DOMESTIC. EAST AFR. PROT. C.O. 11314 113/12 reign J. Abysinnean Boundary Commin 1909 Previous Pape Sends deep of Adis Ababa enclaring me from may resp certain changes he has found I necessary whate in the boundary line markes on map attacked to I troube beach, Topposts adverably of supporting 10122 line washer out by way forgers o representations to Abgune We lettolus she forfied anagement a an Equilable + workable ne , + is must try Ifil it sufted. ack: I say that and have areas the appeted instruction to \$4.79.5 Charge & affairs at action about - + return the shetch returning 2 ofice - or for the office - or for the fing to EAR - + said of of the mente engly to the foil of the Exply Ja FRywood to proces the Tille P.4 Now.

In any farther communication on this subject please quote 10661/09.

145 C. O. 11314 REC^D Prof. 2 APR OC FOREIGN OFFICE April 1, 1909.

Sir

With reference to my latter of the 3rd ultimo respecting the Southern Frontier of Abyssinfa Boundary Commission, I am directed by Secretary Sir E.Grey to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Adis Ababa enclosing a despatch from Major Gwynn respecting certain changes he has found it necessary to make, in the course of the delimitation, in the boundary line marked on the map attached to the Southern Frontier Treaty.

13 Tell 27

Sir E.Grey is of opinion that when the time arrives to discuss with the Abyssinian Government the results of the delimitation, it will be advisable to support the line marked out by Major Gwynn.

It

The Under Secretary of State,

(10661/09)

It could be pointed out, in justification of the changes introduced by that Officer, that it was always understood that the line was to be delimited as as to be workaule in practice, and to judge from the map, the area conceded to Abyssinia is larger than that taken by Great Britain.

Moreover it is to be hoped that the alterations made in the line will now render it unnecessary to insist upon siter for British frontier posts within Abyssinian territory, which would otherwise have been the case.

Another point in favour of Major Gwynn's line is that it is practically identical with the one already accepted locally by the Abyssinians when Mr. Zaphir was on the frontier.

If the Abyssinian Government complain of Major Gwynn's action, they might be informed that they should have sent their Commissioners with that Officer in order to settle the details of the line on the spot and that it was their failure to do so which necessitated.

(10661/09)

necessitated his making these alterations in the Treaty

I am to suggest that His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Adis Ababa should be instructed to make representations to the Abyssimian Government on the above lines, in the event of their raising the question.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servent,

W Langley

(10661/09)

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Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

W Langley

C:0 11314

BRITISH LEGATION,

ADIS ABABA. Pro 2 APR

27th February, 1909.

Sir.

148

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch just received from Major Gwynn at Loyale. From this it appears that no chiefs of any importance had been sent to meet or assist him, notwithstanding the orders of the Emperor and the repeated assurances of Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis.

I informed the latter a few cays ago that according to my information the orders he had given to his subordinate at Cardula, Fitaurari Woldi, to send people to meet the Commission, had not been obeyed, and he then replied that as they had decided to send Mr. Schubert (vide my despatch No.6 of the 30th ultimo) to the frontier as their Commissioner, the original instructions had been countermanded, and these men would now accompany their own Commissioner instead of Major Gays

Mr. Schubert, Dieutenant of the 12th Regiment of

dward Gray, Bart., M.P.

me, and informed me that he had been delayed through the non-arrival of the surveying instruments he had asked for, and latterly, through difficulties about the supply of mules and camp equipment; he expects his arrangements to be complets in a few days' time, when he will start for the frontier, working from Fast to West.

Major Gwynn's report shows that the line as marked on the Treaty map has been very materially departed from, and I am afraid that whatever the Emperor's original intention may have been with regard to the British Commissioner's delimitation, he is now almost certain to raise difficulties over the alterations made. With this point in view I have telegraphed for permission to persuade, if possible, ir. Schubert of the necessity for the deviations introduced and of the eventual benefit accruing by the concessions made on either side.

With regard to the situation of Fort Marrington.

Mr. Zaphiro's Head Coarters, which is now found to be
in Abyssinian territory, I think it probable that the
Emperor will make no serious objection to the line

being moved sufficiently northwards to include it in British East Africa, as he is aware that Mr. Zaphiro has lived there for some time, and that it has always been considered as British.

I have . ac.

(Signed) Herbert Hervey.

Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission.

MOYALE.

27th January, 1909.

Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that I have received your private communication that no Abyssinian representatives had been detailed by the Emperor up to December 19th. On January 14th I received a letter from Fitaurari Waldi in charge at Cardula in reply to my letter of December 11th, also informing me that he had no instructions and that no commissioners have arrived. I have been unable to get into touch with any of the Abyssinian Frontier Officers though I have again sent to Fitaurari Waldi and asked him to meet me in the neighbourhood of Lake Stephanie in order to explain to him personally the Frontier as demarcated.

I enclose a copy of Captain Maud's map on which
I have marked approximately the Boundary as demarcated.

This shows that the wells of Chillako and a large coit of territory in the heighbourhood has been conceded

to Abyssinia and on the other hand the Kuffoli corner has been cut off and Guddaduma has been placed in Brooks territory. There are also minor deflections of the frontier Northwands West of G. Roka in order to include certain wells at the foot of the Escarp in British territory.

I am afraid these deflections will not prove acceptable to the Emperor and I have been very unwilling to make them as they may appear to be a departure from the Treaty.

On the other hand I found that at all a literal acceptance of the treaty line would have given us a frontier absolutely impossible to patrol or watch and if it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to occupy up to the frontier subsequent modifications would have to be made or permission obtained for passage of armed parties through Abyssinian territory. From Holali near Poyals to Jarra under the treaty line there is no water within a long sistance of the frontier during the dry season. Nor is there any regular fast and West route while the Kutsdir cerner would always entail a detour. I have also found that Captain

Maud was misinformed as to the number of inhabitants in the Golbo and their ordinary habitat. During the dry season a considerable population collects near the foot of the escarp and depend entirely on the wells there for their water supply. The majority of these wells are practically on the plain level and physically belong to the Golbo. Goddaduma situated where the escarp ends and the upper and lower plains commence to run together is in rather a different category. It is however much more used by the people of the Golbo than by the people of the highlands. In the dry season great numbers of the Golbo inhabitants and the Carre assemble and outnumber the permanent inhabitants who are Boran. These wells therefore are of vital necess to many of the inhabitants on the British side while only a few who under the treaty would be Abyssinian subjects are affected. They found also a most important strategic point on the frontier and its use would be essential to any movement of troops along the from tier in the dry season.

All Abdi chief of the Carre willingly agreed the savrifice of Chillako and the surrounding course

as well as to waive his claim to the Gullgullo and Horrufi districts provided Gaddaduma was secured to British territory.

With exception of the concession I have made in respect of FI Chillako the frontier demarcated represents very nearly the line which the Abyssinians have accepted in practice since Mr. Zaphiro has been in the country although the Abyssinians have never relinquished their claim to Caddaduma.

I hope therefore the Emperor may be induced to accept my settlement. At the same time I realise that I may have acted beyond my powers and should the Emperor object it would seem better to throw over my work and leave matters as they were before rather than to deliberately accept an unworkable line. I may remind you that the French Government claimed and received a very large concession in Northern Nigeria on the ground that the line laid down in the Niger convention made it impossible for them to communicate between

I regret to report that on arrival at lovale

of the red line shown on the treaty map. Mr. Zaphiro made a genuine and I think an excusable mistake as the spur shown on Captain Maud's map as Churre Moyale has at least two principal names "Topeisa" for all the southern portion of the spur and "Kilta" for the highest portion. Churre Moyale is the name of an area covering several wooded spurs to the North Fast of Kilta and it is here that Mr. Zaphiro has established himself.

The spur shown on Captain Maud's map as Churre boyale, and as such an urmistakable feature, is not at all so easy to recognise on the ground owing to the maze of under features which Captain Maud's map is on too small a scale to show. There is a slight further confusion owing to the whole of the spur being shown about 2.m. too far South with reference to G.Roke and S.Burroli.

I decided that it was better to place beacons so as to include Fort Harrington in British territory moving the frontier a little North of the summit of Kilta. There is no territory of any value to Abyssinia affected whereas it might be difficult to obtain as

good a site for Mr. Zaphiro's Head Quarters, all the labour expended on the construction of Fort Harrington would be wested and the hative mind would be disturbed by further change. I have no doubt that the Emperor will raise no objection on this point if the origin of the mistake is explained.

I have advised Mr. Zaphiro meanwhile to suspend further building operations during his absence with the commission.

in the Gurre country various parties of Abyssinian soldiers crossed the line and killed elephants and looted some camels and sheep. I captured one party of six with rifles. They stated they had run away from a large party of Dejaz Tafaris men who were in Gullgullo under Balambaras Chafer. They stated that the whole party had previously been at El Mole killing elephants. I brought these men as prisoners to Moyale and destroyed their rifles and discharged them.

After reaching Jarra I heard that one party of

Basha Walda Cabriels men (of Arero) under a man called

Chakwalla had come into British territory at Hara Dowa

due East of Fl Mole Tooting and beating natives also hunting elephants.

I also heard there was a party at Fl Mole. As I thought these men might be in connection with the Commissioners I sent two messengers to them with a letter. They proved to be a party of Dejaz Tafaris men also elephant hunting but they gave false names and ran away as soon as my messengers left. Pefore I arrived at Jarra there was also a party of Basha Walda Gabriel's men there elephant hunting.

All these parties belonged to Abyssinian Officers and have nothing to do with "Tigrean" hunters.

It would appear that unless the Emperor issues wery stringent orders the frontier will be ignored and parties will cross it as soon as Mr. Zaphiro and I are known to have moved on.

4. Mahomed Fassan has returned from the Merchan country and failed to induce the tribes to give up their rifles. He was able to recover a herd of over one hunared camels recently leoted by some Calti and has obtained much useful information. He reports that there are many more rifles in the country than the

tribes admitted having when I was at Hara Farah and thinks there must be at least one thousand, also that new rifles are constantly coming in. Also that there is a great deal of communication going on with the hullah. The tribes however agree to keep the peace till the Government come and the deserted districts along the Dawa are reoccupied and the road reopened. This cannot be expected to last many months.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. W. Gwynn, Major.

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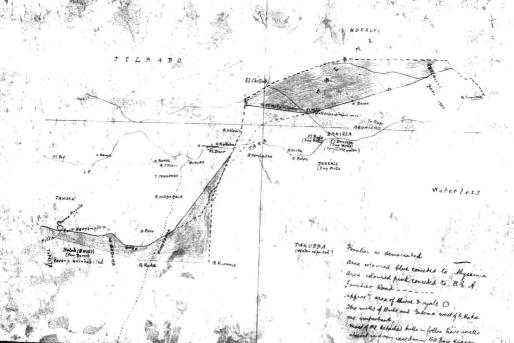
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