

the Schedule to
the Act:

(c) As the erection of
a slaughter house is
involved no Company
shall acquire for the
purpose of the factory as
stated, no premises
set apart to the
Municipal Committee
for such purposes.

(d) The provisions of
statute in which it is
contained shall be embodied
in a formal deed, all
expressions in connection
with which shall be
borne by the Company.

2. A hearing has
been held by the
Commissioner of
the District and
will conduct the case for
the Company to prepare
the necessary deed.

1911

BA...
L 556

Item No.
Date
1911
11/11
Subsequent Paper
2907/10

Book...
Halligan Report

Ch. Thayer }
St. Dishes }

See also file
4751

Copy to the D.M.C. in 4751 - +
view of the outstanding questions
regarding the...
Copy to... also

H. R.

15/11

The proposed removal of St. Mahomed...
from Weymouth appears to me the most
important item in this report paper being
the Mahomed... are the largest and
most important section of the...
The situation will require most delicate

110 WYBORNE RD
P.O. BOX 1110 A.S.W. 20

Subsequent Paper

9
4751

Handlung

1777

21

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

January 11th 1911.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

C O
4556

15

No. 20

(Incl. 1)

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith
a copy of a Report which I have received from
Report
the Officer in Charge of the Northern Frontier
District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,


ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LEWIS HARCOURT, F.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

In Date of 20 of 1911 Marsabit,

10th December, 1910.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following report on my visit to WAJHEIR District:-

ROUTE:-

I left MOYALE on October 28th accompanied by Lieut. Setham and twenty men of the Camel Corps. Mr. Deherly, Veterinary Officer, also accompanied me. From MOYALE the road goes down the escarpment and it takes about 1 1/2 hours to get to the bottom. It is rocky and bad for camels in places, but not so bad as the road down the escarpment to MARSABIT. On the way down several wells are passed, but after that there is no water till DUBELL is reached. From MOYALE the bearing on MISA is 145° and KORONDIL 14° . DUBELL is between the two. About six miles from the bottom of the escarpment is a place called BERDUNNA where IDO ROBLI, the AJURAN Chief, has a village. The camels of the Camel Corps have been kept here, except for a short time they went to DUBELL. After leaving BERDUNNA the road passes the East end of HUNGA hill and makes straight for MISA hills. From BERDUNNA to MISA is about eight miles. I camped the first night at carrying water. Next morning we travelled round the west end of MISA hills, and then South to South-east into DUBELL; distance about sixteen miles.

There are a lot of elephants about in this part

SECRETARY,

ADULTERIES,

MARSABIT.

The

formed; the bush is chiefly *Acacia*
albida thorn, *Mimosa* and is red/sandy earth *and in places*
black cotton soil.

The first wells reached at DUBELL are not permanent; The permanent ones are reached by crossing a small hill on to the South side. There are three wells here and it takes from ten to fifteen men to draw the water. The water is very good.

AJURAN, BOHAN and SAKUYE water at these wells. The country round is good camel grazing. Round the wells is the shrub "Bera" which is poisonous for camels, but the natives are very careful that their camels do not eat it. I think they allow it to grow there so as to bind the soil and prevent it falling into the wells.

On leaving DUBELL the road made for a hill called KORONDIL about nine miles from DUBELL through black cotton soil. After KORONDIL the road goes in a Southerly direction and the soil is chiefly red sandy soil. I camped at a place called MUKARWADAM, about six miles from KORONDIL. At KORONDIL we found some rain water in a hollow in the rocks. KORONDIL is a rocky, precipitous hill about 1000 feet. The camp was on the edge of a large hollow, which, the natives informed me, in good rains became a lake. Next day we went about fifteen miles to BUNA. Here there is a well about one mile East of BUNA hill, and just under a small rocky kopje. We were not sure whether we should find this well filled in or not, but

but on arrival found it had been cleared out, and there was a fair amount of water. I was told there would be no water till we got to WAJHEIR. On leaving BUNA the road went in a southerly direction to EIL LASS hill. This was a distance of about twenty miles. The road was good through black cotton soil in places; about half way we came to small rocky kopjes which we passed on our right hand side till we got to EIL LASS, around the East end of which the road went. In the rains there is water here, but we found none. From EIL LASS the road still went southerly; about five miles from EIL LASS a rocky kopje called SEDINDEBA was passed on the left. We travelled about 24 miles and camped near YAKO. The mimosa thorn tree country was passed now, and there was only low thorn scrub. The heat was getting very great during the day time. From YAKO to WAGALLA, the first wells at WAJHEIR, is about thirty eight miles, which we did in two marches. About half way is an open sandy place with some mimosa thorn trees, called GERIFTA. After leaving EIL LASS there are no leading features in the country, the road going chiefly through low thorn scrub. No hills can be seen anywhere. The heat, as we got near WAJHEIR was very great, men and men and animals felt in very much.

On November 5th we reached WAGALLA, the first of the wells of WAJHEIR DISTRICT. There is nothing in the soil of country to shew the presence of any wells: one suddenly comes on them in the bush. The soil is red,

sandy and in places, has been cleared away for a depth of nine or ten feet when there is rock. In this rock the wells have been cut straight down to a depth of 30 to 50 feet. They are round, just big enough for a man to stand with his feet in niches on each side, and hand a bucket up from men below.

The water is got up by a number of men, from seven to fifteen according to the depth of the well, getting down the well and handing water up in buckets from one to the other. The top man who is standing with half his body out of the well, throws the water into troughs made in the rock.

The legend is that they were made by people called MADALLA in ancient times, and that these people were eventually killed by swarms of bees. The people who are actually known to have been in this part before the AJURAN and BORAN are the WARBDI who were driven away by the AJURAN about 300 years ago. Numbers of the wells have got filled in with soil. At WAGALLA there are three wells in use. The country in this neighbourhood is very dry, there having been no rain for nine months. The wells at WAGALLA are chiefly used by AJURAN, BORAN and SAKUYE.

The return journey I made by night, owing to the excessive heat during the day, South of EIL HASS. I do not recommend travelling by night from BUNA to MOYALE owing to the number of elephants. On marching from BUNA on the return journey, just before the moon

rose

rose, three elephants suddenly appeared out of the bush forty paces in front of me. I am glad to say they cleared off at once.

WAJHEIR is a district with wells scattered a about in it. WAGALLA wells are the most Northernly and EIL TULE the most Southernly, and it is two days' journey for caravans from one to the other.

The other wells besides WAGALLA are:-

MAKOROL	about 12 miles from WAGALLA;	
ANISSA	" 15 "	"
BANGAL	" 8 "	"
SIDIR	" 9 "	"
KOMBI	" 6 "	SIDIR
EIL BEY	" 9 "	"
ABO	" 6 "	ANISSA
EIL TULE	reached on the second day from EIL BEY;	

I visited the wells of WAGALLA, BANGAL, SIDIR, KOMBI and ANISSA.

From WAGALLA on the KISMAYU road, the wells passed are BANGAL, SIMB, EIL BEY and EIL TULE.

ANISSA is off the road on the right, and to get to it from SIDIR, the wells of KOMBE are passed.

The chief group of wells are at SIDIR where there are quite a number in use and many more filled in. These were chiefly being used by MAHOMED ZUBEIR and GABRA.

The AJURAN, SARUYE and BORAN were watering chiefly at WAGALLA, ANISSA, BANGAL, KOMBI and ABO. Owing to there having been no rain in the neighbourhood of WAJHEIR for about nine months, there is very little grazing in the neighbourhood of the wells, and the villages are scattered far and wide in the bush. Some MAHOMED ZUBEIR watering camels at SIDIR informed me

they had come in four days journey to the wells.

From what I could make out from natives, the LORIAN would be reached on the fourth day from ANISSA by a caravan. I was informed that there are a lot of BORAN, GARRA and SAKUYE in the neighbourhood now.

The wells in WAJHEIR district are never known to run dry. The water is continually running in through the rocks. IDO ROBLI informed me that the well we were using at WAGALLA if worked continually one day without a stop, would give out enough water for 150 camels, and next day would have as much water in it again. Other wells, he said would never empty.

Between LORIAN and WAJHEIR are LAK HON, BHOJI and JARAKA South of BHOJI. There is water at these places during the rains. Most of the natives watering at ANISSA while I was there, were living at LAK BOR.

POLITICAL SITUATION:-
The AJURAN have been in the WAJHEIR district for about 200 years. The BORAN, SAKUYE and GARRA have also drifted down there. These four tribes are mixed together all through the Northern Frontier District, and get on comparatively well together. The country is undoubtedly theirs, and they are now very much upset at the influx of SOOMALI and other SOMALIS which has taken place during the last five or six years.

The AJURAN, BORAN, SAKUYE and GARRA are quiet, inoffensive people, easy to deal with and quite willing to live peaceably. The Somali is rather an overbearing

14

overbearing sort of ^a person, and has undoubtedly tried to bully the others and take possession of the wells. They have practically taken the wells of EIL TULI, EIL BEY and SIDIR for their own use.

The Somalis are divided into two parties, one under ALI GULED of the RER AMIR UGAS NOOR section of MAHOMED ZUBEIR, and the other under ABDI MULU of UGAS GULED section of MAHOMED ZUBEIR.

They state they were originally driven away from their country which is beyond the JUBA, by ABYSSINIAN raids and that they crossed the JUBA to live there, and then the AULIHAN drove them away, and about three years ago they came to WAJHEIR. With them are other Somalis of the YABEN tribe who have also come from the Italian side of the JUBA.

Owing to there having been no rain in the neighbourhood, it has been impossible for people to move any distance with their villages and belongings. I have warned the Somalis that they are not in their own country and that they will have to move.

I think that there may be some little difficulty in getting them to move. As the MAHOMED ZUBEIR are UGADEN and the YABEN have joined them, their movement affects the Province of JUBALAND, and the Acting Provincial Commissioner should decide where he wants them moved to, and when the time comes, an official from JUBALAND should meet one of the officers of this district to help in moving them. They own cattle and

camels

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camels. They say they are afraid to move back to the JUBA on account of the AULIHAN, but I suppose the Acting Provincial Commissioner, KISMAYU, could see that they are not interfered with. When at WAJHEIR I heard that AHMED MURJAN was coming shortly to WAJHEIR, and ABDI MULLU told me that one of his women was going to marry AHMED MURJAN. This will probably make AHMED MURJAN inclined to try and get the MAHOMED SUKUT left at WAJHEIR.

From my point of view, it is very important to get these people moved, as owing to there being so few wells in our territory on the frontier, I want to move as many people as I can to WAJHEIR.

At the South end of the LORIAN there are also OGADEN Somalis of the ABDULLA and ABD WAK sections. I had not time to visit the LORIAN, so I did not meet any of these people. I hope to do so on my next visit to that part.

There is ill feeling between ALI GULED and ABDI MULLU. They are related, I believe, their mothers being sisters. ALI GULED has the larger following and is more inclined to be truculent than ABDI MULLU who expressed his willingness to abide by whatever decision was arrived at.

Some of ALI GULED'S people went to KISMAYU and got a letter from the Acting Provincial Commissioner addressed to the BORAN Chiefs telling them all to live peaceably together. This letter the OGADEN brought up

and presented to the SAKUYE, stating that it was their (the OGADEN'S) authority from Government, to stay at WAJHEIR and that the country belonged to the OGADEN. The SAKUYE were naturally very upset about it, and brought me the letter asking whether it was true. I reassured them and told them that the country was theirs and not the OGADEN'S, and that the latter would be moved.

I shall get information as soon as there has been good rain in that neighbourhood, and would then like to move the OGADEN'S.

I have the honour to request that the Acting Provincial Commissioner, KISMAYU, may be instructed to help from his side as soon as he hears from me that the people can move.

I have &c., &c.,

Sd/- J.D.W. Hope

Officer in Charge,

Northern Frontier Districts.