

EAST AFR. PROT.  
ZANZIBAR

37419

27/1/11

27/1/11

Foreign

1910

Free

Printing Paper

Zanzibar - Audit. 1911-12

Provision of Lease will be made in Zanzibar  
Act. for 1911. No special duty, allco.  
required for Rent Audit Act while terming in  
Zanzibar.

Mr. Stephenson

H. J. R.

8/11

Mr. Reed notes I am not convinced that the Draft Report  
prepared by the Auditor of the E.A. Prot. and concerned with the  
Council of Zanzibar is not entirely justified of the circumstances  
under which the work connected with the audit of the Government  
Zanzibar is carried out, but the disallowance of any  
additional cost, beyond the repayment to E.A.P. is not  
and I do not propose to press it at the present time. I  
however regard it as possible that the expenditure which  
has been incurred, as I have been assured, is incurred by  
the Audit Auditor when in Zanzibar may eventually be sanctioned  
in some other form (e.g. as a house allowance) but this is a  
matter which has not yet been considered. The matter will  
be brought to the attention of the Council and considered in locally

Entirely in the

fact of

30/3/11



FOREIGN OFFICE,  
December 6 1910.

37613

Sir:

With reference to your letter 11875/1910 of the 17th  
inst. regarding the cost of the audit of the accounts  
submitted by the Audit Department of the West Africa Pro-  
tectorate in the year 1911-1912. I am directed by Secretary  
Sir Edward Grey to state that the sum suggested, four  
hundred and fifty pounds, which was proposed for the  
Audit of the accounts of the Protectorate, is accepted and that provision  
for the same will be made in the Budget for 1912-1913.

It is regretted that the proposed sum is not sufficient to cover the  
actual cost of the audit of the accounts of the Protectorate which  
is actually carried out. I am to state that Sir Edward  
Grey is of opinion that as the cost of living in West Africa  
is not higher than in Europe or East Africa generally no  
special

The Under Secretary of State  
Colonial Office

(41980/10)



special supplementary allowance is required. The  
Comptroller and Auditor General and the Sanitar authority  
were so informed in September 1907 when an allowance was  
asked for as a maintenance or local allowance.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

servant,



FOREIGN OFFICE,

December 13, 1910.

10/101.

Sir:-

With reference to my letters 41571 and 42098 of the 21st, and 28th ultimo respecting the Southern Frontier of Abyssinia, I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit to you, herewith, for the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, British copies of two memoranda prepared, at the suggestion of this Department, by Major Gwynn containing his views as to Mr. Thesiger's proposals for a settlement of the frontier question and offering some remarks in regard to the rumoured occupation of Fort Harrington by the Abyssinians.

Attached to Major Gwynn's memoranda will be found some observations by Major Maud on Mr. Thesiger's Despatches No. 49 of October 19th, and No. 51 of October 29th, and on Major Gwynn's remarks thereon. It is to state that Sir E. Grey proposes to defer consideration

Yours faithfully,  
Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

(43518/10)



consideration of your letter 35712/1910 to the 2nd.  
instant until he is in possession of Mr. Secretary  
Harcourt's views on the observations which Majors Gaynes  
and Maud have offered in regard to Mr. Theisger's pro-  
posals.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Wm. H. Sargent,

*W. H. Sargent*

1910

B  
ADMINISTRATIVE  
MONTHLY

SECTIONAL

[43510]

No. 1

Papers communicated by War Office, November 30, 1910.

A. BOSTON HALL, APRIL - ARIZONA FRONTIER

Mr. Theobald's Report, No. 11, dated October 17, and No. 12 of October 20, 1910.  
GUYTON, K.E.

Mr. Theobald's report is a very good one in turning away any natives who are  
not of the same race and have conducted themselves well there, after full  
consideration. It leads to the conclusion that, with certain qualifications,  
Mr. Theobald's policy is a better one in an expedition and the one which will  
be the most effective, as a whole in the long run.

Mr. Theobald's policy, however, that we are under treaty obligation to  
the Indians is a very good one, and the treaty obligations of the  
Government to the members of the United States should be strictly enforced.  
The report is a very good one, and the policy is a very good one.

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Mr. Thesiger speaks of the Gubra as a subject race to the Boran. This is only partially true. The Gubra are a slave tribe, but those settled among the Gurra are slaves to the Gurra just as much as those in Boran territory are slaves to the Boran. There are also outlying groups of Gubra who graze far south towards the Huri hills whom we cannot acknowledge as belonging to Abyssinia.

C. W. GWYNN.

November 28, 1910.

2. FORT HARRINGTON.

*Reported Occupation by the Abyssinians.*

The circumstances under which I decided to include the site of Fort Harrington in British territory (1) were specially reported by me early in 1908 while still on the frontier.

The site is only a very short way north of the treaty line and had no special value till Mr. Zaphiro expended a great deal of labour in clearing and building.

It would have been pedantic to have sacrificed what had been done, but it was recognised that the mistake which Mr. Zaphiro had made should be specially reported to the Abyssinian Government. If the post has been continuously maintained since Mr. Zaphiro left the frontier I should very strongly deprecate its surrender.

It is a convenient and healthy site. As it was occupied, however, simply for convenience and not as a matter of absolute necessity (alternative though inferior sites existing on the British side of the original treaty line), we might offer to purchase the site if it is likely to be a serious difficulty in negotiation.

It is obviously an insolent and unfriendly act to attempt to seize the post without giving full warning to Mr. Thesiger.

C. W. G.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER.

*Notes by Mr. Thesiger's Despatches dated October 17 and October 29, and on Major Gwynn's remarks thereon, dated November 28, 1910.*

I am at some disadvantage in not having either a copy of my report and proposal for this frontier (submitted in 1903) nor the 1907 agreement.

I am, however, perfectly clear on the following points:—

The principle which according to the spirit of my instructions, guided me in making my recommendations for the frontier line were—

- 1. Territory of which the Abyssinians were, according to their rights, in effective occupation, must go to Ethiopia.
- 2. Territory in which Abyssinians only made occasional expeditionary raids in considerable force, south of the red line of 1808 (Bottego's map), to be in British territory.
- 3. The frontier line should follow, as far as possible, geographical features.
- 4. The frontier line should not cut through the territory occupied by a tribe.

Some difficulty occurred in carrying out this latter principle east of the Goro escarpment; as the Borans and Gurra tribes, who are semi-nomadic, both occupied a neutral zone, and recognised each other's rights in it.

The frontier line I recommended cut through this neutral zone on a line which, in 1902-3, gave to each tribe the territory in which it had a majority of the population.

The Gubra (a tribe of Somali-Mussulman origin) are, as Major Gwynn states, the slaves of both Boran and Gurra, according to the district and did not in 1902-3 occupy any territory independent of their masters.

As the proposals for the frontier which I submitted there were to the best of my recollection, no words which could be taken as suggesting that either Borans living on the British side of the proposed line should be transported into Abyssinian territory, or that Gurra on the Abyssinian side should be sent into British territory.

As I think I pointed out in my report the fact that the British expedition having visited the country was sure to result in Abyssinian activity in pressing their sphere of so-called effective-occupation and in a determined effort on the part of the down-trodden Bama to escape into a better world than the British territory.

In normal circumstances the displacement of tribes in contact with Abyssinians would be bound to change in time, but in the above circumstances these changes were sure to be exceptionally large.

I am unable, therefore, to say how far the frontier line I suggested in 1903 met the Abyssinian and tribal situation in 1907, or when Major Gwynn delimitated the frontier.

The only change in the situation of 1903 being maintained was for us to occupy our territory in 1907, but this, I understand, was not done.

The present situation has, therefore, been caused by a long delay in concluding the frontier agreement, and was not contemplated in 1903. But I am quite convinced that at the time I received my instructions in 1902 there was no suggestion that tribes, families or individuals would be forced to move in order to make any frontier line of a theory which would be almost as difficult to put into practice as the movement of Europeans in Africa.

But when we have decided on the grounds of expediency with regard to the Bama when Major Gwynn has placed in clauses (b) and (c) on p. 2 of his instructions on the point I have no first hand information and cannot offer an opinion—I would think that the transfer of Bama families who were living in what is now British territory in 1903, either by Abyssinians or by us for Abyssinian benefit, or their expansion into Abyssinian territory are suggestions that cannot be supported on any grounds. The practical difficulties would be very great and an attempt to carry out either of these suggestions would cause enormous damage to our prestige in that part of Africa.

I am, moreover, convinced that the suggestion to force proposals is not seriously contemplated by Major Gwynn or his officers who have got on the safe side of things for themselves and to go.

Even if they do believe that the British proposals cannot be supported on the grounds of effective-occupation, they would not want to give the Bama 1903 agreement gives them a claim to the land.

At the same time, I recognize that possibly the Abyssinians view the matter differently. To them subject tribes, whether or not engaged in slave, agreement and a collection of individuals, but simply called, etc. West for Moslem lands, and it is possible that they are holding themselves to moving lands of their tribes, but I think they have a claim from British territory to them.

The treatment of the Bama of clauses (a) and (c) referred to above seems, therefore, to be purely a matter of expediency.

I am sure Major Gwynn's views will be the necessity of definitely occupying our territory along the frontier. Without the agreements and treaties with Abyssinians we can not work the paper they are written on, and the fact of these agreements having been cancelled and not observed by Abyssinians would be a grave British

P. MAUR  
Major R.E. and General Staff

1910, August 1, 1910.