

1908

Last previous Paper

2557/08

want more signs as  
arrange

(Minutes)

See minutes within

Sgt. Linville

at

H. J. D.

9/2

Conf. 3 months

2557/08

These are the papers that I  
want to see in order to get further  
info from Mr. G. Clark, now at the 70  
but formerly Sir J. Hamington's undersecretary  
at Aden Arabia, or Capt. Grand,  
now at the W.O. & formerly Head of the  
Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission.

A letter for Mr. Clark is attached to  
Trans 7 + it is ~~to~~ to tapes, from  
3665  
personal experience, of the reality of the  
handships entered upon the tribes on one  
side of the frontier by the Abyssinian  
raids.

Capt. Grand is unfortunately still in  
Sintyland & I have thought it better to  
send on the papers again instead  
of further delay, as the Estimates for the  
S.A.P. are now under review. I believe  
I have obtained from the details of  
of the W.O. the accompanying  
where the places referred

Letter for Capt. Grand is in the  
of the 1880-81 - 1881-82

discharged from the ...

With regard to what Mr. ...  
his friends were about ...  
having inspectors at all, so they may  
sacrifice the tribes, I think that  
this depends entirely on the sort of men  
who are chosen for ... the posts.  
In the case of one of the tribes mentioned,  
the Wandewats, a Englishman (Mr. Neumann)  
had so won their confidence that he was  
idea was to settle down among them  
for the rest of his life. But ...  
matter of fact, Mr. Clerk suggests that  
the inspectors should - at any rate in  
the first instance, be located among the  
aboriginals & - working from that base,  
gradually, get into touch with the  
tribes on our side, & this seems to  
be the only safe & ...

2/11  
at ...

Feb. 1/08.

been thinking...  
...there are one or two points which  
...definitely  
...policy of the  
Aboriginals.

The constant raids made by the Aborigines  
on Southern borders into territory that was  
and steadily British led to the temporary appointment  
him as Acting Frontier Inspector pending the  
issue of a frontier Treaty. Zapher's presence on  
actual line had a great effect in checking these  
raids on the northern side of the line least

Feb 1/08.

Dear Read

The Embassy will have conversation of  
many things that have been done or to be  
done in the future of the  
Abyssinia.

The constant roads made by the Abyssinians  
to the Southern border into territory that was  
formerly British.

Temporary appointment  
Zaphiro O. Aeto, Acting Inspector, pushing  
Zaphiro's work

on the  
Zaphiro's work

they were in British territory  
 the H... ..  
 raids will begin again and the  
 low the front in use  
 at: he takes  
 nothing into it. The  
 From their mountain  
 they drop  
 lower levels, carry off wood  
 When this process has  
 surrounding country is at

speak from personal experience, for I have seen the  
 ults in our territory of a visit from Abyssinians -  
 elephant in bush so thick that I could only get  
 along the elephant path, and where I

I tripped on a bit of broken pottery or brick  
 and have had myself to drive them out of  
 village and turn them back to their own

I fully appreciate the difficulty of adequately  
 being the frontier, when your base is at Kiwaya and  
 the intervening territory is still an unadministered

But it has occurred to us that  
 you might like to come see  
 after a very considerable

workable. What I would propose is for your officers to be dependent for their instructions on the natives at Adis Ababa. The Abyssinians, by their nature, are to be trusted. In an emergency they would be perfectly safe. The officers themselves would be perfectly safe among the Abyssinians, they would only require small escorts, they would gradually get into touch with the tribes on our side, and would be to these but an outward/visible sign of the weight of our authority. In my opinion the moral responsibility we would incur by leaving the frontier unwatched is a heavy one, God help the Gherri, when the Abyssinian elephants get their chance at them again!

Yours very sincerely  
George V. Clerk.

these gentlemen may be... and  
endeavor to persuade... their... and if they  
succeed they will have done a very useful work for us  
as well as for themselves. Their plans to establish  
permanent posts in which one of

all live and

of any kind...  
which the natives feel when they see no evidence of  
military preparation, there is every reason to believe  
that all trouble will be avoided and that peace  
in its truest sense will proceed. The

man being there on sufferance will take good  
care not to quarrel with the natives, and the Margis  
who quite unarmed traversed the whole of this  
on the last occasion treated with the greatest  
hospitality.

I think these operations must have a bearing  
on the proposal to establish posts here travelling  
along the Abyssinian boundary and a post at  
... that our...  
... are

...  
... with their  
women... and... independence is  
about to be... certainly fighting  
... and possibly with the Wanderebo  
do not believe that the Government...  
would



would be able to control any work on the  
region, while their presence is not very  
one. How far the boundary line is from  
such further work than we need a regular  
when the whole of the fertile forests  
abandoned to Abyssinian encroachment, the harm is done.  
South of the boundary line the country is waterless and  
valueless until the Guasi Nyiro river and the northern  
slopes of Mount Kenia are reached. There is no likeli-  
hood whatever of an Abyssinian force penetrating into  
this wild country and attacking the fertile districts  
and peaceful tribes around Kenia. Nothing would be  
easier than to repulse any raiding party who make such  
an attempt. The force operating from Nairobi would  
only be 150 miles away from a railway line, and we could  
easily deal at that range with any intruders in the most  
severely effective fashion. I therefore see no neces-  
sity to police the frontier at all at present. I doubt  
very much whether the cost could be confined to the  
£4,000 which the East African authorities now fix, and  
certainly if a post at Marsabit is to be established,  
it will cost £2,000 or £3,000 more, quite apart from any  
military operations entailed by the disturbance of the  
tribes. Such a post is less than 20 days  
from Nairobi via Marsabit, it is the  
beyond Embu which is not yet attained. The  
Abyssinian... on which our travelling inspectors  
are to be, will be eleven days across travelling further  
off still. The post and still more the inspectors  
will therefore be absolutely in the air, separated by

an enormous expanse of country impassable except to very small parties from all parts of the country.

...that northern frontiers...  
...persons of thoroughly good...  
...position tentatively to stretch...  
...travellers northwards at their own risk and cost.  
...therefore think we may with perfect propriety tell the Treasury that we no longer wish to press for this new expenditure. It is so very difficult to judge of these matters when one has only a paper case put before one, that I do not think we ought to be unwilling to change our mind in view of fresh information. Sir Francis Hopwood and I had the opportunity to-day of cross-examining the Marquis Hornyold and Mr. Ward on the whole question, and we agree that although no doubt these gentlemen are not wholly disinterested in their desire to have the districts undisturbed by the passage of soldiers and officials, they are nevertheless... it is not possible to controvert.

W.S.C. 22 1.08.

A.S.C. CODE 3TH EDITION  
TELEGRAMS  
HARRIS T. HARRIS

105

# Boma Trading Company.

SAFARI OUTFITTERS  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

CAPTAIN G. H. RIDDELL  
MARQUIN GANDOROI HERNYOLD.

P.O. NOV 22.

Nairobi, 10 Nov 1907

To The Under Secretary of State,  
In The Colonies.

Sir,  
I have the honor to place before you during your visit to the British East African Protectorate a proposal for opening up for purposes of trade & settlement for purposes of settlement the hitherto parts of the country from the Victoria Nyanza River on the south to the Abyssinian Border (excluding Ogaden) & extending to the East to the Nile.

I will be glad to discuss the matter stating that I have been making an other side of the Abyssinian my special study for the last few years with the view of opening up all the country...

The Boma Trading Company—Continued

it is presumed that the... were advanced for reasons... politics alone.

At any rate when... under the Abyssinian... several occasions to come... protection so notice... petition was taken -

Again when Sir... British Representative... (British Capital)...

... touch of... proposals...

The... settled upon... Boma & all... Abyssinian.

I am not a representative... Trading Company concerned... which caused the British Govt to cede a... rich & fertile district to which...



The Boma Trading Company—Continuation.

trade by means of steamers on the 'Tuba' which is at present going to Luiga & hence to Magdiche.

In May 1906 I went to Kasimaya to examine the feasibility of this under a flag of the Company. I was convinced from personal inspection that the Company would fail from two separate & distinct causes. First the reckless way they had to work on insufficient data & acting under very wide different assumptions. Second because of the hostility of the Ovambo Local Tribesmen who inhabit the banks of the river. [The Company failed]

In December 1906 I approached the British East African Govt on the subject & pointed out to them that the trade along the border was at the present time going on the hands of the Abyssinians (Galla, Amhara, & Somali) & that the British Govt should take steps to prevent this. I pointed out that the British Govt should take steps to prevent this. I pointed out that the British Govt should take steps to prevent this.

The Santa Cruz

The first  
project was  
to find a  
Santa Cruz

the  
of  
also  
the  
from

by

purpose  
of opening  
Sephala at  
in May 07 I returned to  
having  
examined carefully the whole  
commercially & politically

Before parting we had become  
thoroughly convinced of the enormous volume

The China Trading Company

... on the side of the Border, at  
... going entirely into the hands of  
... at Lush & Hance & their  
... at Magdalen in Italian Society

This trade is kept in Italian hands  
... for several reasons: First, the  
... of it is sent to the Mayor. Second  
... the activity of the Italian residents at  
... Third, the active support of the  
... agent Mr. Laphin on the market  
... acting under instruction  
... from 'Adel Abba'...

No further evidence of this fact is  
... than in the staple article of trade  
... which actually takes the place of coinage  
... which is a peculiar kind of steel locally  
... known as 'Lush Medals' which are  
... largely used in the...

... time & to  
... are Traders at  
... the support they



The Boma Trading Company - Continuation

Italian Somali land is largely augmented from revenue obtained from British & Abyssinian territories. The state of affairs elsewhere would at once cease if British & Italian Traders were allowed access to the northern parts of the B. S. States of E.

The Boma Trading Company is formed & registered in London with a capital of 10,000 £ to be raised in 100 shares of 100 £ each if possible through the agency of Rendell Sampson & Co. of London. The company will be managed by Messrs Rendell Sampson & Co. of London. I beg to say that I am very anxious for your consideration of the project.

I am to be sold in the Sandwich Islands if possible. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. Rendell Sampson & Co.

The Board of Directors

Faded handwritten text, likely a letter or document, mostly illegible due to fading and damage.

Dear Sir,

I am in charge of the firm and I am personally responsible for the conduct of the firm and I shall be pleased to spend at least as much as I can in the interests of the firm.

I am prepared to give a guarantee to the Government for the good behavior of the employees of the Company and I am prepared to be fixed by arrangement and the same to be forfeited in the event of any breach of the peace or any regulation whatsoever being proved against any member of the Company - The Government will be pleased to withdraw the guarantee in the event of a breach of the peace or any regulation.

This condition not to be a condition of the Bombay Trading Company unless it is made obligatory to every trade and it is not a part of the 'Closed' list of the Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

811

Faint, illegible handwritten text on the left page of an open book. The page is heavily stained and the ink is very light.

It is  
of the Board  
of the Court  
of the B.E. [illegible]  
I was in conclusion  
Rat the spot [illegible] which  
closed district [illegible] had  
great dis [illegible] & [illegible]  
protect [illegible]  
I [illegible]  
necessary to [illegible]  
while [illegible] the  
countries [illegible]  
by [illegible] & [illegible]  
doing [illegible] & [illegible]  
supervision [illegible]  
for [illegible]  
I [illegible]  
lost [illegible] [illegible]  
the loss of [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
fact of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Boma Trading Company - Continued

Desiring to take the Country for the  
 largest and most clearly defined in further  
 that such guarantee places the business  
 on an equality & free way with the  
 prevailing disservice of the present  
 system - Further that any such plan  
 is far more likely to succeed in any  
 or trade every day than the law of three  
 months or 6 months allowed for a  
 his profit funds to account of opening a  
 partnership trading concern and while by  
 a Company is all in dividend - Further  
 that the revenue of the Protectorate in affi-  
 dutable articles would be increased with  
 a fresh impetus given to trade which is  
 badly needed - Lastly that protection  
 should be given a chance to determine whether  
 there are or are not minerals in the  
 Country

I feel sure that in appealing to you  
 this application of mine will be thoroughly  
 & speedily considered & granted on its merits  
 & that it may call any attention which  
 has for its object the opening up by  
 individual enterprise of the interior

The Koma Trading Company—Continued

productive portions of the North East  
be assured of your hearty support &  
sympathy

I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Yours faithfully

Middell Kali Captain  
W. Laurens  
Manager Koma Trading Company

Nairobi.  
10. 4. 07.

*[Faded and mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

Wass. Polk  
Southern Alpeimian Station

June 20. 07

Dear Jack

I am sending off following report on my farming up here from Massabie & subsequent doings, per Lawrence runner immediately on my return to Massabie & hope it will reach you before you start back for B. S. A.

Shall leave here on or about the 10th of next month but the amount of stock I have to take will prevent my moving fast & I do not expect to reach Navahoville before the end of October.

It will take the best part of a month to collect all our equipment at Massabie besides which my stock will require a good rest after crossing the desert.

John Hayes came in 10 days back & takes on Zaphiro's job whilst the latter goes on leave for a period of 10 days or so. Hayes as you will see.

The rest of the party the same as before & I am to get prepared to start on my return.

June 30. 07

Ways - Folio.  
Southern Abyssinian Frontier

Dear Jack

I am sending off following report as my journey up here from Marsabit & subsequent doings, per Samburu runner immediately on my return to Marsabit & hope it will reach you before you start back for B. E. A.

Shall leave here on or about the 10th of next month but the amount of stock I have treated will prevent my moving fast & I do not expect to reach Nairobi much before the end of October.

It will take the best part of a month to collect all our equipment at Marsabit besides which my stock will require a good rest after crossing the desert.

John Hayes came in 10 days back & takes on Zapher's job whilst the latter goes on leave. Got a present of 200 lbs of sugar as you will see.

The news of the death of the ... the ...  
to get people started in ...

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes on the left page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

Went with relief expedition arrived June 14<sup>th</sup>. Handed over standing camp & started North June 17<sup>th</sup> arriving Waja for Zaphiro's camp June 27<sup>th</sup>

January Massalit - 12 days Bolbo 11 days over Kadi desert. Reached Waja & permanent water on way.

Route perfect for camel transport  
Camels can be obtained in perfectly unlimited numbers. Price 1/2 Tora = Rs 11.8 each.

Zaphiro the A F Inspector. Of Greek parentage but born & educated in Egypt. He is a chemist by trade. Came to Abyssinia 11 years ago & started a dispensary at Harar. He is a famous translator & went in this capacity with Baron & Langens, Rothschild's & Macmillan's expeditions.

Through the latter's influence became a member of the British Legation at Addis Ababa under Sir John Harcourt.

Inspector for the ... two years  
His stated work is ... the boundary with the Abyssinians ... prevent the raiding & ... the border by nature. Also with the carrying out of ...



John Harrington's plea to Munk. Chief amongst these being a guarantee that no obstinate should cross the frontier from the British side without his - in Munk's words - special permission.

My own opinion of Zepherino's methods founded on a two months sojourn on the frontier is that he is deliberately driving the whole of the border trade into the hands of the Italian at Leigh.

I'm a member of the fine traders, some of Seville & Aral who drive enormous trade in Ivory, horses, furs and cattle, sheep & mules along both sides of the frontier from Leigh to Lake Rudolf.

There are many Italian subjects in so much as they are provided with passes by the Italian Consul at Leigh or Bardera. I have myself seen many of these passes when brought by holders to Zepherino who assists them by all means in his power.

Afraid traders Zepherino claims are natives of the country. His reason being that they remain in many cases owners of the country.

In my opinion however they are being driven from the removal of the Italian authorities in order to provide for the British.

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the boat was the heat. It was a  
 welcome relief after the cool air of the  
 mountains. The people here were  
 friendly and hospitable. They showed  
 me around the town and introduced me  
 to the local customs. I was  
 surprised to find that the people  
 here were so different from those  
 I had met in the mountains. They  
 were more relaxed and less  
 concerned with the future. I  
 was glad to see that the people  
 here were so happy and content.  
 I was glad to see that the people  
 here were so happy and content.  
 I was glad to see that the people  
 here were so happy and content.

give them safe eyes & most important of all  
 to give themselves a dip in the country.

It is more than paper fact that the  
 staple article of trade throughout the border is a  
 brand of American White Bill known locally  
 as 'Lugh Merday' which said article is only  
 obtainable at Lugh Magdisher on the Italian  
 seaboard where it is despatched to Lugh.

No further proof is I think necessary of  
 the outlet for trade on the border at the present time.

I have been unable to elicit any in-  
 formation re trade over the border from Zaphiro.  
 He has written a lay report on the trade capabilities  
 of the country to the B. E. A. fort. via Addis-  
 Ababa in answer to the fort letter which I  
 give him on arrival here. You should apply  
 at once for access to this report which Zaphiro  
 tells me is very comprehensive.

We can then check his statements with  
 the information I have obtained through myself.  
 Boyer, my own eyes & the native traders as  
 far as we know it.

There is a about the volume of  
 trade. I have myself had offer of cattle &  
 mules innumerable on the border itself.

Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes on the left page, possibly describing local conditions or trade items.

Prices. Mules average 40 dollars (Rs. 60/-) Nairobi price Rs 500 to 500.

Horses 3 year olds 15 dollars (Rs. 22/8) Nairobi price Rs 80 to 100.

Ships & posts 14 arms Americani (Rs. 2/8). Nairobi price Rs 6 to 7.

Just a sheep skins are so far unworked by traders owing to transport. They are used locally for saddling & clothing. They are beautifully flayed & mended as those we got from Samburu & Rendile. I am bringing samples down.

Bullock hides are a great feature of the country obtainable in any quantity & equally well flayed.

Pages ~~...~~ order report large supplies of burrows obtained. Unfortunately I did not obtain samples. It is too late to send back was besides I know Zepherus in his report makes a point of both these & former - Analyse.

There is only amount of rubber as you know at Rendile which we use over a large country.

Calico patterns & plants are also available throughout. Bora...

Cereals - You will find I think most interesting details on this subject in Zaphiro's report. From information received, I have no doubt that by means of the 'Juba River' transport we can compete with the Indian market on favourable terms.

Ivory - In Abyssinia part is smuggled but very freely smuggled. On the side the matter stands as follows. Zaphiro has orders to stop the trade of ivory (now ivory he confiscates both tusks & male ivory) (In order to induce natives to 'find' ivory) he returns one tusk to 'finder'. This ivory does go to length & is supposed to go to Harar. There is no bar to the native traders buying this ivory & there is for all practical purposes as what ivory they buy. In this way there is an enormous profit to be made legitimately. No less than 30 large tusks have been given away during my stay here. The best weigh 22 lbs & ranging down to 30 lbs.

Horses - I have left this subject last. Horses here are expensive & useless. Owing to their small size. Abyssinian prices come through at 15 to 25 dollars apiece (Rs 22/8 to 36/8) and the best Rs 500 to 600 each.

A special feature are the Ogaden ponies,  
at the same price, from the Somali hinterland.  
I have seen several of the stags is exactly  
what we want in East Africa. We can get  
these by means of Somali trader, delivered at  
Marsabit.

To end up. Together we have proved the  
Maidi-Marsabit route thoroughly feasible  
& perfectly safe & have all the wells marked  
down on the map. The remaining eleven days  
are to follow on the border is ideal for caravels  
transport.

I have proved to my own satisfaction  
that the reality is equal to our hopes.

Consequently try your utmost to get  
this overland route organized on as large a scale  
as you can.

Don't be frightened of the 'Juba River'.  
We tap the trade 'en route'.

Even if our expedition up here has  
not forced Zaphariband the above facts except  
with the information to be ready, etc. I  
should be properly satisfied at least  
I shall be glad to hear at least  
a head of cattle. Have no fear under a pony



January 27th 08.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Colonial Office.

Sir,

On behalf of the Boma Trading Company, of 4, Lloyd's Avenue, and Nairobi British East Africa, I was last week informed that the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Treaty had been definitely signed, that the line, in its main points, was the southern boundary of the Borana country as delineated by Captain A. E. Butcher's C. A. S. Commission, that it was the intention of H. M. Government to add three more inspectors, with their necessary police escort, for the proper policing of the boundary, and to establish a post & support to their posts - a Government station at Marsabit, British East Africa.

I would most respectfully urge that any steps on the part of the British East Africa Administration, to attempt to control, administer, or in any way establish government authority in these districts at the present, would result in trouble with the natives inhabiting them, and would kindle a flame of rebellion of a magnitude impossible to gauge at the present, but which could only result in military operations on a large and expensive scale, or a severe loss of prestige to the British East African Administration, thus turning these districts - at the moment favourably inclined towards white traders - into a veritable hornet's nest, unenterable, from a commercial point of view, for some years.

The Rendile - the chief inhabitants of the districts between the Guaso Nyiro and the Abyssinian border, are a wild and untamed tribe, to whom the existence of the white man has come only as a nuisance. They are perfectly amenable to trade, but regard their country as their own absolute property, and

to demand tribute from, and to  
entering therein;

As a general account, it will suffice to say  
that the history of the Rendile country is the history of the  
Kasai, as found and described by the Rev. Joseph Thomson in  
1844, characteristics, habits, temperament all are the same.

It is in our opinion, only by getting abroad into  
touch with them, by the peaceful influence of trade and ex-  
change, and by reasoning, that these people can  
be brought under the influence and authority of the man.

By gradually accustoming them to the presence of white  
men in their midst, and the various attributes of civilisation  
that they bring with them, can the way be paved for future  
administration, and the introduction of "Pax Britannica."

It is absolutely essential for the ultimate success of our  
company's schemes, that peace should reign in these districts,  
and that the country should be brought under proper govern-  
ment administration in the future. The most successful  
method of effecting this, is by supplying the people with  
their wants, and by introducing commercial life into the  
country.

The proposed Government stations would be within reach  
of the Baden Somalis, without in any way controlling them,  
and if even not visited directly, would be compelled to re-  
main in-active spectators, of raids into their districts,  
which they were sent to administer, and the inhabitants  
which they had directly brought under British protection.

Further disturbing elements exist in the Karamejo and  
Wanderejo and other tribes of lawless people, where acts of  
violence would be a serious obstacle to administration, but which  
can finally be checked by the introduction of  
peace and order, and the general improvement of the people, and  
by constantly coming into contact with the British.



(3)

The Marquis Randolph Hornby, who has personally studied the conditions existing on the Anglo Abyssinian frontier, considers Marsabit as totally unsuited for a government station, for the following reasons.

The distance from any districts whence the necessary supplies for the men of the station could be brought. The grazing in the neighbourhood contains many poisonous grasses, deadly to live stock. The water is unsuitable for live stock, owing to the presence of leeches.

The Mvera station when built, would be 17 days from Marsabit through thick bush country, from Marsabit to the Abyssinian frontier is a distance of 13 days march with pack over the <sup>Karoo</sup> Desert, the route traversing country generally unfavourable to supply raids, the route being most difficult to afterwards retreat, owing to the darkness, and the warlike nature of the country.

He is of opinion that there is no danger of raids on the part of Abyssinians, into British Territory East of Lake Rudolf. That the easiest, and usual route for these raiders is via Turkwal and Uzoia rivers towards Nairobi and Masai country, and that though there is a route via Marsabit, it would be most unprofitable, and is, and would never be used. As regards the likelihood of Abyssinian raids into British Territory: It is the intention and object of the British East Africa Company to acquire concessions in the Kingdom of Abyssinia to trade in the country.

The matter is of great importance in the support of the Government of the Colonies.

with a nature, and in due mission and support for the as in that direction.

Reply to this Letter the following  
Number should be quoted.

677  
08.



TREASURY CHAMBERS,

31<sup>st</sup> January 1908

Sir,

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Antrobus's letter of the 10th instant (44721/1907), further respecting the revised arrangements proposed by the Earl of Egin for the control of the frontier between Abyssinia and the East Africa Protectorate.

In reply I am to state that My Lords do not yet feel satisfied that the proposal of the Secretary of State is one which They can accept; but They would be glad to receive further information as to the position which it is intended that the frontier inspectors will occupy, and particularly whether they will be officers of the Protectorate under the control of the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, or under the control of His Majesty's Ministers in Abyssinia. In the latter case it would seem proper that their salaries should be charged to the Diplomatic and Consular Vote.

My Lords further request to be furnished with a more detailed estimate of the annual cost, distinguishing between salaries and transport and other expenditure.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

J. M. ...

Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

3665

Uganda

I have taken no share in the  
responsibility for preparing  
this memorandum & shall be  
held liable for the same, through  
the negligence of the R.C.  
who prepared it. The R.C.  
has not been named in the  
draft.

The alterations made in the  
draft by S. G. fully  
meet my point & I  
concur in the draft.

W.C.

Nov 27. 2.

27. 2

Under Secy of State  
Foreign Office

J. G. D. V.

2 March 08.

MINUTE.

- Mr. Read. 24. Feb.
- Mr. ~~...~~
- Mr. Just.
- Mr. Antrobus. 25
- Mr. Cox.
- Mr. Lucas.

- Mr. F. Hopwood. 26. 2
- Mr. Churchill. 27. 2
- The Earl of Elin. 27. 2

Sir,  
I was directed by the  
Secy of State to transmit  
to you, to be laid before  
Secy Sir E. Grey with ref<sup>erence</sup>  
to the F.O. letter of  
the 16<sup>th</sup> of Nov. /07 (No 36957)  
the accompanying copy of  
the correspondence respecting  
the control of the frontier  
between Abyssinia & the  
East Africa Prot<sup>ectorate</sup>, from  
which it will be seen that  
the R.C. of the Treasury  
demands the proposals which

22 Nov (4027)  
23 Nov (4121) with alterations  
29 Nov (44721)  
23 Dec (44721)  
10 Jan 1/08  
3 Jan (3665)

Copy Conf'd March 13

all the ...  
 & they by ...  
 2. Look upon ...  
 very undesirable ...  
 frontier inspectors ...  
 he under the ...  
 of the ...  
 he is competent ...  
 that will ...  
 the tribes on the British ...  
 side of the boundary ...  
 will become ...  
 more dependent upon the ...  
 that the Govt. of ...  
 will be eventually ...  
 led on to assume effective ...  
 administration of the ...  
 districts in question - a ...  
 result which is ...  
 anxious to ...  
 being ...  
 these districts ...

of ...  
 ...  
 the tribes ...  
 of the ...  
 all the efforts ...  
 the development of the ...  
 more settled & civilized ...  
 portions of the ...  
 3. So far as this ...  
 concerned the principal ...  
 objects which it has ...  
 view ...  
 (a) To protect the ...  
 on the ... side of the ...  
 frontier from the ...  
 raids ...  
 (b) To divert into ...  
 the trade which is at present ...  
 being exploited by the ...  
 ... & to ...  
 the ... a ... of the ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 To ...  
 ...  
 placed ...

French suitable info  
 as to what is taking place  
 in these little-known  
 districts. It is clear that Elgin  
 by the these objects could be  
 obtained by establishing  
 the inspectors on the  
 Abyssinian side of the  
 frontier & placing them  
 under the control of  
 Mr. J. Minister at  
 Addis Ababa. The  
 Abyssinians, hearing that  
 the inspectors were there  
 in agreement with the  
 Emperor Menelik, would no  
 longer recognize their  
 authority & saying, it  
 might be hoped, would  
 finally cease. The  
 Abyssinians, they  
 only require small amounts  
 & they would probably  
 get

got into touch with the  
 tables on the British side  
 of the frontier  
 5. with Elgin <sup>and leave</sup>  
 suggest <sup>for</sup> S. Jagg &  
 others, that their plan  
 should be adopted, &  
 that <sup>in accordance with</sup>  
 what is stated in the  
 second issue of the Year  
 1874 of the 31<sup>st</sup> of Jan.  
 The L.C. should be  
 asked to approve of  
 the transfer of the  
 inspectors being changed  
 to the diplomatic &  
 Commercial side of  
 the frontier

DRAFT

MINUTE.

- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Mr. Jagg.
- Mr. Antrobus.
- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Sir F. Hopwood.
- Mr. Churchill.
- The Earl of ...

9/12

7/12