

formed the two armoured train detachments, moved north from the head waters of the Kibos River. No. IV Column operating from west to east along Sclater's road to keep the enemy from breaking north.

From the 5th to the 12th November the Kapwaren region was thoroughly searched by four columns with small result. Few of the enemy were seen, while it soon became apparent that little stock had been driven into this region and that our intelligence on this point was defective. During these operations our casualties were one spearman killed and two wounded.

At the request of the Chief Political Officer, No. V. Column entered the country of the Nyangori (a kindred tribe to the Nandi living on the Kisumu-Kaimosi road) and punished them for sheltering Nandi cattle. This tribe has long been contumacious and had refused to pay hut tax.

As it was now evident that our operations had resulted in the capture of some three-fourths of the total stock owned by the Nandi, and that their resistance—at no time organised—had been broken to such a degree that there was no objective left for columns, I decided to occupy the country with a net of posts of one company each, from which—should further operations be necessary—patrols could maintain the pressure upon the enemy until the tribe was prepared to move into a reserve. This I will call the third phase.

Up to the date of the suspension of hostilities (13th November) the operations of the Field Force had resulted in considerable punishment being given to the enemy at a cost to ourselves of 90 killed and wounded.

On the 26th November, accompanied by the Chief Political Officer, I proceeded to Mount Elgon to examine into the suitability of the neighbourhood as a reserve for the Nandi, returning to Muhoroni on the 13th December. In my absence Lieutenant-Colonel Gorges, D.S.O., 1st K.A.R., commanded the Field Force.

Reliable reports having been received of attempts by the Nyangori on one of our convoys and other items of intelligence indicating a hostile attitude on their part. Colonel Gorges formed a detached force under Major Walker, 1st K.A.R. for the punishment of the tribe.

At daylight on the 10th December, Major Walker completely surprised the Nyangori by the concentric advance of three columns moving from S.W. and E. The result of his skilful and energetic operations was the submission of the tribe a few days later. Our casualties were 1 rank and file 1st King's African Rifles wounded. The Chief Political Officer informs me that he considers the Nyangori question definitely settled.

On the 15th December His Majesty's Commissioner met a representative gathering of Nandi Chiefs at Muhoroni and informed them that if, by the 15th January, 1906, those tribes living E. of the line Alagabiet-Kipsekak hill, Nandi-Muhoroni road, had not moved into the reserve which lies W. of this line, active operations would recommence. To this the Chiefs agreed.

The resistance of the enemy has throughout been weak, as except the incident of the 26th October, when one of our patrols was overwhelmed, and again on the 15th November, when a party of some 70 rifles, 3rd K.A.R., was unsuccessfully attacked in Aldai, he has confined himself to desultory sniping by bowmen and

feeble attempts to ambuscade detachments on the march. I attribute this unexpected collapse of his resistance to the following causes:—

(a) The death of the Chief Laibon (or medicine man) Koitelet on the 19th October, which deprived the tribe of the leadership of a capable and influential man, to whom the experience of former wars had taught the Nandi to look for guidance.

(b) The fact that the combined attack of our line of columns, which simultaneously threatened a wide extent of country inhabited by clans but loosely knit together, was a complete surprise.

(c) That column commanders pushed their operations with a dash and energy which gave the enemy no time to recover from his surprise or to organise any effective resistance. In several instances raiding patrols of Masai levies and regular infantry covered from 35 to 40 miles in a single day. This was notably the case with patrols pushed out from No. 1 Column.

In conclusion I would note that I attribute the results attained in the first phases of the campaign to the cordial and loyal support which I received from all the officers of the Field Force—civil and medical, as well as military—and to the co-operation of the officials of the Uganda Railway, who were always ready to render every assistance in their power.

At the close of operations, which will be when the Nandi have moved into the reserve in accordance with the orders of Government, I propose to submit in a separate despatch the names of those officials, officers and men whose services I consider worthy of being brought to notice.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR G. HARRISON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Nandi Field Force.

From the Officer Commanding Nandi Field Force
to the Inspector-General King's African Rifles.

Nairobi, 28th February, 1906.

Sir,

In continuation of my despatch of the 1st January, 1906, I have the honour to submit the following final report on the operations of the Nandi Field Force, which was demobilised yesterday.

2. Although they had been repeatedly warned to move into the reserve before the 15th January, it became evident during the first fortnight of that month that but few Nandi intended to obey His Majesty's Commissioner's orders, while the bulk of the tribe displayed every intention of resisting any attempt to move them by force.

3. To compel the tribe to move into the reserve and check, as far as possible, Nandi breaking in any other direction, I deployed 9 companies on the line Ravine-Londiani-Lumbwa-Tinderet-Soba (a front of 70 miles), which force, divided into two wings, should act as a driving line operating towards the reserve, while the railway was guarded by three companies, and one company was held in support at Molo to cover settlers there and be in hand for use against any body of the enemy which might break through the driving line.

4. The right wing, four companies under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gorges, D.S.O., moved on the 19th January from the Ravine-Londiani road and between that date and the