

EAST AFR. PROT

20471

Rec'd  
Rec'd 1 MAY 16

20471

1916  
Borrowing 191

SITUATION IN JUBALAND

1916

25 May:

Last previous Paper.

Yours  
20453

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

Incl Below by

Inv Read

See also 20453

The Governor sends us the complete evidence  
of the survivors of Arudi, 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 besieged by the Amhara. It is  
unfortunately impossible to acquit the Amhara  
of a grave charge of responsibility for all  
that happened. Both apparently warned their  
friends of the Amhara's might before  
coming, but the Amhara might be reported as  
having been taken by surprise when it actually did

Next subsequent Paper.

Govt  
23969

had refused all advice, and insisted with  
proclamations - 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 overcome in their  
beds.

The maxim would not be brought

into action. The whole thing was a  
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 held Seringapatam  
longer against the whole of the Antibritish.

The evidence of the intelligence agent, Mr.  
(P. 58 etc. of evidence) is very striking. He  
had learnt from an informant what the  
Antibritish were doing, and (at  
9 p.m. on Feb. 2nd) came to the office

to inform Mr. Elliott. "I told him what I

had heard, and that the Antibritish 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 Antibritish are just like an egg  
in my hand; if I drop them on the ground,

they will break". The British force

the world. And I was compelled as a decent man, and that my information was good, and that he ought to take some notice." "The Pindits wanted to put a guard of 30<sup>179</sup> men on top of Ellis's house and take the remainder inside the town." But Mr. Eliot refused to listen, and, it seems, recommended the Pindits, who went away, "very angry, and ~~sat~~<sup>lay</sup> himself on his bed with all his clothes on, and told me to go home and not to talk to the arabs about anything he had heard." Six hours later the attack was made, and we hear that Lie. Effendi "tried to get up to the machine gun, but was shot". He afterwards died of his wounds at Bardera.

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

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There is a certain amount of information in ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> ~~book~~<sup>book</sup> about Bedouin tribes, by Captain G. D. Scott. He was for a few years in service in Somaliland.

but before his position soon went back.

According to one witness he had an agent everywhere, even in India informed "the way the Sultan was bound to do what he had in his power in the right place & the last in hand and wanted to go to the war, and asked the Govt. of India to people at Sareni saying, say about 5 or 6 weeks, that the British were defeated by the Germans and had no more strength. Abdurrahman himself was the man who spread these reports."

It is surely safe to conclude from the fact Abdurrahman was influenced in his attitude and actions from outside and that nothing been used as an instrument of German or Turkish intrigue?

In this Abdurrahman himself are said to have been best friend, and sometimes Abdurrahman would come to him directly or speak to him privately. He had been training the division at Nagapattinam for three months under his Eldest's eyes. On the night of 2nd Dec. he left Nagapattinam with a large force (estimated at 7000 men) and was present at

This is very  
but unconfirmed  
information  
to prove that  
Abdurrahman  
had hidden  
anything in

Subsequent proceedings, the Indian government  
that Abdurrahman during British rule  
and 180

The general position is that it is an  
unofficial story which had not really  
changed after what it was at the time  
report was made. Neither the Sultan nor the  
Indians had joined the Allies.  
It is reported that to the British stationing the  
Anthoni Lays force over to Abdurrahman  
Muhammad, but this is completely unconfirmed.  
The British at the time, notwithstanding,  
it was concerned in the war said on  
the Sambari in December last.

On Waridin the Sultan was more satisfied  
the Sultan had made no attempt to do  
this, and the question of reoccupying the  
post was never considered. This opinion  
was to go back to the decision to award  
Mysore to the British in East Africa.

A reply to two questions seems  
hardly required at present, and we may  
confine ourselves to distributing

to two annual questions to W.O., D.  
G. G.O.C. & the Adj. Commr. Mysore and

(25)

for distribution. See page 3/5

to see any mistake. But, I will  
be best to tell them. I think the  
advice of the law for his own judgment.

You will notice that when he was  
at Haldley he did said that his son  
Knew nothing in great danger. I  
am afraid his boss talk was aimed  
(not his right of protection) so as  
to belittle him rather than over confidence.

G.C.B. 3/5/16

H. J.R.

4/5/16

Done Per. 4.5.

S.D.R.H. for G.C.B.



AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

No. 191

IRV  
GOVERNOR'S HOUSE  
NAIROBI,  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

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March 23rd, 1916,

Sir,

In continuation of my despatch No. 171 of the 13th instant I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter and enclosure from the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Kisimayu, 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,

*John Bowring*

GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

✓INCLOSURE

NO. 351, 648.

10471

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REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY,

KISIAYU

17th March, 1916.

Sir,

From the sworn statements of witnesses at the Court of Inquiry held at Yonte under the presidency of Lieut. Payne attached herewith, it is clear that the attack on Serenli by the Aulihar was premeditated and not act of treachery on the part of that tribe under the leadership of Ahmed Hadji the son of Hadji Abdurrahman Mursal who was a clerk in Government employ.

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

3. Undj: Abdurrahman Mursal evidently suffered from a badly swollen hand and though this is not definite in the evidence

HON'BLE,

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

KISIAYU

"2"

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 Abdurehman Mursel 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 Marehan 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 Serenli Aulihans to migrate into Italian territory.

5. The remark in the Kazi's evidence to the effect that since the visit of Hadji Abdurehman Mursel to Nairobi his (Hadji Abdurehman Mursel's) heart was not in the right place is worth noting as it tends to prove the presumption that the rising at Serenli was not organised 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,



"AG" PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER

Said Ahmed  
Cathi of  
Serenli

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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 township whilst 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 has been left where you are 1800 yds from the boma.)

(A. Q. N.B. In this case the distance is about 1800 yds from the boma. There were 2 1/2 miles between the village on the river bank here & our camp) Answered: Askaris, Armed Scouts, M. 1000 P.M.

were also there. Some of the Armed Syeds and ACW's crossed the river before I did. Some of the askaris and armed syeds 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 serial 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 Berenli before it transpired.

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

Q. Did you see the Effendi.

A. I saw him at Bardera after I crossed not once. He was very ill from his wounds 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 killed when I left and remained where they were.

Q. Who of those men do you know? Do you know He was I think a Jumal and his name was Ali 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 Auliyan 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 ~~arere~~ 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 asked 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 boma or what we should do. There were Arabs with us at the time. The clerk came with

"4"

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 s/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.

C. 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 everyone. 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 Haji Abdurehman 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 Kabobo (chief of our Afghans) and he told Haji Abdurehman above and mentioned him this letter. He also said that he would not let Haji Abdurehman cross into Italian Territory.

5"

Asgo had her thoughts for the safety of the P.M. Ali Aulihan wished to cross into Italian territory. Afterwards Mr. Elliott sent a letter to Haji Abdurrehman Mursal saying that he did not want him and people to follow Asgo Aulihai if he went. Haji Abdurrehman Mursal sent a reply saying I cannot leave my own tribe and sit here under another tribe never. ("Ma'n aqdar nakhallii labita baqqi 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 Marchan return Aulihan looted cattle or give Aulihan permission to fight Marchan. I think Haji Abdurrehman Mursal ever since his return from Nairobi has not had his heart in the right place; I always read Haji Abdurrehman Mursal's letters to Mr. Elliott and came to that conclusion from the tone of his letters. Elliott and Haji Abdurrehman Mursal were great friends and I thought it was no use warning Mr. Elliott further about things I thought only. Elliott told Haji Abdurrehman Mursal in a letter sent Aulihan said on Gambura, and advised him to restrain his young men from going to Gambura or assisting Southern Aulihan. Haji Abdurrehman Mursal replied that his people were not in the obsuri and also that he did not want to mix in it. I did not believe that Abdurrehman Mursal. I think that it was Ma'ayesh who advised him to do so. Haji Abdurrehman Mursal and his people are present. So they approach every person even the Italian General (P.M.). I heard the people at Segondi say, "It is true that they may have been captured or exchanged after the P.M. was taken."

exhausted by the Germans and had no more strength.  
 Hajji Abdurrahman (Abbas) was the man who spread these  
 reports. I was informed. I think that Hajji Abdurrahman  
 intended to gain still more peace perhaps.

Sd/- H. Payne  
 3rd Z.A.R.

Date, Mon 3rd 1915.

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Long went  
 home Saturday

I did not hear there was going to be an  
 attack on Bechir. I did not think the Aulinen were  
 likely to give trouble. The night of the attack  
 I was sleeping in a house about 100 yds outside  
 of the boma with my wife. The Effendi one sergeant  
 and six askaris were in the boma. The sergeant and  
 his askaris were on guard and the Effendi was in the  
 room. There were two sentries, one on each gate.  
 The married askaris and interpreter were living in  
 a lot of old huts about 250 paces or more away from  
 the boma. There was no entry 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  
 houses. The end of these houses nearest to the  
 boma was about fifty yards away. There were three  
 men in the civil office in the town and they took  
 turns in going round. Three men did rounds in  
 the askaris lines. These men did four hours each  
 and after completion dutifully relieved 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 house 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 ~~to~~ to orderly room. The askaris put their ammunition in their boxes when they were told this. They received this order at 2 A.M. The Effendi brought this order himself. The Effendi saw me out Elliott in his office at 2 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 house. I went in the front gate and saw the sentry lying dead and found the Amulhan 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 Amulhans were sailing out. Aboba Abdi shouted out 'I am the man who killed the Kaffirs and raised the guns I Aboba Abdi'. I knew him and recognised him and I went back through the barbed wire a good distance from the door into the bush. An askari who had a pistol in his belt shot me. I fell down and never got up again.

men be serving in the bush. I then returned with twelve rifles towards the bomb. I counted the ammunition and we had now more than 20 rounds excepting an armed syo named Juma 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. We decided that we had no little ammunition to wait for daylight. At 7.30 A.M. we came down to the barbed wire near the lines where there were a lot of Aulihans. We fired at the people from 200 yards and they ran away. We advanced into the lines. We had killed five Aulihans savages and one Aulihan askari. That day the askari killed was Adam Ali an Aulihan and son of Ali Kuan, who is now a prisoner in Yonte. 184 Aulihans fired on us from the bomb and the rebels, who had been driven out returned. We had to retire as we were attacked on two sides. We separated into parties of two and three men and got into the bush. As soon as we got into the bush we went back up the bomb and we collected all the men and lost 200 men. At 10.30 A.M. I sent about the ammunition and I told the men that some had none and a man who had most ammunition had only fifteen rounds. I told my men that our ammunition was finished and that it was useless attacking again because we would only lose our lives and the rifles too. We were then forced to withdraw. In the afternoon party and wounded men were

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

Q. Had you any orders what to do in Serenli in case the bomb was attacked?

A. MU-

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

A. No, I did not go to the lines. My house is 500 yds away from the lines, and I did not see any askaris at the boma.

Q. "he was sleeping at Elliott's house.

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

I saw one Aulihan who was in Majheir 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 Hagaghabli and the Aulihans were jumping round and pretending to fire off their guns. They asked Mr. Elliott if they might have a dance and he refused. Ali Khal was there and was teaching the ~~Aulihans~~ how to manoeuvre, and how to fire the rifles in different positions. Also about burns and so on. Mr. Elliott and I both saw this manoeuvre.

sporal  
sein Gibril.

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 awoken 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 saw who the officer is dead. They went back. I got the cook and one of the boys in the river bank. The cook was wounded. Cook crossed the river and I sat there. Guarded by the Amihans crawled down the river and told me to go to their side water and call the Amihans who were on the banks. I did so. They followed me with me. I tried to return to the river bank. Amihans told I take one of the rifles lying down guard. I got the knife to stop his way. I picked up another sword and said tell if he could swim. He said yes. If I give him over and we get the Amihans across. Before this we all were here to take away the Amihans. We caught the Effendi and his wife near the river, we took them to the fort. We sent messages to the Amihans. They came to the fort. Then we sent them back to the fort. They were not happy. I did not know what to do.

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 Amilhans. Elliott was not in the habit of locking his door. I heard shooting going on inside the house. I do not know, give the Effendi gave me his rifle that night may be brought it to me at 11 A.M. at night.

EDY. REYES  
SIFUT:  
J.D.A. C.

I was Interpreter at Serenii. About 7 A.M. on night of 2nd February, interpreter from Italian side came to Serenii. 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 Burro had been to the Resident at Bardera and asked for permission for Amilhans to cross from English into Italian Territory. The chief had also been to Italian Resident which made him to go to Resident Bardera. Resident Bardera wished so how it is Elliott who give the Amilhans permission to cross. Elliott reported Amilhans looted the camels and killed 9 men. After which he said if they were to cross back last night and they never cannot get permission to cross. In short, Amilhans wanted to kill in east and he wanted to kill in west. So he wanted to negotiate with the Resident.

1. AMILHANS  
2. ARAB  
3. BAUK.

"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 Aulihans. Elliott was not in the habit of locking his door. I heard shooting going on inside the house. I do not know, who the Effendi gave me the rifle that night. You be bring it to me at 7 A.M. at night.

td/ "11"  
LIPUT:  
J.D.B.A.C.

11 Anwali  
Arab  
Bank

I was Interpreter at Serenli. About 7 A.M. on night of 2nd February, interpreter from Italian side came to Serenli. I took him to Mr. Elliott, he had a notes 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 Burro had been to the Resident at Bardera and asked for permission for Aulihans to cross from English into Italian Territory. The chief had also been to Italian Resident whom he said to go to Resident Bardera. Resident Bardera signed off how it is right to give the Aulihans permission to go across. Italian reported Aulihans had come and killed 9 men from between 2 days before. They had looted all and they may cannot get permission to cross. Italian interpreter whom he said wished to write in case of any trouble or any other difficulty with the Italian Resident he said he would now take care of it. Italian interpreter whom he said he would now take care of it.

Interpreter told Elliott that Resident further told him to say that if Elliott wanted help at any time he could help him. Interpreter said also that Resident wished him to go to the town two months ago. Haji Abdurehman and his men were near Hagaghabli and they were about to attack Elliott. Elliott told him to tell Resident that he did not believe that Abdurehman Mursal 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, interpreter and interpreter present. Interpreter and I went away together and I asked him 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. Then the interpreter left me very quickly. I took this lamp away and put it down below. This and when we were outside I asked him where it was. He said there was only one white on the roof and it was very dangerous for sitting on the roof like that with a lamp. If he knew anything he was hiding. He then left quickly and went away. I then thought there was something wrong, so I took and called the Effendi. I told him what you problem. Interpreter had reported, and that he always was something wrong. I told the Effendi that I was in the habit to be a good observer.

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

ben 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 Bardera 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 Bardera 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 Kismayo Haji A. Mursal called all the Aulihans and said we are going against the Marchan now. He left Hengashabli with a large force and proceeded towards Serenli.

When he arrived about 600 yds from the station he sent into Serenli for three Aulihans who were staying there. They gave him all the information. He received it and then told what could give. He then told his men the Marchan they were going to attack Serenli. There were 1200 men with gun and two hundred "Dhakhi". He was beginning and found 2000. He broke the army Marchan into parties and the soldiers pulled them up and showed them where the marchan and son of Haji A. Mursal led the party and shot at them. He wanted to shoot

and all other persons to do nothing until they heard the first shot from our home. His name was Abdullahi Haji. He was at a little in front of his party. The sentry challenged him. He replied to sentry "I am Abdullahi Haji, I want to know the time". The sentry let him pass. He shot the sentry and the Amilimans entered the home. The gate was wide open. Then the shot at the home was fired the firing broke out all round. This is what Haji Ismael told me. I asked him what the Amilimans 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 Amilimans fired into my house but did not come in. They cleared off to the home and I got my rifle away. I found the Dr. Sgt. and about 20 askaris in the watering place at about 4 A. M. A part from any fighting that the Major Sergeant did the Armed Sykes twelve men and two corporals fought and drove the Amilimans from the home. The guard in the civil section of K.M.R. fought very well, they killed about 100 in all they were killed themselves.

Adj. R. Payne Lieutenant

M.C. R. A. R.

July 19th statement. I was in the guard room at 4 A. M. when I heard a noise outside. I ran out to see what it was. I saw Amilimans coming with rifles and I ran back into my room. I heard them fire a few shots and then silence. I ordered the gunner to fire

150  
151

we were insulted. we the Carpenters and two of my men had permission to sleep in the village. They returned and shouted out to us not to sleep. I let them into my home. They told me they town had been sacked. I said let us go to our Officer's house. They said that the house was full of Aliibek and he was finished. I decided say, I heard this to get near to the new River, and it possible get into the home and work plan, or perhaps we might get into a stone house. It advanced but saw we had no chance. I heard the Effendi was wounded in the pleases. I lined out my men between the Cr. Sergeant's house and the sergeant's house and opened fire. They returned a heavy fire. I could not see the Aliibek 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 11/20/51/TZG/16/100/174047 but used ammunition sparingly as we have only forty rounds each. When daylight broke our ammunition was finished and we were in danger of being sacked. I took my men to the new range. I found the Cr. Sergeant and soon shot him dead there. Some of the soldiers were talking and saying what they had to do to us. We had to camp and be shot and starved at the Aliibek. The Cr. Sergeant had a rifle and gave it to a sergeant. The man had loaded his rifle up to size. He had a pistol and had a 10% log. I told every soldier the Aliibek would not stand and when their ammunition was shot high, all the men will be captured and killed.

and fix them 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 machine gunning near the jail. The Aulihans all got inside 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 one was Ali Hash's son, although I did not know him myself 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, one woman called out but we could not find her. The Aulihan came back, I had only two bad shrapnel left (produced) and we had to run away under a heavy fire. We had to get out of Italian territory and the Italians refused to allow us back. There was no one in charge of our party. We all fought on our own. Ali Hash, Mute or I together. We were so few that is why I saw Ali Hash in the same Italian Sergeant three days before the attack.

SD: H. Suppo Idam.

20.11.1971

The 19th November 1971 at 10.00 A.M. on the morning of the day after the attack on the Askari camp the Italian Army came to the town of Kibera to arrest the 1000+ Askaris who had been captured by the Kenyatta Government. They came in their vehicles and took the 1000+ Askaris to the police station where they were held until 12.00 noon when they were released.

Sergeant

Affl

I.C.

Duly sworn states:- I am Sergeant of the guard  
in the boma night of attack on Serenli. There  
were two sentries on boma. One sentry on front gate  
and one sentry on back gate. I and two men slept  
in the guard room and two men slept near the  
sentry by the back gate. Three gates on boma,  
two large one front and one back and one small  
side gate used by Doctor to get in. The side and  
back gates were both locked. The front gate was  
not locked and was wide open. It was always kept  
that way. The maxim gun was up on the roof of  
the guard room. Steps of stone led up to Maxim  
gun from outside building. The Effendi had a  
step up there. In the same path slept there. At  
about 3 A.M. I heard one shot. I got up and  
the other day a rifle was on the ridge of the  
boma. I ran up to see what was the shot and saw  
Haji was shot by a crowd of people who were  
in the boma as well as I. All of us lay down and  
rushed in. I crawled under a table with my  
left hand. The bullet went through the left arm  
(about elbow) and passed the man who shot  
me. He was an servant and brother of Haji.  
Afterwards I heard the gunshots from Haji.  
The first shot, the gun which was shot by Haji  
himself. I then tried to pull out a gun  
by my hands as my cartridge holder was not  
fastened. I struggled over the boma and  
tried to get to the Rifles. I found a rifle  
lying about the boma. I took it and  
then when I got the rifle out to the Effendi  
he was answered. I took a rifle outside the room  
to another room, he followed me with a rifle

I lay down and he was the witness. The witness said he  
 and inferred me if I were alright. I told him I was  
 alright. There was an Asicari who was still alive,  
 the doorway on the side the Effendi had just opened.  
 He was sitting down by the gate firing. He were the  
 three of us had got killed so that the shooting was very  
 bad. The Effendi said me that now we have the right of  
 self defense and action as we will do whatever.  
 The Effendi then came to his house. I went back  
 to outside out to the "Bazaar" is the official name.  
 I saw about three or four or five things going on in  
 the houses. The sergeant has quite stopped shooting.  
 I went out of the house, leaving the entry with me.  
 He tried to follow the soldiers first but I had no  
 rifle. And the Effendi's house was rushed by the  
 soldiers as soon as he entered it. I did not see the  
 Effendi again until Kargara. I went to the range and  
 heard two whistles. Colour Sergeant was there with  
 four men. Some had no rifles and some were wounded.  
 Colour Sergeant procured me rifle and ammunition and  
 he sent the wounded men and the unarmed men away.  
 There were 13 or 14 men left with Colour Sergeant.  
 But there was very little ammunition. The Colour  
 Sergeant checked the ammunition there. He told us  
 to wait for the night to come and could not remain  
 here but must wait until daylight to see what we could  
 do. Most of the guys want 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 Ali and on back and Mr. Bragman went with  
 others on right. The British were breaking open houses  
 in the lines and fighting. I crossed through the  
 the British lines. I was in the British lines

Ali Hash's son Aman. He fired at 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 few men fighting with you, come back again". We had then practically finished our execution. I had got one round each. I got two rounds off an Arab Lee Corporal. The Aulihan then pushed us on to both sides so we ran away and separated from the ... The Aulihan kept calling out "Leave your rifles now we are not going to kill you",

Then he went the river into Italian territory. It was night. It stayed longer, the Aulihan were too scared.

Q. Who were Aulihan do you consider were in Seredli?

A. I cannot tell. Saw some in the village and some in town.

Q. Did they all have rifles.

A. They had many rifles but some had machine guns.

Q. Did you see Haji Abdurraheem.

A. No. The Effendi's wife who was taken prisoner and afterwards released by Aulihan, told me he was there. She also saw Ali ...

Q. Did you see Ali Kurniwa.

A. At Haughabil the day of the attack.

Q. Did you hear Aulihan say nothing to Ali Kurniwa before the attack?

A. No.

Q. Did you receive any orders from the Aulihan before the attack either from Mr. Rizvi or from Ali Kurniwa last night or otherwise?

A. My orders were to enter to the town of Dara in

order to get supplies. They sent us to collect water. We were to collect water and bring it to the town of Dara with the help of our men of Dara. We were to collect water and bring it to the town of Dara with the help of our men of Dara.

- Q. Did you hear that Auliham were collecting at Hagaaghabli.
- A. Yes, and I saw them with my own eyes. I saw A.I. Rush 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 S.M. Mr. Elliott. On the 2nd of June the day we were at Hagaaghabli the Auliham produced their rifles quite openly in front of Mr. Elliott, and drilled and practised attacking tactics 500 yds from his banya at Hagaaghabli. That day at Hagaaghabli I was afraid they were watching for an opportunity to attack us but was not sure.
- Do you report this to Mr. Elliott.
- A. No.
- Q. What were your orders for the gallion next morning?
- A. I was told on the night of the attack.
- Q. Who informed you of the orders at 9 P.M. He came from the
- A. No.
- Q. What was the order to parade the men?
- A. To assemble at the gallion and go to the parade ground.
- Q. What was the order regarding the men?
- A. To stand in two rows excepting last if any in the middle.
- Q. When did you receive the order?
- A. At 9 P.M. I received the order from Mr. J. I. I. in

10

in Serenit, and carried 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 home.

A. Yes thirty men and the maxim gun would hold Soreni home against the whole of the Afghans

80 / Mr. Wayne Lient

350 J. A. G.

Duly sworn states:- Then Baroni was approached by the Marchan country at Basra. The Sheik Ali bin Abdulla and his associate Sheikh Abid bin Ali, son of the deceased came to Baroni to see the affairs. He agreed to meet them and told Elliott that his father had sent him to discuss all the arrangements except Ration Abundance of the effect of Elliott's P.M.C. materials and one hundred & six thousand rupees. He said Sheikh Abdulla that the Government would go to him to know whether the tribe is his enemy or friend. (He was a Christian for his son was in Elliott's service) and he could do nothing as he wouldn't be able to get information from his people. So he went to the Sheik and told him that he would be with him to discuss the arrangements. So he went to the Sheik and told him that he would be with him to discuss the arrangements. They were very friendly and they sat in their chair. Sheik Abdulla said that he had come there from 90 miles. They had come to Basra, because it was dry season they could not go to their areas and would pay them. Sheikh Abdulla asked him where it can be done. He said (in Arabic) I took my

"28"

in Serenli, and carried on patrol.

- 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 home.
- A. Yes thirty men and the maxim gun would hold Serenli home against the whole of the Aufizam.

Sgt. R. Payne Lieut.

3rd R. R.

oral  
Arch Jamar  
ham  
I.C.

Duly sworn states:- That Serenli was attacked by the Marchan country at Dabash. The attack was led by Captain Elliott and accompanied Sheikh Abdu'l-Aziz. Sheikh Abdu'l-Aziz came to Serenli to see the effects of the attack and told Elliott that his father had been killed. At 4:00 P.M. on the 2nd of August Sheikh Abdu'l-Aziz sent Captain Elliott, three Askaris and one corporal & six men, respectively. He told Sheikh Abdu'l-Aziz that the original aim going to find out whether the area was inhabitable. Captain Elliott asked for his men to be armed. Captain Elliott and his men went to a Berak's camp and had no intention to penetrate farther or to search for any inhabitants. They were set to guard the road which they had to take to return again when they found them. They found them in a camp of the officers from the 4th Regt. In the camp there were 1200 Government men. They had many different attitudes. They were very much afraid of their chief. Sheikh said it took about 10 days to find those 1200 people. They were very frightened. They said it was dry season they could not find water and would pay them. Sheikh said he wanted 1000 men to go back to the camp and 200 men to go back to the village. I took my

leaving Dableh in morning, I found a man on the way who told me Serenli had been attacked. The man I saw was a Marhan named Debot Ali. He told me he was sleeping in Serenli time of attack but ran away. I marched alright and next day reached Fawnein where I stayed to eat food. I could get no news at Fawnein went on to Golowil where I found one Marhan man and two Marhan women, the man was wounded in Serenli by Aulikan, and gave me full particulars. He said he had watched the Aulikan all day carrying the safe ammunition making up his mind taking out of the home and went down to civil village. He crept into home and looked all round and saw every one who had been killed including the officer. I went down to see Yank,let and Hassan Debot two Marhan chiefs who were in Serenli when it was attacked. Farah got in touch of Pata Ogoss Marhan and Hassan Debot is chief of HAL HAL Marhan. They told me Serenli was finished. Now under these circumstances what are you Marhan going to do. They said they don't know yet but if you Marhan want to help a Marhan with us we will call them up. I asked what have you to do with your relatives, they either sold or lost, he said now, but I am afraid of the fate of the survivors of the Marhan. I expect a good many.

large they told me that the number of people had gone down to 100000. The malouti buildings were burnt down but stone houses were standing and houses absolutely intact. In the village was buried cigarette and stuff. Cigars, picking up was scattered about everywhere.

Cigars were drenched in paraffine oil. I went to Bardera and officer then called me and said what Marmaas were like and all about them. Marmaas were expecting Aulihan to attack them when I was there but did not hear Aulihan intended attack Somaliland. Most of Marmaas were near Fanwein and scattered. Some were in Belishidu near River Dawa. They could gather up quickly. The chieftains sent men out to collect the

- Q. Do the Marmaas think of the whole bush?  
A. Do you think they will do?  
A. I think they will have attacked the Aulihan  
in next fight.

SD/ H. Reym

3rd R. A.

Tant

28 March 1910

55  
... they told me that the remainder of people had come down to Italin ... malanti buildings were burnt down but stone houses were standing and houses absolutely intact. One house was burned and the cigarettes and stuff broken ... picking up what the shell was shattered about 80000.

Sixty houses were drenched in paraffine oil. I went to Bandar and officer then called me and said what Marchan were like and all about them. Marchan were expecting Auliyan to attack them when I was there but did not hear Auliyan intended attack Seremban. When I left most of Marchan were near Samwein but scattered. Some were in Belishidu near Poco more at Dowa. They could gather up quickly. The chiefs sent men out to collect the men.

- Q. Do the Marchan think of the whole business?  
A. Do you think they will do?
- A. I think they will have attacked the Auliyan now must fight.

SD/ H. Evans

3rd F. A.

Yanti,

18th March 1915.

A. As soon as I heard the shorts going I broke open my box and got 10 rounds out and went down to boma 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.

R.G.Abdullahi Para Daily record states:-

- D.D. Q. How did you lose your rifle at serenli.  
 A. Sulihen 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, he hit me myself and run away. I had no chance.

H. stayne Lieut,

Sgt K. A.C.R.

• 66 •

camp. I went to his house and saw him and we had  
chat and called the Doctor. No one was there. I  
got into his house and in his bed, he was not in his  
bed, the doctor came and said "The Doctor" and  
said was not in that his pipe. There were two  
men in the boat in the middle of the river. They are the  
men of Mullah and when I saw them I threw  
hand in the river. I did not see my rifle.  
There was no way for me to take out but could I go  
and I could not get into boat. I got ashore. I heard  
Mullah call out "Look out for the river - the officer  
wants to drown himself in it". I saw Effendi on  
English side when I was still on English side at day-  
light. I asked if any one was in boat. Effendi called  
out "Mullah held everything and for me to cross  
but not any."

SD/ H. Bayne Knott:

3rd S. A. S.

Yours,

4th March 1916.

Very sincerely yours,

J. J. S.

Q. How did you lose your rifle at Spahi?

A. I was in boat for 12 days. at 3 A.M. I went up the  
river. When I returned I heard the country shot  
and shooting started. I could not get back as  
Mullah had surrounded the boat. I tried to get  
the boat and found it was capsized. So, there was  
nothing else to do than to get into the boat in  
the water. I swam very fast and took  
the boat. So I got off.

4th March 1916

Pte Ali Heru 1

J. I. 3.



and I began to feel very light so I lay down  
and the next thing I know I am a complete  
haze about me and the last thing I  
remember was the sun coming up.  
I am still here and I am not  
feeling well.

*Alzey*

... went to them to stop 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 son where he was. She said "I think he  
has been killed. I got a peice of wood 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 regulars were coming back to Boosa. One  
regular did come and asked me where the other were.  
I replied I did not know and that I was wounded.  
The regular was surprised Ali by is here today. He went  
down with me to wash some water over the cuts. I lay out in the dark and lay down by river  
and slept, occasionally taking a shot out of his gun  
against the British, who were still shooting.  
After I had slept a while I heard some British  
shouting and shouting and I got up and went  
out to see what it was. I saw some  
regulars and some British. I saw one  
of the British shoot a man  
in the middle of the road  
in the morning  
and run away.

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 boma. 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 boma. 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 whilst in inside the boma where were the Aulihans.

They were inside the Boma and firing.

When you went to Effendi's house you saw the Aulihans? "Yes, I saw them in the boma when I was outside the boma. I thought there were a lot of people in there because I heard them call those men there.

Did you hear them shout when you went up and when they started to fire? "Yes, I heard them shout when I went up and when they started to fire."

What did you do when you heard them shout when they started to fire? "I ran away."

Did you run away? "Yes, I ran away when I heard them shout when they started to fire."

Did you run away because you were afraid? "Yes, I was afraid. I thought they would kill me. I thought they would kill me when I heard them shout when they started to fire."

Did you run away because you were afraid? "Yes, I was afraid when I heard them shout when they started to fire."

"20"

one bandolier and one in the other.

the gunner keeps your bandolier held.

you have a bandolier 40.

you have 10 pounds in one bandolier and  
keep it out.

long as it was too heavy to carry with ammunition  
you do not hold.

Sgt. G. Payne Report;

Pro K. A.

Non Abrahams  
YUPPIE.

With pleasure I will do -

This old gal saw you off,  
and said "I'm a Jew, & I would be  
glad to see you go". I said "I am a  
Christian, & I will not go". She said "You  
are not good for us". I said "I am not  
bad, we're all bad, and I have done  
nothing but good". From outside the door she  
shouted "Get out of here, we're going to  
burn you up". I said "I am not afraid".

YUPPIE

YUPPIE, YUPPIE

Did you come here to fight?

I go there at noon or 12 o'clock & it's  
dark outside. I go there because I have  
nothing else to do. I have nothing to do  
but go there & sit there & do nothing.

It's not like me to do this.

"3D"

when I became concerned I loaded, and tried to wake him. Before I could get near him the Amilish, who I thought were dead, got up and I ran down to see who it was and how many men. I saw two men the Amilish were carrying had brass bands on their wrists. 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 stepped out my sheet and got away but got torn in barbed wire. The bomb was held by Amilish 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 stick 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 stay until night time. At night time the Amilish were still there. Next morning we pressed on to Bardera. The other soldier was killed by the Amilish. The Amilish never come to us because they were too busy fighting.

Sgt. H. Sargeant, USA

THE DODGE CARS

AND TENTS

REMOVED FROM

THE PLATEAU

DAILY BRIEF STATEMENT

Our horses were attacked, I was on my way  
to the general office mail from Addis Ababa.  
At that time we stopped at a place called  
Gedebi. This is a small town in Somaliland, we  
arrived there about 10:00 P.M. and I went back  
to the station. There were no people.  
There is a night guard at the station and another  
who I think goes, he went to sleep and in the  
middle some one fired at him. He was hit in the  
hand. Some one else was also hit in the hand  
and took his rifle. The guard and the porter  
were the ones who were wounded. The  
other guard and the porter left the station.  
I was going to die, so they laid me down,  
with one man looking after me and remained  
the porter. I waited until they got away and  
then I heard by word of the guard that when  
they got on the ground they shot them.  
After that we started and when we got to the road  
crossing of Gobolay, we saw a lot of people  
on the right. These people were Somalis and  
they were carrying their weapons.  
Then we started to go through the road and I went  
about seven feet up. There was a big meeting  
of Particular. I was a little afraid that in case  
these things happened I was afraid. I thought now  
that they were trying to kill us with my  
friends. However, when I got there was  
nothing to do but to go to the station.  
I got there and I got to the station.

"Sir, shall it God would."

them for having killed the followers of the Sheikh.  
The Sheikh answered "yes, it was a good thing to do". They then dayed, I know the Sheikh will be  
in a village. Since Elliott has been to Bagaghlil he  
since Sept: Porgilli was there no Martinez had  
visited Serenli. I went from Bagaghlil to Akash and  
saw no one, I only travelled at night. This night  
I went down to Bagaghlil. I heard Hajj A. Harad  
was there and holding a meeting. I heard his people  
shouting. I heard what they were saying. They said  
the interpreter was wounded and had died at  
Sardar. That they had killed officials in middle of  
Bakr and most colonists killed had died near Sardar.  
I crossed over at Bagaghlil and reported back.  
All of the soldiers got away and is now at Sardar,  
and said to go back to ~~Sardar~~, he too started. The  
Mamalik is ~~now~~ around. As the reported running  
away, of people, he is still here and that about last 40 days  
he said he would return to his brother, but, giving  
all information back to him, he would have nothing  
to run away but as he is here, he has been  
one of the leaders of the ~~rebels~~ he would be asked  
return back if they find him. He said the ~~rebels~~  
they are not here yet, so he would not be asked  
say to him and they would not be asked  
they would not be asked to go back to his brother  
but if he goes back to his brother he would be asked  
the truth.

100 WITNESSES

J. L. S.

Daly sworn states:-

Q. How did you lose your rifle?

A. Did not lose my rifle.

Q. Where is it?

A. I was firing my ex-military carbine - my rifle  
was bad and the general gave me a rifle after  
the range. Night of attack both rifles were in  
my house. I took the good rifle and ammunition  
with me and left my own bad rifle in my bedroom.  
I took the rifle to borders. At Cobweb the man  
who owned the good rifle took it over again.

SD/ H. Meyer

3rd P. A. 9.

100 WITNESSES

100 WITNESSES

Daly sworn states:-

Q. How did you lose your rifle?

A. I was firing my ex-military carbine -  
the general who attacked the Germans took  
my rifle and gave it to another man.  
He kept the rifle and I took it away  
when he died. I never used it going with the  
rest of Germany. The result of the attack  
was that I do not own a rifle at all.

SD/ H. Meyer

3rd P. A. 9.

WITNESS

Answered before the

Court of Criminal Appeals:-

I did not see Mr. Elliott killed. His body was lying on the verandah steps. I was in the boy's garden when the shooting started, and I heard him fire with another boy. There was a noise in the night until we could see out. Then suddenly there was a bang out and then boom. At 12.30 P.M. Elliott's house got some shots from outside. Elliott did not reply back. There was a lot of shooting in his house. In fact Mr. Elliott died at 12.30 A.M. the night previous.

Answered

for the State

H. C. Gandy

Answered before the Court of Criminal Appeals:-

I did not see Mr. Elliott killed. I saw away when I came above the roof.

Answered before the Court

for the State

Answered before the Court

Answered before the Court

Recalled and examined a man who was a party or men in service. He said he was totally deaf. He could not hear any one of the parties.

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

These men's names are:-

Lte Ahmed Egal	Wounded
Hilmi Jamar	
Herhi Mahomed	
Fara Omar	
Cook Nur Habasi	
Syee Mahomed Egal.	

There were killed in Serenli Lieut Elliott,  
Effendi Mahomed Egal and 32 askaris. One syce  
was killed in addition, Clerk Pinto, Clerk Fazal  
Bilahi, and a number of others. The tailor Abdulla  
and Suleman a lot of servants were killed and  
one woman whose hair was plucked by the British  
was publicly flogged. They are still awaiting  
trial.

Yours, 4th April 1931.

Abdullah  
Captured and examined

He is a friend of Capt. Audley.

1. He is a native of India.

2. He is a Moslem.

3. He is a good man.

- Q. Did you find Abdurrahim Hajji talking about the  
Mujahid before it happened?  
Ans. If I knew who was going to happen I would  
not have lost my life and personality.  
Q. Did you see Abdurrahim Hajji that night?  
Ans. I saw him in the day time.  
Q. Where are Abdurrahim living with your  
brother? They were three or four all askaris. Not  
all stayed in the house that evening. One was on  
guard on the lines. The other two men did not  
return to the house in the evening.  
Q. Did you all eat together?  
Ans. Abdurrahim Hajji did not eat with me but the others  
did.  
Q. Did you eat together that night?  
Ans. No but we did in the day time.  
Q. When did you see those men last?  
Ans. I saw them in the village at 1 P.M. on 11  
January at 3 P.M.  
Q. Did you not think it strange when they  
came to capture at night?  
Ans. No. They often stayed out, night and day,  
and were ordered.  
Q. You know you have only been here in Hajji  
Abdurrahim's guard at house?  
Ans. I know.  
Q. Did you have any food and water  
there?  
Ans. Only on the day before.  
Ans. Next morning when I got up there was no food.  
Ans. There was no water and no fruit.

57

Ex. A.2.1  
negative  
in photo  
table  
active.

It is my opinion that the English did not form a true  
rate of resistance. The Altilian did not form a true  
a plain of other men until they were inferior to  
overpower, armed with constable Adam Alf, back bushes  
etc. etc. The 2nd Broach the last from Digne  
had not yet been received when seven or eight days  
before he received word that the English had taken  
the castle of Bayeux. Since then he has  
not been able to get in touch with the  
militia so now he is alone. They English have  
been here. I think that probably the reason is that  
they had to see who was with the others of the militia  
saved me. There were many Englishmen here, and  
they looked nervous. The captain of the W.  
Elliott said he used to hang around the castle  
and he entered into the castle. He reported to Capt.  
A. Alf that constable Adam Alf and his son  
had on his return from M'Paris seen the English not  
accompanied by constable Peter given out by all the  
Altilian that the English had been thoroughly beaten  
by the Germans. I also reported that it was the English  
been with the Alf at Digne and raid mess in the  
district. I also reported that the Altilian were about  
to attack and kill more than and that we had guns  
already. Capt. Elliott took notes from me, and asked  
me what about party to Marchan - Chiers replied that  
they were young men who had gone with  
Capt. Chiers and Capt. Elliott told me to sit  
down and have a rest; then two hours  
returned to the castle and the  
in Digne 2 P.M.

52

returning from MM THANG KHIEN. The Anh than brought  
10 men to see Mr. Mallett after sleeping four nights  
in SONG KHAI T HUAN. Some 20000 people had  
run away of the region between H. A. and people. He told me  
that the Red men had raided THE HAMLET MARSHAL; that  
the Red men had told him (Mr. Mallett) to burn the  
village that if they attacked SONG KHAI T HUAN the  
Red men, they would burn the government. This was why  
it was useless that the government would return them  
to Anh than. The general said where the official meeting  
and what had transpired. The general decided  
to discuss the movement before the government attack  
him. They were told the government would be forced to  
attack. He further told us that the 30 officials were  
bringing to the office so that he could not make his  
half-past. If the officials were not taken he would not  
ready. I asked him how time he thought they would bring  
to attack. He replied. To-night or tomorrow evening. The  
man's name was Chung, and he used to be a spy to  
Hoang (Government spy). He was in Goldeau too and  
I know him very well. And immediately to the  
officer about 7 o'clock he said to him that he said  
"Do you want your people to wait for the action with the  
officials at the time, I replied now, I want no people. This  
I have a better for you to hear. I told him that  
had heard, and that the officials were coming to Anh than  
at to-night if to-morrow. It caused me not to tell me.  
Again do you hear that you are going to Anh than. He said  
that he did not know that they were going to Anh than. If I  
plan on the night they will know. I replied  
of officials that will be seen the next day. He said  
they will be, but if it does not come to go to Anh than  
so and so. (He did not say)

The Effendi told me that Mr. Elliott was regarded as a Government man and that my incarceration was good, and that he ought to take some notice. Mr. Elliott told the Effendi that he had a good name with the Government but to keep his name. Before Mr. Elliott said that to the Effendi, the Effendi wanted to put a guard of 10 men on Mr. Elliott's house and take the revolver of men inside the house. Mr. Elliott said to come at the morning and get my pay and go back amongst the Afghans. I tried to reason with him, "we are only paid for this work".

I went out and waited for the arrival of the men when he arrived I begged him to send the men down to Mr. 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 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 we were not to talk about it as Mr. Elliott had ordered it so.

Q. Who was the fourth person among Afghans?

A. One man's name was Ali Saluto - the other Ali who stayed near the fort. Well when money and revolver was given to them.

Q. Where is they now?

A. They are working with their Afghans.

Q. Name is Faridah who worked with Ahmad Byad.

A. I hope he is still A.A. a prisoner and that he wants to go to teach. We have no possibility to talk with him.

Q. What was he doing in prison?

50

REBELLION, FROM MARCH 1948 ONWARDS. THE ARISHAN BROUGHT  
10 PM IN TO MR. SII AND AFTER SLEEPING FOUR NIGHTS  
IN SEDARIL I WENT DOWN TO KILOVILLAGE AND I MET A  
MAN OF THE TURK DABER (THE A. T. C. PEOPLE) HE TOLD ME  
THAT THE TURK DABER HAD RAIDED THE HANNAN MARSHAN; THAT  
THE OFFICER HAD TOLD AND THAT EXPLOSIONS HAD BEEN HEARD  
WHICH MADE THEM FEARFUL. THE TURK DABER HAD RAIDED  
HANNAN MARSHAN, THEY EXPLODED THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE AND THEY  
TOLD THEM GUARDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ATTACK THEM.  
HANNAN MARSHAN WAS IN THE MEETING AND THEY HAD A MEETING  
AND THEY HAD ARRANGED. THEY WERE IN THE MEETING  
TO BREAK THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE. THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE  
WAS. THEY WERE TOLD THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE COMING TO  
ATTACK, OR FURTHERMORE TOLD ME THAT THE GOVERNMENT  
BROUGHT TO THE OFFICE SO THAT HE COULD NOT TAKE ANY  
SELF-PROTECTOR. IF ANY PERSONS WERE NOT READY HE COULD GET  
READY. I TALKED WITH HIM AND HE TALKED WITH ME AS TO WHETHER HE  
COULD GET READY. HE REPLIED. TOMORROW OR TOMORROW NIGHT. THE  
MAN'S NAME WAS ISMAIL, AND HE USED TO BE A GUARD IN  
HANNAN (GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE) HE WAS IN GODWEES TOO AND  
I KNOW HIM VERY WELL. HE WOULD TALK LOUDLY IN THE  
OFFICER OFFICE. HE WOULD SAY HE COULD NOT BE TOLD  
"DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO KNOW, I TALK WITH THE  
OFFICERS AT THE TIME, I REPLIED YES, I WANT TO KNOW AND  
I HAVE A MATTER FOR YOU TO KNOW." I TALKED WITH HIM  
AND HE SAID. AND THAT THE ARISHAN HAD COME TO HANNAN  
AT EIGHT OF TOMORROW. HE TALKED WITH ME AND TALKED  
ABOUT THE THINGS. WHAT HE TALKED ABOUT WAS THE GOVERNMENT  
OFFICE. HE TALKED WITH ME AND TALKED WITH ME. HE TALKED  
WITH ME ON THE POINTS THEY WILL HOLD UP.  
HE TALKED WITH ME AND HE TALKED WITH ME. HE TALKED WITH  
ME AND HE TALKED WITH ME. HE TALKED WITH ME AND HE TALKED  
WITH ME AND HE TALKED WITH ME.

The Effendi told Mr Elliott that he was employed as a Government man and they by inference good, and that he ought to make some notice. Mr Elliott told the Effendi that he had a good name with the Government but he risk his name. Before Mr Elliott said that to me though, the Effendi wanted to put a guard of 10 men on Mr Elliott's house and take the remainder of men inside and some. Mr Elliott told me to come at the morning and get my pay and go back amongst the Afghans. I tried to reason with him, he only said "Kua heri".

I went out and waited for the guards to 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 van. 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 we were sent to talk and it as Mr Elliott had ordered it so.

Q. Who were the men to whom he disagreable?

A. One man's name was Ali Salim - the other Ali and others &c &c. Well their money was given to them also in (unclear).

Q. Where are they now?

A. In Qandahar with their Afghan.

Q. Was Mr Elliott's behaviour to Sergeant Ahmad Bayat

A. No, he behaved kindly. A sergeant said that I had made him to teach him how to handle machine gun.

Q. Has your he going to release?

The Effendi told Mr.Elliott that I was regarded as a Government spy and that I must take sides - good or bad and what he ought to make some notice. Mr.Elliott told the Effendi that he had a good name with the Government not to risk his name. Before Mr.Elliott said that to the Effendi, the English did wanted to put a guard up at me in Mr.Elliott's house and take the revolver. If men insults me done. Mr.Elliott told me to come in the morning and get my pay and go back amongst the English. I tried to reason with him, but he only said "thus heri".

I went out and waited for the Effendi to his house when he arrived I begged him to send the men down to Mr.Elliott's house secretly and to get ready himself with the men in the same. The Effendi told me I could not disobey his orders received from his master. He told me to go and sleep. The Effendi's ride a horse and 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 we were not to talk about it as Mr.Elliott had ordered it so.

- Q. Do you the Mardi Dargan at Dagey ability  
 A. One man's wife was Ali Belante - the other Ali Qasim and Dargan Dargan - even their money and property also like in Dargan.  
 Q. Where are they now?  
 A. Dargan Dargan with her Effendi.  
 Q. There is a certain untrained Englishman Armed Brad  
 A. I hope he is now dead. I understand that Englishman wants I am to teach him how to handle people.  
 Q. Has this been done?

The Effendi told me I must take a gun because it was a Government gun and that it's instruction is good, and that he ought to make some notice. Mr. Elliott told the Effendi that he has a gun home with the Government but he took his name. Before Mr. Elliott said that to the Effendi, the last day I wanted to put a guard at home 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 Afghans. I tried to reason with him, but he only said "thus heri".

I went out and waited for the Effendi in our 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 QMA. The Effendi told me I could not disobey his orders received from his official. 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 we were not to talk about it as Mr. Elliott had ordered it so.

Q. Who were the first targets of dagger ability?

A. One man's name was Abdur Rehman - the other Ali Khan and Karim Khan. They were very good targets like in Peshawar.

Q. Where do they live?

A. They live further away with their Afghan.

Q. Were they ever taken by Major and Armed Corps?

A. I know he is now a Major, a platoon leader that I only want him to teach them how to handle machine guns.

Q. Has your brother been arrested?

1. I do not know  
what is reading?  
2. I think he has no son. He is  
in Germany now.  
3. He is an old man.

Uncle Tom  
lives you  
clothes and men  
as I was told  
saw him at Hengchow about the middle  
of the month  
about January 27th 1911 and he had a few  
and people. I think he had only two people with  
him. He was at Hengchow because he

He is a good man.

What do you think?

When he was on his way to Seringapatam his wife is

dead.

Who built the castle in Serampur?

He built the house but he sold it all.

He got a reward of rupees.

I cannot answer that but I.A.S. got money from him  
so probably he got some at least two or three thousand  
rupees.

I.A.S. apparently got a lot of money from Sugunan  
at Bairathi. Do you know why they gave it him?  
He also took rupees thirty thousand from Sugunan  
(Bairathi at Nevarah). I do not know why he took  
it but I heard he sent to Raja Duleep Singh. Sugunan  
was with him.

Do you know about Sugunan? What was his name? What  
was his father's name?

He was a member of Sugunan family. He used to come  
to Calcutta and used to go to Sugunan's house. He used to  
talk up himself and want his work. That's why  
he got that Sugunan's son Sugunan who Sugunan  
did and everything you know.

He went to Nagaghatli under Hajji Isra. He had  
clothes and buri to trade for sheep and goats. I  
saw him at Nagaghatli the day of the Baroda  
(January 27th 1916) and he had a few sheep  
and goats. I think he had only two camels with  
him.

He was at Nagaghatli when Sugunan was attacked.  
The other Sugunan went there before Sugunan. Hajji  
Isra and Sugunan were there. They were attacked  
around 10 o'clock in the night. So when Sugunan was attacked.

I cannot swear it with so much  
certainty, but I am almost positive  
that it went North.

Q. Are you a Suffrage dresser?

A. I have collected largely

over the country, and what for? To get  
such a lot of money to do

what? I started from nothing, and I have  
done a great deal of work, and I have

do you think I will give up

now? Tell me anything about it.

I can't tell you.

Q. Are you going to speak at the meeting

on the 15th?

A. I am a son of Shome Andi's village.

A. Address of your father is

C. He is a man of about 70 age when I do

I do not know his name.

A. Yes, I don't know his name. Your father's name

C. Don't you know that he has a name? You have to ask him

about his name. I do not know his name.

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

A. I do not know his name. I do not know his name.

C. You do not know his name? You do not know his name?

could not hear all they were saying and did not know I did not hear there was going to be an attempt over night.

Q. And you don't know if the anything worse to happen?

A. No, I do not know if he came to the askaris and then he would not long remain an Effendi. I do not know what will happen. The Effendi was really scared. He was very sorry, because when he left he did not see the bullet on his bed with all his clothes. He must have told me to go home and not to talk about anything about anything he had heard.

Q. Do you think he would dare to attempt to get to the Effendi?

A. Yes, I saw a gun's barrel in front of the Effendi's house and he told me the Effendi tried to get up to examine gun but was shot. I know went many others trying to the askaris body because there was many a Maltese.

Bald A. I. was Hansen Tensei

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and wheel and spoke plates were exhibited  
in evidence to the court.

Three witnesses were called, whom was identified  
one as deceased, and the other two as  
information to-morrow. This information  
quite correct as it is now.  
Time he agreed, shooting, not  
know and Clark or some other. A man who was a  
and Clark being.

John Baker

17 APRIL 1921

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

(1) The police were fully cognizant that the Black Legion was a secret organization, the members of which were prohibited from revealing their true names or the names of their associates to any one except other members of the organization. It was known that the Black Legion members were meeting at the Black Legion Lodge located on South Main Street during the month of January, 1933.

On January 21, 1933, the Black Legion may be observed to be fully organized at the Black Legion Lodge located on South Main Street. The Black Legion is known to be composed of men of all ages, from 18 to 60 years of age, living with their wives and other wives, their sons, possibly 1000 men with 200 women. On January 21, 1933, it was known to the Commissioner of Police that the Black Legion had been organized.

The Black Legion,

is the Black Legion.

Black Legion Lodge

(2) That the leaders of the Black Legion are Black Legion members of the Black Legion and Black Legion leaders are Black Legion members.

(3) That the members of the Black Legion are Black Legion members of the Black Legion and Black Legion members.

(4) That the members of the Black Legion are Black Legion members of the Black Legion and Black Legion members.

(5) That the Black Legion is Black Legion and Black Legion members.

1500 feet above sea level around the Ganges

and about 1000 feet below the plateau

where they spend their winter.

They are about 1000 feet above sea level

and about 1000 feet below the plateau

where they spend their summer.

(188) Peter M., his son, was, as I mentioned, well

in the winter and before vibration, the day

before he was taken ill, one of which was for the

removal of the tumor. His present state is to have

to be hospitalized because she is suffering from pro-

longed pain, back reflexes hyperactive,

and the right side of the body is paralyzed.

He has been in bed since the 1st of January and

is still in bed now. He has been in bed since the 1st of

January and is still in bed now. He has been in bed since the 1st of

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January and is still in bed now. He has been in bed since the 1st of

the 10. We took the  
new air valves.

we'll just have to

wait till we go

tomorrow night to

see what's up.

After the new valves were put in

we had to wait until

tomorrow morning to

see what was wrong,

but it was still the same.

so we had to wait

until the next day to see what was wrong.

so we had to wait

until the next day to see what was wrong.

so we had to wait

until the next day to see what was wrong.

so we had to wait

until the next day to see what was wrong.

so we had to wait

until the next day to see what was wrong.

so we had to wait

until the next day to see what was wrong.

so we had to wait

until the next day to see what was wrong.

the leader of the battery, John W. Eng May 11, 1863  
and although there was a regulation written by him  
in the latter part of the winter before he left

the country, it was never adopted.

The commandant of the fort at Fort

Monroe, however, did not like the idea of

any man being allowed to go into the fort

without a pass, and so he would not

allow any man to go into the fort without a

pass, and so he would not allow any man to go into the fort without a

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pass, and so he would not allow any man to go into the fort without a

and I am going to do  
what you say. I am going to  
try to get the money from the  
police. But I am going to do it in a  
way that would not make me  
look bad. I am going to tell them that  
not the police are to be blamed. The police  
should not be blamed because they did  
nothing wrong. They just did their job.  
I am going to tell them that the police  
should not be blamed because they did  
nothing wrong. They just did their job.