

EAST AFR. PROT.
No. 10902

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10902
MAR 26 1898

Governor. No.
97
1908
Next Previous Paper
1906

(Subject.)

Revol in Asia Country
Faction's Deal by Mr. Ainsworth
General Com' the same dealing with operations
& quell, and the causes of the revolt

(Where.)

Mr. [unclear]
the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
on [unclear] / 15/65.
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear]

Next [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] / 15/65.

to participating in our part in their country. The
report states that for some time past there has been
considerable unrest amongst the Chinese population,
due to a change and economic distress and the war in
the region. The report states that the Chinese
authorities was apparently aware of this feeling of
unrest, but does not appear to have attached the im-
portance to it as the report states that should have been
evident. This to the report is to be regretted because
this is a report that the Chinese authorities with one of
the most able and experienced of their officials from
the Government of the region to obtain a copy
of the report's findings in detail, and the report
indicated that the Chinese authorities should have
realized that there was a possibility for action
by the Chinese authorities.

2. The report states that the Chinese authorities
were aware of the fact of this to be regrettable. It was
not the action of the Chinese authorities that led to
the outbreak of a civil war which will not be treated
under effective administration, and should not be
one of the least paying districts of the Government.
In Part III of the report the Chinese authorities
are given certain recommendations regarding the Chinese
the Chinese and population of the region. The
shall report later how the Chinese authorities is disposed
of.

3. Mr. [Name], the Provincial Commissioner,
acted throughout with tact, discretion and ability; he
took

and group members of the
and the staff members before the arrival of the
entered into friendly relations with the staff as soon as
to work, and took all necessary measures for restoring
the regularity of the administration. Therefore, the
Assistant Director of Administration of Police, deserves
credit for working rightly in the interest of the public
with the party of Police, and his efforts reports
concerning the work done by the other staff officers
are served under me.

4. The staff of the Police Department, including those
of Europe, will not be placed under my command. The
Assistant Director of Europe, with an Assistant
Director of Administration at State and through Headquarters
do the necessary work and some will be transferred to
other places.

5. In the administration of the Department, I have
to be satisfied in order to attend to the duties of
the staff, the work of the staff will be done in order
to maintain the regularity of the work. In the work of
the staff, I have to be satisfied in order to attend to
the duties of the staff. In the work of the staff, I
have to be satisfied in order to attend to the duties of
the staff. In the work of the staff, I have to be
satisfied in order to attend to the duties of the staff.

6. The report of the Assistant Director of Europe will
be submitted to me as soon as it is possible. Both the Officer
Assistant Director of Europe and the Assistant Staff Officer have been

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kind up since their return with illness.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,

Your Majesty's most obedient,
 humble servant,

John Bull

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suggest in this connection that a sufficient number of cattle be sold to pay for the expenses of the Expedition, and that the remainder be divided into lots for distribution in Kisi and other parts of Kavirondo in return for labour on roads &c. In my opinion there is no reason why this arrangement should not be applied to Kavirondo, as in every instance the cattle taken by us from the Kisi was originally seized by the Kisi from the Kavirondo. In anticipation of His Excellency's approval of my proposal to these proposals, I need express particulars of proposed roads &c.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient

servant,


Provincial Commissioner &
Chief Political Officer,

Kisi Expeditionary Force.

REPORT BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER, KISUMU, TO HIS
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON THE RECENT KISII REVOLT, AND
ITS SUPPRESSION &c.

PART I

On Sunday the 12th. January 1908 special runners
arrived from the Assistant District Commissioner (Mr.
Northcote) with information that a native belonging
to the KIBITU clan of KISII had wounded this Officer
in an attempt to murder him. Mr. Northcote in his
letter stated that he wished it to be clearly understood
that the matter was not a tribal affair, it being, in
his opinion, a matter in which an individual when he
had tried had attempted to carry out private vengeance.
A doctor was despatched from here early on the morning
of the 12th. to attend to Mr. Northcote.

I decided to visit Kisii with a Military Patrol and
enquire into the matter and with this object in view,
asked Your Excellency to sanction my employing 50 K.A.R.
with an European Officer from Lambei. Before the
Patrol arrived here however, I received further informa-
tion from Kisii to the effect that the whole of the
Kitutu Qlan had risen against the Government. This
information came to hand on Tuesday the 14th. January,
and on receipt of the same I instructed the Assistant
District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Feryn) to take
all available Police and make a forced march to Kisii
Station;

Station.

Mr. Foren left at 5 p.m. on the 14th, January with 55 N.C.Os and men of the East Africa Police. At the same time I wired to the C. C. Troops Lambert, requesting him to send forward without delay the 50 men asked for with an European Officer.

I wired to Your Excellency on the 14th, that further hostilities were reported from Kisii, and on the same date I wired fully the position of affairs to that date.

Capt. Bois with 50 E.A.R. arrived from Lambert on the night of the 14th, and proceeded by land to Kisii on January 15th. These advance parties were instructed to proceed with all despatch to Kisii and on arrival there to safeguard life and property. They were not to undertake any offensive operations apart from their instructions, i. e. they were not to do anything to the natives unless attacked pending the arrival of the C. C. Troops and the Military Expedition. These instructions were, I subsequently found out, obeyed in every way.

On Thursday the 16th., I despatched Mr. [redacted], Assistant District Commissioner with Inspector Fitzgerald, 16 Police and a number of porters to form a Base Camp at KIBOGA BAY, and Mr. DRACON, Assistant District Commissioner was made Local Transport Officer at Kisumu to recruit porters and forward loads. To assist in the work of transport, I found it necessary to employ the Railway Steam Tug "Percy Anderson" and the lighters to keep up communication between Kisumu and Kiboga Bay.

Afterwards they attempted to cut off cattle from the convoys but never with success.

We arrived at Kisii Station on the 29th, and found the people who had been to the Station since all the cattle had been collected.

On the 29th and 30th, I remained at Kisii Station while convoys were sent out into the enemy's country to look for the cattle. Mr. S. W. KENNEDY, the District Commissioner of Nairobi, who on hearing of the situation in the District made a forced march from Nairobi to Kisii, leaving the Police Station on the 29th, and arriving at Kisii on the 30th. This Officer was at Kisii on my arrival, and on my leaving from the District Officer that Mr. Kennedy was quite well, and had been working with the Expedition's supplies. He was appointed as Assistant Political Officer. He was assisted in accompanying the columns and in the capacity rendered most useful service. I beg to specially bring this Officer's name before you on account of the services rendered. He was not only most useful, but was also most faithful and exercised most sound judgment and a ready comprehension of his duties.

On the 30th, January the whole of the Expedition less half a Company of K. A. R. and the whole of the Police force then in Kisii which remained at Kisii Station to look after the cattle and guard the Station, left for the MANGA ESCARPMENT. We reached MBOVICHU Camp the same day when two columns were sent to the North and East returning in due course with cattle.

On the afternoon of the same day I learnt that two divisions viz: ANGUIN's and MAHWA's of the Kitutu Clan desired to disassociate themselves from the remainder of the sections then in revolt. As I learnt that these two sections had committed no specific act of violence and were only concerned to the extent of joining generally with the other sections, and as they had already suffered some loss in cattle, I arranged to visit the locations next day. In the meantime the OFFICER Commanding suspended operations as far as these locations were concerned. On the 27th, I proceeded, accompanied by C. O. Troops, the Assistant District OFFICER and four other Military Officers into the Kitutu Valley to meet Anguin who in due course came to the meeting place. The result of the meeting was satisfactory. We then proceeded to meet Mahwa and his people with a similar result to the meeting with Anguin. On the 28th, Anguin and Mahwa with their representatives Angwan and many followers came to our camp with food, and discussed questions generally to our mutual satisfaction. They also brought in a portion of their Hut Tax which the District Commissioner (Mr. Hamsted) received.

On the 29th, we left for the MUGARANGU (North) location and were there met by friendly Chiefs. Mugarangu is just outside of the Kitutu area. On the 30th, we proceeded to Eduvi's and here the natives were extremely friendly and assisted us in every way possible. The Column remained at Eduvi's during the 31st, January and the 1st, and 2nd, February, during which time arrangements were completed for sending in

all

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all the captured stock in hand to that date to WIKIWO which is three days distant from Kihvi's.

Instructions had been sent by the O. C. to have the stock left at Kisi Station brought on to this Camp.

All these arrangements were carried out successfully.

On the 2nd. of February I received information from Kisi Station that a convoy while proceeding from the Station to Kungo Bay under Police escort had been attacked by the Kisi of NATARA, and as we decided to proceed to that location where we arrived on the 4th. We succeeded in surprising some of the camp's live stock ^{en route} which was brought into camp. The O. C. by an enveloping movement succeeded in completely defeating any further idea of resistance by this section.

On the afternoon of the 4th. the Elder Anguin came into camp from his location and informed us that the revolted Clans of the Kibutu had by now received a severe lesson and that most of them were anxious to make peace. I had already received information from the Station that two other Elders were making overtures, and as Anguin had captured and handed over the man who attempted to murder Mr. Northgate, I considered it desirable to bring the operations to and end, and as in the evening of the 5th. February, I informed the Officer Commanding Troops that active operations could cease from that date. I attach copy of my letter to the O. C.

The net results of the operations have been as follows:-

- (1) All the hostile operations of ^{the} Kibutu Clan have been punished.

REMARKS (contd.)

- (2) Just over 7000 head of cattle were captured.
 (3) Some 5000 sheep and goats captured.
 (4) A number of living huts and cattle houses burned (only the worst & or more involved structures were touched in this manner.) but to the aggregate and such damage was done in this operation.
 (5) The number of the men enemy killed is difficult to estimate. The Military Authorities put it at 500. It is quite possible however that this is an over-estimate.

The effect of the operations on the women has undoubtedly been most wholesome. They have learned a lesson which they have long undoubtedly needed, and which they in every way valued for.

The operations have also had the effect of bringing the people of the District closer together, and I anticipate that for a long time the general peace in the District concerned and the Districts adjacent will not be disturbed.

REMARKS
 OF
 (C) AND
 OFFICERS.

In concluding this part of my report, I would beg to be allowed to place on record my sincere appreciation of the cordial sympathy and co-operation extended to me by Lt. Col. Mackay and all the Officers under his Command. This good feeling made it a comparatively easy matter for me to deal with the various questions and positions that always arise in affairs of this description.

My thanks are also due to Mr. FURAN, Assistant District Superintendent of Police for his willing assistance

assistance rendered at all times; and both Mr. STODOLSKY
and Mr. DEACON carried out their respective duties
most satisfactorily.

[Handwritten signature]

January, TWENTY-NINE, 1908.

Provincial Commissioner, &
Chief Political Officer,
Kisumu Expeditionary Force.

In Camp, O G E Y K A's,
February 28th. 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I consider the revolted Kisii to have now been sufficiently punished, and consequently, in accordance with His Excellency the Governor's instructions, I have to inform you that active operations may be brought to a close.

I consider the section of the tribe against which operations have directed to be now completely demoralized and absolutely incapable of resistance.

The different sections concerned are all scattered and have taken refuge in various localities, and it will possibly take weeks before sufficient confidence will have been restored to allow of the people coming back to their localities.

One of the main objects, viz: the surrender of the man who attempted Mr. Northcott's life, has been achieved; and this in itself should be an important factor in restoring order.

I intend leaving Mr. Hemsted in the country, and he will have instructions to do all that is possible to get matters back to their normal state.

I understand from His Excellency that you are leaving a Company of Troops in Kisii. This arrangement will, I consider, be ample for Mr. Hemsted to
affect

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. MURRAY,
Commanding Kisii Expeditionary Force,

K I S I I

effect a policy of demobilization, and get the various sections to come "into line."

Considering the natural tribal disorganized state of the Nisi generally, and recognizing that the recent operations have tended to utterly demoralize even their normal state, I do not consider it possible to reach the settled and peaceful stage we desire under at least a month after the closing down of the operations.

I consider that we have done now all that is necessary from a punitive point of view, and all that now remains necessary is to leave the Company of King's African Rifles in the country which should, in consultation with the District Commissioner, be actively employed on patrol work.

I have, Sir, etc., etc.,

(Sd) JOHN ALLEN
 Chief Political Officer,
 Nisi Expeditionary Force.

In Camp. O G H Y K A's,

February 9th, 1908.

Sir,

On the completion of operations in the Black
Country and in accordance with my letter of 21st inst.
I have the honor to inform you that as a result
the Expedition has achieved the object for which it
was organized.

The entire mission of the Expedition has been
successfully accomplished, and have been brought to a
successful conclusion.

Essentially the mission of the Expedition has
been maintained to a most satisfactory result. The
presence of an opposing force in the country and
the harassing tactics adopted by the enemy has been
of slight consequence and will have a
little effect on the result.

I beg to convey to you my sincere appreciation
of the way in which the operations have been conducted,
I fully understand the difficulties of the position
in which at times your Company Commanders were placed
owing to certain parts of the enemy's locations being
opposed to friendly locations. It is however,
satisfactory to know that their fortitude and
unselfishness has enabled us to avoid any difficulties.

I would remark that it has given me extreme
satisfaction to note that practically no food supplies
have

Col. J. D. MANNING,

Commanding Field Expeditionary Force.

K I I I.

have been destroyed.

The general result of the punitive measures adopted will undoubtedly be to impress upon the King and Government the fact that the Government is not slow to receive satisfaction as a matter that injures the authority.

For possibly a year or two, in my opinion, it is necessary to maintain a Company of Troops in the country in order that the military way shall not be so far settled down, so kept in a sense of their obligations as one of the forces in this Protectorate.

I have the honour to.

S. P. O. K.E.F.

REPORT BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER, KISUMU, TO HIS
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON THE RECENT KISII REVOLT.

PART II.

THE KISII REVOLT - Its causes &c.

On my arrival in Kisii I acquired as fully as possible the cause of the Kisumu revolt, and on subsequent occasions I made every possible endeavour to ascertain the truth for previous statements made. I obtained very full information from such persons as MURRAY, MURRAY, MURRAY, MURRAY, MURRAY and MURRAY who have been friendly throughout, and from MURRAY, MURRAY, MURRAY and MURRAY who became friendly subsequently. In addition to the foregoing, I also questioned certain persons who were not friendly. The result of my investigations leads it to be generally clear that the following are the causes which have led to the revolt:-

Causes

The Kisii country lies away from all near intercourse with the outside world. It is practically surrounded by other tribes with whom, more or less, the Kisii have been continually on bad terms.

The Kisumu clan of the Kisii tribe is, if anything, more isolated than the other clans. This clan has feuds with all the remaining Kisii clans and also with Kavirato and Lumbwa. While the latter in the past succeeded on various occasions in raiding other clans,

of

clans of Kisii, they are reported to have only once penetrated into the Kituru valley when they were severely defeated and left the greater part of their party dead in the Valley. These and other similar causes gave the Kituru clan an apparently predominating influence in Kisii affairs, and made them feared. Amongst the Kavirondo the Kisii had a name for great ferocity and were greatly feared, which meant that whereas the Kisii continually raided the Kavirondo, the latter never dared enter the Kisii country. There is no doubt but that these points alone caused the Kisii, and more especially the Kituru clan, to have a considerable estimate of themselves.

The Kisii generally and the Kituru in particular are believers in witchcraft, and appear to have been strongly influenced by the reputed powers of a witch who lives in Kituru. This witch who is a woman, has the reputation of making medicine for good or evil.

Being practically in contact with any of the neighbouring tribes, and speaking a different language to the Luo and the Kikuyu tribes on their other frontiers (the Kisii speak undoubtedly a Bantu dialect) these people were not in a position to know of the Government, its power or resources; in fact they appear to have had no idea at all of the existence of any authority apart from what they understood existed at Kisii Station itself.

Certainly the Expedition under Capt. JENNINGS had visited parts of the country in 1908 and had punished certain sections. These sections, principally MARANI with the exception of MARANI (Mugumbi's) held aloof from the present revolt. There is however evidence

to show that any neutrality was more due to the desire to see how the rebel clan was dealt with in the first instance than from any idea of loyalty, and practically all the so-called friendly clans sheltered stock and people of the revolted Kitutu. This is a feature however, very common in such cases and one not to be surprised at.

When Mr. Northcote commenced early this year to establish a Station in Elisi, he selected a site on the South end of the Kitutu clan and immediately occupying their location. It appears that from the start the Kitutu people became suspicious of our intentions. They made no secret of their dislike to our locating ourselves amongst them, and even that as far as apparently as to ask what we wanted. It would appear that either intentionally or through some error of interpretation these aspirations were that inasmuch as there was feeling in Elisi that Mr. Northcote had come to Elisi where there was plenty of food for a time. For a time nothing much of importance seems to have happened. Then came the commencement of permanent buildings which seems to have started the Kitutu once more. The people then seem to have been divided in their ideas; some were for rushing the Station while others were for invoking the aid of the Witch. Even this time at the Kitutu seem to have been most inconstant and the whole clan were in a state of absolute unrest. The witch is said to have made medicine which showed that it was good for the European to die, and it was believed further that the occupation of Elisi was simply a personal matter and would cease for ever with the death of Mr. Northcote. Then came the attempt on his life.

The whole of the Kisii Tribe is divided into numerous clans. These clans are again divided into families. Each clan and each family is hostile to the other, and so it was evidently a difficult matter for even the chiefs of the divisions of the tribe to get together even on a cause which they seem to have been united about. Evidently the witch's man realized this because she took the first opportunity that offered and ordered her father and to go off on her journey when Mr. Northcote was passing through her territory and near him. This act though approved of by the Kisii people generally, was apparently not anticipated at any particular moment; hence before the news could get about to enable the people to meet, Mr. Northcote was back at the Station. To this want of combination and to the fact that the poisoning was simply a matter of chance in the narrow compass, Mr. Northcote undoubtedly saved his life; for had there been anything that had done him harm for the people to have got together and intercepted him, they would, in the state of Kisii they then were, have finished what the witch's man had commenced. After the event some hundreds, possibly thousands, of natives hung round the Station for days, and only began to disperse after the arrival of Mr. R. W. Hamsted from Karungu.

In a few words it is evident that the Kisii did not want a Station near them. They resented the white man intruding amongst them. They were extremely ignorant and isolated, and, ^{II.}witch's medicine showed it was bad for them if the European remained, and that it

was good for the Kisi that he should die.

Mr. Northcote was apparently more or less aware of this state of affairs, but in reply to my queries as to why he never warned the Provincial Commissioner, he suggested that he attached very little importance to all the immunities he received in this connection.

I have made all further enquiries possible with a view of finding out whether any other causes than those already related existed, to account for the hostile feeling. I firmly believe however, that there is nothing

I consider it a great mistake to leave any of these outstations with only one officer in charge. It is not fair to the officer concerned. It is against the interests of the Administration, it is offering chances that should not be offered, and such a system is responsible in certain cases for many wrong impressions ^{being} gained by the natives, and also of times for officers/ ^{being} removed due to the limits of their immediate surroundings and forgetting that their district is but one of the units of the Administration.

When the Expedition entered Kisi, I was unable to get much information from Mr. Northcote, and had as a consequence to rely partly on Mr. Hunter and information from natives.

(Mr. Northcote was very sick; a temperature of 104° for two days I was at his Station. Consequently he could not be worried with any detail etc.)

By working up information and ascending the high escarpment and making a birds eye view of the country,

we soon got all the locations well defined.

In Part I of this report I have shown how we got into touch with Angua and Mainba. The former was responsible for the capture of the native who attempted to murder Mr. Northcott.

It may possibly be necessary for us to explain my views with regard to the Kitutu Witch. They are as follows:-

I consider the KKA a great power in the country, but am inclined to think that her authority as at present is practically non-existent. I have said nothing about her to the people and have instructed my agents to say nothing either. It is quite possible that if we gave her any attention to her existence that it might be the cause of the creation of an idea that we had other fear of her medicine. Let's be honest and the possible danger of losing or causing us, she may have time to realize that her opinion, where the Government is concerned, is not a very powerful mixture. When later if considered desirable she might be captured quietly and moved from the country she has disturbed. If considered desirable I shall be pleased to receive His Excellency's instructions in the matter.

I am of the opinion that taking into consideration what the Kitutu had worked themselves into before the Expedition arrived in the country, that before the country could ever be safe again for any non-native to enter, it was absolutely necessary to teach the people concerned a severe lesson. I consider they have now received, and I think the opinion is

general

general that it will be a long time before they willingly cease another row. At the same time I am of the opinion that a Company of troops should be stationed there for some time to come; not that they need always be in the country, but the natives should learn to know that they are available. Constant patrolling for some time will tend to put Kisii generally in perfect order.

Future prospects:
Kisii is a populous country: indeed possibly one of the most thickly populated countries in the Protectorate. The whole country is split up into small divisions under innumerable Elders and headmen. Under normal conditions however very few Elders have any authority whatever; a few, as Eduvi, O'ole, Oyuai of Wanjari, and so on, are exceptions.

The Administration will require to concern itself very considerably in bringing this unsatisfactory state of affairs to an end and setting up responsible Elders in charge of the different Clans. This will eventually be done under the Village Headmen Ordinance.

As I have already mentioned, the Kisii have in the immediate past levied severe toll on the Kavirondo. This is partly evidenced by the comparatively large amount of female stock in the country. During the recent operations, the Kisii drove stock over their frontier into Kavirondo when numbers were detained by the Kavirondo. The latter were, of course, only getting some of their own back. These incidents, coupled with an idea to recoup themselves for what the Expedition took from them, may induce irresponsible members of the Kitutu Clan to attempt raids into the Kavirondo, and in anticipation of such possibilities the patrols will

require

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require to move frequently and at irregular intervals along the boundary.

Jermain Child's Co., who rendered assistance to the Government in recent wars, and Anguin who captured the Kisi who attempted to murder Mr. Bartholomew have been paid money out of the captured stock.

Over 500 head of cattle and a number of goats belonging to friendly tribes with the enemy's stock have been returned.

Two or three cases of compensation arose and were settled amicably.

Part III of my report describes the Kisi country and gives particulars of the Population and Resources.

Kisumu, February 15th, 1906.

Provisional Commissioner &
Chief Political Officer,
Kisi Expeditionary Force.

Part III

REPORT BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER, KISUMU, ON
THE KISII COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE, RESOURCES &c.

—o—
Compiled in conjunction with the Report on the recent
Kisii Expedition.

The Kisii country is situated somewhere within the limits of 28° and 29° South latitude, and 34° 45' & 35° 5' East longitude. It is a small country, possibly not comprising 500 square miles. The location really forms from a geographical point of view, part of the Kavirondo country.

The country on some maps has been called KASSOVA which is evidently a corruption of the word KASCHI. This latter word is I find the name given by the Masai to the Kisii; hence the appellation. The name NYANGERI is applied by the Kavirondo to the Kisii. I believe however that the Kisii originally lived partly in KANU in Kavirondo when they were known as Nyangeri. The people collectively of Kisii speak undoubtedly of themselves as "KISII".

Origin of the Kisii. Practically all the Kisii whom I have spoken to on the subject agree that several generations ago they lived further North. Apparently at no great distance however, their description would leave one to assume that their old location was somewhere near Kisumu. This idea would seem to be reasonable if the Kavirondo name of Nyangeri is to be taken account of because the Kavirondo

call

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call the Kisii "Nyangori" who they say originally lived in Kann. Kano is just South of Kisumu.

it is just possible that the Nilotic occupation of
 for these purposes...
 name of the...
 all...

The Kisii are...
 sides...
 the...
 to...
 forest...

The Kisii...
 eventually...
 neighbours...

This is all the more curious because there does not
 appear to be any...
 more so, as themselves. But even so the...
 tedly a more organized tribe, failed to give more than
 they get where the Kisii were concerned.

Sections of Kisii. The Kisii are divided into SIX distinct sections,
 or seven sections if we allow the Mugarangu being divided
 into two sections. The different sections are again
 divided into several clans, each clan being under
 separate Elders &c., owing no allegiance one to another.

The different sections are as follows:-

KITUMU

KITUVU, the largest section with estimated population of 26,000.

WANJARI, with estimated population of 18,000.

MAJOCI, " " " " 8,000.

MRASHI, " " " " 10,000.

MUGARANGU, " " " " 12,000.
N.V.

NYALABARI, " " " " 2,000.

MUGARANGU, " " " " 10,000.
N.

The various clans with their principal Elders are as follows:-

Section.	CLAN	Elder's Name.
KITUVU. (known as NYANGORI)	1. OGHKA	OGATO and OYUONGA
	2. MASHI	MABARA.
	3. NYAKUNDI (OF MASHI)	AMBUIN - MASHI headman.
	4. NYAKUNDI	KEMNY.
	5. NYAKUNDI	NYAVANDI & MUGANI & NYKINA.
	6. MASHI	MASHI with MASHI & MASHI, headman.
	7. MASHI	ATAMU.
	8. MASHI OF (MASHI)	OMAMU.
	9. NYAKATHI	SHINI.
	10. MASHI	MALONGA.
	11. MASHI	MASHI.
	12. MASHI	OMAMU.

WANJARI:-	1. MALINDA	MANYANGA.
	2. MASHI	UNGHI.
	3. JAKUMU	SEVI.
	4. UNMASHI	O'OLO.
	5. KITA	ORINGA.
	6. MASHI	OYUGI.

Oyugi is the most important Chief in Wanjari.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Elder's name.</u>
MAJOGI	1. MORJI	UMBIBU.
	2. UKOBYI	NYAMOZI with NYANGU as Headman.

Nyamozzi is the principal man of this section.

MRASSI	1. ITANGARI	OHORI.
	2. KIPARIAN	AKLAJU.
	3. KURUBA	IBI.

Ohori is the principal man of this section.

MUGARANGU S. W.	1. KIPARUA	OKIPOR.
	2. KIRANGI	NYAWANGI
	3. KIRIYANI	KAGANYA.
	4. KATAROTI	OLAKOPI.
	5. KIRIWA	UTIBO.

Utibo is the principal man of this section.

N'YALABARI	NYALABARI	NYARWAMU.
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MUGARANGU North. These people call themselves all MUGARANGU. } NYU I, Head of this section with several headmen.

Nyuri, the Head Chief of Mugarangu, explained to me that the reason why there are two sections of the Mugarangu is that many years (about four generations ago) all the Mugarangu were at their old home but owing to constant molestation by the Kumbus they all went into Kavirondo. The people afterwards began to gradually return to their old location but some remained behind in Kavirondo. I have no means at present of verifying this account. I however believe it to be the generally accepted explanation as to why this section is divided into two sections, separated by a piece of country some 20 or 30 miles broad, with other clans between.

Except in very rare instances, no Elder has any authority

Native form of system.

resemblance to Kikamba & Kikuyu:-

Kigwa	=	to hear
Kwaga	=	" understand
Kwama	=	child of
Kwama	=	only
Kwaga	=	water
Kwaga	=	cow
Kwama	=	house
Kwama	=	grass
Kwama	=	boat
Kwama	=	about
Kwama	=	sea
Kwama	=	of
Kwama	=	two

Their numbers read as follows:-

1. Oyona
2. Waviri
3. Thata
4. Wa'na
5. " " Waviri
6. " " Thata
7. " " Waviri
8. " " Thata
9. Kiana
10. Kani

then up to and including 19 they repeat the above by adding the ten before each other number.

20. Molongo wa-Viri,
30. " Thata, and so on to and including 90, the word "Molongo" being added before the different numbers 1/9,

100. Magma.
1000. " kani.

The

This mode of counting is somewhat similar to the
Wakamba and Kikuyu.

The Kisii generally are apparently an extremely
industrious tribe: men and women equally labour in
the fields. It has never been my lot to see denser
or more prolific cultivation any where in Africa than
that I saw in the Kitoto valley. Their smiths make
a fairly heavy iron hoe, in shape like a Swahili hoe,
but much heavier. Regularly enough the Kisii do
not know how to make cooking pots or grain baskets.
These they buy from the Kavirondo. Men and women
are more or less covered with skins.

The people erect fairly good houses, which are
very well thatched. A special feature is that whereas
all the interior villages are built in the open with
no system of defence, and are scattered in all direc-
tions, yet the frontier villages, and especially those
on the North facing the Kavirondo of Karna and Kitoto's,
are all walled and in addition have a deep ditch round
them.

Some of these walled villages contain upwards of
500 & 600 huts inside the walled enclosure, and contain
a population in some instances amounting to nearly
2,000 souls. Such villages could be, under ordinary
circumstances, considered almost impregnable to ordinary
native foes. All villages have their food stores
which are, in the great majority of instances, kept at
a safe distance from the ordinary living huts, showing
that the natives recognise the danger of fire.

Food crops are very extensively cultivated. These
principally

principally consist of yams & mynah. A few beans and sweet potatoes are grown. Very few bananas are evident.

The country generally appears most fertile.

Due to the absence of poles in the country the natives cultivate fairly widely the "F. umbra" or some Tikma which they use principally for house building.

The people are apparently wealthy in cattle and goats. I believe that until lately they have accumulated most of their stock by constant raiding. I understand that about ten years ago the outbreak of Rinderpest occurred and carried off large numbers of stock. Notwithstanding this, the country would seem to be carrying at present as much stock as it should do. Added to this that a very large proportion consists of cows and it points to the fact that the Kisi have been great cattle raiders.

It is estimated that the whole of the Kisi Tribes can turn out 10,000 fighting men. I am inclined to think that this may be a fair estimate. These people have undoubtedly had a reputation as a fierce and warlike tribe, undoubtedly gained through their raiding and murdering propensities. These people will now, I feel sure, come into line and I look to them as one of the future sources of wealth of this country.

Geographical Features. The Kisi country may be described as hilly, the slopes of the various hills terminating in fertile valleys.

valleys. An abrupt escarpment (MANGA) rises along a great part of its North-Eastern side. Beyond the es-
 carpment to the East is a narrow ledge of ^{high} grazing,
 broken further East by valleys and hills.

The water is said to be extremely barren, streams
 which are numerous, flowing in all directions to the
 country itself, and also occasionally running in a North-West
 and Southern direction into the great lake.

The general altitude is about 8,000', some points
 on the escarpment going up to over 8,000'.

The soil generally is of a rich red loam.

I should say that the rainfall is regular and about
 50 inches a year. We have no records and my remark on
 this point is simply an estimate obtained from observa-
 tion.

In the Kisii country proper there is practically
 no forest land. The only forest zone available is
 that lying to the East between Kisii, Buret & Botik.

Hot days, cool evenings & mornings, cold nights.

Relations with other The Kisii have apparently for all time ^{been} inimical
 to all their neighbours who consist of the Lumbwa on
 the East and North-East, the Buret & Botik on the
 East-South-East; the Nilotic Kavirondo on the North,
 West and South-West. I presume that it was their
 fighting reputation and their compact numbers that have
 kept them inviolate, except for the reported instance
 of the Mugarangu defeat by the Lumbwa. The Kavirondo

The Kavirondo in time of famine are said to trade goats with the Kisi for food, but instances are recorded of the Kisi killing the Kavirondo and stealing the goats.

Several times where the Kisi do not go. They do not appear to be given to travelling.

On the frontier of the Kisi country near Lamba all villages are protected by strong walls and deep ditches. At this point the Kavirondo villages are plainly visible. These are also protected by walls and ditches.

1. *John ...*

Kimani, February 20th. 1906.

Provincial Commissioner, &
Chief Political Officer,
Kisi Expeditionary Force.