

EAST AFR. PROT

C O  
59141  
REC.  
REG. 24 DEC 11

59141

For  
Belfield 1915

Goramba Military Patrol  
Disposal of proceeds of Fine

1915  
17 Nov

Has directed their being credited to Goramba Pines  
Suspense Account, to which will be debited local  
expenses of Patrol, cost of Collection, Compensation, and  
cost of improvement of the country. There is about £3000  
will be available for improvements, with which it is  
proposed to establish Administrative Pool on Sabaki River  
to improve water supply. Requests approval. Transmits  
encouraging report on the future of the Trust. Best Commt.

Last previous Paper  
33773

Mr. G. Zoller

The proposal to apply the  
proceeds of the fine to improvements is  
not only supported by the Trustees  
predecessor, but by the earlier  
predecessor - & I think that the  
amount is an excellent one

You will see from the 5th one  
to 33773 / 15 that the improvement of the  
water supply is essential to the peace  
& admin<sup>n</sup> of the country & the local  
authorities are acting wisely in spending  
money on this object.

Ask: & approve of the fine  
proposals & say that

Ans 2 of Janis

Next subsequent Paper.  
1898  
30914/17

F-0

the S. J. has been glad to  
learn from Mr. Truitt's report that  
the situation continues to improve &  
that I consider that Mr. T. deserves much  
credit for the patience & perseverance  
with which he has carried out his  
difficult task?

Pat<sup>92</sup> - Sept<sup>15</sup> to put a good  
mark against Mr. T.?

noted  
CH

H. J. R.  
29/21/15

dit. over B.

30 12

MA

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

No. 792.

November 17th 1915

59141  
REC'D  
DEC 24 1915

Sir,

33773

Report

I have the honour to refer to my despatch No. 483 of the 18th of June reporting the circumstances which made it necessary to send a military patrol into the Giriama country in August of last year.

In paragraph 5 of that despatch I stated that the proceeds of the fine which was inflicted on the tribe were to be credited to "Suspense War Expenses". Subsequently, however, having before me your predecessor's approval to the appropriation of the proceeds of the Turkana fine for the purpose of effecting improvements in that country, I felt justified in adopting the same course with regard to the Giriama. I therefore directed the fines

to

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
ANDREW BONAR LAW, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S. W.

to be credited to a Suspense account entitled "Giriama Fines", which would be debited with the local expenses in connection with the patrol, the collection of the fine, and any compensation that might be eventually considered equitable. I also authorized the inception of certain works of improvement, such as the establishment of administrative stations and the increasing of the water supply, the expenditure thereby incurred being met from the proceeds of the fine.

3. The total amount of the fine collected, as far as can be ascertained, is Rs. 42,529. Of this, Rs. 43,283 have already been expended, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 39,546. The accounts at my disposal, however, have only been prepared up to September last, and as the receipts will certainly be in excess of the sum mentioned, I feel justified in assuming that the sum of Rs. 45,000, or £3,000, will be available for improvements.

4. Of this sum, I propose to devote £1,200 to the establishment of an administrative post on the Sabaki River,

and

and the balance of £1,800 to improvements in the water supply. The former project is recommended by the Provincial Commissioner, Seyddie, who considers that a Government station in this locality is of prior importance if the natives who have recently been compelled to evacuate the district north of the Sabaki River are not to drift back as soon as control is relaxed. As regards the latter proposal, the water supply in the Giriana country is so scanty, and of such bad quality, that efforts to improve it must necessarily be the prelude to any effective administration. An Engineer of the Public Works Department has already made a tour through the district and his report may shortly be expected.

5. I should be glad therefore to receive your approval in general to the proposals outlined in this despatch. The enclosed report by Mr. Traill, who is about to leave the district on transfer, is distinctly encouraging, and I trust that with a sympathetic administration the people

will

will gradually become more amenable, and  
develop into a prosperous and helpful race.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

*H. Comins Bayly*

GOVERNOR.

In Despatch No. 792 of Dec. 17th 1915

Mombasa

25th October 1915.

The Hon'ble  
The Provincial Commissioner  
Mombasa.

C O  
59141  
REC'D  
DEC 24 1915

Giriana Affairs

Payment of Fine

The Giriana War Fine was Rs. 100,000.

I have today received a telegram from the Asst. District Commissioner at Jilore stating that the payment is now complete.

The collection has been a matter of considerable difficulty. When I arrived in Giriana in October 1914, a date very shortly after the terms of peace had been settled by His Excellency the Governor and announced in the District, I found that the natives in most cases had neither the will nor the means to pay.

The District was, not unnaturally, in a state of chaos and a large number of its inhabitants had taken refuge, and were living a life which hardly differed from that of wild animals, in the thickest and most unapproachable bit of bush they could find in a country which consists of little else. There were scarcely any houses in the whole area. A few families might at one time have had a small store out of which, in ordinary years, the hut tax would have been paid but, at the outbreak of the rising, as great was the confidence felt by the Giriana in their ultimate victory that taxation was looked upon as a thing of the past and the money was spent in the purchase of "rambo" without which no native ceremony in Giriana, far less the waging of war, would be considered complete.

The only asset possessed by the tribe at that time were the goats which had escaped being captured by punitive

expeditions. In these circumstances, while impressing upon the natives the necessity of obtaining, by all legitimate means, ruyees for future payment I asked for and obtained permission to accept goats valued at Rs. 3 each in partial settlement of our claims.

This report is written at Mombasa and I cannot quote the exact number we received but by far the greater part of the total sum realized was obtained by this means.

The goats were disposed of by being sent to Malindi, Rabai and Mombasa for sale, and a certain number were used by the garrison in Mriama as rations.

In the course of time, the outbreak of an epidemic and the fact that goats had lost their marketable value made it necessary for me to seek other methods by which the fine could be discharged. Small instalments of cash payments had, it must be understood, been received at intervals but as the Mriama steadfastly refused to adopt the one sure means they had of obtaining money—by sending the young men out to work—the completion of the Fine was still some way off.

The more remote Locations, relying on their isolation and the fact that towards the end of the dry season water was so scarce that travelling became a most difficult matter, made no effort to pay without incessant reminders and, in some cases, personal visits.

With the consent of the Provincial Commissioner, the Mriama were told that Ivory—provided that it did not come from elephants recently killed—would be accepted in payment. The result was somewhat disappointing. Only 14 tusks were brought in; the largest weighed 70 lbs. and the majority were very small.

By this time the locations most backward in payment



of their proportion of the fine were those which had formerly been situated on the North side of the Sabaki. The inhabitants, on first being moved, had made temporary quarters for themselves on the south bank. When they found that other locations had finished their payment, there was a general tendency to shift into these areas in the well founded hope that the new comers' identity would be lost among his neighbours who had already discharged their obligations.

My next expedient was, therefore, to call upon certain locations which were affected in this way, to make additional payments, and on the whole the response was satisfactory.

But there was still a sum of about Rs. 2000 to be made good. Having exhausted all other ~~means~~ means, the only course that seemed open to me was to reap certain plantations of maize which, in defiance of repeated instructions, had been planted by Giriama on the North bank of the Sabaki and to sell their crop at Malindi.

In this way the necessary sum was realized and now after a year's work, the Giriama War Fine has been paid in full, although owing to the losses by disease among the goats, and the use of a certain number of them for rations locally and in payment of some native claims for compensation for losses <sup>Sustained</sup> during the Rising, our accounts do not show that we have received the whole amount of Rs. 100,000.

#### Fine Labour.

The number of labourers to be provided under the terms of peace was 1,000. Not only has that number been supplied, but, up to date, substitutes for all men who were reported as having deserted or were returned as medically unfit have been replaced and at the present

moment we are in a position of having provided an excess of about 65 men over the number asked for.

The fulfilment of this part of the terms of peace presented far greater difficulties than any of the other conditions.

The opposition shown by the Uiriama to providing labourers for work outside their own country was, in my experience, unique among agricultural tribes in the Protectorate.

Evacuation of country North of the Sabaki

I have not been able to visit recently the area North of the Sabaki and near what used to be the dividing line between the country occupied by Malindi coast natives and the Uiriama, and I am not sure what the position is there, but elsewhere the evacuation may be said to be complete. There may be a few Uiriama living in scattered "bandas" here and there but practically all the villages have been burnt and their inhabitants moved to the South side. In most places the country is overgrown with bush and it is a matter of difficulty to find the paths that used to exist. As far as my information goes, all the Uiriama settlements which remained at Mandi and other places on the North bank after the general evacuation had taken place have now been broken up and I should not expect them to be re-formed. A considerable area of land on the north bank, principally at Mago da Masha, Bungale and Barone, was cultivated by natives who lived, for the most part, south of the river but the crop has been reaped by government and I do not think the experiment <sup>is</sup> likely to be repeated.

It is difficult to find out where the Uiriama, who used to live north of the Sabaki are now settled as there has been nothing in the nature of a general movement. Each village has followed its own inclination as to the

choice of a new home. This appeared to me a more satisfactory arrangement than enforced settlement in an area, which, it seems quite certain, would not prove acceptable to all the natives who would have to live in it. The evacuation of the country north of the river was naturally the cause of great discontent and it seemed better to try and alleviate it as far as possible by allowing this freedom of choice as to future residence. The most popular areas for the natives removed from the north bank have been Veruni, near Sabai, and the land in the vicinity of the south bank of the Sabaki.

I am not inclined to think that a large number of Uiriama have left the reserve permanently. When the census of huts, which is being made at present, is complete, we shall have a better idea as to the re-distribution of the tribe.

#### Hut Tax.

No hut tax has been collected yet owing to the destruction of huts during the rising and the delay in the payment of the fine it did not seem well to try and start a census until the end of September.

Since then 4 counters have been employed, although I am afraid they sometimes find only grass shelters of the rudest description instead of the villages which used to exist. However, a count of some sort must be made now if the tax is to be collected during the financial year and though I do not pretend that this will be a satisfactory one it will be better than nothing and will give us some idea as to what amount ought to be forthcoming. My own impression is that the tax will be paid very willingly. Owing to the shortness of time at their disposal I have told the counters to record nothing but the number of huts-or bandas- and the persons

liable to pay poll tax. A census of the number of the tribe can be obtained with more hope of accuracy next year.

General remarks.

I look upon the present time as being the end of the second stage of the Uiriama Rising.

The first stage which lasted from August 17th to the end of the year 1914 was occupied in quelling the opposition by means of punitive expeditions.

From January 1st until now our chief task has been the collection of the rine and the rine labourers and in completing the evacuation of the country north of the Sabaki. It may be thought that an unduly long time has been taken in accomplishing these objects but anyone who realizes what the position was, must have some idea of the difficulties to be surmounted.

The process may have been slow but the object has, at least, been gained in full, and that is more than a good many persons thought ever would be the case as regards the supply of labour.

I regard the spirit of active opposition among the Uiriama as completely crushed now. The rising has taught them several things of which they had no conception before, and I do not think the lesson will soon be forgotten. They cannot be described as a loyal or amenable tribe now but that, remembering their characteristics and past behaviour, can hardly be expected. A certain amount of passive resistance must always be looked for from them, although, even in the matter of providing labourers, I have recently noticed a marked improvement. On my way down to Kabai from Jilore a few days ago I told three Headmen to supply 80 porters for the carrier corps. I had little expectation of getting the men without making repeated and urgent representations about the

matter, but I am pleasantly satisfied to learn from Rabai that, out of the number asked for, 45 have already arrived and there seems every prospect of getting the balance.

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The readiness with which the Headmen have supplied labour to reap and transport Maize and the manner in which they have cleared native paths from Jilore to Rabai and up the Sabaki to Senkahola, a total distance of over a hundred miles, are also evidence of an improved state of affairs.

These may be only small accomplishments compared with the work done for Government by natives in other districts but for Siriana it is a distinct advance.

The main work in the District now seems to me to be found in encouraging the natives to settle down again; to build their huts in closer proximity and -if possible- in more open positions than those previously chosen by them, to clear large areas of bush for the cultivation of additional shambas and to endeavour generally to regain some of their prosperity which they lost in the Rising. Beyond question I think the best feature of the Siriana is their ability to grow surplus crops for sale at the coast and I feel sure our best interests lie in trying to increase the trade by any means in our power.

(Sd) F. Trill

District Commissioner  
Nyika.

59141/1915 East

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~~520~~

3 Jan 1916

DRAFT

Part No 2  
Scribble

MINUTE.

- Mr. Harbo 3/1/1915
- Mr. [unclear] 31.12.15
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Sir G. Fiddes
- Sir H. Just
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Mr. Steel-Maitland.
- Mr. Bonar Law.

61/66906

I am the honourable  
 your [unclear] 1915  
 17<sup>th</sup> Nov  
 inform you that I approve  
 of your proposals for  
 the expenditure of the  
 fine levied upon the  
 G. & M. Trade  
 I have been  
 glad to learn from  
 Mr. Fraill's report that  
 the situation in

(P.V.)

Yivama continues to  
improve, & I consider  
that he deserves much  
credit for the patience  
and perseverance with  
which he <sup>has</sup> carried out  
his difficult task.