

districts, and the report added by Mr. Zaphiro on the frontier tribes should be most valuable, both to us and to the officers concerned with the new form of administration which has now been proposed by Sir Percy Girouard. We have already had in F.O./32213 a preliminary memorandum by Major Gwynn, in which he not only described the frontier which he had adopted, but gave the political and geographical reasons for deviations from the paper lines laid down in the treaty. On that memorandum we secured the concurrence of the D.M.O. and the Foreign Office in the suggestion that Major Gwynn's proposals should be adopted, and that the Abyssinian Government should be informed that we proposed to observe the line as marked out by him. With this additional report and the formal description of the frontier appended to it, and the maps, the Foreign Office will now be able to take a firm line with the Abyssinian Government, on the ground that some definite and workable frontier is necessary, and that, as the Abyssinians have not been able to keep their share of the bargain to send a Joint Commissioner with Major Gwynn, they must acquiesce in our accepting Major Gwynn's line.

Incidentally this report throws much further light upon the absolute necessity of instituting some sort of more regular and direct control in the frontier districts than we have been able to exercise hitherto through Mr. Zaphiro. I have, therefore, included a copy of this report in the letter to the Treasury on Gov./40767, in which we are laying before the Treasury Sir Percy Girouard's proposals for the establishment of such a control. We had better send a copy of this letter, and the reports enclosed in it, to the D.M.O. for information, and a copy to the Foreign Office, ~~observing to them as at A. above.~~ *A copy should also go to the Gov. (1893) with a copy of the report.* We have already on F.O./32213 expressed to the War Office the Secretary of State's appreciation of Major

Gwynn's

x as in letter
separately

A

separately

as in case
of 1893
of 1893

Gwynn's services on this Commission. You will, no doubt, consider on G.30894 what recognition can be accorded, not only to the officers whom Major Gwynn specifically mentions, but also to Major Gwynn himself, who, in spite of the modest tone of this report, must have been the mainstay of the whole Commission.

H.B.

Dec 31

Mr. Fiddler

Proceed as proposed?

With regard to recognition for the members of the Commission, I had better take them up later.

Major Gwynn I certainly agree with all that Mr. Fiddler says about Major Gwynn, whom I have known for many years, but I don't know whether we can do more than we have already done. I reply to you of 26th Oct/99 on 26th Oct/99. The W.O. sent that our appreciation and been noted on his record (I think a verbal copy of them to be made for the W.O.).

Major Gwynn took part in the frontier against the Sufas in the last part of 1893. I think the amount of pay for that time should be considered & mentioned in the report. The amount of the award to be made is 800.

Major Gwynn's services as Chief Boundary Commissioner in the delimitation of the boundary between the Sudan & Abyssinia, & for his services in the

present
coming in to the base of the 1st Comd.
on the present boundary delimit.
Capt. R.C. Vetter, RR., has done
excellent work, but this is his first job,
& I think that we need only send
a warm letter of commendation to the U.S.
on his behalf.

I have discussed both of these cases
with Lt. Chase who belongs to the same
Office as these Officers & is intimately
acquainted with the boundary delimit.
being carried out & helped to carry out
as a test himself, & he agrees. As a
matter of fact these jobs are eagerly sought
after by military officers & it is a great
thing for a man to be employed on them
on the whole we have done our boundary
Comm. remarkably well & personally,
I should be glad to see more recognition
accorded to men who have been employed
for a considerable period on routine & repetitive
work, if we less emphasize the boundary
delimit., such as the Officers in charge
of the Sleeping Sickness Deposition Camps

Capt. G. Gordon. See also $\frac{G}{36094}$
He was one of the early pioneers in the
country to the north of the Tumbuk, and
a great friend of Lieutenant, helped to
set out Lord Randolph Churchill's
deposition, but his
actual service under the

(1128) W. 2271-25,000 11/04 S.S.R.W.
(1128) 11,407-17. 7/00

the Office amounts to over 2 1/2 years in
N. Nigeria (as D.C.M. & the W.A.F.F. &
2nd Command of the 1st Nigerian B Coy)
who held a commission in the
year 1910 & since that time has been
employed with my pay & allowances
under orders on his behalf & all only
who has performed the duties of the D.C.M.
& I feel he came down for employment in
connection with the labor exchanges, but
all the places are now full & it may be some
time before a suitable vacancy occurs.
It seems to be ~~secretly~~ a case for a
C.M.G. as suggested by Major Payne,
but I think that we ought to try
to find further employment for him. His age
is rather advanced here, but he would be
an invaluable man for work requiring
resource, self-reliance, & a knowledge of
Natives.

Capt
S
T
4

432
Colonel Carter, Raffles, RR.
Send an extract of what Major Payne
says about them to the U.S.

Nathaniel Harman. This is a remarkable
man. See the passage which I have
marked by red pencil on p. 17 of the
printed report. See also $\frac{G}{36074}$ & the
all

case of Hamilton Major Massey Finch, one
of the active political officers in S. Land,
we have had in 1905 a parchment testimonial
signed by the Comm^o in behalf of A.M.S.
Govt., a record of honour, & a prize of
Rs 2,000.

He had better consult the Comm^o of S. Land
as to the most suitable way of awarding
National Honours.

Mr. Giffens is under the F.O. & all
other attention to what Major Payne
says about him? see notes

Finally I think that we should
call the attention of the W.O. to
what Major G. says in the last
para. of his report about the excellence
of Capt. (now Major, I think) Massey
Payne. Capt. Massey with Mr. Butler
carried out the first survey & the
subsequent ones, & the
at the present survey, but Dr. J.
Hamilton said that he was not a
specialist & he asked
for Bill about Radcliffe a Major Payne.
Capt. Massey had only one brother
for my dear sake & that he had no more
brothers but he was killed by him - or
something to that effect. At any rate it
is a great disappointment.

I have not been out in 1911 & that
we ought to be out in 1911 for his
the Major Payne as first prize, or I am
sure that the latter would like the
prize.

H. J. R.
15/1

Sir J. H. Giffens

S. P. proceed

W. J. R.
18/1

I as a matter proposed
I agree. But I think Major Payne
ought to have a C. B. It was a peculiarly
arduous and dangerous business.

95
1911

Proceed as proposed

C. J. R.

case of Bartholomew Major Muscat Farah, one
of the native Political Officers in S. Land,
we gave him in 1905 a parchment testimonial
signed by the Comm^{rs} on behalf of H.M.S.
Govt., a sword of honour, & a price of
Rs 2000.

He had better consult the Comm^{rs} of S. Land
as to the most suitable way of awarding
National honours.

Mr Gifford is under the F.O. & all
other attention to what Major Gifford
says about him? see now 7/19

Finally I think that we should
call the attention of the W.O. to
what Major G. says in the last
para. of his report about the excellence
of Capt. de (now Major, I think) Maudslayi
Maudslayi. Capt. Maudslayi with Mr Miller
conducted the first survey & in the
ordering course, would have conducted
the present survey, but Dr J.
Hamington said that he was not a
specialist in the work & asked
for Bill de Rudloff a Major Gifford
Capt. Maudslayi said that he had only seen de
for very short time & that he had at various
times supposed that he was killed by him - or
something of the sort. Many were at
a great disappointment &

to him at the time & that
we ought to do it in his honor.
The Major Gifford are great friends, & I am
sure that the latter would like this
prize.

H. J. G.
1911

Sir J. H. Gifford

I. proceed

with
10/1
10/1

I as to action proposed
I agree. But I think Major Gifford
ought to have a C.B. It was a peculiarly
arduous and dangerous business

J.S.
1911

Proceed as proposed

C. J. G.

G.O.
36633

481

8 MAR 09

From Major C. W. Gregory R.E. - Commissioner
To The Hon. Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs

Guernsey
3. 11. 09

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith a general report on the work carried out by the Anglo Abyssinian Boundary Commission 1907/09, together with a detailed description of the frontier as demarcated, and a map on a scale of 1:50,000 in 3 sheets of the Frontier Region. The map is a provisional issue, the result of operations now being undertaken to produce it finally in 3 columns.

2. I also forward herewith a report recently received from Mr. Tappin on the true identity of the frontier districts to which they added a note. In transmitting the report to me, Mr. Herbert Harvey remarks that a copy might be supplied to the Legation at Addis Ababa.

3. Other survey work carried out by the Commission in Abyssinia post demarcation consists with the frontier, together with technical and other reports which are submitted direct to the Director of Survey, War Office.

4. I wish to take this opportunity of bringing to notice the excellent work done by the following members of the Commission:

Capt. R. Waller R.E. had charge of the survey operations & was in charge of all works. He took & computed a great number of stations, and trigonometrical observations. His experience he has gained fully qualifies him to take charge of a Boundary

Commissioner.

Capt. C. Cadm was in charge of transport and of the Sanchi Escort. He was also responsible for all land transactions on the road.

Myself had a great deal of hardworking and concentration of men. His varied experience of action and transport animals proved most useful.

I found that the transport arrangements were efficient and economical under exceptionally adverse conditions.

Capt. C. Carter R.C. although at first inexperienced in the class of survey required, quickly picked up the work & subsequently produced excellent sketches. He worked cheerfully & with great energy & was always thoroughly reliable. He shall prove an exceptionally useful N.C.O. in a Survey Field Section or other Service.

I regret to report that the other Assistant Surveyor, Sapper C. Favier R.C. proved a complete failure and had to be removed at an early stage. I have not time here at an early stage.

His work was so unreliable I could make little use of him & his manner both towards officers and natives was very bad. I strongly recommend that he should be again be employed on similar expeditions.

I would also call attention to the remarkable services rendered by the Sanchi Headman, Bahadur Madan, who was also spoken of by the highest rank by Capt. Innes in his report.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the 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

on part a white water encounter on the journey
 whether Abyssinian, Somali or other. His knowledge
 of the Frontier region is now very complete & I think
 he would be an invaluable agent when some
 regular form of administration is established there.
 Although for a nation he was very highly paid
 by me he surely has longed many times over and
 I think he has earned some heroic reward
 from H. M. Government in respect of his services
 on the two expeditions connected with the Sanku...

Mr. Lophin was not properly speaking a member of
 the Commission but he was placed under my orders by
 Lord Stratford Kersey. I wish therefore to acknowledge the
 great assistance he gave me & to testify to the
 admirable work he has done since his appointment
 on the Frontier.

As I have elsewhere reported I do not consider
 Mr. Lophin'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 displayed &
 also to his unique qualifications.

I understand that Sir John Harrington has
 recommended that his services should receive
 recognition from H. M. Government and for
 what I have seen of the work on the spot
 I fully endorse the recommendation.

Yours truly
 Sir

Your obedient Servant
 Col. Wm. J. P. ...

g/36633

cal 687

10
10

DRAFT

USPS
70

12 Nov 1909

MINUTE.

hi.

- Mr. Fiskman 9/4
- Mr. Porter 10 f. 3.
- Mr. Fiddes.
- Mr. Just.
- Mr. Cox.
- Sir C. Lucas.
- Sir F. Hopwood.
- Col. Seely.
- Lord Cromer.

Sanctioned by the Com. of Gen. to be laid before to transmit to you for the info.

A Lieut. Col. Grey a copy of a letter from Major C. W. Gwynn, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., together enclosing several ~~copies~~ reports (original) on the work carried out by the Anglo-Sikh Frontier Commission of 1908/9, including description of the frontier as demarcated, a map in 3 sheets of the frontier region, a report by

Major Gwynn 3 Nov
 36633 (handwritten)
 Major Gwynn 3 Nov
 36633
 Major Gwynn 3 Nov
 36633

2. ~~copies~~ ~~maps~~
tubes, inhabiting
the district.

2. ~~had~~ ~~been~~
would be greatly
benefited if ~~kindly~~
arrangements could be
made to be ~~for~~

~~benefit~~ to have
the papers put
into type & the
maps reproduced

~~when read~~

to have six
copies ~~out~~ ~~published~~

& this left, then
~~completed~~

(Signed) H. W. JUST.

ABYSSINIA.

[November 13.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION I.

[41658]

No. 1.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office. — (Received November 15.)

Sir,

Downing Street, November 12, 1909.

I AM directed by the Earl of Crewe to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary Sir E. Grey, a copy of a letter from Major C. W. Gwynn, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., enclosing a general report on the work carried out by the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, 1908-9, a description of the frontier as demarcated, a map in three sheets of the frontier region, and a report by Mr. Zaphiro on the tribes inhabiting this district.

I am, &c.

H. W. JUST.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Major Gwynn, R.E., to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Guernsey, November 3, 1909.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a general report on the work carried out by the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, 1908-9, together with a detailed description of the frontier as demarcated, and a map on a scale of 1:500,000, in three sheets, of the frontier region. The map is a provisional issue, the Director of Operations, War Office, having undertaken to produce it finally in three colours.

2. I also forward herewith a report recently received from Mr. Zaphiro on the tribes inhabiting the frontier districts, to which I have added a note. In transmitting the report to me, Lord Herbert Hervey requested that a copy might be supplied to the legation at Adis Ababa.

3. Other survey work carried out by the commission in Abyssinia, not directly connected with the frontier, together with technical and other reports, will be submitted direct to the Director of Operations, War Office.

4. I wish to take this opportunity of bringing to notice the excellent work done by the following members of the commission:—

Captain R. C. Waller, 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 has gained fully qualifies him to take charge of a boundary commission.

Captain G. Condon was in charge of transport and of the Somali escort. He was also responsible for all cash transactions on the road.

I found him a most loyal, hardworking, and conscientious officer. His varied experience of natives and transport animals proved extremely useful.

I consider that the transport arrangements were efficient and economical under exceptionally adverse conditions.

Corporal C. Carter, R.E., although at first inexperienced in the class of survey required, quickly picked up the work, and subsequently produced excellent sketches. He worked cheerfully and with great energy, and was always thoroughly reliable. He should prove an exceptionally useful non-commissioned officer in a survey field section on active service.

I regret to report that the other assistant surveyor, sapper C. Fayler, failed to give a complete return, and had it been possible I should have sent him home at an early stage.

His work was so unreliable I could make little use of him, and his manner both towards officers and natives was very bad. I strongly recommend that he should not again be employed on similar expeditions.

I would also call attention to the remarkable services rendered by the Somali headman, Mahomed Hassan, who was also spoken of in the highest terms by Captain Maud in his report.

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 Abyssinian, 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 highly paid by me, he saved his wages many times over, and I think he has fully earned some honorific reward from His Majesty's Government in respect of his services on the two expeditions connected with the southern frontier.

Mr. Zaphiro was not, properly speaking, a member of the commission, but 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 to the frontier.

As I have elsewhere reported, I do not consider Mr. Zaphiro'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

Inclosure 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 Menelek had urged 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 date, 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, which 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 point is to finish work before the rains begin again. It will be remembered that Major Andri and Captain Maud were both prevented from exploring this region by the approach of the rainy season.

To have surmised 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 introduced many complications.

The following were appointed as members of the commission:—

- * Major C. W. Gwynn, R.E., commissioner.
- * Captain K. L. Waller, B.E., assistant commissioner.
- * Captain G. Condon, transport officer.
- * Dr. R. E. Dale, Brockman, medical officer.
- * Corporal G. Carter, B.E., assistant surveyor.
- * Sergeant G. Taylor, B.E., assistant surveyor.

Treasury sanction for the expedition was received on the 30th May, and the commission started from London on the 15th June, reaching Aden on the 28th June. Here we were met by Mahomed Hassan, who had been headman to Mr. Butler's

* Lent by War Office.

† Nominated by the Colonial Office.

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-Action 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 where 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 the latter at the beginning of the expedition to diminish the chances of desertion; one 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 meat diet—camel, beef, mutton, or game, as found convenient. This arrangement worked very well, and the men did well on the diet, which for about half the time consisted of camel meat, frequently that of brace or worn-out transport animals.

Neither salt or cereals 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 Boran country.

Mahomed Hassan, having received final instructions, returned to Berbera, and marched the majority of natives and camels via Jig Jigga to railroad at 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 on the 10th July.

Pending the arrival of Mahomed Hassan survey operations were started at 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 at the eastern end of the frontier, in the same terms as Captain Maud's operations at the eastern end of the frontier. It was realised it would probably be impossible to carry work in the central region. It was realised it would probably be impossible to carry triangulation along the Dawa River to join up Captain Maud's work. The object was, therefore, to link Dire Dawa and Adis Ababa (Captain Maud's starting point) together by triangulation, and from this chain to carry a reliable longitude value south, either by triangulation or latitude and azimuth to the extreme eastern end of the frontier. The detail survey of the eastern section of the frontier could then be adjusted between fixed terminals. It is hoped that the maps and positions fixed in 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 Harrar, partly in connection with survey operations, and also to obtain information about our proposed route through the Arussi country between the Hawash River and Gindir.

From the information obtained it became clear that there would be great difficulty in getting the main caravan through the Arussi 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 Gindir, whilst I went to Adis Ababa to arrange with the Abyssinian commissioners.

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

The expedition consisted of 6 Europeans, 1 Abyssinian interpreter, and about 30 Somalis, including servants, &c., with 100 camels. A small Abyssinian party with 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 halts for survey work the Hawash was not reached till the 20th August. By this time the weather had improved, and the natives said the end of the rains had practically come. At the Hawash I left the main caravan and marched direct to Adis Ababa, arriving 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 Gimir, 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 Gimir without waiting for passes, and telephoned to this effect on the 7th September. I also sent Mahomed Hassan back to the caravan, as his influence with the Somalis was required. No passes were ever obtained for the movement of the caravan, but fortunately no serious interference by Abyssinians was encountered, though at times difficulty in purchasing supplies was experienced. The physical difficulties of the march were, however, very great, as the Arussi Plateau proved to reach a height of over 8,000 feet, a rise of 5,000 feet out of the Hawash Valley. A somewhat lower route, passing between the Arussi and Harrar Plateaus, was impassable at the season owing to the rivers being swollen. To make matters worse the weather, which at the beginning of September greatly improved, suddenly broke again, and the rainy season prolonged itself well into October, a most unusual occurrence, which, if it is interesting to note, is very clearly indicated in the diagrams of the Nile readings.

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 Gimir was reached less than thirty were fit to carry loads. Fortunately Captain Condon was able to hire mules, which, with the addition of those brought from Adis Ababa by Mahomed Hassan, enabled him to reach Gimir 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 Gimir at least a month earlier.

Captain Condon, on whom the chief responsibility and labour at this time fell, deserves the greatest credit for getting as many animals through as he did, and for maintaining discipline among the Somalis.

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 Harrington left for England the 30th September without having been able to settle anything, and Lord Herbert Hervey, who became chargé d'affaires, was no more successful. Lord Herbert, however, had interviews with Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis and the Negras Haila Giorgis, at which it became apparent that neither the Queen or any of the Ministers practically in charge of the Government intended to take any further action in the uncertain state of the Emperor's health. Meantime I was becoming anxious about the main body, as I realised that the uncertainty and delay would shake the discipline of the Somalis, while at any time difficulties might arise in procuring supplies, or with the local Abyssinians. I represented this to Lord Herbert, and requested permission to join my main body.

After a reply had been received from the Foreign Office, to whom the matter was referred, some more days were spent in a final endeavour to secure the appointment of the Abyssinian Commission, and in obtaining a pass instructing local Abyssinian officers not to interfere with the movements of the commission. It was characteristic of the difficulty in 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 south. Final interviews were obtained with the Fitaurari and Negras, 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 Mursi, on the Daus River, being given as a rendezvous.

On the 14th December I started for Gimir, which I reached on the 4th November, crossing the Hawash Valley, Arussi Plateau, and Wahi Shebbi Range on the road. Although travelling fast, it was possible to carry on a plane table sketch based on points fixed by Captain Walker's triangulation. This, together with Captain Walker's work, gives a good map of a part of Abyssinia which is very ill-represented on existing maps. While at Adis Ababa I was also able to establish a connection between Captain Walker'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 Gimir, 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 fine weather on their march, so 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 36 per cent. of the Somalis were also down with fever of a severe character. The state of the transport was even worse. Of our original 100 camels 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 so far, refused to go further. The small number which had come with Mahomed Hassan from Adis Ababa agreed to re-engage, but their animals were in a far from satisfactory condition. It had been hoped, from Dr. Donaldson Smiff's accounts, that Gimir would form a good centre for replenishing supplies and obtaining camels, but the exactions 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 Becha, ruler of Harrar, when the former governor, Dejaz Gul Segad, was deprived of his province for his complicity in the raid which resulted in the death of two Italian officers near Lugh. Lul Segad's men before leaving had, as usual, stripped the country of everything they could lay their hands on. At Gimir we met Lieutenant Perduechi, the Italian officer who had been dispatched to report on the new boundary recently agreed to between the Italian Benadir colony and Abyssinia. His movements had been thwarted by the Abyssinians appointed to accompany him, and he had been obliged to return to Gimir to receive further instructions from Adis Ababa. Lieutenant Perduechi kindly gave me most valuable information about the route southwards, but was not reassuring as to the prospects of replenishing our transport. Captain Condon had, however, wisely sent a party of Somalis on to an Arussi chief named Fitaurari Dadi 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 Gimir, which was proving very unhealthy, I decided to push on, in spite of the fact that the local Abyssinian officer threatened to stop us, as he had no authority from his immediate chief, who was absent. This map was, of course, shown the letter with the Emperor's seal, but he was the worst type of truculent and insolent Abyssinian.

Owing to lack of transport it was necessary to move the caravan in relays till more animals were obtained, and on the 6th November Captain Condon started south with all the transport available, leaving the remainder of the Europeans in camp at Gimir. A superior Abyssinian officer, Gerasmach Gubais, had arrived at Gimir the evening before, and as I had acquainted him with my arrangements I anticipated no opposition; I took the precaution, however, to accompany Captain Condon through the town, and after seeing him, as I believed, well started, returned, calling on the Gerasmach on my way. He proved most friendly, but I had hardly left him when I received a message from Captain Condon that he had been stopped by an armed party of Abyssinians, who were most insistent, and that he could with difficulty keep the Somalis from firing. I at once got the Emperor's pass and returned to the Gerasmach's house. He accompanied me to the place where Captain Condon was stopped. We found the Abyssinians were acting under the command of the Dejazmusa, who had been senior officer on our arrival. I asked the Gerasmach to punish this man on the spot, if he wished me to take no further action in the matter; this, however, he was unable to do. I therefore informed him that the 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 withheld the present he would, under ordinary circumstances, have received.

No further opposition was offered, and Captain Condon 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 the great herd of animals they had collected in their raids to the south.

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

sent to Fitaurari Dadi Tare, 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 sealed pass 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 out to collect more, and a party of our own men were left to bring these on. Meanwhile, we continued our journey steadily south, though it was constantly necessary to leave detachments behind with the tired animals.

Very few natives were met, and these were at first of mixed Galla and Somali stock, and later pure Somalis. Dadi Tare is a Mahomedan of Galla family, though his 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 Gimir. His sympathies are entirely with his co-religionists, and this was only one of the many cases in which the fact of our party being Somali and Mahomedan secured us assistance.

As we moved south we experienced drier weather, and the health of both the Somalis and the animals improved. Our steady progress did much to improve the morale of the men, which had been much shaken by the slow and apparently objectless movements before reaching Gimir. The health of the Europeans remained, however, very unsatisfactory.

Our route lay along the left bank of the Web River. At first on high ground some distance away from the river, but from Hilla Medo (latitude 5° 40') onwards our ground fairly close to the river. On the 25th November we reached a large town called at Dufin, which had been founded by one El Kadaira, a holy man of a wealthy family from the lower Juba district. Next day we passed a large detachment of the Ogaden Aulhian (Rer Afgab and Rer Wafit), moving to escape the raids of the Mullah from the Wabi Shebell to the country formerly inhabited by the Dagudi (Hawiyah). The latter, to escape the raids of the Abyssinians, had taken refuge in the districts between the Daus and Ganale Rivers, some even crossing into the Garre and Marehan country south of the former. The party of Aulhians we met was apparently the northern detachment of a general movement of the tribe south and west, which will be referred to again.

On the 29th November we reached the junction of the Daus and Ganale, two days in advance of the date I had given Lord Herbert Hervey.

There was no news of Mr. Zaphiro, whom Lord Herbert had instructed to meet us at this point, but we found a station of the Boma Trading Company established at Dolo, a small village at the junction of the rivers on their right bank. The Marquis Glandfield Horneyold (Mr. Horneyold), the manager of the post, was away on a visit to the Italian post at Lugh when we arrived. Mr. Vincent, his assistant, was in charge. The latter kindly lent us two Berthon boats belonging to the company, and on these all stores and equipment were crossed the following day, the river being still high. On the 1st December the animals were, without casualty, swam across the river some miles up stream where the banks were easier.

Captain Waller had been able to carry a satisfactory value for longitude to Dolo from his Digo Dausa-Adis Ababa triangulation by latitude and azimuth observations. We had therefore a value for the eastern terminal of the frontier in harmony with Captain Maud's value further west. A fresh base was measured near Dolo, and an attempt made to carry the triangulation along the Daus River. This, however, failed, owing to the absence of natural features and thick bush, which would have made triangulation prohibitively slow. A wheel and compass traverse, checked by frequent triangulation, was therefore used between Dolo and the point at which it became possible to carry out plane table survey on triangulated points. Satisfactory results were obtained, and it has been possible to adjust the work of Bottego's expedition, and the same and compass traverses in the eastern portion of Captain Maud's work to the revised values obtained.

At Dolo we found considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies and transport animals, of which we were still rather short. I had hoped to be able to send back all our tired Abyssinian mules from Dolo, but found they could not be spared. In any case the Abyssinians were afraid to leave us and to traverse alone the Somali country through which we had passed.

On the 2nd December Mr. Horneyold returned to the station, and from him I

heard very unsatisfactory reports of the state of the country in British territory to the immediate south. It appeared that during the past year detachments of the Rer Afgab had crossed the Juba, moving from the Wabi Shebell districts to avoid the raids of the Mullah and Abyssinians. The large raid made by the Abyssinians at the time they came in contact with the Italian detachment from Lugh was the origin of the main movement, but it had been stimulated by the more recent raids of the Mullah. The Rer Afgab had come into collision with the Garre tribes settled near the Daus, and with the Marehan tribes (Rer Hassan and Rer Isak) who occupy the right bank of the Juba for some distance inland. There had been much intertribal fighting, in which the aggressors were, in the first instance, either the Rer Afgab or parties of the Marehan, known as the Marehan Galti, or New Marehan, i.e. individuals who come from the left bank of the Ganale, but attached themselves to the Marehan. One of the most aggressive leaders of the Marehan Galti was a man called Shir Jama, who was at one time one of the Mullah's chief lieutenants. This man openly professed his loyalty to the British Government, and was apparently trying to obtain a position somewhat similar to that of the Mullah, disregarding the authority of the old tribal chiefs. The Rer Afgab, Rer Hassan, and Rer Isak had all obtained a number of rifles. For the time being the Rer Afgab and Rer Hassan had patched up a peace, but Mr. Horneyold anticipated fresh trouble when the Juba fell sufficiently to allow it to be easily fordable, many parties of the Rer Afgab in Italian and Abyssinian territory being ready to cross. The Rer Isak to whom the more turbulent of the Marehan Galti were attached, had been raiding the Garre tribes along the Daus, with the consequence that the latter had retired west, giving up all the country east of Muddo. The road along the Daus was deserted and reported unsafe. Some of the sedentary Garre sub-tribes, which had formerly cultivated the banks of the Juba and Daus, 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. Horneyold was anxious that I should do what I could to re-establish order, as the position of the post was distinctly precarious, and the disturbed state of the country affected trade prospects. The responsible tribal chiefs had all been in communication with Mr. Horneyold, whom they not unnaturally supposed to be in some way a representative of Government. The latter had done what he could to patch up peace between the tribes by getting them to agree to payment of blood money, and to return looted stock, but he had, of course, to admit that he had no authority to enforce order. Mr. Zaphiro was opposed, rightly, I consider, to his assuming a position of administrator in the country.

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

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

On the 14th December Mahomed Hassan was dispatched to the north bank of the Dolo to buy animals for food and transport from Somali tribes there, and Captain Waller, with Mr. Drake-Brockman, started up the Daus by the south bank carrying on the survey. On the 6th 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 Dagudi 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 Harcourt, to assist the Garre in protecting themselves from Abyssinian raids prior to Mr. Zaphiro's appointment. These men proved very useful as guides and messengers.

Yiru Ali, chief of the old Marehan, Hassan, also came in this day, and expressed his desire to live in peace, and willingness to accept any settlement or outstanding claims. He complained that several British expeditions had passed through the country and claimed the allegiance of the tribes, but that each 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 Trading Company to be shown to any Abyssinian party which attempted to cross the Daus, Captain Condon and I started on the night of the 7th, and on the following night overtook Captain Waller's party.

On the 10th, between Malka Dakka and Maika Sala, we met Mr. Zaphiro on his

road to meet me at Dola. He had brought with him all the chiefs of the Garre and various other tribes of mixed stock, who occupy the country on the British side of the frontier between the pure Somali tribes in the east and the black races near Lake Rudolf. Dabbe Ugass, chief of the Rer Afgab in British territory, had overtaken me the evening before, having come in in obedience to my message.

Mr. Zaphiro returned with me to Malka Sala. The remainder of that day and the next were taken up in going into the question of the intertribal disputes. Mr. Zaphiro being anxious to avail himself of my party to attempt to restore some sort of order in the country. The outstanding quarrels between the Rer Afgab and Garre were settled by mutual payment of blood-money and undertaking to return looted stock, the chiefs been sworn to the agreement. It became apparent, however, that an agreement between these two tribes would be of little value unless the Marchan tribe also agreed to a general settling up. Mr. Zaphiro was strongly in favour of a surprise visit to the country, which would not give the chiefs a chance of evading us, and might result in the capture of rifles. As Mr. Zaphiro had received no news of the appointment of Abyssinian commissioners, and was clear they could not possibly be at Malka Marri by the 15th, the date appointed, I sent a letter to Fiqauri Waddi of Garra (Fiqauri Hapto Giorgis's representative on the frontier) informing him of my arrival, and requesting him to send officers to meet me, to see the frontier in the event of regular commissioners not arriving.

While giving time for the delivery of this letter, I decided to make an expedition into the Marchan country with Mr. Zaphiro and about seventy rifles, leaving the remainder of the caravan and all the transport to proceed slowly to Banissa, the headquarters of Ali Abdi, chief of the Garre. Unfortunately at this time all the other Europeans were suffering from malaria, and Dr. Drake-Brockman was down with threatening blackwater fever.

Mr. Zaphiro and I started at midnight on the 12th, taking with us his party of Abyssinians and about fifty picked Somalis with Mahomed Hassan. This left the main body very short handed, but Mr. Zaphiro was able to arrange for some assistance from the local natives.

We took with us all the tribal chiefs, and arranged for a strong party of Garre to follow us. A report on our proceedings was furnished in my despatch on the 29th December, 1905, and only an outline of our movements will be given here for the continuity of the narrative.

Our first objective was a group of villages at Hara Faro. These belonged to a party of Marchan Galti attached to the Rer Hassan. This we reached on the 15th December, at 4 A.M., to find the villages deserted, but had received news of our approach the evening before from a hunter who had seen our midday camp on the 13th.

We went into xariba and took steps to get into touch with the natives. This was soon obtained, and parties of our Somalis were sent out with messages to the chiefs, and also to Sheikh Abdul Bari Sherif, whom we heard was on his way through the country on a pilgrimage to Sheikh Hussein's tomb near Ginir. This man was known to be very friendly with the Government at Kismayo, and was himself trying to establish peace among the tribes. With his assistance all the head men of the Rer Hassan and Rer Isak within reach came in under safe conduct, and a sworn agreement between them and the Rer Afgab and Garre was arranged. The chiefs all professed a strong desire for the establishment of some sort of British administration in the country, and their willingness to surrender their rifles and pay taxes if this were done.

They would not, however, undertake to collect their rifles and hand them over to Mr. Zaphiro unless given armed assistance. They clearly recognised that Mr. Zaphiro's control from Moyale was not sufficiently effective to give them assistance in case of trouble with their own people. They also resented the idea of being interfered with by Mr. Zaphiro's Abyssinians.

On the 16th I left Mahomed Hassan and a party of twenty-five men to assist the chiefs in forcing their tribesmen to observe the terms of their settlement, and to receive rifles if the chiefs agreed to give them up. He was to obtain all the information he could about the situation, and a pretty free hand to act as he considered best according to developments, and finally to rejoin me at Churru Moyale. The results obtained by leaving him behind were not very tangible, but he was able to obtain my rifles. He was able, however, to recapture a herd of over 100 camels which were looted by a raiding party from the left bank of the Gannak. He reported that the Rer Afgab and Garre were carrying out their agreement and had settled down peacefully on the Daua, while Mr. Zaphiro

and Mr. Horneyold have both been reported that Dabbe Ugass (Rer Afgab) was loyally carrying out his engagements. On the other hand, that Shire Jama and many of the Marchan Galti had moved across the Jaba, declaring their hostility to the Government. Mahomed Hassan met several emissaries from the Muslim spreading his influence among the tribes along the river. The Galti Rer Isak are inclined to join them. Sheikh Ismail, chief of the Rer Isak, has little influence left, and lives now near Bardera. The distribution of rifles among the tribes according to Mahomed Hassan, is as follows: Rer Afgab, 200; Rer Hassan Galti, 250; Rer Isak (about 1800), with about 1000 more among the old Rer Hassan, Rer Isak, and Dagal families. The Garre have few or no rifles. It was found on settling the various claims that in spite of this, the balance of blood-money was against the Garre, though they had had much more of their stock stolen. The fact is that the moral effect of the rifles is so great that no resistance is offered at the time to raiding parties armed with them. This greatly increases the temptation to raid. On the other hand, loss of life is chiefly caused by individuals of the raided community seeking vengeance. They lurk round the villages till they find an opportunity to kill women or children quietly with a spear.

Mr. Zaphiro and I left Hara Faro on the 19th December with the Garre chiefs, and travelled rapidly through Eil Wak and Takabba, both of which places Mr. Zaphiro wished to take the opportunity of visiting. This gave him the opportunity of settling several outstanding disputes.

Water was now becoming very scarce. Between Hara Faro, where the pool was almost dry, and Eil Wak a large pond was found at Dumaso. At Eil Wak are numerous wells, some 40 to 60 feet deep, following the course of what is evidently an underground stream. The neighbourhood is very alkaline and the water tainted. The wells are spread over a large area, and at the height of the dry season there is sufficient grazing and water for enormous herds. These wells are mainly frequented by the Garre tribes, but Ajuran and other tribes come there. Several of the wells were dug, and are still owned by Boran living in the Boran highlands.

Between Eil Wak and Takabba is a long waterless stretch. At Takabba there are a number of wells round the base of a group of low granite hills. These wells run very low at the end of the dry season, and few people remain in the neighbourhood. When water runs short it becomes the duty of the camel-breeding communities to leave, as they can perform the journey to Eil Wak better than cattle owners. The question of which families are to move is a constant source of dispute, and both here and at Banissa Mr. Zaphiro had to issue orders in the matter.

After Mr. Butter's expedition had passed, the Abyssinians raided as far south as Takabba, and levied a tax of cattle to show the people that the Abyssinians were their masters, not the English.

Leaving our men to rest a day at Takabba after their hard marches, Mr. Zaphiro and I left Takabba on the night of the 25th and reached Banissa the following day; 265 miles had been covered in the fortnight, and during this period halts for the purpose of settling native questions had been made for four days at Hara Faro, at Eil Wak, and Takabba for a day each, and for sixteen hours at Dumaso. This entailed very heavy marching on the men and Mr. Zaphiro. The latter had, in addition, to spend most of the periods of halt interviewing natives. The conduct of the men was excellent, and I was greatly struck by Mr. Zaphiro's mastery of the native dialects and his intimate knowledge of the names and tribal history of the natives, even in districts he had never visited. His excellent memory enables him to make good use of his oriental faculty for interminable conversation with the natives.

The country we had traversed was singularly featureless, covered with dense thorn bush and grass. It would be difficult to move for any distance except by the native tracks, and would prove a most difficult and dangerous country for military operations.

At Banissa I found that Dr. Drake-Brockman's illness at Dinka Sala had developed into a serious attack of blackwater fever. Fortunately he had made a good recovery, though it had been necessary to carry him all the way to Banissa, a distance of 74 miles, the last 56 miles of which was through waterless country—a very difficult task for Captain Condon with his reduced party. Captain Waller and Corporal

* In Mr. Zaphiro's notes on the frontier tribes dated the 10th August, 1905, this man is reported to have returned to Abyssinian territory.

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

It was quite clear that Dr. Deke Brockman must be sent home at once, and fortunately this was easy to arrange. He was strong enough to travel, and we were now able to dispense with the hired Abyssinian transport, who could therefore be sent with him. He accordingly started for Adis Ababa on the 20th.

As there was no news of the Abyssinian commissioners, and no reply from Fitauri Waldi, I decided to go on with the demarcation of the boundary, relying on Mr. Zaphiro's information—information obtained from the chiefs on the British side of the frontier—and Captain Maud's reports to guide me in arriving at an equitable settlement. It was impossible to secure the attendance of natives from Abyssinian territory. Captain Waller proceeded westward into the Boran 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 Gaddaduma district, marched to the Dera River at Malka Murr.

Here the work of becoming the frontier started. A full description of the line as delineated is given separately.

From the information obtained from the chiefs and Mr. Zaphiro it was clear that Gaddaduma was subject to the jurisdiction of administration of the British side of the frontier, and of vital importance to a large number of the Garre, as explained in my memorandum on the subject already submitted.

It was therefore necessary to make some equivalent concession. The wells of Chalko and the grazing grounds north of the Malka Murr, Hara, Dama-El Mole, Jara, were ceded with the surrender of the Garre claims to territory farther north at Gura Chalko, provided this. The adoption of the above-named road as the administrative boundary provided an easily recognised frontier, which would otherwise have been most difficult to obtain in this featureless bush-covered steppe. It also avoided the insuperable problem of finding a definite tribal boundary between the Garre and Boran, which the terms of the treaty had set the commissioners.

Ali Abd, chief of the Garre, willingly surrendered his claims, provided his tribe would receive British protection at Gaddaduma.

The country was by this time becoming very dry. Most of the cattle-owning people had moved to the permanent water, and only a few camel-owning families were met with elsewhere. Almost all the hara, or semi-artificial reservoirs, which provide water for some months after the end of the rains, were dry. The water obtainable in the few that were not was most unwholesome. Rapid movement was consequently essential, and in some cases, where material for the construction of cairns was difficult to obtain, temporary marks only were left. Mr. Zaphiro's undertaking to erect permanent marks when the rains came. The main rains in this region correspond with the early "light" rains of the main Abyssinian plateau. Unfortunately in 1908 these early rains had been very poor, and the particularly 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 Boran and neighbouring country, had caused almost all movements of the population, which made it difficult to verify some of the information received.

On arriving at Hara Reisa, to which it was found that several Abyssinian elephant hunting parties were in the neighbourhood, as usual, and taking the lead of cattle from the natives. One party fled from Hara Reisa on our approach, but a small party quartered in a neighbouring village were surprised and made prisoners the night of our arrival. They were subsequently taken to Charra Moyale, where their rifles were destroyed before they were liberated.

Reports also came in that Dera's men had come to Hara Daus and to El Mole after we had passed. Thinking these parties might be in some way connected with the Abyssinian commissioners, and being in any case unwilling to wear my men out in the heavy marches which would have been entailed in taking action against them, I contented myself with sending messengers to El Mole to ascertain the composition and action of the party there. The messengers reported that the party was one of about thirty of Dera's soldiers elephant hunting, although they professed to be in the employ of the Negidras Haile Giorgis. They despatched on receipt of my message.

* I have since received a report from Mr. Zaphiro that this had been done.

The Jara hills are a group of granite kopjes, part of a line of volcanic hills scattered on an elevated slope joining the Gofa highlands to the Boran highlands of Dera. At their base are a number of shallow wells, similar to those of Takabba, and other outlying hills in the Gofa. These wells apparently tap the same water among the granite boulders, and are not fed by the springs; they therefore run dry almost every season. Jara contains some Boran villages, but is looked upon as Garre country.

Captain Waller rejoined us at Hara Reisa, having successfully picked up Captain Maud's work and expanded it thus far east.

Captain Waller on his march had been shunned by all the Abyssinians, many of whom were about, and he found the Borans apparently afraid to have any dealings with him. Guides and supplies were almost impossible to obtain.

The wheel traverses could now be checked between Dolo and Hara Reisa, and only slight adjustment was found necessary.

On the 11th January the whole party continued the march along the frontier, the next water supply being found at the large granite hill of Gamadda. Portion of the hill has a table top with precipitous sides, and forms a natural stronghold, as there is a small well on top. The water at the foot of the hill was almost exhausted, but fortunately at this point we encountered the first of a series of thunderstorms, which greatly facilitated our movements.

The Gamadda Hill was ascended and made a triangulation station.

On the treaty map the boundary between Garre and Boran is shown as running through the hill, but as both tribes use the wells and grazing indiscriminately it was considered advisable to secure unity of control.

Moreover, the place forms an important station on the road leading along the frontier from Jara to Gaddaduma.

This road should remain in the British sphere, as no alternative line which can be traversed in the dry season exists on the British side of the frontier.

A short march south of Gamadda are the Gagabba peaks.

Here also the wells had been replenished by the recent rains. All the natives had, however, left the neighbourhood.

The cairns erected between G. Burduras and Gaddaduma place both Gamadda and Gagabba in British territory as well as the above-mentioned track.

At Gaddaduma a careful examination of the ground was made to secure the most suitable frontier.

The natural features are here of an intricate character, and had not been quite accurately represented by Captain Maud's surveyors.

Captain Waller visited Bor and found the wells there in use by the Boran villagers, although, owing to the unusually dry season, many had moved to Lo.

The wells at Gaddaduma itself were exceptionally low and the grazing in the neighbourhood indifferent.

Partly for this reason and partly for fear of the rinderpest there were comparatively few natives about.

A fairly well-defined watershed was traced between the Gaddaduma and Bor valleys, and with the aid of the beacons erected it serves to mark the frontier.

The trestle line which had been departed from at Gamadda was now almost rejoined at G. Roka. This mountain, which is a lofty spur projecting from the main plateau, proved, however, an indifferent feature to mark the frontier, as it separates and divides south of two valleys much used by the inhabitants of the Gofa for water and grazing. The boundary was consequently deflected so as to include the wells of Adde and Dala in the British sphere.

From G. Roka west to Charra Moyale, and thence to the Uran district at the head of the escarp close to G. Baroll, the treaty line ran practically tangential to the southern extremities of the spurs of the escarp, leaving the intermediate valleys in Abyssinian territory. These valleys, as has been pointed out in my previous memorandum, included the permanent water supply on which the inhabitants of this part of the Gofa depend, and are also the scene of the wholesale destruction of elephants by the Abyssinians.

Moreover, without access to a certain number of the wells, it would be impossible to establish an east and west line of communication along the frontier in British territory.

A further deflection was therefore made in the frontier in order to include the wells of Godama, midway between Roka and Moyale.

While at G. Roka we were rejoined by Mahomed Hassan and his party. We also

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

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

Churre Moyale, where Mr. Zaphiro'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 Maud's map was slightly in error and that the name Churre Moyale did not apply to the large spur shown on the map, but to the district on the crest of the escarp from which the spur projects. Owing to the resulting confusion, Mr. Zaphiro had selected the site for his head-quarters in what was properly Abyssinian territory.

As the error was small, and the area affected of no great importance, it appeared a pity to waste all the labour Mr. Zaphiro 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 Maud called Churre Moyale, is really G. Kifa, and the spur itself is known generally as Topisa. In case 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 go thoroughly into this 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. Zaphiro 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 Wojierra, and some extent as far as the Lorian.

This, I think, was chiefly due to the prevalence of rinderpest in the neighbourhood of the escarp, 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 Ali Abdi, the chief 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 were also running very short of food for the men.

So much was this the case that there was not sufficient transport available for Mr. Zaphiro, 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. Zaphiro was very pessimistic about our getting animals on our route westwards. I consequently dispatched a small party of Somali with cloth to buy animals from the Rendile at Kerohi or Marsabit, with orders to rejoin us in the neighbourhood of Lakes Stephanie or Rudolf.

Another matter which had to be settled here was the disposal of the ivory Mr. Zaphiro 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. Zaphiro proposed to leave behind. It was at this time my intention that he should accompany the expedition to Adis Ababa, partly to utilise 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. Zaphiro behind, the expedition moved west from Moyale westwards, as far as Eil Sardu in the Bullull Valley (130 miles from the treaty line) does not have a single permanent well in British territory within many miles of the frontier.

As far as the Uraa there is only a water just north of the line in the valleys, and those valleys are deeper and the water situated higher up than in a similar stretch between Moyale and Roka.

It was therefore impossible to modify the line so as to include wells in British territory without making considerable deflections, in exchange for which there was a possibility of granting concessions elsewhere.

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

and the most serious fact to be considered is the destruction of sheep and Abyssinian hunting parties based in the wells.

The effect of the Boma escarp and the distribution of water supply on the movements of the elephants has been described in my previous report, and it is between Moyale and Uraa that they especially congregate.

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

As it was one of the questions to modify the frontier so as to place the wells in British territory, I decided to provide, as a patrol route, as far west as Uraa by including the detached hill of Burrale and the gap between it and the escarp in British territory. There are wells at the top of the Burrale escarp which would, I consider, always provide sufficient water to support the patrols watching for poachers.

From Uraa the frontier leaves the escarp and runs through an arid plain dotted with rock kopjes. The water difficulties made it impossible for the main caravan to follow the frontier closely, but Captain Waller made a reconnaissance to the Eil Dintu and Furroli Hill to test the accuracy of native reports.

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

The main caravan followed the line of the escarp, and even then experienced considerable difficulty for lack of water.

From Uraa to its north-west extremity at Arballe the escarp runs parallel to the strata, and is 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 found at Mogado, where there is a good well some 3 miles from the escarp, among some small extinct volcanoes which strike east from the escarp towards G. Furroli.

In this neighbourhood there are deposits of a salt used by the natives to mix with tobacco. This attracts a considerable number of native caravans from the north, and accounts for the comparatively good road down the escarp used by Mr. Donaldson Smith and Mr. Butler. There is a large settlement of Gabra at Mogado who own quantities of camels and sheep.

They appeared to consider themselves under Mr. Zaphiro'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 Uraa neither to erect beacons nor in any way to encourage the natives to look for British protection.

From Mogado we still followed the escarp to Arballe intending to move thence to Dillo. At Arballe, however, a letter arrived from Mr. Zaphiro reporting the receipt of a letter from Fitaurari Walid, 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. Zaphiro to accompany him, as he had orders to cross the frontier. Mr. Zaphiro wrote that he would try and catch me up at Gora, but that, in his opinion, he ought to return to watch the movements of the Abyssinians. On receipt of this letter I moved to Gobso, a point on Mr. Zaphiro's route, and met him there on the 5th February. We ascertained that Fitaurari Walid 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 come to me, and had no authority to discuss matters connected with the frontier.

I consequently decided to send Mr. Zaphiro back to Uraa 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 for short distances 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. Zaphiro had not been informed that action was being taken by the Abyssinians.

I was very sorry to lose the services of Mr. Zaphiro, as I had hoped during the remainder of the journey to be able to put into intelligent form the mass of local knowledge he possessed. We were also deprived of his services as interpreter and

* Mr. Zaphiro has since then sent me the interesting and useful reports of the frontier tribes which are attached.

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

Mr. Zaphiro had also acted as medical officer since Dr. Drake-Brockman's departure with excellent results.

We resumed our march shortly after midnight on the 9th, and rejoined the frontier in the neighbourhood of Gornal. The country was now exceedingly hot and dry, and there was little nourishment left in the grass. Our animals in consequence rapidly lost condition. It was surprising that our low-riding mules and ponies got along at all, as on several occasions they had to go over forty hours without water, not least of which time they were on the march. Nothing better than a few pebbles could be got out of them, so that under the circumstances little deviation from the shortest route from water to water was possible.

Captain Maud's work at this point was very complete and required little revision, as we were now inside and not as previously moving along the edge of it. Captain Maud traversed the country after the rains had commenced, and could consequently move with deliberation. The Dingo and Gornal craters are curious features, some hundreds of feet in depth, and about 1 mile in diameter, though their edges hardly rise above the surrounding plain. In the rains lakes are formed in the craters, but these dry, and water very salt but potable, is obtained from wells in the dry bed. The whole formation of the district is highly volcanic.

There were large numbers of Hoffu Bora and Gabra in the neighbourhood of these wells, with great quantities of sheep and camels. Through the agency of Mahomed Hassan we were able to buy some of the latter which we badly needed, though the people were by no means willing to sell. They stated that the Abyssinians had requisitioned nearly all their draught animals, leaving them barely sufficient to carry water from the wells to the villages. Female and fat camels and animals out with the object of fattening for food were in plenty, but the latter are of little use for pack purposes till they have been for some time on the march.

From Gornal westwards no people were met with till Lake Rudoff was reached. As far as the E. Bullull grazing is fairly good, and there were signs that the country is used in the rains. Two excellent groups of wells were found in the west back of the Bullull, but they had evidently not been used for some time. The grazing in the neighbourhood is poor, and this may account for the absence of people. It is probable, however, that fear of Abyssinian parties is the cause, as the place is frequented by elephants.

As pointed out before, this portion of the frontier leaves no line of communication in British territory between Ura and Sardu, and for the establishment of such a line it would be necessary to deflect the frontier to include the Morado and Gornal wells. This would give a good natural frontier, and leave the Gabra tribes of Somali origin who frequent the wells in British territory.

As matters stand Abyssinian parties can penetrate into British territory from Morado, Gornal, Sardu, Lake Stephanie, or along Lake Rudoff, without fear of any force stationed at Charre Morado or neighbourhood. They could only be checked by a separate force based on Morado and Lake Rudoff. I can suggest no concession which might be made to such demands, such a concession

from Sardu and Lake Stephanie, as there is no track and no water was found, the march was very hard.

Lake Stephanie was found to be even drier than when Captain Maud visited it. A well-defined point on each side of the lake was selected and beaconed. The beacon on the east side is close to a group of hot springs in British territory at the edge of lake bed. The water of the springs is potable, but salt and nauseating. Great quantities of zebra, harebeest, and other game were found here, but an elephant.

Some fresh but muddy water was found close to the edge of the lake, some 4 miles south of the eastern beacon, but there was no sign of the strip of water shown by Captain Maud along the south-east shore of the lake.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the country I sent Mahomed Hassan forward to locate water. The hot spring had been used by Sir Butler's expedition were dried up, but we had another small supply on my way off the route. I sent the main caravan to follow Sir Butler's route, and took a small party direct across the lake bed to erect the beacon on the west side, on one of the most prominent spurs overlooking the lake. The lake bed was hard and dry, and can never have more than a few inches of water in it.

The country between lakes Stephanie and Rudoff is very stony and rough. The

ground rises to some 3,000 feet above the sea level above Lake Rudoff. The watershed forming its western boundary is rough and stony, and the line of the watershed forming its western boundary is rough and stony, and the line of the watershed

Water was found in two places in the lake bed, but the water was very muddy and the caravan. The country was very dry, and the grass was very short, and the water was very muddy, though there were signs that it had been used for some time, and the water was probably Arabic.

Between Stephanie and Rudoff there are no well marked features for the definition of the boundary. My first idea was to strike a line from the point of the stream-bed we marched along, assuming that it flowed directly west, as shown by Captain Maud. 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 Loya Hill, which both Captain Maud and Captain Waller occupied as a survey station, and thence a line directed on the prominent and unmistakable cone of Mount Labur to the eastern end of the lake. The shore of Lake Rudoff is low and sandy, and it was impossible to find material for a permanent beacon. Adopting the proposed line it is a simple matter without instruments to locate its position. If it would conciliate the Abyssinian Government at all there would be no objection to adopting the line of the stream as a boundary. I had no means, however, of ascertaining the name of the stream, and, as above stated, the exact position of the boundary at the edge of the lake would not be well defined.

We reached Lake Rudoff on the 22nd February, the weather still being very hot and dry. There was no sign of the detachment which had been sent to buy camels at Koroh, 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 donkeys, camels were the only animals obtainable, since our arrival on the frontier, owing to our not being able to get into touch with the Abyssinians. So far camels had proved the only form of transport suitable to the country, but once we reached the high ground west of the Kibish River they would be useless. It was clear therefore that though we had reached Lake Rudoff in time to explore the western region, it would be impossible to take the whole party through it for lack of transport. I therefore decided to send the bulk of the caravan by the easiest route they could find direct to Adis Ababa, knowing that the route by the lakes was feasible for camels.

We moved northward, therefore, along the lake, and found a considerable settlement of natives and an Abyssinian post near the north of the Omo. The people were called Gelaba and are blacks. They cultivate the marshy ground near the Omo, and own sheep and cattle. They appear to be allied to the Lokob fishing tribes, and are of a low type.

The Abyssinian post was manned almost entirely by old soldiers of Leontief—Sudanese, Arabs, Somalis—all the sweepings of the Red Sea ports. They appeared to have little respect for the Abyssinian in charge, who was in mortal terror of the dynasty. The relations of the inhabitants with the men of the post were quite friendly, and there seemed to be no ill-treatment.

Captain Waller and I visited Captain Maud's survey station on Rocky Hill, with a view to continuing the triangulation westward, rejoining Captain Condon at Marie. The north-western corner of Lake Rudoff was found to be dry and largely under cultivation, though there is some marsh land and several minor lakes. Probably when the Omo rises it floods up to the limits of the lake shown by Captain Maud.

At Marie I found that Captain Condon had been able to buy a few donkeys from the Gelaba, and I was consequently just able to provide enough transport to allow Captain Waller to accompany me westward. The crossing at Marie was an awkward one and the river infested with enormous crocodiles, and went as far as Karre before crossing. At Marie there were no people on the banks of the river, but at Karre there were villages on both banks, with a population of about 1,000. Biru's men on the left bank and Ras Waldo Giorgis' men on the right bank.

At this point the caravan was divided into two parties, one to go to Marie, and the other to go to Adis Ababa about seven weeks ago. The caravan which went to Adis Ababa went through Bako (Daja) Biru's head quarters, Walama, and Kambata (Daja) Abita's Province.

This route had not been previously explored, and the passage of the watershed between the Omo and the Sagan Rivers proved very difficult. Beyond that point, however, good going through a rich country was experienced and the journey was

made 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. Dejaz Bira rendered Captain Gordon every assistance.

Corporal Carter executed an admirable plain-table sketch of the route followed, which promises to be the main trade route from the rich Walamo and Kumbata districts if over Lake Rudolf is utilized for the development of trade between British East Africa and Abyssinia.

Just as I was leaving Captain Gordon the detachment sent to Koroili to buy camels rejoined. This party consisted of four men under my best section headman, Ali Gesali. They had had a trying march to Koroili, and before they reached water two of the four camels they had taken, laden with water and cloth, died. Fortunately at this point a raiding party of some twenty Abyssinians, with camels looted from the Gabra at Koroili, was located. Ali Gesali boldly ordered them to give up the animals and to clear out of British territory. The Abyssinians at first refused, on the ground that our men were not wearing the red sash by which Mr. Zaphiro's men were known. Ali Gesali was equal to the occasion, and, producing a bit of paper and pencil, pretended to write a note, which he gave to one of his men, telling him to take it to me. The bluff succeeded, and the Abyssinians surrendered the animals and bolted. Ali Gesali with the necessary transport and the means of ingratiating himself with the Gabra. In addition he was able to induce the Gabra to sell animals at the rate though they snubbed him on his earlier journey to Marsabit, where he was able to buy a large number of animals from the Rendille at very cheap prices. Returning, he procured some food camels from the Gabra and struck our tracks at Dama. The animals were a welcome addition, and enabled me to add some camels to my transport when moving west. The Rendille camels, which went with Captain Gordon proper, however, of poor quality, and were particularly bad in the hill country leading to Bakro. Moving west to pick up the line of frontier again, Captain Waller and I practically followed Major Austin's route, and his maps proved remarkably accurate.

We ascended Mount Nakus and dropped into the Kibish Valley on the west side. The channel of the Kibish divides, and lies itself in about the same latitude as the summit of Mount Nakus.

No permanent channel can be traced to Lake Rudolf. The north-western corner of Lake Rudolf, named by Major Austin "Anderson Gulf," was apparently almost entirely dry. The boundary, as described by treaty, is not, therefore, clearly defined here at all seasons.

It is not easy to suggest an alternative boundary without making concessions which would not be appreciated by the Abyssinians, and which might hereafter prove to be unwise. I consider it therefore better to leave the frontier, much as it is shown on the treaty map, merely introducing a more definite description independent of the water level of the lake. North of Mount Nakus the channel of the Kibish is well marked, and forms an easily recognized though not very good frontier, as it does not represent a tribal boundary, and both banks are at times inhabited. The valley was extremely dry, and water was only obtained by digging after several failures. An abandoned Abyssinian station was noted, but the inhabitants had moved away, either owing to drought or fear of the Abyssinians. At the Abyssinian post at Kerra we were informed that large raiding parties had been traversing the Taranu country with a view to getting everything possible out of it before it was handed over to the English.

The Abyssinians appeared to be fairly confident of their claims to the districts along the Omo, but were evidently doubtful as to how far up the lake British influence would extend. The Abyssinian posts in the low land seem only to be occupied in the dry season, when the inhabitants collect water and cultivate. As soon as tax is collected the Abyssinians retired for the rains to the uplands.

When we reached the point where Major Austin's route first struck the Kibish, south-east of the mountain above noted, it was doubtful what the best course to take would be. Our object was to explore the plateau projecting south-west between the Kibish and Akobo Valleys.

We had experienced great difficulty in finding water in the Kibish, and that was some way from the foot of the escarp, which rose some 3,000 feet very steeply to the west of us. Reconnaissance failed to show either water or tracks at the foot of the escarp, and no sign of habitation could be seen at the top. The alternatives were either to follow Major Austin's track and attempt the ascent west of Naiba or to

follow Bottego's route up 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 drier season than he did, at some time before the date at which we had arrived, he had been troubled by rain. It therefore seemed very doubtful if we should find water along his route, so I decided to follow the Kibish. I was also influenced by finding traces of Abyssinian hunting parties, which I hoped might lead us to some post.

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 escarp little more promising. All traces of the villages shown on Bottego's map had disappeared beyond some signs of terracing on the hillside.

Finally on the 10th March we attempted a spur which seemed justifiable. The few camels which we had with us were some we had obtained at Goro, and they showed remarkable stamina and hill-climbing powers, getting up slopes which the majority of our mules could not face.

The ascent of 2,000 feet rough, but without a track and covered with long grass and scrub was, to everyone's astonishment, accomplished in four hours.

Our luck did not cease there, as we found water at the first point we made for, and this subsequently proved to be the only water within 15 miles. Shortly after reaching the top of the escarp a few armed natives were seen and some villages were located. There was, however, a curious absence of recent tracks, and after establishing our camp we found that all the villages were deserted and the country had evidently been abandoned for some time.

As usual when in difficulties I fell back on Mahomed Hassan, and after explaining to him my proposed route, dispatched him to reconnoitre for water and to get into touch with the natives if possible while the caravan rested a day.

I should like to draw attention to the work performed by Mahomed Hassan during the expedition, as illustrated by this occasion. He had now been on trek almost continuously for nearly nine months, during which time he had hardly had half a day's rest.

When other men were resting he was out reconnoitring roads in front, purchasing animals and looking for guides, &c. During the last week the search for water had entailed especially hard work. This morning we had marched at 4:30 and reached water at 11. At 2 p.m. Mahomed went out with me to visit the villages found deserted, and I sent him by a round to look for roads, which made it 7 o'clock before he returned camp. After reporting and discussing plans, I decided he was to reconnoitre right away to the southern edge of escarp if necessary. He started at an early hour, with a couple of other men, and, after traversing about 60 miles, returned alone after midnight to make his report. By 5 the following morning he was superintending the watering and loading of the animals. Mahomed had found water some 20 miles to the south, and tracks which indicated the presence of Abyssinian raiding parties, and an abandoned post, but had seen no natives.

During our halt I had sent out three parties of two men each to search for natives, and one of them had been successful.

A party of six natives, evidently those we had seen on reaching the top of the escarp, were tracked and found asleep.

The two Somali rushed them and secured two, the remainder bolting. It was, of course, impossible to communicate verbally with the prisoners, but the Somalis soon perceived them of our friendly intentions, and finally induced the whole party to come into camp. Their language was entirely different from anything we had yet come across, but among his many accomplishments Mahomed Hassan is a master at the art of guessing at dialects and of communicating his meaning by signs, so that we soon obtained all the information required.

The country we found ourselves in was an undulating plateau, the highest portion of which was the crest of the escarp overlooking the Kibish Valley. A wide central valley drained north-westwards, passing within a few miles of the "Central Peak," which was the turning-point of the Macmillan expedition. Thence the valley turned westwards, apparently forming the Karuno River of Major Austin's map.

The watershed between this valley and that of the Akobo River runs through Central Peak, but is otherwise not strongly marked. The western side of the valley rises to the escarp shown on Major Austin's map, points on which were identified and fixed.

The eastern portion of the plateau had till recently been thickly inhabited, and

though the Abyssinians had invaded the country and established posts there some years ago, no great hardship had been inflicted till some six months before our arrival when the Abyssinians proceeded to loot the natives of everything they possessed, but 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 Tumu spur, some miles north of Kafia Peak.

These people were carrying on sporadic fighting 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 extraordinarily strong, on a spur some miles long, crested with a series of steep hills separated by knife-edge cols. The sides of the spur drop precipitously some 2,500 feet, and are in the main thickly wooded, though cultivated where possible. Belt holes lead down the spur to the bush-covered Kibish Valley.

The Abyssinians may not think the place worth attacking, and prefer to watch their opportunities of seizing cattle grazing on the open plateau. On the other hand, they may be taking the common course with them of leaving the headmen of the country comparatively immune, as a means of re-establishing communication with the people when desired.

I subsequently ascertained that the country was looted deliberately in the belief that the boundary treaty placed it in British territory, and at the same time that the Fara and Boma countries were raided for a like reason.

The small permanent Abyssinian posts have apparently been abandoned for the present, owing to the hostility of the natives, and the fact that there is little left in the country.

Presumably, when it is found that we are not attempting to occupy the country, the Abyssinians will encourage the natives to re-establish themselves. It seems, in dealing with the Abyssinians, to be futile and iniquitous to enter into discussions as to frontiers unless we are prepared to provide protection for the inhabitants of the country we claim.

On the 13th March we moved south, and on the 15th came upon the inhabitants of Tumu. We found a man who had been for some time in Abyssinia, and from him we were able to obtain information.

Tumu was visited, but the chief had fled into the valley. He was afraid to come and see us for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Abyssinians. We then ascended Tamiro Mountain, and obtained an extensive view of the south. Thence we moved north through uninhabited country to Central Peak, known to the natives as Boma. The western half of the plateau was reported uninhabited and dry. A fair amount of water was obtainable in the central valley, and pland and buffalo were seen. We ascended Central Peak, and were able to locate the tributary of the Akobo up which the Macmillan expedition had come. Although the topographical work produced by that expedition was evidently of very secondary value, the course of this tributary should be fairly accurate, as its terminals are well located. No better boundary than this stream suggested itself, and Central Peak itself makes an admirable boundary point. It is by no means an ideal arrangement dividing the Tima Plateau, but the line of natural features selected as boundary points coincides very nearly with the true line, and does not affect to any extent the tribal distribution.

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

I should have wished to push our survey further to the northwest to fill the gap between Major Austin's work in Boma and the Kafia River. The work was, however, not essential in view of the Macmillan exploration, and to have undertaken it would have risked leading us into serious difficulties. Since our arrival on the plateau our few camels, which were our strongest animals, had been dying in an alarming way from eating poisonous plants. Our mules and donkeys were in a feeble condition, having been bitten by the tsetse fly, prevalent in the Kibish Valley, and I realized that the first rains would cause heavy mortality among them. To have gone further north-west would almost inevitably have entailed returning along the Akobo to the Sudan, as once the rains broke heavily it would be impossible to reach the Abyssinian stations on the high plateau. Moreover, in view of the recent Abyssinian raids, it might have proved most difficult to obtain supplies. I decided, therefore, to slightly curtail the extent of our journey, but to adhere to my original plan of returning via Adis Ababa. On the 19th March we ascended Central Peak, and the same night the first rain fell. For some weeks rain had been falling on the main plateau

to the north-east, which rises to a height of 8,000 feet, but on the Tirna Plateau the rains were at least a month late.

Our object now was to make our way as quickly as possible back to Adis Ababa, carrying out the best survey we could consistent with rapid 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 the escarp used by the Abyssinians. It proved to be unexpectedly good, and we had missed it in ascending the Kibish Valley owing to its crossing the stream at a point much beaten by elephant tracks. The district of Taigu, 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 perennial stream, and from this point onwards water was plentiful. The ascent of 5,000 feet from the Kibish to the Abyssinian station of Maji, where Fitaurari Dampti's headquarters are established, was quite beyond the strength of our animals. Half-way up, however, we were able to enlist the services of a number of black porters.

The Abyssinians have collected a number of blacks to cultivate in the neighbourhood of the station, where there is good soil and plenty of perennial water. We now found ourselves on the true Abyssinian plateau, although to my surprise I found the indigenous inhabitants are all low grade black races, who go about quite naked, in spite of the cold. Most of the villages are at altitudes of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet, and temperatures of between 40° and 50° Fahrenheit were experienced morning and evening. The black population extends as far as Kafia, although settlements of Abyssinians have been established in the neighbourhood of the posts.

At Maji we found that Fitaurari Dampti was at Adis Ababa, and Kenyazmach Rata was in charge. This is the station where Mr. G. Clerk organised the Abyssinian expedition into the country west of Lake Rudolf. The normal garrison of the place must consist of several thousand men, but many detachments and raiding parties were away in the country south and west, as well as the following Fitaurari Dampti had taken to Adis Ababa.

Kenyazmach Rata received us well, and assisted us in hiring sufficient mules to take us to Jiren in Jimma, although there was some difficulty in obtaining the animals, as the nomad (merchant) caravans had ceased travelling owing to the rains.

Before starting I went with the Kenyazmach to a hill on the edge of the escarp, whence a wide view of all the country was obtainable. He pointed out all the districts to which he laid claim, and this included Boma, all of Tima, and some three days' march beyond that plateau, and practically the whole of the western shores of Lake Rudolf. He based the claim on Leontieff's and more recent raids. He said that permanent posts had been established in the country, though he admitted some of the garrisons had been withdrawn when they had given up the idea of a boundary commission coming, our arrival having been unexpected. I told him we did not admit these claims, but that as he was only in temporary charge, and had no instructions to discuss the matter, it was useless to go further into the question with him. I, however, pointed out that he was gaining nothing by footing the unfortunate people of Tima, as it was admittedly Abyssinian territory.

Starting on the 27th March we followed very nearly the line of the watershed between the Omo and Nile Valleys through a very hilly country. Rain fell heavily almost every day, and interfered considerably with survey operations. The country had been in many parts completely devastated by the Abyssinians, but in the neighbourhood of Abyssinian posts were considerable settlements of black slave cultivators, the condition of these people depending largely on the disposition of the Abyssinian officers in charge. The triangulation was carried by Captain Waller into Kafia. Beyond that point clouds made triangulation impossible, and only a plausible sketch could be executed, checked by occasional latitudes and observations.

The route led through Sherada, the chief station of Ras Waido Giorgis. This place is connected by telegraph with Adis Ababa, and the line runs further east into Kulo, but the bad condition of the line made it impossible to get messages through in wet weather.

In Kafia the dividing line between the black population of the southern districts and the brown people of Kafia is very strongly marked.

The latter are entirely distinct from the Galla tribes which stretch in a broad band across Abyssinia from Harar in the east through Sheo to the western escarp overhanging the Nile plains. The Gallas, whether Mahomedan or pagan, pastoral

* This seems to be the Abyssinian name for the whole of the block of high land west of the Kibish and south of the Akobo Valleys.

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 Galla, differ in features 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 Welamo 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 Gojob River by a bridge we entered Jimma, a Mahomedan Galla State, whose King goes by the title of Abagifer. The slopes draining to the Gojob are not thickly inhabited, probably as the result of the old feuds between Jimma and Kaffa, but once into the valley of the Gibbo River, which drains north to the Upper Gibe, 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. Menelek 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-enclosed enclosure 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 Menelek die. He was just starting for Adis Ababa, ostensibly to deliver his annual tribute, but he admitted his main object was to procure rifles. This is the only district 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 swampy 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 régime.

At Jiren we hired a fresh lot of mules, those from Maji not wishing to go further. 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 hopes 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.

Lieutenant 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 Fitaurari Hapto Giorgis and the Nagaras, whom we saw, were clearly ascertained 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 Dire Dawa. Dire Dawa was reached on the 10th May.

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

In the time and a-half months between the start from and return to Dire Dawa, in spite of the delays before getting away from Ghar, 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 Marchant 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 herewith are to a large extent taken direct from Captain Maud's field work, and it was due to the correctness of the survey methods he adopted that the task of extending 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.E.

November 1, 1909.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Description of the Frontier as Demarcated.

THE frontier between British East Africa and Abyssinia commences in the east at the junction of the River Juba (Gansale) and the River Dawa.

Thence it follows the thalweg of the Dawa to the point immediately up stream of Malka Murri, where the dry watercourse of Goda Dima 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 Tarbe Muri, where the tracks from Banissa and Chillako join.¹

Thence to the cairn at Hawala Ow Gubo.

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

Thence to the cairn on the Chillako road, immediately north of Eil Mole Tiko.²

Thence to the summit of the southern hill of Gaddad.³

Thence to the cairn on G. Hindali.

Thence to the summit of G. Burduras.⁴

Thence to the cairn on T. Kociti.

Thence to the cairn about 1 mile west of Kaf Tika, on the track from Gaddaduma to Gaggaba.

Thence to the cairn on G. Falyu.

Thence it follows the watershed between the Gaddaduma 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.⁵

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

Thence it crosses the Bute Valley to the cairn on G. Goro Wirri.⁶

Thence it runs to the summit of the Dimba Dakara Hill.

Thence to the cairn on the summit of G. Hanka Gato.

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

Thence to the cairn on the summit of G. Chabi.⁷

¹ The track leading from Chalalaka Tarbe Muri to Malka Murri is entirely in British territory. From Chalalaka Tarbe Muri to Eil Mole, for administrative purposes, the frontier may be taken as following the well-marked track connecting the two places, but the water at Hara Dawa and at Eil Mole is entirely in British territory.

² This leaves the Chillako well in Abyssinian territory, and the San Kurar well in British territory.

³ This the district of Jara, with its wells, are in British territory.

⁴ This leaves the road from Gaddaduma to Jara and the mountains of Gamadda and Gaggaba in British territory.

⁵ Thus Gaddaduma and Adde are British and Bor and Dembi Abyssinian.

⁶ Thus leaving the wells of Roka and Bute British.

⁷ Thus leaving the Godoma wells British.

Thence to the summit of G. Yabelo.
 Thence to the summit of G. Hara Sako.
 Thence to the cairn on the Konfoleha spur, south of the Karse Waldia* watercourse, which runs just north of Fort Harrington.
 Thence to the cairn on Churre Mayale to the north of the same watercourse.
 Thence to the cairn on G. Galero.
 Thence to a cairn on a spur east of the Eil Guda Valley.
 Thence to the summit of the wooded hill forming the south end of the spur separating the valleys of Guda Dini and Eil Ajab.
 Thence to the cairn on the most southern spur of G. Ajab.
 Thence to the cairn on Kibira spur.
 Thence to the southern summit of G. Abo.
 Thence to the summit of T. Werda at the end of the spur separating the valleys of Eil Golele and Uran.
 Thence to the southern extremity of the Uran Spur.¹⁰
 Thence to K. Galla.
 Thence to K. Gura.
 Thence through the kopjes as shown on map to G. Furell summit.
 Thence to the summits of G. Uana, G. Shabel, and Dakka, Kagalla, as shown on map, to the summit of G. Dibbandibbe.
 Thence, as shown on map, by G. Burchunna to the summit of G. Afurr.
 Thence by the line shown on the map through the summits of the Eil Dima Hills to the cairn erected on the northern summit of the low hill close to the springs on the south-east shore of Lake Stephanie.¹¹
 Thence to the cairn erected on a prominent spur on the west side of the lake.
 Thence to the northern summit of G. Loya.
 Thence by a line directed on the summit of Mount Labur to a point due north of the summit of the island marked as "North Island."
 Thence to a point due north of the summit of Mount Labur, and due east of the summit of Mount Lorusa.
 Thence to a point on the main channel of the Kibish River, due west of the summit of Mount Nakua.¹²
 Thence it follows the thalweg of the Kibish watercourse to its junction with the large watercourse rising on the southern slopes of Mount Naita.
 Thence it follows that watercourse to its nearest point to the pass over the western watershed of the Kibish Valley.
 Thence to the crest of that pass.
 Thence by the watershed to the summit of G. Naita.
 Thence to the summit of G. Tamitro.
 Thence to the summit of the Taha Hill.
 Thence to the summit of the Hamada Hill.
 Thence to the summit of the Birino Mountain (Central Peak).¹³
 Thence to a rock of the tributary of the Akobo River, which rises on the northern slopes of the peak, and follows this tributary to its junction with the Akobo River.
 Thence it follows the Akobo River to its junction with the Ribor River.

General Note: The boundary will follow the topographical features indicated on the map, irrespective of errors in names employed in the above description of the line.

* The Fort Harrington with the waters of Karse, Waldia, Hosa, and Hella are in British territory.
 † Thus leaving the village of Waiyo and the whole of the Burchi, with the main between it and the sea, in British territory.
 ‡ These spurs are in British territory.
 § Mount Labur and the area north of it, from the point where the line cuts the eastern shore of the lake to the north-western corner of Lake Stephanie to Abyssinian territory. The north end of the lake, the village of Abaya, and the area to the north of it, is in British territory. The water here is liable to great variations according to season. The lake does not reach the lake, and even the marshes where its flood water spills seem to be separated from the lake by a dry river.
 ¶ The summit of Birino Mountain may be taken as point where the frontier of the Egyptian Soudan commences.

* No space for name on map.

Alternative Proposal includes Mada and the Kibish territories.

From T. Werda the frontier will follow the line between the Eil Dima Hills and the Eil Guda Valley to G. Gura.
 Thence to the eastern Shatef Peak.
 Thence through the summits of K. G. Shabel, G. Uana, and G. Hella to the northern edge of the Goral Crater.
 Thence to the summit of G. Sui.
 Thence to the summit of G. Afurr.
 Thence as before.

O. W. GWYNN, Major R.E.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Mr. Zaphiro to Major Gwynn.

Fort Harrington, Mayale, August 10, 1909.

Sir, I HAVE the honour of sending you some notes on the Mahomedan and pagan tribes inhabiting the districts in British territory from the junction of Ganale and Dava Rivers until Rudolf.

I have already sent to His Majesty's Minister in Adis Ababa reports on the subject, but four years' experience on the frontier has enabled me to correct some of my earlier statements.

The Mahomedan tribes except their different sections of their tribes. They have nothing interesting to say for themselves, whilst the pagan tribes have an enormous amount of very interesting customs and beliefs, which I have taken note. But as I am not sure if they will interest you, for the present I will try to be as brief as possible, giving you the names of the chief sections of their tribes, some of their customs, beliefs, &c.

I have, &c.
 PHIL C. ZAPHIRO,
 B.S.F. Inspector.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

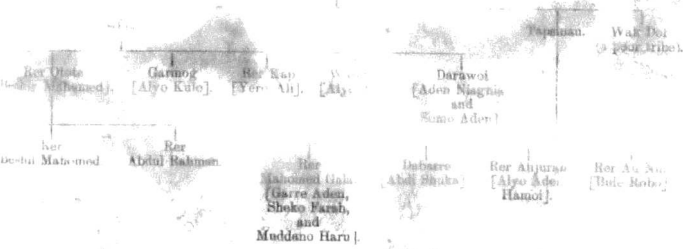
Notes on the Mahomedan and Pagan Tribes inhabiting the Districts in British Territory from the junction of the Ganale and Dava Rivers to Lake Rudolf.

1. The Garre Marro.

THIS tribe inhabits the following districts west of the Ganale and south of the Daud: Dofa, Bantal, Dussai, Worwai, Eil Shida, and Chenchol.

TABLE of the subdivisions of the Garre Marro, with the names of their chiefs in 1909 in brackets.

GARRE MARRO



The Midgans (Wondorobo hunters), popularly called Bon Marchan, are divided into two sections, the *Bor Haber Yakub* and the *Bor Hassanam*. Their chief is an old man named *Magan*.

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 *Ganda*. They were peaceful and friends with the *Garre*, until five years ago some *Bon Marchan* came from *Ogaden* with fifteen rifles and news from the *Mulhah*. 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 *Mulhah*) ran away with their rifles and arrived on the west of *Ganda*, hence the name given to the *Bor Isak-Galti*, 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 *Bor Hassan*. The *Bor Hassan* then were obliged to send people to *Ogaden* and buy rifles to protect themselves against the *Galtis*. When the *Bor Hassan* bought some fifty rifles the *Galtis* became friends with them, and never again raided the *Bor Hassan*.

Lately the *Galtis* looted the *Bor Afrah*, or the *Gadadans*, a tribe under the protection of the *Bor Ab*, and the *Garre Kurra*, taking a great number of animals and losing 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 *Bor Isak* at that time promised to be peaceful, but since then they have killed the *Galtis* and looted over 100 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 *Bor Isak-Galti*, 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 as others will follow the example.

If they are not disarmed quickly the other tribes, specially the *Garre*, will be tempted to buy rifles from the east; 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 given *Aden Chaba* six Government rifles and sent to the *Garre* *Marro* to protect themselves against the *Isak-Galti*'s raids.

If His Majesty's Government should give the permission, I can take some *Abyssinians* and *Boran* and disarm these people before it is too late. I can assure the Government that no expense would occur, as the *Abyssinians* and *Boran* would be paid for the stolen animals, whilst if His Majesty's Government decide 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 they don't know how to fire, and it would be easy after some time it would be difficult. The best time to go down would be when the *Gadala* River is full, so as to prevent them from going to the *Halga* side. They can produce over 1,000 warriors with spears, and they have over 200 rifles.

The Garre

This tribe is divided into two main sections, the *Garre Tull* and *Garre Kurra* (or *Bor Kurra*). They inhabit the south bank of the *Daba* River from *Malka* to *Uddo*, thence to *El Wak* and *Takdaba* in the south to *Gadadans* in the east, and across the frontier to *Guba Gulgulle* in the north.

Subdivisions of the Tribe.

Garre Tull

Bor Haber Yakub, *Bor Kaba*, *Bor Tawda*, *Bor Tulah*, *Bor Gerdana*, *Bor Mahala*, *Bor Mada*, *Bor Abdu Gai*, *Bor Daba*, *Bor Ogadana*.

At *Aden*, and lives chiefly in the country west of *Muddo* and *El Wak*.

Boran Ayo

Bor Kalya, *Bor Banna*, *Bor Birkaya*, *Bor Darawa*, *Bor Urdaya*, *Bor Kalwaha*, *Bor Ot Tira*, *Bor Ot Koya*.

[This subdivision is under *Aden Chaba*, and lives chiefly east of *Muddo* and *El Wak*.]

The *Garre* are supposed to have come 200 years ago from *Somali*land, 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*. He later returned the compliment, and for years these two tribes were at war. Finally, the *Garre* submitted to the *Boran*, and a friendship sprang up between them. Under the understanding that no *Boran* should inhabit the *Garre* country, the *Garre* undertook to pay yearly tribute to *Geda*, chief of *Sabbin Boran*. Later still, some *Boran* went as far as *El Wak* and became friends with the *Garre* by giving to the latter their girls to marry. When the *Abyssinians* took possession of the *Boran* country the *Boran* of *El Wak* and *Golbe* were forced to come up to the highlands; nearly half of the present *Boran* population to the north of the frontier were born in *El Wak* and *Golbe*.

The *Garre* are divided in two. Those who live between *Malka*, *Bo*, *Muddo*, and *El Wak*, are called *Garre Gallan*, whilst those east of *Muddo*, from *Takabba* to *Guba Gulgulle*, are called *Garre Libin*. The chief of the *Garre Gallan* is called *Aden Chaba Ayo*, and the chief of the *Garre Libin*, *Ali Abdi*. The *Garre Libin* speak the *Boran* language, whilst the *Gallan* use a dialect of the *Somali* language.

Aden Chaba is too old to carry out the duties of chief, and his son, *Aden Chaba*, for the present acts for him. He is a bad man, and never obeys orders. I have given him six Government rifles to protect himself. Lately I received reports from my soldiers that he was making friends with the *Abyssinians* from the north, and had tried to buy rifles from them with Government ivory. I called on him, but he refused to come. I sent some soldiers to bring him in. This man should be watched in the future, and no attention should be given to his promises.

The *Garre* are armed with spears, and some of them have poisoned arrows. They have an enormous amount of camels, cattle, and sheep.

They can produce 1,000 warriors. *Ali Abdi*, chief of *Garre Tull*, is a good man but stupid. *Aden Worsana*, a former *Abyssinian* customs official, is staying now with him. He is a *Garre* by birth, and very clever. He rendered me great services during the frontier dispute with the *Abyssinians*. I recommend him warmly to the notice of His Majesty's Government.

The Yabeina (Digo)

This is one of the most unsettled tribes in the country. Half of the *Yabeina* live north of the *Daba* River whilst the other half are sometimes to be found at *Muddo*, *Takabba*, or *Wojira*.

SUBDIVISIONS of the Yabeina with their chiefs.

Yabeina

Bor Fala, *Bor Gebeni*, *Bor Marchan*, *Bor Marah*, *Bor Mahmud*
(Omaran Galla), (Sulaiman Yusuf), (Hassan Musa), (Aden Naz), (Abdullah Mahomed).

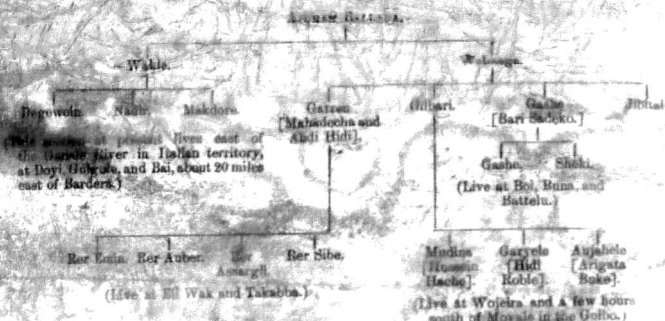
This tribe are said to have come recently from the east of the *Wab* River to the *Garre* country. *Old Aden Chaba Ayo* took them under his protection, but, having an enormous amount of camels and sheep, they preferred to come up as far as *Gadadans*. They are not liked by the *Garre* or *Ali Abdi*, nor by the *Boran* of this country.

The *Bor Mahmud* for the present inhabit the country of *Wojira*, but daily I receive complaints against them from the *Boran*.

They are altogether over 5,000, armed with spears.

10. The Ajaran Ballada.

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 Ajaran, with two women and four camels loaded with cloth, came from the east of the Gabelle from a place called Hawoia to Laban, 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 Ajaran since married Boran women, and have established themselves on the highlands. After some time Welimgo people arrived from the east and united with their brothers. They gave a tribute of two tobes cloth for each house to the chief Anna, hence the name Ajaran Gonna. They speak the Boran language, but they are Isajams. The Garren who inhabit Ell 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 Ajaran retired to Golbo, and since then have lived in British territory. They are very peaceful people and carry spears. The Gilbaris have poisoned arrows, and are in the habit of hunting elephants; their ivory is sent to Kismayu, Bardera, and Lugh. These people when hunting are very fond of rhino meat. They were rich in cattle, but lately rinderpest wiped out all their herds. They have camels and sheep, and obey Government orders readily.

NAMES of the twelve Islam months.

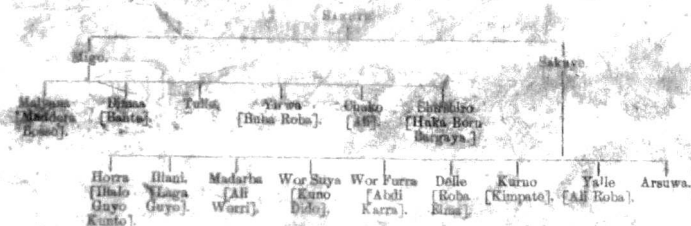
Islam of Africa.	Islam of Asia.	
1. Rabi-ul-Awwal	Rabi-ul-Awwal	October
2. Faran	Sawab	November
3. Rabi-ul-Thani	Rabi-ul-Thani	December
4. Argab	El Hage	January
5. Dika	Mooharan	February
6. Hadjab	Safar	March
7. M. Fisan	Rabi-ul-Thani	April
8. Mayahab	Rabi-ul-Thani	May
9. M. Fardhan	Shawwal	June
10. Rabi-ul-Thani	Rabi-ul-Thani	July
11. M. Fardhan	Sawab	August
12. M. Fardhan	Rabi-ul-Thani	September

You will notice that the names differ from the ordinary Mohammedan months. The days of the week are the same.

Ragan 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 Tulle arrived on the slopes of the hill Lessayu (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 arising the tribe Tulle. 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 Tulle tribe (Tulle 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 cash 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 Marren) receives the cash 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 Gumsa (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 Salbu, and since four generations gave the same to Geddu's ancestors.

When I first came in this country the Sakuye were the only tribe which obeyed other laws, and were pleased to be rid from Geddu. 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 Ell Wak, Takabba, Bana Battelu, Wajera, 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 Gabbra Melmo.

This tribe is divided in three sections: (1) the Galbo, (2) Gars, and (3) the Algana. They inhabit the districts west of Moyale, at Torob, G. Fardi, Humbalo, Furril, and sometimes are to be seen at Korbil and near Rudof. 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.

3. The Watta Tribe (Wandoroba).

These people are divided in two sections, the Watta Shams and the Watta Heigah. 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 (Oromo).

This tribe is found in all the districts from Liban to Wojira, and from Gaba Gulligulle westwards to Tertale.

It is one of the most interesting pagan tribes in Southern Abyssinia.

It is divided into two main divisions, the Sabhu and the Gosna.



For the remaining sections of the Boran tribe I am not in a position for the present to report although I have notes; but wishing to be exact, I prefer to report in a 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 androphagous visited their districts they had to give them daily victims. To escape from these beasts some went to Besh-Shali, and Adda, and some to Mocha and Obiebu and Gallan (Abyssinia), whilst some went south to Liban. The mammoths followed the latter to Liban, and used to eat daily numberless people, until there remained only thirty Boran on a hill named Namaur, north of Liban. One day the mammoths visited the house of two brothers—one was clever, whilst the other was a warrior. The clever man was able to make the mammoths quarrel as to how they must divide the two brothers; whilst the warrior, by the name of Gadayo, put his two spears in the fire and, waiting an opportunity, killed both mammoths on the spot. Since then the Boran of the Liban prospered, and it is said that, except the Abyssinians, who have rifles, no one could fight with the Boran of Liban.

With time they came down from Liban to the present Boran highlands, which they found occupied by the Kore (Samburo), Rendile, and Konso tribes. After some fighting the Konso retired to the north (at Gambia), whilst the Kore and Rendile went south. The other Boran, who went to the north, were forced by the Abyssinians to become Christians, and some are still Oromos in the above-mentioned districts.

When the first kalu (priest) was born it was noticed that a snake and a black bullock were present; hence the Boran worship snakes. At a certain period (just now gaddu is at Jam-Jam for the ceremony) all the chiefs and gaddu go to a forest near Jam-Jam with their snakes, which they then set free, keeping one male and a female for purposes of propagation. A great sacrifice of animals, bullocks, &c., follows, and they return to Karaya.

Guyo Anna, the Gonna kalu, does the same. The Sabbu snake is called "butte," whilst the Gonna is "boffa"; both the Worra kalu of Sabbu and Gonna are not allowed to kill any snakes on the road.

The Boran are polygamist. All the children of every Boran under the age of 30 are given by the chief rabs (who lives in Liban) to the hyenas. They say that the kalu in his dream saw Wak Gureya (Black God), who said to him that if he wants his tribe to be great and have many cattle he must give all children born from young girls and men to hyenas. Hence they say, although we give our children to the hyenas (by the order of God), we are more populous and have more cattle than the other tribes.

The Boran have an enormous amount of cattle and horses; few camels and sheep. They used to be a fighting tribe until the Abyssinians came twelve years ago with rifles and took their country. Now they are very peaceful, and would be glad if they were rid of the Abyssinians, who tax them heavily.

We have over 500 houses of the Boran Sabbu and Gonna south of the frontier who inhabit the Golbo and Wojeira. They carry heavy spears, and our Boran can produce 500 to 900 warriors.

The Boran have no weeks; their month consists of twenty-seven days. I am giving the names of the days and the twelve months, hoping they might interest you.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Month.
1. Magusati Djarra	15. Adala Bolla
2. Birritu	16. Garia Kark
3. Salbans Kara	17. " Bolla
4. Bolla	18. " Deitama
5. Dulaza	19. Bitta Kark
6. Gharichama	20. " Bolla
7. Sornas	21. Sornas
8. Surama	22. Alga Djima
9. Lamsona	23. Arba
10. Gidada	24. Wala
11. Radda	25. Sornas Kara
12. Averi Kara	26. " Bolla
13. " Bolla	27. Tabara
14. Adala Kara	

Name of the Twelve Months of the Year	Season of the Year
Wonebadji (July)	Cloudy
Obora Guda (August)	Sun
Obora Ika (September)	On the 15th commences the small rains
Bira (October)	Small rains
Telhawa (November)	Sun
Adassa (December)	Big rains
Hamsaji (January)	" "
Garan Daba (March)	" "
Botessa (April)	" "
Tolmasa (May)	Cloudy
Bulla (June)	" "

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 Eggi Ugada, who inhabit the districts south of Wojeira as far as Kismayu, and the Rendile and Kore (Samburo), who inhabit the districts at Marsabit and west of Guaso Nyiro Riv.

I have &c.

V. C. ZAPIRO.

B.S.F. Inspector.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Note by Major Gwynn.

I REGRET that many of the names mentioned in this report are not given on the map.

I would suggest that Mr. Zapiro be supplied with a stock of the new frontier maps, so that he will be able in future to attach a copy to his reports with names entered in their approximate position.

With reference to Mr. Zapiro's suggestion that he should be allowed to make a punitive raid for the purpose of disarming the Marehan Ber Isak Galti, although I fully share his views as to the danger of the continued arming of the Somali tribes, I cannot recommend that the proposal should be adopted.

Mr. Zapiro's Abyssinians are without any regular discipline or training, and it would be difficult to restrain them from committing excesses. Moreover, the Somalis look on the Abyssinians as their natural enemies, and there would be little chance of the tribal chiefs assisting Mr. Zapiro.

Even were such an expedition successful, it would not produce permanent results unless a regular administration is established. I would again urge the necessity of establishing an administration.

If this is done promptly I believe that a British officer with a small body of trained men—not Abyssinians—could secure the assistance of the tribal chiefs and effect a general disarmament without fighting. If matters are allowed to drift, sooner or later punitive measures in a difficult country will be necessary.

C. W. GWYNN.

9/3/66 23 Sal

303

DRAFT

U.S. off
FO.

mod. 455

28 Jan 1902

MINUTE.

Si

- Mr. Parkin 24/1
- Mr. Butler 24/1
- Mr. Fiddes
- Mr. Just
- Mr. Cox
- Sir C. Lucas
- Sir F. Hopwood
- Col. Seely
- Lord Curzon

1902

I am directed by the fact of having
to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
41656/09 relating to the
report by Major C.W. Gwynn,
R.E., on the work of
the Anglo-Abyssinian Commission
1900-9.

I trust that Mr. Gwynn
with this additional report
the formal description of the
frontier appended to it
the maps illustrative of
the boundary region, Sir

U.S. off 2 LCP

Cox 0.9 (12/90) (9.0.0) 10/25/100

E. Grey will ~~not~~
be able to adopt
a firm attitude
with the Anglo-Siam
Govt. on the ground
that some definite
& workable frontier
is necessary, & that
as the Anglo-Siam
Govt. has not been
able to send a
joint Commission
to cooperate with
Major Gwynne,
there must be agreement
in our accepting
the line established out
by that officer.

[Signature]
1890

G/ 36633 *[initials]*

DRAFT Conf. Sameliland
Comm. Coedace

28 Jan 1910.

MINUTE

- Mr. Parkin - 2/10
- Mr. Head 24
- Mr. Fidler
- Mr. Just
- Mr. Cox
- Sir C. Lucas
- Sir F. Hopwood
- Col. Scobey
- Lord Curzon

[Vertical note: read 1/10]
I have the honor to bring
to amount to you an extract from
a letter, covering the General
Report on the work of the
Anglo-Siam Boundary
Commission, in which
Major C.W. Gwynne R.E.,
has brought to my notice
the remarkable service
rendered to the Commission
by the Sameliland headman
Mohamed Hassan.

[Handwritten notes:]
20-21 Jan 1910
A in 20 Jan
Hypocrite. 4/16/10
Copy to Sameliland
4/15/10 + 2 LPP

2. Sum of Opium
that Mahomed
Hajran's services
should be recognized
by the Government
& I have to request
that you will advise
me as to the most
suitable way of
rewarding him.

3. You will no doubt
recall that, in the
case of Resalder
Major Musa Farah,
a formal testimonial
& a sum of Rs 2000
were presented.
I understand that
such a case
in Mahomed
Hajran

Hajran would be well
served to refer
appropriate cases
having title
K. H. A. 507
Hajran

G/36633

S.A.P

308

DRAFT

D.M.O.

28 January 1910

MINUTE

The Lt. Col. of the Colonies

Mr. Pennington Lt. Col.

Mr. Butler Lt. Col.

Mr. Fiddes

Mr. Just

Mr. Cox

Sir C. Lucas

Sir F. Hopwood

Col. Seely

Lord Cromer

present his compliments to
 the Director of Military
 Operations, and begs to
 transmit herewith for his
 information a copy of
 a letter from Major C. W.
 Grogan, R.F.,
 together with a Report
 the work carried out by the
 Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary
 Commission 1902-9.

Major Grogan, R.F.

(All hands 2/1/10)

36633/09

G.M.S. 12 L.F.P.

9/316873 228

Under the 2nd clause,
Parliament Sept 18 1909
as to Capt. Anderson

DRAFT Noted 7A

Secretary,
W.O.

Ans 3466

31 Jan 1910.

MINUTE

- Mr. Parkin 24/1
- Mr. Read 24/1
- Mr. Fiddes
- Mr. Just
- Mr. Cox
- Sir H. Lucas
- Sir F. Hopwood
- Col. Sack
- Lord Curzon

In continuation of the letter
from this dept of the 26th of
October 1909, I am etc.

to transmit to you, for the
info of the A.C., a copy
of a letter from the P.O.
relating to the work of
the Anglo-Soviet
Boundary Commission etc
1906-9, as detailed in
a General Report furnished
by Major D. W. Gwynne

R.E. A copy of
this ^{report} has been
sent to the S.M.O. 2.

From P.O. 1909

24/1 2466

2. I am to take this opportunity of requesting you to bring to the notice of the A.C. the excellent work performed by ~~the members of the Commission, who~~ ~~and to mention the names of~~ Captain

R. C. Waller, R.E., and ~~Captain G. Cardan~~ ~~had cause~~ wishes to commend very highly the services of these officers, particularly ~~those of Capt. Waller~~

3. It would beget of the attention of the A.C. could be directed to

both regard to the paper program has reported as follows: -
"Capt. R. E. Waller, R.E. had charge of the operations, & was an indefatigable worker. He took & computed a number of astronomical & trigonometrical observations. He expressed his opinion that he was fully qualified to take charge of a boundary commission."

to the statements made by Major Gwynne in the final report of the Commission as to the existence of Captain Mand's maps.

~~Major Gwynne~~ reports with reference to ^{Captain (now Major)} Mand's maps -

"I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the excellence of Captain Mand's maps & the substantial accuracy of his reports. The maps submitted herewith are to a large extent taken direct from Captain Mand's field work, & are due to the correctness of the survey methods he adopted that they are

attending & missing
his work proved
to sample?

4. Major Grogan
reports on Corporal
C. Carter R.E. and
Sapper C. Favier R.E. as
follows -

Corporal C. Carter^{R.E.}, although
at first inexperienced in the
depth of survey required,
quickly picked up the
work & subsequently
produced excellent sketches.
He worked cheerfully &
with great energy & was
always thoroughly reliable.
He should prove an
exceptionally useful N.C.O.
in a survey field section on
active service.

I regret to report that the
other applicant, Sapper C. Favier
C. Favier, R.E. proved a
complete failure & had it been
possible I should have sent him
home at an early stage.

Sam etc.

(Signed) G. V. FIDDEL

has actually taken place.

In these circumstances, I think we may reasonably waive the deposit & agree to the retransfer subject to payment of the amount of rent & the expenditure of at least £5000 in development within five years from the date of retransfer.

R.B.

Dec 13

Mr. Fisher

I agree.

H. J. R.

24/xii

Mr. Cox has he been? I am doubtful as to the validity of the attempt to give to the land a character of transfer i.e. can the transfer be annulled hereafter if one of the conditions of the whole £5000 falls through? If there is anything in law here or there forced upon & cannot have been?

I doubt it 144

W. J. R.

The first are not parties to the bank. They are agree to the receipt. Their consent, after consulting necessary by the terms of the original agreement. The latter cannot will be further legislation to say that they should agree to the transfer & insist that the terms of transfer to Jones & the new (or any) secure the effect of £5000. Provided also that amount of rent are paid up.

Mr. Fisher agrees at once H.B.

24/12

157 North Cross Rd

Horsney N

20th Dec 09



41222

DEC 21 09

The Under Secretary of State

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of the 14th Dec and my Commissioner today will be better of my paper you to my letter 719. The first part which fully explains, I may however further add, there will be no return to her father or anyone, until a Company is formed & at work, and no transfer will be made by her father until at least £10,000 working capital is guaranteed.

As all conditions as to deposit and guarantee have already been completed with in 1905, her father considers the payment of the £200 sent is ample guarantee that he intends to proceed to open the concessionary for father offered to, the bank is agreed but on condition, that you transferred the loan without any further guarantee, and will do so now, if you agree to above, it may however mean the delay of about a month to hear from her father, as he is travelling in America.

3063-15

No 27918

2
The budget secretary of the state

513

On hearing from you, I will communicate
at once with her father

Yours

Yours faithfully
The Governor

076. MAR 6

C.O.

533

69

ALY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

618

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting]

[Faint handwriting]

5 JAN 1910

5 road new Rd
Hornsey N
30th Dec 09

The Secretary of State
Downing St. W.

Dear Sir

I beg to thank you for your
letter of yesterday, and have forwarded
same to Mr James who is in America,
and will again advise you as soon
as I hear from him

Yours faithfully
H. P. Jones

[Faint handwritten notes]

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly a list or account.]

[Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the left page.]



DRAFT

[Handwritten signature or name.]

MINUTE

- Mr. *[illegible]* 17/12
- Mr. Butler 28
- Mr. Fiddes
- Mr. Just
- Mr. Cox 28
- Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hiss 29
- Mr. F. Heywood
- Col. Sechl
- Lord Crewe

[Handwritten text, possibly a letter or report.]

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[Handwritten text, possibly a letter or report.]

[Handwritten text, possibly a letter or report.]

[Handwritten notes and numbers at the bottom of the right page.]

of the concession in
London, provides that
the time of transfer
adequately secure the
substantial ^{not less than} 50000 on
the development of the
has since been for
years of the date of transfer
and provides also that
any amount of rent are
not paid up

J. V. FIDDES

(Signed) G. V. FIDDES