... was to ...

... last if any ... half ... J.I. ...



in Serendi, and ordered on person.

- A. Each askari was issued with two bandoliers and 40 rounds ammunition.
- Q. If you had been ready that night do you think you could have held the boat.
- A. Yes thirty men and the maxim gun would hold Serendi boat against the whole of the Aulhan.

Sy/ R. Payne Lieut.  
3rd ...

Coral  
Ch Jamar  
than  
I.C.

Duly sworn states:- That Serendi was situated in the Marenah country at Serendi ... and accompanied Shafiq Abdullah ... to Serendi to see the ... and told ... that his father ...

... said ... Abdullah ... whether the ...

... for his ...

... was ...

... Government ...

... they ...

... their Chief ...

... they ...

... would pay them. Shafiq ...





They told me that the majority of people  
 had come down to Italian ... buildings  
 were burnt down but stone ... standing and  
 ... absolutely intact. The ... was burned  
 ... cigarettes and stuff Gosh ... picking up  
 was ... what was scattered about ...  
 Cigarettes were drenched in paraffine oil. I went to  
 Bardonia and officer then called me and ... what  
 Marches were like and all about them. Marches were  
 expecting Anlihan to attack them when I was ...  
 but did not hear Anlihan intended attack ...  
 When ... most of Marches were near ...  
 ... scattered. Some were in Belishidu near ...  
 ... at Dowe. They could gather up quickly  
 ... the chiefs sent men out to collect the

do the Marches think of the whole business  
 do you think they will do.

- A. I think they will have attacked the Anlihan  
 ... next fight.

SD/ H. ...  
 ...

Yenti,  
 ... March 1910.

...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

... they told me that the ... of people  
had come down to ... buildings  
... burnt down but stone ... standing and  
... absolutely intact. ... was burned  
... cigarettes and stuff Goshu ... picking up  
what ... that was scattered about ...  
Cigarettes were drenched in paraffine oil ...  
Bardard and officer then called me and ...  
... were like and all about them. ... were  
expectedly Aulihan to attack them when I was ...  
but did not hear Aulihan intended attack ...  
... most of ... were near ...  
... battered. Some were in ... near ...  
... were at Dowa. They could gather up quickly  
... the chiefs sent men out to collect the

... do the ... think of the ...  
... do you think they will do.

- A. I think they will have attacked the Aulihan  
... must fight.

SD/ H. Bayne  
3rd F. A.

Yenti,  
12 March 1915.

1. As soon as I heard the shorts going I broke open my box and got 10 rounds out and went down to bomb right inside. I saw a lot of men in Ef.endi's house and a lot breaking open safe. I got out as it was very dark and got down to bush reported to Colour Sergeant who sent me away with wounded men.

P.O. Abdullahi Fara

Daily sworn states:-

Q10.

Q. How did you lose your rifle at Serenti.

A. Sulthan came right into my house and caught my rifle when I was asleep.

Q. Why did not they kill you.

A. It was dark and I got away.

Q. Did they lay hands on you.

A. Yes, but I got away and run away. I had no choice.

H. M. Payne Clerk,

God K. A. R.

first, I went to his house and lay down and was  
 shot at and killed the Doctor. The other... I  
 got into the house and in his room... the  
 bed, the Amalika ordered me to...  
 and was... his rifle. There were...  
 and... the river. The...  
 I saw... I saw  
 the river... I lost my rifle.  
 I could not get into... I heard  
 Amalika call out 'look out for the river - the officer  
 wants to show himself in... I saw Effendi on  
 Italian side when I was still on English side at day-  
 light. I asked if any one was in house. Effendi called  
 out 'Amalika held everything and for me to cross  
 and get away.

SD/ H. Wayne Lewis  
 3rd S. A. S.

4th March 1916.

3. / 3.

- Q. How did you lose your rifle at Sp. 11.
- A. I was on leave for 15 days. At 1 A.M. I went to...  
 Amalika. There I returned I heard the sentry shout  
 and shooting started. I could not get back as  
 Amalika had surrounded the house. I tried to get...  
 the house and... there was  
 nothing else to be done but to get into...  
 I... every one...

4th March 1916

Pto All News

J. I. J.

Q. How did you  
 A. I am not sure but I think I saw  
 other people there. I was standing near the  
 entrance of the building. I saw a man  
 who was wearing a hat and a coat.

I was standing near the entrance of the building. I saw a man who was wearing a hat and a coat. I was standing near the entrance of the building. I saw a man who was wearing a hat and a coat.

ALL NEWS  
 Abstract  
 J. I. J.

was on the top of the  
 and ten rounds. I saw  
 in. I was very nervous  
 the door and got out  
 a man coming out of my side  
 I was very nervous  
 to the door and got out  
 in the door and got out  
 the door and got out

... to them to cease firing and they did so. I went  
 in amongst them and they stabbed me twice again.  
 I then ran for the Effendi's house, and saw his  
 wife and asked where he was. She said "I think he  
 has been killed. I got a piece of cloth at Effendi's  
 house and tied my entrails in as they were coming  
 out through a wound. I sat there for a bit and watched  
 to see if our askaris were coming back to base. One  
 askari did come and asked me where the other were.  
 I replied I did not know and that I was wounded.  
 The askari was pleased. All he is here today. He went  
 away and I saw him walking back all over the  
 night. I got out of the dark and lay down by the river  
 and asked someone to get me some food. They got me some  
 and I ate it. I was very weak and I slept.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a continuation of the narrative.]

... to the morning  
 ...

out to them to cease firing and they did so. I went  
 in amongst them and they stabbed me twice again.  
 I then ran for the Effendi's house, and saw his  
 wife and asked where he was. She said 'I think he  
 has been killed. I got a piece of cloth at Effendi's  
 house and tied my entrails in as they were coming  
 out through a wound. I sat there for a bit and watched  
 to see if our askaris were coming back to bomb. One  
 askari did come and asked me where the other were.  
 I replied I did not know and that I was wounded.  
 The askari was Mahomed Ali he is here today. "He went  
 away and I saw the Aulihan coming back all over the  
 bomb. I got out as it was dark and lay down by river  
 and later crossed to Italian side. Some of the other  
 askaris carried me over the river.

When you went to Effendi's house which is inside the  
 bomb where were the Aulihans.

They were inside the bomb and firing.

What did you see when you went to the house?

I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house. I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house. I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house.

What did you see when you went to the house?

I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house.

What did you see when you went to the house?

I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house.

What did you see when you went to the house?

I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house.

What did you see when you went to the house?

I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house.

What did you see when you went to the house?

I saw a lot of people there and I thought there were a lot of bombs in the  
 house.



"20"

... and ... in the other.  
 ... bandolier hold.  
 ... bandolier 40.  
 ... rounds in one bandolier and  
 keep it out  
 ... heavy to carry all the ammunition  
 in one bandolier

Sgt. M. Payne (Lieut);

Sgt. K. A.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list of names or a detailed report.]



When the firing commenced I loaded, and tried to  
 walk forward. Before I could get near him the  
 Amihon fired. I fell down to see what  
 it was and how many men. I saw that the  
 askaris were carrying had brass bullet. I knew  
 they were enemies and I fired at them. Some men  
 came behind me whom I did not see. I was wearing  
 a Somali sheet. A man caught me by this sheet from  
 behind. A spearman ran up in front and seized my  
 rifle. Many men were there. I slipped out my sheet  
 and got away but got torn in barbed wire. The bomb  
 was held by Amihon and I was able to walk quite  
 easily through them because it was so dark. As  
 soon as I got a good chance I ran away. I tried  
 to pick up some of our men but failed. I waited  
 around until 7 o'clock in the day time when I met  
 an askari. Neither of us knew how to swim so we  
 decided to wait until night time. At night time  
 the Amihon were still there. Next morning we  
 pressed over to Bardera. The other askari was  
 Hassan Mohamed's Marti. The Amihon never come  
 to the camp they were too busy.

SGT. H. ...





180 ...  
J. 1. 5.

Daily sworn statement

How did you lose your rifle.

I did not lose my rifle

here is it

I was firing my rifle on the course. My rifle was bad and the ... gave me a rifle near the range. Night of attack both rifles were in my house. I took the good rifle and ... with me and left my own bad rifle in my house. I took the rifle to Bardara. At Gobwen the man who owned the good rifle took it over again.

SD/ H. Payne

3rd ...

...

Daily sworn statement

... rifle.

... attack the Effendi town. ... leave it to another man. He ... took it away ... going with the ... of the attack. I ... of a rifle at all.

... Lieut.

Wanted

...

STATE OF TEXAS

County of ...

I did not see Mr. Elliott killed ...  
body next morning lying on the veranda  
steps. I was in the boy's quarters and  
one shooting started, and I hid away  
with another boy. There was a hole in  
the wall and we could see out. When shooting  
stopped, I went out and saw Mr. Elliott's  
body. Mr. Elliott did not seem to  
have a lot of shooting in his house  
in the morning. Elliott was shot in the night

NICHOLS, ...

... ..

I did not see Mr. Nichols killed ...  
away when ...

Yours 4th March 1917

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

excepted who was killed in the band trying to  
the machine gun. Four wounded askaris were killed  
at Bardera; Elliott's cook (wounded) was one  
who stayed behind to look after his wounded  
brother.

These men's names are:-

- Ite Mahomed Egal                      Wounded
- Elmi Jassar
- Terchi Mahomed
- Fara Omar
- Joek Nur Abasi
- Syece Mahomed Egal.

There were killed in Sereni Lieut Elliott,  
Eifemil Mahomed Egal and 32 askaris. One syece  
was killed in addition, Clerk Pinto, Clerk Fasal  
Elahi, and a number of askaris. The tailor Abdullah  
was killed. A lot of askaris were killed and  
the rest were wounded. The rest of the askaris  
were killed.

There were 400 askaris killed.

188 askaris

askaris and askaris

askaris

askaris and askaris of Field Anderson

askaris and askaris

askaris and askaris

askaris and askaris

askaris and askaris

askaris and askaris



Q Did you see anybody else walking about the  
 camp at that time?  
 A No. If I saw who was going to happen I would  
 have lost everything.  
 Q Did you see anybody else that night?  
 A No. I was in the house.  
 Q How many people were living with you?  
 A Yes. There were three of them all askaris. Not  
 one was in the house that evening. One was on  
 the lines. The other two men did not  
 come in the house in the evening.  
 Q Did you all eat together?  
 A Maulant Haji did not eat with me but the others  
 did.  
 Q Did you eat together that night?  
 A No but we did in the day time.  
 Q When did you see those men last?  
 A I saw them in the village at the end of  
 the road.  
 Q Did they not think it strange you were  
 there at night?  
 A No. They often stayed out, with  
 their orders.  
 Q You never saw any other people in the  
 area around the house?  
 A Yes. I never saw any.  
 Q Did you have any other people in the  
 house?  
 A No. Only the one man.  
 Q How many people were there in the  
 house?  
 A Only the one man.  
 Q How many people were there in the  
 house?  
 A Only the one man.

an All  
her  
in cloth  
table  
active.

I was employed by the British... rate of... The British did not... a plain of the... until they were... probably... Constable Adam All, back... of... from... about seven or eight days... The British... had... saved me. There were some... and they looked... Elliott... and he enquired into the... that Constable Adam... had on his... accompanied by Constable... advised that the British had been... by the Germans. I also reported... been with... raid... the district. I also reported that the British were about to attack... and that we had... already. Elliott took notes from me, and asked... Chief replied... but were young men who had gone... Elliott told me... returned... in 2 real 2 A.

returning from meeting with others. The Alifan brought  
 10 men in the night. After sleeping four nights  
 in September 1967, down to the village and I met a  
 man of the name GAYEN (M. A. ... people) He told me  
 that the ... had raised ... MARSHAN; that  
 the ... had told Alifan ... at Sangkhali  
 because that if they attacked ...  
 ... they ... the government. They ...  
 ... was ... that the government would ...  
 (Alifan) ... about ... meeting  
 and that ... I ... decided  
 to ... the government ... attack  
 ... They were told the government would ...  
 ... he ... told ... the ...  
 ... to the ... as ...  
 half ... If the ... he ...  
 ready. I ... time he ...  
 to attack. He ... To-night ...  
 ... was ... and he used to be ...  
 ... (Government ... He was in ...  
 I know him very well. ...  
 officer about ... he ...  
 "Do you want ... he ...  
 friends at the time, I ... I want ...  
 I have a letter for you to ... I told him what  
 ... and that the ...  
 ... to-night ... to-morrow ...  
 ... to you ...  
 ... I ...  
 ... they will ...  
 ... but ...

The Effendi told me that he had been  
 as a Government man and that he had been  
 good, and that he ought to take some notice. I  
 Elliott told the Effendi that he was a good name  
 with the Government but he did not like his name. Before  
 M. Elliott said that to the Effendi, the Effendi  
 wanted to put a guard of men at Mr. Elliott's  
 house and take the remainder of men inside the  
 door. Mr. Elliott told me to come in the morning  
 and get my pay and go back amongst the Aulian.  
 I tried to reason with him, but he only said  
 "ma heri".

I went out and waited for the Effendi at his house  
 when he arrived I begged him to send the men down  
 to Elliott's house secretly and to get ready him-  
 self with the men in the morning. The Effendi told  
 me he could not disobey his orders received from  
 his officer, he told me to go and sleep. The  
 Effendi's friend heard me talking to the Effendi.  
 The friend called him before I left and asked if  
 he had heard what had been said. The man said he  
 had. The Effendi told him he was not to talk about  
 it as Mr. Elliott had ordered it so.

- Q. Who were the men that were at the house?
- A. One man's name was Ali Salente - the other Ali ...
- Q. Where are they now?
- A. In the garden ... with the ...
- Q. How long were they there?
- A. I have been ... and that ...
- Q. How long did you stay there?
- A. ...



The Effendi told me Elliott told me that he had been  
 as a Government man and that he had information  
 good, and that he ought to have some notice. I  
 Elliott told the Effendi that he had a good name  
 with the Government but he did not like his name. Before  
 Elliott said that to the Effendi, the Effendi  
 wanted to put a guard of men in Elliott's  
 house and take the remainder of men inside the  
 camp. Elliott told me to come in the morning  
 and get my pay and go back amongst the Afghans.  
 I tried to reason with him, but he only said  
 'Kua heri'.

I went out and waited for the Effendi by his house  
 when he arrived I begged him to send the man down  
 to Elliott's house secretly and to get ready him-  
 self with the men in the camp. The Effendi told  
 me he could not disobey his orders received from  
 his officer, he told me to go and sleep. The  
 Effendi's friend heard me talking to the Effendi,  
 the Effendi called him before I left and asked if  
 he had heard what had been said. The man said he  
 had. The Effendi told him he was not to talk about  
 it as Elliott had ordered it so.

- Q. Who were the men that were at the camp?
- A. One man's name was Ali Malyte - the other Ali ...
- Q. Where are they now?
- A. In the ...
- Q. How many men were there?
- A. There were ...
- Q. How did they get there?
- A. They were ...
- Q. How did they get there?
- A. They were ...
- Q. How did they get there?
- A. They were ...

The Effendi told me Elliott was a Government man and they were in some place good, and that he ought to have some notice. Elliott told the Effendi that he had a good name with the Government but he was his name. Before Mr. Elliott said that to the Effendi, the Effendi wanted to put a guard of soldiers on Mr. Elliott's house and take the remainder of men inside the house. Mr. Elliott told me to come in the morning and get my pay and go back amongst the Muslims. I tried to reason with him, but he only said "True Heri".

I went out and waited for the Effendi in his house when he arrived I begged him to send the men down to Elliott's house secretly and to get ready himself with the men in the house. The Effendi told me he could not disobey his orders received from his officers, he told me to go and sleep. The Effendi's wife heard me talking to the Effendi. The Effendi called him before I left and asked if he had heard what had been said. The man said he had. The Effendi told him he was not to talk about it as Mr. Elliott had ordered it so.

- Q. Do you know the name of the man who was with Elliott?
- A. One man's name was Ali Salim - the other Ali Sam, and there were some other men who were with them.
- Q. Where are they now?
- A. They are in the house with the Effendi.
- Q. How many men were there?
- A. I know he had some men, but I do not know how many. I know he had some men, but I do not know how many.
- Q. How many men were there?
- A. I know he had some men, but I do not know how many.

40

The Effendi told Mr. Elliott that he was a Government man and that he had a good name and that he ought to take care notice. Elliott told the Effendi that he was a good name with the Government but he was his name. Before Mr. Elliott said that to the Effendi, the Effendi wanted to put a guard of men in Elliott's house and take the remainder of men inside the house. Mr. Elliott told me to come in the morning and get my pay and go back amongst the Afghans. I tried to reason with him, but he only said: "True heri."

I went out and waited for the Effendi by his house when he arrived I begged him to send the man down to Elliott's house secretly and to get ready himself with the men in the camp. The Effendi told me he could not disobey his orders received from his officers, he told me to go and sleep. The Effendi's friend heard me talking to the Effendi. The Effendi called him before I left and asked if he had heard what had been said. The man said he had. The Effendi told him he was not to talk about it as Mr. Elliott had ordered it so.

- Q. Who were the men that were at Dargah Abli?
- A. One man's name was Abd Salim - the other Abd Samad and there were others. They were men who were sent to the camp to look after the men.
- Q. Where were they sent?
- A. They were sent to the camp two miles from Afghans.
- Q. How long were they there?
- A. I don't know. I was there for a few days and that I don't know. I was there to teach the men how to handle their guns.
- Q. How was he doing?



A. I do not know  
- trading?  
- in Canada was  
- see to say

One was by  
- you  
- clothes and  
- as I was  
- say him at Haganovik  
- about January 27th 1900  
- and goats. I think he had only two  
- canals  
- He was at Haganovik

I do not know.

What is his name?

I think he was on his way to Seranli. His wife is

... of cattle in Seranli?

... he had but so sold it all.

... a ... of ...

I cannot answer that but ... got money from his ...

... apparently got a lot of money from ... at ...

... also took rupees ... thousand ...

... at ... I do not know ...

... sister to ...

... to ...

... of himself and ...

... went to Hagaghahi under Hajj ... He had

... and bunt to trade for sheep and goats I

... saw him at Hagaghahi the day of the ...

... (January 27th 1916) and he had a few sheep

... goats. I think he had only two ...

... he was at Hagaghahi when ...

I cannot swear it was...

that it went North.

You are a Suffolk dress...

A.M. has collected largely...

over the country, and what...

such a lot of money they...

can be returned...

...the...

do you think...

...something else...

I think that...

...the...

The...

...the...

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could not hear all they were saying and did not  
listen. I did not hear there was going to be an  
attack that night.

... anything were to  
happen.

... he told me the askaris  
... did not long remain an errandi. I do  
... The errandi was really  
... because when he left  
... on his bed with all his  
... and not to talk  
... thing he had heard.

... you attempt to get to

... in front of the errandi's  
... the errandi tried to get up to  
... but was shot. I then went  
... the askaris body which was  
... knife.



Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]	Mr. [unclear]

... which ... mentioned  
 in evidence ...  
 Three ... was ...  
 One ...  
 information to ...  
 quite correct as it is ...  
 time to ...  
 my and clerk ...  
 and ...

...

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

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(1) The attached report was prepared for the purpose of providing information on the results of the tests conducted during the period from 1 July to 1 August 1954. The tests were conducted in the wind tunnel at the Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia. The results of the tests are summarized in the report and are discussed in detail in the report. The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.

(2) It is recommended that the report be approved for release to the public. The report contains information of a technical nature and is of interest to the general public. The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.

- (3) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.
- (4) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.
- (5) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.
- (6) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.
- (7) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.
- (8) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.
- (9) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.
- (10) The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your approval.



The first of these is the fact that the...  
...of the...  
...of the...  
...of the...  
...of the...

(iii) Under the circumstances, no...  
...in the... and...  
...of which...  
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...of the...

The first thing I saw  
in the morning was  
the sun rising over  
the mountains.

It was a beautiful  
sight, and I felt  
like I was in a  
new world.

The mountains were  
so high and steep  
that I couldn't  
believe it.

I had heard that  
the mountains were  
beautiful, but I  
didn't know they  
were so high.

The air was so  
clear and fresh  
that I felt like  
I was breathing  
new life.

I had never seen  
anything like this  
before, and I  
was so happy  
to be here.

The mountains were  
so beautiful that  
I wanted to stay  
here forever.

The Council of the King, Jan. 1510, and the King  
and the Duke of Burgundy at the table of the King  
and the latter part of the Council of the King  
in 1510. The Council of the King in 1510  
and the Council of the King in 1510.

The Council of the King in 1510  
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