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Anglo. Abyssinian Boundary

Sends for concurrence draft instructions to the minister at Addis Ababa resp. discussion of question with Abyssinian gov.

Mr. Stiles - R. F. W. Purcell

The accompanying maps show the boundary as last done by the 1907 Agreement + the alternative line which Mr. Stiles has proposed.

Enclosed in the draft to Mr. Stiles - a good copy of the 1907 line with 4 or 5 copies to the S.A.S. of the S.A.P. + the guide for this copy - a good 3 spare copies of the maps to the S.A.P. + 10 spare copies to the S.A.P. who they will be required by the officers who are going to the frontier districts.

copy given to Mr. Stiles

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Sand Creek C 22: II. P.V. 15 7/11

In any formal communication
hereon the subject, please quote

No. 3276/10.

and address

Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

Foreign Office

February 12 1910

SIR,

In reply to your letter 3663/09 of the 28th
ultimo relative to the Southern Frontier of Abyssinia,
I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit to
you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of
State for the Colonies, a draft of the instructions
which Sir E. Grey proposes to send to His Majesty's
Minister at Adis Ababa respecting the discussion of
this question with the Abyssinian Government.

Sir E. Grey will be glad to learn whether the
Earl of Crews concurs in the terms of this communica-
tion.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

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February 1910.

Mr. Theisger

With reference to my Despatch No. 100
of July 22nd, 1908, relative to the south-

ern frontier of Abyssinia, I transmit to
you herewith six copies of the map pre-
pared by the recent Boundary Commission
under Major von, showing the line which
His Majesty's Government consider should

In view of the present situation with
regard to the present impossibility
of it being an Abyssinian Government to
come to any definite agreement until the

local matters have settled themselves
after Menelik's death, you are authorized
to select your own line for opening the
frontier negotiations. That of course
you will take advantage of any opportunity
that offers a reasonable hope of settling

Map
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July 27
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have still a valid claim, on behalf of the
Gara tribe, to the large and valuable
district of Cuba Gallalic, south of the
River Dana, and that they consider that
the proposed rectification from C. Werda
to C. Afar is a very moderate price for
the Abyssinian Government to pay in order
to secure the Cuba Gallalic territory.

The remainder of the frontier, from
D. War to the junction of the Akobo and
Bibor Rivers, practically follows the
1897 line, and should raise no difficulty,
such slight modifications as there are
being nearly all favourable to Abyssinia.

Generally speaking, you should base
your discussions with the Abyssinian Gov-
ernment on the terms of Major Ogden's re-
ports, with which His Majesty's Govern-
ment entirely concurs, and you should in-

insist on the line as described by that officer, with the exception of the section from G. Warda to G. Afur, which should run as detailed in his alternative proposal enclosed in his letter of November 3rd. last.

Finally, it must be remembered that the responsibility for introducing modifications in the frontier line without reference to the Abyssinian Government was forced on the British Commission by the action of that Government in not sending their representatives to accompany Major Owen, and though His Majesty's Government have every desire to act in the spirit of friendship, which prevails here towards Abyssinia, they must adhere to Major Owen's boundary, which appears to them to offer the best, and indeed the only equitable line for the administrative requirements of both Governments.

have still a valid claim, on behalf of the Gawa tribe, to the large and valuable district of Cuba Gallallo, south of the River Dana, and that they consider that the proposed rectification from C. Werda to G. Afur is a very moderate price for the Abyssinian Government to pay in order to secure the Cuba Gallallo territory.

The remainder of the frontier, from G. Afur to the junction of the Akobo and Hibor Rivers, practically follows the 1907 line, and should raise no difficulty, such slight modifications as there are being nearly all favourable to Abyssinia.

Generally speaking, you should base your discussions with the Abyssinian Government on the terms of Major Owynn's reports, with which His Majesty's Government entirely concurs, and you should insist

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON

insist on the line as described by that officer, with the exception of the section from G. Werda to G. Afur, which should run as detailed in his alternative proposal enclosed in his letter of November 3rd. last.

Finally, it must be remembered that the responsibility for introducing modifications in the frontier line without reference to the Abyssinian Government was forced on the British Commission by the action of that Government in not sending any representatives to accompany Major Gwynn, and though His Majesty's Government have every desire to act in the spirit of friendship which animates them towards Abyssinia, they must adhere to Major Gwynn's boundary, which appears to them to offer the best, and indeed the only suitable line for the administrative requirements of both Governments.

ABYSSINIA

[Not used]

1914 FEB 10

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION I.

[1856]

No. 1.

*Colonial Office to Foreign Office. — (Received November 13.)**Downing Street, November 12, 1909.*

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

I am, &c.

H. W. JUST.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Major Gwynn, R.E., to Colonial Office.**Guernsey, November 3, 1909.*

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

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

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

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

Captain R. C. Waller, R.E., had charge of the survey operations, and was an indefatigable worker. He took and computed a great number of astronomical and trigonometrical observations. The experience he has gained fully qualifies him to take charge of a boundary commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is impossible to speak too highly of this man's tact, energy, resourcefulness, and loyalty, and I am perfectly satisfied with his honesty in financial matters.

He was equally good in dealing with men of our own party or with natives encountered on the journey, whether Abyssinians, Somalis, or others. His knowledge of the frontier region is now very complete, and I consider he would be an invaluable agent when some regular form of administration is established there.

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

Mr. Zaphiro was not, properly speaking, a member of the commission, but he was placed under my orders by Lord Herbert Hervey. I wish therefore to acknowledge the great assistance he gave me, and to testify to the admirable work he has done since his appointment on the frontier.

As I have elsewhere reported, I do not consider Mr. Zaphiro's present position can be looked upon as more than a temporary expedient, but it has been undoubtedly a thoroughly successful one, due to the talent and energy he has displayed, and also to his unique qualifications.

I understand that Sir John Harrington has recommended that his services should receive recognition from His Majesty's Government, and, from what I have seen of his work on the spot, I fully endorse the recommendation.

I am, &c.
C. W. GWYNN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

General Report by Major Gwynn, R.E., respecting the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, 1908-9.

EARLY in April 1908, Sir John Harrington telegraphed from Adis Ababa that the Emperor Menelek had agreed to the dispatch of a commission for the final delimitation of the southern frontier of Abyssinia, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of December 1907, and suggested that the commission should leave England not later than the 15th May.

Unfortunately, owing to difficulties in obtaining Treasury sanction for the expenses of the expedition, it was impossible to start before the middle of June, an unfavourable date, as it necessitated traversing the Abyssinian uplands during the height of the rainy season. The most favourable date to start would have been about the middle of April, when it would have been possible to cross the uplands before the rains had reached their height, and arrive at the frontier in time for a full season's work.

In the central and eastern sections of the frontier the rainy season and months immediately following are the most favourable for movement, as water and grazing can be had; while in the western section, where the water difficulty is not so great, the main point is to finish work before the rains begin again. It will be remembered that Major Austin and Captain Maud were both prevented from exploring this region by the approach of the rainy season.

To have further delayed the start, so as to avoid the initial difficulty of crossing the plateau during the rains, would have necessitated two seasons' work on the frontier, and introduced many complications.

The following were appointed as members of the commission:—

- Major C. W. Gwynn, R.E., commissioner.
- Captain R. J. Waller, R.E., assistant commissioner.
- Captain G. Gordon, transport officer.
- Dr. J. E. Drake-Brockman, medical officer.
- Lieutenant C. Carter, R.E., assistant surveyor.
- Sapper C. Xavier, R.E., assistant surveyor.

Treasury sanction for the expedition was received on the 24th May, and the commission started from London on the 17th June, reaching Aden on the 25th June. Here we were met by Mahomed Hassan, who had been headman to Mr. Butter

expedition, and to whom I had sent instructions to collect men and camels at Beleda. As a trained escort was not available, I had decided to rely as far as possible upon purely Somali personnel. Mixed personnel of Somalis and Abyssinians is out of the question, as it leads to constant quarrelling and difficulties in the matter of food supply.

Seventy Martini-Metford carbines were brought from England with which to arm the men. Somalis are practically useless as muleteers, and the choice of a Somali personnel entailed the adoption of camel transport.

To allow for the temporary employment of hired mules where camels were unsuitable all packages were arranged for use with either form of transport.

Stores for nine months on the road were provided for Europeans, and three months' rice and date rations for the Somalis. It was decided to use two months' supply of the latter at the beginning of the expedition to diminish the chances of desertion; one month's supply was reserved as an emergency ration, and for issue to small detached parties for whom it would not be economical to kill meat. During the remainder of the journey the Somalis were to subsist on a purely meat diet—camel, beef, mutton, or game, as found convenient. This arrangement worked very well, and the men did well on the diet, which for about half the time consisted of camel meat, frequently that of lame or worn-out transport animals.

Neither salt or cereals of any kind were eaten by the men for long periods, and very little milk was obtainable, owing to the ravages of rinderpest in the Bornu country.

Mahomed Hassan, having received final instructions, returned to Herbet, and marched the majority of natives and camels via Jig Jigra to railhead at Dire Dawa. The Europeans of the expedition, with the bulk of the stores and equipment, crossed to Jibuti, and thence by rail to Dire Dawa, where they arrived on the 4th July.

Pending the arrival of Mahomed Hassan survey operations were started at Dire Dawa, partly with a view to training the assistant surveyors who had no previous experience of the class of work required, and partly to furnish an origin for survey work in the central region. It was realised it would probably be impossible to carry triangulation along the Dawa River, to join up Captain Maud's work at the upper end, was, therefore, to link Dire Dawa and Adis Ababa (Captain Maud's starting point) together by triangulation, and from this chain to carry a reliable traverse value south either by triangulation or traverse and strength to the extreme eastern end of the frontier. The detail survey of the eastern section of the frontier would then be adjusted between fixed terminals. It is hoped that the maps and positions fixed in this preliminary work will also be of interest to the War Office, as the existing maps are incomplete and inaccurate.

From Dire Dawa a visit was paid to Harar, partly in connection with survey operations, and also to obtain information about our proposed route through the Arusi country between the Hawash River and Odir.

From the information obtained it became clear that there would be great difficulty in getting the main caravan through the Arusi country till the end of the rains, which it was hoped would be about the middle of September. Having heard also from Sir John Harrington of the King's illness, and that there was no hurry to get to Adis Ababa, the impossibility of getting the Abyssinians to undertake anything during the rains, I decided to move very slowly from Dire Dawa to the Hawash Valley with a view to getting the animals in good condition and the whole party in working order. From the Hawash I proposed to send the main caravan by easy stages to Gidir, whilst I went to Adis Ababa to arrange with the Abyssinian commissioners.

Mahomed Hassan with the camels arrived at Dire Dawa the 25th July, and, as grazing was scarce in the neighbourhood, the expedition started on the 30th.

The expedition consisted of 6 Europeans, 1 Abyssinian interpreter, and about 90 Somalis, including servants, &c., with 100 camels. A small Abyssinian party with hired mules were also taken for my own journey up to Adis Ababa. During our stay at Dire Dawa a good deal of rain had fallen, one heavy storm carrying away two large railway bridges. After starting there was rain more or less heavy each day, which made movement, even in the comparatively flat country, difficult for camels. Owing to weather and halts for survey work the Hawash was not reached till the 20th August. By this time the weather had improved, and the natives said the end of the rains had practically come. At the Hawash I left the main caravan and marched direct to Adis Ababa, arriving the 27th August.

As passes for the further movement southward had not yet been received, the main body was ordered to remain in the vicinity of the telephonic line from Adis Ababa until they heard from me, merely undertaking such movements as were necessary for survey purposes and to keep the Somalis employed.

On arrival at Adis Ababa I found that the King's illness had entirely upset the whole machinery of government. It was totally impossible even to obtain the passes for the caravan to proceed to Ginir, while no steps had been taken by the Abyssinian Government even to nominate their representatives.

As the Hawash Valley was unhealthy, and I had received reports that the Somalis were becoming troublesome, I decided to order the main body to proceed to Ginir without waiting for passes, and telephoned to this effect on the 7th September. I also sent Mahomed Hassan back to the caravan, as his influence with the Somalis was required. No passes were ever obtained for the movement of the caravan; but fortunately no serious interference by Abyssinians was encountered, though at times difficulty in procuring supplies was experienced. The physical difficulties of the march were, however, very great, as the Arussi Plateau proved to reach a height of over 8,000 feet, a rise of 6,000 feet out of the Hawash Valley. A somewhat lower route, passing between the Arussi and Harrar Plateaus, was impassable at the season (owing to the rivers being swollen). To make matters worse the weather, which at the beginning of September greatly improved, suddenly broke again, and the rainy season prolonged itself well into October, a most unusual occurrence, which, it is interesting to note, is very clearly indicated in the diagrams of the Nile readings.

The cold and wet caused a great deal of sickness among the Somalis, in spite of their having been provided with tents and blankets. The camels, too, suffered severely, so that by the time Ginir was reached less than thirty were fit to carry loads. Fortunately Captain Gordon was able to hire mules, which, with the addition of those brought from Adis Ababa by Mahomed Hassan, enabled him to reach Ginir by the 1st November. If there had been any necessity for more rapid movement, and if there had been no delay waiting for passes, this party could have reached Ginir at least a month earlier.

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

While the main body were making their way slowly south I remained at Adis Ababa, hoping that the Abyssinian Commission would be appointed. Sir John Harrington left for England on the 20th September without having been able to settle anything, and Lord Herbert Hervey, who became chargé d'affaires, was no more successful. Lord Herbert, however, had interviews with Fitaurari Hapto Giorgis and the Nagadras Hapto Giorgis, at which it became apparent that neither the Queen or any of the Ministers practically in charge of the Government intended to take any further action in the uncertain state of the Emperor's health. Meantime I was becoming anxious about the main body, as I realised that the uncertainty and delay would operate to the detriment of the Somalis, while at any time difficulties might arise in procuring supplies, or with the local Abyssinians. I represented this to Lord Herbert, and requested permission to join my main body.

After a reply had been received from the Foreign Office, to whom the matter was referred, some more days were spent in a final endeavour to secure the appointment of the Abyssinian Commission, and in obtaining a pass instructing local Abyssinian officials not to interfere with the movements of the commission. It was characteristic of the difficulty in getting things arranged in Abyssinia that for several days none of the Ministers were transacting business, as they were employed in personally superintending their men cutting the Emperor's hay. On the 20th October the pass was received, and a special messenger was sent to the main caravan to prepare to move south. Final interviews were obtained with the Fitaurari and Nagadras, at which it was arranged that if the commissioners were appointed they would join me on the frontier, the 15th December in the neighbourhood of Malka Murs, on the Dana River, being given as a rendezvous.

On the 21st October I started for Ginir, which I reached on the 3rd November, crossing the Hawash Valley, Arussi Plateau, and Wabi Shebeli Ravine on the road. Although traveling fast, it was possible to carry on a plane table sketch based on points fixed by Captain Waller's triangulation. This, together with Captain Waller's work, gives a good map of a part of Abyssinia which is very ill-represented on existing maps. While at Adis Ababa I was also able to establish a connection between Captain Waller's triangulation and a triangulation I had carried out at Adis

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Ababa in 1906, points on which had also been used as the origin of Captain Maud's work.

The weather, which had cleared at Adis Ababa about the beginning of October, became again wet as I approached Ginir, and I found that we had arrived there just in time for a recognised local rainy season. I also found that the main body had experienced practically no fine weather on their march, as, when it began to clear in the north, they ran into this local rain to the south.

Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the state of the party was deplorable. All the Europeans were more or less out of health and were suffering from fever, while 35 per cent. of the Somalis were also down with fever of a severe character. The state of the transport was even worse. Of our original 104 camels about 60 survived, of which only 22 were able to carry full loads, and 16 to carry half-loads. The Abyssinians with hired mules, who had accompanied the main body so far, refused to go further. The small number which had come with Mahomed Hassan from Adis Ababa agreed to re-engage, but their animals were in a far from satisfactory condition. It had been hoped, from Dr. Donaldson Smith's accounts, that Ginir would form a good centre for replenishing supplies and obtaining camels, but the exactions of the Abyssinians had devastated the whole neighbourhood.

No transport animals, except a few donkeys, could be bought, and the Abyssinian authorities would give no assistance. The latter, as a matter of fact, knew little about the country, which had only recently been handed over to their master, Dejaz Balela, ruler of Harrar, when the former governor, Dejaz Lal Segad, was deprived of his province for his complicity in the raid which resulted in the death of two Italian officers near Luch. Lal Segad's men before leaving had, as usual, stripped the country of everything they could lay their hands on. At Ginir we met Lieutenant Perducci, the Italian officer who had been dispatched to report on the new boundary recently agreed to between the Italian Benadir colony and Abyssinia. His movements had been thwarted by the Abyssinians appointed to accompany him, and he had been obliged to return to Ginir to receive further instructions from Adis Ababa. Lieutenant Perducci kindly gave me most valuable information about the route southwards, but was not reassuring as to the prospects of replenishing our transport. Captain Gordon had, however, wisely sent a party of Somalis on to an Arussi chief named Fitaurari Dada Tare, in charge of the nomadic tribes further south, with a view to collecting animals.

As there was clearly nothing to be gained by delaying longer at Ginir, which was proving very unhealthy, I decided to push on, in spite of the fact that the local Abyssinian officers threatened to stop us, as he had no authority from his immediate chief, who was absent. This man was, of course, shown the letter with the Emperor's seal, but he was the worst type of treacherous and insolent Abyssinian.

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

No further opposition was offered, and Captain Gordon having returned with the transport animals, the remainder of the party moved on next day. After the first day's march the track proved to be good, a wide clearing having been made through the bush, which was very dense, by the Abyssinians, to facilitate the passage of the great herd of animals they had collected in their raids to the south.

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

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

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

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

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

We took with us all the tribal chiefs, and arranged for a strong party of Garre to follow. A report on our proceedings has been furnished in my despatch on the 20th December, 1908, and only an outline of our movements will be given here for the continuity of the narrative.

Our first objective was a group of villages at Hara Faro. These belonged to a party of Marchan Galti attached to the Rer Hassan. This we reached on the 16th December, at a time when the villages deserted, as they had received news of our approach the evening before from a hunter who had seen our limited camp on the 15th.

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

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

On the 18th I left Mahomed Hassan and a party of twenty-five men to assist the chiefs in forcing their tribesmen to observe the terms of their settlement, and to receive rifles if the chiefs agreed to give them up. He was to obtain all the information he could about the situation, and a pretty free hand to act as he considered best regarding developments, and finally to rejoin me at Chidre Moyale a month later. The results obtained by leaving him behind were not very startling, as he was unable to obtain any rifles. He was able, however, to recapture a herd of 300-400 camels which were looted by a raiding party from the left bank of the Ganneh. He reported that the Rer Afgab and Garre were carrying out their agreement and had settled down peacefully together on the Dana, while Mr. Zaphiro

and Mr. Honeywell have both since reported that Dabir Ugeas (Rer Afgab) was locally exercising on his engagements. On the other hand, that Shiro Jama had lately crossed the Galtu, declaring their hostility to the Government. Mahomed Hassan met several emissaries from the Mullah spreading his influence among the tribes along the river. The Galtu Rer Isak are inclined to join them. Sherik Ismail, chief of the old Rer Isak, has little influence left, and lives now near Bardera. The distribution of rifles among the tribes, according to Mahomed Hassan, is as follows: Rer Afgab, 200; Rer Hassan Galti, 240; and Rer Isak Galti, 180; with about 100 more among the old Rer Hassan, Rer Isak, and Dagaodi families. The Garre have few or no rifles. It was found on settling the various claims that, in spite of this, the balance of blood-money was against the Garre, though they had had much more of their stock stolen. The fact is that the moral effect of the rifles is so great that no resistance is offered at the time to raiding parties armed with them. This greatly increases the temptation to raid. On the other hand, loss of life is chiefly caused by individuals of the raided community seeking vengeance. They lurk round the villages till they find an opportunity to kill women or children quietly with a spear.

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

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

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

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

Leaving our men to rest a day at Takabba after their hard marches, Mr. Zaphiro and I left Takabba on the night of the 25th and reached Banissa the following day. The 200 miles had been covered in the fortnight, and during this period halts for the purpose of settling native quarrels had been made for four days at Hara Faro, at Eil Wak, and Takabba for a day each, and for sixteen hours at Dinasso. This entailed very heavy marching on the men, and Mr. Zaphiro, the latter, had, in addition, to spend most of the periods of halt interviewing natives. The conduct of the men was excellent, and it was clearly shown by Mr. Zaphiro's mastery of the native dialects and his intimate knowledge of the names and tribal history of the natives, even in districts he had never visited. His excellent industry enables him to make good use of his oriental faculty of interminable conversation with the natives.

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

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

Mr. Zaphiro's notes on the frontier tribes dated the 10th August, 1908, this now is reported to have returned to Abyssinian territory.

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

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

As there was no news of the Abyssinian commissioners, and no reply from Fitaurral Waldi, I decided to go on with the demarcation of the boundary, relying on Mr. Zaphiro's information—information obtained from the chiefs on the British side of the frontier—and Captain Maud's reports to guide me in arriving at an equitable settlement. It was impossible to secure the attendance of natives from Abyssinian territory. Captain Waller proceeded westward into the Boran country to pick up Captain Maud's triangulation and carry it east to the frontier districts of Jara, which had been sketched before Captain Maud had started his triangulation. The remainder of the party, with the exception of a small detachment of Somalis who had been sent to graze our tired camels in the Gaddaduma district, marched to the Dawa River at Maika Murri.

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

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

It was therefore necessary to make some equivalent concessions. The wells of Chinko and the grazing grounds north of the Maika Murri Jara, Dawa-Eil Mole-Jara road, coupled with the remainder of the Garre claims to territory further north at Gaba Gallallo, provided this. The adoption of the above-mentioned road as the administrative boundary provided an easily recognised frontier which would otherwise have been almost difficult to obtain in this featureless bush-covered steppe. It also avoided the inevitable problem of finding a definite tribal boundary between the Garre and Boran, which the terms of the Wata Kalesse Treaty stipulated.

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

The country was by this time becoming very dry. Most of the cattle-owning people had moved to the permanent water, and only a few camel-owning families were met with elsewhere. Almost all the bars, or semi-artificial reservoirs which provide water for some months after the end of the rains, were dry. The water obtainable in the few that were not was most meagre. Rapid movement was consequently essential, and in some cases, where vital for the collection of cairns was difficult to obtain, temporary marks only were left. Mr. Zaphiro undertaking to erect permanent marks when the rains came. The "main" rains in this region correspond with the early "light" rains of the main Abyssinian plateau. Unfortunately in 1902 these early rains had been very poor, and the particularly heavy main rains of the northern districts had not extended so far south. The country was therefore abnormally dry all along the frontier. This, combined with the severe plague of rinderpest in the Boran and neighbouring country, had caused abnormal movements of the population, which made it difficult to verify some of the information received.

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

Reports also came in that Deja Tafari's men had come to Hara Dawa and to Eil Mole after we had passed. Thinking these parties might be in some way connected with the Abyssinian commissioners, and being in any case unwilling to wear my men out in the heavy marching which would have been entailed in taking action against them, I contented myself with sending messengers to Eil Mole to ascertain the exact position of the party there. The messengers reported that the party were engaged along the course of the Dawa in elephant hunting, although they pretended to be in the employ of the Negus Haile Giorgis. They decamped on receipt of my message.

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

The Jara hills are a group of granite kopjes, part of a line of similar hills scattered on the ground along joining the Golba plain to the Boran highlands of Harri. At their bases are a number of shallow wells, similar to those of Takalaba, and other outlying hills in the Golbo. These wells apparently tap lodgements of water among the granite boulders, and are not fed by true springs; they therefore run dry almost every season. Jara contains some Boran villages, but is looked upon as Garre country.

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

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

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

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

The Gamadda Hill was ascended and made a triangulation station.

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

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

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

A short march south of Gamadda are the Gargaba peaks.

Hara and the wells had been replenished by the recent rains. All the natives had, however, left the neighbourhood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Churre Moyale, where Mr. Zaphiro's head-quarters were established, and where the Boma Trading Company had also a representative, was reached on the 22nd January.

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

As the error was small, and the area affected of no great importance, it appeared a pity to waste all the labour Mr. Zaphiro had expended constructing Fort Harrington by a strict adherence to the terms of the treaty. I therefore arranged the boundary so as to include Fort Harrington with water supply in British territory.

The highest point of the spur, which Captain Maud called Churre Moyale, is really G. Kala, and the spur itself is known generally as Topisa. In case the Abyssinian Government raise objections, it may be pointed out that the greater portion of Churre Moyale proper is left in Abyssinian territory.

It was necessary to halt some days at Churre Moyale to go thoroughly into this matter, also to reorganise the transport of the caravan, and to dismiss the Garre and other chiefs who had accompanied us to this point. They all belonged to the country east of Moyale, and there was therefore no necessity to take them further. Mr. Zaphiro had arranged that fresh camels should meet us at Churre Moyale, but on arrival we found that the natives in his absence had moved to Wopera, and some even as far as the Lorian.

This, I think, was chiefly due to the prevalence of rinderpest in the neighbourhood of the escarp, but may have also been due to some extent to fear that we should adopt Abyssinian methods of requisitioning transport.

From Muddo to Moyale we had to a large extent employed animals provided by Ali Abdi, the chief of the Garre, and it had been my intention to pay merely for their use and for animals which died. It now, however, became necessary to purchase the animals outright, and even by so doing we had barely enough animals to go on with, and were also running very short of food for the men.

So much was this the case that there was not sufficient transport available for Mr. Zaphiro, and he was compelled to remain a short time longer at Moyale to get more animals, rejoining us finally by an upland route through Abyssinian territory.

Mr. Zaphiro was very pessimistic about our getting animals on our route westward, I consequently dispatched a small party of Somali with cloth to buy animals from the Rendile at Koroli or Marsabat, with orders to rejoin us in the neighbourhood of Lakes Stephanie or Rudolf.

Another matter which had to be settled here was the disposal of the ivory Mr. Zaphiro had confiscated during the past year from Abyssinian hunters.

I did not consider it advisable to leave it with no better protection than the few Abyssinians Mr. Zaphiro proposed to leave behind. It was at this time my intention that he should accompany the expedition to Adis Ababa, partly to utilise his services as a doctor and partly to give him an opportunity of seeing the western portion of the boundary, which he did not know.

I consequently made a contract with Mr. Roy, the agent of the Boma Trading Company, for the transport of the ivory to Nairobi.

On the 29th January, leaving Mr. Zaphiro behind, the expedition moved west. From Moyale westwards, as far as Ed Sardu in the Bullul Valley (130 miles), the treaty line does not leave a single permanent well in British territory within many miles of the frontier.

As far as the Uran there is plenty of water just north of the line in the valleys, but these valleys are deeper and the water situated higher up than in a similar stretch between Moyale and Hoka.

It was therefore impossible to modify the line so as to include wells in British territory without making considerable concessions, in exchange for which there was no possibility of granting concessions elsewhere.

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

and the most serious fact to be considered is the destruction of elephants by Abyssinian hunting parties based on the wells.

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

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

As it was out of the question to modify the frontier so as to place the wells in British territory, I decided to provide only a patrol road as far west as Uran by including the detached hill of Bure, and the pass between it and the escarp in British territory. There are wells at the foot of this mountain which would, I consider, always provide sufficient water to serve as a base for patrols watching for poachers.

From Uran the frontier leaves the escarp and runs through an arid plain dotted with rock kopjes. The water difficulties made it impossible for the main caravan to follow the frontier closely, but Captain Waller made a reconnaissance to the Ell Dima and Turroli Hill to test the accuracy of native report.

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

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

From Uran to its north-west extremity at Arballe the escarp runs parallel to the strata, and is therefore much less indented and drier than in its eastern section.

Such water-holes as exist are not easily accessible from the plain. The only exception is found at Mogado, where there is a good well some 3 miles from the escarp, among some small extinct volcanoes which strike out from the escarp towards G. Farroli.

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

They appeared to consider themselves under Mr. Zaphiro's protection, and were apparently not interfered with by the Abyssinians.

I avoided the subject of the frontier as far as possible, but I had decided in the districts west of Uran neither to erect beacons nor in any way to encourage the natives to look for British protection.

From Mogado we still followed the escarp to Arballe intending to move thence to Diho. At Arballe, however, a letter arrived from Mr. Zaphiro reporting the receipt of a letter from Fitaaurari Wahi, in which he announced that, acting under orders from Adis Ababa, he was moving with a large force against the elephant hunters on the frontier. He asked Mr. Zaphiro to accompany him, as he had orders to cross the frontier. Mr. Zaphiro wrote that he would try and catch up at Gural, but that in his opinion he ought to return to watch the movements of the Abyssinians. On receipt of this letter I moved to Gonso, a point on Mr. Zaphiro's route, and met him there on the 5th February. We ascertained that Fitaaurari Wahi was at the time within some six hours' march of us, and I accordingly sent him a letter requesting him to come to see us, or to inform me if he was unable to. His reply was to the effect that he could not come to me, and had no authority to discuss matters connected with the frontier.

I consequently decided to send Mr. Zaphiro back to his post with orders not to allow the Abyssinian force across the frontier, to meet such parties as he could himself accompany, and that even then he should not allow to cross except for short distances in actual pursuit of hunting parties. I reported the Abyssinian movement to Adis Ababa, and found subsequently that it had been carried out in consequence of representations made there, though Mr. Zaphiro had not been informed that action was being taken by the Abyssinians.

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

Mr. Zaphiro has since then sent me the interesting and useful report on the frontier tribes which is enclosed.

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

Mr. Zephijn had also acted as medical officer, since Dr. Deake Beckman's departure with excellent results.

We resumed our march shortly after midnight on the 9th, and reached the frontier to the neighbourhood of Gorai. The country was now exceedingly hot and dry, and there was little nourishment left in the grass. Our animals in consequence rapidly lost condition. It was surprising that our few riding mules and ponies got along at all, as on several occasions they had to go over forty hours without water at least of which time they were on the march. Nothing better than a foot-pace could be got out of them, so that under the circumstances little deviation from the shortest route from water to water was possible.

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

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

From Gorai westwards no people were met with till Lake Rudolf was reached. As far as the L. Bullul grazing is fairly good, and there were signs that the country suited to the rains. Two excellent groups of wells were found in the west back of the Bullul, but they had evidently not been used for some time. The grazing in this neighbourhood is poor, and this may account for the absence of people. It is possible, however, that former Abyssinian parties in the east, as the grass is frequented by elephants.

As beyond and below this point of the frontier leaves no line of communication in British territory between Urin and Sardu, and for the establishment of such a line it would be necessary to detach the frontier to include the Mozado and Gorai wells. This would give a good natural frontier, and leave the Gabra tribes of Somali origin, who frequent the wells, in British territory.

As matters stand Abyssinian parties can penetrate into British territory from Mogala, Gorai, Sardu, Lake Stephanie, or along Lake Rudolf, without fear of any force stationed at Churro Mowde or neighbourhood. They could only be checked by a separate force based on Marsakli and Lake Rudolf. I can suggest no concession which might be made to compensate such a deflection.

From the edge of Lake Stephanie, as there is no track and no water was found, the march was a trying one.

Lake Stephanie was found to be even drier than when Captain Maud visited it. A well-defined point on each side of the lake was selected and named. The beach on the east side is close to a group of hot springs in British territory at the edge of lake bed. The water of the springs is potable, but salt and nauseating. Great quantities of zebra, hartebeest, and other game were found here, but no elephants.

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

Going to the extreme dryness of the country I sent Mahomed Hassan forward to look for water. The holes that had been used by Mr. Botter's expedition were dried up, but we found another small spring some way off the route. I sent the main caravan round to join Mr. Botter's route, and took a small party direct across the lake bed to seek the beach on the west side, on one of the most prominent spurs overlooking the lake. The lake bed was hard and dry, and can never have more than a few inches of water in it.

The country between Lakes Stephanie and Rudolf is very stony and rough. The

ground rises to some 3,000 feet, i.e., 1,000 feet above Lake Stephanie and 1,500 feet above Lake Rudolf. The watershed runs close to the former lake, and the escarp forming its western boundary is rough and precipitous.

Water was found in two places in the large watercourse which was followed by the caravan. The country was very dry, with no grazing, and no inhabitants were met with, though there were signs that it is at times frequented by nomadic people, probably Arbere.

Between Stephanie and Rudolf there are no well-marked features for the definition of the boundary. My first idea was to allow it to follow the course of the stream-bed we marched along, assuming that it flowed fairly east and west, as shown by Captain Maud. It proved, however, to turn considerably more to the south, and its junction with the lake is not well marked.

I therefore prefer a line running to the northern summit of the Loya Hill, which both Captain Maud and Captain Waller occupied as a survey station, and thence in a line directed on the prominent and unmistakable cone of Mount Jabur to the margin of the lake. The shore of Lake Rudolf is low and sandy, and it was impossible to find material for a permanent beacon. Adopting the proposed line it is a simple matter without instruments to locate its position. If it would contitate the Abyssinian Government at all there would be no objection to adopting the line of the stream as a boundary. I had no means, however, of ascertaining the name of the stream, and, as above stated, the exact position of the boundary at the edge of the lake would not be well defined.

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

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

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

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

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

At this point the caravan separated, on the 2nd March, and I gave Captain Condon—with whom went the two non-commissioned officers—a rendezvous at Adis Ababa about seven weeks later. Captain Condon elected to follow a route through Bako (Dejaz Biru headquarters), Waldam, and Kamata (Dejaz Abata's province).

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

made with camel transport, assisted at the watershed by local porters. In the earlier stages of the journey there was heavy mortality among the camels from fly and poisonous shrubs, and the route is of course more suitable to mule transport. Dejez Bey's wonderful Captain Cudon gave assistance.

Colonel Carter executed an admirable plan, table sketch of the route followed, which appears to be the main trade route from the rich Wajama and Kambata districts, near Lake Rudolf's, utilized for the development of trade between British East Africa and Abyssinia.

Just as I was leaving Captain Condon the detachment sent to Koroli to buy camels rejoined. This party consisted of four men under my best section headman, Ali Gesai. They had had a trying march to Koroli, and before they reached water two of the four camels they had taken, laden with water and cloth, died. Fortunately at this point a raiding party of some twenty Abyssinians, with camels looted from the Gabra at Koroli, was beaten. All Gesai's party ordered them to give up the animals and to clear out of British territory. The Abyssinians at first refused, on the ground that our men were not wearing the red sash by which Mr. Zaphin's men were known. All Gesai was equal to the occasion, and, producing a bit of paper and pencil, pretended to write a note, which he gave to one of his men, telling him to take it to me. The bluff succeeded, and the Abyssinians surrendered the animals and bolted, leaving Ali Gesai with the necessary transport and the means of ingratiating himself with the Gabra. In spite of this he was unable to induce the Gabra to sell animals at the time though they assisted him on his further journey to Massabit, where he was able to buy a large number of animals from the Rendile at very cheap rates. Retreating, he pilfered some food camels from the Gabra and struck our tracks and those of my transport in reverse order. The Rendile camels, which went with Captain Condon, proved, however, of poor quality and were particularly bad in this hill country leading to Bako. Moving west to pick up the line of frontier again, Captain Waller and I practically followed Major Austin's route, and his maps proved remarkably accurate.

We ascended Mount Nakua and dropped into the Kibish Valley on the west side. The channels of the Kibish divides and flows itself in about the same latitude as the summit of Mount Nakua.

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

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

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

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

We had expected to find difficulties in finding water in the Kibish, and that was why we went from the foot of the escarp, which rose some 3,000 feet very steeply to the west of us. The circumstances failed to show either water or tracks at the foot of the escarp, and no sign of habitation could be seen at the top. The alternatives were either to follow Major Austin's track and attempt the ascent west of Naite or to

follow Portogo's route on the Kibish and look for a more favourable point to attempt the ascent. A study of Major Austin's reports showed that we must have experienced a much drier season than he did, as some time before the date at which we had arrived he had been troubled by rain. It therefore seemed very doubtful if we should find water along his route, so I decided to follow the Kibish. I was also influenced by finding traces of Abyssinian hunting parties which I hoped might lead me to some post.

It was not till we were quite near the head of the western branch of the Kibish that water became very plentiful, while the bush became very dense and the appearance of the escarp little more promising. All traces of the villages shown on Bottego's map had disappeared beyond some signs of terracing on the hillside.

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

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

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

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

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

When other men were resting he was out reconnoitring roads, in front purchasing animals, and looking for guides, &c. During the last week the search for water had entailed especially hard work. This morning we had marched at 4.30 and reached water at 12. At 2 P.M. Mahomed went out with me to visit the villages found deserted, and I sent him by a round to look for roads, which made it 7 o'clock before he reached camp. After reporting and discussing plans, I decided he was to reconnoitre right away to the southern edge of escarp if necessary. He started at an early hour, with a couple of other men, and, after traversing about 60 miles, returned alone after midnight to make his report. By the following morning he was superintending the watering and loading of the animals. Mahomed had found water some 20 miles to the south, and tracks which indicated the presence of Abyssinian raiding parties, and an abandoned post, but had seen no natives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

them as the Abyssinians had invaded the country and established posts there some years ago, no great mourning had been manifested till some six months before our arrival, when the Abyssinians proceeded to loot the natives of everything they possessed, driving off great quantities of cattle. The majority of the natives fled westward, but practically lost everything. A small number with their King, succeeded in maintaining themselves on the Tuma spur, some miles north of Naita Peak.

These people were carrying on sporadic fighting with the Abyssinian raiding parties, and I was not able to ascertain definitely how they had escaped extermination. It may be accounted for by the fact that the position they occupy is extraordinarily strong, on a spur some miles long, crested with a series of steep hills separated by knife-edge cois. The sides of the spur drop precipitously some 2,500 feet, and are in the main thickly wooded, though cultivated where possible. Bolt holes lead down the spur to the bush-covered Kibish Valley.

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

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

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

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

On the 13th March we moved south and on the 17th camped near the inhabitants of Tuma. We found a man who had been for some time in Abyssinia, and from him were able to obtain information.

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

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

I should have wished to push our survey further to the north-west to fill the gap between Major Austin's work in Boma and the Kain River. The work was, however, not essential in view of the Macmillan exploration, and to have undertaken it would have risked leading us into serious difficulties. Since our arrival on the plateau our few animals, which were our strongest animals, had been dying in an alarming way from one of our poisonous plants. Our mules and camels were in a feeble condition, having been bitten by the tsetse fly prevalent in the Kibish Valley, and I realised that the first rains would cause heavy mortality among them. To have set out to the north-west would almost inevitably have entailed returning along the Akobo to the Sudan, as since the rains broke heavily it would be impossible to reach the Abyssinian stations on the high plateau. Moreover, in view of the recent Abyssinian raids, it might have proved most difficult to obtain supplies. I decided, therefore, to simply confirm the extent of our survey, but to adhere to my original plan of returning to Addis Ababa. On the 16th March we descended Central Peak, and the evening of the first rain fell. For some weeks rain had been falling on the main plateau

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

Our object now was to make our way as quickly as possible back to Addis Ababa, carrying out the best survey we could consistent with rapid movement. Following a track beaten by cattle driven off by the Abyssinians we crossed our original track on the 21st, and found the route up the escarp used by the Abyssinians. It proved to be unexpectedly good, and we had missed it in ascending the Kibish Valley owing to its crossing the stream at a point much higher than the strength of our animals. Half-way up, however, we were able to enlist the services of a number of black porters.

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

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

Kenyazmach Rata received us well, and assisted us in hiring sufficient mules to take us to Jiren in 30 days, although there was some difficulty in obtaining the animals, as the negari (merchant) ostrivus had occasioned a famine owing to the rains.

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

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

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

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

The latter are entirely distinct from the cattle-raising black groups in a broad band across Abyssinia from Ilharan in the east through Hambo to the western escarp overlooking the high plateau. The Hambo, whether Hambo or pagan, pastoral

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

or agricultural era of a remarkably uniform type, and their language appears to vary comparatively little. The Kaffa people, though of much the same colour as the Galla, differ in feature and physique, and their language has no points of resemblance.

It would seem that they belong to an older stock, which has been forced into a confined area by the Galla invasion.

The Walamo people, from whom I also gather, are also a brown race distinct from the Gallas, but whether of the same stock as the people of Kaffa I could not ascertain.

The Kaffa country is evidently extraordinarily fertile, and contains also magnificent forests, but it has been to a large extent ruined by the Abyssinian invasion some ten or twelve years ago. It is probably one of the most favourable sites in Abyssinia for rubber cultivation, and is famous for the quality and quantity of its beeswax.

Crossing the Gojeb River by a bridge we entered Jimma, a Mohammedan Galla State, whose King goes by the title of Abagifer. The slopes draining to the Gojeb are not thickly inhabited, probably as the result of the old feud between Jimma and Kaffa, but once into the valley of the Gibbe River, which drains north to the Upper Omo, the country presents the appearance of great prosperity. It is thickly inhabited and cultivated, and there are also great quantities of fine cattle, mules, and ponies. The Abagifer bought off the Abyssinian invasion at the price of a heavy yearly tribute and active assistance in the war against Kaffa. Menelek has apparently kept his engagement faithfully, and no Abyssinian troops are stationed in the country. Those who pass through to Kaffa and beyond are not allowed to misconduct themselves.

The Abagifer has an elaborate semi-fortified enclosure at Jiren, but his people seem to be for the most part without rifles.

The Abagifer is exceedingly intelligent, and was very nervous about his fate should Menelek die. He was just starting for Adis Ababa, ostensibly to deliver his annual tribute, but he admitted his main object was to procure rifles. This is the only district I have come across in Abyssinia where the roads are more than mere mule tracks.

Although there is no wheeled traffic, the roads are wide enough to take it, and considerable skill is shown in grading and aligning the roads; cuttings are formed on hills and swampy hollows are banked. There is a large market at Jiren, and a Swiss trader, of the firm of Dubois, has started a wax refinery, apparently doing well.

There were also employed both of the rubber company and rubber agents. At Jiren we hired a fresh lot of mules, those from Maj out wishing to go further. Thence to Adis Ababa there is nothing to record.

Adis Ababa was reached on the 20th April, where we found Captain Condon and the main caravan had arrived a few days earlier.

We waited there a week in the hopes of securing an interview with the Emperor, or to persuade the Abyssinian authorities of the futility of allowing the Abyssinian commissioners and Lieutenant Schubert to proceed to the frontier.

Lieutenant Schubert was then only some four days' march to the south, waiting for the Abyssinian commissioners who had not yet started.

Lord Herbert Horsey was not able to secure an interview with the Emperor, and Fitaurari, Hapto Giorgis and the Nagadras, whom we saw, were clearly determined that Lieutenant Schubert must go on, though they evidently had no idea what he should do when he got to the frontier.

There was nothing to be gained by further delay, so we started for the coast. Dire Daua was reached on the 10th May.

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

In the nine and a half months between the start from and return to Dire Daua, in spite of the delays before getting away from Gimir, the main body of the caravan had traversed over 2,100 miles, without allowing for minor windings of the track or movements of the main line of march to survey stations.

The party which accompanied Captain Waller and myself west of Lake Rudolf had made a considerably longer round; while those men who had come to Adis Ababa with me in the beginning, and also visited the Marchan country, had covered about 3,000 miles.

As some forms of survey were continuously carried on, except on the final march from Adis Ababa to Dire Daua, I think it will be apparent that a high standard of work was exacted from both Europeans and natives.

Yet the work was most cheerfully done without the necessity of any driving on my part.

Whatever may be the final settlement with the Abyssinian Government, I think that the survey work accomplished will meet all future requirements, and it will be unnecessary to send again an elaborately equipped survey party. Even should it be desired to slightly modify the line demarcated, the maps produced could be amplified to illustrate it by an officer with an elementary knowledge of military sketching.

I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the excellence of Captain Maud's maps and the substantial accuracy of his reports. The maps submitted herewith are to a large extent taken direct from Captain Maud's field work, and it was due to the correctness of the survey methods he adopted that the task of extending and revising his work proved so simple. It will be seen, too, that Major Austin's work has been largely used in compiling the western sheet of the maps.

G. W. GWYNN, Major, R.E.

November 1, 1903.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Description of the Frontier as Demarcated.

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

Thence it follows the thalweg of the Bana to the point immediately up stream of Malka Murri, where the dry watercourse of Girda Bama joins it.

Thence it ascends the latter watercourse for about a mile, to a point immediately west of the cairn erected on the north side of the track leading to Malka Murri.

Thence it runs in a straight line to the cairn erected at Chalalaka Tarbe Murri, where the tracks from Banissa and Chifika join.

Thence to the cairn at Hawala Oy Gubo.

Thence to the cairn about 500 yards north of Itara Daua.

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

Thence to the summit of the southern hill of Gaudad.

Thence to the cairn on G. Hindali.

Thence to the summit of G. Burdurua.

Thence to the cairn on T. Kofati.

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

Thence to the cairn on G. Faiyu.

Thence it follows the watershed between the Gaddadama and Adde Valleys on the one side, and the valleys of Bor and Dembi on the other, to the cairn erected on the hill south of the Mars of Dembi.

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

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

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

Thence to the cairn on the summit of G. Hakeji Halo.

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

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

¹ Thus the track leading from Chalalaka Tarbe Murri to Malka Murri is entirely in British territory.

² From Chalalaka Tarbe Murri to Efi Mole, for administrative purposes, the frontier may be taken as following the well-marked track connecting the two places, but the water at Efi Mole and at Efi Mole is entirely in British territory.

³ This leaves the Chifika well in Abyssinian territory, and the San Kurar well in British territory.

⁴ Thus the district of Jara, with its wells, are in British territory.

⁵ This leaves the road from Gaddadama to Jara and the mountains of Gamadda and Gaggala in British territory.

⁶ Thus Gaddadama and Adde are British, and Bor and Dembi Abyssinian.

⁷ Thus leaving the wells of Boka and Kato British.

⁸ Thus leaving the Godoma well British.

though the Abyssinians had invaded the country and established posts there some years ago, no great hardship had been inflicted till some six months before our arrival, when the Abyssinians proceeded to loot the natives of everything they possessed, driving off great quantities of cattle. The majority of the natives fled westward, but practically lost everything. A small number, with their King, succeeded in maintaining themselves on the Lush spur, some miles north of Naita Peak.

These people were battling on systematically fighting with the Abyssinian raiding parties, and I was not able to ascertain definitely how they had escaped extermination. It may be accounted for by the fact that the position they occupy is extraordinarily strong, on a spur some miles long, crested with a series of steep hills separated by knife-edge cois. The sides of the spur drop precipitously some 2,500 feet, and are in the main thickly wooded, though cultivated where possible. Bolt holes lead down the spur to the lush-covered Kibish Valley.

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

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

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

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

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

When we reached, but the chief had fled into the valley. He was afraid to come and see us for fear of increasing the displeasure of the Abyssinians. Moving west we crossed Hamito Mountain, and obtained an extensive view of the south. There is a very wide, though uninhabited country to Central Peak, known to the natives as Boma. The western half of the plateau was reported uninhabited and there is a fair amount of water in the central valley, and land and buffalo were seen. We ascended Central Peak, and were able to locate the tributary of the Akobo, up which the Missionary expedition had come. Although the topographical work produced by this expedition was of very secondary value, the course of this tributary should be fairly accurate, as its terminals are well located. No better boundary than this stream suggested itself, and Central Peak itself makes an admirable boundary point. It is by no means an ideal arrangement dividing the Tima Plateau, but the line of natural features selected as boundary points coincides very nearly with the treaty line, and does not affect to any extent the tribal distribution.

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

I should have wished to push our survey further to the north-west to fill the gap between Major Austin's work in Boma and the Kaia River. The work was, however, not essential in view of the Macmillan exploration, and to have undertaken it would have risked leading us into serious difficulties. Since our arrival on the plateau, our few animals, which were our strongest animals, had been dying in an alarming way from some poisonous plants. Our mules and donkeys were in a feeble condition, having been bitten by the tsetse fly, prevalent in the Kibish Valley, and I realised that the first rains would cause heavy mortality among them. To have sent anything north-west would almost inevitably have entailed returning along the Akobo to the Sudan, as since the rains broke heavily it would be impossible to reach the Abyssinian stations on the high plateau. Moreover, in view of the recent Abyssinian raids, it might have proved most difficult to obtain supplies. I decided, therefore, to limit the extent of our survey, but to adhere to the original plan of a triangulation from Adis Ababa. On the 16th March we crossed Central Peak, and the night the first rain fell. For some weeks rain had been falling on the main plateau

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

Our object now was to make our way as quickly as possible back to Adis Ababa, carrying out the best survey we could consistent with rapid movement. Following a track beaten by cattle driven off by the Abyssinians, we crossed our original track on the 21st and found the route up the spur used by the Abyssinians. It proved to be unexpectedly good, and we had missed it in ascending the Kibish Valley, owing to its crossing the stream at a point much beaten by elephant tracks. The district of Tima, between the two branches of the Kibish, had been cleared of inhabitants by the Abyssinians. The eastern branch of the Kibish proved to be a beautiful perennial stream, and from this point onwards water was plentiful. The ascent of 5,000 feet from the Kibish to the Abyssinian station of Maji, where Fitaauri Dampti's headquarters were established, was quite beyond the strength of our animals. Half-way up, however, we were able to enlist the services of a number of black porters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We resumed our march shortly after midnight on the 9th, and rejoined the frontier in the neighbourhood of Gorai. The country was now exceedingly hot and dry, and there was little nourishment left in the grass. Our animals in consequence rapidly lost condition. It was surprising that our few riding horses and ponies got along at all, as on several occasions they had to go over forty hours without water at least of which time they were on the march. Nothing better than a foot pace could be got out of them, so that under the circumstances little deviation from the shortest route from water to water was possible.

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

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

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

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

As matters stand Abyssinian parties can penetrate into British territory from Moana, Gora, Sarda, Lake Stephanie, or along Lake Rudolf, without fear of any force stationed at Churre Moyale or neighbourhood. They could only be checked by a separate force based on Marsabit and Lake Rudolf. I can suggest no objection which might be made to compensate such a deflection.

From Sorou to Lake Stephanie, as there is no track and no water was found, the march was a trying one.

Lake Stephanie was found to be even drier than when Captain Maud visited it. A well-defined point on each side of the lake was selected and named. The beacon on the east side is close to a group of hot springs in British territory at the edge of lake bed. The water of the springs is potable, but salt and nauseating. Great quantities of zebra, hartebeest, and other game were found here, but no elephants.

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

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

The country between Lakes Stephanie and Rudolf is very stony and rough. The

ground rises to some 3,000 feet, i.e., 1,000 feet above Lake Stephanie and 1,500 feet above Lake Rudolf. The watershed runs close to the former lake, and the scarp forming its western boundary is rough and precipitous.

Water was found in two places in the large watercourse which was followed by the caravan. The country was very dry, with no grazing, and no inhabitants were met with, though there were signs that it is at times frequented by nomadic people, probably Arbore.

Between Stephanie and Rudolf there are no well-marked features for the definition of the boundary. My first idea was to allow it to follow the course of the stream-bed we marched along, assuming that it flowed nearly east and west, as shown by Captain Maud. It proved, however, to turn considerably more to the south, and its junction with the lake is not well marked.

I therefore prefer a line running to the northern summit of the Loya Hill, which both Captain Maud and Captain Waller occupied as a survey station, and thence in a line directed on the prominent and unmistakable cone of Mount Sabur to the margin of the lake. The shore of Lake Rudolf is low and sandy, and it was impossible to find material for a permanent beacon. Adopting the proposed line it is a simple matter without instruments to locate its position. If it would coincide the Abyssinians would object at all there would be no objection to adopting the line of the stream as a boundary. I had no means, however, of ascertaining the name of the stream, and, as above stated, the exact position of the boundary at the edge of the lake would not be well defined.

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

We met a herd of elephants along the lake, and found a considerable settlement of natives and Abyssinian parties near the north of the lake. The natives were called Galla, and are black. They entered the marshy ground near the Omo, and own sheep and cattle. They appear to be allied to the Galla-speaking tribes, and are of a low type.

The Abyssinian post was manned almost entirely by old soldiers of Leonti—Sudanese, Arab, Somali—all the sweepings of the Red Sea ports. They appeared to have little respect for the Abyssinian in charge, who was in moral terror of the climate. The relations of the inhabitants with the agent of the post were quite friendly, and there seemed to be no ill-treatment.

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

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

At this point the caravan separated, and on the 2nd March, and I gave Captain Gordon—with whom went the two non-commissioned officers—a rendezvous at Adis Ababa about seven weeks later. Captain Gordon elected to follow a route through Bako (Deraj Biru's headquarters), Walgala, and Kambata (Deraj Ababa's province).

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

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

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

Churru Moyale, where Mr. Zaphiro's head-quarters were established, and where the Boma Trading Company had also a representative, was reached on the 22nd January.

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

As the error was small, and the area affected of no great importance, it appeared a pity to waste all the labour Mr. Zaphiro had expended constructing Fort Harrington, by a strict adherence to the terms of the treaty. I therefore arranged the boundary so as to include Fort Harrington with water supply in British territory.

The highest point of the spur, which Captain Maud called Churru Moyale, is really G. Kalar, and the spur itself is known generally as Topessa. In case the Abyssinian Government raise objections, it may be pointed out that the greater portion of Churru Moyale proper is left in Abyssinian territory.

It was necessary to halt some days at Churru Moyale to get thoroughly into this matter, and to reorganise the transport of the caravan, and to dismiss the Gafre and other chiefs who had accompanied us to this point. They all belonged to the country east of Moyale, and there was therefore no necessity to take them further. Mr. Zaphiro had arranged that fresh camels should meet us at Churru Moyale, but on arrival we found that the natives in his absence had moved to Wojjera, and some even as far as the Loria.

This, I think, was chiefly due to the prevalence of rinderpest in the neighbourhood of the escarp, but may have also been due to some extent to fear that we should adopt Abyssinian methods of requisitioning transport.

From Mado to Moyale we had to a large extent employed animals provided by Ali Abdi, the chief of the Gafre, and it had been my intention to pay merely for their use and for animals which died. It now, however, became necessary to purchase the animals outright, and even by so doing was barely enough animals to go on with, and we were running very short of food for the men.

So much was this the case that there was not sufficient transport available for Mr. Zaphiro, and he was compelled to remain a short time longer at Moyale to get more animals, retaining us finally by an upland route through Abyssinian territory.

Mr. Zaphiro was very particular about our getting animals on one route westward, and consequently dispatched a small party of Somali with cloth to buy animals from the Rendile at Koroh or Marsab, with orders to bring us in the neighbourhood of Lakes Stephanie or Rudolf.

Another matter which had to be settled here was the disposal of the ivory Mr. Zaphiro had confiscated during the last year from Abyssinian hunters.

I did not consider it advisable to leave it with no better protection than the few Abyssinians Mr. Zaphiro proposed to leave behind. It was at this time my intention that he should accompany the expedition to Adis Ababa, partly to utilise his services as a doctor, and partly to give him an opportunity of seeing the western portion of the boundary, which he did not know.

I consequently made a contract with Mr. Roy, the agent of the Boma Trading Company for the transport of the ivory to Nairobi.

On the 29th January, leaving Mr. Zaphiro behind the expedition moved west. From Moyale westwards, as far as Eld-Sagan in the Bulbul Valley (130 miles), the treaty line does not leave a single permanent well in British territory within many miles of the frontier.

As far as the Urañ there is plenty of water just north of the line in the valleys, but these valleys are deeper and the water situated higher up than in a similar stretch between Moyale and Boka.

It was therefore impossible to locate the line so as to include wells in British territory without making considerable deductions, in exchange for which there was no possibility of equivalent concessions elsewhere.

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

and the most serious fact to be considered is the destruction of elephants by Abyssinian hunting parties based on the wells.

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

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

As it was out of the question to modify the frontier so as to place the wells in British territory, I decided to provide only a patrol road as far west as Urañ by including the detached hill of Bureya and the pass between it and the escarp in British territory. There are wells at the foot of this mountain which would, I consider, always provide sufficient water to serve as a base for patrols watching for poachers.

From Urañ the frontier leaves the escarp and runs through an arid plain dotted with rock kopjes. The water difficulties make it impossible for the main caravan to follow the frontier closely, but Captain Walker, under a reconnaissance of the Efil, Lumbi and Eurrell Hill, has the accuracy of native report.

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

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

From Urañ to its north-west extremity at Arbedo the escarp runs parallel to the strata, and is therefore much less indented and drier than in its eastern section.

Such water-holes as exist are not easily accessible from the plain. The only exception is found at Mogado, where there is a good well some 3 miles from the escarp, among some small extinct volcanoes which strike out from the escarp towards G. Kuroh.

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

They appeared to consider themselves under Mr. Zaphiro's protection, and were apparently not interfered with by the Abyssinians.

I avoided the subject of the frontier as far as possible, as I had selected in the districts west of Urañ neither to erect beacons nor in any way to provoke the natives to look for British protection.

From Mogado a party followed the escarp to Arbedo, intending to move thence to Diho. At Arbedo, however, a letter arrived from Mr. Zaphiro reporting the receipt of a letter from Fihairari Wabbi, in which he announced that, acting under orders from Adis Ababa, he was moving with a large force against the elephant hunters on the frontier. He asked Mr. Zaphiro to accompany him, as he had orders to cross the frontier. Mr. Zaphiro wrote that he would try and catch up at Gami, but that in his opinion he ought to turn to watch the movements of the Abyssinians. On receipt of this letter I moved to Gomo, a point on Mr. Zaphiro's route and met him there on the 31st February. We ascertained that Fihairari Wabbi was at the time within some six hours' march of us, and I accordingly sent him a letter requesting him to consent to see us, or to inform me if he was unable to. His reply was to the effect that he could not come to me, and had no authority to discuss matters connected with the frontier.

I consequently decided to send Mr. Zaphiro back to his post with orders not to allow the Abyssinian force across the frontier, except such parties as he could bring self accompany, and that even these he should not allow to cross except for short distances in actual pursuit of hunting parties. I reported the Abyssinian movement to Adis Ababa, and found subsequently that it had been carried out in consequence of representations made there, though Mr. Zaphiro had not been informed that action was being taken by the Abyssinians.

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

Mr. Zaphiro has since then sent me the interesting and useful report on the frontier tribes which is attached.

Carre had crossed the course of the Dawa to the point where Captain Maud's work stopped at Bissika. He had also carried the route survey through to Bamissa.

It was quite clear that Dr. Dejo's proposition must be sent home at once, and fortunately this was easy to arrange. He was strong enough to travel and we were now able to dispense with the hired Abyssinian transport, who could therefore be sent with him. He accordingly started for Addis Ababa on the 29th.

As there was no news of the Abyssinian commissioners, and no reply from Eftuarat Waldi, I decided to go on with the demarcation of the boundary, relying on Mr. Zaphiro's information—information obtained from the chiefs on the British side of the frontier—and Captain Maud's reports to guide me in arriving at an equitable settlement. It was impossible to secure the attendance of natives from Abyssinian territory. Captain Waller proceeded westward into the Boran country to pick up Captain Maud's triangulation and carry it east to the frontier districts of Jara, which had been sketched before Captain Maud had started his triangulation. The remainder of the party, with the exception of a small detachment of Somalis who had been sent to graze our tired camels in the Gaddaduma district, marched to the Dawa River at Malka Murri.

Here the work of beaconing the frontier started. A full description of the line as beaconed is given separately.

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

It was therefore necessary to make some equivalent concession. The wells of Ginnako and the grazing grounds north of the Malka Murri Hara, Dawa-Eid Mole-Jara road, coupled with the surrender of the Garre claims to territory further north at Guba Gallallo, provided this. The adoption of the above-mentioned road as the administrative boundary provided an easily recognised frontier, which would otherwise have been most difficult to obtain in this featureless bush-covered steppe. It also avoided the insoluble problem of finding a definite tribal boundary between the Harre and Boran, which the terms of the treaty had set the commissioners.

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

The country has of late become very dry. Most of the remaining people had moved to the permanent water and only a few camel-owning families were met with elsewhere. Almost all the basins, or semi-artificial reservoirs which provide water for some months after the end of the rains, were dry. The water obtainable in the few that were not was most meagre. Rapid movement was consequently essential and in some cases, where material for the construction of caravans was difficult to obtain, temporary marks only were left. Mr. Zaphiro undertaking to erect permanent marks when the rains came. The "main" rains in this region correspond with the early "light" rains of the main Abyssinian plateau. Unfortunately in 1908 these early rains had been very poor, and the particularly heavy main rains of the northern districts had not extended so far south. The country was therefore abnormally dry all along the frontier. This, combined with the severe plague of rinderpest in the Boran and neighbouring country, had caused abnormal movements of the population, which made it difficult to verify some of the information received.

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

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

10. 1908. Report from Mr. Zaphiro that the Harre had been

The Gara hills are a group of granite kopjes, part of a line of similar hills scattered on the gradual slope inland, the only ones to the Boran highlands of Garre. At their bases are a number of shallow wells, similar to those of Takabb, and other ordinary hills in the Goba. These wells apparently are hold-vents of water among the granite boulders, and are not fed by true springs; they therefore run dry almost every season. Jara contains some Boran villages, but is looked upon as Garre country.

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

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

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

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

The Gamadda Hill was ascended and made a triangulation station.

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

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

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

A short march south of Gamadda are the Gaggabba penks.

Here also the wells had been replenished by the recent rains. All the natives had long since left the neighbourhood.

The caravans created between G. Barduras and Gaddaduma place both Gamadda and Gaggabba in British territory as well as the above-mentioned track.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A further deflection was therefore made in the frontier in order to include the wells of Godoma midway between Roka and Bate.

While at G. Roka we were rejoined by Mahmud's party and their party. We also

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

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

While waiting time for the delivery of this letter, I decided to make an expedition into the Marchan country with Mr. Zaphiro and about seventy rifles, leaving the remainder of the caravan and all the transport to proceed slowly to Baissa, the head-quarters of Ali Adli, chief of the Garre. Unfortunately at this time all the other Europeans were suffering from malaria, and Dr. Drake-Brockman was down with threatenings of black water fever.

Mr. Zaphiro and I started at midnight on the 13th, taking with us his party of Abyssinians, and about fifty picked Somalis with Mahomed Hassan. This left the main body very much diminished, but Mr. Zaphiro was able to arrange for some assistance from the local natives.

We took with us all the tribal chiefs, and arranged for a strong party of Garre to follow us. A report on our proceedings was furnished to my despatch on the 20th December, 1908, and only an outline of our movements will be given here for the continuity of the narrative.

Our first objective was a group of villages at Hara Faro. These belonged to a party of Marchan Galti attached to the Rer Hassan. This we reached on the 16th December, at 4 A.M., to find the villages deserted, as they had received news of our approach the evening before from a hunter, who had seen our marching camp on the 14th.

We went into camp and took steps to get into touch with the natives. This was done by sending parties of our Somalis were sent out with messages to the chiefs, and also to Sheikh Ucid Bari Sherir, whom we heard was on his way through the country by a by-road to Shere, Hassan's tomb near Gaur. This man was known to be very friendly with the Government at Kismayo, and was himself trying to establish peace among the tribes. With his assistance all the head men of the Rer Hassan and Rer Isak within reach of contact under safe conditions, and a strong agreement between them and the Rer Afgab and Garre was arranged. The chiefs all professed a strong desire for the establishing of some sort of British administration in the country, and their willingness to surrender their rifles and pay taxes if this was done.

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

On the 18th I left Mahomed Hassan and a party of twenty-five men to assist the chiefs in forcing their tribesmen to observe the terms of their settlement, and to receive rifles if the chiefs agreed to give them up. He was to obtain all the information he could about the situation, and a pretty free hand to act as he thought best according to developments, and finally to retrace to Churre Moyale a month later. The result of this was very much better than was not very tangible, as I was unable to obtain any rifles. He was able, however, to recapture a herd of over 100 camels which were seized by a raiding party from the left bank of the Ganaale. He reported that the Rer Afgab and Garre were carrying out their agreement, and had settled down peacefully together at the Daba, while Mr. Zaphiro

and Mr. Hearnycote have both since reported that Dabir Ugas (not Afgab) was locally counting out his engagements. On the other hand, that Shirre Jagan had been of the Marchan Galti had not on excess the date, declaring their hostility to the Government. Mahomed Hassan met several emissaries from the Marchan spreading his influence among the tribes along the river. The Galti Rer Isakiro inclined to join them. Sheikh Ismafil, chief of the old Rer Isak, has little influence left, and lives now near Bardera. The distribution of rifles among the tribes, according to Mahomed Hassan, is as follows: Rer Afgab, 260; Rer Hassan Galti, 240; and Rer Isak Galti, 180, with about 100 more among the old Rer Hassan, Rer Isak, and Dagodi families. The Garre have few or no rifles. It was found on settling the various claims that, in spite of this, the balance of blood-money was against the Garre, though they had had much more of their stock stolen. The fact is that the moral effect of the rifles is so great that no resistance is offered at the time to raiding parties armed with them. This greatly increases the temptation to raid. On the other hand, loss of life is chiefly caused by individuals of the raided community seeking vengeance. They lurk round the villages till they find an opportunity to kill women or children quietly with a spear.

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

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

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

After Mr. Dittler's expedition had passed, the Abyssinians raided as far south as Takabba, and seized arix of cattle to show the people that the Abyssinians were their masters, not the British.

Leaving our men to rest a day at Takabba after their hard marches, Mr. Zaphiro and I left Takabba on the night of the 25th and reached Baissa the following day. 236 miles had been covered in the fortnight, and during this period half for the purpose of settling native quarrels had been made for four days at Hara Faro, at Eil Wak, and Takabba for a day each, and for sixteen hours at Dinnaso. This entailed very heavy marching on the march, and Mr. Zaphiro. The latter had, in addition, to spend most of the period of his interviewing natives. The conduct of the men was excellent, and I was greatly struck by Mr. Zaphiro's mastery of the native dialects and his intimate knowledge of the names and tribal history of the natives even in districts he had never visited. His excellent memory enables him to make good use of his oriental faculty for interminable conversation with the natives.

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

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

Mr. Zaphiro's notes on the frontier tribes dated 13th August 1909, and are reported to have returned to Abyssinian territory.

As passes for the further movement southward had not yet been received, the main body was ordered to remain in the vicinity of the telephone line from Adis Ababa until they heard from me, merely undertaking such movements as were necessary for survey purposes and to keep the Somalis employed.

On arrival at Adis Ababa I found that the King's illness had entirely upset the whole machinery of government. It was totally impossible even to obtain the passes for the caravan to proceed to Ginir, while no steps had been taken by the Abyssinian Government even to nominate their representatives.

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The cold and wet caused a great deal of sickness among the Somalis, in spite of their having been provided with tents and blankets. The camels, too, suffered severely, so that by the time Ginir was reached less than thirty were left to carry loads. Fortunately Captain Condon was able to hire mules, which, with the addition of those brought from Adis Ababa by Mahomed Hassan, enabled him to reach Ginir only the 1st of November. If there had been any necessity for more rapid movement, and if there had been no delay waiting for passes, this party could have reached Ginir at least a month earlier.

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After a reply had been received from the Foreign Office, to whom the matter was referred, some more days were spent in final discussions to secure the appointment of the Abyssinian Commission and in obtaining a pass instructing local Abyssinian officers not to interfere with the movements of the commission. It was characteristic of the difficulty in getting things arranged in Abyssinia that for several days some of the Ministers were transacting business, as they were employed in personally superintending their men cutting the Emperor's hay. On the 20th October the pass was received, and a special messenger was sent to the main caravan to prepare to move. Final interviews were obtained with the Fitaurai and Negras, at which it was arranged that if the commissioners were appointed they would join me on the evening of the 15th December in the neighbourhood of Maska Mura, on the Dana River, being given as a rendezvous.

On the 24th October I started for Ginir, which I reached on the 3rd November, crossing the Hawash Valley, Arussi Plateau, and Wabi Shebelle Ravine on the road. Although travelling fast, it was possible to carry on a plane table sketch bases on points fixed by Captain Waller's triangulation. This, together with Captain Waller's work, gives a good map of a part of Abyssinia which is very ill-represented on existing maps. While at Adis Ababa I was also able to establish a connection between Captain Waller's triangulation and a triangulation I had carried out at Adis

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Ababa in 1909, points on which had also been used as the origin of Captain Mansel's work.

The weather, which had cleared at Adis Ababa about the beginning of October, became again wet as I approached Ginir, and I found that we had arrived there just in time for a recognised local rainy season. I also found that the main body had experienced practically no fine weather on their march, as, when it began to clear in the north, they ran into this local rain to the south.

Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the state of the party was deplorable. All the Europeans were more or less out of health and were suffering from fever, while 35 per cent. of the Somalis were also down with fever of a severe character. The state of the transport was even worse. Of our original 100 camels about 60 survived, of which only 22 were able to carry full loads, and 16 to carry half-loads. The Abyssinians with hired mules, who had accompanied the main body so far, refused to go further. The small number which had come with Mahomed Hassan from Adis Ababa agreed to re-engage, but their animals were in a far from satisfactory condition. It had been hoped, from Dr. Donaldson Smith's accounts, that Ginir would form a good centre for replenishing supplies and obtaining camels, but the expectations of the Abyssinians had devastated the whole neighbourhood.

No transport animals, except a few donkeys, could be bought, and the Abyssinian authorities would give no assistance. The latter, as a matter of fact, knew little about the country, which had only recently been handed over to their master, Dejaz Bolein, ruler of Harrar, when the former governor, Dejaz Lal Segad, was deprived of his province for his complicity in the raid which resulted in the death of two Italian officers near Bahig. Lal Segad's men before leaving had, as usual, stripped the country of everything they could lay their hands on. At Ginir we met Lieutenant Peruchetti, the Italian officer who had been dispatched to report on the new boundary recently agreed to between the Italian Benadir colony and Abyssinia. His movements had been thwarted by the Abyssinians appointed to accompany him, and he had been obliged to return to Ginir to receive further instructions from Adis Ababa. Lieutenant Peruchetti kindly gave me most valuable information about the route southwards, but was not reassuring as to the prospects of replenishing our transport. Captain Condon had, however, wisely sent a party of Somalis on to an Arussi chief named Bitadrai, and Tera, in charge of the nomadic tribes further south, with a view to collecting animals.

As there was clearly nothing to be gained by delaying longer at Ginir, which was proving very unhealthy, I decided to push on, in spite of the fact that the local Abyssinian officer threatened to stop us, as he had no authority from his immediate chief, who was absent. This man was, of course, shown the letter from the Emperor's seal, but he was the worst type of truculent and insolent Abyssinian.

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

No further opposition was offered, and Captain Condon having returned, with the transport animals, the remainder of the party moved off next day. After the first day's march the track proved to be good, a wide clearing having been made through the bush, which was very dense, by the Abyssinians, to facilitate the passage of the great herd of animals they had collected in their raids to the south.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Zaphiro and I started at midnight on the 13th, taking with us in my party of Abyssinians and about fifty picked Somalis with Mahomed Hassan. This left the caravan to deliver the message, but Mr. Zaphiro was able to arrange for some assistance from the local natives.

We took with us of our tribal chiefs and arranged for a strong party of Garre to follow us. A report on our progress was furnished to my assistant on the 20th December 1908, and only an outline of our movements will be given here for the convenience of the reader.

Our first objective was a group of villages at Hara Faro. They belonged to a party of Marehan who had fled to the Rer Hassan. This we reached on the 16th December, at 4 A.M. On that morning, as they had received news of our approach the evening before from a hunter who had seen our middle camp on the 15th.

We went into camp and took steps to get into touch with the natives. This was done by sending all parties of our Somalis were sent out with messages to the chiefs, and to Sheikh Mada Hara Sherif, whom we heard was on his way through the country on a pilgrimage to Sheikh Hassan's tomb near Gaar. This man was known to several British and Government officials at Bismaya, and was himself trying to establish peace among the tribes. With his assistance all the chief men of the Rer Hassan and Rer Isak with a good number of other chiefs came in under safe conditions and a firm agreement between them and the Rer Afgab and Garre was arranged. The chiefs all professed a strong desire for the establishment of some sort of British administration in the country, and their willingness to surrender their rifles and pay taxes if this were done.

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

On the 19th I left Mahomed Hassan and a party of twenty-five men to assist the chiefs in forcing their tribesmen to observe the terms of their settlement, and to receive rifles if the chiefs agreed to give them up. He was to obtain all the necessary information about the situation and a pretty free hand to act as he considered proper in order to overcome any difficulty to remain at Churre Moyale a month longer. The reader must be aware of having been behind were not very tangible, as the Garre would not be obtained any more. He was also to attempt to recapture a herd of 1000 camels which were looted by a raiding party from the left bank of the river. He reported that the Rer Afgab and Garre were carrying out their camels and had settled down peacefully together on the Dawa, while Mr. Zaphiro

and Mr. Blythe had both since reported to the British Legation (Rer Afgab) that they had locally captured all his camels. On the other hand, the British Legation had also reported to the British Government that the Garre had captured several camels from the Marehan to the Government. Mahomed Hassan had covered most of the camels from the Marehan spreading his influence among the tribes along the river. The Garre Rer Isak had inclined to fight them, Sheikh Ismail, chief of the Rer Isak, and little influence left, and lives now near Bardera. The distribution of rifles among the tribes according to Mahomed Hassan, is as follows: Rer Afgab, 260; Rer Hassan, 240; Rer Isak, 240; Rer Isak, 180, with about 100 more among the old Rer Hassan, Rer Isak, and other tribes. The Garre have few or no rifles. It was found on settling the various claims that in spite of this, the balance of blood-money was against the Garre, though they had had much more of their stock stolen. The fact is that the moral effect of the rifles is so great that no resistance is offered at the time to raiding parties armed with them, this is chiefly caused by individuals' temptation to raid. On the other hand, loss of life is chiefly caused by individuals' temptation to raid. They lurk round the villages till they find an opportunity to kill women or children quietly with a spear.

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

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

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

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

Leaving our men to rest a day at Takabba after their hard marches, Mr. Zaphiro and I left Takabba on the night of the 25th and reached Banissa the following day. The 235 miles had been covered in the forty-eight hours, and during this period half of the purpose of settling native questions had been made for four days at Hara Faro, at El Wak, and Takabba for a day each, and for sixteen hours at Damaso. This is a very heavy marching on the part of the natives. The reader must be aware of the fact that the march was excellent, and I was greatly struck by Mr. Zaphiro's mastery of the native dialects and his intimate knowledge of the names and tribal history of the natives, even in districts he had never visited. His excellent memory enables him to make good use of his oriental faculty for interminable conversation with the natives.

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

At Banissa I found that Dr. Drake-Brockman's illness at Maika Sala had developed into a serious attack of black fever. Fortunately he had made a good recovery, though it had been necessary to carry him all the way to Banissa, a distance of 74 miles, the last 50 miles of which was through waterless country—a very difficult task for Captain Condon with his reduced party. Captain Waller and Corporal

Mr. Zaphiro's notes on the frontier tribes were published in 1910, and are reported to have been sent to Abyssinian territory.

sent to Fitauri Dadi Tare, but this chief, though apparently friendly, would take no steps to provide camels till he had been reassured that we were moving with the authority of the Abyssinian Government.

Leaving the main party, therefore, to proceed slowly, Captain Condon and I went off to see what could be done. Our appearance and the production of our sealed pass had the desired effect, and we were able to purchase on the spot sufficient camels to enable us to carry all our loads without the necessity of making double journeys. Messengers were sent out to collect more, and a party of our own men were left to bring these on. Meanwhile, we continued our journey steadily south, though it was constantly necessary to leave detachments behind with the tired animals.

Very few natives were met, and these were at first of mixed Galla and Somali stock, and later pure Somalis. Dadi Tare is a Mahomedan of Galla family, though his mother was a Somali. According to their usual custom, the Abyssinians have given him an Abyssinian title, and placed him in charge of all the nomadic tribes south of Ghir. His sympathies are entirely with his co-religionists, and this was only one of the many cases in which the fact of our party being Somali and Mahomedan secured us assistance.

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

Our route lay along the left bank of the Web River. At first on high ground some distance away from the river, but from Haifa Modd (latitude $5^{\circ} 41'$) onwards on low ground fairly close to the river. On the 25th November we reached a large Somali village at Dintu, which had been founded by one El Kadim, a holy man of a servid family from the lower Juba district. Next day we passed a large detachment of the Gendin Aulhan (Ber Afez and Ber Warti) moving to escape the raids of the Wabsh from the Wabi Shebelle to the country formerly inhabited by the Dogodi (Wab Wab). The latter, to escape the raids of the Abysinians, had taken refuge in the forests between the Dant and Ganafe Rivers, some days crossing into the Garre and Marehan country south of the former. The party of Gendin we met was apparently the northern detachment of a general movement of the tribe south and west, which will be referred to again.

On the 26th November we reached the junction of the Dana and Ganafe, two days in advance of the date I had given Lord Herbert Horsey.

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

Captain Waver had been able to carry a satisfactory value for longfibre to Dobo from his Dira Dana. His value was ascertained by latitude and azimuth observations. We had the same value for the eastern terminal of the frontier in harmony with Captain Maud's value further west. A fresh base was measured near Dobo, and an attempt made to carry the triangulation along the Dana River. This, however, failed, owing to the absence of natural features and thick bush, which would have made triangulation prohibitively slow. A wheel and compass traverse, checked by frequent levellings, was therefore used between Dobo and the point at which it became possible to carry out plane table survey on triangulated points. Satisfactory results were obtained, and it has been possible to adjust the work of Bottego's expedition, and the three new compass traverses in the eastern portion of Captain Maud's work to the network thus obtained.

A boat was found considerably damaged, and containing supplies and transport animals, of which we were in great need. I had hoped to be able to send back on our hired Abyssinian mules from Dobo, but found they could not be spared. In any case the Abyssinians were afraid to leave us, and to traverse along the Somali coast through which we had passed.

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

received very interesting reports of the state of the country in British territory to the immediate south. It appeared that during the past year detachments of the Ber Afez had crossed the Juba arising from the Wabi Shebelle districts to avoid the raids of the Mullah and Abyssinians. The large and noble by the Abyssinians at the time they came in contact with the Italian detachment from Lugh was the object of the main movement, but it had been stimulated by the more recent raids of the Mullah. The Ber Afez had come into contact with the Garre tribes south of the Dana, and with the Marehan tribes (Ber Hassan and Ber Isak, who occupy the left bank of the Dana) on the eastern islands. There had been much intertribal fighting, in which the aggressors were, in the first instance, either the Ber Afez or certain parties of the Marehan, known as the Marehan Galtu or New Marehan, etc. Individuals who, coming from the left bank of the Kammie, had attached themselves to the Marehan. One of the most aggressive leaders of the Marehan Galtu was a man named Shere Jama, who was for some time one of the Mullah's chief lieutenants. This man openly professed his hostility to the British Government, and was accordingly trying to obtain a position somewhat similar to that of the Mullah, disregarding the authority of the old tribal chiefs. The Ber Afez, Ber Hassan, and Ber Isak had all obtained a peace, but Mr. Horneyold anticipated fresh trouble when the Juba fell sufficiently to allow it to be easily fordable, many parties of the Ber Afez, Ber Hassan, and other Abyssinian territory being ready to cross. The Ber Isak, to whom the more important Abyssinian territory being ready to cross. The Ber Isak, to whom the more important Abyssinian territory being ready to cross. The Ber Isak, to whom the more important Abyssinian territory being ready to cross. The Ber Isak, to whom the more important Abyssinian territory being ready to cross.

On the other hand, Mr. Zaphiro will be a great party of untrained Abyssinians could exercise an authority over the Somali tribes, whose title is more than doubtful if he could have visited us safely.

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

On the 11th December a horse and transport from Somali tribes, those and Captain Waver, with Mr. Drake, the manager, started for the Dana by the south bank carrying immediate hopes. He reported that the Somali settlements were being attacked by a party of Abyssinians, and that it was essential that a Ber Afez party should be sent to the Dana to assist them in their original location. Captain Waver was able to force the Ber Afez party to get hold of some Somali herds of the Abyssinian post. He had also been able to get hold of some Somali originally employed by Sir John Harrington to assist the Garre in protecting themselves from Abyssinian raids prior to Mr. Zaphiro's appointment. These men proved very useful as guides and messengers.

Yero Ali, chief of the old Marehan (Hagau), also came in this day, and professed his desire to live in peace, and willingness to accept the settlement of outstanding quarrels. He complained that several British expeditions had passed through the country and claimed the allegiance of the tribes, but that each had passed on without leaving any permanent government to assist the chief in maintaining order. He admitted that the Somalis were rapidly arming themselves with rifles to protect themselves, and that this was the scope of most of the intertribal raiding.

Receiving a letter in Amharic, with the Boma Trading Company to be shown to any Abyssinian party, which implied that the Boma Trading Company had sent a party on the 10th of the 10th, and on the following night previous Captain Waver

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passes for the further movement southward had not yet been received, the main body was ordered to remain in the vicinity of the telephone line from Adis Ababa until they heard from me, merely undertaking such movements as were necessary for survey purposes and to keep the Somalis employed.

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As the Hawash Valley was unhealthful, and I had received reports that the Somalis were becoming troublesome, I decided to order the main body to proceed to Ginir without waiting for passes, and telephoned to this effect on the 7th September. I also sent Mahomed Hassan back to the caravan, as his influence with the Somalis was required. No passes were ever obtained for the movement, though at times fortunately no serious interference by Abyssinians was encountered, though at times difficulty in purchasing supplies was experienced. The physical difficulties of the country, in purchasing supplies, were very great, as the Arussi Plateau proved to reach a height of over 8,000 feet, a rise of 5,000 feet out of the Hawash Valley. A somewhat lower range of 2,000 feet, a rise of 5,000 feet, was impassable at the season, passing between the Arussi and Harar Plateaus, was impassable at the season, the ground being very swollen. To make matters worse the weather, which at the beginning of September was very improved, suddenly broke again, and the rainy season began in earnest. In the middle of October, a most unusual occurrence, which it is interesting to note, I was clearly indicated in the fragments of the Nile readings.

The cold and wet caused a great deal of sickness among the Somalis, in spite of their having been provided with tents and blankets. The camels, too, suffered severely, that by the time Ginir was reached less than thirty were fit to carry loads. Fortunately Captain Gordon was able to hire mules, which, with the addition of those brought from Adis Ababa by Mahomed Hassan, enabled him to reach Ginir by the 1st November. If there had been any necessity for more rapid movement, and if there had been no delay waiting for passes, this party could have reached Ginir at least a month earlier.

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After a reply had been received from the Foreign Office, in whom the matter was referred, some more days were spent in a vain endeavour to secure the appointment of an Abyssinian Commission, and in obtaining a pass instructing local Abyssinians to be on the alert to interfere with the members of the commission. It was characteristic of the difficulty in getting things arranged in Abyssinia that for several days none of the Ministers were transacting business, as they were employed in personally superintending their men cutting the Emperor's hay. On the 20th October the pass was received, and a special messenger was sent to the main caravan to prepare to move. Mutual interviews were obtained with the Fitaurari and Negus, at which it was arranged that if the commissioners were appointed they would join me on the frontier, the 15th December in the neighbourhood of Malka Mura on the Dana River, being chosen as a rendezvous.

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Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the state of the party was deplorable. All the Europeans were more or less out of health and were suffering from fever, while 35 per cent. of the Somalis were also down with fever of a severe character. The state of the transport was even worse, 64 of our original 100 camels about 60 survived, of which only 22 were able to carry full loads, and 16 to carry half-loads. The Abyssinians with hired mules, who had accompanied the main body so far, refused to go further. The small number which had come with Mahomed Hassan from Adis Ababa agreed to re-engage, but their animals were in a far from satisfactory condition. It had been hoped, from Dr. Donaldson Smith's accounts, that their would form a good centre for replenishing supplies and obtaining camels, but the expectations of the Abyssinians had been dashed, the whole neighbourhood.

No transport animals, except a few donkeys, could be bought, and the Abyssinian authorities would give no assistance. The latter, as a matter of fact, knew little of the country, which had only recently been handed over to their master, Dejaz Bekele, ruler of Harar, when the former governor, Dejaz Lal Segad, was deprived of his province for his complicity in the raid which resulted in the death of two Italian officers near Burch. Lal Segad's men before leaving had, as usual, stripped the country of everything they could lay their hands on. At Ginir we met Lieutenant Perducci, the Italian officer who had been dispatched to report on the new movements recently agreed to between the Italian Bendir colony and Abyssinia. His movements had been advocated by the Abyssinians appointed to accompany him, and he had been obliged to return to Ginir to receive further instructions from Adis Ababa. Lieutenant Perducci kindly gave me most valuable information about the route southwards, but was not reassuring as to the prospects of replenishing our transport. Captain Gordon had, however, wisely sent a party of Somalis on to an Arussi chief named Pitaurari Dad Tare, in charge of the nomadic tribes further south, with a view to collecting animals.

As there was clearly nothing to be gained by delaying longer at Ginir, which was proving so unprofitable, I decided to push on in spite of the fact that the local Abyssinian officer threatened to stop us, as he had no authority from his immediate chief, who was absent. This man was, of course, shown the letter with the Emperor's seal, but he was the worst type of treacherous and insolent Abyssinian.

Owing to lack of transport it was necessary to move the caravan in relays till more animals were obtained, and on the 6th November Captain Gordon started south with all the transport available, leaving the remainder of the Europeans in camp at Ginir. A superior Abyssinian officer, Gerasmach Gubana, had arrived at Ginir the previous day, but as I had acquainted him with my arrangements I anticipated no opposition. I took the precaution, however, to accompany Captain Gordon through the town, and after seeing him, as I believed, well started, returned, calling on the Gerasmach in evening. He proved most friendly, but I had hardly left him when I received a message from Captain Gordon that he had been stopped by an armed party of Abyssinians, who were most insolent, and that he could with difficulty keep the Somalis from firing. I arranged for the Emperor's pass and returned to the Gerasmach's house. He accompanied me to the place where Captain Gordon was stopped, to find that the Abyssinians were acting under the command of the Basmabara, who had been a local officer on our arrival. I called on the Basmabara to punish this man on the spot, if he wished me to take no further action in the matter; this, however, he was afraid to do. I therefore informed him that the incident would be reported to Adis Ababa, and refused to have further dealings with him. He sent presents to try and make his peace, but these I returned, and withhold the present he would, under ordinary circumstances, have accepted.

No further opposition was offered and Captain Gordon having returned with the transport animals, the remainder of the party moved off next day. After the first day's march the track proved to be good, a wide clearing having been made through the bush, which was very dense, by the Abyssinians, to facilitate the passage of this great herd of animals they had collected in their raids to the south.

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

C. O.
4551/72

November 13 1909

ABYSSINIA
CONFIDENTIAL

Section I.

[41656]

No. 1.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office. — (Received November 13.)

Downing Street, November 12, 1909

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

I am, &c.
H. W. JUST.

Inclosure: I in No. 1.

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

Guernsey, November 3, 1909.

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

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

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

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

Captain H. C. Waller, R.E., had charge of the survey operations, and was an indefatigable worker. He took and computed a great number of astronomical and trigonometrical observations. The experience he has gained fully qualifies him to take charge of a boundary commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION I.

[41856]

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H. W. JUST.

Inclosure-1 in No. 1.

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

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

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

insist on the line as described by that officer, with the exception of the section from G. Werda to G. Afur, which should run as detailed in his alternative proposal and closed in his letter of November 3rd. last.

Finally, it must be remembered that the responsibility for introducing modifications in the frontier line without reference to the Abyssinian Government was forced on the British Commission by the action of that Government in not sending their representatives to accompany Major Deane and though His Majesty's Government have every desire to act in the spirit of friendship which animates them towards Abyssinia they must adhere to Major Deane's boundary, which appears to them to offer the best, and indeed the only suitable, line for the administrative requirements of both Governments.

Taking the frontier from its start
 at the junction of the River Juba
 (Ganals) and Dard as far as Charles Moyale,
 you will observe that from Taka Kurri to
 Garded Gudu territory is conceded to the
 Abyssinians, and from G. Fureura to Gada,
 and the station, and off Charles Moyale,
 the line is qualified in favour of Great
 Britain.

These two frontiers are liable to come
 off against one another, and the Abyssinian
 government is probably so expected
 to act on the line, which was de-
 scribed as the basis of the treaty, and shown
 to be unworkable in its details.

The line described in the last Agree-
 ment is, therefore, as to Lake Stephanie
 as clearly shown by Major Gwynn's report
 to be unworkable, and it will therefore
 be necessary to press for the alternative
 line suggested by him, i.e. a line running
 from G. Werga through G. Gado, Ganals

have still a valid claim, on behalf of the Galla tribe, to the large and valuable district of Goba Gallalle, south of the River Dera, and that they consider that the proposed rectification from G. Warda to G. Afar is a very moderate price for the Abyssinian Government to pay in order to secure the Goba Gallalle territory.

The remainder of the frontier, from G. Afar to the junction of the Akobo and Hibor Rivers, practically follows the 1907 line, and should raise no difficulty such slight modifications as there are being nearly all favourable to Abyssinia.

Generally speaking, you should base your discussions with the Abyssinian Government on the terms of Major Gwynn's reports, with which His Majesty's Government entirely concur, and you should in-

Taking the frontier from its start
 at the junction of the Rivers Juba
 (Senale) and Sena as far as Chure Moyale,
 you will observe that from Lake Virri to
 Ganda Gudu territory is conceded to the
 Abyssinians, and from G. Tuzera to Gada,
 and the distance and of Chure Moyale,
 the line is settled in favour of Great
 Britain.

These two frontiers are further
 off against one another, and the British
 Government is responsible for the
 distance of 100 miles, which is the
 distance between the two points shown
 to be the most distant boundary.

The line described in the 1897 Agree-
 ment is rendered by the Lake Stephanie
 as clearly shown by Major Gynn's report
 to be unworkable, and it will therefore
 be necessary to press for the alternative
 line suggested by him, i.e. a line running
 from G. Werga through G. Gada, (Senale)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

February 10, 1910

Mr. Theobald

With reference to Dispatch No. 100

No.

of July 22nd, 1909, relative to the Southern Frontier of Argentina, I transmit to you herewith six copies of the map prepared by the recent Boundary Commission under Major ... showing the line which His Majesty's Government consider should ...

Kap

In view of the present situation ... and ... the ... improbability of inducing the Argentine Government to come to any definite agreement until internal matters have settled themselves ... after ... death, you are authorized to assist your own ... for opening the transfer negotiations. Though of course you will take advantage of any opportunity ... that offers a reasonable hope of settling

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In any future communication on this subject, please quote

no. 3276/10.

Foreign Office

and address
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

February 12, 1910.

SIR,

In reply to your letter 36633/09 of the 28th ultimo relative to the Southern Frontier of Abyssinia, I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a draft of the instructions which Sir E. Grey proposes to send to His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa respecting the distribution of this question with the Abyssinian Government.

Sir E. Grey will be glad to learn whether the Earl of Bessie concurs in the terms of this communication.

I am,

Your most obedient,

Samuel Barrow,

Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office