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Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary

Leads for concurrence draft memorandum
to His Majesty at Addis Ababa resp.
discussion of question with Abyssinians for

copy was made
copy 8.11.10

Mr. White - Sir J. H. ...
The accompanying maps show the
boundary as laid down by the 1907
Agreement & the alternative line which
Mr. Pitt Rivers proposed.
The Draft to Mr. Chamberlain
is a good copy of the 1907 map with
up of our reply to the 1907 map of the
S.A.R. & the ... for the ...
... 3 copies of the ...
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... to be ... by the ...
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In any further communication on this subject, please quote

no. 5276/10.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

Foreign Office

February 12, 1910.

SIR,

In reply to your letter 30033/09 of the 28th ultimo relative to the Southern Frontier of Abyssinia, I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a draft of the instructions which Sir E. Grey proposes to send to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa respecting the discussion of the proposals of the Abyssinian Government.

Sir E. Grey will be glad to learn whether the Earl of Grey concurs in the terms of this communication.

I am,

Your most obedient,

Francis Baring

Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

3276/10.

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S. C. C.
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R. C. 118-10

Library 1910.

Mr. Theodor

With reference to the dispatch No. 10

No.

of 20th August, 1910, relative to the boundary of the Province of Assam, I enclose to you a copy of the map proposed by the Government of Assam, showing the line which the Government of Assam propose to take as the boundary between the Province of Assam and the Province of Burma.

The map shows the line which the Government of Assam propose to take as the boundary between the Province of Assam and the Province of Burma. It is based on the map of the Province of Assam published by the Government of Assam in 1908, and on the map of the Province of Burma published by the Government of Burma in 1908.

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have still a valid claim, on behalf of the Gaba tribe, to the large and valuable district of Gaba Gailgalle, south of the River Dura, and that they consider that the proposed rectification from G. to G. after is a very moderate price for the Abyssinian Government to pay in order to secure the Gaba Gailgalle territory.

The remainder of the frontier, from G. after to the junction of the Akobo and Riber Rivers, practically follows the 1907 line, and should raise no difficulty, such slight modifications as there are being nearly all favourable to Abyssinia.

Generally speaking, you should base your discussions with the Abyssinian Government on the terms of Major Gunn's reports, with which His Majesty's Government entirely concur, and you should in-

extent of the line as described by that
officer, in the execution of the section
from G. Werda to G. Afur, which should run as de-
scribed in the alternative proposal con-
sidered in his letter of November 21st, last.

Finally, it must be remembered that
the responsibility for introducing defi-
nitions in the frontier line without
reference to the Argentine Government was
placed on the British by the

we desire to act in the spirit of
friendship, which says as much towards
us as it does towards you. It is our
policy to do so, which appears to you
desirable to do so. In view of the
fact, that for the administrative require-

ABYSSINIA

November 1914 FEB 10

CONFIDENTIAL

Section 1.

11656

No. 1.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office. (Received November 13)

Dependent Areas, November 12 1914

I AM directed by the Earl of Cromer to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary Sir E. Grey, a copy of a report from Major W. G. Wynn, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., enclosing a general report on the work carried out by the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, 1906-9, a description of the frontier as demarcated, a map in 14 red sheets of the frontier region, and a report by Mr. Zaghiro on the tribes inhabiting this district.

I am, Sir,
H. W. JUST

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Major Wynn, R.E., of Colonial Office

Dependent Areas, November 8, 1914

I AM directed by the Earl of Cromer to forward to you a general report on the work carried out by the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, 1906-9, together with a detailed description of the frontier as demarcated, and a map in 14 red sheets of the frontier region, and a report by Mr. Zaghiro on the tribes inhabiting this district.

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Captain R. G. Weller, R.E., had charge of the survey operations, and was an indefatigable worker. He took and computed a great number of astronomical and trigonometrical observations. The experience he gained fully qualifies him to take charge of a boundary commission.

Captain G. Condon was in charge of transport and of the Somali coast. He was also responsible for all such transactions on the coast.

I AM directed by the Earl of Cromer to forward to you a copy of a report by Mr. Zaghiro on the tribes inhabiting this district, and a copy of a report by Mr. Zaghiro on the tribes inhabiting this district.

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Captain C. Condon, R.E., although at first inexperienced in the class of survey operations, quickly gained confidence, and his work, and especially his astronomical observations, were of a high order, and with great energy, and was always thoroughly reliable. He should prove an exceptionally useful and experienced assistant on a survey field.

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It is impossible to speak too highly of this man's tact, energy, resourcefulness, and loyalty, and I was perfectly satisfied with his honesty in financial matters.

He was equally good in dealing with men of our own party or with natives encountered on the journey, whether Abyssinians, Somalis, or others. His knowledge of the frontier region is now very complete, and I consider he would be an invaluable agent when some regular form of administration is established there.

Although, for a native, he was very handsomely paid by me, he saved his wages many times over, and I think he has fully earned some pecuniary reward from His Majesty's Government in respect of his services on the two expeditions connected with the southern frontier.

Mr. Zephero was not, properly speaking, a member of the commission, but as he was placed under my orders by Lord Herbert Hervey, I wish therefore to acknowledge the great assistance he gave me, and to testify to the admirable work he has done since his appointment on the frontier.

As I have elsewhere reported, I did not consider Mr. Zephero's present position can be looked upon as more than a temporary expedient, but it has been undoubtedly a thoroughly successful one, due to the talent and energy he has displayed, and also to his unique qualifications.

I understand that Sir John Harrington has recommended that his services should receive recognition from His Majesty's Government, and, from what I have seen of his work on the spot, I fully endorse the recommendation.

I am, &c.
C. W. GWYNN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

General Report by Major Gwynn, R.E., respecting the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, 1908-9.

EARLY in April 1908 Sir John Harrington telegraphed from Adis Ababa that the Emperor Menelik had agreed to the dispatch of a commission for the final delimitation of the southern frontier of Abyssinia, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of December 1907, and suggested that the commission should leave England not later than the 15th May.

Unfortunately, owing to difficulties in obtaining Treasury sanction for the expenses of the expedition, it was impossible to start before the middle of June, an unfavourable time as it necessitated traversing the Abyssinian uplands during the height of the rainy season. The most favourable date to start would have been about the middle of April, when it would have been possible to cross the uplands before the rains had reached their height, and arrive at the frontier in time for a full season's work.

In the central and eastern sections of the frontier the rainy season and months immediately following are the most favourable for movement, as water and grazing can be had; while in the western section, where the water difficulty is not so great, the main points to be taken into account are the rains, which, if they begin again, will be remembered that Major Austin and Captain Maude were both prevented from exploring this region by the approach of the rainy season.

To have further delayed the start, so as to avoid the initial difficulty of crossing the plateau during the rains, would have necessitated two seasons' work on the frontier, and entailed costly complications.

The following were appointed as members of the commission:—

- Major C. W. Gwynn, R.E., commissioner.
- Captain R. E. Waller, R.E., assistant commissioner.
- Captain G. Gordon, transport officer.
- The Hon. J. St. John Brodman, medical officer.
- Colonel C. Carter, R.E., assistant surveyor.
- Supper, G. Favier, R.E., assistant surveyor.

Treasury sanction for the expedition was received on the 24th May, and the commission started from London for the 17th June, reaching Aden on the 28th June.

Here we were met by Mahomed Hassan, who has been headman to Mr. Butters'

expedition, and to whom I had sent instructions to collect men and camels at Berbera.

As a trained escort was not available, I had decided to rely as far as possible on a purely Somali personnel. A mixed personnel of Somalis and Abyssinians is out of the question, as it leads to constant quarrelling and difficulties in the matter of food supply.

Seventy Martini-Netford carbines were brought from England with which to arm the men.

Somalis are practically useless as muleteers, and the choice of a Somali personnel entailed the adoption of camel transport.

To allow for the temporary employment of hired mules when camels were unavailable all packages were arranged for use with either form of transport.

Stores for nine months on the road were provided for Europeans, and three months' rice and date rations for the Somalis. It was decided to use two months' supply of rice and date rations for the Somalis. I was debarred from the changes of deserting and the latter at the beginning of the expedition to diminish the chances of desertion, and the month's supply was reserved as an emergency ration, and for issue to small detached parties for whom it would not be economical to kill meat. During the remainder of the journey the Somalis were to subsist on a purely vegetable—wheat, beef, mutton, or game, as found convenient. This arrangement worked very well, and the camel did well on the diet, which for about half the distance consisted of some species of grass that of lamerit work on transport animals.

Neither salt nor food of any kind were eaten by the men for long periods, and very little milk was obtainable, owing to the ravages of rinderpest in the Berbera country.

Mahomed Hassan, having received final instructions, returned to Berbera, and marched the majority of natives and camels, with his large baggage train, to Dire Dawa. The Europeans of the expedition, with the bulk of the stores and equipment, crossed to Jibuti, and thence by rail to Dire Dawa, where they arrived in the middle of July.

Pending the arrival of Mahomed Hassan survey operations were started in Dire Dawa, partly with a view to training the assistant surveyors who had no previous experience of the class of work required, and partly to furnish an origin for survey operations in the eastern end of the frontier, in the same way as Captain Meade's operations in the central region. It was realized that it would probably be impossible to carry triangulation along the Dawa River to Dire Dawa, owing to the absence of suitable points, was, therefore, to link Dire Dawa and Adis Ababa (Captain Meade's starting point) together by triangulation, and from this chain to carry a reliable longitudinal chain south, either by triangulation or latitude and stretch to the extreme eastern end of the frontier. The detail survey of the eastern section of the frontier has been completed, and adjusted between fixed points. It is hoped that the maps and positions fixed by this preliminary work will also be of interest to the War Office, as the existing maps are incomplete and inaccurate.

From Dire Dawa a visit was paid to Maxia, partly in connection with survey operations, and also to obtain information about our proposed route through the Arusi country between the Hawash River and Ghir.

From the information obtained it became clear that there would be great difficulty in getting the main caravan through the Arusi country till the end of the rains, which it was hoped would be about the middle of September. Having heard also from Sir John Harrington of the King's illness, and that there was no hurry owing to the impossibility of getting the Abyssinians to undertake anything during the rains, I decided to move very slowly from Dire Dawa to the Hawash Valley with a view to getting the animals in good condition and the whole party in working order. From the Hawash I proposed to send the main caravan by easy stages to Ghir, whilst I went to Adis Ababa to arrange with the Abyssinian commissioners.

Mahomed Hassan with the camels arrived at Dire Dawa on the 28th July, and, as grazing was scarce in the neighbourhood, the expedition started on the 30th.

The expedition consisted of 4 Europeans, 1 Abyssinian interpreter, and about 60 Somalis, including servants, &c., with 150 camels. A small Abyssinian party with 20 Somalis were also taken for my own journey up to Adis Ababa. During our stay hired mules were also taken for my own journey up to Adis Ababa. During our stay at Dire Dawa a good deal of rain had fallen, one heavy storm carrying away two large railway bridges. After starting there was rain more or less heavy each day, which made movement, even in the comparatively flat country, difficult for camels. Owing to weather and lack of survey work the Hawash was not reached till the end of the rains had. By this time the weather had improved, and the natives and camels marched direct to Adis Ababa, arriving on the 27th August.

As passes for the further movement southward had not yet been received, the main body was ordered to remain in the vicinity of the telephone line from Adis Ababa until they heard from me merely undertaking such movements as were necessary for survey purposes and to keep the Somalis employed.

On arrival at Adis Ababa I found that the King's illness had entirely upset the whole machinery of government. It was totally impossible even to obtain the passes for the caravan to proceed to Ginir, while no steps had been taken by the Abyssinian Government even to nominate their representatives.

As the Hawash Valley was unhealthy, and I had received reports that the Somalis were becoming troublesome, I decided to order the main body to proceed to Ginir without waiting for passes, and telephoned to this effect on the 7th September. I also sent Mohammed Hassan back to the caravan, as his influence with the Somalis was feared. No passes were ever obtained for the movement of the caravan, but fortunately no serious interference by Abyssinians was encountered, though at times the difficulty of procuring supplies was experienced. The physical difficulties of the march were, however, very great, as the Arusi Plateau proved to consist of a series of steep, rocky ridges, a fact not of the Hawash Valley. A somewhat water course, running between the Arusi and Harar Plateaus, was impassable at the season owing to the ground being so stony. To make matters worse the weather, which at the beginning of the march had been very hot, suddenly broke again, and the caravans soon pronounced itself well into Ginir, a most singular occurrence when, it is interesting to note, it was clearly indicated in the diagrams of the Nile routes.

The cold and wet caused a great deal of sickness among the Somalis, in spite of their having been provided with tents and blankets. The camels, too, suffered severely, so that by the time Ginir was reached less than thirty were fit to carry loads. Fortunately Captain Gordon was able to hire mules, which, with the addition of those brought from Adis Ababa by Mahammed Hassan, enabled him to reach Ginir by the 1st November. If there had been any necessity for more rapid movement, and if there had been no delay waiting for passes, this party could have reached Ginir at least a month earlier.

It is interesting to learn the chief responsibility and labour at this time fell upon the greatest credit for getting us many animals through as he did and for maintaining us during our march.

While the main body were making their way slowly south I remained at Adis Ababa, hoping that the Abyssinian Commission would be appointed. Sir John Hanning Speke left for England on 30th September without having been able to settle anything, and Lord Herbert Kitchener who became charge d'affaires, was no more than a day's journey. I was at interviews with Fitawrari Hapto Giorgis and the Sa'adiah Hala Arseze, which it became apparent that neither the Queen or any of the Ministers minutely in charge of the Government intended to take any responsibility in the uncertain state of the Emperor's health. Meanwhile I was being kept anxious about the main body, as I realised that the uncertainty and delay would make the discipline of the Somalis, while at any time difficulties might arise in our relations with the local Abyssinians. I represented this to Lord Herbert and suggested permission to join my main body.

Adis Ababa had been received from the Foreign Office, to whom the matter was referred, some more days were spent in a real and severe discouragement of the appointment of the Abyssinian Commission and in obtaining a pass instructing local Abyssinian officials to co-operate with the movements of the commission. It was characteristic of the difficulty of getting things arranged in Abyssinia that for several days none of the Ministers were transacting business, as they were employed in personally superintending their men cutting the Emperor's hay. On the 20th October the pass was received, and a special messenger was sent to the main caravan to prepare to move. Official interviews were obtained with the Fitawrari and Naqras, at which it was arranged that if the commissioners were appointed they would join me on the frontier, the 15th December in the neighbourhood of Malka Mura, on the Dama River, which crosses the frontier.

On the 21st October I started for Ginir, which I reached on the 2nd November, crossing the Hawash Valley, Arusi Plateau, and Wabi Shebelle Ravine on the road. Although travelling fast, it was possible to carry on a plain table sketch based on points fixed by Captain Waller's triangulation. This, together with Captain Waller's work, gave a good map of a part of Abyssinia which is very ill-represented on former maps. While at Adis Ababa I was also able to establish a connection between Captain Waller's triangulation and a triangulation I had carried out at Adis

Ababa in 1900, points on which had also been used as the origin of Captain Maud's work.

The weather, which had cleared at Adis Ababa about the beginning of October, became again wet as I approached Ginir, and I found that we had arrived there just in time for a recognised local rainy season. I also found that the main body had experienced practically no time weather on their march, as when it began to clear in the north, they ran into this local rain to the south.

Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the state of the party was deplorable. All the Europeans were more or less out of health and were suffering from fever, while 25 per cent. of the Somalis were all a down with fever of a severe character. The state of the transport was even worse, of our original 100 animals about 60 survived, of which only 22 were able to carry full loads, and 10 to carry half loads. The Abyssinians with hired mules, who had accompanied the main body, refused to go further. The small number which had come with Mahammed Hassan from Adis Ababa agreed to retrace, but their animals were in a state of satisfactory condition. It had been hoped, from Dr. Donaldson Smith's accounts, that Ginir would form a good centre for replenishing supplies and obtaining camels, but the exertions of the Abyssinians had devastated the whole neighbourhood.

No transport animals except a few donkeys could be bought and the Abyssinian authorities would give no assistance. The latter, as a matter of fact, knew little about the country, which had only recently been handed over to their master, Dejaz Behele, ruler of Harar, when the former governor, Dejaz Lal Segid, was deprived of his province for his complicity in the raid which resulted in the death of two Italian officers near Dugha. Lal Segid's men before leaving had, as usual, stripped the country of everything they could lay their hands on. At Gidar yo met Lieutenant Finkbeiner, the Italian officer who had been dispatched to report on the new boundary between the Italian Beudja colony and Abyssinia. His movements had been observed by the Abyssinians, appointed to accompany him, and he had been obliged to return to Ginir to receive further instructions from Adis Ababa. Lieutenant Finkbeiner kindly gave me most valuable information about the route southwards, but was not reassuring as to the prospects of replenishing our transport. Captain Gordon had, however, sent a party of Somalis on to an Arusi chief named Fitawrari Dada Tare, in charge of the nomadic tribes further south, with a view to collecting animals.

As there was clearly nothing to be gained by delaying longer at Ginir, which was proving very unhealthy, I decided to push on, in spite of the fact that the local Abyssinian chief threatened to stop us, as he had no authority from his immediate chief, who was absent. This man was, of course, shown the letter with the Emperor's seal, but he was the worst type of treacherous and insolent Abyssinian.

Owing to lack of transport it was necessary to move the caravan in relays of more animals were obtained, and on the 6th November Captain Gordon started south with all the transport available, leaving the remainder of the Europeans in camp at Ginir. A superior Abyssinian officer, Gerasmaeh Gubain, had arrived at Ginir the evening before, and as I had acquainted him with my arrangements I anticipated no opposition. I took the precaution, however, to accompany Captain Gordon through the town, and after seeing him, as I believed, well started, returned, calling on the Gerasmaeh on the way. He proved most friendly, but I had hardly left him when I received a message from Captain Gordon that he had been stopped by an armed party of Abyssinians, who were most insolent, and that he could with difficulty keep the Somalis from firing. I at once got the Emperor's pass and returned to the Gerasmaeh's house. He accompanied me to the place where Captain Gordon was stopped, and I found the Abyssinians were acting under the command of the Baimbaram, who had been sent on our arrival. I called on the Gerasmaeh to punish this man on the spot, if he wished me to take no further action in the matter; this, however, he was afraid to do. I therefore inferred from this incident would be reported to Adis Ababa, and refused to have further dealings with him. He sent presents to try and make his peace, but these I returned, and I think the present he would, under ordinary circumstances, have received.

No further opposition was offered, and Captain Gordon having returned with the transport animals, the remainder of the party moved off next day. After the first day's march the track proved to be good, a wide clearing having been made through the bush, which was very dense, by the Abyssinians, to facilitate the passage of this great herd of animals they had collected in their raids to the south.

Before leaving Ginir we received a message from the Somali party which had been

write Fitamat Dadi Fara, but this chief, though apparently friendly, would take no steps to provide camels till he had been reassured that we were moving with the authority of the Abyssinian Government.

Leaving the main party, therefore, to proceed slowly, Captain Condon and I went off to see what could be done. Our appearance and the production of our passes had the desired effect, and we were able to purchase on the spot sufficient camels to enable us to carry all our loads without the necessity of making double journeys. Messengers were sent on to collect more, and a party of our own men were sent to bring these on. Meanwhile, we continued our march towards south, though it was constantly necessary to leave detachments behind with the sheep animals.

Very few parties were met, but these were at first of mixed Galla and Somali stock, and later pure Somalis. There is a Mahommedan Galla family, though the mother was a Somali. According to their usual custom, the Abyssinians have given him an Abyssinian title, and placed him in charge of all the nomadic tribes south of Addis. His sympathies are entirely with the constitutionalists, and this was only one of the many cases to which the fact of their party being Somali and Mahommedan secured us assistance.

As we moved south we experienced little trouble, and the health of both the Somali and the animals improved. Our steady progress did much to improve the health of the Galla, but had been much shaken by the slow and apparently objectionable movement of the former, reaching Gondar. The health of the Europeans improved, however, very rapidly.

On the 15th we crossed the left bank of the Wab River. At about 4 miles from the river we crossed away from the river, but from Haili Mecha (latitude 5° 40') onwards we followed fairly close to the river. On the 25th November we passed a large Galla station at Haili Mecha, and on the 27th we passed a Galla station at Haili Mecha. On the 28th we passed a Galla station at Haili Mecha. On the 29th we passed a Galla station at Haili Mecha. On the 30th we passed a Galla station at Haili Mecha. On the 31st we passed a Galla station at Haili Mecha.

On the 1st of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla, two days from the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 2nd of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 3rd of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 4th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 5th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla.

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On the 11th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 12th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 13th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 14th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla. On the 15th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla.

heard very unsatisfactory reports of the state of the country in British territory to the immediate south. It appeared that during the past few detachments of the Ras Aligab had crossed the Bahar, coming from the Wahi Shebell districts, to avoid the zone of the Mullah and Abyssinians. The large raid made by the Abyssinians at the time this zone was in contact with the Italian detachment from Jughi was the origin of the maula movement, but it had been stimulated by the more recent raids of the Mullah. The Ras Aligab had come into contact with the Garro tribes settled near the Daba, and with the Marehan tribes (Ras Hassan and Ras Isak) who occupy the right bank of the Bahar, the distance inland. There had been much intertribal fighting, in which the Garros were, in the first instance, either the Ras Aligab or parties of the Marehan, known as the Aligab Galla, or Non Marehan, individuals who, coming from the left bank of the Bahar, had attacked themselves to the Marehan. One of the most aggressive leaders of the Marehan tribe was a man called Shiré Gama, who for some time one of the Mullah's chief advisers. His main object was to obtain his hostility to the British Government, and was always trying to obtain a position somewhat similar to that of the Mullah, disregarding the authority of the old tribal chiefs. The Ras Aligab, Ras Hassan and Ras Isak had all obtained a number of titles for the time being, the Ras Aligab, Ras Hassan and Ras Isak, but Ras Isak was not to be easily reconciled. Parties of the Ras Aligab in the Mullah's Abyssinian territory were ready to return. The Ras Isak, however, had been raiding the Garro tribes, and the Ras Aligab with the consequence that the latter had retired west, giving up all his territory, as well as the station of the Dama, which was deserted and reported unsafe. Some of the secretary Garro tribes, which had formerly occupied the banks of the Dama and Bahar, had crossed to the northern (Abyssinian) bank of the latter river, with the exception of a few families who were living under the protection of the company's post. Mr. Zaphirov was anxious that I should allow him to establish a post, as the position of the post was distinctly precarious, and the unsettled state of the country affected trade prospects. The responsible tribal chiefs had all been in communication with Mr. Hornevold, whom they got unconditionally supposed to be in some way a representative of Government. The latter had done what he could to patch up a peace between the tribes by getting them to agree to payment of blood money, and to pay for their stock, but he had of course to admit that he had no authority to enforce orders. Mr. Zaphirov proposed, rightly, I thought, to his assuming a position of administrator in the country.

On the other hand Mr. Zaphirov, with a small party of untamed Abyssinians, could exercise no authority over the Somali tribes, whom it is more than doubtful if he could have visited in safety.

It sent messengers to the tribal chief to come and see us, but decided that no further steps could be taken till I had met Mr. Zaphirov.

On the 14th December Mahomed Hassan was dispatched to the north bank of the Daba to buy animals, and transport from Somali tribes there, and Captain Waller with Mr. Drake-Lisbona, started for the Daba by the short bank carrying on the survey. On the 15th Mahomed Hassan returned with sufficient animals for our immediate needs. He reported that the Somali settlements were being attacked by small parties of Abyssinians, and that it was reported that a large Abyssinian party was on its way to force the Galla back to their original location, within convenient distance of the Abyssinian post. He had also been able to get hold of some Somalis originally employed by Sir John Harrington, to assist the Garro in protecting themselves from Abyssinian raids prior of Mr. Zaphirov's appointment. These men proved very useful as guides and messengers.

Yare, Ab, chief of the old Marehan, Hassan, also came to this day, and professed his desire to live in peace and amity with us, and to act as a mediator between the Garros and the Abyssinians. He complained that several British expeditions had passed through the country and claimed the allegiance of the tribes, but that he had passed on without leaving any permanent government to assist the chief in maintaining order. He admitted that the Somalis were rapidly arming themselves with rifles to protect themselves, and that this was the source of most of the intertribal raiding.

Leaving a letter in Amharic with the Boma Training Company, to be given to any Abyssinian party which might pass the post, I returned to the station, and on the 15th of December we reached the station of the Dama and Galla, and on the following night at the station of the Dama and Galla.

On the 16th of December, between Malaka Daba and Malaka Saba, we met Mr. Zaphirov on his

Carter had explored the course of the Dana to the point where Captain Maud's work stopped at Baidia. He had also carried the route survey through to Baidia.

It was quite clear that the Heros River must be set home at once, and fortunately this was easy to arrange. It was during a month of travel and we were now able to dispose with the hired Abyssinian transport, who could therefore be sent with him. He accordingly started for Addis Ababa on the 20th.

As there was no news of the Abyssinian commissioners and no reply from Eleazar Waldi, I decided to go on with the demarcation of the boundary, relying on Mr. Zaphro's information obtained from the chiefs on the British side of the frontier and Captain Maud's reports to guide me in setting up an equitable settlement. It was impossible to secure the attendance of natives from Abyssinian territory. Captain Waller proceeded westward into the Somali country to pick up Captain Maud's triangulation and carry it east to the frontier districts of Jara, which had been sketched before Captain Maud had started his triangulation. The remainder of the party, with the exception of a small detachment of Somalis who had been sent to graze our tired camels in the Galgalla district, marched to the Dana River at Malka Muri.

Here the work of beavering the frontier started. A full description of the line as accepted is given separately.

From the information obtained from the chiefs and Mr. Zaphro it was clear that Gaddisoma was essential to the maintenance of communication of the British side of the frontier, and of vital importance to a large number of the Galla, as explained in my memorandum on the subject of the Galla.

It was therefore necessary to make water connections between the wells of Gaddisoma and the grazing country north of the Dana. Malka Muri, Dana, and Malka Muri-Jara road, coupled with the continuation of the Jara, was a necessary further connection. Galla (Galgalla), provided this road was made. The only possible road to the administrative boundary would be an open road, which would otherwise have been almost difficult to maintain in the heavy rains. It also crossed the boundary of the British side of the frontier. The route was from Malka Muri to Dana, which the British side of the frontier crossed.

All a well, chief of the Galla, who had been sent to the frontier, would receive British supplies.

The country between the wells was very dry and the grazing people had moved to the north of the Dana, and a few nomads were met with elsewhere.

At Dana, the wells, or water connections, were provided for some months after the end of the rains, when the water was available in the few that were left in some quantity. Rain was abundant was consequently essential, and in some cases, when the wells were dry, it was difficult to obtain temporary marks only used for the purpose of marking to erect permanent marks when the rains came. The marks of this region correspond with the early "light" rains of the main Abyssinian period. Unfortunately in 1905 these early rains had been very poor, and the ordinary heavy main rains of the northern districts had not extended so far south. The country was therefore abnormally dry all along the frontier. This, combined with the severe plague of rinderpest in the Somali and north-eastern country, had caused abnormal mortality of the population, which made it difficult to verify some of the information received.

On arriving at Hara Boma, a Jara, it was found that several of the elephant hunting parties were in the north, and that a small party of the Jara had been driven from the north. One party had been driven from the north, and a small party had been driven from the north. The night of our arrival. They were subsequently taken to Omba, where their rifles were destroyed before they were liberated.

Reports also came in that Dera Talab's work had come to Hara Boma, and that Maud's work had been finished. Finding these reports to be correct, we proceeded with the Jara, and we were in any case unwilling to wait for any news from the heavy rain, which would have been essential in making a water connection. The party, with some messages to Mr. Maud to ascertain the position of the party, started on the 21st. The messages suggested that the party had been driven from the north, and that the Jara had been driven from the north. They proceeded on the 21st.

The Dana hills are a group of granite kopjes, part of a line of similar hills scattered on the ground about the Dana plain to the Dana Highlands of Berti. At their bases are a number of shallow wells, similar to those of Takabb, and other wells on hills in the Galla. These wells are usually tap fragments of water among the granite boulders, and are not fed by underground springs; they therefore can dry almost entirely, and the Dana contains some Boma young, but is locked upon a Galla country.

Captain Waller's original plan for Hara Boma, however, successfully picked up Captain Maud's work and extended it thus far east.

Captain Waller did his own and took charge of all the Abyssinian party of whom we were afraid, and he found the Berti, apparently afraid to have any dealings with the Galla, and supplies were scarce and impossible to obtain.

The wells of Gaddisoma could not be checked between Dana and Malka Muri, and only slight alterations were found necessary.

On the 11th January the whole party continued the march along the Dana. The great water supply lying along the three granite hills of Gaddisoma, Berti, the hill has a table top with precipitous sides, and forms a natural step, and is a small well on the top of the water at the foot of the hill was almost exhausted, but the water of the well was not so good as the water of the Dana. The water of the Dana was not so good as the water of the Dana.

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picked up the small detachment which had been sent from Banissa to graze tired camels near Gaddadama.

Fortunately the neighbourhood contained a quantity of shrub poisonous to camels, and was also infested by the Gandi fly; consequently the animals had gone off rather than improved in condition.

Churre Moyale, where Mr. Zappiro's head-quarters were established, and where the Boma Trading Company had also a representative, was reached on the 22nd January.

It was found that at this point the topography on Captain Mand's map was slightly in error, and that the name Churre Moyale did not apply to the large spur as shown on the map, but to the district on the crest of the escarpment from which the spur projects. Owing to the resulting confusion Mr. Zappiro had selected the site for his head-quarters in what was properly Abyssinian territory.

As the spur was small and the area allotted to it of great importance, it appeared a pity to waste all the labour Mr. Zappiro had expended constructing Fort Harrington, by a strict adherence to the terms of the treaty. I therefore arranged the boundary so as to include Fort Harrington with water supply in British territory.

The highest point of the spur, which Captain Mand called Churre Moyale, is really G. Kaba, and the spur itself is known generally as Topesa. For ease the Abyssinian Government raise objections, it may be pointed out that the greater portion of Churre Moyale proper is left in Abyssinian territory.

It was necessary to halt some days at Churre Moyale to get thoroughly into the matter, also to reorganise the transport of the caravan, and to dismiss the Garre and other chiefs who had accompanied us to this point. They all belonged to the country east of Moyale, and there was therefore no necessity to take them further. Mr. Zappiro had arranged that fresh camels should meet us at Churre Moyale, but on arrival we found that the natives in his absence had moved to Wogera, and some even as far as the Lorian.

This I think was chiefly due to the prevalence of timorpest in the neighbourhood of the escarpment, but may have also been due to some extent to fear that we should adopt Abyssinian methods of requisitioning transport.

From Muddo to Moyale we had to a large extent employed animals provided by Abyssinian chiefs of the Garre, and it had been my intention to pay merely for their use and for animals which died. It now, however, became necessary to purchase the animals outright, and even by so doing we had barely enough animals to go on with, and we were running very short of food for the men.

So much was this the case that there was not sufficient transport available for Mr. Zappiro, and he was compelled to remain a short time longer at Moyale to get more animals, rejoining us finally by an upland route through Abyssinian territory.

Mr. Zappiro was very pessimistic about our getting animals on our route westwards, and consequently dispatched a small party of Somali with cloth to buy animals from the Rendilla at Koroli or Marsabit, with orders to join us in the neighbourhood of Lakes Stephanie or Rudolf.

Another matter which had to be settled here was the disposal of the ivory Mr. Zappiro had confiscated during the past year from Abyssinian hunters.

I did not consider it advisable to leave it with no better protection than the few Abyssinians Mr. Zappiro proposed to leave behind. It was at this time my intention that he should accompany the expedition to Adis Ababa, partly to utilize his services as a doctor and partly to give him an opportunity of seeing the western portion of the boundary, which he did not know.

I consequently made a contract with Mr. Roy, the agent of the Boma Trading Company for the transport of the ivory to Nairobi.

On the 29th January, leaving Mr. Zappiro behind, the expedition moved west.

From Moyale westwards, as far as Ed Sardin in the Bulluh Valley (130 miles), the treaty line does not leave a single permanent well in British territory within many miles of the frontier.

As far as the Uran there is plenty of water just north of the line in the valleys, but these valleys are deeper and the water situated higher up than in a similar stretch between Moyale and Boka.

It was therefore impossible to modify the line so as to include wells in British territory without making considerable concessions, in exchange for which there was no possibility of granting concessions elsewhere.

In the stretch of country there is no considerable population on the British side,

and the most serious fact to be considered is the destruction of elephants by Abyssinian hunting parties based on the wells.

The effect of the Boran escarpment and the distribution of water supply on the movements of the elephants has been described in my previous memorandum, and it is to be seen Moyale and Uran that they especially congregate.

This country was swarming with hunting parties, but practically all were met with in what, under the treaty, was Abyssinian territory.

As it was out of the question to modify the frontier so as to place the wells in British territory, I decided to provide only a patrol road as far west as Uran by including the detached hill of Burreh, and the pass between it and the escarpment in British territory. There are wells on both sides of this mountain which would, I consider, always provide sufficient water to serve as a base for patrols watching for poachers.

From Uran the frontier leaves the escarpment and runs through an arid plain dotted with rock boulders. The great difficulties made it impossible for the main caravan to follow the frontier closely, but Captain Waller made reconnaissance to the G. Kaba and Ferrul Hill to test the suitability of native ports.

He found no regular track or sign of permanent occupation, though the country was evidently used as a grazing ground in wet seasons.

The main caravan to follow the line of the escarpment and even that experienced considerable difficulty for the first 20 miles.

From Uran to its north-west extremity at Arbid, the escarpment is low, the strata are therefore much less indented and drier than in its eastern section.

Such water-holes as exist are not easily accessible from the plain, the only exception is Mada at Mogado, where there is a good well some 2 miles from the escarpment, among some small extinct volcanoes which strike out from the escarpment towards G. Ferrul.

In this neighbourhood there are deposits of a salt used by the natives to make with tanned skins attracts a considerable number of native caravans from the north, and accounts for the comparatively good road down the escarpment used by Mr. Donaldson Smith and Mr. Butler. There is a large settlement of Galla at Mogado with own quantities of cattle and sheep.

They appeared to consider themselves under Mr. Zappiro's protection, and were apparently not interfered with by the Abyssinians.

I avoided the subject of the frontier as far as possible, as I had decided in the districts west of Uran neither to erect beacons nor in any way to encourage the natives to look for British protection.

From Mogado westward followed the escarpment again, ascending to the top of the Dibo. At Arbid, however, a letter arrived from Mr. Zappiro reporting the receipt of a letter from Fitamari Waki, in which he announced that, acting under orders from Adis Ababa, he was moving with a large force against the elephant hunters on the frontier. He asked Mr. Zappiro to accompany him, as he had orders to cross the frontier. Mr. Zappiro wrote that he would try and catch up at the G. Kaba, but that in his opinion he ought to start to watch the movements of the Abyssinians. On receipt of this letter I started to go on a point on Mr. Zappiro's route, and met him there on the 31st February.

We ascertained that the Galla, which was at the time within some six hours' march of us, and I accordingly sent him a letter requesting him to come to see us, or to inform me if he was unable to. His reply was to the effect that he could not venture to do so, and had no authority to discuss matters connected with the frontier.

I consequently decided to send Mr. Zappiro back to his post with orders not to allow the Abyssinian force across the frontier, except such parties as he could himself accompany, and that even these he should not allow to cross except the most distant in actual pursuit of hunting parties. I reported the Abyssinian movement to Adis Ababa, and found subsequently that it had been carried out in consequence of representations made there, though Mr. Zappiro had not been informed that action was being taken by the Abyssinians.

I was very sorry to lose the services of Mr. Zappiro, as I had hoped during the remainder of the journey to be able to put him to a useful test in the new level of knowledge he possessed. We were also deprived of his services as interpreter and

* Mr. Zappiro has since then sent me the interesting and useful report on the front of trade which is

Ambarek plain. This left us without means of communicating in writing to the Abyssinians, except in places where Arabic was understood.

Mr. Zippino had also acted in an excellent manner since the Dejaz-Brookman's departure with excellent results.

We resumed our march shortly after midnight on the 20th and reached the frontier of the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

On the 21st we reached the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

On the 22nd we reached the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

On the 23rd we reached the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

On the 24th we reached the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

On the 25th we reached the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

On the 26th we reached the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

On the 27th we reached the neighbourhood of Gona. The country was very dry and the ground was very hard. There were few wells and the water was very scarce. The only water we found was in a few small pools, but these were very shallow and the water was very dirty. We were obliged to drink the water of these pools, but it was very unpalatable. The only food we found was a few small tubers, but these were very scarce and we were obliged to eat them very sparingly. The only shelter we found was a few small huts, but these were very poor and we were obliged to sleep in the open air. The only protection we had was our rifles and our bayonets.

ground rises to some 2,000 feet, i.e., 1,000 feet above Lake Stephanie and 1,500 feet above Lake Rudolf. The watershed runs close to the inner lake, and the ascent forming its western boundary is rough and precipitous.

Water was found in two places in the large watercourse which was followed by the caravan. The country was very dry, with no grazing, and no inhabitants were met with though there were signs that it at times frequented by nomadic people, probably Arabe.

Between Stephanie and Rudolf there are no well-marked features for the definition of the boundary. My first idea was to follow the course of the stream, but we learned along, assuming that it flowed nearly east and west, as shown by Captain Mand. It proved, however, to turn considerably more to the south, and its junction with the lake is not well marked.

I therefore prefer a line running to the northern summit of the Dora Hill, which both Captain Mand and Captain Walter occupied as a survey station, and then in a line directed on the prominent and unmistakable cone of Mount Dulu to the margin of the lake. The shore of Lake Rudolf is low and sandy, and it was impossible to find material for a permanent station. Adopting the proposed line it is a simple matter without instruments to locate its position. If it would facilitate the Abyssinian frontier, all these would be in addition to adopting the line of the watershed. The boundary would be in a straight line from the summit of the Dora Hill to the edge of the lake and would be well defined.

We reached Lake Rudolf on the 22nd February. The weather all being very hot and dry. There was no sign of the detachment which had been sent to buy camels at Kaba and all our animals, especially the mules, horses and donkeys, were in bad condition from lack of water and proper grazing. With the exception of a few camels, which were the only animals remaining since our arrival on the frontier, we had no other animals left. We had to go into camp with the Abyssinians. So far camels had proved the only form of transport suitable for the country, but once we reached the high ground west of the British base they would be useless. It was clear therefore that though we had reached Lake Rudolf in time to explore the western part, it would be impossible to take the whole party through it for lack of camels. I therefore decided to send the bulk of the caravan by the easiest route to the east and direct to Lake Stephanie, knowing that the route by the lakes was feasible.

We turned north, and therefore, round the lake, and found a considerable settlement of Arabes and an Abyssinian post near the north of the lake. The people were all Arabe, and we were met by a man who appeared to be a chief of the tribe. They appeared to be allied to the Lokos fishing tribes and are of the same race.

The Abyssinian post was manned almost entirely by old soldiers of Lemba, the Somali, and the Arabes of the Red Sea ports. They appeared to have little respect for the Abyssinian post, who was in mortal terror of the Somali. The relations of the tribal bands with the men of the post were quite friendly, and there seemed to be no ill-feeling.

Captain Walter and I visited Captain Mand's survey station on Rocky Hill, with a view to continuing the triangulation westward, reaching Captain Condon at Marie. The north-western corner of Lake Rudolf was found to be dry and largely unexplored, though there were some marsh and several minor lakes. Probably on the 20th we had it flooded up to the limits of the lake shown by Captain Mand.

At Marie I found that Captain Condon had been able to buy a few donkeys from Gona, and I was consequently just able to provide enough transport to allow Captain Walter to accompany me westward. The crossing at Marie was an awkward one and the river, infested with enormous crocodiles, so I went as far as Karre before crossing. At Marie there were no people on the left bank of the river, but at Karre there were a few people on both banks, with a post of Dejaz Biru's men on the left bank and Ras Waido Giorgis on the right.

At this point the caravan separated, on the 2nd March, and I gave Captain Condon, with whom went the two non-commissioned officers—a rendezvous at Adis Ababa, which was to be held later. Captain Condon elected to follow a route through the Dora Hill, Biru's headquarters, Waldan, and Kamusta (Dora) back to Marie.

The route had not been previously explored, and the passage of the watershed between the Dora and the Senna Rivers proved very difficult. Beyond this point, however, we had to go through a new country was unexplored and the journey was

... with camel transport, assisted at the watershed by local porters. In the earlier stages of the journey there was heavy mortality among the camels from fly and poisonous shrubs, and the route is of course more suitable to mule transport. De la Bruyere rendered Captain Gurnea every assistance.

Corporal Carter presented an admirable plan, with details of the route, following which we decided to be the main trade route from the Guba, Walaia and Kumbi to the Gulf. The route, which is supposed to be the main trade route between British East Africa and Abyssinia...

On the 7th this party consisted of four men under my lead, seven headmen, and two porters. We had a trading party to Kumbi, and before they reached water on the 10th of the month they were... (The text continues with detailed accounts of the journey, including challenges faced, local interactions, and the discovery of the Akobo River watershed.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text describes the geographical features of the watershed, the Akobo River, and the surrounding terrain, including the discovery of a large reservoir.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text continues with observations on the local environment and the progress of the expedition.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text describes the discovery of a large reservoir and the surrounding landscape.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text concludes with a summary of the journey's progress and the decision to follow Major Austin's track.)

follow Bettigo's route on the Kibish and look for a more favourable point to attempt the ascent. A study of Major Austin's reports showed that we must have experienced a much finer season than he did, at some time before the date at which we had arrived... (The text details the expedition's strategy to follow Bettigo's route and the analysis of Major Austin's reports.)

It was not till we were quite near the head of the western branch of the Kibish that water became very plentiful, while the bush became very dense and the appearance of the camp little more promising. All traces of the villages shown on Bettigo's map had disappeared beyond some signs of terracing on the hillside.

Finally on the 10th March we attempted a... (The text describes the attempt to reach the villages and the challenges encountered.)

The ascent of 4,000 feet rough hillside without a track and covered with long grass and scrub was to everyone's astonishment accomplished in four hours.

The track did not cross the... (The text describes the terrain of the ascent and the discovery of water.)

At noon when in difficulties I fell back on Mohamed Hassan, and after bargaining... (The text describes the decision to seek help from Mohamed Hassan.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text continues with observations on the local environment.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text describes the discovery of a large reservoir and the surrounding landscape.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text concludes with a summary of the journey's progress.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text describes the discovery of a large reservoir.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text describes the discovery of a large reservoir.)

... the watershed was the best place to... (The text concludes with a summary of the journey's progress.)

through the Abyssinians had invaded the country and established posts there some years ago, no doubt the soil had been infected till some six months before our arrival, when the Abyssinians proceeded to loot the natives of everything they possessed, and driving off great quantities of cattle. The majority of the natives fled westward, but practically lost everything. A small number, with their King, succeeded in maintaining themselves on the high spur some miles north of Kafa Peak.

These people were carrying on spasmodic trading with the Abyssinian raiding parties, and I was not able to ascertain definitely how they had escaped extermination. It may be accounted for by the fact that the position they occupy is extremely rocky, and is a rugged one, with a series of steep hills separated by strong, on a spur some miles long, crossed with a series of steep hills separated by a high ridge east. The sides of the spur drop precipitously some 2,500 feet, and are in the main, timber wooded, though cultivated where possible. Belt holes lead down the spur to the lush-covered Kibish Valley.

The Abyssinians may not think the place worth attacking, and prefer to buy their necessities of seizing cattle grazing on the open valleys. On the other hand, they are taking the common course with them of leaving the boundaries of the country comparatively insecure, as a means of establishing communications with the people when desired.

Subsequently ascertained that the country was taken deliberately from the British boundary treaty placed it in British territory, and at the same time that the Turkish and Somali countries were raised upon like reason.

The small permanent Abyssinian posts have apparently been abandoned in the present, owing to the hostility of the natives and the fact that these were the only posts in the country.

Presumably, when it is found that we are not attempting to restore the country, the Abyssinians will encourage the natives to re-establish the trade routes, and leaving with the Abyssinians to be further and inquiries to enter into trade, and in fact, unless we are prepared to resist, a proposition for the inhabitants of the country to claim.

On the 24th March we moved south from the high plateau to the mountains of Tama. We found a man who had been for some time in Abyssinian territory, and we were able to obtain information.

Atama was visited, but the effect had fled into the valley. He was a man of some age and seemed to be a member of the Abyssinian tribe. Moving west we ascended Mount Maquim, and crossed an extensive range of high mountains, the high north through mountainous country to Central Peak, and a high range of hills. The western half of the plateau was reported and described as being a fair amount of water was abundant in the central valley, and channels and beds were seen. We ascended Central Peak and were able to locate the tributary of the Tama. Although the topographical work produced by this expedition was chiefly a secondary value, the course of the tributary should be fairly accurate, as its terminals are well located. No better boundary than the stream suggested itself, and Central Peak stood upon an admirable boundary point. It is by no means an ideal arrangement dividing the Tama Plateau, but the line of natural features selected as boundary points coincides very nearly with the treaty line, and does not affect to any extent the tribal distribution.

To make further claims or concessions under present conditions could be equally useless.

I should have wished to push our survey further to the south-west to the gorge between Maji's station and the Kafa hills. The work was, however, not essential in view of the Macmillan expedition and to have undertaken it would have risked leaving us with serious difficulties. There was no animal in the plateau, our few animals, which were our property, accompanied them down to a clearing near the edge of the plateau. Our supplies and provisions were in a better condition than they had been for some time, and we were able to get on well. The roads, that had been made would enable us to go on for some time. To have made further north-west would almost inevitably have led us to the high plateau of the Sudan, as once the rains broke in we could not have been able to reach the Abyssinian stations on the high plateau. Moreover, in view of the fact that the rains, though they have proved most difficult to obtain success, I decided therefore to push the survey to the extent of the survey, but to stop at the original site of the camp, the Afsa Valley. On the 19th March we were at Central Peak, and the following night the first rain fell. For some weeks rain had been falling, and the rain had

to the north-east, which rises to a height of 8,000 feet upon the "Great Plateau" the rains were at least a month late.

Our object now was to make our way as quickly as possible back to Afsa Valley, carrying out the best survey we could consistent with our movement. Following a track beaten by cattle driven off by the Abyssinians we crossed our original track on the 21st, and found the route up to the high peak used by the Abyssinians. It proved to be a most difficult route, and we had almost given up in ascending the Kibish Valley, owing to its crossing the stream at a point much beaten by elephant tracks. The district of high hills between the two branches of the Kibish had been cleared of inhabitants by the Abyssinians. The eastern branch of the Kibish proved to be a beautiful, rapid stream, and from this point onwards water was plentiful. The ascent of 8,000 feet from the Kibish to the Abyssinian station of Maji, where Emperor Dambar's headquarters were established, was quite beyond the strength of our animals. Half-way up the mountain, we were able to enlist the services of a number of local porters.

The Abyssinians have collected a number of black slaves in the neighbourhood of the station, where there is good wet and plenty of ground for them. We were found to be on the true Abyssinian pasture, without any other slaves. I found the indigenous inhabitants are all low grade black races who are almost uneducated and of the cold. Most of the villages are at a height of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, and temperatures of between 50° and 60° Fahr. were experienced morning and evening. The black population extends as far as Kafa, although settlements of Abyssinians have been established on the greater part of the route.

At Maji we found that Emperor Dambar's army was in the Sudan, and Abyssinians were in the country. There were stations where the black slaves of the Abyssinians were kept, and the country was a high plateau. The Abyssinians of the plateau had been driven away, and were now in the Sudan. The Abyssinians of the plateau were now in the Sudan, and were now in the Sudan.

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or agricultural, are of a remarkably uniform type, and their language appears to vary comparatively little. The Kaffa people, though of much the same colour as the Gallas, differ in feature and physique, and their language has no points of resemblance.

It would seem that they belong to an older stock which has been forced into a confined area by the Galla invasion.

The Walsmo people, from what I can gather, are also a brown race distinct from the Gallas, but whether of the same stock as the people of Kaffa I could not ascertain.

The Kaffa country is evidently extraordinarily fertile, and contains also magnificent forests, but it has been to a large extent ruined by the Abyssinian invasion some ten or twelve years ago. It is probably one of the most favourable sites in Abyssinia for rubber cultivation, and is famous for the quality and quantity of its beeswax.

Crossing the Gofeh River by a bridge we entered Jimma, a Mahempidan Galla State, whose King goes by the title of Abagifer. The slopes draining to the Gofeh are not thickly inhabited, probably as the result of the old feud between Jimma and Kaffa, but once into the valley of the Gibba River, which drains north to the Upper Guo, the country presents the appearance of great prosperity. It is thickly inhabited and cultivated, and there are also great quantities of fine cattle, mules, and ponies. The Abagifer bought off the Abyssinian invasion at the price of a heavy yearly tribute and active assistance in the war against Kaffa. Menekel has apparently kept his engagement faithfully, and no Abyssinian troops are stationed in the country. Those who pass through to Kaffa and beyond are not allowed to misconduct themselves.

The Abagifer has an elaborate semi-fortified inclosure at Jiren, but his people seem to be for the most part without rifles.

The Abagifer is exceedingly intelligent, and was very nervous about his fate should Menekel die. He was just waiting for Adis Ababa, possibly to deliver his final tribute, but he admitted the main object was to procure rifles. This is the only object I have come across in Abyssinia where the roads are more than mere mule-tracks.

Although there is no wheeled traffic, the roads are wide enough to take it, and considerable skill is shown in grading and aligning the roads; cuttings are formed on hills and swamp hollows are banked. There is a large market at Jiren, and a Swiss trader, of the firm of Dubois, has started a wax refinery, apparently doing well.

There were also employes both of the rubber company and rubber regis.

At Jiren we hired a fresh lot of mules, those from Misr not wishing to go farther. Thence to Adis Ababa there is nothing to record.

Adis Ababa was reached on the 20th April, where we found Captain Condon and the main caravan had arrived a few days earlier.

We waited there a week in the hope of securing an interview with the Emperor, or to persuade the Abyssinian authorities of the futility of allowing the Abyssinian commissioners and Lieutenant Schubert to proceed to the frontier.

Tenant Schubert was then only some four days' march to the south, waiting for the Abyssinian commissioners who had not yet started.

Lord Herbert Hervey was not able to secure an interview with the Emperor, and Lieutenant Harpo Gioran and the Negus's cousin, as well, were clearly determined that Lieutenant Schubert must go on, though they evidently had no idea what he should do when he got to the frontier.

There was nothing to be gained by further delay, so we started for the coast. Dire Dawa was reached on the 10th May.

Here the men were paid off and arrangements made for their march to their villages. In a special fund, equipment was sold, and the Europeans left for Jibuti by rail on the 17th, whence they returned to England via Aden.

In the nine and a half months between the start from and return to Dire Dawa, in spite of the delays before getting away from Gimir, the main body of the caravan had traversed over 2,100 miles, without allowing for minor windings of the track or movements of the main line of march to survey stations.

The party which accompanied Captain Waller and myself west of Lake Rudolf had made a considerably longer round; while those men who had come to Adis Ababa with me in the beginning, and also visited the Marchan country, had covered about 3,000 miles.

As some form of survey was continuously carried on, except on the final march from Adis Ababa to Dire Dawa, I think it will be apparent that a high standard of work was exacted from both Europeans and natives.

Yet the work was most cheerfully done without the necessity of any driving on my part.

Whatever may be the final settlement with the Abyssinian Government, I think that the survey work accomplished will meet all future requirements, and it will be unnecessary to send again an elaborately equipped survey party. Even should it be desired to slightly modify the line demarcated, the maps produced could be amplified to illustrate it by an officer with an elementary knowledge of military sketching.

I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the excellence of Captain Maud's maps and the substantial accuracy of his reports. The maps submitted here with me to a large extent taken direct from Captain Maud's field work, and it is due to the correctness of the survey methods adopted that the task of examining and revising his work proved so simple. It will be seen, too, that Major Austin's work has been largely used in compiling the western sheet of the map.

G. W. GWYNN, Major, R.F.

November 1, 1909

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Description of the Frontier as Demarcated.

THE frontier between British East Africa and Abyssinia commences on the east at the junction of the River Juba (Gannale) and the River Daua.

Thence it follows the left bank of the Daua to a point immediately up stream of Malka Murri, where the dry watercourse of Boda Dama joins it.

Thence it ascends the latter watercourse for about a mile, to a point immediately west of the cairn erected on the north side of the track leading to Malka Murri.

Thence it runs in a straight line to the cairn erected at Chalalaka Tarte Murri, where the tracks from Banissa and Chubko join.

Thence to the cairn at Hawala Qw Gubo.

Thence to the cairn about 500 yards north of Hara Dana.

Thence to the cairn on the Chialako road, immediately north of El Mule Riko.

Thence to the summit of the southern hill of Gaddad.

Thence to the cairn on G. Hindan.

Thence to the summit of G. Burdurus.

Thence to the cairn on T. Kofiti.

Thence to the cairn about 1 mile west of Kaf Fika, on the track from Gaddadama to Gaagala.

Thence to the cairn on G. Kaya.

Thence it follows the watershed between the Gaddadama and Adde Valleys on the one side, and the valleys of Bor and Dembi on the other, to the cairn erected on the hill south of the Hara of Dembi.

Thence it follows the same line of watershed to the cairn on G. Gafira.

Thence it crosses the Bato Valley to the cairn on G. Goro Wira.

Thence it runs to the summit of the Dirabi Bakara Hill.

Thence to the cairn on the summit of G. Halaki Halo.

Thence to the cairn on a spur on the east side of the Godama Valley and north of the wells of Godomik.

Thence to the cairn on the summit of G. Chabi.

* Thus the track leading from Chalalaka Tarte Murri to Malka Murri is entirely in British territory.

* From Chalalaka Tarte Murri to El Mule Riko, for administrative purposes, the frontier may be taken as following the well-marked track connecting the two places, but the water at Hara Dana and at El Mule is entirely in British territory.

* This leaves the Chialako well in Abyssinian territory, and the San Kura well in British territory.

* Thus the district of Jara, with its wells, are in British territory.

* This leaves the road from Gaddadama to Jara and the mountains of Gamaida and Gaagala in British territory.

* Thus Gaddadama and Adde are British and Bor and Dembi Abyssinian.

* Thus leaving the wells of Boko and Bate British.

* Thus leaving the Godama wells British.

The history of this tribe according to the old chiefs is this. Ten generations ago Goro people were Gama, and used to inhabit the district of Bureya west of Mirsabit (Bendish). It seems they did not agree with the tribes there, and they decided to come to Berbo, but being afraid of the Borna they used to live in the forest. The Borna called them tribe of Warabessa (Ayena) and killed many of them. After a time they decided to leave the Borna country and retire to the east. They passed the Garro country and crossed a river on the banks of the Garate River, where they have since lived.

Some thirty years later some Ariat Galla of the Habre tribe were attracted by the Borna of Laban, and a great party decided to go south. When they reached Dolo they found the above-mentioned Gallas, and in the course of time joined with them. The Gassagalla tribe from Luch, and the Garro from the west, joined these people to become Gama. Hence the name Garro Gama, which means Gama of the Garro country. They have tribute respectively to the Galla, Borna and to the Abyssinians in their villages and near the banks of the River Gama and to the Abyssinians in the mountains (dum), using both banks of the Gama for the purpose. They have few cattle and sheep. They are armed with poisoned arrows. They have also small oxen, and use them for carrying people or animals for a small fee. They are peaceful, and are complaining bitterly against the Ogada, the Vanki, and the Masalan, who are in the habit of leaving their cattle loose in their pasture fields, and cause them great damage. I have been informed that the Government has rules to protect the tribes from the Heri Galla, who only are crossing the river with rifles.

4. The Gassagalla (Gassagalla)

This tribe inhabits the Gama area, and includes the Murusa, Gudu, Basha, Kithir, Waga, Gama, Daga, Bakhara, Dira, Adala, Bara, Haba, and Wora. The principal divisions are as follows:

TABLE of the subdivisions of the Gassagalla with the names of their chiefs in 1909 in brackets.

Table with 2 columns: Subdivision and Chief's Name. Subdivisions include Murusa, Gudu, Basha, Kithir, Waga, Daga, Bakhara, Dira, Adala, Bara, Haba, Wora.

With regard to their history they are said to have come from the north-western part of the Gama area, and to have crossed the high of Gama at Dolo. They joined with the Galla, and established the warlike tribe of Gama. They are well-armed, and are said to have 1000 warriors.

5. The Gama

This tribe inhabits the districts of Gudu, Basha, Daga, Bakhara, Gama, Bara, Haba, and Wora, and is the highest of all the tribes of the Gama area.

TABLE of the subdivisions of the Gama with the names of their chiefs in 1909 in brackets.

Table with 2 columns: Subdivision and Chief's Name. Subdivisions include Gudu, Basha, Daga, Bakhara, Gama, Bara, Haba, Wora.

These people are supposed to have come from Bar Arab (Hadramaut) and have settled themselves at Luch. When the Italians took possession of Luch (Captain Boffa) they were not pleased, and with time they crossed the river to the east. Probably the country west of the Gama is better for their camels. They have a great number of sheep and cattle, and little pasture cultivation. They are afraid of the Italians, who consider them their subjects, and sometimes order them to bring camels or cattle. No Gassagalla chiefs come up to Morale. Sheikh Addi Nor and his people are the only people who inhabit Luch. They are armed with spears and poisoned arrows, and can produce 200 warriors.

6. The Shamo

This tribe is an outcast of the Habre (Bahanwala) tribe, who live east of the Gama (Italian territory). They crossed the river twenty years ago and settled with the Gassagalla. They are divided into two sections, the Her Wamal Mohamed and the Fashim Addi Nur. They refused to obey orders, saying they are Italian subjects. They are armed with spears and poisoned arrows, and are very fearless. They can produce 100 to 150 warriors. They have camels, sheep, and few cattle, and inhabit the area east of the Gassagalla.

7. The Galla

This tribe is divided into two sections, the Her An Kutub and the Her An Hama. They are the most powerful of the Gama (Italian territory) and settled near the Gama. They have few camels and few cattle. They obey the Government, but they are peaceful. They are armed with spears and some have arrows. They are 1000 warriors.

8. The Heri Galla

This tribe is supposed to be very numerous in the Gama area of the Gama area. They are said to have come from the north-western part of the Gama area, and to have crossed the high of Gama at Dolo. They joined with the Galla, and established the warlike tribe of Gama. They are well-armed, and are said to have 1000 warriors.

9. The Habre

This tribe is the most powerful of the Gama area, and is the highest of all the tribes of the Gama area. They are well-armed, and are said to have 1000 warriors.

10. The Masalan

This tribe is the most powerful of the Gama area, and is the highest of all the tribes of the Gama area. They are well-armed, and are said to have 1000 warriors.

11. The Vanki

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The above are the names of the tribes of the Gama area, and are the highest of all the tribes of the Gama area.

The Midgans (Wondersho hunters), popularly called Bon Marchan, are divided into two sections, the Rer Haber Yakul and the Rer Haurassan. Their chief is an old man named Magana.

The Marchan tribe are supposed to have come from the Ogaden country eight generations ago, and settled themselves on the above-mentioned districts on the west of Galdie. They were peaceful and friendly with the Garre until five years ago, when Bon Marchan came from Ogaden with fifteen rifles and news from the Mullah. They sold their rifles and returned to Ogaden, reporting that the Marchan were a very rich people. News travels fast in this country, and before long Marchan from Ogaden (followers of the Mullah) ran away with their rifles and arrived on the west of Galdie, hence the name given to the Rer Isak—Galdie, which means new.

The Galtis, having rifles and no animals, commenced to loot, not only the tribes near their districts, but also their relations the Rer Hassan. The Rer Hassan then were obliged to send people to Ogaden and buy rifles to protect themselves against the Galtis. When the Rer Hassan bought some fifty rifles the Galtis became friends with them, and never again raided the Rer Hassan.

Lately the Galtis looted the Rer Afgab, or the Galdana, a tribe under the protection of the Rer Afgab and the Garre Kurra, taking a great number of animals and killing three men. The Garre returned the compliment by killing about ten Galtis, and the country was in a state of war when the Boundary Commission arrived in the country. The Rer Isak at that time professed to be peaceful, but since then they have killed five Garre and looted over 600 camels. They never returned to the Garre animals previously looted, as they engaged to do, and for the present the country is not safe.

Concerning the Rer Isak-Galtis I venture to suggest that measures ought to be taken by His Majesty's Government to disarm these people. Once the Galtis give over their rifles the others will follow the example.

Likewise, no doubt, the other tribes, specially the Garre, will be tempted to buy rifles from the Galtis, and they are not to be blamed, as they have many times asked protection against the Galtis from the Government. Lately, to prevent the Garre from buying rifles, I have even ordered Chaba, six Government rifles and eight to the Garre, Marro to collect themselves against the Isak-Galtis's raids.

If His Majesty's Government should give me permission, I can take some Abyssinians and Boran and disarm these people before it is too late. I guarantee the Government that no expense would occur, as the Abyssinians and Boran would be paid from the raided animals, whilst if His Majesty's Government desire to send a regular punitive expedition it will cost the Government an enormous amount of expenditure, and then the country is not practicable for the purpose. We must do something very soon, otherwise there will be over 500 rifles in the country. Now this can be done in a few days, and it would be easy; after some time it would be difficult. The best time to go down would be when the Gauda River is full, so as to prevent them from going to the Italian side. They can produce over 1,000 warriors with spears, and they have over 200 rifles.

8. The Garre.

This tribe is divided into two main sections, the Garre Tuka and Garre Kurra (or Kurranian). They inhabit the south bank of the Daba River from Malka to the Madda, thence to Eil Wak and Takabba in the south to Galdana in the east, and across the frontier to Gaba Galdallo in the north.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE TRIBE.

GARRE TUKA

Rer Sakana	Rer Gajala	Rer Tawole	Rer Gubadi	Rer Halwain	Rer Makalor	Rer Medda	Rer Abdu Gai	Rer Daba	Rer Dama
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(This subdivision is under Ali Abdi, and lives chiefly in the country west of Madda and Eil Wak.)

GARRE KURRA

Rer Kiliga	Rer Banna	Rer Barkaya	Rer Darawa	Rer Ordaya	Rer Kalwasha	Rer O. Tira	Rer O. Kora
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(This subdivision is under Ado Chaba, and lives chiefly east of Madda and Eil Wak.)

The Garre are supposed to have come 400 years ago from Spaulind, and to have settled on the above-mentioned districts. At that time the Boran, who used to be in Liban, took possession of the Boran highlands and commenced to raid the Garre. The latter returned the compliment, and for years these two tribes were at war. Finally, the Garre submitted to the Boran, and a truce was struck up between them. Under the understanding that the Boran should inhabit the Garre country, the Garre undertook to pay yearly tribute to Geda, chief of Sabou Boran. Later still, some Boran went as far as Eil Wak and became friendly with the Garre by giving to the latter their girls in marry. When the Abyssinians took possession of the Boran country, the Boran of Eil Wak and G-dbo were forced to come up to the highlands; nearly half of the present Boran population to the north of the frontier were between Eil Wak and G-dbo.

The Garre are divided in two sections who live between Malka, Rer, Marro, and Eil Wak, and under Garre Chaba, whilst those east of Madda, from Takabba to Gaba Galdallo, are called Garre Kurra. The chief of the Garre Tuka is called Ado Chaba, and the chief of the Garre Kurra, Ali Abdi. The Garre Kurra speak the Boran language, and the Borans use a dialect of the Somali language.

Ado Chaba is the Garre's present chief, and under him are Ado Chaba, for the present second chief. He is a tall man, and over thirty years of age. I have never had any opportunity to meet him, but I have heard that he is a very good man, and that he has many friends from my soldiers, and that he is making friends with the Abyssinians, and that he has tried to buy rifles from the Government, but that he has not been allowed to come. I am sure that he is a very good man, and that he should be watched in the future, as he is a very powerful man, and he is a very good man.

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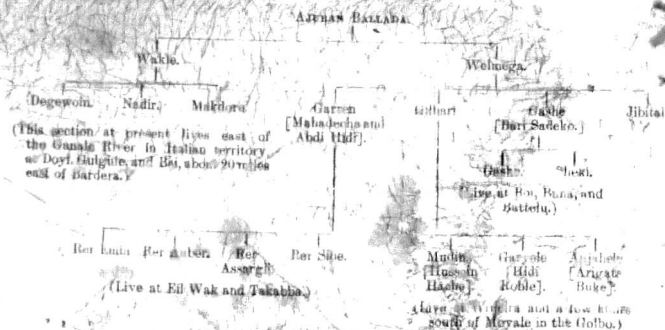
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10. The Ajuran Ballaba.

TABLE of the subdivision of the tribe (names of chiefs in brackets)



Altogether there are no more than 200 houses, and can produce about 150 to 200 warriors (spearmen).

The history of this tribe is this: About 400 years ago four Ajuran, with two women and four camels loaded with cloth, came from the east of the Ganale from a place called Rowoin to Libni, where they met Boran. After with great difficulty making the Boran understand what they wanted, they were accepted by the Boran of that country. These Ajuran since married Boran women, and have established themselves on the highlands. After some time Welmege people arrived from the east and settled with their brothers. They gave a tribute of two tobes cloth for each horse to the chief Amra, hence the name Ajuran Gonna. They speak the Boran language, but they are Muslims. The Garra who inhabit Eil Wak and Takabba speak a dialect of the Somali language, but they all know Boran.

When Mr. Butler's expedition arrived in Boran all the Ajuran retired to Golbo, and some then have lived in British territory. They are very peaceful people and have spears. The Giltaria have poisoned arrows, and are in the habit of hunting elephants; their ivory is sent to Kismayu, Bardera, and Lah. These people when hunting are very fond of rhino meat. They were rich in cattle, but lately hardship wiped out all their herds. They have camels and sheep, and obey Government orders readily.

NAMES of the twelve Islam months.

Islam of Africa.

Islam of Asia.

1. Rabi-ul Awwal	Banadjan	October
2. Farah	Showel	November
3. Rabi-ul Thani	El Ganda	December
4. Arata	El Hage	January
5. Daa	Mouhammed	February
6. Rabi-ul Thani	Saher	March
7. Rabi-ul Thani	Rabiya Ewel	April
8. Rabi-ul Thani	Rabiya Aher	May
9. Rabi-ul Thani	Gomul Ewel	June
10. Rabi-ul Thani	Gomul Aher	July
11. Rabi-ul Thani	Rafel	August
12. Rabi-ul Thani	Shaban	September

It will be seen that the names differ from the ordinary Mohammedan months. The days of the week are the same.

Pagan Tribes South of the Frontier.

1. The Sakuye.

TABLE of the subdivisions of the Sakuye (names of chiefs in brackets).



The history of this tribe, according to the old men, is this: Years ago a fellow named Tullo arrived on the slopes of the hill Lessaya (south of the frontier); there he found a woman waiting for him; they had fourteen children—seven boys and seven girls; then the woman disappeared, and the father, when his children were of the age, married them together, hence sprung the tribe Tulla. The other Sakuye are supposed to have come 400 years ago from a place called Demo, near Marsabit (Rendile). They cannot say why they left Demo, but they arrived in Golbo and found the Tulla tribe (Tullo was a Sakuye) and united with them, and their first chief was proclaimed at Debel, 20 miles south of Moyale.

Since they arrived at Golbo every three or four years they send fourteen men with sticks (they are not allowed to have spears or knives) to the place called Demo with orders to bring some earth from that place. When they return all the old people and chiefs are present to receive them. The place of the ceremony is at Debel. Then the eldest man of the tribe (for the present a man called Maeren) receives the earth and blesses them, whereon all the others have to bring to the old man camel milk; then they proclaim the elected chief, and a great sacrifice of animals follows. The poor they make drink milk or eat coffee. Another sacred day is after the big rain season is over, all the Sakuye burn firewood on the front of their houses and sacrifice a great number of animals, thanking Wak Guraya (Black God) for having sent them the rain, and praying that the next rain season will come soon.

This tribe is one of the most rich tribes on the south of the line; they are a very peaceful people. When they first came to Golbo they had to give tributes to the Boran Chief Sabbu, and since four generations gave the same to Gedda's ancestors.

When I first came in this country the Sakuye were the only tribe which spoke orders readily, and were pleased to be rid from Gedda. They speak the Boran language, but their days of the week and month are similar to the Islam.

They are armed with spears, and inhabit the districts of Eil Wak, Takabba, Buna Battelu, Wajira, and Debel. Their principal chief for the present is Dido Kuno, a very good man, who rendered me great services during my difficulties with the Abyssinians. This man I recommend to the notice of His Majesty's Government. The Sakuye can produce, if need be, 1,000 warriors.

2. The Gabbira Welmebe.

This tribe is divided in three sections: (1) the Golbo, (2) Garra, and (3) the Algana. They inhabit the districts west of Moyale, at Torob, G. Torbi, Humbale, Furrui, and sometimes are to be seen at Korob and near Rudolf. They are very rich in camels and sheep; they have few cattle. They speak the Boran language, and it is said they come from the direction of Rendile. Their customs and beliefs are similar to that of the Sakuye.

B. The Watta Tribe (Wondorabo)

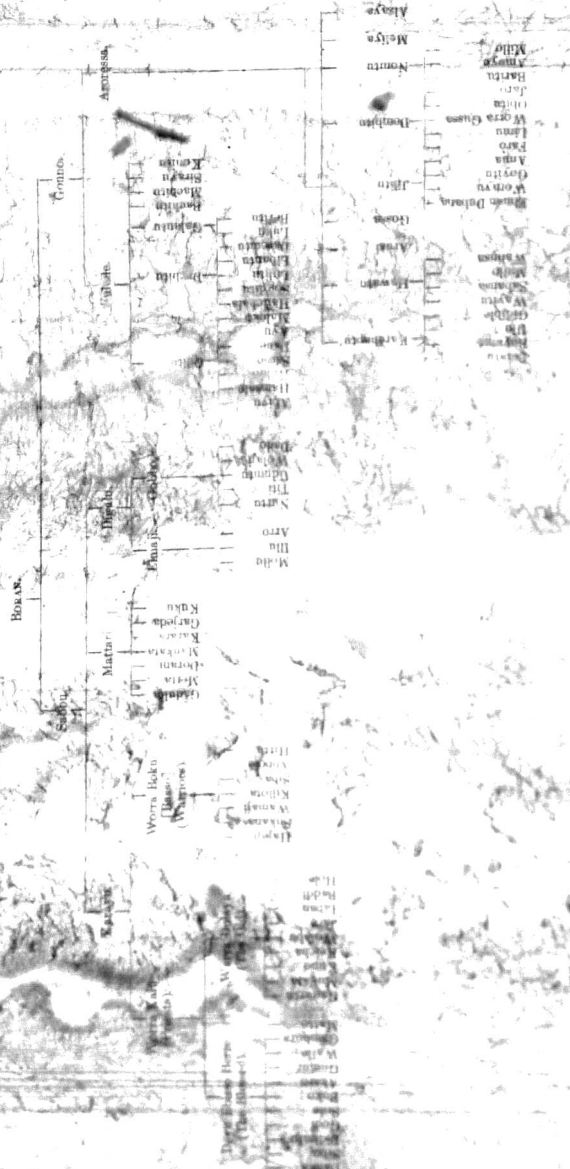
These people are divided in two sections, the Watta Shamo and the Watta Deigan. They are divided in different sections in the Boran tribe. They live in the forest, killing elephants for meat and all kinds of other animals. They are altogether no more than 300 in number. They speak the Boran language, and carry very long spears.

4. The Boran (Orinna)

This tribe is found in all the districts from Liban to Wajima, and from Guba Guligalla westwards to Tertala.

It is one of the most interesting pagan tribes in Southern Abyssinia. It is divided into two main divisions, the Sabbu and the Gonna.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE BORAN



- Dinka
 - Sibu
 - Didimtu
 - Goch
 - Sole
 - Boko
 - Akara
 - Gomer
 - Wallo
 - Gambura
 - Matta
- Wara Kaba (Sibwa)
- Wara Kaba (Sibwa)
- Gagaba
 - Mollata
 - Musa
 - Kochi
 - Wolaha
 - Walo
 - Laba
 - Dokko
 - P. Hara

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE HORAN

These people are divided in different sections in the Horan tribe. They live in the forest, killing elephants for meat and all kinds of other animals. They are altogether no more than 800 in number. They speak the Borna language, and carry very long spears.

3. The Watta Tribe (Wondolawa)

This tribe is found in all the districts from Labah to W. Galla, and from Galla Gullulle westwards to Terate. It is one of the most interesting pagan tribes in Southern Abyssinia. It is divided into two main divisions, the Sabi and the Imoga.

4. The Borna (Opno)

For the remaining sections of the Boran tribe I am again in a position for the present to report, although I have notes, but wishing to be exact, I prefer to report in on future time. The history, customs, and beliefs of this tribe is very long, I will try to give you a sketch of it which might interest you.

From time immemorial the Oromo Boran used to inhabit the districts north and south of Abyssinia. When two mammoth anthropophagous visited their districts they had to give them daily victims. To escape from these beasts some went to Becho, Saimi, and Adia, and some to Mucka and Obichu and Orsian (Abyssinia), whilst some went south to Lilla. The mammoths followed the latter to Lahan, and used to eat daily as many as 100 people, until there remained only thirty Boran on a hill named Nankin, north of Lahan. One day the mammoths visited the house of two brothers, and was taken whilst the other was a warrior. The survivor was able to make the mammoth retreat, as he had a spear in his hand, and he was able to whitewash the warriors by the name of Gaday. The mammoth spears in the air and, starting an opposition, killed both mammoths on the spot. Since then the Boran of the Lilla group call him a man that "killed the Abyssinians, who have rifles, no one could fight with the Boran of Lilla".

With time they came down from Lilla to the present Boran highlands, which they found occupied by the Kere, Somburo, Rendile, and Koro tribes. After some fighting the Koro retired to the north (at present), whilst the Rendile and Koro went south. The other Boran groups in the north were fought by the Abyssinians to become Christians, and some of them were in the Abyssinian districts.

When the first rain came, the Boran were not satisfied that it was a good rain, and they were not satisfied with the amount of it. As a result of this, the Boran were not satisfied with the amount of it. As a result of this, the Boran were not satisfied with the amount of it.

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Name of the Twelve Months of the Year	Days of the Year
Woyane (July)	30 days
Uyale (August)	30 days
Kelele (September)	30 days
Harre (October)	30 days
Nebe (November)	30 days
Debebe (December)	30 days
Alimo (January)	30 days
Kelele (February)	30 days
Harre (March)	30 days
Nebe (April)	30 days
Debebe (May)	30 days
Alimo (June)	30 days

I believe I have written what it seems to me to be interesting on the tribes inhabiting the south of the frontier line, except the Kere, Somburo, who inhabit the districts south of Wopera as far as Karmaya, and the Rendile and Koro (Samburo), who inhabit the districts at Maysalat and one of Gada Nyao Kir.

I have &c
 P. H. C. Z. PHIRO,
 B. S. P. Inspector.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

W. H. M. M. M.

I believe that many of the tribes mentioned in this report are now given on the map. I have also written a sketch of the new frontier line, which is now being surveyed, and a sketch of the new frontier line, which is now being surveyed, and a sketch of the new frontier line, which is now being surveyed.

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70 / 4551 Earl

DRAFT

W.S. 178
F. 07

1 Feb 1862

Dear Sir

Feb 23
Feb 24
Feb 25

I am directed by the Earl of
Glen to acknowledge the receipt of
your letters No 3276/10

[Handwritten flourish]

~~and~~ in reference of the
12th and 14th of Feb

respectively relating to

the Southern Counties of
Virginia and North
Carolina

that he has had some
concern with the

Draft instructions prepared
for H. M. [unclear]

W.S. (1862) Conf 8/11

Adm

Adis Ababa and
has the ~~British~~
views ~~of~~ the ~~British~~ Greek

views expressed in
your letter of the

19th inst, as to

the importance of
the intention
returning of the

Gaddaduma

corner and the

not satisfactory
arrangement of

Boran migration
from the
into British territory.

2. Lord Curzon

readily agrees

to allow Mr. Zepheros

Almeida to remain

at the disposal

of Mr. Thesiger

with

until the conclusion
of the frontier
negotiations