

DOMESTIC

EAST AFR. PROT.

C O  
32729

No 32729

RECEIVED  
7 SEI 08

Individual

(Subject)

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1908

908

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Alleged irregularities in accounts

Reports as to

W. Hill

(Minutes)

as regard the financial irregularities

in the A.S. (this seems true the

Satisfactory action - but before coming  
to a definite decision we will, I presume  
obtain the comments of the Probation  
Dept on it.

+ with my  
 evidence  
 and the charges  
 should  
 be sent up by the 1st of  
 1908, for review  
 I am, Sir,  
 Col. P. asking the charges  
 W.D. / full

S. H. Wood

While Col. Patterson's plan is good  
 deal, he has not to my mind succeed

Report on action (at Patterson) May 19 1908  
 1000  
 908  
 908

Page  
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1000

no either

(1) proving the *L. G.* to comply his instructions — They are sufficiently intelligible as far as I can follow the map — or

(2) showing why he could not have explained on arrival at Montezuma that he needed time to settle up accounts etc.

It is also not clear why he did not keep his expedition clear of any private complications.

We can not give opportunity for Mr Jackson's reply. We must remember that Mr Jackson has a very high reputation & that there is probably at his equal in knowledge of the game in the U.S.

I attach to this a private note about the pass, to which Col. Patterson refers in his report. I cannot see that the slightest advantage will be gained by telegraphing the statement in full of this letter. But writing by steam on it is worthless.

C. H. S. 1851.

See over 34210

H. C. D.  
3/19

Left now removed Jackson, as  
arrived at the mountain 34211

9. ENNISMORE GARDENS.

SW.

10th July 1908

My dear Mr. [unclear]

I regret to mention  
that owing to the  
fact that Mr. [unclear] is  
[unclear]

Mr. [unclear] is [unclear] from [unclear]

to [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] is a connection of

Mr. [unclear] also. Last [unclear]

My dear [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

100  
Silverlands,  
Chertsey.

HEB

30th Dec 1908

Dear Mr. Dale,

I wrote about  
ten days ago to Mr. Spenser  
to call to the picture, the  
Governor of S. & A. that

Col. Patterson had a permit  
in the picture's handwriting  
for both the other Blyth

the Enclosure very kindly

out anything I needed.

I very much hope that  
this has been done. It is

a matter of much importance  
to me as will not be taken

I have advised the letter  
to put his second statement  
in the form of an affidavit  
and to get him to sign

him in person for days

Yours faithfully  
H. Blyth

35, DE VERE GARDENS.

W.

21<sup>st</sup> Sept: 1908.

Dear Sir Francis Hopwood,

I enclose a slightly  
modified copy of my letter  
of the 21<sup>st</sup> August, which  
if you see fit, you can  
substitute for the original.

Yours Truly  
J. D. Patterson

V/32724 E.A.P.

DRAFT

Ans x 35609

Sent 6.30 pm  
H.S.

29 Sept 1908

Ind

Kenya  
Nairobi

dazzle fool

MINUTE.Mr. Brewster 29thMr. Starnis 29th at meeMr. JustMr. AndrewsMr. CoxMr. C. LucasMr. F. HogwoodCol. SeelyThe Earl of Cromer

Referring to your compl

despatches <sup>calumny</sup> case ofPatterson <sup>prostrated</sup> following senthighlightedat the instance of SirJohn Brunner <sup>highlighting</sup>highlighted <sup>Patterson</sup>  
despatch inform Jacksonhas permitted for bothMr and Mrs Blythin Jackson's handwriting

*P*  
*32709*  
East Africa Protectorate

DRAFT

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Governor

Downing Street,

8 October, 1908.

Sir J. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.

MINUTE.

Mr. Harris Sir,

Mr. *3/3/10*

Mr. Just.

Mr. Astrobun.

Mr. Cox.

Mr. C. Lucas.

X Sir F. Hopwood.

X Col. Royle (Army)

X The Bart of Ounce

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch (No. 65) of the 1st of July last, submitting Minutes by the Lieutenant Governor respecting financial irregularities alleged to have occurred in the ~~course~~ <sup>accounts</sup> of Colonel Patterson's recent expedition into the interior. I transmit to you a full report by Colonel Patterson upon these allegations <sup>top the whole matter</sup> and upon the work that he has done. I also think it well to enclose a copy of a letter in which Colonel Patterson

protests

*35125*

protests against any reference to Mr. Percival in this matter.

2. While I incline to the opinion that Colonel Patterson's explanations on the matter of finance are fairly satisfactory, I withhold my judgment upon his answer generally, until I have received your report upon the statements which it contains.

3. I desire in particular that in reporting to me on this subject, you should let me know in precise terms, what instructions were given to Colonel Patterson when he left on the trip to the Northern Game Reserve.

4. You will see that in the course of the letter of the 31st of August Colonel Patterson alleges that he has in his possession a permit signed by the Lieutenant Governor, including the name of Mrs. Blyth as one of those going on the expedition. It is with reference to this that I

telegraphed to you at the urgent request of Sir J. ~~Macdonald~~ <sup>Brown</sup> to the effect that Colonel Patterson has in his possession a permit in Mr Jackson's hand-writing, which includes

*The matter known since to be Mrs Blyth with the other members of the expedition by your telegram of the 30th of Sept.*

5. You will observe that to Col. Patterson's letter of explanation 2 cheques are attached which will require your instructions.  
6. On the other questions which have arisen on this expedition I am addressing you in a separate despatch.

*cheques*



ENCLOSURES.  
-----

- Copy of letter from Treasurer B.S.A.
- Copy of part letter from Mr. Collyer D.C. Sumruti.
- Two letters from a Mr. Roy.
- Copy of my Report on N. G. Reserve.
- Copy of my maps and notes from Sumruti to Marsabit.
- War Office Map, Africa, Sheet 67.
- Bank Draft No. 28370 on National Bank of India, Nairobi, for  
Rs 1000.
- Bank Draft No. 1392 on National Bank of India, Nairobi, for  
Rs 450.

CONFIDENTIALCavalry Club,  
London,

31st August, 1908.

To the Under Secretary of State  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 24752/1908 of the 18th inst, and beg to submit the reply called for by the Governor of British East Africa in his confidential despatch No. 65.

I have to state that as mentioned by <sup>His Honour</sup> the Lieutenant Governor in his minute, I saw Him frequently before setting out from Nairobi, and had several conversations with him on the question of the N. G. Reserve and my proposed expedition.

He considered that this Reserve was too large, and asked me to visit it with a view to its reduction.

As he himself says in his minute:-

"I gave my opinion that if a well defined natural boundary could be found somewhere about the 38th degree East Longitude in place of the 39th degree - the present boundary - and it could be ascertained whether the various species of game known to exist in the 'Sogota' or Rift Valley portion of the Reserve were also found on the plateau to the East of the Laikipia escarpment, such a reserve though reduced by two-thirds would meet all requirements."

I may call attention to an inaccuracy here. Mr. Jackson cannot mean that the N. Reserve would be reduced by two-thirds by cutting off the portion between the 38th and 39th degrees of longitude. It would of course reduce it by

and than the third.

In all our conversations I was thoroughly understood that the object of my expedition was to <sup>reduce the area of, and</sup> find a good and suitable <sup>natural</sup> eastern boundary to the Reserve, and from what Mr. Jackson said to me I understood that if possible I was to define the Northern boundary as well.

I not only discussed this with Mr. Jackson, but, in November 1907 I wrote to <sup>Mr. Collyer</sup> the District Commissioner at Rumuruti, on Mr. Jackson's advice, as to the best means of getting through the country.

This Official also arranged weeks before I left Nairobi for two Samburu guides to take me to Marsabit.

As a matter of fact I happen to have beside me a fragment of a letter from Mr. Collyer relating to this incident, a copy of which I herewith attach.

I may here state that the N.G. Reserve is bounded on the North by the 3rd parallel of Latitude, on the South by the Guaso Nyiro, and on the East by the 39th Meridian of Longitude.

It was to do away with this imaginary eastern boundary, <sup>reduce the area of the Reserve,</sup> and find a well defined natural boundary somewhere about the 36th degree East Longitude that I set out upon my expedition.

I devoted all my zeal and energies to this object as I was determined to carry out to the very best of my ability the Lieutenant Governor's instructions.

I cannot in the least understand the next part of Mr. Jackson's minute, for he goes on to say that he suggested to me that I should march down the Guaso Nyiro until I had found what I considered to be a suitable and natural eastern boundary and then that I should march north for

a couple of days or so; then turn west and traverse the country as far as the Lalkipia escarpment, calling at or sending in to Hukuruti, to replenish his stores if he found it necessary."

This latter part of what Mr. Jackson now says he suggested was certainly never mentioned to me, and I consider that the whole statement is ~~wholly~~ confused and contradictory, and the proposal quite incapable of being carried out.

I would most respectfully ask how I could possibly find a "suitable and natural eastern boundary near the 38th degree" by merely marching down the Guaso Nyiro along the Southern boundary of the Reserve? To find <sup>natural</sup> a <sup>eastern</sup> boundary I would of course have to march north <sup>for 160 miles or so</sup> to see if it existed. A reference to enclosed map will make this clear.

I presume that if this paragraph means anything Mr. Jackson must have intended to say after I had reached the 38th degree East Longitude I was then to "march north for a couple of days or so, then turn west etc."

Even if this was what Mr. Jackson intended to say, I still fail to see how I could possibly have found a natural <sup>(which extends north for 160 odd miles)</sup> eastern boundary by merely marching north for a couple of days or so, and then turning west and marching back parallel to the way I had already come.

Does Mr. Jackson seriously suggest that this was what he intended me to do?

He must know that if I had done this the whole object of the expedition would have remained unaccomplished.

Again, to carry out this suggestion of Mr. Jackson's would not only have prevented the accomplishment of the main object of the expedition but also as a matter of last

a couple of days or so; then turn west and traverse the country as far as the Laikipia escarpment, calling at or sending in to Mumariti, to replenish his stores if he found it necessary."

This latter part of what Mr. Jackson now says he suggested was certainly never mentioned to me, and I consider that the whole statement is ~~entirely~~ confused and contradictory, and the proposal quite incapable of being carried out.

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Does Mr. Jackson seriously suggest that this was what he intended me to do?

He must know that if I had done this the whole object of the expedition would have remained unaccomplished.

Again, to carry out this suggestion of Mr. Jackson's would not only have prevented the accomplishment of the main object of the expedition but also as a matter of fact

would have been impossible owing to the entire lack of water.

Furthermore if even it had been possible to obtain water in the district, Rumuruti was far too distant to be of the slightest use as a food base.

I enclose War Office Map Africa Sheet 87.

By consulting this the unsoundness of Mr. Jackson's present suggestion is at once apparent.

I have marked the position of Rumuruti in red ink and also underlined Serap, which is, to quote Mr. Jackson's own words "a couple of days north" and near the 30th degree East Longitude.

The distance between these two points in a straight line is almost 150 miles, and by the route that porters and tonkeys would have to take the distance would be just about 200 miles.

Yet Mr. Jackson states that I should have used Rumuruti as a food base, and either "send or call" in there whenever I was short of supplies!

I may also state that if even it had been possible to send back such a long distance, there was in any case no food to be had there. A famine prevailed at the time and knowing this to be the case (as Mr.

I should have thought Jackson also/must have known) I had to carry everything from Nairobi. When I passed through Rumuruti on my journey to the North I could of course obtain little or nothing there and Mr. Gollyer warned me that I must expect nothing if I happened to return this way.

Altogether Mr. Jackson's whole suggestion is to my mind impracticable.

Mr. Jackson goes on to say that such a journey "would have occupied six weeks to two months at the outside."

b.

I respectfully beg to say that even this journey which Mr. Jackson now says he proposed could not have been accomplished in this time (even had it been <sup>otherwise</sup> feasible) especially as I have pointed out that it would have been through a waterless and foodless district. Why even one journey from Serang to Ewasit for food and beer would have taken 4 weeks!

As however the main object of my expedition <sup>reduce the area, and</sup> find a good/natural eastern boundary and define it along the whole western side of the Reserve to do this in two months was <sup>impossible,</sup>

As a matter of fact it took me 66 months, and it could have taken me even longer had I completed the northern boundary as well.

Unfortunately I got ill at Ewasit, had to rest there for some days, and then return to Nairobi by slow stages.

With reference to Mr. Jackson's minute on the game he states that previous to my departure he gave it as his opinion that

"if it could be ascertained whether the various species of game known to exist in the 'Sogota' or Rift Valley portion of the Reserve were also found in the district to the East of the Laikipia Department, and the results thereof secured by the third and final expeditions."

For a long time Mr. Jackson <sup>as far as I can remember</sup> never expressed his opinion as to whether it is by Harvey's route, and of their approximate distribution within the area traversed, which was the country to the east of the Laikipia Department.

If he refers to my report he will see that I marched for 10 days along the Southern boundary of the Reserve.

making constant excursions into the interior, and although I do not suppose that I ever went more than 5 or 10 miles into the Reserve to the North and West of the Quaso Nyiro, yet it was for all practical purposes just as good as if I had come back parallel to the Southern boundary at a distance of some 20 or 30 miles from it. Of course <sup>supp.</sup> the game would have been found within such a distance of the river.

As a matter of fact I traversed the country inland as far as it was possible to go, considering the lack of water.

If Mr. Jackson will refer to my report, he will see the following:

"I marched down the Quaso Nyiro for ten days, and made various tours into the Reserve, although this was rendered extremely difficult owing to the entire lack of water.

"On the route I saw approximately

- 250 Waterbuck
- 400 Impala
- 700 Oryx
- 100 Kudu
- 300 Gnu
- 400 Zebra (Barotse)
- 300 Zebra (Grey)
- 100 Giraffe
- 100 Kudu
- 100 Kudu
- 60 Ene-Dik
- (about) 200 Marabout storks
- 40 Rhino
- 60 Buffalo

also tracks of numerous herds of the latter and of



Elephants.

"I saw only two lions and 6 leopards. I also heard 'Hipp' once or twice in the Guaso Nyiro."

Furthermore, when I continued my journey northwards in search of a <sup>natural</sup> good/eastern boundary I made constant journeys both East and West, and took notes of the game which apparently Mr. Jackson ignores and which were given in this part of my report as follows:

On reaching Mt. Kenya (Lalabamuye) I searched northward in the direction of Marsabit and Keressa making observations to the East and West of my route. I also saw the <sup>same</sup> game, but this was probably owing to the extreme dryness of the season.

I set up for two nights by different water holes, and the night mammals I counted

- 1 Steppentail
- 4 Whins
- 60 Giraffe
- 150 Grey Zebra
- 100 Oryx
- 1 Lion
- 12 Hyenas

At one of these water holes named Lamaya, I counted the time in which, within a circle of 40 yards, the animals were drinking and fighting with each other in the possession of the water hole.

It was interesting to watch the Oryx and their method of obtaining a drink. They would stand about fifty yards away, and suddenly at the command of the leader all suddenly charge down to the water, drink rapidly and return at the same pace to their former



"before I arrived at this place an elder of the  
"tribe was taken out of his hut and eaten by a lion"

I consider that the foregoing gives a very fair idea  
of the various species of game, their approximate  
numbers and distribution within the area traversed."

If Mr. Jackson still complains that I have given him  
little information as to the game, I can only say that I  
did everything that it was possible for a man to do, in  
my endeavours to discover the haunts and habits of the  
wild beasts through the course of my journey.

I sat up night after night on trees, and hid among  
the rocks by waterholes, the better to make observations  
of the wild creatures who were too shy to be seen by  
daylight.

Mr. Jackson's next paragraph states:-

"I know or was suspected that Colonel Patterson  
would prove himself as unreliable, and would act  
in the manner he has, I should have given him written  
instructions, and I very much regret that I did not do  
so."

I can only fail to understand It seems to me  
that extraordinary and unreasonable statement to make  
of a man of (what) who has had a long and honourable  
career, and who has conscientiously and faithfully carried  
out his duties in all his various undertakings.

I will to be sure, I have proved myself "unreliable"  
and acted in a way contrary to the best interests of the  
service, but I protest in the strongest terms  
against any such accusation.

Every official order since I have had the honour to  
serve up to the ~~present~~ day when I met Mr. Jackson will

if called upon give me a character exactly the reverse of what Mr. Jackson states.

With reference to the last paragraph of Mrs. Jackson's minute No. 1 in which he states:-

"No mention was made of Mrs. Blyth, and I did not know what she was to be one of the party, nor did I hear of it for several days after they had left".

I must, with all due deference to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, point out that this statement shows a remarkable lapse of memory.

Mr. Jackson knew of Mrs. Blyth's arrival in the country almost as soon as I did myself, as I remember quite clearly mentioning the matter to him in conversation. Moreover he promised me a permit for them and on the forenoon of the 21st of January I went to his office to get it.

Mr. Jackson wrote it out with his own hand, and gave it to me. When I saw that only Mr. Blyth's name was on it I handed it back to him saying "You have forgotten to include Mrs. Blyth". He thereupon inserted "and Mrs." on the pass, and returned it to me and I now hold it.

From the foregoing reply which I have given to the Lieutenant Governor's minute, it will I think be abundantly evident that Mr. Jackson's ~~statements~~ statements with regard to my expedition are inaccurate.

It will be seen I think that the following points are quite clear

There was absolutely no doubt at all as to the object of my expedition which was to <sup>reduce the area of, and</sup> find a <sup>natural</sup> good eastern boundary to the U.S. Reserve which he himself says in his minute, I appear to have found.

- (a) Mr. Jackson is condemned by his own limits on this for it is obviously impossible to determine a point, good natural eastern boundary without going many more than two days march northward.
- (b) Mr. Jollyer's letter from Ruzuruti shows that a long expedition was contemplated.
- (c) My letter to the Treasury (referred to later and copy enclosed) also proves that an expedition out of the ordinary was to be made.

The suggestion which Mr. Jackson now says he made is <sup>but which I do not remember</sup>

contradictory, impracticable and altogether out of the question, to turn west at the end of two days march north of the river would have been absolutely futile, as a glance at map shows.

His statement with regard to Mrs. Blyth shows remarkable lapses of memory.

#### EXHIBITURE.

It was fully understood all along that my expedition was to be no mere hasty trip through the Southern portion of the N. Reserve, but a long expedition of probably 3 or 4 months duration through a difficult, unknown and practically foodless country, with the main object of reducing the area of the Reserve, and finding a good natural eastern boundary, and defining it along the whole eastern side of the Reserve, and naturally had to make considerable provision, and incur a good deal of unavoidable and absolutely necessary (country) expense for the outfit of such a safari. I saw that I should require an extra amount of money to meet these expenses so I therefore wrote to the Treasury and requested that the £300 that had been voted for my salary from April 1st to September 30th, and allowed for in the

estimated and which would not be paid to me as I was not in East Africa during those months should be reallocated to the heading "Reward, Transport etc." so that I might be able to use it for the expenses of my journey.

As will be seen from enclosed copy of a letter which I have by me, this reallocation was sanctioned. The Treasurer himself informed me in conversation before I left Nairobi for the North, that this would be done.

I cannot, therefore, understand how Mr. Jackson can say as he does in paragraph 6 of minute 2, that I asked for no special permission to incur extra expenditure.

I knew that my expedition would bring me into contact with tribes, but little, if at all, under the influence of the East African Government, so I made provision, in the usual manner, for paying my way through the country by laying in a supply of cloth, beads, tangles, wire etc. which I knew were the only things accepted as payment by the people I was about to travel amongst.

These are doubtless among the items which Mr. Jackson says cannot be allowed, unless I give a satisfactory explanation.

I can only say that I found everything that I provided for the Safari absolutely necessary for the purposes of my journey - for presents to the different chiefs - for guides - for payment for sheep and goats - for food to obviate shooting in the Reserve - for general information about the country, and the hundred and one things necessary for a journey of this kind. Of course it is well known that money is useless among these tribes, and everything must be paid for in kind.

If Mr. Jackson will consult my list and compare it with that of any other traveller in these regions, say with the list given in the account of Count Teleki's expedition to Lake Rudolf, he will have to admit that I was extremely moderate in my requirements.

And now to go into Mr. Jackson's minute No. 2 in detail.

I see that he states in the beginning, that my bills represent an expenditure of £360 or 5400 rupees odd. Further on, however, he reduces it to Rs. 4191.79 allowing for the donkeys, and I will show that this amount must be still more reduced by Rs. 1000 wrongly included in it, and also by a further Rs. 400 as will be shown later on.

This reduces the cost of the expedition to about £186, and I do not think the journey could have been satisfactorily accomplished for less.

Mr. Jackson states that I took exactly double the number of porters allowed. This is quite correct.

For travelling through a well known country where food could be purchased, 12 porters would be sufficient, but for an expedition such as I was on, where all food had to be carried, 30 porters were all too little, and as a matter of fact I had more, but paid for them out of my own pocket.

Of the 200 loads mentioned by Mr. Jackson, some of these were for Mr. Slyth's safari as will be explained.

The donkeys I considered necessary on the advice of the D.O. at Kisumu, and, as a matter of fact, I could not have gone on without them.

Mr. Jackson goes on to state that "the inference is that these accounts must include expenditure incurred by Colonel Patterson on behalf of the late Mr. Slyth".

With the exception of one bill (so far as I can remember) this is not the case.

With reference to this one bill I have to explain myself and that I ordered from Messrs Alladina some goods for Mr. Alladina's safari. Before starting on the expedition I went to Alladina to make payment, but the bill was not ready. I therefore told him that the amount would be paid on my return from the expedition.

Owing to some misunderstanding (I believe owing to a Clerk in Alladina's office being changed who knew it was a private account) the bill was sent in to the Department in error, and paid during my absence in the Northern Game Reserve.

This bill as far as I can remember, amounted to something under Rs.1000, and for this amount I am of course responsible, and inclose a draft on the National Bank of India, Nairobi.

When I returned to Nairobi I was not in a condition to go into departmental accounts.

This will of course be understood when I state that as soon as the Principal Medical Officer in the Protectorate saw me he ordered me to appear before the Medical Board, and this Board found me in such a bad way that it recommended my immediate return to England on sick leave. This as far as I can remember was on the 6th May, and I left Nairobi a day or two later, having spent most of my time there in bed. I looked forward to settling everything satisfactorily on my return from sick leave.



With regard to the "fair and reasonable estimate" of expenditure drawn up by Mr. Jackson "in conjunction with Mr. Percival (enclosure A)" this of course is for a tour of an entirely different character to the one upon which I was sent, and the provisions made in this estimate is utterly inadequate for an expedition such as mine.

It is also made out for a short tour of two months only, whereas my expedition took 3½ months, and would have taken even longer had I marked out the Northern boundary as well.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Percival make the pay and food of the men amount to 947.87, made up as follows:-

Pay	646.00
Posho	<u>301.87</u>
Total Rs.	947.87

He has allowed no pay for the two native scouts whose food he allows later on. These must be paid 12 Rupees a month, which makes another Rs.48 to be added, making the pay of men amount to Rs.694 instead of Rs.646.

Under the heading Posho (food) I make out the total number of rations for the same number of men to be 36, and not 35 calculated as follows:-

1 Headman	2 rations
2 personal boys	3 "
3 Askaris	3 "
2 Scouts	2 "
2 Donkey boys	2 "
24 Porters	<u>24 "</u>
	36 "

I presume Mr. Jackson and Mr. [unclear] have only allowed the personal boys a ration each, whereas it is the rule to allow 1 1/2 each.

36 rations of 1 1/2 lbs = 54 lbs per day or 54 loads for 2 months (60 days)

54 loads at Rs. 5.75 = Rs. 310.50 so that the total cost of food should be Rs. 310.50 instead of Rs. 301.87 as given in estimate.

The total amount for pay and food should therefore be Rs. 1004.50 instead of Rs. 987.87 as given by Mr. Jackson. This is shown as follows:-

Pay A.....	894.00
Food .....	<u>310.50</u>
Total .....	<u>1204.50</u>

Next we come to the donkeys.

I purchased 30 of these at Saringo at Rs. 45 each.

Total cost Rs. 1350.

I brought back to Nairobi and handed over to the Department 11 of these donkeys. Of the remainder, 13 died from hardship; one was dragged into the Guaso Nyiro by a crocodile and killed. The other was killed and eaten by a lion near a place called Netti.

The price ruling at Nairobi last shooting season when I wished to purchase donkeys there, was from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 each.

If therefore the 33 which I brought back had been sold (as I suggested was the best thing to do) at even 50 rupees each, the amount realized for the 33 would have been Rs. 1650 which would have shown a net profit on the donkey transaction of Rs. 400.

so much for the donkeys about which Mr. Jackson says

"I agree with Mr. Percival that Colonel Patterson need not be called upon to pay the difference"

Mr. Jackson now goes into the question of outfit, blankets, water bottles etc.

It will be seen that on the 2nd page of enclosure A he gives a "rough estimate of outfit for safari to traverse the Northern Reserve from West to East as far as the Laikipia Escarpment."

(If my copy of his letter is accurate) it would appear from this that Mr. Jackson now suggests an entirely different expedition to another part of the country altogether viz: the part of the Reserve to the West of the Laikipia Escarpment.

xxxxxxx Surely he could hardly have expected me to look for an Eastern boundary to the Reserve in the country to the West of the Laikipia Escarpment

He estimates that the "stores that would be used up and not returned" such as blankets, water bottles etc. amount to Rs. 129.50.

These in his estimate he says should be added to the amount allowed for Pay and Food.

In his estimate for outfit the sum of Rs. 129.50 is given as the cost of stores that should have been returned.

Does Mr. Jackson believe that these stores would have been worth the full price after ten months knocking about on safari?

I venture to suggest that he would not get one fourth of the original cost of these stores, but assuming that one fourth could be obtained for them that still leaves

a depreciation of three quarters of the original price to be added to the cost of the expedition or about Rs. 130. X

The whole cost of this 2 months trip should therefore be Rs. 1264.00 instead of Rs. 1077.50.

This is shown as follows:-

Pay . . . . .	500.00
Food . . . . .	310.00
Stores worn out . . . . .	189.52
Depreciation of remainder	
PAY	<u>130.00</u>
Total Rs.	1264.00.

This of course is only for a trip of 2 months.

For 3½ months the pay and posho at same rate would amount to Rs. 1787.87, and assuming that the same amount of stores would suffice, this would give the following:

Pay for 3½ months Rs.	1214.00
Food . . . . .	<u>543.37</u>
Stores worn out . . . . .	189.52
Depreciation of remaining stores	<u>130.00</u>
Total Rs.	2017.59

As I may mention that for a 3½ months tour the depreciation of stores would be even more than three quarters of the original cost. Nearly everything would be worn out and surplus.

Mr. W. Jackson says that the "total amount of the actual cost of the tour (exclusive of the cost of the 20 monkeys) is Rs. 4191.70".

From this must first of all be subtracted the sum of Rs. 1000 which, as I have explained, was wrongly included and for which I now send draft.

This reduces the cost of my expedition to Rs. 3191.70.

X This sum is less than the figures work out to.

As I have shown that an actual profit of Rs. 400 could have been made on the donkeys this amount should also be deducted from the total cost which reduces the amount to Rs. 2791.79.

Now if from this be subtracted the sum of Rs. 2014.39 which I have shown, the pay and posho and stores would amount to for 3½ months, (even supposing the stores etc. estimated by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Percival were sufficient and accurate) this leaves a difference of only Rs. 774.40 to be accounted for instead of Rs. 3118.40 as stated by Mr. Jackson.

I may here point out that a mistake has been made ~~in subtracting Rs. 1077.39 from 4191.79.~~ in subtracting Rs. 1077.39 from 4191.79. The difference is of course Rs. 3114.40 and not Rs. 3118.40.

This is a small matter, and I only mention it for the sake of accuracy.

The above calculations have been based on the assumption that Mr. Jackson's and Mr. Percival's Estimate is an adequate one, but I will now point out, that even for a short trip they have omitted several things, which are always provided.

They have made no allowance for

- (1) Clothing, which it is always usual to give the Head man and askaris.
- (2) Putties and boots, which are always given to the Head man and askaris.
- (3) Filter, buckets, and water-bags, which are a necessity.
- (4) The sum of Rs. 15 which they allow for rope would be useless if any real difficulties were encountered, such as a stream in flood.

For an expedition such as mine, of course the estimate is utterly inadequate, as nothing whatever is provided for all the extra things, such as I have already mentioned viz: cloth, beads, bangles, copper wire, brass wire, iron wire etc. which were absolutely necessary to enable me to get through this little known country.

I may observe that Mr. Jackson estimates for two askaris only. I admit that two would be sufficient for a short trip.

I however discussed this matter with the Lieutenant Governor, and it was decided that 8 would be required for my expedition.

Mr. Jackson himself wrote out an order, instructing the Inspector General of Police to supply me with 8 rifles, 8 bandoliers and 250 rounds of ammunition, which I duly received and handed back to the Inspector General of Police on my return.

I only charged the Government for four of these askaris (as far as I can remember) but I had 8 with me.

The following is a low estimate of outfit always allowed for Askaris:

Khaki Suit .....	Rs. 5
Boots .....	3
Putties .....	1
Total	Rs. 9

The same is also allowed for Headman.

1 Blanket and 1 Water bottle is also allowed to each.

The following therefore must be allowed:-

Pay for 2 extra Askaris for 3½ months	= Rs. 84.00
Food .....	45.25
Outfit .....	18.00
Blankets & Water bottles .....	3.50
Outfit for Headman (omitted in Mr. Jackson's estimate) .....	9.00
Outfit for 2 Askaris (also omitted in Mr. Jackson's estimate) .....	18.00
Total	Rs. 177.75

Subtracting this therefore from the Rs. 774.40 which I have still to account for, the remainder is Rs. 596.65.

I have explained already that 36 porters were absolutely necessary, and that I really had more than this number, but paid for the rest out of my own pocket.

Pay, food and outfit for another 12 porters (in addition to the 24 in Mr. Jackson's estimate) have therefore to be allowed as follows:-

Pay for 12 extra porters for 3½ months	= Rs. 420.00
Food .....	181.12
Blankets .....	12.00
Water bottles .....	9.00
Total	Rs. 622.12

Now previous to this last item there was a balance of Rs. 596.65 still to be accounted for, and I have just shown that the pay, food and outfit of the 12 extra porters amounted to Rs. 622.12, so that it will be seen that even according to Mr. Jackson's and Mr. Percival's own estimate (allowing for the extra askaris and porters) there is a balance in my favour of Rs. 25.47 instead of a balance

against me of Rs. 3115.40 as stated by Mr. Jackson.

I hope I have now given the satisfactory explanation called for.

This amount of Rs. 28.47 by no means represents the loss which I have incurred on this expedition.

I know that I have spent Rs. 800 out of my own private account in providing myself with absolute necessities for my journey.

This together with the loss of my horse, which was killed, viz. Rs. 700, makes a total of Rs. 1500 or £100 which I am out of pocket.

As my whole aim and desire was to carry through the expedition successfully, and to attain its main object viz. to find a "well defined natural boundary to the Reserve, somewhere about the 35th degree East Longitude" I cheerfully bore the losses which I personally incurred, and I would never have thought of mentioning them, only for the extraordinary views which certain officials and others in East Africa are now taking of all my actions.

With reference to the payment of Mr. Marcus' bill referred to in the last paragraph of Mr. Jackson's Minute, I have to state that I cannot remember this transaction. If I had a copy of Mr. Marcus' account for this bill, and also the original voucher which I signed, I should probably recollect the matter, and be able to give a satisfactory explanation. At all events, it is quite certain that the bill so paid by Mr. Goldfinch was for stores supplied to the Game Department.

Notes. The lowest price charged by safari outfitters in Nairobi for trips in known local parts is £70 a month, per head.



While I am on this question of accounts I take this opportunity of forwarding a draft for Rs. 450 in payment of a Boran pony which I bought for my expedition at this price.

I wanted this pony because it belonged to that part of the country to which I was going and would therefore be more likely to live through the journey than my own. I considered that it would be a fair charge against the expedition if it died.

It did not die however and as it turned out it was very lucky that I took it, for unfortunately my own horse was killed by a rogue elephant which put its tusk through it.

I have made no claim whatever for this animal, although I had just paid Major Wood of the Game Department Rs. 700 for it before starting on my expedition, and I consider that it would be only fair if the Government would refund this money, considering that the horse was killed while I was in the execution of my duty.

I sold the Boran pony just before I left Nairobi, for I believe Rs. 300 or Rs. 450.

I should have paid this amount into the Treasury before leaving, but owing to my state of health and the hurry of departure I forgot about the matter. In any case I did not think it of any importance until my return to Nairobi at the expiration of my sick leave.

Owing however to the extraordinary and hostile attitude now adopted towards me, I think it better to explain the matter without delay or further groundless insinuations and accusations may be made against me.

If the Secretary of State with the knowledge now at his disposal upholds Mr. Jackson's view, that my expedition did not fulfil his wishes, and that I have given no information



Were I to give credence to what I heard about the doings of the members of the Boma Trading Co. and their representative at Marsabit in their various journeyings to and fro through this country, I could furnish a very black list indeed, but, knowing as I do, how the natives love to lie and exaggerate and twist everything just to suit their hearer, I paid little or no attention to what I heard, much less did I even think of making a formal accusation against these traders on the strength of any such native rumour. I should have thought that the Governor would have given no credence whatever to such baseless accusations of this kind against one of his officials. However as he calls for a serious answer to these ridiculous and utterly baseless rumours, I will give it.

In reply to paragraph 1, I have to state that I commandeered no Camels from a Samburu village on the Guaso Nyiro. To begin with <sup>where camels may be obtained</sup> there is no ~~village~~ village so far as I am aware on the Guaso Nyiro. There is a village some miles away on the banks of another stream altogether. The name of the chief <sup>of this village</sup> was not Larendila but Legirochalan, from whom I did hire 4 camels with the full consent of the owners for a distance of about 35 miles and paid for the hiring the full price asked. On my way through this village, when I was coming back from my expedition, I heard that one of the camels had died on the return journey. I therefore sent for the young warrior to whom it had belonged, whose name was Laila Roocke, and paid him the full value of the camel he had lost.

There was no Elephant shot at Birrah. There was no dispute about a tusk, and there was never the slightest ill feeling between Mr. Blyth and myself.

what happened was as follows:-

At a place called Langaya, while we were crossing the belt of bush which fringes the dry bed of the Langaya river we were suddenly charged by a solitary male rogue Elephant. We all fired at it, askaris included, with the object of either killing or turning it before it could injure us. It then doubled back into the bush, and as it seemed to be making towards the rear of the safari, which was spread out considerably, I rode back to protect the rear, accompanied by Mr. Slyth. On getting into the bush again I dismounted and handed my horse over to the Syce. Mr. Slyth did the same.

Soon afterwards the Elephant dashed out at us quite unexpectedly from under a tree, and made straight for Mr. Slyth, who was a few yards to my right. Owing to the state of health that Mr. Slyth was in, this sudden appearance of the Elephant almost on top of him seemed to paralyse him, and he was quite unable to aim his rifle or even pull the trigger. If I had not at this moment rushed in front of him at the imminent peril of my own life and fired two shots into the advancing Elephant, the brute would, I feel certain, have killed Mr. Slyth.

I dislike exceedingly having to mention this, but as the matter has been brought up, I think it better that I should tell just exactly what happened.

When I fired, the Elephant turned slightly aside, and passing within 3 yards of me rushed on, and later seeing my syce and horse, made straight for them, knocked down the syce and put his tusk through my horse's heart, falling dead a couple of hundred yards further on.

Bumour No. 3 appears to have been omitted.

This paragraph states that at Medelo, 7 camels were commandeered and sent through to Marsabit. Chief's name Kophora.

I know of no such place as Medelo, and no such Chief as Kophora.

I did hire camels at a place called Nayssoo through the local chief named Leserlene, and paid for the hire of them the full price demanded.

The first part of this paragraph needs no answer, but I may state that it also is inaccurate.

With reference to the latter part I may again state that I commandeered no camels, but hired some for the return journey paying full value.

where they were hired  
The name of the village/ however was not Larra N'gishu but Numbah, and the Chief's name was not Limiedu but Dodem, Ishi.

With reference to the first part of this paragraph which states

"No goats or sheep of which a great number were commandeered by Colonel Patterson were ever paid for, and the same applied to the camels taken."

The whole of this of course is an absolute fabrication.

I never commandeered a single sheep, goat or camel. The natives were most anxious that I should trade with them for sheep and goats, and brought my account to my camp for this purpose, but I explained to them that trading was not the object of my journey, and beyond buying a few sheep and goats (some 30 to 40 for food for the safari to obviate shooting in the Reserve) I purchased nothing in the Samburu country.

Then Mr. Roy goes on to explain of the difficulty he now has to get into friendly relations with the natives.

This statement seems hardly worthy of notice, and I can only say that if Mr. Roy finds any difficulty it must be entirely owing to his own methods of dealing with these tribes.

My relations with the natives were throughout of the very friendliest description, and far from arousing uneasiness among the various tribes as Mr. Roy is represented to have stated, I can say and also prove that, on the contrary, various chiefs voluntarily brought their quarrels to me for settlement, and my relations with the people were such that I had not the slightest hesitation in marching, without an escort down through the Mame country to the East of Senia, through a people who are believed by the local officials to be exceedingly dangerous.

It will be seen that at the end of my Report to the Government, I particularly stated that 'all the Natives I met with throughout my journey were most friendly and hospitable.'

Any one who has the slightest knowledge of us, and of my methods of dealing with the natives must know that I have the greatest sympathy with them, and get on extraordinarily well with them.

I feel confident that I could march unattended through the country from one end to the other, and be treated with the greatest friendliness and respect throughout.

I may mention that this same Mr. Roy who complains that I commandeered Samble, wrote to me when on his journey through this same country, asking me if I would request the local chief to send him some Samble. I enclose copy of his letter for perusal. There is nothing whatever wrong in this

of course, as the Galla's like to supply camels for which they get paid.

I also enclose another letter from this trader, in which he begs me for some necessaries owing to the desertion of three of his men. I supplied him with these, although I was very short myself.

I afterwards discovered one of his men's deserters, and this man made allegations against Mr. Boy which of course I paid no attention to, as I know the native far too well to place any reliance on his word. I brought this deserter back with me, and handed him over to the Boma Trading Co. at Beiroh.

I must again state, that I am very much surprised that I should be called upon to answer such preposterous accusations emanating from such sources.

In conclusion I must say once more that I protest in the strongest manner against the expression "unreliable" being made use of in regard to me.

All my life I have been noted for being straight, reliable, and trustworthy in every sense of the word, and I can get dozens of well known men to testify to my abilities, and to the uprightness of my character.

I utterly fail to see on what grounds the Lieutenant Governor calls me "unreliable" or how I have in any way acted contrary to the best interest of the public service.

I organised and carried through at a moderate cost an expedition through a difficult, unknown, foodless and waterless country, and have brought back with me most valuable maps and information.

I succeeded in finding what I was sent out to find viz:- a well defined natural boundary near the 30th degree

East longitude and traced it northwards along the eastern side of the reserve <sup>eight miles</sup> beyond Marabiti, <sup>from which point</sup> ~~westwards~~ I saw the highest point of the Urray Mountains some 50 miles North of this place, thus carrying out to the fullest extent the object desired by the government.

I also made full notes of the game met with in my daily marches, and did everything in my power to discover the numbers and the habits of the wild animals, by visiting up every night to watch them after retiring day's march in the bright sun. My report on the game is a very full one.

I gathered all the information I could with regard to the country, for the use of the government, and spent most of my days, from Sunrise until camp was reached in making maps and sketches of the route traversed, though often my hands were so badly blistered by the sun, that I could hardly hold the pencil.

I performed all my duties with the greatest zeal, and to the very best of my ability, and in carrying out the work I had undertaken I endured many hardships and trials, which I have refrained altogether from mentioning.

One of the chief difficulties I had to contend with was the utter lack of good water, which compelled me to have recourse to well smelling and putrid stuff called by the natives which was all that could be obtained from the few water holes met with.

As a result I now just say that I contracted a severe illness which completely broke down my health, and from which I have not yet recovered.

It goes very well against the grain ever now, to have to refer to any of these things, but I feel that



as I have been so baselessly attacked, and accused, I must in all justice defend myself.

It is quite to be understood that the strong action I had to take with regard to breaches of the regulations in November and December last year, has raised up bitter feelings against me.

I am utterly astonished however to find that the very slightest credence is being given to such barefaced calumnies, lying reports and baseless gossip.

I should have expected greater discrimination and sounder judgment to be shown by officials holding responsible positions in East Africa.

I now leave the whole matter in the hands of the Secretary of state whose decision I look forward to with the utmost confidence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*J. H. B. Smith*

With a view to my possession of the originals of all letters and documents quoted by me in support of any statements I have made.

*Copy*

The Treasury,

Bombay,

23rd January 1908.

Dir. No. 846/14.

Sir,

I have the honour to inclose copy of a letter received from the Game Warden asking for reallocation from the subhead "Personal Emoluments" to "Rewards, Transport etc." of a sum of Rs. 4900/-

The reply that was at first sent to him stated that all available Savings for the current year were required and that his application could not be recommended.

Subsequent however to this reply the Colonial Office telegram sanctioning the Railway deficit being set from accumulated balances was received and the objection to the reallocation no longer held good.

I have accordingly the honour to inclose a Special Warrant for Rs. 4500 or £300 for His Excellency's approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. G. BOWRING.

Treasurer.

Secretary,

To the Administration

NAIROBI.

Copy of part of letter from Mr. Collyer D.C. Rumuruti.

Camp Liakipia.

9. 12. 07.

Dear Mr. Patterson,

Your letter of the 30. 11. 07 has been forwarded to me on safari.....  
 as regards guides I can get them for you in so far as the N game Reserve in this district and I think also I could obtain a guide for you in Samburu and Rendili if I had plenty of notice; say a man who would be able to take you as far north as Mareabit, but if you propose to strike westward when you get north towards Lake Rudolph, guides from here or Samburu would be no use, you would want a Turkana or Suk and these you would obtain from Leveson Gower at Baringo.....

Yours sincerely,

A. J. W. Collyer.

*True copy of part of a letter referred to in page 2 of my reply*

*J.W.*

Lasevis.

Colonel Patterson.

Dear Sir,

Your camels here and now returning to you at your camp. Are you to let these camels return from here and take others from Kutkouta's village where I believe you are camped. Should you be finished I will be pleased to take them back with me. If not, will you please tell Kutkouta that I want 5 camels to carry water to Marsabit. Trust to get your news to-morrow.

Yrs.

(Sgd.) F. ROY.

Kutkouta knows me.

*True copy of a letter referred  
to on page 25 of my reply*

*J.R.*

Colonel Patterson

Dear Sir,

Your camel is here and now returning to you at your camp.  
Are you to let these camels return from here and take orders  
from Kufoula's village where I believe you are camped. Should  
you be finished I will be pleased to take them back with me.  
If not, will you please tell Kufoula that I want 5 camels to  
carry water to Marabbi. Trust to get your news to-morrow.

Yrs.

(Sgd.) W. ROY.

Kufoula knows me.

Laeemis.

April 3rd, 1900.

Colonel Patterson.

Dear Sir,

I wished to see you personally with regard to this Game reserve. Will you tell me whether it is now open for shooting. Will you please report to me on your arrival at Nairobi; that three of my porters were lost between Sirrah and Tirrahong and not to receive wages from the Boma Trading Co. These three men carried my camp equipment which is now lost in the bush.

Articles lost Table, chair, washing-stand, outer fly of tent, all pots, pans, dishes for table use, sparklet bottle and .50S ammunition; so that if any of your Safari come across them you will know who they belong to.

In the meantime could you supply me with knife and fork, spoon, plate, sparklet bottle, (8 size) toilet soap, and any of above articles.

The Coy. will pay you in Nairobi.

I am exceedingly sorry to have to ask you for the goods mentioned, but am absolutely destitute. Trust your journey South will meet with good going.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. Roy.

Have you any reading matter to spare?  
F.R.

This copy of a letter referred to on  
page 29 of my reply  
J.R.

Game Warden's Office,

Kenya Colony,

7th May 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on my journey through the Northern game Reserve.

I left Nairobi on the 21st January last and proceeded by the usual route through Fort-Hall, Nyeri and Rumuruti to the Guaso Nyiro, which I reached at Alongata Embolyoi, a district ruled over by a Santuru chief named Lalelet.

I marched down the Guaso Nyiro for ten days and made regular tours into the reserve although this was rendered extremely difficult owing to the entire lack of water.

On the route I see approximately

250 Water-buck.

400 Impala

700 Oryx.

100 Gazelle,

300 Grant's Gazelle,

400 Leurs (Kudu-like)

500 Leurs (Grey)

40 giraffe,

150 Elv.

20 Duiker,

20 Duck-bill,

(about) 500 Warabout Storks.

40 Buffalo,

20 Buffalo,

also tracks of numerous birds of the latter, and of elephants.

Game Warden's Office.

Kenya Forest Dept.

7th May 1960.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on my journey through the Northern Game Reserve.

I left Nairobi on the 21st January last and proceeded by the usual route through Fort Hall, Nyeri and Kamurati to the Guseo Nyiro, which I reached at Alongata Emboly, a district ruled over by a Saboru chief named Laisi.

I marched down the Guseo Nyiro for ten days and made various tours into the reserve although this was rendered extremely difficult owing to the entire lack of water.

On the route I saw approximately

1250 Water-buck.

400 Impala

700 Oryx.

100 Gazelle.

300 Grant's Gazelle.

400 Lepra (Kudu)

500 Lepra (Grey)

90 giraffe.

150 Elv.

30 Quail.

50 Duck-deer.

(Kudu) 200 Warabout Storks

50 Goshawk

50 Puffin.

also tracks of numerous birds of the ladder, and of elephants.



I saw only two lions and 6 leopards, I also heard hippo noise or twice in the Gussu Nyiro.

On reaching H. Bonyo Laishamnye I marched Northward in the direction of Maresmit and Korait making excursions to the east and west of my route. I saw but little game, but this was probably owing to the extreme dryness of the season.

I set up for two nights by different water holes. In the bright moonshine I counted:

I Elephant

40 Rhinos.

50 Giraffes.

150 Grey Zebra,

30 Oryx.

1 Lion.

12 Hyenas.

At one of these water holes named Langaya, I counted at one time 16 Rhino within a circle of 40 yards radius all struggling and fighting with each other for possession of the water hole.

It was interesting to watch the Oryx and their method of obtaining a drink. They would stand about 50 yards away and, evidently at the command of a leader, all suddenly charge down to the water, drink rapidly and return at the same pace to their former position only to repeat the same performance again. Fear of lions undoubtedly made them show these precautions.

On the other hand a rhino would approach the water quite leisurely every species making way for him except his own kind.

Although I saw but two elephants I had an unfortunate accident with one of them, it suddenly charged out of the

dense thicket that fringes the Langaya river, knocked down the eye, and put his tusk through my horse's heart.

Within 10 miles of Marsabit North and South I saw practically no game with the exception of a couple of bush-buck, 3 rhino, 7 female greater kudu with 6 young and 4 lesser female kudu with 3 young.

Elephant tracks however were fresh and numerous.

During the whole of my march from the Guseo-Syiro to Marsabit I saw

- 2 Elephants
- 55 Rhino
- 60 Giraffe
- 500 vrya
- 500 Estra (Grevy)
- 20 Water-buck
- 15 Goresuk
- 70 Grant
- 60 Impala
- 30 Black-dick.

I only saw 4 lions but to judge from the roaring heard they must be fairly numerous, at Nayesoo the headie complained to me of man-eaters, a few days before I arrived at this place an elder of the tribe was taken out of life but not water by a lion.

After going through the country I came to the conclusion that the area at present reserved is more than is necessary for the preservation of the game in that part of the Protectorate.

I would therefore recommend that the existing Eastern boundary, which is an imaginary one on the 50th degree of

longitude, be removed westward to a line running along the Eastern slopes of the following mountains and hills which I have shown on the accompanying map.

Si-Donyo Laishamnye

\* \* \* Lurganjow

\* \* \* Serah

\* \* \* Lontole

\* \* \* Langaya

\* \* \* Isiapataf

\* \* \* Mweig

\* \* \* Seramba

\* \* \* Lodome th

\* \* \* Gung

\* \* \* Murgade

\* \* \* Gualteera

\* \* \* Urray

This mountain is situated

80 miles East of the

junction of the river

Isala and the Gungo

Nyiro and is on the

left bank of the latter.

It will be observed that the proposed boundary runs N.E. from Lodome th to Murgade.

I have purposely deviated from the straight at this point in order to include in the reserve the feeding ground of the greater and lesser kudu which I saw just to the S. of S.S. of Mersabit.

It was only after careful investigation that I fixed on Laishamnye as the most suitable Easterly and Southerly point of the proposed new boundary. Firstly, because a line from it Northward would cut off that portion of the reserve that I consider could be dispensed with. Secondly, because the range of mountains and hills above mentioned are all well known to the natives and practically run in a straight line the North from Laishamnye on the Gungo Nyiro to the highest peak of the Urray range 80 miles North of Mersabit. Thirdly, because it is that portion of the reserve which I

suggest setting off, there is no species of game which is not to be found inside the new boundary and that therefore extermination of any particular kind need not be feared.

I was somewhat disappointed in the quantity and variety of game to be seen. In this respect the Northern reserve compares unfavourably with the Southern. Nevertheless there are some species found only in the N. reserve which are well worthy of preservation and to ensure against their extermination by natives or otherwise, I would recommend that an Asst. Game Warden be appointed for this territory, with nominal headquarters at the site of the late Mr. Norman & Sons, called by the Santur, Kampi Ya Nyasa Yangu.

I could further suggest, in view of the large numbers of oxys (hides) that I saw N. of the junction of the Guaso Nyiro and Karok that sportsmen be allowed to shoot 4 of these animals in that part of the country instead of two.

I was particularly struck with the fine appearance of the Grevy Zebra and am of the opinion that an effort should be made to catch and tame these animals for transport purposes. I recommend that the shooting of them be entirely prohibited.

The Santuru eat certain kinds of game, notably, Kudu, Giraffe, Oxys, and every species of Gazelle in their country.

They do not trap the game, or dig pits, but hunt with a spear or bow and arrow, they also use the "Ingerengette" which is a heavy block of wood with an iron spear head fixed into it.

It is suspended from a tree over an animal path and so arranged by means of a string that when the beast walks underneath the Ingerengette falls and buries itself in the animals spine.

I was informed that the Turkana are destructive hunters and that they need careful supervision.

I met with but few Wandorobo and they did not seem to have scared the game very much in their neighbourhood. I met the Grendak particularly shy however and discovered that it was highly prized by this tribe owing to its delicious meat.

I regret to add that I had some casualties on the journey but considering the hardships all had to endure I consider them light, I lost from various causes -

One porter (Juma bin Maya)

Three " boys (names unknown)

One horse

X One mule

17 donkeys

In conclusion I am glad to be able to state that all the natives I met with throughout my journey were most friendly and hospitable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J.H.P.

Game Warden.

X This is an error. It should have been "one pony," but the animal was so like a mule that it was always called "The mule" and hence mistake.

To the Secretary to the Administration B.E.A.

W a i r o o i.

3  
05  
7 JAN 08

327

# BORAN

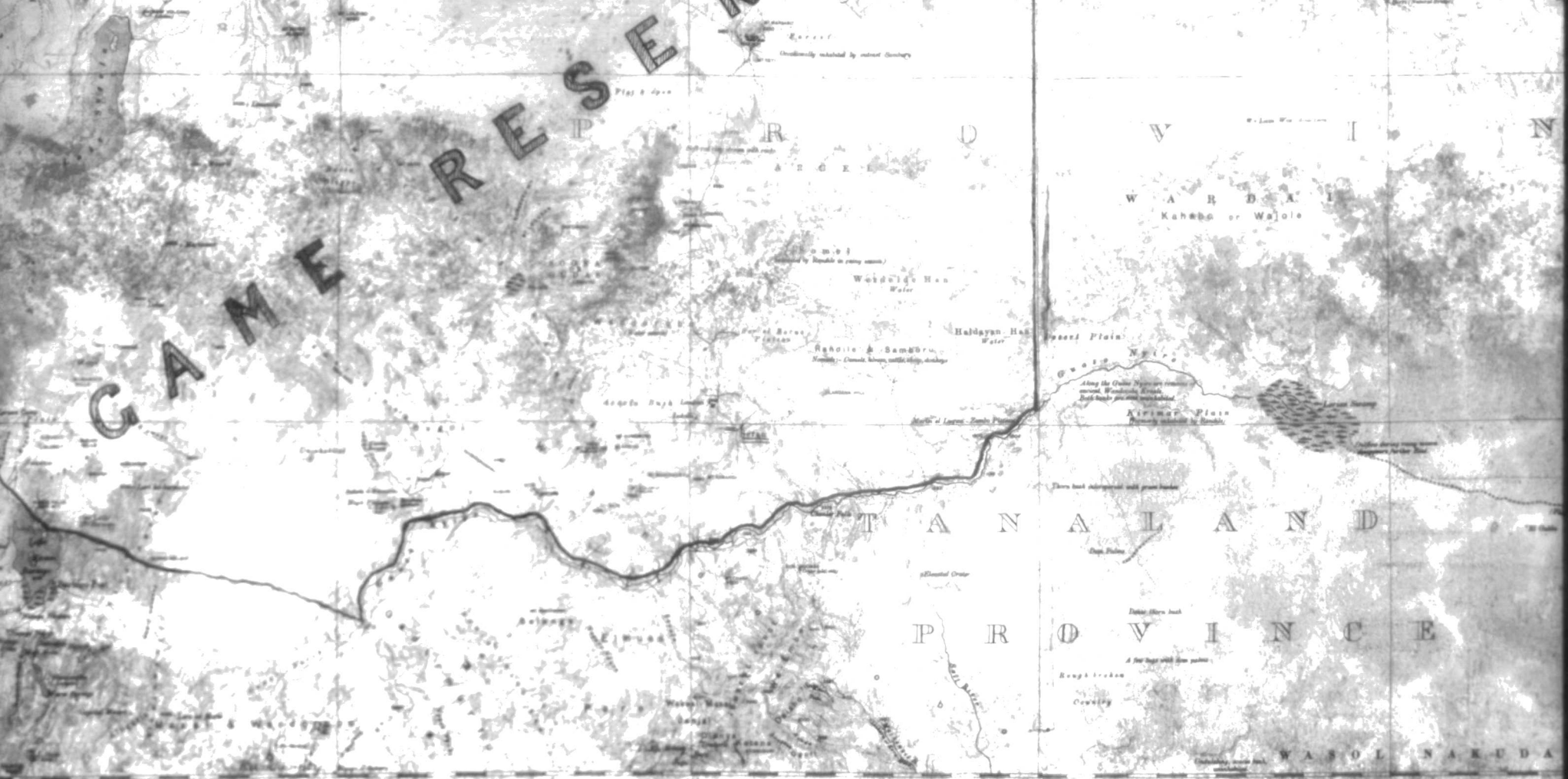
AFRICA. 1:1,000,000.







# G A M E R E S E R



REFERENCE

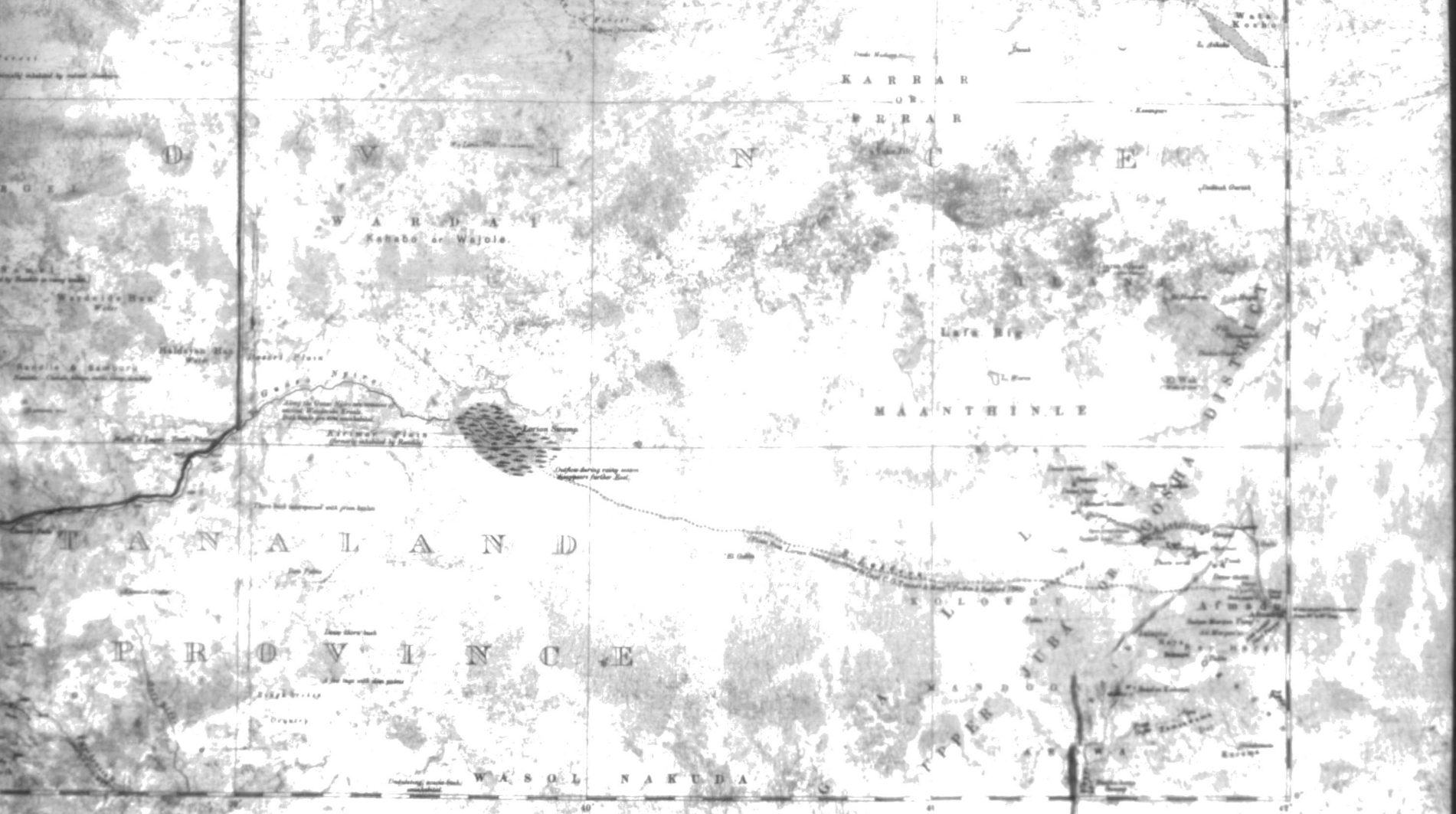
Railway symbols  
 as per page 1  
 Water symbols  
 as per page 2  
 Elevation symbols  
 as per page 3  
 All symbols are as shown on the map  
 with the exception of those which are  
 explained in the notes on the map



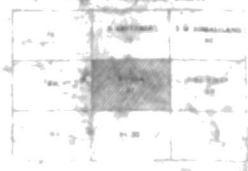
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*Part I of the series*



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Map Africa Sheet 37

32729  
7 08

Rec'd  
7 SEP

Throughout the whole of my journey I found that the natives were friendly and hospitable, though inclined to be suspicious of strangers.

As soon as they discover that their visitor comes with peaceful intentions, they at once flock round and fraternise with the Safari.

I always found that the natives did not object to sell sheep and goats and a few bullocks. They would not sell cows or camels.

The average price of a sheep or goat in the Samburu country is 5 mkones of Americani (cotton-cloth). One skono equals the length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

I am quite sure that if they heard that a hostile expedition were coming through their country all the flocks and herds would be hurried off and concealed with the greatest speed and dexterity.

The natives appear to be afraid of anyone with firearms.

So much has already been written about the Masai that I need not say much about these people.

I was informed that the Samburu nation could put an army of about 4,000 men into the field, but as this nation is very much split up, each under its own petty chief, and as these chiefs are all jealous of each other, there is practically little fear of a complete combination among them.

I met with but few Rendile, but the few that I came across impressed me very favourably. They appear to be a rather fine type of savage, being frank, open and honest.

They have a language of their own, which is, I think, somewhat akin to that spoken by the Somalis.

They can speak Somali and Masai equally well.

In habits and customs and in their manner of building their kraals, they follow the Somalis, while the Samburu of course generally follow the Masai customs, although I noticed that their warriors did not live in a separate kraal ~~in the same way~~ with their ditos as the Masai warriors do.

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During my journey I was informed that the Massi, Samburu, and Rendile nations are friendly to each other.

I was prevented by my illness from making maps of the Wervu country East of Kenia, on my return journey, but I made various notes of the country and the people.

The country is about the most beautiful and fruitful that I have seen in East Africa.

The soil is rich and well cultivated, the principal produce being beans, mtama (of which the natives make flour) maize, bananas, sweet potatoes, and tobacco (of which all the natives I met with are extremely fond.)

The country is densely inhabited by an industrious, and on the whole, peace-loving people.

They are divided up into clans, each under its own petty chief, and these men are constantly quarrelling and bickering with each other.

On my first appearance in the country, when I was returning South, I was surrounded by some 500 warriors belonging to a Chief called Dominuki.

I placed my Safari in a safe position and then went forward and explained to the Elders that I only desired to travel peacefully through their country.

Upon the warriors were ordered to retire and lay aside their arms, and we then all became the greatest friends.

Dominuki himself was exceedingly ill and I doctored him as well as I could, for which he was very grateful.

There had been a fight between Dominuki's clan and two clans under chiefs called Thularia and Fywezu.

Men had been killed on both sides, and cattle raided.

I was requested by all three chiefs to be umpire in the dispute and to adjust their differences. This I did to the best of my ability, and apparently to the satisfaction of the chiefs.

On my way I met near here a chief called Mithari who was most useful and very hospitable. He appeared to possess considerable influence in the district.

We were passed on from chief to chief in the friendliest way while among these people, who are akin to the Wakikuyu. The country is much enclosed by fields of cultivated maize, banana trees and forest growth.

After passing out of the Wervu country I came to the Tharaka. These people are not so industrious as the Wamuru, neither is the country so fruitful, and the cultivation is poor and badly done.

The rivers Mara and Katsaga in the Tharaka country were only two miles apart at the spot where we crossed them, and ran into <sup>each other and then into</sup> the Tana (I was told) about a day's march to the South East.

The country in many places is difficult to get through, owing to the numerous streams and deep ravines to be crossed.

The next people met with were the Wa Embu, and as these are more or less under the influence of the D.C. at Embu, and as doubtless both the people and the country have already been described to the Government, I need not give any account of them here.

I am very strongly of the opinion that the people inhabiting the Meru country and those living to the East of Mount Kenia should be brought under the influence of the East African Government as quickly as possible.

They assured me that they were anxious that the Government should come and administer the country and protect them from the raids of the more enterprising and quarrelsome clans, and I would strongly advise that this should be done, not only in the interests of humanity and good government, but because any expenditure incurred by the Government in administering this territory could be recovered at least a hundredfold from taxation on a moderate basis.

The natives assured me that they were quite willing to pay a small tax in return for protection.

Notes on Journey from NAIROBI to MARSABIT.

I made no map from Nairobi to Rumuruti as this part of the country is well known and already mapped out.

There is a fairly good road some 15 ft. wide <sup>nearly</sup> the whole way. Of course owing to the constant traffic there is very little game to be seen. I noticed, however, a few Hartebeeste and Grant's and Thomson's Gazelle one march out of Nairobi.

A day's march beyond Nyiri may be seen Grant's Gazelle, Thomson's Gazelle, Hartebeeste, Zebra, Lions, some Eland, Bush and water buck Duiker, Ostriches, and an occasional Oryx.

Within one march of Rumuruti I counted about 100 Zebra, also about 100 Thomson's Gazelle, but I noticed that all the good heads of the bucks had been shot out.

I may remark that I also noticed that the game between Nyiri and Rumuruti is much less than it was when I made this same march some two years previously, while the flocks and herds of the Masai have very largely increased in numbers.

The diminution in the quantity of game is probably owing to

- 1st. To the number of Sportamen who have shot along this route and scared the game away.
- 2nd. To the insufficient pasturage which has been eaten up by the flocks and herds of the Masai.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES.

The military notes and sketches of the country between Nairobi and Rumuruti have already been so well done that there is no need for any further information to be given by me on this portion of the route.

March from RUMURUTI to Camp I (no name).

Game seen.

On this march I saw:-

140 Zebra,  
100 Thomson's Gazelle,  
62 Impala  
60 Grant's Gazelle,  
7 Leopards,  
5 Waterbuck,  
3 Oryx,  
3 Ostriches,  
2 Lions,  
2 Oribi,  
2 Rhino,  
1 Hippo,  
1 Hyena,  
1 Jackal,

Also a couple of Duiker, 2 hares, and about a dozen guinea fowl.



GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

This march was in a North-Easterly direction along a native track which follows the left bank of the Guaso Narok. This river swells out at Rumuruti into what is known as the Pea Swamp, which extends for a distance of some 12 to 14 miles, while the width varies from one hundred yards to a mile or more. The path follows the left side. This swamp is impassable. The name is pronounced "Pace".

About 6 miles from Rumuruti the River Lam is crossed without difficulty. From this point the Lebonye Airobi Escarpment runs more or less parallel to the path on the left. This Escarpment is so called by the Masai on account of a bushy green tree which grows on it.

Mount Kenia was plainly visible throughout this march some 40 miles to the South East. Mosquitoes were very numerous and large, but were not the Anopheles.

Good, though only about a foot wide. Is practically level all the way.

Good open grass country. Well watered.

Plentiful. The water in the Guaso Narok is good and cold. That in the stream Lam which is crossed about 6 miles after leaving Rumuruti is salty.

The whole of this district is inhabited by the Masai.

Plenty of cattle goats and sheep were seen with perhaps 100 transport donkeys - all belonging to the Masai.

Rather scarce at Camp 1, but plenty to be collected in neighbourhood not far off.

NOTE.

All the heights taken with the Aneroid were taken usually at 4 p.m. daily, except where otherwise stated on the Map.

The difference in height registered at the same spot, read from 100 to 200 feet less when taken at 6 a.m. than when taken at 4 p.m.

PEOPLE

Maasi kraal seen. Also a few Wandorobo on left bank of Quaso Narok near its junction with the Quaso Nyiro.

SUPPLIES

Cattle sheep goats and a few donkeys at Maasi kraal.

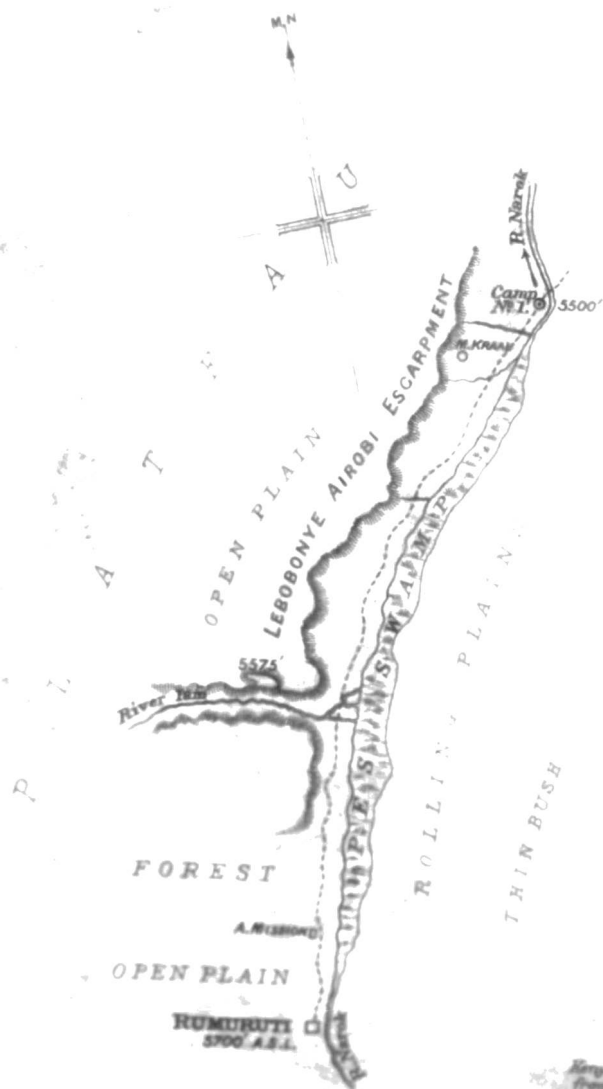
FUEL

Plentiful.

The whole of the country from Rumuruti to Camp 3 is inhabited by the Maasi, and in my journey through Laikipia I saw some 10,000 head of cattle and some 30,000 sheep and goats.

From information which I gathered from the natives, I learned that some 2,000 spears could be put into the field by the Maasi of Laikipia.

These people were very friendly and kindly disposed towards us.



Kenya roughly 40 miles to S.E. from Rumuruti District.

KENYA

Route

NOTES. A.S.L. Above Sea Level.

M. KRAM. Mission House.

A. MUSHONG. American Mission.

Scale 1 inch = 2 miles.

*J. H. Patterson*

From CAMP 1 to CAMP 2 (KILOWASH)

---

Game seen

200 Marabout Storks

10 Waterbuck

2 Dik-dik

1 Rhino.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION  
OF MARCH

North-Easterly.

PATH

Fairly good native track runs more or less parallel to right bank of Guaso Narok. Ford over this river at Camp 1 easy and good.

COUNTRY

Good open grass country away from the river.

PEOPLE

Masai kraals seen on both sides of the river.

SUPPLIES

Cattle sheep and goats in great numbers.

FUEL

Firewood plentiful at Camp 2.

CAMP 2 to CAMP 3 (JUNCTION)

---

Game seen

Practically no game seen, but plentiful evidences of Rhino. Noticed about 100 Baboons.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION  
OF MARCH

E. N. E.

PATH

Fair, but very winding, through thick bush and Euphorbia trees. Also hilly and rocky in places. Very difficult to proceed in any formation except single file.

Escarpment still continues parallel to left bank of G. Narok, and is now called "Mariteo" (which means escarpment) by the Masai, as it is no longer covered by the bushy green trees. Ford at Guaso Nyiro near Camp 3 easy. Good bottom.

COUNTRY

Covered with bush.

FUEL

Plentiful.

*Turn back one page*



CAMP 2 TO CAMP 4 (TURAH)Game seen

120 Gryx  
 60 Thomson's Gazelle  
 60 Grant's Gazelle  
 45 Giraffe  
 30 Zebra  
 10 Rhino.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION  
OF MARCH

E. S. E.

PATH

Practically none, but going good over grass.

COUNTRY

Open and undulating, - hilly in parts. Good grass.

WATER

None until Camp 4 is reached where there is a spring of good water in the bed of the Turah River. This however dries up when drought is severe. It is rather slow and not capable of providing water per day for more than 100 men and say 100 beasts.

PEOPLE

Small, Samburu kraal near Camp 4. The Samburu are people something like the Masai and speak the same language, but with more rapidity, slipping many of the words.

SUPPLIES

50 Cows and 500 sheep and goats at Samburu kraal.

FUEL

Fair supply.

S. Fan  
S. Rhino.

also Francolin, partridge, and guinea Fowl.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION  
OF MARCH

N.N.E.

PATH

Fairly easy, but intersected by ravines, some rather difficult to negotiate. Ford over Guaso Nyiro <sup>near Camp 7</sup> easy to cross. River sluggish here.

COUNTRY

Fairly open, interspersed here and there by thin bush.

WATER

After 4 hours good marching the Guaso Nyiro was reached at a place called Slongata Embolyoi.

PEOPLE

Samburu Camp two miles away on right bank of Guaso Nyiro. Name of local chief Loleleit.

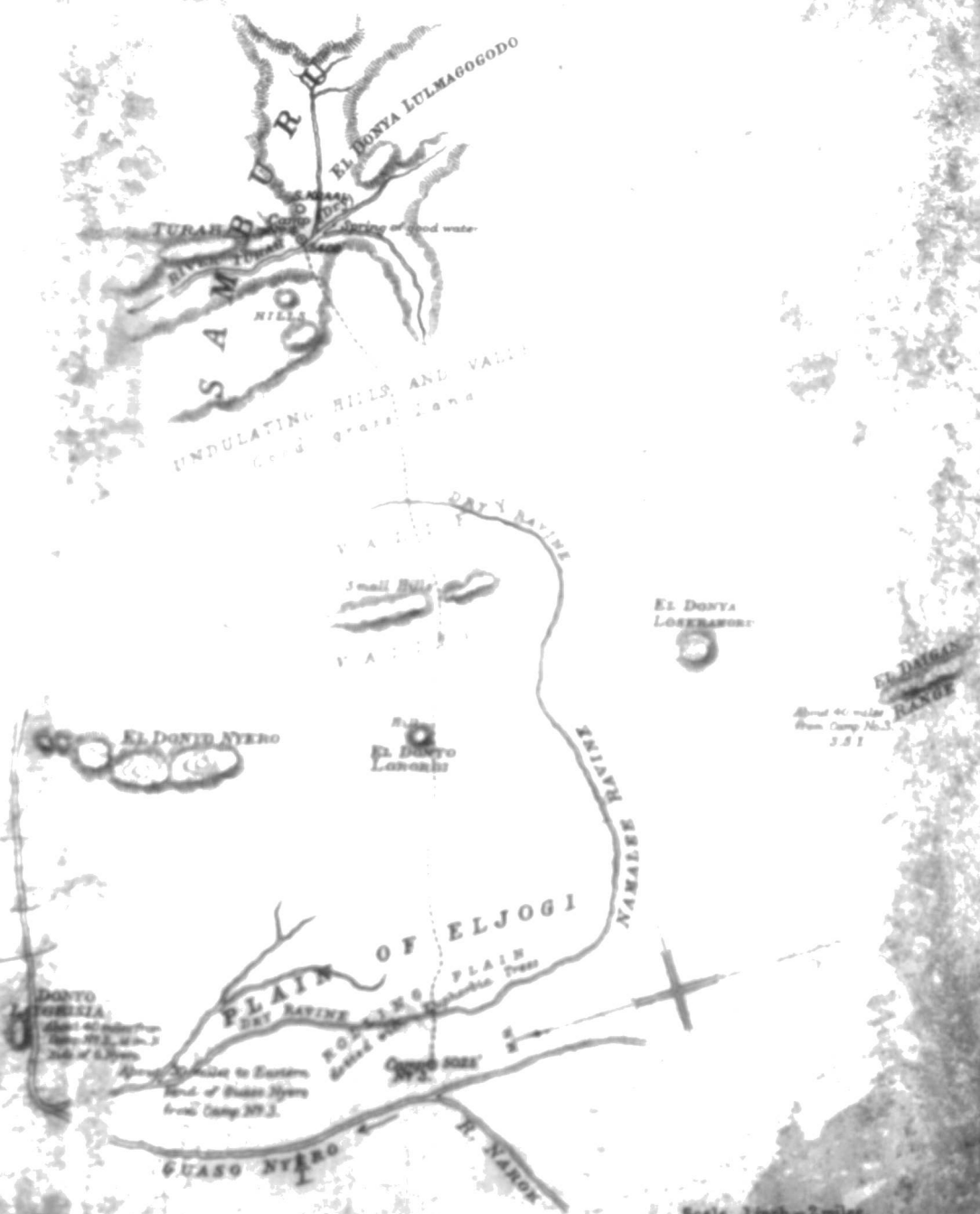
SUPPLIES

Saw about 1000 sheep and goats and 200 cattle.

FUEL

Plenty of firewood along the banks of the Guaso Nyiro at Camp 7.

MARCH 1874



Scale 1 inch = 2 miles.

Hand-drawn

SAMBURI Samburi River.

JO PATTERSON



CAMP 4 to CAMP 5 (RUMATHE).Game seen

Not any. A few guinea fowl.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION OF MARCH

North.

PATH

Very bad, stony and precipitous in places. Entirely impassable for wheeled traffic. Is possible for unladen horses, mules, donkeys or camels. Runs mostly along and overhanging the beds of the rivers Turah and Rumathe, both of which were dry. The beds and sides of these streams are composed of gneissic rock.

When the River Turah is in flood there are a couple of waterfalls 70 and 80 feet high which must then present a very beautiful appearance.

COUNTRY

Mountainous and rocky. There is a fall of about 900 feet from camp 4 to camp 5.

WATER

At Camp 5 there is a permanent spring called Rumathe. It is about 30 yards in diameter and 8 ft. deep. There is an unlimited supply of good water.

PEOPLE

A few Danburys about.

SUPPLIES

100 cattle and 1000 sheep and goats seen close to this camp.

FUEL

Plentiful.

CAMP 5 to CAMP 6 (SERRATHA LERROP).Game seen

40 Lebra (Burchells)  
32 Impala  
30 Grant's Gazelle  
10 Thomson's Gazelle.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION OF MARCH

N.E.W.

PATH

Fairly good. Crossed 3 or 4 ravines without difficulty.

COUNTRY

Thin bush.

WATER

None.

PEOPLE

None seen.

SUPPLIES

None.

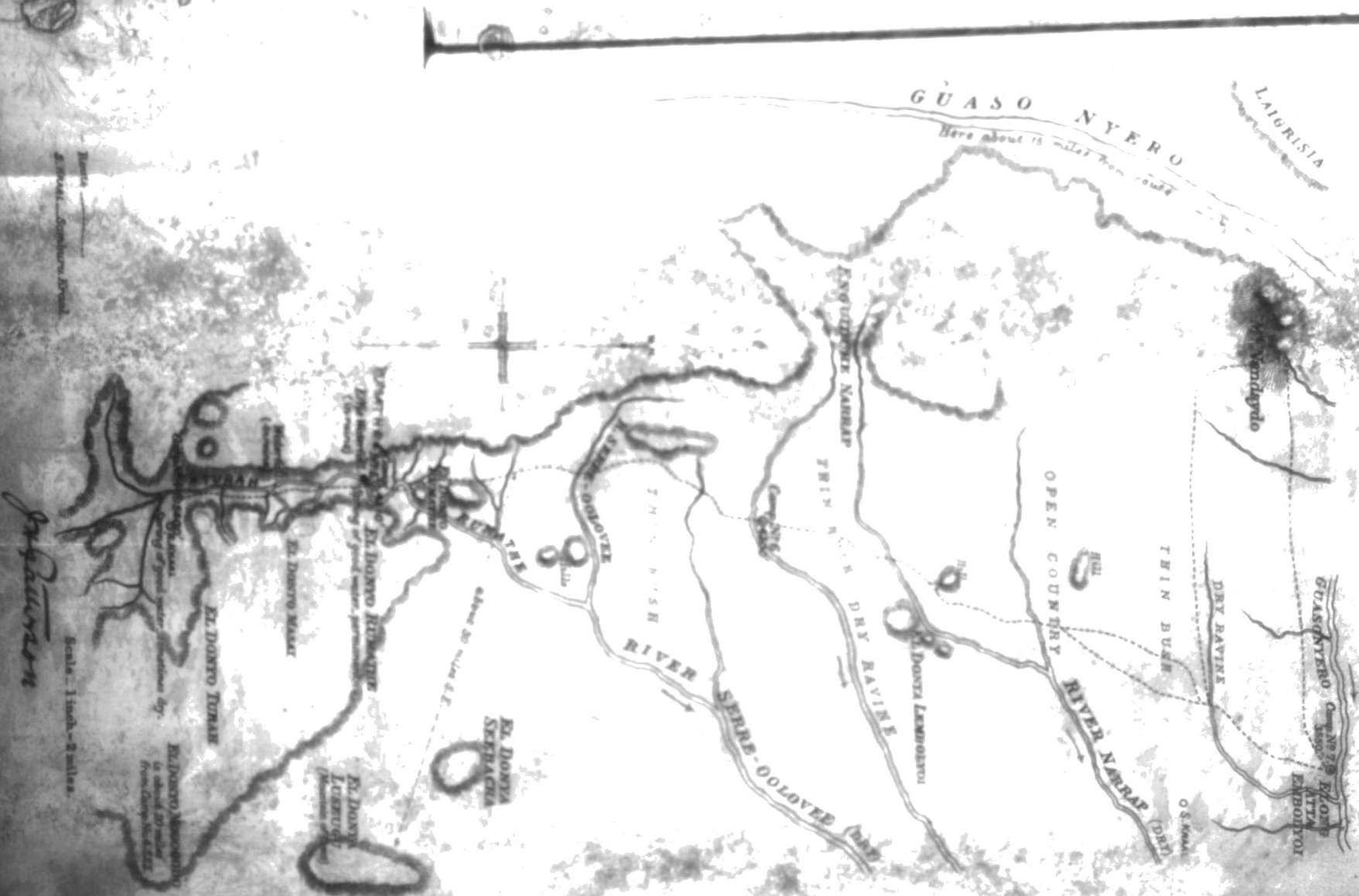
FUEL

Plentiful.

CAMP 6 to CAMP 7 (ELONGATA ENBOLYOI).Game seen

100 Grant's Gazelle.  
20 Oryx  
35 Impala  
30 Waterbuck  
15 Serval  
2 Duker

Turn back one page



Scale - 1 inch = 2 miles.

J. P. Ballman

EL DONYA MBERO is about 50 miles from Camp NAKKEZ.

Some of good water, sometimes dry.

about 20 miles S.E.

Here about 15 miles from Guaso

CAMP 7 to CAMP 8 (KURSEINEE)Game seen

150 Eland  
 140 Zebra Burchelle  
 65 Zebra Grevy (seen for first time)  
 51 Oryx  
 40 Waterbuck  
 30 Impala  
 20 Gorenuk  
 4 Dik-dik.

I observed that the Gorenuk appeared when disturbed to run in circles. Their meat is excellent, and for this reason the Sanderobo pay special attention to them.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION

East by a little South.

PATH

Bad, through stunted wait-a-bit thorn along the right bank of the Guaso Nyiro. Sun very hot, much broken ground and many ravines to cross.

COUNTRY

Away from river open plain interspersed with bush.

WATER

Only to be had at River.

PEOPLE

Small Samburu kraal at Camp 8.

SUPPLIES

About 500 goats and sheep at Camp 8.

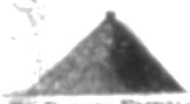
FIREWOOD

Plentiful.

A little to the N.E. of Camp 8 and some miles away from the left bank of the river a peculiar hill called by the Natives Sbuguli presents an excellent landmark. Sbuguli in Samburu means "vessel" as it is exactly the same shape as the rascal in which they carry milk or water.

EL DONYA EMBUAGAS

EL DONYA LUCIFER



EL DONYA EMBUQUELI  
(LUCIFER)

EL DONYA EMBUQUELI

KUMBUKINTE  
S. KRAAL

EL RINCON DE  
SANTA RUMAYTE (1877)

Rough Section of Ford at Camp 7  
26 2 08.

Good sandy and stony bottom.

To SAZE

Camp 7 63550'

GUASO NYERO

Native Track to ONGATA  
and RAMATHI

Scale 1 inch = 2 miles

Route  
NOTE All Ravines dry.  
S. KRAAL - Samburu Kraal.

J. Patterson

CAMP 8 to CAMP 9 (LOLOMERWARA)

Game seen

70 Water Duck  
 45 Grevy Zebra  
 32 Oryx  
 30 Impala  
 20 Gerenuk  
 11 Giraffe  
 10 Burchelle Zebra  
 8 Dik-dik  
 7 Grant's Gazelle.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION

South by a little East.

PATH

Bad, through bushes of stunted Acacia and across several dry ravines.

COUNTRY

Fairly open on left bank of river. Covered with bush on right bank.

WATER

Only in Guaso Nyiro.

PEOPLE

Some Samburu people observed marching on left bank of River - in all about 80 men, women and children. They had with them about 100 donkeys laden with frames of houses, household utensils, etc. - also about 300 cattle and some 1000 goats and sheep. The men carried nothing, while the women did all the driving and carrying.

SUPPLIES

100 Cattle and 1,100 goats and sheep seen.

FIREWOOD

Plentiful at Camp 9.

MUTIO JULIO

Spring of water - not permanent.

EL DONYO LOLA MERERWA

EL DONYO LANGEETO MARA

Camp No 9 2850'

SELBACHA

LAKE CHANGETO MARA (DRY)

ACACIA

BUSH GUASO NYIRO BUSH

BUSH OF STUNTED



RIVER RUNS THROUGH

LEFT IN ROCKY RIDGE

Camp No 8 3550'

RIVER RUMATHE (DRY)

Scale 1 inch = 2 miles.

J. Patterson

CAMP 9 to CAMP 10 (No Name)Game seen

50 Impala  
 50 Waterbuck  
 15 Grevy Zebra  
 4 Rhino  
 6 Dik-dik.

also about 40 Baboons.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION OF MARCH

South, by a little East.

PATH

Narrow and tortuous. About a dozen dry ravines had to be crossed, none presenting great difficulty.

COUNTRY

on both sides thick thorn scrub.

WATER

Only in Guaso Nyiro.

PEOPLE

See no natives.

SUPPLIES

None.

FIREWOOD

Plenty of fuel and fair sized trees along the river bank.

CAMP 10 to CAMP 11 (KILLETTHAMAI)Game seen

23 Oryx  
 20 Waterbuck  
 10 Marabout Storks  
 10 Grevy Zebra  
 4 Dik-dik  
 2 Rhino

also about 50 Baboons.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES.DIRECTION OF MARCH

South-East.

PATH

Good.

COUNTRY

Covered with thorn bush.

WATER

Crossed clear running stream called Ngare Oendare about 4 miles after leaving camp. This stream is about 8 ft. wide and 2 to 3 ft. deep and evidently rises in Kenia which is plainly visible due South. The water is good, clear and cold. There was no difficulty in crossing as the banks were low and nearly on a level with the water.

PEOPLE

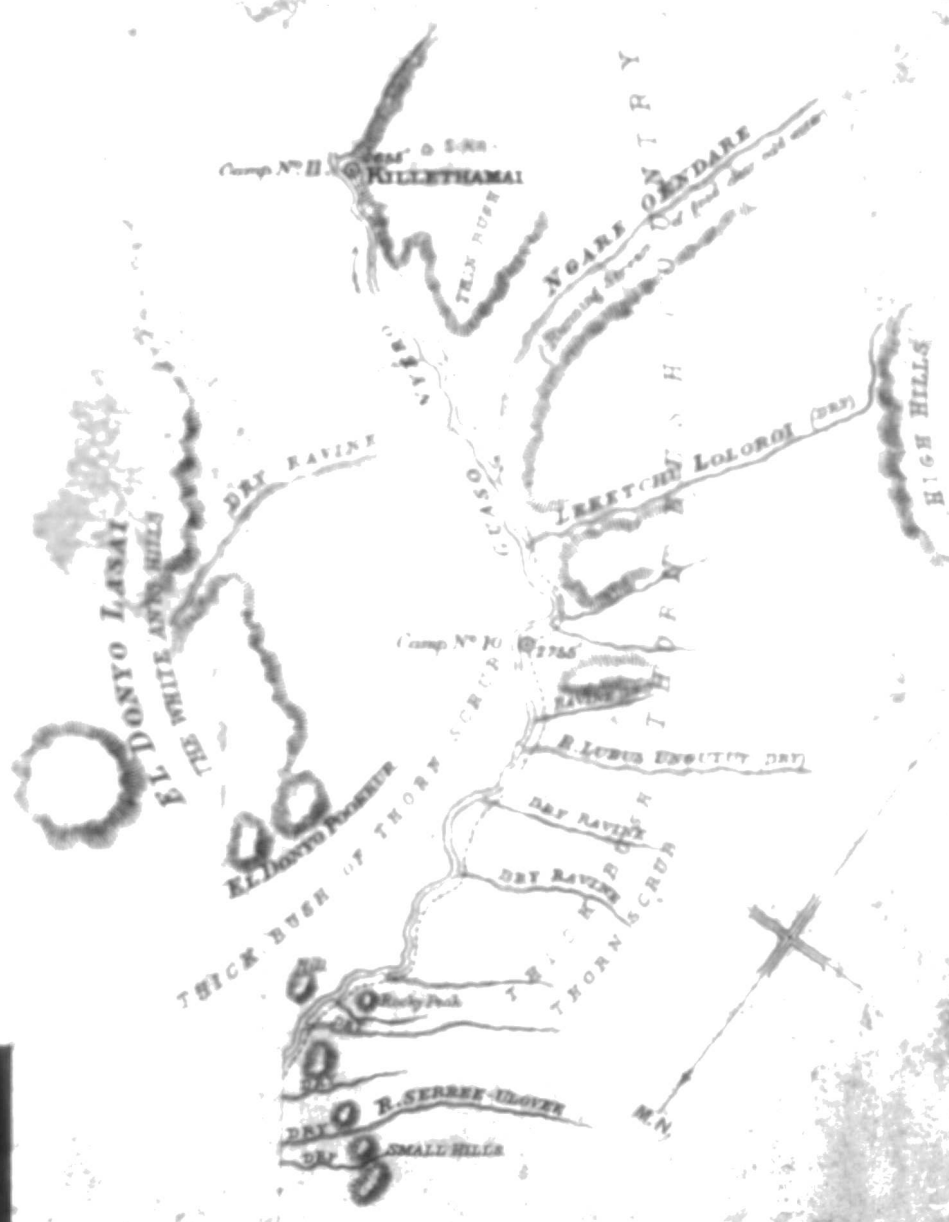
Samburu kraal near Camp 11.

SUPPLIES

About 3,000 sheep and goats seen grazing on right bank.  
 Plenty of fish in river.

FUEL

Plentiful.



Scale - 1 inch = 2 miles.

*J. H. Patterson*



CAMP 11 to CAMP 12 (CAMP YA MAMBA).

Game seen

- 40 Buffalo
- 25 Grey Zebra,
- 18 Impala,
- 11 Oryx
- 10 Waterbuck
- 8 Rhino
- 5 Giraffe
- 1 Lion.

There are numbers of crocodiles in the river here from which Camp 12 takes its name of "Camp ya Mamba" or "Camp of the Crocodiles".

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES.

DIRECTION OF MARCH

S.S.E.

PAVE

Fairly good and open.

COUNTRY

Open away from river on both sides.

WATER

None except in Guaso Nyiro.

PEOPLE

A few Sanbaru seen.

SUPPLIES

About 1,000 sheep and goats seen.

FUEL

Plenty of trees along the bank of the river.

CAMP 12 to CAMP 13 (CAMP YA NYANA (ANGU))

Game seen

- 100 Impala
- 30 Grey Zebra
- 30 Waterbuck
- 20 Oryx
- 20 Buffalo
- 17 Giraffe
- 18 Gerenuk
- 10 Dik-dik
- 9 Rhino
- 8 Grant's Gazelle
- 4 Duiker.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION OF MARCH

S.S.E.

PAVE

Good and easy to travel.

COUNTRY

Thin bush.

WATER

None except in S. Nyiro.

PEOPLE

Sanbaru in small numbers. Saw about 200 men, women and children altogether. Name of local chief Legurchalan.

SUPPLIES

Saw about 2,500 sheep and goats. Also 200 cattle and about 20 oxen. Beans, Indian corn and a kind of sweet potato may be obtained here from Mera which is 5 marches away to the South.

Using to severe drought I could, however, obtain but very few things as the Mera people said they had barely enough for themselves.

FUEL

Plentiful. River fringed with tall palm trees. The cones of these Palms are ground up by the natives and made into a kind of bread.

I noticed a kind of Tsetse fly here, but the natives informed me that it was not dangerous to their cattle, as the dangerous fly had retreated further down the Guaso Nyiro.



Route  
S. KRAAL - Samburu Kraal.

Scale - 1 inch = 2 miles.

J. H. Patterson

40' 80' 40'

Rough Section of River at Camp 15  
Steep banks and ford difficult.



LOLOLOQUAI  
About 20 miles from Camp No. 13 nearly N.

Routes  
S. KRALL - Samburu Road

Scale 1 inch = 2 miles.

J. Patterson

15' 80' 15'

Rough Section of ford at Camp 13.  
Good hard sandy bottom.

CAMP 15 to CAMP 16 (No Name)

Game seen

- 330 Grevy Zebra
- 120 Oryx
- 30 Grant's Gazelle
- 20 Waterbuck
- 18 Gerenuk
- 11 Pig
- 6 Giraffe
- 5 Rhino
- 1 Duiker

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION OF MARCH

Slightly E. of N.

PATH

Fairly good and presenting no difficulty.

COUNTRY

Part dense bush, part thin bush, and part open.

WATER

None at Camp 16. Had to be carried from Guaso Nyiro.

PEOPLE

None.

SUPPLIES

None.

FUEL

Plentiful.

CAMP 16 to CAMP 17 (SERAH)

Game seen

- 130 Oryx
- 124 Grevy Zebra
- 30 Rhino
- 10 Giraffe
- 10 Hyena
- 2 Lions

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION OF MARCH

North-East.

PATH

Easy. Sun very hot.

COUNTRY

Covered with stunted bush.

WATER

Permanent in holes in bed of Guaso Serah.

(This place is marked Serah in War Office Map 87, but natives pronounce it Serah). There is a plentiful supply. The water is brackish, but quite drinkable.

PEOPLE

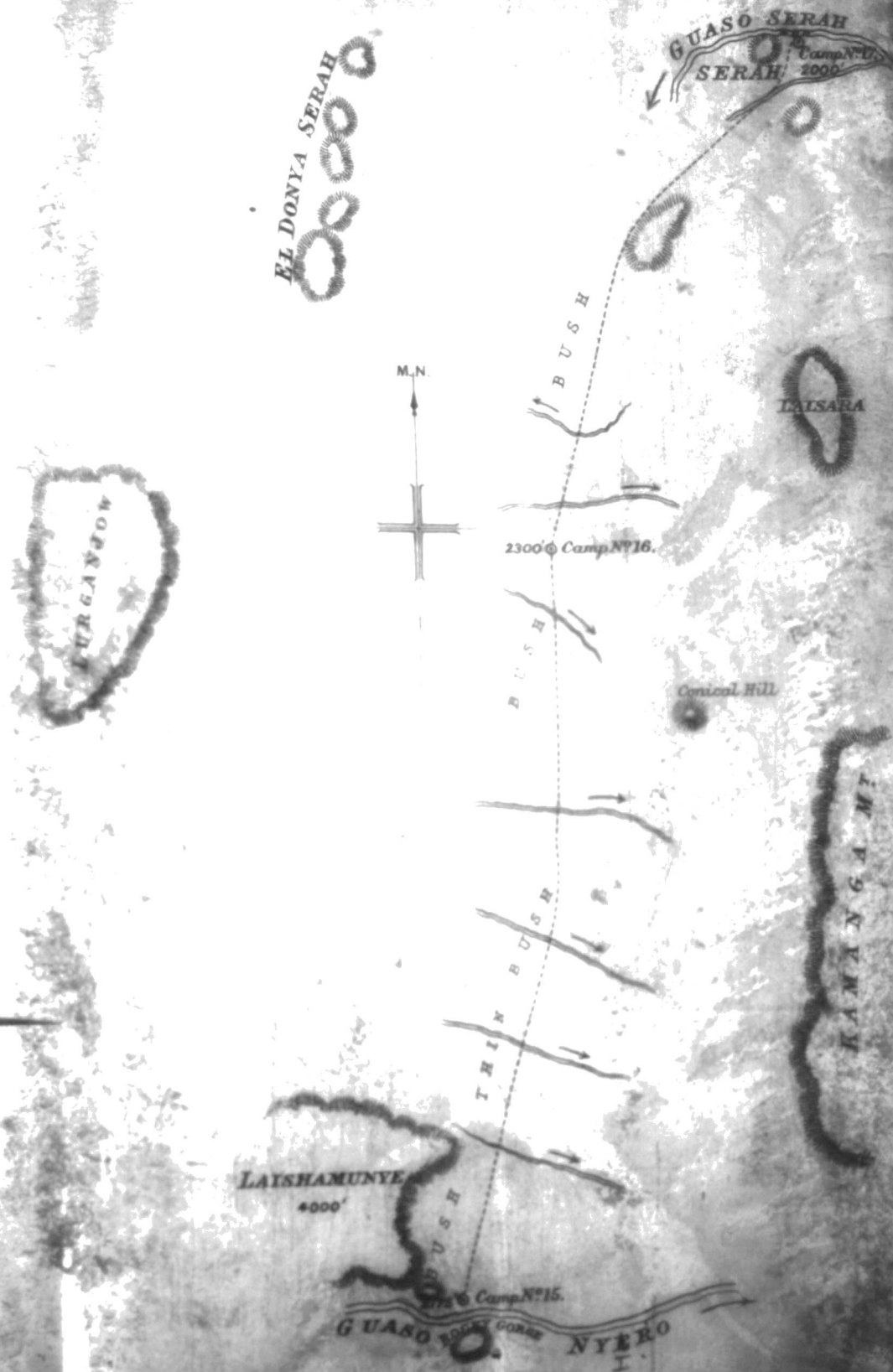
None.

SUPPLIES

None.

FUEL

Plentiful.



Route

Scale 1 inch = 2 miles

J. Patterson

Camp 17 to Camp 18 (Kavai)

Game seen:

100 Oryx  
60 Impala  
20 Grant's Gazelle  
6 Gereduk  
1 Rhino  
1 Elephant

But little game could be seen on this march owing to the dense bush.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION  
OF MARCH

North.

PATH

Fairly good, but through dense bush. No difficulty in the  
march. Sun very hot.

COUNTRY

Covered with dense bush.

WATER

Permanent water in holes in bed of River Kavai. Water salty  
but drinkable.

PEOPLE

Several deserted Samburu and Rendile Camps near Camp 18 (called  
Kavai). No natives seen.

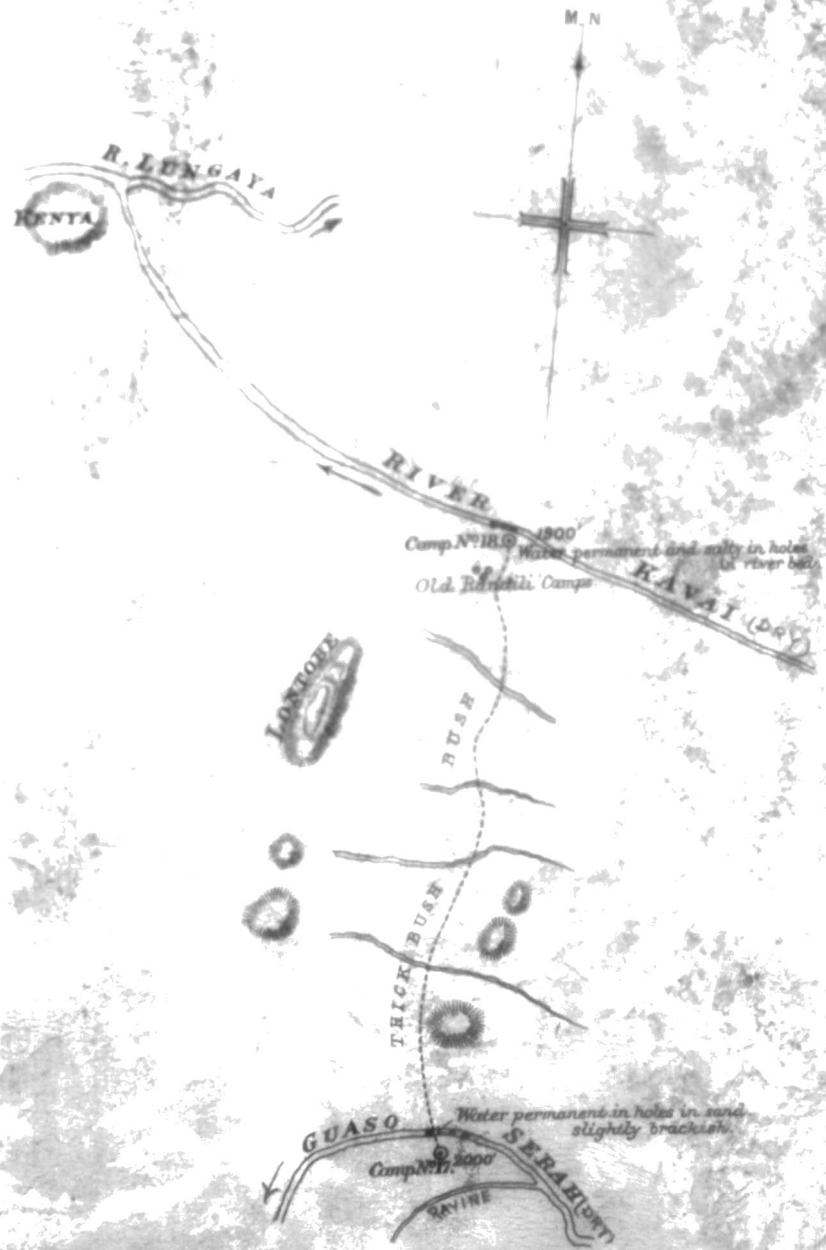
SUPPLIES

None.

FUEL

Plentiful.

March 1888



Route ----->

Scale - 1 inch = 2 miles.

J. G. Patterson

CAMP 18 to CAMP 19 (LUNGAYA)Game seen

16 Whines  
 16 Grant's Gazelle  
 6 Giraffe  
 5 Gerenuk  
 1 Elephant.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION  
OF MARCH

North.

PATH

Very winding, through bush and stony ground and up and down  
 bed of Lungaya River. No great difficulty.

COUNTRY

Covered with bush.

WATER

Limited supply of brackish water at Camp 19, found in holes in  
 bed of ravine as shown in Map.

PEOPLE

None.

SUPPLIES

None.

FUEL

Plentiful.





CAMP 19 to CAMP 20 (NRSOBE).Game seen:

2 Lion

2 Gerenuk.

Very little game seen owing to bush, and also because country is grazed over by Samburu flocks and herds.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION OF MARCH

Slightly W. of N.

PATH

Fairly good through thin bush. Sun hot.

COUNTRY

Covered with thin bush.

WATER

Found in bed of the Guaso Merele in holes about 10 ft. deep. This water is very salt and has a purgative effect on anyone drinking it.

PEOPLE

Several Samburu and Rendile kraals in neighbourhood of Nesoee.

Saw about 400 men, women and children.

SUPPLIES.

Great quantities of sheep and goats. Also saw about 1,000 camels which are used by the native as food. They also drink the camel's milk. They do not appear to ride the camels, but use some of them as transport.

FUEL.

Plentiful.

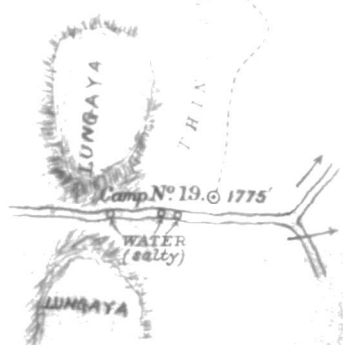


Camp No 24 1655  
GUANO MEREIK  
VERSARE

LSAPATA

P. DONG WYHO G.

SAMBIRI  
AN  
RILY  
LAKY  
UNT



Route .....

Scale 1 inch = 2 miles

*J. Patterson*

CAMP NO 20 TO CAMP 21 (LERSANIS)FAUNA

3 Giraffe.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION  
OF MARCH

S.E.

PATH

Fairly good, presenting no difficulty throughout.

COUNTRY

Covered with thin bush.

WATER

Plentiful supply in holes in bed of stream.

Arackian, but fairly good.

VEGETATION

Samburu and Sanguis grasses.

SUPPLIES

Camels, goats and sheep in small numbers.

WIND

Plentiful.

March 21

392



Route

Scale... 1 inch = 2 miles

*J. H. Patterson*

CAMP 21 to CAMP 22 (No Name)

Game seen

16 Grey Zebra

4 Goshawk

3 Giraffe

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION  
OF MARCH

Slightly S. of E.

PATH

Fairly good through plain: interspersed here and there with thin bush.

COUNTRY

Open plain covered with red lava ash, which in places is some 4 or 5 inches deep.

Thin bush here and there.

WATER.

None. Had to be carried from Lersania.

PEOPLE

None.

SUPPLIES

None.

FUEL

Plentiful.



J. H. Patterson

CAMP 22 to CAMP 23 (RETI).Game seen

240 Oryz.

4 Grant's Gazelle.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES.DIRECTION  
OF MARCH.

Slightly E. of N.

PATH

Very good. Sun very hot, trying march.

COUNTRY.

Open.

WATER

None at Camp 23. Obtained some from Reti some 5 miles N.E.  
There is a very small quantity of water there in one hole about 4  
ft. in diameter and about 2 ft. deep. Water fairly good.

PEOPLE.

No natives seen.

SUPPLIES.

None.

FUEL

Plentiful.



Camp N° 23 @ 1600'

DRY RAVINE

DRY RAVINE

DRY RAVINE

M. N.



PLAIN OF KAISOOT

DESERT PLAIN

REDDISH LAVA 16H

DESERT PLAIN OF KAISOOT

Camp N° 22 @ 1175'

Route

Scale. 1 inch = 2 miles.

J. A. Dawson

PATH

Fairly good. Winding greater part of the time through thick forest of beautiful trees.

COUNTRY

Dense forest of beautiful straight upright trees like the masts of ships, from 50 to 150 ft. high

WATER

Good and plentiful. Camp 25 is on the edge of the crater lake, which is called by the Samburu Angara Sabuk.

This is a small lake which fills up the crater bed, and is surrounded on all sides, except S.W. with high precipitous walls of black lava.

From the south, the approach to this lake is by a very gentle slope, which runs down by the water's edge.

The water is fresh, clear, cold and good.

The lake is circular and about 300 yards in diameter. It is said by the natives to be very deep.

PEOPLE

Samburu. I saw about 150 men, women and children in the neighbourhood.

CATTLE

about 300 cattle and 2,000 sheep and goats.

WIND

Plentiful.

It rained a little every morning at Marsabit, and was generally cloudy or misty up to noon.

Mosquitoes were very troublesome here, so far as I could see were not the Anopheles.

I saw a little wild coffee growing here.

The whole of this mountainous region is called by the Samburu Marsabit, but I believe that the Crater Lake at Camp 25 is the spot usually called Marsabit by Europeans.

CAMP 23 to Camp 24 (NOUMBAN).Game seen

30 Giraffe  
 20 Oryx  
 7 female Greater Kudu (with 5 young)  
 4 female Lesser Kudu (with 3 young)  
 3 Rhino  
 2 Bushbuck.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION  
OF MARCH

Roughly N.W. for the first 8 miles. Afterward E.E.

PACE

Difficult. Across steep ravines which were all dry.

COUNTRY

Undulating hills and valleys, cut up by many ravines.

WATER

Small quantity of good water from Springs at Camp 24, which was called Noubah by the natives.

There is a plentiful supply of water about a mile to the N.E. at the bottom of the crater of Lonkero. It is extremely difficult of access owing to the steep sides of the crater.

I do not know whether this water is good or not, as I did not taste it, but Buffaloes drink from it, and natives inform me that it is quite good.

PEOPLE

Samburu.

SUPPLIES

About 1,000 cattle and about 5000 sheep and goats seen. Also about 100 camels, and the same number of donkeys.

FUEL

Plentiful.

CAMP 24 to CAMP 25 (MARGABIT)Game seen

No game seen on this march, but elephant tracks numerous. Great number of Baboons.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTESDIRECTION  
OF MARCH

Slightly E. of N.

*Turn back a page*



CAMP 25 to CAMP 26 (No Name)

Game seen

1 Bushbuck.

GENERAL & MILITARY NOTES

DIRECTION  
OF MARCH

West for first hour. Afterwards North.

PATH

Very bad. Through forest for first two hours, and then through Lava boulders.

COUNTRY

Open after forest is cleared. Covered with thin thorn bush in places.

WATER

No water after leaving Crater Lake.

PEOPLE

No natives seen.

SUPPLIES

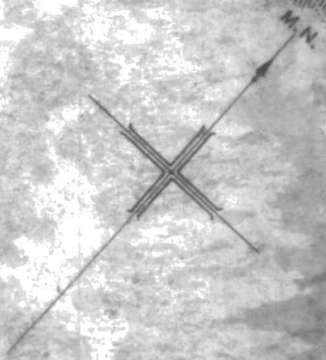
None.

FUEL

Plentiful.

EL DONYO KULAL  
45 miles W.N.W. of Camp 25.

EL DONYO URRAY  
50 miles N. of Camp 25.



LAIHURDEE

QUATEENA

PLAIN OF KURERRE

Camp No 26  
2550'

HULARAA

LONGOLEEN

VALLEY OF BULKINTY

LOLLMOLLUX

FOREST  
EL DONYO LOROIDO

EL DONYO MURUGADE

Camp No 25  
3975'

CRAZY  
LAKE

APPARAGABUK (S)  
HAPAYA (N)

Route  
(S) Samburu  
(R) Rendile

Scale 1 inch = 2 miles

J. P. Patterson