The Uganda Journal

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Contents

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THE UGANDA SOCIETY.

The Uganda Society was founded at Entebbe in 1923, and was originally called the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society. In the beginning it was almost entirely a lecture society but after five years interest failed.

In 1933 the Society was revived under its present title and has steadily gone forward. It was the first Society in East Africa to open its doors to peoples of all races for free discussion and to-day occupies a unique position in the Protectorate by virtue of its entirely open-minded attitude towards current problems, and the opportunity it provides for contacts on a plane not obtainable elsewhere. Lectures were resumed in September, 1933, the first number of the Society's publication, the *Uganda Journal*, appeared in January, 1934; and a room for use as headquarters was acquired in Kampala in 1939. Further accommodation, including a writing and reading room (which houses the library), a lecture room, and offices, has since been added. The membership of the Society is now nearly eight hundred, and is still growing.

Objects of the Society.

The Uganda Society aims at promoting interest in literary, historical, scientific and general cultural matters among individuals of all races and callings in the Protectorate; discovering and placing on record facts and information about the country and its peoples; acquiring books and maps on Africa generally, but especially books and maps of all kinds relating to Uganda, to be maintained in a reference library in Kampala for the use of members and visitors; arranging lectures from time to time on any subject of interest; and establishing contacts between members.

The Society desires also to co-operate with other institutions in the pooling of collected information on matters and problems of common interest, and seeks to help research students and others interested both in the scientific and cultural life of Uganda.

Headquarters and Library.

The Society's rooms are situated in Nakasero Road, Kampala, at its junction with Kyagwe Road. The postal address, to which all correspondence should be addressed, is:

The Uganda Society, Private Bag,
Kampala

The Society has a wide reciprocating membership with societies and institutions for the exchange of Journals and other printed matter in South Africa, Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Angola, West Africa, North Africa, Europe and the United States of America.

The library contains over 1,600 books and periodicals chiefly on subjects connected with East Africa, and also a large number of English, local and vernacular newspapers, magazines and reviews.

It includes most of the standard books on Uganda and East Africa, dealing with history, travel, exploration, sport, language. ethnology, natural science, as well as Government Departmental Reports, Parliamentary Papers, etc., and is continually expanding.

The Society owns a valuable collection of early maps of the Protectorate, as well as sets of the up-to-date surveys of the country.

The library is open to members from Mondays to Fridays from 8-30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Books may be borrowed against a deposit of Shs. 20/-, not more than two volumes to be taken at a time. Members living away from Kampala can borrow by post on application to the Honorary Librarian.

Publications.

The Uganda Journal issued by the Society half-yearly is published in March and September by the Oxford University Press. Back numbers of most issues of the *Journal* and of other publications of the Society can be supplied as advertised on the back page of the current issue. Material offered for publication in the *Journal* should be sent to the Honorary Editor at the Society's address. Contributions in the form of short notes and records, as well as longer articles, are invited. Authors receive twenty separate copies of their contributions free of charge; additional separates may be obtained at a cost of ten cents a page if ordered at the time when the manuscript is submitted. The Editor can usually arrange for manuscripts to be typed.

Publication of the *Journal* was suspended between 1941 and 1945 owing to the war but even during this period occasional printed Bulletins appeared. They were re-issued as a separate number of the *Journal* when publication was resumed in 1946.

Circulation of the *Journal* is not confined to East Africa and there has been an increasing demand for it abroad, particularly in Europe, South Africa and America, both by learned bodies and private subscribers.

The Society also sponsors other publications from time to time. It was responsible for Captain C.R.S. Pitman's *A Guide to the Snakes of Uganda,* which was very favourably reviewed, and which earned for the Society as well as its author the congratulations of the Imperial Government; and Sir Albert Cook's *Uganda Memories,* which likewise had an enthusiatic reception and was quickly sold out. A third book, a translation of Pere Gorju's scarce *"Entre le Victoria, l'Albert et l'Edouard,"* is expected to be in the hands of the printers shortly.

The Society is always ready to consider exchanging its publications for those of other societies.

Meetings and Other Activities.

Lecture meetings are normally held at least once a month in Kampala, and sometimes a series of lectures on a special subject is arranged. At these meetings papers are read by members and visitors, and discussions usually follow. The subjects cover a wide field and are not confined to matters directly connected with Uganda. The Society reserves the right to publish, either in whole or in part, any paper read at a meeting. Notices of meetings are not sent to Members but are advertised in the local press.

Excursions to places of special interest are arranged by the Society from time to time, at week-ends. In 1934 and 1939 the Society sponsored two exhibitions held in Kampala, the first an exhibition of paintings and arts and crafts, the second illustrating prehistory in Uganda.

Membership of the Society.

Membership of the Society is open to persons of all races without distinction of class, creed, sex or colour, and to institutions (libraries, schools, clubs, hotels, and business or departmental offices) as well as to individual subscribers. No entrance fee is imposed. Applicants for membership should either call at the Society's Rooms or write to the Secretary, stating that they wish to join, and enclosing Shs. 20/- subscription.

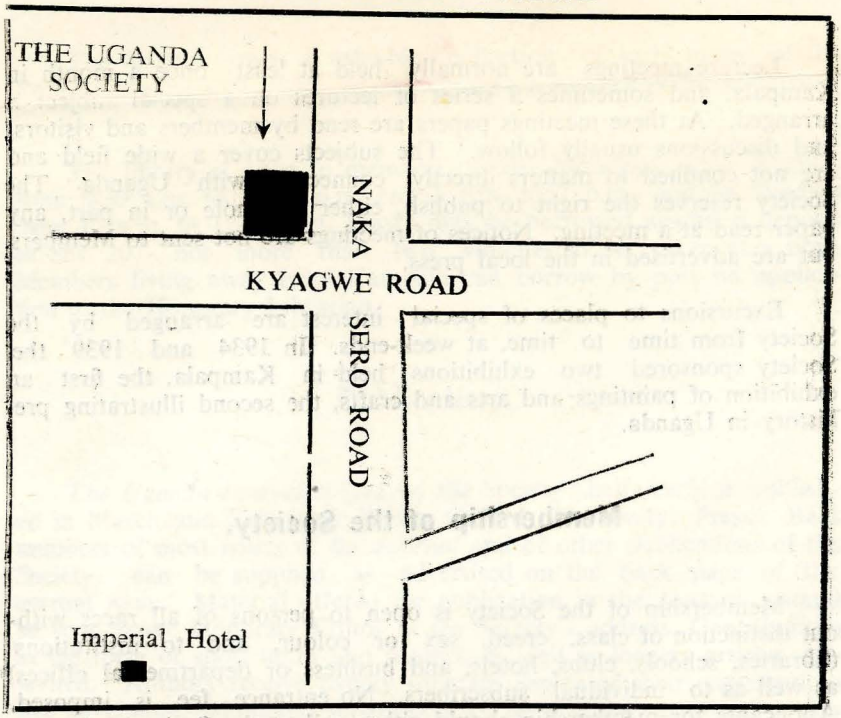
The annual subscription, expiring 31st December, for ordinary members and institutional members is Shs. 20/-. A double subscription of Shs. 30/- entitles two members of a family to all rights and privileges of full members, except that they receive one copy only of the *Journal*. Any member who has reached the age of fifty-five can become a life-member by paying a lump sum equal to the amount of ten annual subscriptions. A member who has not yet reached the age of fifty-five can join for life by paying the same sum plus the number of subscriptions by which the age falls short of fifty-five.

The annual subscription for associate members is Shs. 2/50. Associates are admitted to lecture meetings and may use the library; but are not entitled to receive the periodical, to vote, or to borrow from the library.

Bankers' Order forms may be obtained from the Secretary. Completed Bankers' Orders should be sent to the Society in the first place, not direct to a Bank.

Members are requested to keep the Secretary fully informed of changes of their address.

HOW TO GET THERE



VISITORS TO KAMPALA ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AT THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS

U.P. & P. Co. Ltd. Kampala

THE UGANDA SOCIETY

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The annual subscription (expiring 30th June) for ordinary members and institutional members is Shs. 10. A double subscription of Shs. 15 entitles two members of a family to all the rights and privileges of full members, except that they receive one copy only of each issue of the Society's periodical. Any member who has reached the age of 55 can become a life member by paying a lump sum equal to the amount of ten annual subscriptions. A member who has not yet reached the age of 55 can join for life by paying the same sum plus the number of subscriptions by which the age falls short of 55.

The annual subscription for associate members is Shs. 2/50. Associates are admitted to lecture meetings and may use the library; but are not entitled to receive the periodical, to vote, or to borrow from the library.

Bankers' Order forms may be obtained from the Secretaries. Completed Bankers' Orders should be sent to the Society in the first place, not direct to a Bank.

PUBLICATIONS.—The *Uganda Journal*, the organ of the Society, is published half-yearly, in March and September. Back numbers of the *Journal*, and other publications of the Society, can be supplied as advertised on the back cover.

The chief aim of the *Journal* is to provide a medium for the publication of historical, literary and scientific matter relating to Uganda and its peoples. Material offered for publication should be sent to the Honorary Editor at the Society's address. The Editor can arrange for manuscripts to be typed. Contributions in the form of short notes or records, as well as longer articles, are invited. Authors will receive twenty separate copies of their contributions free of charge : additional separates may be obtained at a cost of ten cents a page if ordered at the time when the manuscript is submitted.

EXCHANGE.—The Society is ready to consider entering into arrangements with other institutions for reciprocal exchange of publications.

MEETINGS.—Meetings, at which papers are read by members or visitors, are held periodically in Kampala. Notices of meetings are sent to those members living in or near Kampala and Entebbe; and to other members by request. A member wishing to read a paper should communicate with the Secretaries. The Society reserves the right to publish, in whole or in part, any paper read at a meeting.

LIBRARY.—The library consists of books and periodicals chiefly on African subjects, with a number of English newspapers and reviews. The library is open to members: Monday to Friday—12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.; Sunday—10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Books may be borrowed against a deposit of Shs. 20, not more than two volumes being taken at one time. Members resident away from Kampala can borrow by post, on application to the Honorary Librarian.

ADDRESS.—The Society's Rooms (including the library) are situated in the old Sikh Barracks, at the corner of Nakasero and Kyagwe roads. The postal address, to which all communications should be addressed, is :

THE UGANDA SOCIETY, PRIVATE BAG,
KAMPALA.

Members are requested to keep the Secretaries fully informed of changes of address.

LIBRARY RULES

Rules for the use of the library are as follows:

I. READING

1. The library is open to ordinary members and associate members for reading at the hours announced in the *Journal* and on the Notice Board.

2. Books should not be returned to the shelves after use. They should be left on the table by the door.

II. BORROWING

Ordinary members are entitled to take books on loan under the following conditions :

3. A member wishing to borrow books from time to time is required to pay a library deposit of Shs. 20, to be retained by the Society until the member signifies his wish to discontinue borrowing. The money will then be refunded.

4. Deposits should be paid to the clerk in the office (or posted to the Hon. Librarian); a receipt will be given.

5. The Librarian is authorized to prohibit altogether, at his discretion, the removal of certain valuable books, or books in constant use. Such books will be clearly labelled. Current unbound periodicals are on no account to be taken away.

6. Books taken on loan by Kampala members may be retained for not longer than two weeks in the first instance (three weeks will be allowed for members who live more than twenty-five miles from Kampala). An extension of this period may be granted by the Librarian at his discretion.

7. Not more than two volumes may be taken or retained by a member at a time.

8. The catalogue number of the book, the name of the author, and the name and address of the borrower, must be entered in the loan book by, or in the presence of, the clerk.

9. Within reasonable limits, the cost of outward postage to up-country members will be defrayed by the Society.

III. LOSS OR DAMAGE

10. A member who loses or damages a book will be expected to defray the cost.

11. A member who fails to make good the loss or damage of a library book, or to return a borrowed book after a second reminder, will forfeit the whole or part of his deposit, and also his right to borrow further books from the library until his full deposit is renewed.

The library is open to members at the following hours:

Monday to Friday ..	12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Sunday	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

SOCIETY NOTES

A new departure in lecture arrangements was undertaken in October 1946 when the Committee inaugurated a planned series of lectures under the title "Towards the New Africa". The fixture card for this series reads as follows:

1946.

23rd Oct. Cultural Contact and Social Change. Presidential Address by Mrs. K. M. Trowell, M.B.E.

6th Nov. Educational Adaptation, by Mr. G. C. Turner, C.M.G., M.C.

20th Nov. Africa Emergent. Discussion between Mr. E. M. K. Mulira and two Makerere Students (Miss Mary Senkatuka and J. Tombo).

4th Dec. Film Night, arranged by the Public Relations Officer.

18th Dec. Agricultural Efficiency, by Mr. G. B. Masefield.

1947.

15th Jan. Public Relations and Social Welfare, by Mr. C. M. A. Gayer.

5th Feb. An Evening of African Music, by Dr. K. P. Wachsmann, PH.D.

19th Feb. Malnutrition and Work Output, by Dr. H. C. Trowell, M.D., F.R.C.P.

5th Mar. The Indian's Contribution to East African Society, by Dr. M. M. Patel, O.B.E.

19th Mar. A Business Man Looks at Africa, by the Hon. H. R. Fraser, O.B.E.

2nd Apr. Brains Trust—Summing Up.

The above programme was arranged by the Committee in the endeavour to provide continuity. In the past lectures have had no particular plan, with the result that there has been little to sustain the interest of members. In addition to this planned series, there will from time to time be special lectures which will be arranged as lecturers of merit and with subjects of particular interest present themselves.

The *Uganda Herald* has been very helpful to the Society in giving full publicity to the reports of the lectures so far held and it is felt that the series has filled a need. It is the intention to collate the papers read and to publish the series in volume form later this year.

A further innovation has been the provision of refreshments after lectures. On completion of the lecture, those present have been invited to stay on and take a cup of tea and a biscuit. The resultant gathering has lead to much interesting conversation in an atmosphere less formal than that of the lecture room; and African members particularly have expressed themselves pleased with these arrangements.

The Committee, encouraged by the success of these informal tea parties, have arranged to provide light refreshments at the Society's premises during the luncheon hour, from 12.30 to 2 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays. This latter experiment is as yet only in its infancy and its development will be watched with interest.

Because of printing difficulties and the paper shortage, publication of the *Journal* had to be suspended during the war, and had it not been for the kindness of the Uganda Government in allowing printing to be done at the Government Press and for the courtesy of the Government Printer in undertaking it, four of the five occasional *Bulletins* would never have appeared, nor would publication of the *Journal* have been resumed as soon as it was.

Now that conditions are returning to something more nearly approaching normal, the Society cannot trespass further on the hospitality of Government, so arrangements have been made for the *Journal* to be published in England by the Oxford University Press. This is the first number to be so produced.

The Society wishes to take this opportunity of expressing its thanks to the Uganda Government, and to the Government Printer, Mr. S. Foote, and his predecessor, Mr. George Bell, O.B.E., for the facilities they so generously afforded. Special thanks are due, also, to Mr. Foote for seeing the whole of the last number through the press while one of the Honorary Editors was on leave.

LIBRARY NOTES

More than 1,500 volumes have been added to the library since the library list was published and it is intended to bring out a new edition before the end of this year.

More and more up-country members are using the Society's book borrowing postal service. With the recent reduction in the local book-post rates it is probable that this service will develop considerably.

The Reading Room is becoming increasingly popular, particularly with African members. We owe much to the British Council for their generous supply of current periodicals. So that the value of these gifts may be as widely spread as possible, it is the Society's practice to distribute old numbers of periodicals, not needed for binding, to up-country stations. Any member, or preferably group of members, wishing to benefit under this scheme should write to the Honorary Librarian.

On 29th April 1946 a member borrowed "Burton: Arabian Nights Adventurer", by Fairfax Downey, New York (Society No. 841). Unfortunately this member failed to record his or her name in the loan book. Will the member concerned please return the volume?

It will be appreciated if members leaving the Protectorate will notify the Honorary Librarian if they have for sale any books of interest to the Society. We are indebted to the following for gifts of books and records: Capt. E. M. Persse, M.C., the Rev. Father Prentice, Mrs. A. L. Hopwood, Mr. A. S. Thomas, Mr. E. W. Gudger, Mr. J. T. Kennedy, Dr. W. J. Eggeling, Mr. T. R. F. Cox, Dr. A. J. Haddow, and The Secretariat, Entebbe.

The library lost much by the departure, on retirement late in 1946, of Capt. E. M. Persse, M.C. During the absence of the Honorary Librarian, from November 1945 to August 1946, Capt. Persse undertook these duties, to which he brought a wealth of energy and in which his long experience of Uganda was of inestimable value.

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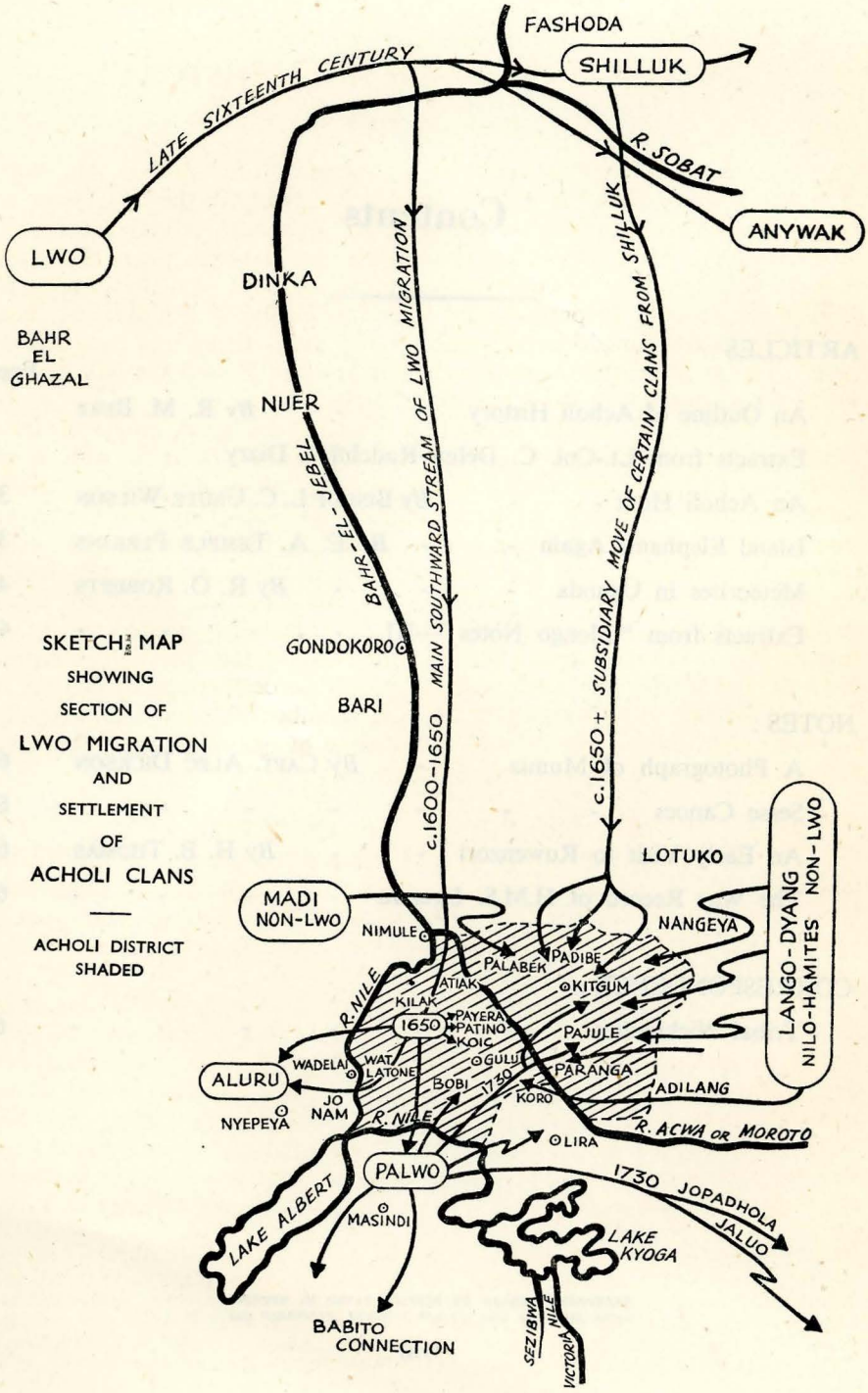
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SEZIBWA
VICTORIA NILE

AN OUTLINE OF ACHOLI HISTORY

By R. M. BERE

WE know nothing of the original inhabitants of Acholi-land, but story has it that before the Acholi came to live there, in the early years of the seventeenth century, there were no people. This may, or may not, be so: earlier dwellers, if any, have left no remains and have no place in Acholi mythology or folklore. Parts of the country may have seen the passage of the Hamitic raiders, offspring of the great Galla tribe of Ethiopia, on their way to found new kingdoms farther south and west: these, too, have left no trace. The main Hamitic stream is thought to have crossed the Nile farther north, at Gondokoro, in the sixteenth century.

The Acholi are Nilotic negroes, a part of the great group of Lwo speaking tribes who moved, as a result of alien pressure from the west, from the Bahr-el-Ghazal region of the Sudan probably about the year A.D. 1600. Before the tribes ultimately settled in the lands in which they now live, more than a hundred years elapsed and it was probably not until the late eighteenth century that the Jopadhola and the Jaluo reached Budama and Kavirondo respectively. Little is known historically of this great migration, but for a number of years vast areas must have been in a highly restless condition because of it. When a country has no written history, facts inevitably become distorted and mixed with fable and the ancient heroes become deified or, at the least, imbued with divine characteristics: another tendency is to personify a whole tribe, clan or generation, in the name of one individual, who may perhaps have been a leader of his people.

THE LEGEND OF THE QUARREL

The more important of the Uganda tribes to be affected by the Nilotic migration have a common legend to describe their arrival in the lands they now occupy, or through which they passed on their way to their present homes: this legend is of the utmost importance if one is to understand the origin of these peoples as they themselves see it.[1]

According to them, Lwo was the first man; his son, Ipiti, and unmarried daughter, Nyilak, lived at Kilak, the long low hill between Atiak and the Nile. Nyilak disappeared and for a long time nothing was seen of her until, one day, she returned with three sons, Nyipir, Labongo and Tiful, about whose parentage there was, not unnaturally, some doubt. Many insisted that they were the children of Jok, their god, but Olum, who had led the tribes from the north, was probably the father. A great feast was held to celebrate Nyilak's return and as the three sons grew up, in the good country of Kilak,

[1] It should be said, perhaps, that in giving this story, I am not following exactly the detail as told by any one African, but that I have taken, principally, the Acholi account and varied it somewhat to conform to the Aluru version. The differences are only of detail. Reference should be made to the Rev. Fr. J. P. Crazzolara's valuable paper on "The Lwo People" (*Uganda Journal*, Vol. 5) and to Major N. C. L. Lowth's "The Story of the Entry of the Alur into the West Nile" (*Uganda Journal*, Vol. 2).

be compared to the Alltuds, the strangers in blood, of our own ancient Celtic society. Each clan has a hereditary head, normally a direct lineal descendant of the founder, though there are no clear cut rules of ascension and there have even been occasions when a member of "Labong" has been made Rwot, as the clan head is called. There is one more point which must be made; the clan has definite territorial rights and boundaries, there being common ownership to all clan members, with the Rwot (and this is perhaps the essence of his office) as *won-piny* or father of the land; rights of the individual are well safeguarded.

The clans did not all enter Acholi-land at the same time,[1] they did not enter it together or from the same source or direction and, although each year shows some improvement, they can hardly even yet be said to have settled down to complete unity or neighbourliness. The present administrative framework follows broadly the lines of the old clan divisions and, while there is no rule to this effect, the present chiefs, who retain the old title, are frequently the persons accepted by custom and by the will of the people as the hereditary Rwots of their particular clans. The younger generation is happily beginning to think along broader lines than those of the narrow clan limits.

Before A.D. 1600, Acholi-land must be considered as empty although there may have been some "Lango" in the far north-east, ancestors of the present inhabitants of Nangeya and the Rom mountains. At some time during the next fifty years the main Lwo migration passed through the country, and the clans who claim descent from Labongo established themselves at Kilak. As has been said, these are the Payera, Patiko, Koic and Paico, all prominent clans to the present day. Shortly after the main movement more immigrants came from the north, people who had originally, when the Lwo came from the Bahr-el-Ghazal, stayed with Nyakang, first Reth of the Shilluk, but who later, though quite independently of Olum and Labongo, moved to the south. These immigrants did not follow the Nile route but took their own line farther east; it was thus that the Padibe, still a leading clan, came to Uganda.

It does not seem to have been until after the beginning of the eighteenth century that the main body of the Lwo in Bunyoro began to find the pressure of the Bantu element too strong for them, causing them to undertake the second stage of the great migration. Some found their promised land as far away as Kavirondo:[2] others, more fortunate, settled in the Lango district[3] or Acholi-land. All these clans, and there are many who will tell you that they came from "Loka" (i.e., from across the river), call themselves Pa-Lwo. The leader of the first such group was Owiny Opok and the date of his arrival

[1] In working out the clan movements in relation to one another I have been much assisted by a series of clan histories drawn up by Mr. A. C. A. Wright. The present paper does not aim at giving a detailed account of individual clans and their migrations.

[2] The Jopadhola and the Jaluo, who now inhabit Kavirondo and are the most numerous of all the Lwo people, were part of the same movement.

[3] This is not the place to discuss the origins of the inhabitants of the present Lango district but it should perhaps be said of the statement that some of the Lwo people settled there that this is in no way intended to convey the impression that they necessarily form a majority of its present-day inhabitants.

seems to have been about 1730; he is the ancestor of the Pajule and is said to have found the country of his choice already occupied by a group of "Lango-dyang"[1] who were moving westwards; these subsequently settled at Paranga. Widely distributed over Acholi-land are these Palwo clans whose leaders always seem to have established themselves, without fighting, as rulers over any others whom they encountered. Without detailing any of their stories or giving a complete list of the Palwo clans one may quote, as examples, the Bobi, Alero, Pader, Paimol and the Paimot of Amiel, as well as the better known Pajule just mentioned. This completes the picture of the Lwo immigrants to Acholi-land, an immigration not finished by the end of the eighteenth century and still being continued by an occasional Chopi family.

In addition to the Lwo there are numerous scattered groups of entirely different origin, who came into Acholi-land either from the north-east and east and are still sometimes called "Lango-dyang" by the Acholi, or from the north-west, their connection being with the Madi or Bari. The entry of these people was disconnected and does not seem to have formed part of any of the great migrations, nor can one place it at any particular period. We have already mentioned the Paranga, whose journey must have started at much the same time as the original Lwo migration; their neighbours, the Koro, arrived quite recently and still claim connection with a group, similarly called, in Teso: the clans of the eastern fringe, such as the Adilang, fall largely, but by no means entirely, into this category. The Atiak and Palabek clans are the most important of the north-western group, retaining something of the rain-making ceremonies of their Madi neighbours: the Atiak, in particular, have a well-kept and well-known set of rain-stones.

Each clan tells its own story, with the name and fame of each chief, their travels from one country to another, their fights and alliances with other clans. Each clan keeps its own greatly treasured, and seldom shown, regalia—spears, shields, drums and other valuables, heirlooms from past chiefs. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the place of the Rwot in native Acholi society; that he was a personage is beyond doubt but it is also quite evident that the Rwot was never in a position of executive authority comparable to that in which his descendents are placed to-day or in which were found the Hima overlords of the Bantu kingdoms farther south. The appointment was basically democratic, for the Rwot was truly the representative of his people: far more so, in fact, than their ruler.

The country which the Acholi took for their own was far from rich and although they have developed for themselves a good and varied diet, based on a shifting cultivation of millet, hunger has never been far distant: there has been no chance of an early settled economic development, such as a basic plantain food staple would have secured. A struggle for existence has governed much of the tribal history and in doing so has produced a fine independent, virile type of individual.

[1] The term "Lango" or "Lango-dyang" is misleading. When an Acholi uses either of these words he refers to his Nilo-Hamitic neighbours to the east and north-east and not to the inhabitants of the modern Lango district, of whom he speaks as "Omiru".

OUTSIDE CONTACTS

The clans had not long been settled in Acholi-land when first external contacts began. As with many African tribes these were with Arab and Egyptian slave traders, who first came to the country in the middle of the nineteenth century. Geographical position and the democratic nature of their rulers prevented over-extensive raiding, such as was practised against less fortunate people like the Bari.

The first European in Acholi-land was the Maltese trader Amabile who, based on Gondokoro, established a trading post at Palaro in 1861 : this post was reached by Speke, on his way north after his discovery of the source of the Nile, on 3rd December 1862. As is well known, Speke was driven eastwards by the hostile attitude of Kamurasi of Bunyoro and so prevented from completing his journey up the Nile valley. At Gondokoro on 15th February 1863 he met Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baker, then travelling south before discovering Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls in 1864. Baker, by then Sir Samuel Baker, returned in 1872 to Acholi-land as Governor of the Equatorial Province of Egypt, when his fort was established at Patiko. Two earlier dates deserve mention : Baker's appointment in 1869 and his proclamation of 26th May 1871 which abolished the slave trade and annexed to Egypt the lands of the Equatorial Nile.

In 1873 Baker was succeeded as Governor of Equatoria by General Gordon. He had found the Acholi very different from many of their neighbours, a friendly and likeable people : he had established friendly contacts with them and many of their chiefs, notably Ochama, Rwot of Payera (whom he took to be the paramount chief of the whole tribe) and the successive Rwots of Patiko, Kikwiyo Kare and his son, Omor Oye (known as Wat-el Ajoos or son of the old man).[1] That strange and fascinating personality, Dr. Edward Schutzer, better known as Emin Pasha, succeeded to the Governorship in 1878.

The full history of Emin Pasha's Governorship, his scientific research and the application of his knowledge to everyday problems, his isolation in 1885 as a result of the Mahdist rising in the Sudan, and his ultimate rescue by Stanley four years later, form no part of this story : but Emin made several tours in Acholi-land and began the move towards modern government. Like Baker, Emin met Ochama,[2] and also Ogwok, the very enlightened Rwot of Padibe, by whom he was much impressed. After Emin's departure, the Acholi were left to their own devices until 1898, by which time the orbit of influence had shifted from the Sudan to Uganda. During this period, bands of marauding Nubi soldiers, remnants of Emin's force, for a time under Fadl-El-Mula, caused havoc in an otherwise fairly peaceful land and did much to develop clan antagonisms where none before existed. Two events only are deserving of comment : firstly, that at Jebel Habub (Kalongo R.C.M.) the several local clans combined to drive the Nubi menace from a strongly established fort ; secondly, the death of Ochama in a battle between the Padibe and Payera. The feeling between these two important clans is still influenced by

[1] See Sir Samuel Baker's " Ismailia ".

[2] See " Emin Pasha in Central Africa ", p. 271 : " The Chief of all the Shuli, Rochama, an old gentleman who is very proud of his pure Wawitu descent."

this battle, which was brought about by the influence of these self same Nubis.[1] Awich succeeded his father, Ochama, and was for many years a thorn in the side of peaceful administration, although Kabarega, driven from Bunyoro by Colonel Colville in 1893, seeking refuge at one time in Lango and at another with Awich, was to blame for much of the trouble. And so we come to 1898, the year from which modern administration may be traced.

In that year came the first attempt to connect this part of the country with the lake area farther south, instead of with Egypt and the Sudan. The move was part of the " scramble for Africa ", the British aiming to secure, by treaty with local chiefs, as much as possible of the country between the then Uganda Protectorate and latitude 10° N. Major Macdonald came north from Kampala in the second half of 1898 and not only began to round up the remnants of the Nubi mutineers from Buganda but also signed treaties in Acholi-land with several chiefs. Unfortunately he failed to come to terms with Awich and the Payera, but treaties were made with many of the northern Acholi chiefs and some military posts were established. In the following year the collectorate was opened at Nimule and Major Delmé-Radcliffe, the original Langa Langa, arrived to begin, by regular military patrols, the routine pacification of the country. Langa Langa has become an almost legendary figure : he made useful contacts with many of the chiefs and his recommendation, even in those early days, of " identifying the chiefs with the Administration and making them a part of the Governmental organization ", shows his wisdom and foresight. In 1901, after he had arrested Awich, Major Delmé-Radcliffe left for his well-known Lango Expedition, in which he received much help from his interpreter and right hand man, Okello Mwaka, father of Rwot Anderea Olal, now perhaps the leading figure in Acholi-land.

Five years later came the final closing of Wadelai, Emin's old station on the Nile, and a brief attempt at a closer administration of the Acholi from Mount Keyo (about twelve miles from Gulu), seat, also, of the first C.M.S. station. The Mount Keyo post lasted but a few months before being withdrawn to Koba, not far from Wat Latong of the old legend, on the Aluru bank of the Nile. Gulu was opened in 1910 and two years later the Nimule collectorate was finally closed down. The second Acholi district, Chua, was declared in 1914 with headquarters at Kitgum and Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite as its first District Commissioner, and for the next twenty-five years the Acholi were administered under two different district organizations.

Modern history inevitably suffers in its recording from being too close to the events which it describes to allow of a proper perspective view ; the record tends to achieve either the detail of a report or the superficiality of irrelevance. The intention of this paper has been to show the building up of the Acholi tribe from earliest times and different lands to the structure upon which, and from which, modern development is now taking place. The last thirty years have, in fact, seen changes infinitely greater than any of past generations ; they have been years of steady progress from utterly primitive

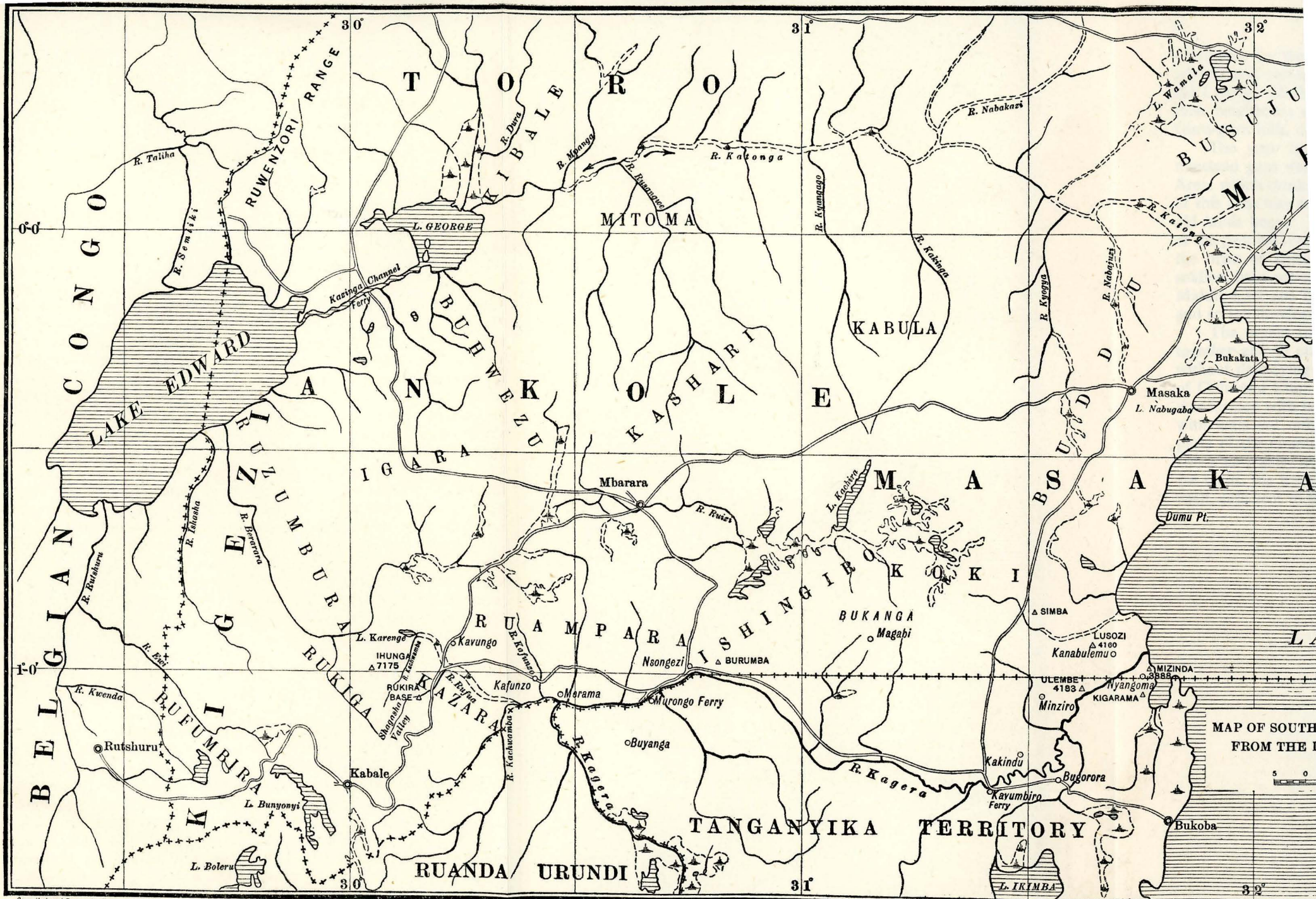
[1] See " Awich : A Biographical Note and a Chapter of Acholi History " by R. M. Bere (*Uganda Journal*, Vol. 10), in which the history of much of this period is given in considerably greater detail than is attempted here.

conditions to the beginnings of a modern civilization. Roads, hospitals, schools and cotton do not concern this story nor do such isolated events as the Lamogi rebellion of 1912, when the people of clan Lamogi and some of their neighbours stocked and fortified, in open revolt, the deep caves of the Guru-guru hills, defying, for over a month, all efforts to dislodge them.

The year 1913 saw the disarmament of the people (when over five thousand guns were recovered) and the depopulation of the Sleeping Sickness Area, which resulted in a great movement of the western clans. In 1938 part of this area was re-opened and a slow, controlled migration back towards the old lands began. The Acholi have contributed nobly to the two great wars of the past half century, even though in 1914 they had only just begun to enter the orbit of British Administration. In the world war just ended Acholi soldiers have served and fought with distinction in Abyssinia, Somaliland, the Middle East and Burma, earning a reputation the equal of any African tribe; and so the development of a people continues.

The urgent trend of modern administration has been to bring the clans together and to make the Acholi conscious of their unity as a single people, without destroying their individualistic background. To this end the districts of Gulu and Chua were amalgamated in 1937, when a unified Acholi district was formed with headquarters at Gulu: at the same time the Acholi Council, with seats not only for chiefs but for representatives of the people from all parts of the country, was brought into being. The Acholi are beginning to feel a new unity and to understand, in their tribal life and the relationship of the clans, the truth of their ancient proverb that one blade of grass is not, by itself, sufficient to thatch a house:

"*Ot pe cwer ki lum acel keken.*"



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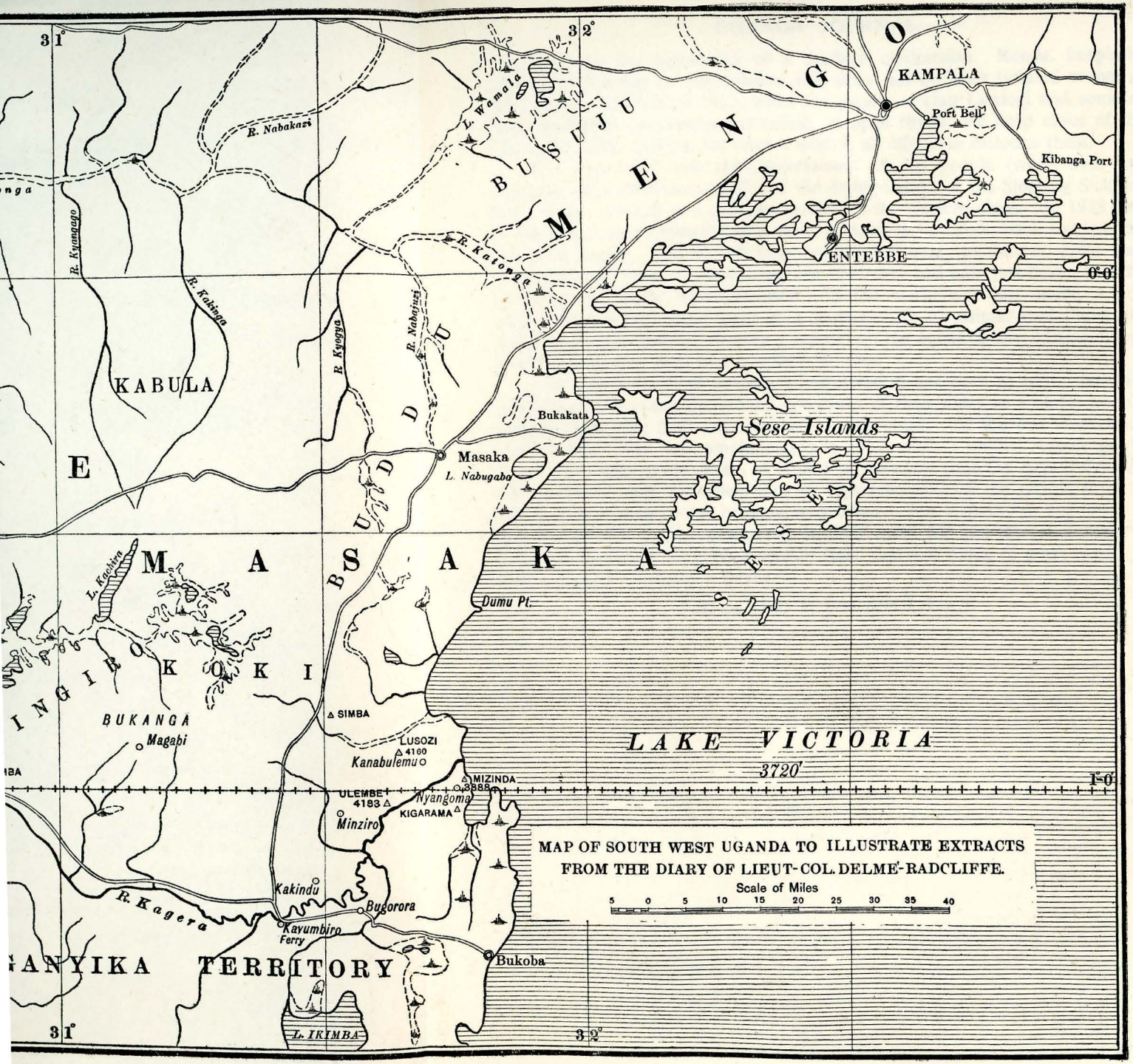

MAP OF SOUTH WEST UGANDA TO ILLUSTRATE EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF LIEUT-COL. DELME-RADCLIFFE.

Scale of Miles

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

[Face p. 9

EXTRACTS FROM LT.-COL. C. DELMÉ-RADCLIFFE'S TYPESCRIPT DIARY REPORT ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE ANGLO-GERMAN BOUNDARY, UGANDA, 1902-1904

(Published with the permission of the Director of Surveys, Uganda)

IN accordance with orders received, I reached Mombasa on 31st July 1902, accompanied by Major Bright, M.C. and Lt. Behren, R.E.

On arrival I learnt that the German Commissioner, Capt. Schlobach, my colleague on the Boundary Commission, had proceeded up-country some time previously, having been informed that I was waiting for him to the west of Lake Victoria. At the time of my arrival at Mombasa he was supposed to be somewhere near the Congo Free State boundary on the first parallel South latitude. I telegraphed at once to H.M. Commissioner at Entebbe requesting him to despatch runners in search of Capt. Schlobach with letters to inform him of my arrival at Mombasa.

I left Mombasa on 14th August with Lt. Behrens and a hundred porters. Major Bright remained at Mombasa to look after the remainder of the Commission instruments and stores expected, and to assist the German Commissioner when he should arrive.

Port Florence (Kisumu) was reached on 17th August. Here Capt. Harman reported himself on joining the Commission. He was directed to proceed to Mombasa to assist Major Bright. At Port Florence I met Commander Whitehouse, R.N., then engaged on his survey of Lake Victoria. He very kindly placed his completed chart at my disposal together with a diagram showing his survey marks and the plan of observed angles. This information proved later on to be of the greatest value in triangulating round the north shore of the lake and saved a great deal of time and trouble in searching for points.

Port Florence was left at 6 a.m., 18th August, in the " Sir W. Mackinnon " —forty men being shipped in a dhow and twenty more in a steel boat. Entebbe was reached at 6 p.m., 19th August. Capt. Schlobach and Lt. Schwartz of the German Commission were both at Entebbe when we arrived.

On 20th August I had a discussion with Capt. Schlobach as to the methods we should adopt in working. It was arranged that the German Commissioner should first proceed to Mombasa in order to receive his chronometers which had not yet arrived from Germany, to report the observations for the triangulation, etc., made by the British Commissioner at Mombasa and to make the telegraphic exchanges of signals with the British party at Entebbe. The telegraphic line between Entebbe and Port Florence was found to be quite unreliable but the Telegraph Superintendent was on his way to Kisumu to see what could be done to improve matters. A site near the telegraph station at Entebbe was selected for the temporary observatory and one was planned

similar in arrangement to that at Mombasa, only built of grass and reeds on a framework of wood.

The time between 20th August and 29th August was occupied in attempts, which all failed, to get the telegraph line between Entebbe and Port Florence to work, in discussions with the German Commissioner as to the plans of work to be followed, in drawing up agreements, in practising the system of exchanges, in efforts to complete the Entebbe observatory, in computations and in the office work of all sorts connected with the pay sheets, etc., of the porters, correspondence and arrangements for transport and food supplies. On the 29th a single signal was exchanged by telegraph with Mombasa and this was the only one occasion throughout the work of the Commission when this was possible. On this day Capt. Schlobach and Lt. Schwartz left for Mombasa. On 1st September the twenty porters despatched in the steel boat from Port Florence on the 18th August arrived at Entebbe—the forty men in the dhow having come in three days earlier.

Work was continued as before at Entebbe till Wednesday, 3rd September. Continual efforts were made to get the telegraph line into working order without success.

On 3rd September the German Commissioner reached Mombasa and all was made ready for an exchange of signals.

On Friday, 5th September, the home mail arrived but the only Commission stores forwarded by the railway were one crowbar and one officer's tent. Everything else had been delayed by a goods train falling down an embankment. Up till 7th September work continued as before in endeavouring to complete the work on the observatory, in ineffectual efforts to exchange signals with Port Florence and Mombasa, in computation and office work. Finally, I decided to abandon the attempt to get signals through on this section, Port Florence-Entebbe, to proceed to Port Florence, and to exchange signals with Mombasa over the permanent telegraph line. As H.M. Commissioner was unable to permit the "Sir William Mackinnon" to go until the usual mail day, 12th September, I decided, in order to save time, to charter a launch, the "Kampala", the property of a private firm in Entebbe, for the trip to Port Florence. This I was able to do for £5 per diem inclusive of expenses and in order to lessen the charges to the Government I contracted to carry a cargo of 16,000 lb. of coffee to Port Florence.

I left Entebbe on 8th September with Lt. Behrens. The porters which had come up with me to Entebbe were left in camp under charge of Dr. Bagshawe who had arrived to join the Commission.

Immediately on arrival at Port Florence arrangements were made for erecting a temporary observatory as at Mombasa and Entebbe. I learnt here that the Commission stores had been transferred to another train from the wrecked one but that this second train had also rolled down an embankment so that nothing had yet arrived although despatched from Mombasa seventeen days before.

11th September 1902. Work was continued on the observatory but progress was exasperatingly slow. The railway authorities very kindly allowed me to use some of their Indian carpenters and labourers on payment but their

style of working was very trying to the patience. Of a party of twenty-six men clearing the ground twenty-three were at one time observed lying about smoking and idling, while the other three lazily scratched the surface with tools. It took eight men a whole day's work to put up the four corner posts of the observatory, planting them two feet in the ground. A party of seventy-four men sent out for reeds and grass were absent all day and then brought in four loads of twigs and ten of grass between them. This in a country where reeds and grass were close at hand.

14th September 1902. A very heavy thunderstorm passed over Port Florence. The lightning struck a house on the hill, not far from the observatory, burning it down and slightly injuring some natives.

15th September 1902. News was received of another train being derailed at Muhoroni.

16th September 1902. One wagon arrived with part of the Commission stores, not much the worse for two rolls down hill but three weeks overdue.

17th September 1902. The observatory was finished and ready for work.

20th September 1902. Another good night enabled a whole series of observations and exchanges to be successfully carried out. It got clear at 11 p.m. and remained so till dawn. This was the first night on which observations could be made at Port Florence and Mombasa simultaneously. Capt. Harman was now ordered up to Port Florence to take charge of the observatory, as another successful night's work would enable me to change places with the German Commissioner and commence the second series of exchanges. News was received on this day that the mail train was delayed at Molo by a derailed goods train of which the engine had fallen over on the line.

21st September 1902. Another successful programme was carried out, being commenced at 8 p.m. and finished at 11 p.m. Next day I consulted with the German Commissioner by telegram and we decided not to attempt any further exchanges as the results were satisfactory and the German party were very tired after so many nights' work in succession and having so many computations to work out.

21st September 1902. Some tents near the observatory were blown into the lake.

24th September 1902. Capt. Harman arrived at noon having been delayed by a series of accidents on the line. The train he was in finally came to a standstill some few miles from Port Florence. Knowing that I was anxious for him to arrive he therefore walked in to save time. The German party left Mombasa on the same day.

26th September 1902. I left Port Florence with Lt. Behrens (arriving at Mombasa on the 29th). Major Bright after handing over at Mombasa left for Port Florence and Capt. Harman at Port Florence was directed to hand over to Major Bright and proceed to Entebbe.

9th October 1902. During our absence at the (Mombasa) observatory four burglars broke into the Uganda Rest House in which we were putting up. Fortunately they were disturbed by an Indian servant of mine who saw them go in but thought they were men I had sent to fetch something. Discovering

them in my room about to remove the despatch boxes he asked them what they wanted. On this a scuffle ensued and, after beating the Indian, the burglars escaped. Had they succeeded in getting away the despatch boxes which contained all the papers, computations, etc., connected with the work of the Commission, the result would have been very serious. Burglaries in the houses of Europeans were almost of daily occurrence at Mombasa and the perpetrators were never brought to book. . . .

23rd October 1902. One hundred yards of the telegraph line was removed by natives in the Nandi country, so that work was impossible till communication was restored.

28th October 1902. (Two sets of observations were finished.) These proving satisfactory, the German Commissioner and I decided to consider this portion of our task completed. The work of obtaining the difference in longitude between the given point on the coast and Port Florence had thus taken three months.

There now still remained the section between Port Florence and Entebbe, of which the difference in longitude was required, as the next step in the work. (Lt.-Col. Radcliffe and Lt. Behrens therefore set off at once for Port Florence, arriving there on 1st November.)

2nd-10th November 1902. (After numerous abortive efforts) the attempt to get telegraphic exchanges on the wire between Entebbe and Port Florence was abandoned. The line was in every respect unsuitable to the purpose. Originally only a telephone line, it was only partially insulated. Earth currents continually affected the wire. Every thunderstorm in the neighbourhood also, and an incessant crackling in the instrument, almost daily indicated lightning somewhere on the line. Besides this white ants destroyed the poles, the tall grass grew up and covered the wire in places, trees dropped their branches on to the wire, sometimes the poles took root and then the bushy growths at the top enclosed the wire. Cattle and wild animals upset the poles when rotten or eaten through by white ants, the grass fires damaged both the poles and wire, finally on one occasion an elephant went off with half a mile of the wire which had formed a noose round his neck, eventually strangling him after a terrified flight through the jungle. The dead body was found some forty miles north of the line in Usoga and the tusks and wire brought in to the Collector by some natives.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the effort to obtain exchanges of telegraphic signals failed.

11th November 1902. I embarked (at Port Florence) with Major Bright and all the chronometers, leaving one as a standard in the observatory with Lt. Behrens.

12th November 1902. We reached Entebbe. The chronometers were at once taken to the observatory and the comparisons made.

13th November 1902. I discussed plans with the German Commissioner. I wished to abandon the attempt to obtain the longitude by chronometer readings entirely and to execute a triangulation. Capt. Schlobach however, perhaps not allowing sufficient consideration for the speed with which a triangulation could be carried round the north of the lake (as eventually was

done), nor for the greater values of the results obtained from the triangulation, insisted strongly on using chronometer journeys and said the authorities in Berlin would be disappointed if the chronometers were not used after being sent so far. He however consented to regard the results as provisional only, to be replaced later by the results of a triangulation which he stated he would join me in executing on the way back. He also consented to join the British party in carrying the triangulation from Entebbe to the mouth of the Kagera river.

The making of the chronometer journeys appeared to me a regrettable waste of time but I endeavoured to ensure that as little time as possible should be lost over them.

The work of preparing the caravan for a start (on the boundary survey) was continually pushed on, loads packed, repacked and distributed, the porters paid, and arrangements made for canoes and boats required for the parties proceeding round the lake westwards. During my absence the porters left at Entebbe had got considerably out of hand, their bad behaviour culminating in a free fight with the local police. On my arrival I explained to the judge that the men had been enlisted as military porters and were subject to military law by which I had power, under the Uganda Military Forces Ordinance, to deal effectively with the men, the civil law being inadequate to meet the case. The judge, seeing the force of my contention, agreed that it was best that I should deal with my men which I accordingly did and no further disturbances took place.

24th November 1902. The first caravan was despatched from Entebbe round the lake by land. Two hundred and forty porters with loads left under the charge of Mr. Doggett, whose services had very kindly been lent to me by Col. Hayes-Sadler to assist in making collections of natural history specimens near the boundary. This caravan was directed to march to Masaka in the first instance where Dr. Bagshawe, Medical Officer of the Commission, and a portion of the escort would meet it.

From Masaka the combined caravan would march to Msozi, near the mouth of the Kagera river, and await my arrival. Elaborate arrangements had been made at Masaka to collect a large supply of food as I had been informed by the local officials and the German officers that a sufficient supply for large caravans would be difficult to obtain near the actual boundary.

Col. Hayes-Sadler had also very kindly consented to allow me to use a sufficient number of Government mules to mount all the officers of the Boundary Commission. The animals were collected at Masaka and marched on with the caravan to Msozi. These animals proved invaluable, in fact it is not too much to say that the work would have taken half as long again without them, and it was very clearly evident that riding animals for work of this kind are quite indispensable. The only quadruped with the Commission up to this was an Arab pony of my own which, after doing a great deal of work, died later from tsetse fly sickness contracted in the Kagera valley.

26th November 1902. The first triangulation parties left Entebbe. (From 28th November 1902 to 5th January 1903 triangulation work proceeded without special incident.)

6th January 1903. (At Mizinda.) Capt. Schlobach requested me in the morning to see his escort at drill. I went to his camp and saw about thirty men turned out who certainly gave an extraordinary example of perfection in drill and manual and firing exercises. I should have thought it impossible to drill Swahili troops to such a pitch of excellence and it was far in advance of anything to be seen in our Protectorate. The drill, so far as precision was concerned, was equal to that seen at an Autumn Inspection of the Prussian Guards. The men however were not very well dressed and, being Swahilis, were certainly not equal to our Sudanese as fighters.

28th January 1903. (At Bujaju.) I heard that Capt. Schlobach who had occupied the trigonometrical station at Simba had left his post before the observations were completed on the intervisibility of Simba and Dumo.

1st February 1903. (At Dumo.) I heard from Capt. Schlobach to the effect that he had returned to Simba but not being inclined to waste any more time or to stay any longer on British Territory he was about to quit his post, leaving as he said, an officer to represent the German Commission. If the German officers had up to this point done their share of the work on the triangulations, and without making any time-robbing mistakes, the work would have been finished long before. The fact that Capt. Schlobach had now decided practically to leave that portion of the work to be completed by the British Commission though unsatisfactory in one sense was in another not disadvantageous. Having only my own party to consider, my hands were freer and this would, I knew, enable the work to be finished much more rapidly. I therefore accepted the situation without protest.

16th March 1903. I started down the Kagera (from Ulembe) in canoes to survey the course of the river, sending the caravan by road to Msozi. I was overtaken by darkness half-way to the lake and finally reached camp at midnight. During the run down the river in the darkness one of the canoes was slightly damaged by a hippopotamus. Fortunately no one was thrown into the water. A man's fate in such a case can be easily imagined for the river was swarming with crocodiles of extraordinary boldness. One, not long after the hippopotamus had struck the canoe, seized a paddle and dragged it from the hand of the paddler holding it. No doubt he had tried to seize the hand itself. The Baganda canoemen, and in fact all of us, were much relieved on getting out of this winding river, where in the dark a whole boatload of men might at any moment have been capsized into the water to become helpless prey of the crocodiles, or drowned. The dense wall of papyrus, the rapid currents and the deep water would have made it practically impossible to get out.

19th March 1903. I marched (from Kanabulemu) to Minziro. Special precautions for safeguarding the camp had to be taken here as the natives had a very sinister reputation, being to a large extent refugees from the law from both Uganda and German territory. Minziro being a hill-island, surrounded in all directions by swamp and almost impenetrable forest, it afforded a comparatively safe asylum for evildoers.

21st March 1903. I shifted camp to the south end of the Minziro range. On my arrival at this camp the young chief, a boy of fourteen, came to pay us

a visit bringing with him the body of a python nineteen feet long which had just been killed after having seized a dog in the village.

22nd March 1903. I marched to Kakindo. On arrival I was met by runners bringing letters from the German Authorities at Bukoba complaining, in very indignant terms, that English troops had been seizing cattle forcibly at Kigarama and had driven them across the Kagera. I knew that the story must be absolutely devoid of foundation for it was quite impossible for any English askari to have ever been anywhere near the place referred to. However I decided that it would be best to thrash the matter out thoroughly in conjunction with the German officials in order that they might see how baseless their complaints were and how anxious I was that they should have no cause for any complaints even quite apart from the fact that the discipline of the British escort rendered an incident of this kind simply unthinkable.

24th March 1903. I marched to Kivumbero a German port on the Kagera in charge of an old Sudanese soldier usually under the influence of drink and of the most impertinent bearing I had ever seen in any soldier in any country. Besides this old soldier there was a nefarious scoundrel of an Arab—styled the Liwali of Kivumbero—as the head of the Arab community. This community was a relic of the old ivory and slave trading days. The aspect of the inhabitants of this extensive settlement caused me to form instantly the impression that the old trade had not been forgotten and possibly still was secretly indulged in to some extent. The settlement itself was a remarkable sight in the heart of Africa, consisting of large and fairly well built thatched houses extending for a long distance up and down the river on the right bank. Each house had large gardens with pomegranates, limes, mangoes, bananas, sugar cane, vegetables and cereals—the whole an exact reproduction of an Arab settlement in the Coast region. I crossed the Kagera at the ferry at 2 p.m., swimming the riding animals across the river and taking up my quarters in a somewhat dilapidated kind of rest house in rear of the small fort.

26th March 1903. (At Buyanga.) Paymaster Rehse arrived from Bukoba to represent the German authorities in the investigation of the matter of the charges which had been made against the English askaris of looting cattle in German territory. The herdman of the local native chief Kartasigwa of Kigarama and three other witnesses came in. There was no difficulty whatever in proving that the whole charge was a trumped-up one. The only vestige of a foundation for the story lay in the fact that long before, some time before we left Mizinda, Major Bright's cowman had exchanged a cow with another man in Kigarama. Paymaster Rehse entirely agreed with me and stated he would report to Bukoba accordingly. The necessity of having to clear up this ridiculous matter, which should have been properly investigated by the German officials before being developed as it was, cost me several days of my valuable time.

1st April 1903. (At Bugoroba.) I was obliged to kill a savage bull in camp in the morning. The brute came into the camp three times during the night, partially threw down my tent, completely demolished those of some porters, and very nearly succeeded in injuring some of the men. It was

impossible to shoot him in the dark and confusion of the camp but he came again after daylight and deliberately charged straight among the porters, upsetting and tearing two tents into tatters. I therefore killed him and issued a ration of beef to all the porters. I gathered that this bull had been known for some time in the neighbourhood. He was nominally the property of the chief but had been very troublesome. An ineffectual attempt had been made to kill him by some German officers whose camp he had visited and I found spear and arrow wounds in his body. As I knew what complexion the affair would assume when reported to Bukoba, and how indignant the German authorities might be, I wrote an official letter at once and sent it off by runner describing and explaining the circumstances. Some days later I received a reply acknowledging my letter and thanking me for my courtesy.

2nd April 1903. I marched to Kivumbero. I had been informed by Paymaster Rehse that the rest house was not intended for officers and that I should certainly put up in a little fort where a better house had been built for the convenience of Europeans. I gave the headman of my caravan therefore instructions to put my things into the house in the fort. On arriving in camp myself I found the caravan at the rest house as before and on making inquiry heard that the askari in charge had come down to the fort and making a great uproar, being drunk, had turned all my people out, on the grounds that the house in the fort was intended for German officers only.

3rd April 1903. I shifted camp across the river early and continued my survey during the day. On getting to camp in the evening I learnt that the drunken askari had made a further disturbance when my caravan crossed. He had come down with a rifle in his hand and loading it, demanded who was responsible for the caravan crossing without his " leave ". Fortunately at this juncture he all but fell off the landing stage into the river dropping his rifle which sank at once in eighteen feet of very rapid water. I sent a report to Bukoba concerning the manner in which this man had behaved towards my caravan and heard later that he had been removed on appearing drunk before a German officer who gave him a severe beating.

19th April 1903. I met Lt. Weiss (of the German Commission) near Butakia also engaged on topography. He described to me his adventures while surveying the course of the Kagera in canoes. It appeared that he had been repeatedly attacked by hippopotami, his very large and heavy dug-out canoes being nearly swamped, some property being lost, and men several times thrown into the river. Finally the paddlers left the canoes, refused to go on the river any more, and decamped with the paddles leaving the canoes in the papyrus.

24th April 1903. (Six miles west of Mugabbi.) The insignia of the D.S.O. arrived from Entebbe to be presented to Capt. Harman for his services with the Lango Expedition in 1901. The presentation was duly carried out.

14th May 1903. (Near Mulema.) I started survey at 6 a.m. and finished the group of hills east of the Kafunzo stream down to the Kagera River, returning to camp at 8 p.m. I saw large quantities of game during the day, eland, impalla, zebra, oribi, reedbuck, waterbuck and topi.

16th May 1903. During the morning I met a party of four lions on a

small knoll on which I had set up my plane-table. Two of the four made a simultaneous and quite unprovoked charge and were shot. I could not spare time to go after the others as they took a direction away from where I intended to survey.

20th May 1903. During the afternoon a large herd of buffalo was met and a bull killed after being wounded and charging twice. On the way home the guides lost their way in the dark and as I felt sure they were wrong and no stars were visible I decided to bivouac. At midnight a fire was made and we slept till 3 a.m.

21st May 1903. Lions were heard roaring in four directions at the same time around our bivouac. At 3 a.m. some stars appeared and I led the party back to camp, getting in at 5 a.m. Several men who had failed to keep up straggled in during the day—many of them having spent the rest of the night in trees and all of them with blood-curdling accounts of their narrow escapes from lions. As a matter of fact this district had a bad reputation for lions among the natives who were terrified of passing through it except in large parties. We had frequent evidence that people had been attacked and killed by lions and some individuals were brought into our camp from time to time for treatment. The conduct of the lions I met bore out the comment of my Sudanese orderly who remarked that they were "lacking in respect for the sons of men".

30th May 1903. (At 1° 5′ South latitude, 31° 16′ East longitude.) I had a good deal of trouble with the local Baganda porters. They endeavoured now to refuse to fulfil the contract on which they had engaged to work, claiming to be paid off before the time was up and objecting to marching any farther.

3rd June 1903. (Bank of Kagera river 1° 15′ South latitude, 31° 19′ East longitude.) One of the porters found a young sing-sing waterbuck not three days old. It was brought into camp and eventually throve wonderfully and was brought to England.

4th June 1903. Three of the new Baganda porters and all of the men carrying the reserve supply of food—twenty bags of beans—disappeared during the night. Information was sent to the chiefs from whom they were engaged, to have them apprehended.

6th June 1903. Sixteen more of the Baganda porters deserted.

8th June 1903. I received a report from Capt. Harman that an unarmed party of porters had been attacked near Rukirra in German territory by natives and that thirteen men had been killed and two wounded. As this attack was reported to have taken place in German territory I sent the information on to Bukoba in order that action might be taken by the German authorities. Orders were at once sent to Capt. Harman to hold a court of inquiry on the incident and to forward the proceedings to me.

10th June 1903. (At 1° 3′ South latitude, 31° 6′ East longitude.) A report was received from Capt. Harman to the effect that he had recovered and buried the bodies of all thirteen men murdered.

13th June 1903. I received an official letter from Capt. Schlobach referring to the attack on the porters near Rukirra in which he endeavoured

to throw the blame of the incident on the English officers and porters. A letter also came from Bukoba announcing the immediate despatch of a small body of troops to punish the natives.

16th June 1903. The Baganda porters who had deserted were brought back into camp by their own chiefs for punishment. They were sent to Mulema camp under escort to be dealt with and paid the arrears of pay which, properly speaking, they had forfeited.

19th June 1903. (At 1° 4′ South latitude, 31° 0′ East longitude.) I received a letter from Capt. Schlobach asserting that he had been informed that I had been seen surveying in latitude 1° 5′ South and stating that he was at a loss to understand why I was surveying so far within " German " territory. I reminded him that our orders were to survey for ten miles on each side of the boundary.

20th June 1903. The evidence collected by the Court of Inquiry on the catastrophe in the Shagasha valley proved that an entirely unprovoked attack had been made, with premeditation, on a perfectly unarmed and inoffensive party of porters and soldiers on fatigue duty collecting wood. No motive could be assigned for the attack beyond a general hostility of the natives towards outsiders. This hostility was not specially directed towards people in British employ and the natives had up to the time of the attack been very friendly with our people. It was a fact however that German officials had previously taken a punitive expedition into this valley and it was also a fact that the attack coincided with the arrival of the German caravans at Rukirra.

25th June 1903. (At Nikorora.) I received copies of the German survey as far as the longitude of Kwa Kikobe from Lake Victoria. Unfortunately they proved quite useless for the purpose of being compiled into the British survey. I therefore decided to complete the whole survey independently of the German Commission.

27th June 1903. Survey continued as usual. The haze was very troublesome and was chiefly due to the natives burning the grass south of the Kagera. All the natives on the British side of the boundary had been warned, and refrained from burning the grass, but on the German side burning continued. Work was therefore almost impossible.

1st July 1903. (At Burumba hill.) The Mohammedan chief, Abdul Effendi of Bukanga, came to meet me. I was very glad to have the opportunity of thanking this chief for the very efficient manner in which he had rationed my caravan throughout the time I was marching about in Bukanga and for help he had given under all circumstances. Abdul Effendi was a man of remarkably good manners and pleased everyone with the Boundary Commission very much, both now and later. It was remarked by all how superior this chief, in his own bearing and in the control he exercised over his people, appeared to be compared with the Christian chiefs. The behaviour of the Mohammedan natives also was extremely good—they gave us willing assistance at all times and never caused the slightest trouble, doing any work required of them without hesitation and very well. With the Christian natives, I regret to say, we had a good deal of trouble in petty ways.

7th July 1903. Duhara, the chief of Ruampara, one of the great Ankole

chiefs, came to visit me and to complain of natives from the German side raiding his country. I told him the work we were engaged on was to fix the boundary and that after the German Commission and I had completed our task no more raiding would be allowed.

10th August 1903. (At Kiswera.) I received a letter from Capt. Schlobach who was very anxious to dissuade me from completing the survey south of the first parallel South latitude, and stated that the Governor of German East Africa had directed that the English escort could not be permitted to cross the first parallel. I reminded him that my orders were to survey ten miles on each side of the boundary, that these instructions had been agreed to in Berlin, that my own escort would of course accompany me, and that I could not accept any instructions from Dar-es-Salaam. I also pointed out that no exception had been taken on the British side to the German escort accompanying the German Commissioners and being camped for months together in country admittedly on the English side of the boundary, as at Nyangoma.

26th August 1903. (At Gamba.) Further letters were received from Capt. Schlobach and the authorities at Bukoba endeavouring to prevent me from surveying south of the first parallel. They were replied to with as much conciliation as possible but adhering to the sense of my former letters on the same subject.

21st September 1903. (At 30° 41′ East longitude, on the Kagera.) I again received a communication from Capt. Schlobach in which he made fresh efforts to prevent my surveying south of the first parallel South latitude. I wrote to him explaining that I must carry out the orders I had received and had no choice in the matter. It was reported by all the natives near the first parallel that the Germans had forbidden the natives to sell supplies to the British camps. I could scarcely believe that the German officers could have given such orders but it was very likely the askari and headmen with the Germans had done so as they appeared to do quite as they pleased. The German askari seemed to have no discipline whatever off the parade ground, on which however their training is extraordinarily good.

2nd October 1903. (At 1° 1′ South latitude, 30° 31′ East longitude.) I met Lt. Weiss near his camp. He informed me that Capt. Schlobach was surveying with Feldwebel (Colour Sergeant) Buchner in the Ruchigga mountains.

3rd October 1903. Lt. Weiss pitched his camp two hundred yards from the British camp. He informed me that in Ruchigga, near the western end of the boundary, the natives had raided Capt. Schlobach's cattle and carried them off under the noses of the guard at night.

11th October 1903. The natives complained of their treatment by the askari and men of Lt. Weiss' caravan. One man having been beaten while bringing in food close to my camp, I requested Lt. Weiss to take notice of the case and he accordingly had the offending askari flogged in my presence.

12th October 1903. Capt. Schlobach came into camp.

13th October 1903. I had a discussion with Capt. Schlobach as to the arrangements to be made for fixing the boundary pillars. He declined entirely to discuss any new boundary with which to replace the present theoretical one,

stating he had direct orders to refrain from doing so and was to mark the existing line only. Capt. Schlobach again attempted to dissuade me from completing my survey south of the first parallel and also raised the question of the escort again. Finding that I was firm on both points he stated he would still send an escort under Feldwebel Buchner to accompany me—one of his chief preoccupations being a dread that I should exercise any " sovereign rights " (*hoheits rechte*) while south of the first parallel. In spite of the divergence of our views in this matter Capt. Schlobach and I remained excellent friends as always and we were personally as cordial as ever. He gave me much useful information concerning the country I was about to survey, having an experience of it dating some years back. I, in return, gave him material to assist the completion of his topography and made arrangements for feeding his caravans north of the Kagera river.

14th October 1903. Capt. Schlobach left my camp for his own standing camp near Karongo ferry on the Kagera river.

16th October 1903. (Near the Kasanda swamp.) I lost an hour in the afternoon digging out a bull belonging to Capt. Schlobach from a very deep game pit into which it had been allowed to fall by a stupid herdsman, who, with tears in his eyes, besought me to help him.

28th October 1903. I shifted camp to near Mijerra—calling it Kivungo from the district in which it lay. On arrival in camp at 8 p.m. I found a message from Lugarama, chief of Kazara, that he was unable to come and see me, as I had requested him to do, because he had a sore foot. This was one whom I had been warned against, as almost certain to forcibly resist the movements of the Commission through his country. However, Capt. Harman's tactful dealings with him when passing through Kazara with the advance party had partially reassured him though, fearing treachery, he could not summon up courage to visit me. But he sent me a cow as a present to indicate goodwill.

29th October 1903. I despatched Mukudde, a Muganda sub-chief from Budda, who had accompanied me throughout the work of the expedition, to interview Lugarama, to reassure him and persuade him to pay me a visit. I felt that a good deal would have been gained if Lugarama could be induced to come himself to my camp and be made to realize that the Administration was well disposed towards him.

30th October 1903. Lugarama came in at last, very nervous and clearly thinking himself in great danger. Mukudde reported that three times he had returned to his village and that he, Mukudde, had to return and bring him out again each time. I had a long interview with Lugarama during the evening, in the presence of Mr. Dashwood (the Collector of Mbarara) and Dr. Bagshawe, and endeavoured to calm his fears, pointing out that it was the wish of the Government to be his friend and protect him, not to look upon him as an enemy. A handsome present of cloth at the end of his interview seemed to please him very much. Information came in from Lt. Weiss in the evening that he was in great difficulties about food. I therefore sent off at once enough beans to last his caravan for a whole month and sheep for himself sufficient for a similar period. It appeared that the natives objected strongly

to supplying his caravan with food on account of the manner in which his men behaved. The natives appeared willing enough to sell food to us as they got well paid in the British camp. It was stated that the German askari took food by force and flogged the natives who hesitated to supply them. I sent a sub-chief to Lt. Weiss begging him at the same time to let the sub-chief make all arrangements for his supplies as he was authorized by me to do so. After this I heard that no more trouble on this score was experienced.

31st October 1903. Mr. Dashwood left camp to return to Mbarara. In the evening I had another interview with Lugarama who seemed much less nervous than before.

1st November 1903. Lugarama returned to his own village in the morning and it was amusing to witness the delight with which his followers exhibited the new white clothing which my present to their chief had been the means of their possessing. Before he left camp I suggested to Lugarama that he should pay a visit to the Government station at Mbarara. This he refused to do most emphatically and displayed such terror at the bare idea that I thought it best to let the matter drop for the present though I meant to get him to do it before I left his part of the country.

6th November 1903. (At Rukirra.) Lugarama came in to see me and seemed to have got more confidence. On pressing him to go to Mbarara he said that he was afraid to go with anyone but me. As I was now "his father" he said he would go anywhere I chose to take him. I thought it well to leave the matter at this stage now but as I could not possibly spare time to take him to Mbarara myself I hoped later on to persuade him to go in with Capt. Harman, whom he knew and in whom he would have confidence. It was clear to me that not only did he dread the Government station but also the King of Ankole and the other chiefs and sub-chiefs among whom he had doubtless many enemies. He was probably well aware that these individuals had done all they could to blacken his character and injure him by describing him as irreconcilably hostile.

8th November 1903. Lugarama came in to camp of his own accord to present to me two of his sub-chiefs. Through Lugarama I sent friendly messages to Makaburi, chief of Ruzumburu, another chief who was thought hostile and whom H.M. Commissioner at Entebbe had requested me to deal with when the opportunity offered.

10th November 1903. (At 0° 56′ South latitude, 30° 3′ East longitude.) I had a letter from Capt. Schlobach informing me that he had placed an escort under Feldwebel Buchner to accompany me, that he himself was not going to do any more surveying, and that he hoped to meet me in Entebbe to which place he intended to go from Bukoba.

11th November 1903. I sent off a reply to Capt. Schlobach informing him that I had not yet received final orders to go or not to go to Mfumbiro and that the date of my return to Entebbe depended on that.

12th November 1903. We had an opportunity of observing the timidity of the natives in the neighbourhood of the thirtieth meridian and probably on Congo territory. On observing us they flung down all they carried and rushed madly off into the grass in the effort to escape.

15th November 1903. I shifted camp to the east side of Ihunga. A civil message came in during the day from Makaburi saying that he would be glad to see me in his own country but could not come out of it.

16th November 1903. I worked over the Ihunga mountain, climbing it from the east and passing down the west side. On reaching the valley I met Feldwebel Buchner with about fifteen German askari. Feldwebel Buchner reported himself to me and stated he had orders to escort me if I crossed the first parallel into "German" territory. He informed me that he understood the English escort was not to accompany me. I told him that I could not admit that this was German territory as the question of Mfumbiro had not been settled and that wherever I went I should be accompanied by my own escort and that Capt. Schlobach had already been informed to this effect. Feldwebel Buchner then informed me that he must report to Bukoba and at the same time carry out his orders of escorting me. I told him that of course I should not think of interfering with his performance of his duty and that I had no objection whatever to his following me about with his party. His manner was perfectly civil and respectful and confirmed me in my impression of him as an excellent and valuable N.C.O. I knew him also to be a really first-rate topographer and surveyor generally.

17th November 1903. I shifted camp to a point in latitude 1° 2′ South and longitude 30° 2′ East, the German party camping close by. I surveyed all day long, followed everywhere up and down some very steep hills by the Germans. Feldwebel Buchner had told me he was fond of walking. A messenger came in during the day from Lugarama and I sent him back to him to say that I expected him to accompany Capt. Harman back to Mbarara, Capt. Harman having undertaken to go with him to visit the station and to bring him back again safely to me.

18th November 1903. I surveyed all day along the steep ridge south of the camp. The road back in the dark was very difficult to find. I noticed that Feldwebel Buchner seemed less fond of walking and after 5 p.m. I did not see him again.

19th November 1903. I surveyed all day as usual. I shifted camp into latitude 1° 3′ South and longitude 30° 2′ East. The natives all around seemed extraordinarily nervous but I succeeded in partially reassuring them by sending men ahead to shout down into the deep cleft-like valleys where the villages were situated that we were friends and that they should not run away. Still we continually saw women and children carrying away their property to hide, and men driving their cattle and goats off in a great hurry. It appeared that their former acquaintance with the ways of white men had not left them with very agreeable recollections of them.

20th November 1903. The natives all round seemed very excited. I learnt that the German askari had caught some and in other places had taken goats, chickens and food from them without payment. This made it the more difficult for me to deal with them. A messenger came in from Lugarama to say that one of his sub-chiefs had been killed by another man who was endeavouring to steal some of Lugarama's cattle and make off with them to German territory. The chief had himself been killed in the encounter and

the cattle recovered so nothing remained to be done. The incident is merely mentioned as bearing on the reports continually made by the natives that the German officials were very anxious to increase the head of cattle in their territory, refusing to allow any to be exported and encouraging all their chiefs to increase their stock as much as possible. Paltry thefts are constantly taking place along the border and the chiefs on the German side invoke the protection of the authorities, to avoid being made to return them.

21st November 1903. The natives were still very nervous but on my making efforts to reassure them some came up with presents of food and native beer and accompanied me about all day.

24th November 1903. I shifted camp into latitude 1° 7′ South and longitude 30° 2′ East. The small German detachment followed and camped close by soon after. In the afternoon one of the German " boys " was beaten by some natives who, noisy and drunken, surrounded the watering place. The " boy's " cut head was bandaged by Dr. Bagshawe and, in order to prevent anything more serious happening, I told off a water guard and gave orders that all the water for the day was to be drawn at certain times under escort. Very strict orders were given that no fighting was to be commenced by anyone on our side.

25th November 1903. (At latitude 1° 7′ South, longitude 30° 2′ East.) About noon information reached camp that a small party from Rukirra carrying letters had been treacherously attacked in the Shagasha valley, about four miles north of the camp, and one headman of porters murdered while an askari was missing. The valley in which the attack took place was the same one in which the porters had been attacked in June. I heard from the natives and later from the Germans themselves that an officer from Bukoba had attacked these same people a year or so before. The conduct of the natives now was no doubt due to the treatment they met with then, especially as the German patrol despatched from Bukoba in June to avenge the murder of our porters had done absolutely nothing. I was unable to leave camp because my porters were all away fetching a number of food loads from Rukirra and, for safety's sake, I had to wait for their return. Missing me they might have become further involved with the natives. However, Feldwebel Buchner said he would go to the scene of the attack and camp there with his askari. He left accordingly at 4 p.m.

26th November 1903. I surveyed again. During the day I had a boma built round the camp as a precautionary measure. I returned to camp at 8 p.m. and then heard that the party of six men who had come out from Rukirra the day before to inform me of the attack on the mail escort had been ambuscaded by natives on the top of the hill near a cliff. I had warned them to be well on the look out and not to hesitate to fire if attacked. The natives rushed at them from some trees twenty yards from the path but the Sudanese succeeded in killing three of their assailants, wounding three others, and driving the remainder over the cliff. I thought after this there would not be much inclination to ambuscade our Sudanese any more.

Feldwebel Buchner came back during the day carrying the Sudanese who had been missing, on a stretcher. He had been found by a party of our men

from Rukirra endeavouring to make his way back to camp. His wounds were a deep stab in the back and another in the ankle. Feldwebel Buchner carefully bound up his wounds and brought him to the Doctor. The attack apparently was made at 7 p.m. The small party of three men and one headman of porters had lost their way and were asking the natives how to get to my camp. The headman of porters was at once killed. The wounded askari had been speared in the back but had pulled the spear from his own wound and killed his assailant with it. His rifle had been dragged from him and so he had lain in the grass till the morning and then tried to return to camp. Fortunately he found the rifle of one of the two other men. These had bolted in a cowardly and unsoldierlike manner, one of them throwing his rifle away. The wounded man was found by the natives in the morning and they endeavoured to kill him but he defended himself pluckily in spite of his wounds. After he had shot eight of them they left him alone and he hobbled and crawled in the direction of Rukirra camp. The conduct of the two men who ran away was so unlike that of ordinary Sudanese that I inquired into their antecedents and found that they were not Sudanese at all but were "boys" enlisted in Uganda. They were later both tried and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour and discharge with ignominy. The utmost indignation at their conduct was shown by the men and native officers of the Company. The body of the murdered headman was buried by Feldwebel Buchner's party. I decided to take no action against the natives in this valley because in the first instance it had not been settled whether the valley was within the German or the British sphere, secondly I had no time to spare for punitive operations and thirdly all the natives being thoroughly on the *qui vive* it would have been a matter of weeks to bring the people concerned to book. I thought it better that the incident should be left until it could be handled judicially by either the British or German authorities as the case might be later on. A general attack on the people in the valley would have resulted only in some innocent people being punished and the guilty escaping. The German authorities made strenuous efforts to prove that this and the former attack was due to the hostility which the English askari and porters had excited among the natives—a view for which there was not the smallest foundation in fact. My conversation with natives from all the surrounding valleys led me on the contrary to believe that the conduct of the Germans during the Boundary Commission and on previous occasions was the sole cause of the outrages. On our side of the boundary from first to last we never had the slightest trouble or sign of hostility from the natives. On the contrary our relations were of the friendliest.

28th November 1903. In order to survey the hills to the south-west it was necessary to cross a very deep swamp of liquid, unfathomable mud about three hundred yards broad. The natives stated it was impossible to cross it and Feldwebel Buchner, who had been surveying in the neighbourhood for two years previously, informed me it could not be bridged. However I thought it worth trying and decided to make a causeway with bundles of reeds and grass. Setting all the porters to work at 6 a.m., under Dr. Bagshawe's superintendence, a very practical road across the swamp was completed by dark.

29th November 1903. The whole caravan crossed at 6 a.m., much to the surprise and alarm of the natives on the other side who had counted on the swamp as an insurmountable obstacle. All the villages were deserted and the natives gathered in threatening groups on the hill-tops. I did my best to reassure them as to my benevolent intentions but, though some individuals came in and a flourishing market was always in full swing near the camp, the bulk of the population maintained an attitude of suspicion, the cattle were driven away and the women and children disappeared. My stay was too short and I was too much otherwise occupied to be able to establish the friendly relations we had with the natives everywhere in British territory.

30th November 1903. The natives, wherever I went, ran away as usual or collected into armed groups watching my movements.

1st December 1903. The conduct of the Baganda porters was very bad about now and they resorted to every trick to avoid doing the small amount of work required of them. A climax came when seven were reported for refusing to obey an order to fetch water. The flogging of all seven had a salutary effect on them and the remainder, putting an end to this trouble for some time.

4th December 1903. (At latitude 1° 9′ South, longitude 30° 10′ East.) A food caravan came in from Rukirra bringing mails and a report from Capt. Harman concerning his visit to Mbarara with Lugarama, which was perfectly satisfactory. The chief announced after it that " his heart and the hearts of all his people were now still ". Friendly messages were also received from Makaburi though it was evident that a little more coaxing was required to induce him to follow Lugarama's example, which, however, had much impressed all the surrounding natives.

5th December 1903. Dr. Bagshawe marched with all the available porters to Kivungo to obtain a fresh supply of food, returning to camp at 8 p.m. I had arranged that the whole time I was surveying south of the first parallel South latitude every morsel of food consumed by my caravan and escort should be obtained from the food depots which I had established to the north of the first parallel. I did this in order to avoid any possibility of friction with the German authorities who I knew would immediately accuse me of interfering with " their " natives if I asked any man to sell a couple of eggs or a handful of flour. Although I had refused to recognize the country west of 30° 20′ East longitude, though south of the first parallel, as being German territory, I still thought it advisable to give no opportunity for raising a controversy on any point. The necessity of obtaining all my supplies from a distance involved a considerable strain on the transport but it worked perfectly throughout.

6th December 1903. I surveyed as usual all day. A large quantity of game was seen again in the plains—zebra, topi, eland, reedbuck and oribi being the most abundant.

10th December 1903. I shifted camp (from beacon XVII) nine miles to the north and close to the Rufua river. Surveying all day as usual I passed Feldwebel Buchner who was endeavouring to shoot some hartebeeste. Feldwebel Buchner had refrained from accompanying me since the first busy day he had with me, his desire for walking having apparently been satisfied

on that occasion. He sent out however a small patrol of four or six men every day who followed me about at a distance—what their exact functions were supposed to be I could not ascertain. I usually had an escort of fifteen Sudanese with me and to look on the six Swahili askari as a protection would have been absurd. On the other hand the idea that these men were intended to prevent my intriguing with the German natives (this appeared a constant source of anxiety to my German colleague), or from annexing any portion of the country, was equally absurd. During the day I killed a good male roan antelope and sent the skin and skeleton across to Kivungo to Mr. Doggett for preservation.

11th December 1903. Crossing a small ravine I suddenly came upon a small troop of lions—two of them standing facing me and growling. I shot them both as soon as I could get a rifle. They however disappeared into the long grass. After searching for some time I thought it better to leave them till next day and continue my survey at once, losing thus as little time as possible. The German askari very nearly blundered on to the wounded lions by not following my tracks. I sent word to them to keep behind me for fear of accidents and also next day as I intended to follow up the wounded animals.

12th December 1903. I left camp at 4 a.m. and picked up the track of the troop of lions again at 6 a.m. In half an hour I found the lions and killed the two wounded ones, which showed temper. I then continued surveying and returned to camp at 8 p.m. I noticed that the German askari did not come near me during the day, to the amusement of my Sudanese.

14th December 1903. The caravan marched in to Rukirra. Lugarama came in and asked permission to shift his own village again to the north side of the Karenge Lake into Kazara where he used to live formerly. I informed him the Administration would be very glad if he would do so.

16th December 1903. I persuaded Feldwebel Buchner to send a message through German territory while I would send off at 5 a.m. on the 17th a letter carried by two Baganda runners to cross the Kagera at Nsongezi and go to Bukoba via Kivumbero. My letters were to inform Capt. Schlobach of my movements, that I should probably not have to go to Mfumbiro, and that I should now work eastwards again completing the small area of survey left to be done south of the Kagera.

19th December 1903. Capt. Harman and I completed the fixing of the permanent marks at the ends of the Rukirra base. Dr. Bagshawe left at noon with the first caravan for Kivungo on the return journey. Feldwebel Buchner also marched off eastwards from the German camps. Lugarama came in to bid me farewell and promised me that he would remain on good terms with the station at Mbarara. He expressed great gratitude for the treatment he had met with and said he wished to send a present of some cows to the king of England. I explained to him that the English did not want presents or cattle from the natives, only that they should be friendly and well behaved.

25th December 1903. (At Kivungo.) The Baganda runners which I had sent off on the 17th returned during the day having reached Bukoba early on the 20th. They passed the German letter carriers half way to Bukoba when

they were coming back themselves. The distance covered by the Baganda runners would not have been less than fifty miles a day.

An effort was made to celebrate Christmas Day and I sent Feldwebel Buchner, who was camped five miles away, a present of six bottles of wine, receiving in reply a flowery letter of thanks and good wishes in English from him.

27th December 1903. An awkward situation had arisen with the local natives as Kisrebombo, the local chief, who lived in German territory, refused to allow the natives living north of the boundary to sell supplies to the English camp. I therefore called for the sub-chiefs living on the English side of the boundary, Kaviungo, Kanyantinda and Magamba, and sent them to Mbarara to see the Collector there as an intimation that they must understand on which side of the boundary they were living.

28th December 1903. The natives near the camp petitioned to be allowed to bring in themselves all the supplies required as before. This was of course agreed to and no further trouble occurred concerning the supplies.

1st January 1904. I marched off at 2 p.m. crossing the Rufua and camping at 5 p.m. about five miles south-east of Kivungo camp.

2nd January 1904. I marched off at 8 a.m., found the Kachwamba impassable at the point where we struck it, so marched upstream for three miles to a point where it was possible to ford it in water about breast-deep. I camped a mile east of the crossing place. I saw large herds of game in all directions including a herd of about three hundred eland. A note arrived from Mr. Doggett in the evening to say that German askari were smashing all the canoes on the Kagera which they could lay their hands on. This I knew they intended to do in order to make communication across the river impracticable. As this proceeding would have made it impossible for me to recross the river after I had completed my contemplated survey on the south side, I directed Mr. Doggett to arrange a ferry with the help of Kamswaga of Koki, the Chief Abdul Effendi of Bukanga, and Chief Duhara of Ruampara, at the point where both banks of the Kagera were within British territory. A couple of small canoes were later procured and dragged with great trouble from a considerable distance to Nsongezi where they were launched and lashed together forming a fairly stable ferry which would be punted by a pole across the stream at a suitable and sufficiently shallow spot.

4th January 1904. On reaching camp at 8 p.m. I found a letter from Dr. Bagshawe bringing me the melancholy news of the death of Mr. Doggett from drowning at Nsongezi. It appeared he had been out collecting specimens of fish, which I had directed him to do, in the small dugouts lashed together which served as a ferry boat. He had had two men with him and by some unexplained manner all three had been thrown into the water. Mr. Doggett and one of the men were drowned at once, the other man saved himself by getting hold of some overhanging branches and pulling himself out. He ran to the camp and got help from the guard. When they returned to the spot nothing was found but the canoes floating right side up with Mr. Doggett's fishing things and a book still in them. The sole survivor could give no coherent account of the catastrophe and probably found himself in the water

without knowing how he got there. Mr. Doggett's death at the age of twenty-seven years was particularly sad and a matter for the deepest regret to all the officers of the Boundary Commission. He was an exceedingly hard-working and keen collector, and also a good taxidermist, besides being ready at all times to undertake cheerfully any work which I might require of him.

8th January 1904. I shifted camp into longitude 30° 24′ East. Just as we were approaching camp two rhinoceroses feeding in a hollow got our wind and one charged the leading man of my party. Seizing a rifle I was able to get a shot into the beast before he touched the man he was after, and killed it. Feldwebel Buchner's party had come over during the day and camped not far off.

10th January 1904. I sent orders to Lt. Behrens to go and endeavour to persuade Makaburi to accompany him to Mbarara as he reported Makaburi to be quite near him and, as he thought, likely to be ready to acquiesce.

16th January 1904. I shifted camp to opposite Nsongezi.

17th January 1904. I visited the spot where Mr. Doggett was drowned and got a photograph of it and the Kansori falls just above. I was rather troubled by an importunate native chief who was very drunk and insisted on blundering in among my instruments when they had been set up. As he was a German chief and I knew that any trifle would have been eagerly seized upon as a foundation for a complaint of ill-treatment I behaved with utmost forbearance with him and when I moved on he was left sobbing on the ground.

20th January 1904. I shifted camp (to two miles east of longitude 30° 51′ East). I was working along the foot of the hills and had my instruments set up when the caravan passed about half a mile from me. At this moment a rhinoceros and calf charged through the string of porters. Hearing a great commotion I looked and saw men climbing trees in all directions and cases being thrown to the ground as the carriers bolted off. The German askari in rear of my porters on their way to join Feldwebel Buchner repeatedly fired their rifles in the air—an unchecked expenditure of ammunition seemed to be a feature of the German system at all times—and then made a strategic movement in the opposite direction to the line the rhinoceroses were taking. The commotion had hardly subsided and I had resumed my work when two rhinoceroses woken up by a tick-bird charged out of a small wooded ravine one hundred yards from where we were standing. Catching sight of my mule under some trees they both of them made for it and I was only just in time with my rifle to prevent the terrified mule being killed and also probably the syce too, as he had become entangled in the reins and was being dragged by the mule when I stopped the first rhinoceros. The second rhinoceros turned then at the party of men near me and I had to shoot it also.

21st January 1904. A mail was received from Entebbe forwarding a telegram from the Foreign Office which made it clear that the Boundary Commission was not expected to go to Mfumbiro and giving permission for the work to the east of Lake Victoria to be commenced at once.

22nd January 1904. I completed all the topography required to the south of the Kagera and in the evening I recrossed the river at Nsongezi. My next

task was to take the whole Commission to the east side of Lake Victoria, completing the triangulation round the north *en route* as rapidly as possible.

23rd January 1904. Reports were received from Lt. Behrens to the effect that he had succeeded in taking Makaburi in to Mbarara. Thus all the native questions I had been directed to settle if possible by H.M. Commissioner at Entebbe had now been satisfactorily dealt with.

28th January 1904. Preparations for leaving Nsongezi were made all day. A site for a memorial to Mr. Doggett was selected and the work of building a pyramid of stones there was commenced.

[*On 29th January Lt.-Col. Delmé-Radcliffe and his caravan set off for Entebbe, which was reached in five days, four of the stages being on foot, one by canoe.*

During the first four days the caravan marched 113 miles; unlike Feldwebel Buchner, Lt.-Col. Delmé-Radcliffe must have been fond of walking.

From 3rd February to 6th March Lt.-Col. Delmé-Radcliffe was engaged in office work at Entebbe; from 7th March to 26th April he was triangulating round the north shore of Lake Victoria from Entebbe to Kisumu; and between 27th April and 20th May he was again busy with office work at Entebbe.

Lt.-Col. Delmé-Radcliffe left Entebbe for Europe on 21st May, reaching Mombasa on the 27th and embarking the same day. He landed at Marseilles on 16th June and arrived in London on 18th June 1904, his mission completed.]

AN ACHOLI HUNT

By THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP L. C. USHER-WILSON,
Bishop on the Upper Nile

THE Acholi and Lango are more expert at hunting than the other tribes of my Diocese. Hunting, indeed, with its age-long traditions, its sagas, and the enjoyment which it affords, has become an integral part of the life of the Acholi man and woman.

I had long wished to see an Acholi hunt at first hand, so I was pleased when an opportunity came in March 1946 to attend a two-day hunt at Anaka. As few other Europeans have had the good fortune to take part in one of these hunts, an account of our doings may be of interest.

The Rev. Alipayo Latigo (a local pastor), the Rwot (chief) and two teachers were my guides and protectors: it was from them that I gained my information concerning the whys and wherefores of the hunt. As I am not a hunter myself, my account may contain mistakes due to inaccurate observation. However, for what it is worth, here it is.

The Acholi have three main methods of hunting:[1]

Dwar obwo	—	hunting with nets.
Dwar lino	—	hunting with fire.
Dwar arum	—	hunting with spears.

The method employed on this particular occasion was *dwar arum*. It is used at the end of the dry season when most of the grass and undergrowth has been burnt and the country lies open to the eye.

The hunts take place in areas remote from habitation and cultivation but each hunting tract has nevertheless a hereditary owner (*won tim* or *won dwar*). All clan lands are divided into hunting tracts and even when the local chief decides that a hunt should be held (and without his permission none can take place) the consent of the *won tim* is equally essential. At Anaka we hunted over two tracts, camping for the night on the dividing boundary: the owner of the first tract was Amira, that of the second was Sira Odur (a Christian).

As can be imagined, hunting has to be strictly regulated, which is why the permission of the chief is necessary. With the great number of people taking part (those attending the hunt at which I was present must have totalled about two thousand), whole herds of animals may be slaughtered. The District Commissioner told me, indeed, that only a short time before, on the borders of the Sudan, forty-one elephants had been killed by encirclement by fire in a similar hunt. The hunters were punished because such hunting with fire is illegal.

To announce a hunt, the owner of the hunting tract sends out branches of the small tree known in Acholi as *olwedo* (its botanical name is *Loncho-carpus laxiflorus*) to all surrounding families. The branches are put in front of the little pagan shrines (*abila*) for blessing by the local hunting spirits.

[1] See "Acholi Hunts" by R. M. Bere (*Uganda Journal*, Vol. 1, p. 153).

The *won tim* then confers with the heads of the clans and they decide together the exact point to which each hunting party must proceed before turning to help form the great ring which will enclose the hunted animals. All the hunters wear sandals, and each carries three long spears, an axe or club, a knife and a horn; prominent officials like the *won tim* have their heads adorned with coloured ostrich feathers. Each man's horn has its own particular note or tune, by which members of a family can be summoned to give aid in danger or to help cut up and carry meat.

The women who attend the hunt are well laden: they carry baskets of food, gourds and skins. Like the men they wear sandals because the short, dry grass stubble and thorns quickly pierce bare feet.

Standing in front of the rest camp at Anaka on the morning of the first day of the hunt I was amazed at the number of people taking part. Many of the hundreds of men, women and children who were passing had already tramped several miles; others had come up to thirty miles by bicycle. Many of the women had babies on their hips, others had them strapped to their backs and carried big bundles and food-baskets on their heads. Some of the women were far advanced in pregnancy, and it is by no means rare for babies to be born in the bush during a hunt. Children born thus are called "Odwar", "Otim" or "Oyo"—names which are common enough in Acholi and show the frequency of such births.[1]

Even the small boys were armed. Each carried a spear, too big to be of much use to him. The Rwot's son, aged about fourteen, stalked along fully equipped, very proud of himself. Later in the day, when he was tired of waiting in the hot sun, I saw him throw his spear on the ground and sit down. A growl and rebuke from one of the older men soon brought him to his feet. It was not because he sat down that the elder objected but because he had left his spear in a dangerous position. When a spear is not being carried it should be stabbed into the ground, blade upwards. Thus do the Acholi learn the laws of the hunt from childhood.

Our hunt took place twenty-five to thirty miles to the north of the Murchison Falls. From Anaka we walked about five miles to the edge of the cultivated area and then another five miles through rolling bush and sparsely forested land (interspersed with wide strips of grass, dried yellow by the sun or burnt black by fire) to the site of our camp. As man-made tracks grew less frequent we cut across country or followed game paths. Here and there I noticed, as we went, the branchlets and tufts of grass which Amira, earlier that morning, had left to indicate the direction which he wished us to follow.

I had known, before starting, that the object of the hunters was to form a ring around the hunted animals. What astonished me now was its enormous size. There were eight separate groups of hunters taking part and, by the grass fires which they started when they reached their allotted places on the

[1] The names signify, respectively, "born during a hunt", "born in the bush" and "born by the wayside on a journey". The first two are reserved for children born in the course of a hunting expedition, the third is applied to children born on the way to a hunt or on some other journey. The masculine forms, only, are shown.—[Ed.]

circumference, I estimated that the ring must be at the very least eight miles across. Our party did not reach its position till about midday, after most of the other parties had reached their objectives. It was many hours before we saw them approaching us over the intervening ridges.

I have mentioned the fires lighted on the circumference of the circle. These, and others lighted from time to time later, serve the double purpose of signalling positions and of scaring animals towards the centre of the ring.

When the fires show that all the hunting parties are in position the groups turn to face the centre of the circle and move inwards, spreading sideways into line as they go. Progress is often slow, not only because the animals must not be driven too quickly owing to the risk of scaring them and causing them to bolt sideways and escape before the gaps in the ring are closed, but also because the speed of the advance must coincide with the movements of the other sections. Often we had to wait. A cry goes up "*Itong'o tem*" (sit down)—an order from the leading hunter of a particular group. Later another cry is heard, gently echoing along the line "*Nyakibole*" (let us go forward).

Some time before our party made contact with the groups on our right and left the pastor called out, "Look, look. Animals!" There, in front of us, to the south-west, crossing the crest of a far-off slope, driven slowly forward by unseen hunters, was an enormous herd of game, numbering hundreds of animals. Later on we realized that many of these must have escaped, for the hunters who should have been approaching the herd from another direction had been delayed killing a buffalo. It was worth walking a long way for the sight of that one herd alone.

As we moved inwards, sometimes following behind grass fires or skirting them to obtain a view of the other oncoming parties and their signals, we came across the great broad tracks of elephant. The tracks were fresh.

Except for the buffalo alluded to above, which had attacked a man and his wife suddenly from among trees, the only things killed in the early stages of the hunt were some edible rats and other small animals. It was not until about two hours after the drive began that the first antelopes started trying to break back through the line of hunters.

It must not be imagined that this line is at all evenly distributed. Here and there, some in front, some behind, two or three near a tree, others near anthills, the men are dotted about, sometimes sitting and waiting for ten or twenty minutes on end. Behind them are parties of women. Suddenly a low whistle ripples along a section of the line, each man freezes, one spear poised between three fingers and the thumb of his right hand, the other spears and the club gripped in his left. An antelope is seen running wildly from side to side. The hunters seldom chase it. It is frightened and rushes blindly near a dark figure who is suddenly galvanized into action and flings a quivering spear. He misses, the antelope swerves away, avoids a spear hurled from another direction, charges blindly this way and that in efforts to escape the shower of missiles which follow its course, until at last it is transfixed, bowled over, and stabbed again from every side.

As soon as the animal is dead the horns sound, the womenfolk and the successful spearmen form a little knot, and the process of dividing up the spoil

thick cloud of white dust in the river bed away to our right. It rolled rapidly forward and soon we saw that it was caused by a herd of elephant charging at a furious pace, though luckily not in our direction. These huge beasts now spoilt the finale of the hunt, for the people could not attend to the great number of game which had been driven inwards. A fearful hullabaloo ensued. The Acholi, in crowds or as individuals, seem to have little fear of elephants. Men or women, they all rushed after them, hooting, shouting, gesticulating. The herd plunged up from the river towards the outer edge of the ring on our right, but unseen hunters were still approaching from that side. Back the animals turned, wheeling off in another direction till something frightened them once more and they turned again at a tangent. For some fifteen to twenty minutes the elephants were unable to get away until finally they crashed through the river bed and ascended the slope of the hill on the farther side. Our last sight of them was as they crossed the skyline in single file, a dozen in all.

The first day's hunt was now practically over, for the planned encircling and contracting movement had ceased. It had not been an entire success partly because of the elephants and partly because of the escape of the huge herd of game which we had seen earlier.

Two groups of hunters had been delayed by buffaloes, while a third group never reached within a mile of the centre of the ring : it too had met buffaloes and in addition had killed such a lot of game that it had to spend the rest of the day cutting up and disposing of the meat. Notwithstanding these happenings, the hunters in my party estimated that between three hundred and four hundred head of game had been killed. Certainly, as I moved back to camp, which we reached long after dark, most of the women and not a few of the men that we passed seemed to be carrying some portion of a carcase. At the camp, where some of our party's women and my personal boy (belonging to another tribe) had been left to prepare food, we found the women in great merriment and my servant not a little abashed. It appeared that a lion prowling near the water-hole had prevented them from drawing water for a long time. My boy had sped up the hill towards the trees in great fear, not, said the women, because of the lion (he did not know that it was there) but because a lot of buck and other harmless game had rushed through the camp !

All through the first hours of darkness people kept drifting into camp in little groups guided by the big grass fires set blazing to direct them. Our party turned in after a prayer from the pastor. Turning in, for most people, meant lying down as they were, to sleep the sleep of the exhausted.

Before I rose next morning horns had been blown for water and food, and the clan which was to take up position on the farthest side of the ring had already moved off, men, women, babies, meat and all. As I was eating breakfast along came the *won tim* of the second hunting tract, carrying the *olwedo* branches announcing that the hunt was on. A few minutes later, just as we were about to start, my companions excitedly pointed to a patch of rising ground some distance away across which three animals were passing. These confirmed in part, the women's story of the night before : they were lions, but too far distant to distinguish clearly.

My guides had decided to take me to-day direct to the centre of the ring so that we could get a more general view of what was happening. As it turned out, however, the hunt this time was to prove a failure, chiefly because the meat obtained the previous day required so many people to carry it that several parties did not even attempt to hunt. Even so, I had an interesting day. Not long after starting we passed the scene of one of yesterday's buffalo fights. Great lumps of the beast's carcase were lying about and being cut up. I am told that the meat is very tasty. Perhaps it is, but very soon it smells! I realized this before we even reached the place and, at the end of the day, as we trudged back in the dark to Anaka, I could tell when anyone carrying buffalo meat came within ten yards of me!

As a memento of the hunt I took a photograph (Fig. 2) of the buffalo's head and of the slayer and the second spearman. I was then asked to go into a small grass shelter to see the man who had been attacked. He was stretched on a blanket and from my very unprofessional examination I should guess that he had a broken rib or two and a bruised collar bone. I bandaged him up to the best of my ability, conjuring up recollections of first-aid classes many years ago in a hospital in England. Beside the patient, the wind wafting its unsavoury aroma into his nostrils, was placed a twenty-pound lump of buffalo meat—a kindly but, for a sick man, a tantalizing appreciation from his family and friends for having secured a buffalo for them.

When I asked why the patient had not been gored by the animal I was told that a buffalo's horns are too much incurved and too much on top of the animal's head for it to be able to gore a prostrate object. It seems to fear to trample with its hoofs, but instead tries to push its prostrate enemy against a tree or tussock to lift him into a position in which the horns can be used. This is the reason why an Acholi, if attacked by a buffalo, will lie flat on the ground if there is no easily climbed tree at hand, and why in the present case, when the buffalo had suddenly charged, this man and his wife had both fallen flat. Following up its advantage the buffalo had then pushed against the man with its head, cracking a rib, but the man then caught the beast's horn with his left hand and shouted to his son for help. The son flung his spear and hit the buffalo, causing it to turn and catch sight of the wife, whereupon it rammed her leg. By that time spears had transfixed it, and the beast drew off and fell dead.

The woman was not as severely hurt as the man, who was in such severe pain that I impressed upon his friends the need to carry him to the Anaka dispensary, about fifteen miles away, on a stretcher. This they did. Next morning, after breakfast, I saw a strange procession passing the Anaka rest camp—a stretcher, carried by four men, with nothing on it. Walking feebly behind, in the midst of some women who were swishing him with branches to keep off flies, spear in hand, bandaged with my bits and pieces of cloth, and sweating fearfully, came the patient. He had been carried all through the night and early morning but when he neared the Anaka camp and dispensary he insisted on walking. Why? Was it pride?

Leaving the scene of the killing we walked for some hours in the broiling sun, finally taking up our position among a few trees near the crest of a low

hill, with an excellent view in three directions. Here we had some welcome food while we watched the smoke signal fires on the horizon. It was obvious by then that the pace of the hunt was too slow but we saw a good deal of game of all kinds moving past, especially near a river bed about half a mile away. On the other side of this river a herd of buffaloes galloped across a slope of open land : to my inexperienced eye their pace seemed phenomenal. The elephants we had seen the day before must have moved just as swiftly but the jerky, bouncing, bucking action of the buffaloes appeared to emphasize their movement. What had disturbed them by the river I cannot say. They had scarcely entered another patch of bush on the other side of the open land when they re-emerged, returning towards the river. The moving game, driven by the advancing line of unseen hunters behind the hill had warned them. They did not remain in the thicket by the river but in a twinkling of an eye were across and charging towards us. The women in our party had already skipped up nearby trees, and the men had apportioned me my tree and chosen theirs. As we were not following the usual routine of the hunt, and were away from the main line of advance, we were evidently not expected to do any attacking ourselves !

The buffalo herd consisted of six animals, two of them young ones. They pulled up about one hundred and fifty yards away and looked at us. I was wondering whether I could take a photo, and then climb my tree, or should climb the tree first, when one of my teachers decided that he could not stand such insolence and rushed at the beasts with his spear ! Taken aback, they wheeled round and were off in a cloud of dust, vanishing out of sight round the back of our hill.

Hardly had the buffaloes disappeared when a tall, solitary, splendid figure emerged from some trees on our left. It was the old stalwart of the previous day—he who had driven off the elephants. My companions hailed him and up he came. He was looking for buffaloes, he said. Looking for buffaloes ! One solitary individual who had come on ahead of his party because he was bored ! I asked him how many he had killed in his time. " Not many," he replied, " about twenty or so." He talked with us for some minutes and then began springing round a tree. " What is he doing now ? " I asked. " Showing us how to kill a buffalo," the pastor replied. Presently he moved away round the hill in the wake of the herd. Whether he got any, or whether they got him, I do not know—other hunters came into view and we too moved on.

Nothing much of interest happened after that. It became clear that little game would be seen, so we turned for Anaka, which we reached, footsore and weary, about 8.30 p.m. How many miles we had walked I cannot guess but I am glad that I did not have to walk as far as the women who were carrying loads, meat and babies. At one stage on our return journey a nasty sharp nail came up through my shoe. I had occasion then to be grateful to the owners of several new-type hunting clubs—stout sticks with hefty two-inch steel nuts on the end, probably lifted from a Government borehole pump. I had known that the Karamojong had a habit of utilizing these pumps for purposes other than the Government intended, but I had not realized that the Acholi had acquired this habit too. By using one club as an anvil, one

ISLAND ELEPHANTS AGAIN

By E. A. TEMPLE PERKINS

This note is a continuation of the "Strange Story about Elephants" published in Volume 3 of the *Uganda Journal*. In that article I described how, early in 1935, I visited Rusuku Island in Katwe Bay in the north-east corner of Lake Edward, finding there one live female elephant (afterwards shot) and the much decomposed remains of three male elephants. The skins of the three corpses were more or less intact: in each case the legs were drawn up and the mouth open, indicating a painful death. All three animals appeared to have died at about the same time, probably, I thought, of poisoning.

. . . . .

ON Christmas Day 1940, when I reached Katwe preparatory to a hunt among the Ruwenzori foothills, my first questions were naturally of the islands in the bay. As can be imagined, I was most interested to hear from the local chief that there were six elephants on Kakules island, which lies about half a mile to the north of Rusuku and is of much the same size. He told me that nine elephants had been seen going across the previous September but that three had returned to the mainland almost at once. My binoculars confirmed that only six remained.

Seven months later, in July 1941, I was in Katwe on my way to the Congo. There were still six elephants on Kakules, and two buffaloes. The presence of the buffaloes is, perhaps, more difficult to explain than the presence of the elephants. The former, admittedly, have better eyesight but there was little food visible on the island to attract them, the vegetation consisting chiefly of bush, with very little grass (which is their staple food).

From the flat foreshore on the mainland, about three-quarters of a mile to the west of Kakules, the islands in certain lights, and especially in the late evening, loom up large and green. The nearest mainland, on the other hand, is at no time of the day conspicuous from the islands. I suggest that this may be one of the reasons why animals seem more prone to visit the islands than to leave them.

Elephants, after feeding on the mainland, often go down to the lake to drink, and not infrequently wade far out into the shallow water, halfway to the islands or more. When they see the islands only a few hundred yards off they may decide to visit them, wading and swimming the rest of the way. Once ashore, there is little inducement for them to return, so long as the vegetation lasts. The mainland is not clearly visible (if visible at all to an elephant), there is a belt of comparatively deep water immediately around the islands, very different from the sandy shallows of the mainland foreshore; facts which may sometimes cause the animals to remain. The six I saw must have had a lean time the previous March, at the end of the dry weather. Then, so I was told, the island became almost denuded of food. However their luck held out, the rains saved the situation, and the vegetation increased sufficiently to tide them over a difficult period.

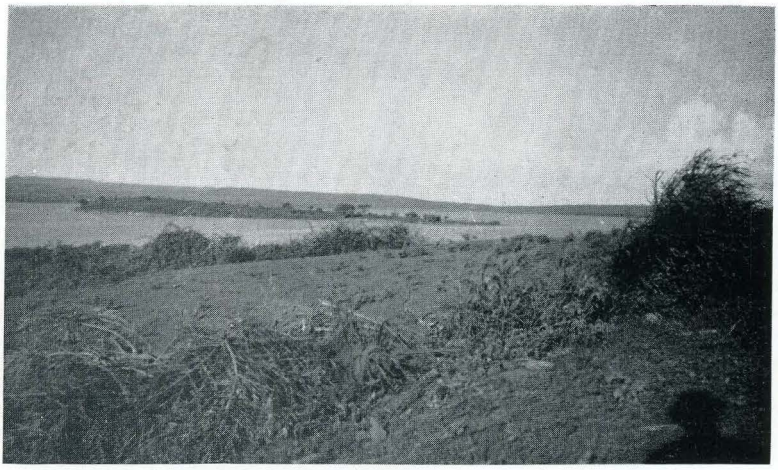

FIG. 3
View of Kakules island from Rusuku, showing uprooted *Euphorbia tirucalli* in the foreground. November 1941.

FIG. 4
The Kakules elephant which was shot and examined. Three of the other six elephants on the island are standing under the Candelabra Euphorbias on the skyline.

FIG. 5
The six elephants on the south-west beach of Kakules, November 1941.

During the course of my July visit I went once again to Rusuku and there I made an interesting discovery. Several large Euphorbia bushes had grown up since I was last on the island, and the chief, who was with me, assured me that the plant was a deadly poison to any animal eating it. Mr. A. S. Thomas, Senior Economic Botanist, kindly identified the sample I sent him, commenting as follows:

"Thank you for your most interesting letter and plant specimen. It is *Euphorbia tirucalli* N.E.Br. The Luganda name is Nkoni and an extract is used as a purgative: it must be a very violent one for the milky juice of this and many other Euphorbias is very acrid, and most painful if it gets into the eyes. The plant must be exceedingly unpalatable and . . . there is no doubt that if it were taken in any quantity (it) would be poisonous: in fact, a closely allied species is used as a fish poison in the Philippines."

"The main use of Nkoni in this country is as a hedging plant: it is one of the principal species employed to make cattle kraals in parts of Ankole, where its name is Oruyenzhe. I have seldom seen the plant wild in Uganda and it is doubtful whether it is native to this country; most probably it has been brought in from the south. Almost invariably the specimens that are scattered over the countryside are relics of old fences or cattle kraals or are boundary marks. Was the elephant island ever inhabited?[1] Or did the plant grow there spontaneously? As it does not occur on the island now populated by the animals, let us hope that the animals will not be poisoned by the vegetation, but will be driven by hunger to return to the mainland."

Dr. J. Carmichael, Senior Veterinary Research Officer, was able to confirm that animals are sometimes poisoned by Euphorbias:

"According to Steyn (*Toxicology of Plants of South Africa, 1934*) there are in South Africa certain species of Euphorbia associated with a condition known as 'Pigoed' (urethritis) and he gives records of cattle dying of strangury after eating *Euphorbia genistoides*."

These opinions suggest that, as I surmised in my original article, the three dead elephants found on Rusuku Island in 1935 had been poisoned. The fact that they all appeared to have died within a short period might, moreover, be held to indicate that they had partaken of the poison at the same time, perhaps eating all that was available. If poisoning by *Euphorbia tirucalli* is the answer, why did not the remaining cow succumb too: did the bulls scoff the lot while her back was turned? I can hardly believe that there is such a difference in sagacity between the sexes that she and not the males would know that the plant was forbidden fruit. Nor can I believe that she would not have been kind enough to warn the hungry bulls![2]

[1] It was.—[E.A.T.P.]

[2] In fairness to the genus it must be pointed out that not all species of Euphorbia are violently poisonous. Thus Dalziel ("The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa, 1937") says that the latex of *E. balsamifera* Ait., commonly grown as a hedge in parts of West Africa, appears to be harmless, because pieces of the young shoots are commonly sucked by boys: animals, however, do not browse on it. Another species, *E. kamerunica* Pax, is stated in the same work to be highly purgative, "a drop or two being said to act effectively. A case is known in which apparently this species was used (on the Benue River) in trial by ordeal; the suspected person was given a small

My next visit to Katwe was in September 1941, when the two buffaloes were again visible on Kakules but only five elephants. I did not have time to search the island for the missing elephant, but I was told that it had been seen several times, lying down.

In November 1941, another short visit was paid to Kakules—a visit which produced a further chapter in the island's story. From the camp at Katwe, situated on a fairly high ridge overlooking the flat foreshore to which I have referred, I could see six elephants on Kakules and two on Rusuku. The latter had, I was informed, but recently arrived and had almost certainly crossed from Kakules where, according to the chief, there had lately been nine. I took out a canoe and visited both islands. The two elephants on Rusuku were in excellent condition and seemed far fatter than those on Kakules: one was a medium-sized bull, the other a young bull.

I was most interested to find that the Rusuku elephants had uprooted five of the *Euphorbia tirucalli*. There were at least a dozen other bushes eight to ten feet high, and several smaller ones, mixed up amongst other vegetation. One of the uprooted plants had been torn to pieces, and one had been trampled down: the others had been left intact with their roots in the air. I photographed one bush, with Kakules island in the distance (Fig. 3).

After exploring Rusuku I crossed over to Kakules where I photographed all six elephants together, on the south-west beach (Fig. 5). There were three males and three females.

For the return journey to camp we took the canoe round the east side of the island, to avoid some schools of truculent hippo. As we passed close in to the shore I was surprised to see an elephant lying down about twenty yards inland. I quickly went back by canoe to the south-west beach, confirmed that there were still six elephants there, returned, and went ashore. The poor brute, a young bull, was almost dead and seemed to be suffering. I had no rifle with me, and it was too late in the evening to fetch one to put him out of pain, so I had to defer further action till dawn. The post mortem disclosed very little to my unprofessional eye, but the bladder was quite full and I

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calabash of the latex to drink followed by water; death is said to have occurred in a few minutes".

The latex of several species of Euphorbia was used in East Africa not so long ago as an ingredient of arrow poison. The species used were chiefly those of the "candelabra" type. It will be noted from Mr. Temple Perkins' photographs (Figs. 4, 5 and 8) that the common Candelabra Euphorbia of Uganda (*E. calycina* Pax) occurs on Kakules. This species is just as likely to be poisonous as is *E. tirucalli* but it looks (to humans) far less appetizing and is therefore, perhaps, less liable to be eaten.

It must be remembered, too, that what is poison to one animal may be meat to another: "The koodoo is fond of the bitterest type of aloe; and the black rhino, a heavy browser, regards the most poisonous milky euphorbiaceous trees as the finest pickles. . . . The two last-mentioned animals were created to check the number of these plants. If they did not exist even our indigenous trees would become weeds like . . . aloes propagated by wind, and euphorbiaceous trees such as *Euphorbia tirucalli* L. . . . spread by doves" ("Some Factors affecting the Perpetuation of our Indigenous Fauna" by Jacob Gerstner. *Journal of the South African Forestry Association*, No. 13, p. 7).

If a rhineroceros can eat *Euphorbia tirucalli* with impunity should we assume that an elephant cannot? Further investigation would appear necessary.—[ED.]

FIG. 6
Kakules and Rusuku, and a third (small) island, seen from the mainland. The birds are Marabou storks.

FIG. 7
Part of the north-east beach of Kakules before the vegetation was destroyed.

METEORITES IN UGANDA

By R. O. ROBERTS

A METEORITE has been defined as a mass of mineral matter which has reached the earth's surface from outer space. Meteorites may appear as single bodies or else as a shower of relatively small masses. They vary greatly both in composition and weight, and have been found to occur at points all over the earth's surface. In composition, meteorites have been found to range from Siderites, consisting mainly of metallic iron alloyed with nickel, through Siderolites, which contain much stony matter in addition, to Aerolites which consist almost entirely of stony matter. In meteoric irons the percentage of nickel varies from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. The weights of meteorites have ranged from a fraction of a pound to many tons.

A meteorite penetrates the ground to varying depths depending on its shape, weight, density and speed, and on the nature of the ground. As might be expected, three out of every four meteorites which enter the earth's atmosphere fall into the sea.

Presumably, meteorites enter the earth's atmosphere, at a distance of about seven hundred miles above the ground, as cold bodies which are invisible from the earth. It has been estimated that they move at velocities of ten to forty-five miles per second. The atmosphere, which is densest at the surface of the earth and becomes progressively more tenuous away from it, then acts as a cushion of great stopping power. The velocity of the meteorite is reduced by the air it compresses in its path. The great friction so engendered causes the surface of the meteorite to be heated suddenly. This results in brittle superficial material being flicked off and left behind floating in the air as the trail of the meteor. Moreover, the surface of Siderites are oxidized to a thin black crust of oxide and those of Aerolites are fused to give a thin crust of glass. Small meteorites disintegrate completely before reaching the surface of the earth. It is conceivable that meteorites composed largely of a brittle material like troilite (FeS), the proto-sulphide of iron, might break up into fragments under such conditions of heat and pressure. As the meteorite approaches the surface of the earth it cools down owing to the greatly reduced velocity, so that the fused crusts of Aerolites have solidified before they touch the ground.

The passage of a meteorite through the atmosphere is accompanied by a sound somewhat like thunder. This is due to compression of the air in front and on either side of the meteorite, causing longitudinal waves to be set up in the air.

So far as is known, two meteorites have fallen in Uganda in recent years.[1] The first fell at Maziba near Kabale, Kigezi District, on the 24th September 1942; the second was observed at Soroti, Teso District, on the 17th September 1945. It is possible that other meteorites have fallen in the Protectorate

[1] A possible earlier meteorite was reported by Mr. R. MacGill in the *Uganda Journal*, Vol. 8, pp. 35-36, under the heading, "Meteorites in Uganda"; a letter on the same subject by W. J. Eggeling appeared in Vol. 10. The "Aerial Phenomenon" described by Mr. Mark Wilson in Vol. 2, pp. 302-304, can be explained meteorologically —see "Fusiform Cumulo-Nimbus Clouds in Uganda" by R. E. Parry (*Uganda Journal*, Vol. 4, pp. 257-262).—[ED.]

in the past, but have either not been observed or found or else their presence has not been reported. For the sake of convenience, those referred to above will be designated the Maziba and Soroti meteorites, respectively.

The Maziba meteorite (Figs. 10 and 11) is an Aerolite in that it is essentially of the stony type. It weighs 4,975 grammes or approximately 11 lb. The mean diameter is 14 cm. and the specific gravity is 3·50. It is approximately 16 cm. long by 13 cm. wide by 12 cm. thick. There are six main faces, two of which meet in a rounded edge. The faces are all smooth and somewhat curved. The whole surface is composed of a layer or crust of black glass, a fraction of a millimeter thick, which resulted from the fusion of the crystalline material of which the meteorite is composed. The fusion of the surface of the meteorite was caused, as described above, by the heat generated suddenly by friction in the upper part of the earth's atmosphere. The thinness of the crust indicates that the time during which it was at a temperature above the melting point of the material was of relatively short duration and that rapid cooling then set in, causing the fused surface to solidify before the meteorite struck the ground. There is no evidence to show that this meteorite is the product of the disintegration of a larger body within the earth's atmosphere, the surface being everywhere of uniform character. A few relatively shallow pits occur on the surface.

Internally, the Maziba meteorite consists of a pale grey, finely crystallized material resembling igneous rocks such as form the crust of the earth. Finely divided bronze-coloured troilite (FeS) may be seen scattered throughout it, and particles of metal. The presence of metal is also evinced by the application of a hand magnet to the powdered material, when an appreciable proportion of highly magnetic metal is attracted. This metallic fraction is tough and malleable and cannot be crushed to a fine powder in a mortar like the other constituents.

Rounded and elongated nodular masses called chondrules, which vary from 1 mm. to 2 cm. across, are also present. They consist of olivine, an orthosilicate of magnesium and iron.

Examination of thin slices under the microscope showed that the Maziba meteorite consists in the main of olivine. Other minerals such as antigorite, enstatite, albite and zeolite are present in small proportions, in addition to the troilite and metal described previously. The metallic constituent was found to consist of iron-nickel alloy.

The composition of the Maziba meteorite is shown by the following analysis:

Silica (SiO_2)	=	38·89%
Ferrous oxide (FeO), including a little Al_2O_3	=	16·15%
Chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3)	=	Trace
Ferrous sulphide	=	4·66%
Iron	=	11·16%
Nickel	=	0·97%
Lime (CaO)	=	2·01%
Magnesia (MgO)	=	26·19%
Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5)	=	0·24%

The Soroti meteorite manifested itself as a trail resembling a condensed vapour trail, many thousands of feet high, passing over eastern Buganda and parts of the Eastern Province (including Soroti in Teso District) on Monday the 17th September 1945. Fragments of the meteorite fell at a village three miles south-west of Katine and about nine miles north-west of Soroti. The following is a copy of a report which was received from the District Commissioner, Teso, dated 22nd September 1945 :

" At almost exactly ten minutes past one on Monday, 17th September, a low rumble, as of thunder, but without claps, was heard. It was, indeed, so similar to thunder that people indoors took little notice for half a minute. It rose slighly in volume and its persistence soon drew everyone to look skywards. Many thousands of feet high (a wild guess is 20,000 ft.) a vapour trail could be seen; similar, I am told by R.A.F. personnel, but larger than, the trail left by a jet-propelled aircraft. This trail extended across half the sky which was as blue and clear as it could be. After about a minute the sound abruptly stopped. The trail disintegrated after about five minutes. Everyone had different ideas as to the direction. I, personally, thought north-south, another European thought south-north. All the points of the compass in fact, were mentioned.

" There was very considerable speculation by everyone as to what the phenomenon was, and no small excitement among Soroti's townspeople of all communities. Guesses veered from a meteorite to the after effect of Japan's atomic bombs, and from a jet plane to a huge bomb sent from Europe to destroy Africa. Local Teso opinion eventually dismissed it as '*shauri ya Mungu*'. Many thought it was Judgment Day.

" The correct answer came the next morning when a man from Katine brought in four lumps of what appears to be pure iron in parts crystallized, and bearing signs of intense heat. The largest is the size of a man's fist, and weighs about 2 lb.

" We now go over the words of a woman from Melok village, about three miles south-west of Katine Etem (Gombolola) Headquarters :

> 'I was sitting in my hut with my three children yesterday morning. I heard something like thunder. As there were no clouds in the sky, I thought that there was something harmful. So I went out of my hut and went to a tree nearby with my eldest child. I told him to kneel down and pray to God. We had just knelt down, when a thing came from the sky and went into the ground near the tree. I and my child were blinded by smoke for a little while. When we could see again I went to the place where the thing had fallen.'

" A very small crater, about a foot deep, was found only three feet from the spot where they had been praying. Other pieces of metal were found scattered around within a radius of a mile or more. Some are believed to have fallen in the Omunyal swamp.

" There are unconfirmed reports of more pieces falling at Toroma and east of Malera.

FIG. 10
The Maziba meteorite.

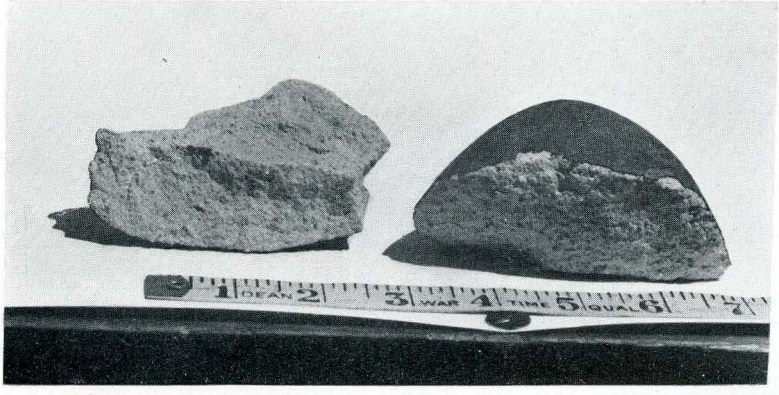


FIG. 11
Fragments of the Maziba meteorite showing the thin, dark, fused crust and the pale inside.

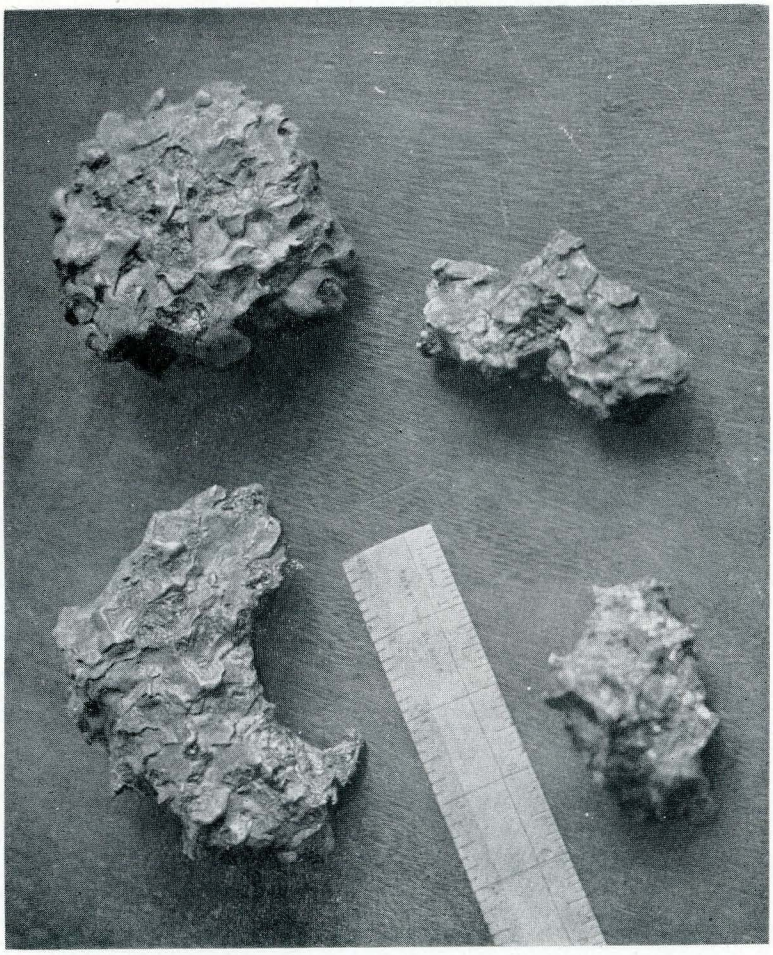


FIG. 12
The Soroti meteorite.

" The pieces brought to the District Office evoked great interest, and some five hundred people had seen them within an hour of their arrival in Soroti. Many hundreds more have come to see them since.

" Reliable reports say that the phenomenon was observed from Aloi in Lango District and Budaka in Mbale District where it was seen as a 'ball of fire'."

Summarizing then, it may be stated that the phenomenon was observed from eastern Buganda; from Budaka, seventeen miles west-south-west of Mbale in Mbale District; from Soroti and Toroma in Teso District; and from Aloi, eighteen miles to the east of Lira in Lango District; that is within an area of at least 4,200 square miles. Fragments of the meteorite are known to have fallen only in Teso, particularly near Soroti. The meteorite was moving in a general south-west to north-east direction.

Four fragments of the Soroti meteorite (Fig. 12) were received on the 27th September from the District Commissioner, Teso. The weights of these were as follows: 1,000 grammes, 700 grammes, 180 grammes and 170 grammes, making a total of 2,050 grammes or approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

The specific gravity of the largest fragment was determined and found to be 5·86.

The shapes of three of the fragments are very irregular while the fourth and the largest is essentially rounded. The surface in each case is very rough with sharp points and edges, and concave hollows.

Examination showed the fragments to consist essentially of two different kinds of material: one a brittle, fairly coarsely crystalline, opaque, compact, non-magnetic and bronze-coloured substance resembling a sulphide mineral such as pyrrhotite, the other, a tough, greyish-white, strongly magnetic and metallic looking substance.

The bronze-coloured substance was analysed qualitatively and found to consist of the mineral troilite having the composition of ferrous sulphide (FeS). No elements other than iron and sulphur were detected in it. The metallic constituent was analysed also and found to consist of 91·13 per cent. of iron and 8·87 per cent. of nickel. No other element was detected. It was apparent that the greater part of the material consisted of troilite. It was also noticed that the sharp points and edges projecting out of the surfaces, as described above, consisted of the tough iron-nickel alloy, and that the surfaces of the hollows in between were troilite. It is clear therefore that there had been a considerable amount of natural etching of the surface of the meteorite causing the hard and tough iron-nickel alloy particles to stand out and the softer, brittle troilite to be worn away leaving hollows. Such etching may have been caused by oxidation while the hot meteorite passed through the earth's atmosphere; moreover, the vapour-like trail left by the meteorite may have consisted of the products of oxidation such as the oxides of iron, nickel and sulphur.

In addition, a thin film, a fraction of millimetre thick, of a greyish-black amorphous substance, covers the surface of the meteorite except on fresh fractures formed when the various fragments broke on hitting the ground, and also except on the points and edges of the projecting iron-nickel alloy particles.

This substance was found to contain iron and a little nickel, and is a mixture of the oxides of the two metals.

The iron-nickel alloy in the Soroti meteorite occurs as irregularly shaped particles and veins distributed apparently haphazardly throughout the troilite. After etching with nitric acid it was observed that particles of troilite were embedded in the alloy.

From a consideration of the chemical composition of the iron-nickel alloy and the specific gravities of such alloy, troilite, and the meteorite as a whole, it has been concluded that the latter consists of 34·3 per cent. iron-nickel alloy and 65·7 per cent. troilite, the iron-nickel alloy consisting of 8·87 per cent. of nickel and 91·13 per cent. of iron.

EXTRACTS FROM "MENGO NOTES"—III

(16)

BUGANDA IN 1901

By C. W. HATTERSLEY

"WE have several times mentioned that Uganda is becoming more civilized, and we seem lately to be making greater strides still. For some time the Collector at Kampala, Mr. Stanley Tomkins, C.M.G., has been steadily improving the town, having good roads cut, and laying out the place more regularly, and now that avenues planted by Mr. Whyte are growing up, the place begins to look really nice. The market has been removed to a more secluded spot, and the Swahili huts have been built in a more regular style. The Sudanese who all lived on the hill behind the old fort have all been removed to a good distance behind the next hill, and are no longer visible from Kampala or Namirembe. The military have made great improvements in their quarters, and have now brick houses for officers and a good brick fort, and they are building brick barracks for the Indian troops stationed at Kampala. The latest move of the Administration is to make a good cart road from Entebbe to the Albert Lake, some one hundred and fifty miles. On this road enormous numbers of labourers are engaged, working one month in lieu of tax money (Rs. 3), and the road is making good progress. Parts of it will present some difficulty to the engineers, such as the flat valleys of Singo, which during the rains are big swamps, and the Kafu River, which varies from having no water at all to being a deep river of nearly a mile wide in parts. Capt. Johnson, Mr. Pordage and Mr. Ormsby have gone out lately to survey the road and make all arrangements as to stopping and feeding places for the mule transport shortly to be started. They are accompanied by Quartermaster-Sergeant Ramsay, who has had great experience in bridging difficult rivers and swamps in this country, and it will be interesting to see what he can do to make a permanent bridge over the Kafu. There is plenty of good timber within reasonable distance. When we were out there not long ago, we had hoped to take advantage of a raft Mr. Geo. Wilson had had made to cross this river. An Indian had made it and had taken it down to the river and, we presumed, launched it. To our disgust however we found the Indian joiner in some little difficulty. He could not find there (in the dry season) enough water to float it satisfactorily, so he picked out the best garden he could find about half a mile from the river, planted down the raft and pitched his tent on it, the raft making an excellent floor. He looked very happy when we saw him. We are not quite sure how long he remained, probably he intended waiting for the rains or until Mr. George Wilson returned from his long tour to give him further orders. In either case he is probably sitting there yet. It is proposed to give up Busindi (Masindi) except as a military station. We hear on good authority that two hundred and fifty mules have been sent round to Uganda via Usoga. Some have already arrived, and transport carts are coming by dhow across the lake to Entebbe. We are constantly mentioning

these places, but we fear all our readers are not clear as to the location of some of them. Mengo is the capital, though the name itself refers to the hill on which the King's palace is built. Kampala is in the capital, and is the hill on which the Government station (or fort) is built, and where are all the traders. Nakasero is the next hill and is the military station. Namirembe is the hill to the west of Kampala, and is the C.M.S. station. So that all these places are included when speaking of Mengo or Kampala. For all these places Munyonyo is the landing place some seven miles away; an excellent road made by the natives last year leading right down to the landing. But it is not an easy matter to land dhows there, as the prevailing winds in the Murchison Gulf are so awkward that much time is wasted by both dhows and steamers in coming up there. This has proved it to be a bad place for a port. Entebbe, the Government residency, is now quite a big town, and is eighteen miles from Mengo, by the old road, still used by porters. But a cycle road, going round the hills, makes the journey twenty-three miles. It is this cycle road which is being widened and improved for the mule transport. Entebbe has a good harbour, being somewhat sheltered by the long arm stretching out into the lake, and almost all transport is done now from Kisumu (Ugowe Bay) to Entebbe, and thence by porter to Mengo and elsewhere. Still the storms there are often very violent. Last year a sort of breakwater pier was made by carrying in hundreds of thousands of stones, and a very respectable thing it was, but a terrific storm almost carried it away. A lot of tax labourers are again engaged on it, and will probably make a better job of it this time, and it will be a great convenience for steamers. The town itself is being nicely laid out, and made really pretty by Mr. F. Pordage, who is in civil charge. There are the accounts office, the workshops and so on belonging to Government and there are extensive brickfields, and a street of brick houses is being built for officials and clerks, each costing about £300. A new printing office is being built and Mr. de Boltz, assisted by a Swahili and a boy from the C.M.S. Industrial Mission, is turning out excellent printing for the Government. The Commissioner's headquarters are just being rebuilt, a substantial brick house, and near that is the military commandant's headquarters. The Government gardens are being well looked after by Mr. Mahon, who is making extensive experiments in the cultivation of cocoa, oranges, pineapples, pepper, vanilla, West Indian bananas, strawberries and various yams and tubers. Amongst a great variety of flowers, he has grown most excellent roses. A great variety of plants has been received from other parts of Africa and Kew Gardens, and a large piece of ground is under cultivation. We fear great difficulty will be experienced on account of the uncertainty of the seasons and the high altitude. Of course, many English things grow readily, such as cabbages and similar vegetables. A site has been purchased by the Government officials for an English church. There are often over thirty Europeans resident and visiting at Entebbe. A temporary building is to be erected almost immediately, and Bishop Tucker will, we hope, get a resident chaplain appointed whilst in England. Later on, it is expected, a brick church will be built. At present occasional services are to be held, conducted by C.M.S. men as opportunity offers. The traders in Uganda are not very numerous,

that is to say, traders of any importance. There is not now one firm of Englishmen that we know of, and only two Germans. The latter have both left their establishments at Kampala, and now appear to be doing chiefly wholesale business at Entebbe. The only man who seems to be really alive and getting rich is an Indian from Mombasa, and he is undoubtedly getting most of the spare rupees in Entebbe and Kampala. He apparently came up with the determination to undersell everybody else, and has done so. Now a tin of kerosene which not long ago cost £4 can be bought for 13s. 4d. Jam which a year ago cost 2s. 8d. now costs 8d., and white flour, sugar and such things can be bought at 4d. and 5d. a lb. He exports ivory, cotton, rubber and butter, the latter he sells to the men at work on the railway. We begin to feel that now we are quite near to the rest of the world, for a journey to the Coast can be done in eight days, if no accident happens (accidents do happen!). The last trip of the 'William Mackinnon' was only thirty-eight hours from Entebbe to Ugowe Bay. We fear if, when the railway reaches the lake, a great number of people come up and expect to make a fortune, they will very probably lose one instead of making it, for there does not seem much to find here. We hear there are two big railway steamers coming out for the Victoria Lake, fitted with electric light, and something like twice the size of the 'William Mackinnon' which is some seventy tons. These, and if the light railway (or tramway) talked of to Mengo becomes a reality, will make a journey from England possible without a single bit of walking, and the man who complained that his employers at Zanzibar had promised him a free passage to Uganda and then he had 'to walk every blessed step of the way', will no longer have cause to grumble. At any rate we are very nearly within three weeks from Marseilles to Mengo.

We hear too that a small steamer is coming up, and also a steel boat for the Albert Lake. A light railway is also contemplated to the lake from Entebbe, which will make the Nile journey very simple when the steamer gets on the lake and runs to Wadelai. A tea grower from Assam had lately been up here to report on the country for tea and coffee growing. Coffee grows very well but the chances seem rather remote for tea, which needs constant and regular rains to make the young shoots palatable. . . . We have been asked several times what became of the elephants, zebras and hippos, brought in lieu of taxes last year. We hear they are all dead. A quiet life did not seem to agree with any of them, and the elephants evidently did not wish to be trained to work. Pigs are being bred here, and seem to be doing very well. Horses do not thrive at all, though some live a fairly long time, mules do much better. Bicycles seem to have shorter lives than other steeds, but there are better days ahead, for roads are being made everywhere, and many of them good—if hills are not mentioned. We hear with great joy that it is proposed to cut a new cart road to Jinja (Ripon Falls) from Mengo, to pass within an hour of Ngogwe. This is to follow the lake shore, much nearer than the present switchback, and will be almost level for the greater part of the way. If only the natives could be persuaded to see that walking on a level road is easier than mounting every possible hill, life in Uganda would have fewer ups and downs. But they prefer to get to the top of a hill and see what

is before them, and know where they are by the number of hills still in front of them. Still the natives are not behind the times, and all the leading chiefs have either already built, or are building, good brick houses, many of them two stories high, and with doors and shutters which would do credit to any European's house (in Africa). Many of them sit at table for their meals, with plates, knives and forks, one of them actually going so far as to have his wife eat at table with him. It was an unheard of thing until lately for a big chief's wife to eat in the same house with her lord. Another leading man (ordained) has gone the length of allowing his wife to walk down the street with him, and has even allowed her to take his arm, but few can muster up courage for this yet. One thing the chiefs mean to do if possible and that is to put a stop to drinking as much as possible, at any rate in public. In this they are assisted in every possible way by Mr. Tomkins, who has encouraged them to take several strong measures to suppress it. Along most of the main roads, and at most camping places, are little huts where men live to guard the camps and the roads. At these, sugar cane, cooked food, tobacco and beer are usually sold, but it was found they were becoming a great snare, and often special runners were delayed because of the temptation the beer offered. By Mr. Tomkins' advice the sale of this has now been forbidden at all these huts, and at most of the public markets throughout the country. The road between Entebbe and Mengo was perhaps the most affected, and on this he absolutely forbade the sale of beer as it interfered so with Government servants in the execution of their duty. The other day word was taken to him at Kampala that beer was being sold in a market near the capital, contrary to regulations. He at once jumped on his horse and, followed by several men, made a raid on the place, the men breaking all the calabashes and gourds, and spilling the beer in all directions.

The tribute is now being collected. A great many people cannot give rupees, and shells they are not encouraged to bring, as they are becoming more and more useless, and are no longer paid out to chiefs or soldiers as salaries or wages. They now sell for as many as a thousand or eleven hundred to the rupee, instead of three hundred as a few years ago. A few are allowed to bring mats, water pots, baskets; and old men are allowed to bring one hundred and twenty crocodile eggs in lieu of Rs. 3. Many thousands are giving labour, as already mentioned. The cowrie shell difficulty cannot last much longer, for the Government have now got up an immense quantity of pice. At Kampala alone they are issuing 640,000 at sixty-four to the rupee, a great many of these having been issued to the head chiefs and paid out in wages. All we want now is a good supply of two and four anna pieces. Why we cannot have a few good English sovereigns we cannot imagine. Why should people be compelled to carry about this wretched bulky silver, of which one sovereign's worth weighs six ounces, and the counting of which in large sums wastes an enormous amount of valuable time, especially of Government men and traders? Fancy the most valuable coin of a country only being worth one shilling and fourpence. What will be done with shells now in stock in Government hands remains to be decided. There are suggestions of burning them down for lime, but the loss will be considerably over £1,000

if this is done. Still, the sooner the difficulty is faced the better, and rid the country of its burden.

A good deal of attention is being given by the natives to rubber collecting, and a number of them have been taught the process of boiling by a Greek who has been out prospecting for it on behalf of the Administration. We give a copy of a letter sent by him to one of the Regents, as we believe a great many people are ignorant as to the way rubber is collected. The letter runs as follows:

> 'Thank you for your letter. Some of your men are really very intelligent. *Re* press for rubber. I would enquire if one strong enough could be had at the Coast. Meanwhile I would see if a couple of carpenters can be hired for a short time, that I might be able to make you a temporary press with levers, which might be found useful for very thin blocks (not exceeding 6 oz.). I may mention to you that some reports have already arrived concerning the rubber prepared as I do it, and even at the Coast, where it is new to the brokers, it is estimated at Rs. 20 more per frasla than Coast ball rubber (a frasla is 35 lb.). I believe there are still some people who maintain that ball rubber is quite as good, and I admit that at first sight it looked to me about the same, but I was induced to my experiments by the scientific report Mr. Whyte received from Europe, which was most discouraging. By the way, you require also a thermometer and someone to see that when your men heat rubber it should not be allowed to have a temperature above 108 degrees, otherwise the resin, which is the greatest defect of Uganda rubber, melts, and gets mixed with the rubber particles before it is congealed, and has the same drawback as when congealed by evaporation by human and sun heat (which generally owing to accumulation becomes 125° F.). Once rubber is perfectly coagulated, then it should be dipped in its spongy state into boiling water, to melt the resin before it is put in the press, so that most of the resin that remains in it goes out with the water. Great care also should be taken to see that no water remains in the blocks, otherwise the rubber would acquire a bad smell, and so decrease its price. As soon as rubber milk comes, it should be strained before beginning operations on it, which should never be forgotten. There would be no difficulty in straining it if aniline dyed cloth is used (*Bendera*).'

One trader has offered as much as one rupee a pound for rubber prepared in this way. He also offers one rupee for three pounds of raw cotton, which grows readily here; and one tree produces, if well cared for, up to two or three pounds weight each season.

We conclude by congratulating Mr. Jackson on the many substantial improvements that have been carried out during his term of office as Acting Commissioner. He has every reason to be pleased with the state of the country, and has effected a good deal in a short time, not merely on paper, but real solid improvements, and the natives feel they can trust him, and appreciate him accordingly.

It should be noticed that this article deals only with the Kingdom of Uganda, and not with the Uganda Protectorate as a whole. What is

sometimes spoken of as 'Uganda' includes all the country to the east of the Victoria Nyanza, Masai, Mau, Nandi, Kavirondo, Baringo, etc., only called Uganda since the establishment of the Protectorate."

(*Mengo Notes*, October 1901, pp. 79-82.)

(17)

NEW ROADS

"The new roads to Bunyoro and Jinja (Ripon Falls) are being rapidly pushed forward. That to Jinja is already cut all the way through, and over five thousand men are engaged completing it. The one to Unyoro (Albert Lake) too is rapidly being finished off. Government mule and bullock carts will probably not be run after all, at any rate not to any great extent. It is found so much cheaper to use human labour which can be got for one-tenth of the cost of mule transport, and about one-third that of bullock carts, besides being much more expeditious. Men can look after themselves in the wilderness, can provide their own food, and do not need veterinary surgeons. The Baganda make excellent porters, and are anxious to do the work, which is a comparatively easy way of earning their hut tax. Still the new roads are a great boon, and will make travelling a luxury compared to the old ones, and when anyone is enterprising enough to get out Cape carts, or some other means of conveyance, the roads will be ready for them."

(*Uganda Notes*, February 1902, p. 9.)

(18)

UGANDA AND THE SETTLER—(1)

"We shall have more to say about Sir Harry Johnston's glowing reports of Uganda in a future issue. At present we merely warn anyone who thinks of coming here to settle, to think twice before he comes to a place where it is pretty certain that he will 'swamp' all his capital, and get precious little return. Our opinion is that Uganda proper offers practically no advantages to settlers of any kind, and anyone thinking that he will get special concessions from Government will be grievously disappointed. More than one prospector has already gone home quite satisfied that he can get no fortune here, and several poor fellows are struggling to get a bare existence here, and find it hard to do even this. The object of the Government is to do all they can to enable the natives to reap the benefit of whatever riches their country possesses, and the latter are not merely 'sitting under a tree and smoking a pipe', but are making a great effort to learn how they can avail themselves of the advantages the railway offers, to get their products into a good market."

(*Uganda Notes*, February 1902, p. 9.)

(19)

UGANDA AND THE SETTLER—(2)

"We print below (Extract 20 [ED. *Uganda Journal*]) a letter from a settler. Such evidence is far better and more forcible than anything we can say about

the country, and the reports which are being spread abroad at home concerning it, for the writer has had some five years' experience of Uganda, in various positions, and has for a long time been engaged in planting. He did not come out without training for the work he has taken up, and we believe his experience may be taken as that of a man competent to do the work, and that he is able to speak of it with authority."

(*Uganda Notes*, April 1902, p. 27.)

(20)

SOME VIEWS ON UGANDA

" For some time past a number of reports on Uganda have been appearing in the papers, and now that the railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria is completed, and steamers are plying on the lake, the country is attracting increased attention.

The reports for the most part speak of the country in glowing terms, but it seems to the present writer that they are highly coloured descriptive articles which perhaps appeal to the naturalist, sportsman or tourist, and impress the reader with the extensive knowledge of the writer, but that they contain little information of real value to any persons considering the project of settling in the country, and earning his living by horticulture, farming, or development of the natural products of the country.

Anyone at home reading these glowing reports must wonder how it is that the country has not already been settled.

In the country itself there has been no lack of men desirous of settling, and inquiries have been made from South Africa and Australia as to the terms on which land might be obtained. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining land on any reasonable terms none of these men have settled.

In Uganda it has been generally understood that the Administration were not desirous of encouraging settlement until the completion of the railway. Now that the railway is an accomplished fact it is only reasonable to expect that more favourable land laws will be introduced, otherwise it is not to be expected that settlers will come to an untried country like Uganda, when land can be obtained on far more favourable terms in known and proven countries such as Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, North and South America. It has also many times been said that the object of the Administration is to do all they can to enable the natives to reap the benefit of whatever riches their country possesses, and that this accounts for the unfavourable attitude shown to would-be European settlers.

The writer, though admitting that many Waganda have shown that they are anxious to make an effort to advance themselves, does not believe that they by themselves are capable of any extensive development of their country. A few of the chiefs might under superintendence of the Government or missionaries make some small advance, but as soon as the superintendence was removed the natives would at once fall back to their own methods.

More real development of the country could be done by fifteen or twenty

European settlers in ten years than could be performed by the whole Waganda tribe in a century. By the presence of such settlers the Waganda would themselves benefit very greatly. The lower classes would obtain regular and instructive labour, for which they would receive fair pay. The chiefs, by watching the work and noting the causes of success and failure, might gain much useful information for themselves, and they have already shown that they are capable of following where others lead.

The belief that natives, however intelligent, wholly lacking in knowledge of scientific agriculture, or of planting on any extensive scale, and who are moreover entirely ignorant of the requirements of European and other markets, are capable of developing the country, without first obtaining some instruction or insight into the work expected of them, seems to the writer to be utterly unreasonable and impracticable.

In other and better known countries failures amongst agriculturists are by no means unknown. If then failures occur amongst skilled agriculturists, is it reasonable to anticipate any degree of success from the efforts of unskilled natives, who are not likely to throw their hearts into such work, and who consider that labour in the field is only fit for women?

Many of the chiefs hold fairly extensive plots of land and if these men would engage Europeans having a knowledge of agriculture, to plant on their land in a methodical manner, giving them an interest in the work done, then an advance might be made; but the presence of Europeans either as settlers, superintendents or instructors, is a *sine qua non* for the real and continued development of the country's resources.

Though many Waganda have shown considerable aptitude for learning few people, if indeed any but visionaries, would deny that their true opportunity lies in the use of their muscles, and to use these with effect, the presence of European settlers with some capital and knowledge of agriculture is necessary.

Turning now to the country itself, Uganda has already been written of as 'the finest coffee growing country in the world', 'a paradise on earth' and in similar terms. Along the northern shores of the Victoria Nyanza the scenery is of a romantically pretty order, and in describing it one is naturally moved to enthusiasm. The soil, climate and rainfall differ vastly in various localities. At one spot may be found barren stony ground, unfit for any purpose whatever and with uncertain rainfall, while a few miles farther on there will be rich soil of great depth, and a fair annual rainfall. The products which could most probably be grown successfully are coffee, rubber, tobacco and chilli pepper.

Coffee grows in a more or less wild condition in certain localites on the north and western shores of the lake, and usually attains a height of twelve or fifteen feet. One or two experiments with imported coffee seed have on a very limited scale been successfully made, but the impossibility of obtaining good seed in any quantity has so far prevented this product being grown on a large scale.

Rubber grows in nearly all the Uganda forests, and might be successfully cultivated.

The soil seems well suited to the growth and flavour of tobacco, and the native article is smoked by a good many Europeans.

Chilli pepper too does very well. Within fifteen months of planting seed, a yield of about 8 cwt. has been gathered by the writer from half an acre.

Cattle might be profitably kept on a small scale. Pigs seem to thrive extremely well, banana fed pork having an excellent flavour.

There are at present, so far as the writer is aware, only two freehold estates in Uganda, and these were purchased from the natives prior to the Special Commissioner declaring the land to be Crown property.

Under existing circumstances, Uganda offers not the slightest inducement for European immigration even on the smallest scale. The introduction of more favourable land laws however is not one likely to offer any difficulty, while it would be greatly beneficial to the country. Supposing that freehold land could be obtained, the writer sees no reason why energetic men with a capital of not less than one thousand pounds should be discouraged from trying their luck in Uganda, but it would be necessary that great care be shown in selection of land. The main points to be considered being soil, rainfall, labour and an easy and cheap means of transport for produce to railhead."

(*Uganda Notes*, April 1902, pp. 29-31.)

(21)

KAVIRONDO, MASABA DISTRICT

"Masaba is the local name for Mt. Elgon. Elgon is the Masai word for 'eye' (*en-gon*), personified.

The present Mission Station of Masaba is east of Iganga and north of Mumia's. Being on high ground an extensive view is obtained for many miles over the Teso country, and over Busoga. But only a little of Kavirondo is visible owing to the hills. The lowest slopes of Elgon run about north and south, as it were behind us, and a bold spur with perpendicular rocky sides juts out to within two miles of us. There are magnificent plantain gardens in these hills, and to judge from the number of them there must be a very large population. But though we only live a mile away from the foot of the hills, our friends stop on the slopes of the lower ridge. The true hill people we do not see. They are shy and suspicious, and my two visits with Kakungulu and an escort only evoked hostility. I shall try again some day with some of the Kavirondo chiefs, as soon as the animosity against Baganda has had time to die down. Some gardens are perched on ledges made where a rock wall ceases and another begins. It looks impossible to get up there: but houses can be clearly seen, and gardens, and people if attacked by anything in the valley. Lovely waterfalls over these cliffs are visible after rain. The weapons in use are a shield about five feet long by sixteen inches wide—plain undaubed hide, a spear with a very small blade, and bow and arrows. The latter perhaps belong more especially to the hills. The arrows are often only tipped with a wooden splinter. Iron appears to be very scarce in all this district of Masaba, and markets in which it might be traded do not seem to exist.

Of the people of the plains we have many friends, and all are most glad

to welcome us as soon as their shyness is got over. But as we go southwards, following the Elgon ridge, we come in about two hours to a long ridge originating in the main ridge and running north-east. Here live the chiefs Wanzera and Ifungo and these are not as yet known to us. Beyond them comes a chief called Majanja on the borders of the Ketosh country; he seems both friendly and enterprising, and will be our connecting link with Mumia's.

The men wear a skin hung by a lace over the shoulder—and a certain number trim the upper edge straight and lace it down after the Masai fashion. Occasionally one sees the small black bead which used to be a favourite with the Masai, and the custom of circumcision is universal. Kakungulu declared there was a colony of Masai in the hills about six miles off; and the characteristic large shield and spear, with the springy gait of the Masai, seems to be known by repute. But any connection with the Masai is most unlikely; and the scanty dress of the women seems decisive against it. Further, there are no wooden ear ornaments: though two or three men have large rings of brass—slightly suggestive of the iron ring ornaments of the Masai and Kikuyu; but not a bit like them. The women however pierce the lip after the fashion of the Bavuma on the island of Bugaya; but generally insert, not a piece of wood as on Bugaya, but a piece of white alabaster-like stone (found on the hills), ground on stone to the shape of a rifle bullet. I do not think these lip ornaments are universal in Kavirondo. The men do not appear to tattoo much, and the women only indulge in it slightly. A row or two of nodules on the forehead is the prevailing fashion. The Sio Bay iron workers (also Kavirondo people) wear large iron rings reaching from the shoulder nearly to the chin, and often also rings of iron half up the leg and arm. There are a few relics of iron ornaments here in Masaba, worn by two or three people and one chief. Otherwise Kavirondo people are not noticeable for their ornamentation. In this part a few leading men make a conical hat of grass and cover it with shells: and many heads of villages have a leather band for the head, covered with one or more rows of shells. But the number of stripes does not seem to denote the rank of the wearer. A few ivory ornaments may be seen, mostly a crescent tied on the head. I should not forget to notice that some lads wear one or more laces of cowskin tied round the leg.

The houses are roughly made of a circle of sticks about five feet high and mudded; the roof is strongly made of sticks. The doorway is low and small, those who own cows make it about four feet high so that the cow can just get through. Those who do not, often have a doorway not over three feet high. Doors are of wicker-work covered with African paint (cowdung) and very good baskets are made all over Kavirondo, large and small after the same fashion. The inside of the house is warm and roomy; well suited for accommodating cows and keeping out the cold winds which are frequent. You are not likely to be invited into a house except to see a sick person, but some boiled potatoes on a wooden board will be offered you as you sit at or near the doorway. This is Kavirondo hospitality. The native custom, however, is to visit whenever beer is going; and for this purpose a long *lusiki* (reed tube) is carried about in a hollow bamboo by those who possess them. I think this is more peculiar to Masaba, the *lusiki* being bound with fibre

grown in Busoga, if it is not actually made there. Probably also on account of the plantains, beer is more plentiful in Masaba than elsewhere in Kavirondo.

The men spend a lot of their time walking about and herding cows; but I cannot make out that they go far from home. A few visit the Basoga, fifteen miles off; but I believe the rest do not go much more than six miles in a direct line from their home. I find the women much more ready to work than the men; and employ them not only for cultivating, but for mud work on houses. The feature of Mumia's is the trading spirit; but here there is not a single market. I find, however, the same trading instinct: for they come in crowds to sell such things as plantains, grass and firewood. The feature of the Samya and Sio Bay district is iron-work; here hoes are in such great demand that wooden blades are sometimes used for iron ones. It cannot be more than fifty miles to Samya, nor more than twenty to the great border markets of Kairanya (a border Musoga chief), yet the intervening people are unfriendly. They are non-Bantu, and some at least of them are, I think, of Teso origin. Whilst there are few or no plantains at Sio Bay and Samya, and a very limited number at Mumia's and Kakamega's, there are vast plantain gardens here in the hills, and in a belt of about two miles along the foot of the hills. After that they cease. But the people seem to prefer millet, and grow large quantities of it. Potatoes are grown where there are no plaintains, and even where there are plantains. Elephants are said to be found in the plains close to us. Ivory, if sold, is usually sold for hoes. The villages here are without any fence or wall. In Kakamega's district and about Sio Bay (Munyala's) they have a fence of cactus or Euphorbia. Traces of these fences are to be seen here, but I only know of one village that is actually inside such a fence in this district of Masaba. In all the rest of Kavirondo a ditch (*lukoba*) is dug round each village, and the clay dug out made into a surrounding wall, pierced with a low and not too wide gateway.

There is no feudal system; but the people speak of themselves as 'children' (*abana*) of such and such a chief. Hence, in this part, they speak of their own children as *ebyana*—a term which sounds odd, because in Luganda it is applied to an offspring that is short and thick, such as a calf elephant or hippopotamus. The chiefs appear to be chosen for their personal character; but do not enforce their authority by any kind of punishment so far as I know. Hence it is not certain how far their favour or disfavour will affect the Mission work. Their people listen to them in matters that require no hard work; but if you want work done, you must enlist your workers yourself by some system of pay. Houses are not often built in the plantain gardens; but are grouped together, apparently under some family system; and the paterfamilias seem to get more and more cattle and people around him until he becomes a secondary chief. One such man I found claimed the ownership of this *mutala* (ridge); and he has now returned. He is a fellow in the prime of life and has introduced us to many distant chiefs. I hope he may in time read with our boys; his living just outside our compound is a very great help.

All the people seem of a teachable disposition and independent character. There is no sharply defined line of propriety between men and women, or boys and girls, so far as we have seen. Nor is there the least attempt to make

a private yard to their houses. We have every reason to think that the women will read quite as soon as the men; but at present the mind of the people is simple and very ignorant. Reading comes as a quite new idea to them: and their ideas oscillate between an evil spirit (*omusambwa*) and a God who is the cause of sickness: an idea common, I believe, to all people in these parts, Banyoro, Teso and Basoga. The work is to be done by earnest prayer coupled with personal influence and visiting. There are comparatively few charms either worn or used in the villages—so different from Busoga. The familiar grass devil-hut (*esabo*) is only seen here and there. . . ."

(*Uganda Notes*, February 1902, pp. 12-14.)

(22)

THIEVING IN BUSOGA

"Mr. Innes, at Jinja, Busoga, has had another visitation by thieves, who dug under the walls of the house, entered, and made off with goods to the value of £9. The Basoga are born and bred to thieving, and many chiefs up to not very long ago had proper paid thieves attached to their following, whose business it was to rob caravans and hand over the proceeds to their masters."

(*Uganda Notes*, March 1902, p. 17.)

(23)

ELEPHANT AND ZEBRA

"The Government are now taking up elephant and zebra farming in earnest. Mr. Doggett, who accompanied Sir Harry Johnston as Naturalist, has been appointed to take charge of the work. He has arranged to build a farm in Kisubika, Bulemezi, some forty miles from Mengo, and will commence almost at once with zebras, and shortly go to Toro to catch elephants. The training of the latter will be conducted principally by qualified Indians, who will bring with them Indian elephants to act as tutors to their heathen African brethren, and teach them the joy of dragging about poles, and doing transport work instead of merely uprooting trees and destroying gardens out of pure mischief. The zebras in Bulemezi and Singo are quite tame, the Baganda have never hunted them, as they do not eat the flesh. It is quite easy to get within twenty or thirty yards without their stampeding, and natives, if not dressed in white cloth, can go up and touch them, though they have to look out at times for a sharp bite. They feed with the cows which are herded out there in great numbers."

(*Uganda Notes*, March 1902, p. 17.)

(24)

RESIGNATION OF KAKUNGULU

"Semei Kakungulu, who was in charge of the Bukedi district, and in receipt of £200 per year from the Government, has resigned his post, and has retired in the direction of Mt. Elgon where he has been given twenty square miles of land to settle upon with his people. It was considered that he had

been raiding too much in the districts near the north of Busoga, and had made himself king of the country. On being told by Mr. W. Grant that he must give out publicly that he was not actually a king, and being rebuked also for his constant raiding, he appears to have in a fit of pique resigned his office, and asked for some land where he could be quiet and free from further trouble. He was then given this twenty square miles of land to which he has retired."

(*Uganda Notes*, March 1902, p. 18.)

(25)

FOOD FOR INDIAN TROOPS

"The Indian troops stationed in Uganda need a great deal of catering for, and latterly a good deal of the food has been grown locally. The following list of what they consume and its supply may be interesting:

WHEAT FLOUR.—The supply of wheat grain here is very small and is also of poor quality. PEAS.—The grain called *mpokea* is liked very much by the Indians, and the pulse called *kawo* is also liked, but the supply of these articles does not seem great. RICE.—The supply obtainable here is very small and the grain inferior. CLARIFIED BUTTER.—There is a plentiful supply of butter, and when clarified it is considered very good. RAW SUGAR.—The supply of sugar cane is large and a great deal of this article could be manufactured. CHILLIES.—The supply of this is not a large one, probably owing to the demand not having been great. The chillies grown locally from Indian imported seed are good. TURMERIC.—The supply is very small. POTATOES (English).—The supply is ample. SALT.—The salt obtainable from Kibero when refined is very good and the supply is abundant, but the original cost is very high. For some time now the commissariat department at Kampala, under the charge of Mr. H. Hunt, a most capable and energetic man, has been expressing the juice from locally grown sugar cane, and boiling it down to procure the raw brown sugar used by the Indians, and several attempts to crystallize it have been made very successfully. The Katikiro and several other chiefs have planted large patches of cane, and there is every prospect that before long a plentiful supply of sugar will be obtainable. An Indian trader is about to commence the manufacture of it as well. The Kibero salt is really salts and of a very dirty colour and very gritty. It is refined by sprinkling it slowly into a large pan of boiling water. Much of the refuse rises to the surface and is skimmed off, and the heavier settles to the bottom. The salt laden water is poured off and slowly evaporated, and the residue is a very good white salt."

(*Uganda Notes*, March 1902, pp. 18-19.)

NOTES

A PHOTOGRAPH OF MUMIA

By CAPTAIN ALEC DICKSON, M.B.E.

MUMIA'S photo was not taken by appointment. The unit I commanded was due to give a display at Mumia's, not far from Kakamega, one February afternoon in 1945. For various reasons we had decided not to camp there. Mumia's had an unenviable reputation for blackwater; it had at one time been an administrative headquarters, one of the earliest in Uganda in those far-off days when Uganda's frontiers extended to Naivasha, until the death-rate from blackwater among Europeans became so high that the station was closed down. More important to me, however, was the reputation of our own askari: and information having reached us privately that the little colony of Nubians and Swahilis—the inevitable residue of all abandoned Bomas—was preparing to "welcome" our men with something presumed to be stronger than tea, we had camped instead at the C.M.S. school at Buterere.

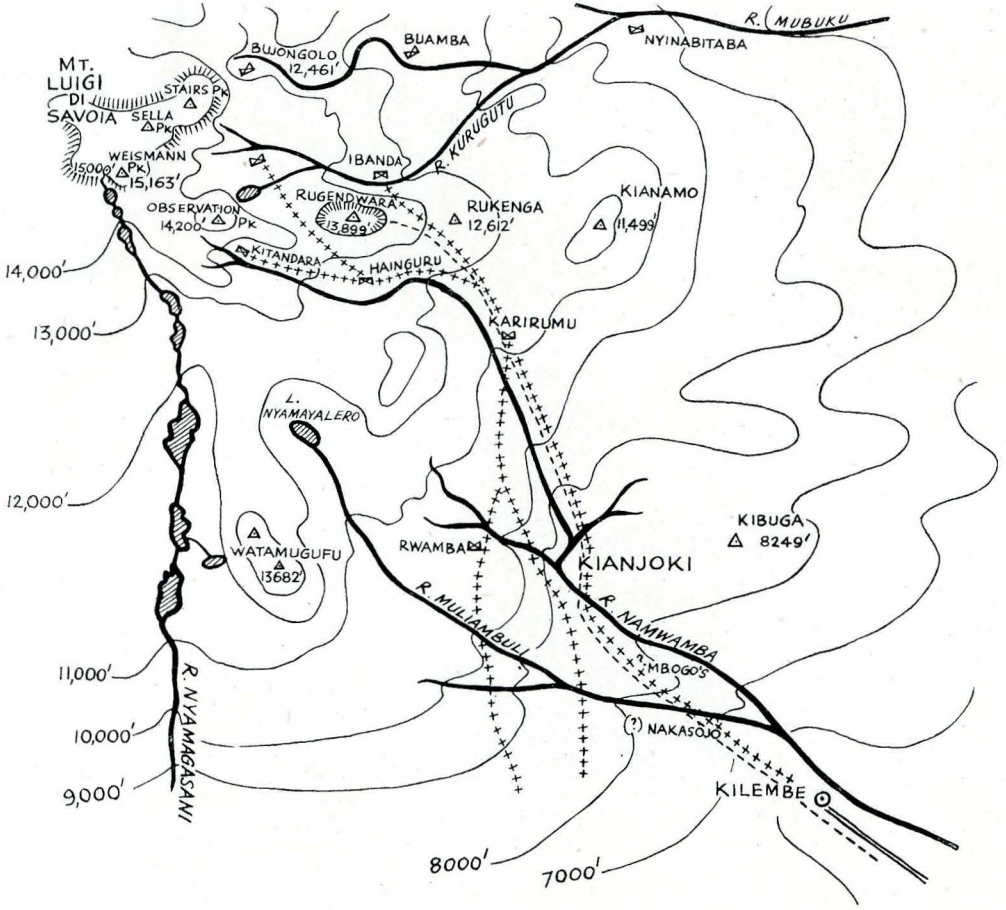
We arrived, therefore, only an hour before the time at which our display was due to begin. Casually inquiring of the sub-chief who welcomed us, how many years since Mumia himself had died, I was told that he was still alive, and living close-by. "Then why can't he come to our show?" I asked. That was out of the question, came the reply: why, the Governor of Kenya himself had to go to Mumia's to visit him in his hut, if he wished to see him. That was a challenge that could not go unaccepted: I vowed that Mumia should see our show that afternoon, if he never lived to see another.

We were received in a darkened hut, no different from a million others in Africa, whilst an interpreter shouted our greetings at Mumia—for the old man[1] was half-blind and almost deaf. To our request that he should attend our display, he answered, "And what good would that do, when I could hear nothing and see little?" This called for the retort diplomatic, and I replied, "It would give us an honour and your people a pleasure, if you would come." Without another word he signalled for his attendants to bring him his robe and staff of office (bearing the badge and inscription of the old Imperial British East African Company), and we lifted him into our car.

Six thousand Bantu Kavirondo—or Abaluhya, as they prefer to be called to-day—rose to their feet and gave Mumia the traditional greeting: a few moments later the Kenya Police Band, which was accompanying us, gave him a fine "eyes left" as they marched past—but I doubt if he recognized what was happening. I would like to be able to record that the old man related to us some of his experiences, but it would not be true. "The world forgetting, by the world forgot," Mumia is beyond the stage of reminiscences—and it is left for us to recall the unique link with East Africa's history that he represents; the coming of the first white men to Uganda from the east: the warning that he says he gave to Bishop Hannington, to turn back: his reception of Lugard

[1] How old is Mumia? He received and assisted Joseph Thompson in 1883 (*vide* Johnston's *The Uganda Protectorate*, p. 247), and must have had considerable standing then.—[ED.]

FIG. 13
Mumia—February 1945.



(Map illustrating "An Early Visit to Ruwenzori," page 61)

SKETCH MAP OF PART OF THE AREA BETWEEN THE MUBUKU AND NYAMAGASANI VALLEYS TO INDICATE THE PROBABLE LINE OF ASCENT BY CAPT. C. H. SITWELL, D.S.O., IN JULY, 1898.

HUNTERS' TRACKS AS KNOWN TO MR. G. OLIVER : +++++++

CAPT. SITWELL'S ROUTE : – – – – – –

CONTOUR FORM LINES APPROXIMATE.

SCALE : 1 : 100,000.

(who described him as a "truculent young chief"): the establishment of his Boma as perhaps the most important post on the route from the Coast to the interior of Uganda, and the last centre at which the European traveller could be assured of food and porters before entering the uncertain country of Busoga.

SESSE CANOES

MR. R. W. FREEMAN has commented as follows on the article on "Sesse Canoes" which appeared at p. 29 of Vol. 10 of the *Journal*:

"I was interested to see Harris' note on Sesse canoes. He seems to me to be much too precise about species; many species other than those he mentions are used for the various canoe parts in other areas around the lake. Bibo is probably the most durable 'tie' but where it cannot be found easily the bark fibre Binsambwe (*Hibiscus spp.; Triumfetta spp.*) is often used instead. Keels in the Busungwe area were made, when I was there, of Nzingu (*Mitragyna spp.*) and proved so durable that during my time on the island we built three successive 'bodies' on the same Nzingu keel.

I am a bit doubtful of Harris' last paragraph. Mperere and Mperewere seem to be two forms of the same name and are both used in many places for the common non-woody *Acalypha sp.* with the fibrous nettle-like stem which is used for plaiting baskets. I never saw any of the canoe-builders at Busungwe tighten the binding by forcing in slips, except as a repair. In building, our men used long pieces of forest lianes, split in half, and bound the Bibo round the whole join, i.e., through two holes in two planks and round two strips of split liane. Caulking with Ebyai (plantain fibre) completed the job.

Our largest sewn canoe was nearly fifty feet long but proved rather unwieldy in rough weather; once it got broadside on to the waves it was very difficult to turn."

AN EARLY VISIT TO RUWENZORI

By H. B. THOMAS, O.B.E.

AS a supplement to the interesting paper on Ruwenzori by Messrs. Bere and Hicks which appeared in Vol. 10 of the *Journal*, it may be opportune to note an early climb to the snows by that fine soldier Captain (later Lieut.-Col.) Claude H. Sitwell, D.S.O. (1858-1900), who was in the Uganda Administrative Service from 1895 to 1899 and was killed in action at the Tugela River during the South African war.

This climb, which is not among the early climbs listed at pages 20-21 of de Filippi's *Ruwenzori*, is referred to in Sitwell's MS. diary, lodged in the Secretariat library at Entebbe, and seems to have been made by way of the southern valleys of the range.

Sitwell, who was at the time in charge of the Toro District, pitched camp at Fort George, Katwe Salt Lake, on 1st July 1898. On the 5th he moved to Kikirongo, and on the 6th to Kirembi ("Lovely camp, amongst hills, well

wooded, good water. Had long shot at Ruenzorie antelope"). Next day he marched to Nakasojo. His entries for the following days are:

"*Friday 8th.* Went up to Mbogo's village 1½ hours off. He said it was day and half march to snows. No news buffalo, plenty food.

Saturday 9th. Left camp at 6.50 a.m., passed Mbogo's, crossed river Nyamwamba, had very tiring march up mountains, very pretty country, plenty streams to cross, reached Kianjoki, on river Matinda, at 11.45. Very prettily situated, wooded hills all round. Cloudy, very little sun. Had to leave cows other side of river as banks were too steep for them. Wakonjwa country, took photos, plenty food, lovely cold water. Thunder and rain 6 p.m. Very cold, Cook fever as usual.

Sunday 10th. Cook still ill. Went up into mountains, very hard climb, hills well wooded at first, then short grass and bare, got up to snow, but could not reach top as there was sheer rock and no road, brought back some snow and various shrubs and fruit. Rain and thunder evening. 7-8 hours to climb up to snows from Kianjoki, very easy to get back. Very cold night."

Sitwell returned to Nakasojo next day and thence to Fort Gerry (Fort Portal).

DISCUSSION

At the suggestion of the author, the above note was shown to Mr. R. M. Bere, who has done several climbs on Ruwenzori, in the hope that he might be able to identify Sitwell's line of approach. It has been shown also to Mr. A. J. Rusk, who spent many arduous months on the mountain in 1938 and 1939 when demarcating the Ruwenzori Crown Forest and surveying the forest boundary. Neither Bere nor Rusk were able to trace Sitwell's route with any certainty, although both made helpful suggestions.

While Rusk was poring over all the maps he could find, and the Editor was suggesting to the newly formed Uganda Section of the East African Mountain Club that they should try and trace Sitwell's route on the ground, Mr. George Oliver returned to Uganda and to him the note was hastily shown. Oliver, it will be remembered, was with Dr. G. N. Humphreys on his ascent of the twin peaks of Mt. Stanley in 1926, and had been his companion on many climbs and explorations. In addition he had accompanied one of the sections of the 1934 British Museum Expedition which ascended the Namwamba valley from Kilembe. Oliver's knowledge of Ruwenzori is unique.

He writes as follows:

"I take it that, at the time of Sitwell's visit, the Bakonjo country was well populated. It was in my day (1922) until the hanging of three Bakonjo in the Nyamagasani valley precipitated a big exodus to the Congo.

Well developed hunters' tracks would be in existence for hunting red duiker and hyrax: hence the march would be easy. Kianjoki can be established as the area above Kilembe mine. As Sitwell crossed the Namwamba I assume that he went up the left bank, following the hunting track to Karirumu

rock shelter and proceeding thence to Rugendwara by the old hunters' track, to the Ibanda rock shelter on the Kurugutu river. I was informed by the old headman and guide, Bwamanjalo, when on Humphreys' expedition up the Kurugutu in 1932, that in the old days the Ibanda area was hunted by people from the Namwamba valley. There also used to be a track to the north of the Hainguru rock shelter, which avoided the fallen heath forest zone.

Sitwell's description of hills, well wooded at first, then short grass and bare, definitely points to the area south of Rugendwara, which is much more open than most of Ruwenzori. The sheer rocks indicate Rugendwara itself, a very exposed peak, bare and precipitous, on which snow is present at certain times. On a good hunting track seven to eight hours would give ample time to reach this peak (13,899 ft.)."

We are most grateful to Mr. Oliver for his comments. Sitwell's ascent resolves itself into an unsuccessful attempt on Rugendwara, which is still unclimbed.—[ED.]

THE WAR RECORD OF H.M.S. *UGANDA*

THE Department of Chief of Naval Information at the Admiralty has most courteously supplied the Society with the following details of the cruiser H.M.S. *Uganda*, covering her service with the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy, 1942-45.

It will be appreciated that the account is necessarily short because so many of her duties were routine patrols and convoys which, while extremely important to the war effort, did not provide anything exciting to write about.

Should this summary come to the notice of anyone who had the honour of serving with the vessel and who can contribute a first-hand account of any of her actions, will he please be so good as to communicate with the Editor ?

"Commissioned in 1942, the cruiser H.M.S. *Uganda* served for a short time with the Home Fleet before going to the Mediterranean early in 1943.

Her duties were chiefly of a routine nature, consisting of patrols and screening valuable and important convoys.

When the invasion of Sicily took place, H.M.S. *Uganda*, in company with other ships of the Royal Navy, played an important part, rendering valuable assistance to the invading armies by heavily bombarding enemy shore batteries and concentrations.

Particularly successful in this respect was the bombardment of Augusta in which H.M.S. *Uganda* took part.

Later, when the allies invaded the mainland of Italy, the *Uganda* again carried out many successful bombardments.

During the critical days at Salerno, when ships of the Royal Navy and the U.S. Navy were constantly called upon for bombardments, H.M.S. *Uganda* fired 816 rounds of ammunition during the ten-day period between 5th and 15th September 1943.

During this operation the *Uganda* was hit by a rocket bomb, and left the area for Malta in tow. She went to the United States for refit.

On 21st October 1944 the cruiser was transferred to the Canadian Navy. Manned by the R.C.N., she sailed from the States three days later for the U.K.

By March 1945, H.M.C.S. *Uganda* had arrived at Sydney, Australia, to join the British Pacific Fleet, and in May sailed from Leyte in company with H.M.S. *King George V* for operations against the Myako Islands, Sakishima Gunto, and in June for the bombardment of shore installations at Truk.

On 12th July, again in the company of the *King George V*, she sailed from Manus for operations. On the 27th of the same month she left the battle area of the British Pacific Fleet and arrived at Esquimalt, British Columbia, 10th August 1945."

Uganda's Commanding Officers during the war were:

Captain W. G. Andrewes, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.
(from 17th Dec. 1942 to Feb. 1944).

Commander D. L. Johnston, R.N.
(from Feb. 1944 to 24th July 1944).

Commander H. F. Pullen, O.B.E., R.C.N.
(from 25th July 1944 to 14th August 1944).

Captain E. R. Mainguy, O.B.E., R.C.N.
(from 15th August 1944).

CORRESPONDENCE

TRIBAL NICKNAMES

The Hon. Editor, *The Uganda Journal.*

SIR,

The explanation of the term "Kavirondo" given by Mr. E. V. Hippel in the last number of the *Journal* is certainly the most satisfactory I have yet heard, and bears out what Omw. Yosiya Kyazze told me recently, that he thought the name originated in what is now Kenya Colony. It leads me to wonder whether we can elucidate some other tribal nicknames which are still obscure:

(1) BUKEDI. The term is applied by the Baganda to large areas of the Eastern Province north and east of the Nile. For several reasons it is unlikely that it is connected with the Luganda *bukedde*, derived from *okukya* "to dawn". As Thomas and Scott remark in *Uganda*, it is popularly said to mean the "land of naked people". Kitching and Blackledge, in their Luganda dictionary, say simply that it is the Luganda name for the area west of Elgon. In a footnote on p. 136 of the second edition of Wallis's *Handbook of Uganda*, the etymology of the word is discussed, and the suggestion is made that it may be derived from the Lango word *kidi*, "east", or the Teso word *akidi* "the dawn".

Perhaps a more plausible explanation is that the word is a corruption of Okedea, the name of that part of Teso first penetrated by the Baganda. In this connection Omw. Y. Kyazze told me that he thought the word was derived from Bukedea when Kakunguru first went there. Many Baganda now living should be able to tell us whether this is correct or whether the word originated earlier: I believe Baganda fought in Bukedea in Mutesa's time.

Or is the word taken from Lunyoro? Rukidi (the name of the first Mubito Mukama) and Mukedi are both Lunyoro personal names, and it is just possible that the name Rukidi has some connection with Lo-Kedi or Lo-Kidi, which I remember as a Bari name.[1] I think it is certain that the *-kedi* or *-kidi* word has no etymological connection with nudity whatever it may have come to mean by popular application.

(2) BUNYORO. Roscoe, in *The Bakitara*, says that this nickname arises from the custom in Kitara of the Mukama rewarding members of the Hera (I think he means Bairu) class by elevating them to the rank of *Banyoro*, "freed-men", with the status of chief, thus creating a middle class between the Bahuma aristocracy and the indigenous agricultural Bantu-speaking peasants. Although the word Munyoro originally denoted a chief it is used nowadays, in addition, as the equivalent of "Mr." The fact that the term Bunyoro is used as a nickname implies that there was a considerable number of this artificial middle class, and indeed Roscoe gives the names of twenty-four

[1] Cf. also the names Lokidi (Lotuko) and Kidi (Fari) referred to in "Social Organization of the Lotuko" by C. G. and B. Z. Seligman, and in "Lafon Hill" by J. H. Driberg, two papers which appeared in *Sudan Notes and Records*, Vol. VIII, 1925.—[ED.]

of its clans. Hence the nickname, for, as Gilbert wrote, "When every one is somebody, no one's anybody."

This sets one thinking, because, of course, Roscoe did not know of the Lwo invasion, infiltration, infusion or whatever it was, which now seems certainly to have taken place. I think we can all accept the use in common of *-bito* meaning "royal" in Acholi and Lunyoro. I have noticed that Wright (*Uganda Journal*, Vol. 3, p. 175) mentions the Acholi ceremony of *Kwer min Lanyoro*, that of the new-born child. Is there any possible connection between *Lanyoro* and *Munyoro*, for if so it may mean that the "middle" class is derived principally from Lwo stock, and not, as Roscoe thought, from the Bairu stock.

(3) MIRO. The name given to the Lango by the Acholi, the Alira and the Akum (Kuman)—See Driberg, *The Lango*, p. 36.

There may be other nicknames for tribes, besides the above, and it would be interesting to record them, with the reason for the nickname, before this information becomes lost entirely.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST HADDON.

3 Cranmer Road,
Cambridge,
4th May 1946.

DISCUSSION

Mr. Haddon's letter has been shown to several members of the Society known to be interested in this subject. Their comments on the origin of the name Bukedi can be summed up as follows:

"Kedi or Kidi (known to the Banyoro as Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi) came to Bunyoro from beyond the Nile, from the country known as Bukedi, Bukedde or Bukidi (a name used later for Lango): he was the first of the Ababito dynasty. Reference is made to this in several different writings, for example in K.W.'s articles in Vol. 3 (p. 155) and Vol. 4 (p. 75) of the *Uganda Journal*.

Later, the areas of Buruli and Bugerere, now belonging to Buganda, were overrun by adventurers from Bunyoro. These adventurers, who were known as Banyara, pushed east along Lake Kioga, establishing settlements not only on its southern shores but also in Lango and in the western peninsulas of Teso in the neighbourhood of Bugondo. They were in occupation of north Bugerere when Kakunguru built his fort at Galiraya.

All the naked non-Bantu inhabitants of the countries to the north and east of the lake were known to the Banyara as Bakedi, so it was natural for the Baganda to adopt the same name for them.

When Kakunguru was called on by the British to help in the round-up of Kabarega in Lango he got in touch with the Bakedi (i.e., Lango) across the lake. The Kuman and Teso, on whom he exercised a great influence from this time onwards, were known to him and his followers as Bakedi, also.

Kakunguru's 'invasion' of Teso was made from the west, from Lango, so that it was quite reasonable for the Baganda to think of themselves as

invading the Bakedi and for all the country to the east which was inhabited by wild fighting tribes to be called Bukedi.

There is little need to attempt to explain the *meaning* of Bukedi; rather let us say that although it may *denote* nakedness, yet a coincidence of similarity between this Luganda word, the name of the founder of the Babito dynasty, and the name for that part of Teso first entered by Kakunguru's men, has given the 'nickname' an exaggerated significance."

A member of the Editorial Committee was recently discussing the term Bakedi with an old Muganda who had been with Kakunguru in Teso. The Muganda first explained the word as meaning "naked men" but when pressed further, and reminded of the names Bukedea and Okedea, he said something to this effect: "Now you come to mention it, I do remember that when we went there with Kakunguru we actually only used the term Bakedi for the people living round Mbale and not for those farther north." It will be noted that this is not quite in keeping with what has been suggested above.—[ED.]

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