

Tribal
Grazing

Eritrean-Sudan Territories

Martini — Pearson

Agreements

1998

7th December 1898.

Wishing to determine the Egyptian and Italian Frontier from Ras Kassar to Baraka and to carry out in this way the convention Kitchener-Baratieri of the 7th July 1895, it has been agreed between Colonel Parsons Pasha, Governor of Suakin and Commandant of the Fort of Kassala, as representative of the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

And the Commander Ferdinando Martini, Royal Civil Extraordinary Commissioner of His Majesty the King of Italy.

ARTICLE I

From the point of Ras Kassar, the limit between the Egyptian and Italian Government territories is formed by a line, which, after having followed the altitude of Halibai and Gabai Helli, joins the bed Khor Karora and rises up to the top of the Teflanai and thence reaches the fluvial reservoir through the Abbeindu mountain between the valley of Karora Taba on the South and that of Artera Arerib on the North. The line then runs Westward along the above mentioned Reservoir to the neck of the Shankolet and through the chain of the Sigat Tellim joins, a little to the North of the Roribat mountains, the plateau of Hago Bush. It then follows the Northern borders up to the summit of Hazomet. And, through the Khor Atfa, it goes to the wells of the same name and then goes to the Haar mountain through the undulated country which forms a reservoir at the middle course of the Ambakta and the Khor Lei.

And from this knot of mountain it goes to Bara and exactly to the confluence of waters with the Ambakta, following the chain which limits on the North, the lower portion of the latter valley.

ARTICLE II The delegates, one from Egyptian Government
and the other from the Italian Government will
arrange that within a period of 6 months the
frontier is determined by material signs.

Done at Smara in 2 originals in Italian and
Arabic on the 7th. December 1898.

(Signed)

C.S.Parsons, Jawa

(Signed)

Martini

7th December 1898

Agreement between Colonel Parsons Pasha, Governor of Suakin, for the Government of His Highness the Khediv of Egypt, and Commander Ferdinando Martini, for the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy.

ARTICLE I The tribes of Rashaida, El Hasiri, Ad Aflanda, and Beit Halla, subjects of the Egyptian Government, who some times of the year drive their herds for grazing within the grounds of the Erytraean Colony, shall have forthwith to pay the Erytraean Government the tribute shown in the following table :-

3	Maria Teresa dollars	on each camel
1	"	" " on each cow
1	"	" " on each 20 sheep

ARTICLE II The Government of Suakin shall pay to the treasury of the Erytraean Colony the above-mentioned tribute, which the former has then to collect from the Sheikhs of the afore-said tribes.

ARTICLE III Until further investigation with the view of ascertaining the number of cattle possessed by these tribes it was taken in mind that :-

The Rashaida Arabs possess	5,000 camels.
The Ad Hasiri tribe possess	1,000 camels, 2,000 cows & 50,000 sheep.
The Ad Aflanda tribe possess	100 camels &
The Beit Halla tribe possess	200 camels, 1,000 cows & 5,000 sheep.

ARTICLE IV Within two years of the date of this agreement, and three years thereafter, the Government of Suakin and Erytraea have mutually agreed to ascertain what percentage increase or decrease has taken place in the number of cattle belonging to the above-mentioned tribes.

(2)

ARTICLE V Within six months of the date of this agreement, two Commissioners, one from the Government of Suakin and the other from the Government of Erythraea, will start to establish for each of the four mentioned tribes, a certain zone of grazing which each tribe should not go beyond.

ARTICLE VI The Government of Erythraea keeps to herself the right of expelling from her territories those tribes which with their herds exceed their respective zones of grazing, or those who drive their herds to the grounds belonging to the Government of the colony.

ARTICLE VII In case of other tribes, subjects of the Egyptian Government, whose names are not mentioned in this agreement should apply for pastures in the Erythraean territories, such tribes shall have to pay the tribute given in Article I, if their application has been approved of.

This application should be submitted to the Government of Erythraea through the Governor of Suakin, or the Officer Commanding the Fort of Kassala.

It is understood that in case of a permission granted, such will only run for one season of the year.

Written at Amara in two copies, one in Italian and the other in Arabic language, and signed on the 7th December 1898.

(Signed)

C. B. Parson, Lewa

(Signed)

Martini

D. N. I.

I herewith forward an agreement signed by His Excellency Signor Martini, Governor of Erythrea, and myself at Asmara on the 7th December 1898 regarding the taxing of Arabs (subjects of the Egyptian Government) who desire to cross the frontier and graze their flocks in Italian territory.

I endeavoured to obtain free passage for our Arab subjects but the Italian Governor informed me it was impossible to accede to my request as Arabs who are Italian subjects are taxed by the Italian Government and consequently it would be unjust to exempt Egyptian subjects who enter Italian territory. I would wish to bring to your notice that owing to taxes not being levied by Egyptian Government for grazing in Eastern Sudan, the Arabs are migrating in great numbers from Erythrea and settling on the East and Atbara river in the vicinity of Kassala.

The Italian Government early this year placed restrictions on the exodus of their Arab subjects and endeavoured to forcibly prohibit emigration to Kassala and else-where in Egyptian territory.

Finding that in spite of every precaution emigration still continued, the Italian Government about August last reluctantly consented to my proposal rescinding their orders prohibiting emigration which it was ultimately discovered it was impossible to prevent.

The scales of taxes agreed on is reduced by one half to what they were in 1897 and, previous year.

Cairo 31st December 1898.

Sgd. C. E. Parsons, Lt.

SABDARAT AGREEMENT

Between the undersigned :-

Colonel John Collinson, C.B. Mudir of
Kassala on the part of the Anglo - Egyptian
Government.

and

Chevalier Ferdinando Martini, Royal Commis-
sioner of Eritrea on the part of the Government of
his Majesty the King of Italy.

Have agreed to the following Convention :-

- Article I From the 1st. of March 1901, "The Parsons-Martini
Convention" regarding the question of pasturage in
the territory of the Eritrean Government signed at
Asmara in the 7th. of December 1898 is abrogated.
- Article II Each Government reserves to itself to permit or forbid
the temporary emigration into its territory for the
purpose of pasturage of their flocks and herds ; and
reserves to itself the conditions under which such
permission will be granted.
- Article III When temporary permission for grazing is given under
Article II of this Convention, it is to be understood
that those persons to whom such permission is given,
are, from the time they cross the frontier, amenable
to the laws at that time in force in the country they
enter.

Made at SABDARAT in duplicate in Italian and
English this twenty eighth day of February 1901.

(Signed J. Collinson-Colonel
Mudir Kassala

True Copy.

J. Collinson

Martini

SABDERAT CONVENTION (Continued)

N.B. The originals of this agreement in English and Italian are retained in the Kassala Office.

I forward the following report on my meeting with M. Martini, the Governor of Eritrea, at SABADARA on the 27th, 28th. February 1901.

M. Martini commenced by remarking that there had been several Conventions or agreements made between the two Governments, and at the same time hinted that they had hardly been carried out on our part, instance the agreement made by him with Colonel Parsons re the Up-Keep of the ELBA-DAL telegraph line and the establishment of a Post Office at Kassala for the remittance of money to MASSAWAH.

To this I replied that, two years ago under the direction of Lord Kitchener, I had written him a letter in which we had repudiated or absolved ourselves from the up-keep of the telegraph line beyond SABADARA and as far as I was aware no reply or remonstrance had been received to that letter; regarding facilities for the remittance of money, I pointed out that the smallness of the amount of money remitted from Kassala to Massawa hardly justified our going to the expense of establishing a Money Order Office at present.

M. Martini then brought forward the question of the present Custom's Convention, on which I informed that I understood the Custom's Convention had not been signed and was open to amendment, at the same ^{time} I was not in any way empowered to discuss the Custom's Convention but only the grazing question, and that primarily we wished to denounce the Parson's Convention of 1898. To this Martini agreed, but stipulated that the sums due for grazing in the years 1899 and 1900 amounting 50,000 dollars should be paid. I pointed out that part of this sum was charged for grazing of tribes that from my information intended to remain in Italian territory.

and became Italian Subjects, and that the amount due from them should be deducted from the total. To this M. Martini assented and to avoid the delay and trouble of counting the flocks and herds of these people; to this, subject to approval, I agreed.

A convention called the "SABDARAF CONVENTION" was then drawn up and signed. Of this I attach a copy.

With a view to settling the question^{of} to which Government certain sub-tribes of the HADENDOA, ASRAF and other borders tribes belong, ~~as~~ I arranged for an Italian Officer, a British Officer from KASSALA and one from Suakin with the Sheikhs of the tribes concerned to meet at LANGOEB at a date to be fixed later, but if possible in May or June.

March 6th. 1901

(Signed) J. Collinson.
Mudir Kassala

H.E. The Governor, General.

As it has been decided that no further proposals should be submitted to the Italian Government for exaction of a grazing tax from the natives crossing the Sudan Eritrean frontier from time to time, a ruling is requested as to the course to be followed in dealing with :-

1. These Beni Amer who have for the last two or more years been living in Sudan Territory or the Gash, the Atbara and at other places in the Kassala District.

No tax has been levied from these people by the Sudan Government, but there is little ^{doubt} that they have been paying tribute to Italy.

I would suggest that in future they should pay a grazing tax to the Sudan Government through the Head ~~Man~~ Sheikh ~~X~~ of the Sudan Beni Amer ~~X~~ (resident in the Suakin District). The amount of the taxes to be assessed at the earliest opportunity by the Inspector General or Mr. Jennings Bramly. Any individual refusing to pay to be expelled.

2. There are ~~xxx~~ also a varying number of Italian Beni Amer who enter the Sudan both in Kassala and Suakin Districts for temporary grazing.

I would suggest that the Mudirs concerned ^{be} authorised to exact a tax of 5% from their flocks or an equivalent money value, following the present procedure of the Italian authorities in dealing with Sudan subjects

The Administrator of Suakin concurs in above suggestion.

57

-Signed- G.C. Henry. Lawa

Cairo, 12th. October 1902

Cairo, 12.10.1902

My dear Lord Cromer,

The enclosed are the principal points we discussed yesterday, would you kindly say if you concur.

Yours very sincerely,

-Signed- Reginald Wingate.

This seems right. It is I think important to make the Sheiks understand that if they reside in our territory and pay Sudanese taxes they are none the less liable to pay Italian taxes should their flocks cross over the Italian territory.

(Initialed) C.

Carry out in accordance with Lord Cromer's remark.

12.10.1902

(Initialed) R.W.

Civil Secretary,
Khartoum.

I am directed by H.E. The Governor General to forward to you a copy of Mudir Kassala's memo of 12.10.02 on the grazing question with instructions to put this suggestion in force as soon as may be.

At the same time H.E. considers with Lord Cromer that it is important to make the Sheikhs understand that if they reside in our territory and pay Sudanese taxes they are none the less liable to pay Italian taxes should their flocks pass^{ed} over ^{to} Italian territory, and desires this should therefore be done.

1.0/C/126

CAIRO, 14.10.02.

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Mudir Kassala.

I am directed by H.E. the Governor General to forward you a copy of your own memo. of 12.10.02. on the Grazing Question, with instructions to put your suggestions into force as soon as may be.

At the same time H.E. ~~considers~~ ^{of this.} with Lord Cromer that it is important to make the Sheikhs understand that if they reside in our territory and pay Sudanese Taxes, they are none the less liable to pay Italian Taxes should their flocks pass over to Italian Territory and desires that this should therefore be done.

Copies of this are being sent to the Acting Administrator Suakin (now in Cairo), to Mr. Jennings Bramly, to C.S. Khartoum to the Inspector General.

Sd. Gleichen Mir.

D. of I.

His Excellency Governor General.

As it has been decided that no further proposals should be submitted to the Italian Government for the exaction of a grazing tax for natives crossing the Sudan-Eritrean frontier from time to time a ruling is requested as to the course to be followed in dealing with:

1. These Beni Amer who have for the last two or more years been living in the Sudan territory on the Gash the Atbara and at other places in the Kassala District. No tax has been levied from these people but there is little doubt they have been paying tribute to Italy. I would suggest that in future they should pay a grazing tax to the Sudan Government through the Head Sheikh of the Sudan Beni Amer (resident in the Suakin District) The amount of the tax to be assessed at the earliest opportunity by the Inspector General & Mr. Jennings Bramly. Any individual refusing to pay to ^{be} ~~the~~ expelled

2. There are also a varying number of Italian Beni Amer who enter Sudan Territory both in the Kassala & Suakin Districts for

temporary grazing. I would suggest that the Mudirs concerned be authorized to exact a tax of 5% from their flocks or an equivalent money value following the present procedure of the Italian Authorities in dealing with Sudan subjects.

The Administrator, Suakin concurs in above suggestions.

Sd. Henry Mudir Kassala.

Copies of these ~~are~~ being sent to Mudir
Kassala, acting administrator Guakin (now in Cairo) Mr.
Jennings Bramly and the Inspector General.

-Signed-~~x~~ Cleichen, Miralai

Cairo,
15.10.1903

D. of I.

Subject:- Agreement between Eritrean and Sudan Government.
On Grazing tax on animals crossing Frontier.

21st. April, 1911.

The Assistant Director of Intelligence,
Khartoum.

Have you a record in your office of the agreement between the Government of Eritrea and ourselves as to the payment of grazing tax on animals crossing the frontier to graze? My reason for asking is that we take 5% on Eritrean cattle, while Eritrea takes 10% on ours. Further, in the matter of valuation there is again a difference. We reckon a cow at LE.3 and so take PT.15 per head. Eritrea values at LE.2 and charges PT.20. There is no record here of the terms of agreement which appear to require regulating. Whenever I go south the Beni Amer complain of the difference in the above charges and also assert that though the valuation is lower on the Eritrean side the Govt. there makes little distinction between a cow and a calf charging practically the same for both. It is of course difficult to verify this without approaching the Eritrean Government on that Subject.

Hanna
Governor,
Red Sea Province.

17

Khartoum, 25.4.1911

Confidential

The Governor, Red Sea Province,
Port Sudan

In reply to your letter of 21.11.11, inst. under the above heading, I beg to inform you that the Parsons-Martini Convention of December.1898, is abrogated by the Sabderat agreement of February, 1901 (See A.E. Sudan Handbook, P.291)

By the latter agreement either Government reserves to itself the right to forbid or permit the immigration of Arabs from the other's territory, and to impose the conditions under which such immigration, when permitted, may take place (Art.11, Sabderat Agreement).

In 1902, four-Parlers took place between Signor Martini and Count Gleichen as to the desirability of securing reciprocal treatment of such immigrants, and effecting a new agreement on the lines of the original Parsons- Martini Convention. These four- Parlers, however, were without result.

There is some correspondence on the subject in the office of the Governor, Kassala Province, and I beg to suggest that you should correspond direct with him as to the desirability or otherwise of amending the terms of the present agreement, with a view to being in a position to make definite recommendation on the matter.

Sd.....
Sydney

Bimbashi

A.D. of Intelligence

10
Kassala 8th September 1911.

The Governor,
Red Sea Province.

Your letter on the subject of Grazing dues which arrived in my absence has now been brought up before me.

I attach hereto a copy of the authority under which we collect 5% as Grazing Tax from Eritrean Flocks temporarily in the Sudan.

I have a good deal of correspondence on the subject in the years 1900-1902 but it culminates in the letter attached. The Italian attitude when the subject was reopened in 1902 seemed rather to incline to favour a return to the Parsons-Martini Agreement of 1898 which we had found quite unworkable and had rescinded by the Sabderat Convention made between Col. Collinson and Chev. Martini in 1901. The Italian idea was roughly that the Sudan Government ^{should} collect taxes from Eritrean nomads who might cross into the Sudan and should pay the Italian Government a sum variously estimated at from 5000 to 15000 dollars for the privilege of our Arabs grazing in Eritrea. As regards Kassala this proposition was hopelessly one-sided as for one of our Arabs who used to go there fifty of theirs came here, and Henry Pasha strongly objected. As the Italian Authorities did not appear very ready to come to any reasonable agreement the subject was dropped and the second article of the Sabderat Convention acted on as far as we were concerned. At that time, as is mentioned in Henry Pasha's memorandum, the Italians took 5% - or what we supposed was 5%, as in cases I knew of and of which there are still records here they took one animal in 20, money in those days not being so plentiful and taxes often paid in kind. I was not aware that they took 10% but have heard very little on the subject for a long time as practically none of the Kassala Arabs ever go into Eritrea.

2
19 ~~18~~

I think it a great pity there is not a mutual understanding and tariff. As it is now nine years since the subject was last broached and as not only are the Eritrean ideas probably modified now that the extent of the temporary migration is better known, and there are no outstanding questions of boundaries & c as there were formerly, the matter might again be brought up. As matters stand very few of the Eritreans who come into this Province get caught for Grazing Tax as they chiefly come down the Setit and Salaam on to the Upper Atbara where it is an almost impossible task to round them up and sort them out from our own or your Beni Amer. We seem to me to stand to gain whatever change is made as either ^{we} to take more from them or else they take less from our Arabs.

Ed.A. Cameron Miralai,
Governor Kassala Province.

Note.

I have heard the same story about all animals immature or mature being valued alike. There is a note by Lord Cromer on one of the letters directing that all our Sheikhs be warned that when they cross the boundary into Eritrea they at once become subject to the Eritrean Laws and expulsion or any other measures the Italian Government may think fit to adopt in case of disobedience. Might not the Italians be asked what conditions they impose on immigration (temporary) (when permitted) and thus an official statement of their rates be obtained?

C.R.6

20 ¹²
~~19~~

Grazing dues Eritrea.

23rd December, 1911

Confidential

The Assistant Director of Intelligence,
Khartoum.

With reference to my letter NOLC.R./8 of 21st
April 1911, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ and your ~~xxx~~ reply dated 25th April
1911, please see attached copy of letter from Governor Kassala.

^{to it}
~~It is~~ not possible now to approach the Eritrean
Authorities with a view to the same rate being levied per
head on both sides of the frontier.

It is obviously desirable that this should be so,
and I think it is very probable that the Eritrean Government
would agree to a proposal of this nature.

Governor,
Red Sea Province.

Subject:- Grazing Agreement with Eritrea.
NO.A.D.I./55-1/1911/1912

~~22~~
22

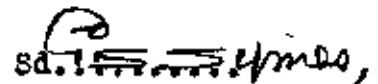
Khartoum, 10.1.1912.

Strictly Confidential

The Governor Red Sea Province (Thro' Private Secretary)
Port Sudan

With reference to your letter NO.CR/6 of the 23rd. ultimo, on the above subject, I am to inform you that the Governor General does not consider the present a suitable time to raise this question with Eritrea.

In the meantime, H.E. wishes you to sign and despatch the draft attached. Further official action by this Govt. will pend the advent of a more suitable occasion.


sd. ~~_____~~ Kaimakam,

Kaimakam,

Asst. Director of Intelligence

Port Sudan 23rd, January, 1912.

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that from time to time I find it necessary to warn arabs and other temporary emigrants from the Sudan that on crossing the frontier they become subject to the administrative regulations in force in Eritrea.

It would be of very material assistance to me when discharging this duty of your Excellency will be so good as to inform me of the conditions as regard herd taxes etc. imposed on such immigrants to Eritrea at the present time.

As your Excellency is doubtless aware the rate charged on this side of the frontier is 5% on each head of cattle, the value of a cow be reckoned to be LK.3.

With the expression of my highest regard,

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

Sd. Graham C. Kerr, Governor

Red Sea Province.

His Excellency,
The Governor of Eritrea,
Asmara.

*The British Govt never
replied to this.
S. Kerr
- 12-9-27.*

1
20./14/45

24

11/3/1914.

A.D.I.

I had several talks with the Governor of Eritrea and the Commissioner at Agerdat and Keren on subject. The main thing is the question of Beni Amer who are Nomad Arabs living near our frontier and always moving backwards and forwards . It is proposed that Governor Kassala should make a list of all those who have their domiciles since the last three years in the Kassala Province, who will be considered as Sudan subjects; all other have to be considered as Italian subjects and should go back to their original country if claimed by their authorities. People who come only for grazing purposes to the Sudan have to pay their grazing fees.

If the Italian Government want their subjects they will send a special messenger with a letter ^{to} to claim the individuals by name. I do not know if Governor Kassala has met Captain Pollera and a trial is given to above mentioned suggestion.

-Signed- R. Sladin Perik.

25
30th June, 1924.

Dear Major Wilson,

After such a silence I am giving you the following explanations:-

You should know that trouble some reasons that occurred to me with Abyssinia, we always have been under arms until a short time ago - and I have been recalled in an active Military Service.

Also my Government occupied in this situation had no time to examine my reports after our meeting at Karora.

A short time ago we withdrew our arms and we started our actual life.

My Government has approved all whatever has been agreed on at Karora with regard the Adhaseri the proposition has been already written to you. My Government has also approved completely my programme about the tribes on the boundaries. In about a short time I shall go North to liquidate the remainder of Adhaseri- either they will pass with Hani Amer at Agordat or if they desire they can return to the Sudan under Sheikh Oud Musa. But I do not intend keeping them in the boundaries.

Also for the Adsheikh I confirm what has been established.

Part of the Adsheikh have re-entered in Brithreu.

The Adsheikh have not yet returned, who in the Sudan are called the famous Sheikh Malek, who had come at Karora.

I have heard that you are going to England for holidays but as regards me it's impossible to move from here.

25

58

26

I always remember our last meeting at Zarora and I hope that we will meet each other next winter in order to put in tact whatever regards the tribe of Habab.

I wish a pleasant voyage Good holidays and happy return.

I beg you to present to Mrs Wilson my best compliments.

Yours obediently

Major Vittorio Ploccardi.

محافظة كورت والساحل

دفترا البيان الشيخ محمد ادرينجى صاحب السور الذي له ممتلكات في
 في مفرق الله دان ربابه وعزواحه سنة ١٩٤٥ م

الطاقة رقم	اعلام	ايقار	مال	
١٤	.	٥	٩	ابراهيم قنوني وابوه
١٤	٦٥	-	٥	عبدالله محمد عمر شيخ
٢٤	٤٠	-	.	ادريس محمد دار
٩	١٤	-	١	يوسف - ايم
٢٥	٢٢٦	-	.	عبد القادر عثمان
١	١٤	-	١	محمد عثمان علي دولقي
١٥	٤٥	٩	.	محمد كدامه
٥	..	٥	.	ادريس محمد قاسم
٥	٢٠	٤	.	عبد سليم علي كمن
٢٦	١٧٨	١٠	٩	عبدالله الكافي
١٠	١٥٢	٥٢	١٦	

١٧/٤

المحافظة كورت والساحل

Handwritten signature

3 lists of Adhassa who have been in the Sudan over one
 year & whom Resident Chemi wishes to be listed with
 the Sudan Adhassa & taken off his own list. He has written
 to G. Gen. Butcher to ask if this can be done. If approved
 all these Arabs will be listed under Sheikh Omer Hussein
 Chemi

Handwritten signature

محافظة كوز والاهل

دفتر البرهان الشيخ محمد محمود اسعد عن هاسون الذي يرأسه محمود بن
في عهد السعوديات اكدت عن واحد سنة لا عملهم د هول عدد الازمنة

رقم	الاسم	الاقار	حالا	ملاحظات
١	محمد فراد بن سوس شيخنا	١	١	
٢	شيخناي عماد بن شي	٧	١	
٣	ابو عبد الله عمر عتياب	٥	٠	
٤	حامد بن احمد سليم	٤٧	٠	
٥	ادريس بن محمد بن	١٠٠	١	
٦	محمد بن احمد بن الم	٦	٠	
٧	محمد بن ادريس بن عامر بن بوب	٧	٠	
٨	محمد بن صالح بن ادريس بن كوفه	٤٤٩	١	
٩	محمد بن حامد بن بيجار	١٠٠	٠	
١٠	ابراهيم بن عيسى بن رقا	١٤٥	٠	
١١	ابراهيم بن ادريس بن عمر بن سبيح	٩٦	١٤	
١٢	ادريس بن ابو بكر بن كوك	١٠٠	٠	
١٣	محمد بن محمد بن قبيلا	٥	٠	
١٤	محمد بن ادم بن حارير	٩٦	٥	
١٥		١٤١١	٩٦	٦

قائمة من ١٤١١ نسوة

المدير كوز والاهل

(Handwritten signature)

دفترالمریان عدلهاسری الشیخ محمد سلمان الدین
 موهودین فوهودالسوادزیاده عزواحد سنه و منوعه منور جدول
 عدودالمریانیة

جمال	انقار	انعام	فکر سنه
..	١٤	..	١٤
١	١٧	..	٢٢
١	..	٢٢٠	٢٢
١	..	٢٢٠	١٤
١	..	١٦٥	١٧
٠	٤	..	٤
١	٥	١١١	١٧
٠	١٥	٥	١٥
٠	١٢	..	١٢
٠	٤	١٥٧	١٢
١	١٤	٤٤	١٦
٠	١٠	٢٠	١٢
٠	٥	..	٥
٠	١	..	١
١	٢	١٥١	١٦
٠	٠	١١	١
٠	٠	٢١	٢
٠	٠	٥٧	٥
٠	٠	٢٢	٢
٠	٠	٥٠	٥
٠	١	٤٥	٥
٠	٥٤	٦٠	١١
٧	٧
١٤	١٧	١٢٦٢	٢٢

محمد سلمان الدین
 قلم و کتابخانه
 ١٣٧٥

محمد موشی علی عروف
 محمد موشی علی عروف
 اسماعیل ادریشی عیشی
 محمد ادریشی کتایا
 ادریشی محمد رشید
 حامد محمد ادریشی عیشی
 علی عبدالله محمد نجیبی
 علی موشی
 عرفا موشی
 علی ادریشی عمر شفا ی
 علی ادریشی کرمتی
 محمد ادریشی موشی قبیح
 ابراهیم علی شیخ
 عرفا حامد انقوش
 محمد اری حامد کلب
 علی محمد شایبوس
 محمد عادم لیلی
 محمد شایبوس
 محمد احمد باروتی
 محمد عادم جمع
 محمد عادم عاف
 دریشی ادریشی کرمتی
 محمد عبدالله لیمان

Commissariato Regionale di Oberen 

Elenco delle famiglie del Kasu già scorporate
in territorio Anglo-Sudanese.

Nome e Paternità	Uomini	Donne	Cammele	Eredità L. S.		Annotazioni
Kanica Gebekai	-	-	-	-	-	
Moh. Osman Ali Kasu	-	-	-	-	-	
Emir Gumai	-	3	-	3	-	
Moh. Goda	60	10	1	37	-	
Moh. Isid Beed	20	12	-	16	-	
Moh. Mouka Beed	70	14	1	25	-	
Moh. Isid Aked	-	1	-	4	-	
Ammed Garai	-	10	-	10	-	
Kanica Seigali	50	14	1	20	-	
Kanica Isid Beed	153	14	1	20	30	
Moh. Amud Egber	65	-	1	7	50	
Isid Gebekai	-	-	1	1	-	
Kanica Ammed Kasu	2	-	9	0	20	
Mahmud Seicurai	-	-	4	4	-	
Moh. Ammed Isid	-	1	12	13	-	
Kanica Ammed Isid	-	-	3	3	-	
Mutta Moh. Ammed Beed	17	7	5	13	70	
Moh. Mahmud Chelid Etik	180	-	-	18	-	
Abubacha Ari	70	3	6	16	-	
Moh. Ari	46	2	1	7	60	
Isid Isid Adun Beed	143	8	2	24	30	
Da visitati	896	122	48	259	60	

	190	122	48	259	60
Idris Adlum Kara	62	1	-	7	20
Gobul Mammed Soliman	185	6	-	24	50
Kanica Ali Nuruz	180	10	2	30	.
Ismail Arabai	20	-	-	2	-
Moh. Ibrahim Mois.	-	-	6	6	.
Ali Mahmud Ali	104	1	-	11	40
Adum Idriwai	93	3	1	13	30
Soliman Idris Etid	-	2	3	5	.
Moh. Kamid Lebat	150	16	-	21	-
Ibrahim Kamid Lebat	150	5	1	21	.
Lebat Kamid	-	4	-	4	.
Abdalla Mahmud Ab Samra	-	3	-	3	.
Abmed Samra	61	-	-	6	10
Abdud Mahmud Abdud	-	5	10	15	.
Mahmud Idriwai	80	56	2	66	.
Idris Lebat	10	27	2	30	.
Jacob Ali Bacdit	10	10	2	13	.
Ali Abmed Gelani	50	8	-	13	.
Abum Lebat	100	24	2	36	.
Mammed Idris Gibib	5	34	-	34	50
Kamid Saiz	110	3	-	14	.
Ali Idris Mammed Kara	-	11	-	11	.
Idris Moh. Mammed Gelat	188	12	1	31	80
Mutta Idris Anadon	-	8	-	8	.
Soliman Iwan Karlet	120	-	1	14	.
Adum Ara Ma	88	-	-	8	80
Soran Moh. Ab. Evinel	126	-	-	12	60
Da raportasi	2498	171	81	711	80

Commissariato Regionale di Oberen

Elenco delle famiglie Ad Kasri consegnate alla
Autorità Anglo-Sudanese in Carora

Nome e Paternità	Omini	Balle	Camelle	Tributo £	C	Annotazioni
Osman Solman	2	-	1	2	20	
Mois. Ali Isuf	7	48	26	74	70	
Mois. Ousol Cherai	13	4	16	23	30	
Ummad Hefet	125	-	-	12	50	
Kasab Heruse	8	24	-	24	20	
Mois. Ummad Ginec	-	10	-	10	-	
Ibris Ummad Ginec	19	10	-	21	90	
Ibrahim Berai	-	65	-	65	-	
Osman Ali Isuf	-	38	-	38	-	
Kasmed Moos. Cucubai	-	85	-	85	-	
Ummad Moos. Kaggigenai	55	105	-	110	50	
Ali Ummad Moos	90	19	2	30	-	
Kasab Ummad Ma	-	29	-	29	-	
Ummad Ibris Ureba	100	-	-	10	-	
Keraz Ummad Abum	67	45	-	51	70	
Ummad Kerubai	187	18	-	36	70	
Mois. Musa Ummad Ali	-	5	5	10	-	
Ummad Isuf Moos. Ummad Isuf	176	-	-	17	60	
Anna Moos.	-	-	2	2	-	
Kasmed Ummad Abbata senan	-	3	5	8	-	
Kasmed Moos. Ummad Isuf	103	-	-	10	30	
<i>Da riportarsi</i>	972	548	59	704	20	

Report.	972	548	59	704	20
Barium Aminud Abdalla	-	-	-	-	-
Musa Bedni	-	12	25	47	.
Moh. Said Aminud	-	-	5	5	.
Adam Aminud Adam	-	-	6	6	.
Kasnid Almond Oud	-	-	7	7	.
Qini Ali Ska	-	7	8	15	.
Edris Aminud Arci	-	-	1	1	.
Mahmud Aminud Said	-	2	26	28	.
Edris Erni	200	-	-	20	.
Moh. Ali Kasnid Aminud Ali	-	8	1	9	.
Kasnid Nor Kasnid Ali	-	4	-	4	.
Kasnid Umar Kasnidjo	-	26	-	26	.
Moh. Luboi Anfilu	-	80	-	80	.
Moh. Maris	30	-	-	3	.
Edris Umar Kasnidjo	-	12	-	12	.
Ala Giseleb	230	130	2	155	.
Moh. Giseleb	31	31	-	34	10
Jamil Aminud Hair	-	-	6	6	.
Totali	1463	560	156	1162	30

Elenco delle famiglie di Karam che hanno dovuto di recente passare alla dipendenza del Governo Anglo Sudanese rinunciando per ora in Eritrea pagando la tassa patolo.

Nome e Patrimo	Uomini	Bambini	Contanti	Contato	Annotazioni
Ummu Mui Geburrai	-	-	4	4	
Moh. Mucal	-	-	15	15	
Karamat Sericurai	-	-	11	11	
Moh. Ab Ali	-	-	6	6	
Totale			39	39	

Takar, 26th May, 1926.

The Governor,
Red Sea Province,
Port Sudan.

I beg to make the 3 following suggestions, with a view to facilitating the collection of grazing-dues in this District.

(1) That when the persons from whom grazing-dues are required are of the same bedana or tribe as one in this district, the sheikh of that bedana or tribe should be responsible for the payment of the dues, and should receive 6 percent remuneration for collection, and that in the case of collection being done by a bedana-sheikh, the Nazir should also receive 4 percent.

The only tribes to whom this scheme would apply - at present, at any rate - are the Beni Amer and the Habab.

This year the collection of the main bulk of the grazing-dues - about L.R. 300 from Diggel Beni Amer - has in fact been due to Sh. Mohammed Abdallah Gobal, the wakil who runs the Diggel Bedana for the Nazir. And I hope that if the plan is approved, it may be made retrospective so as to cover this. The rest of this year's grazing-dues were from miscellaneous sources, and no remuneration would be payable on them.

I put the percentage of remuneration fairly high, because of the very great difficulty involved in the collection of so high a due in so short a time.

(2) That special receipts should be given for grazing-dues. They should be made in three colours (not white) and in any one year receipts all of one colour would be used.

a book in the usual way and numbered consecutively in duplicate, so that one carbon copy of each may remain in the book. They should contain the following printed matter:-

Grazing Dues, Year

Name		
No. of Cows	Amount Paid	1E. m/ms.
" " Cattle		
" " Sheep		
" " Goats		

Signature Date19 ..

I think that the introduction of receipts on some such lines as these would render both evasion and corruption much more difficult than at present.

HB

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER TOKAR.

38

TOKAR DISTRICT

26 OCT. 1926

OCT/ 66.H.1

District Commissioner,
Tokar.Grazing dues - Kassala.

With reference to your letter NO.66.H.1 of May 26th. I want a further note from you as to Karora and Baraka routes as verbally requested on the 16th. instant. There is no hurry.

At the same time I am afraid I foresee demands for clerical assistance for Sheikhs and also the Karora Sub District. I would like a statement as to how and by whom these dues will be collected, and also receipts given. I am in general quite in favour of your suggestion, and am not satisfied at present that it will not work out in such a way that efficiency in control and collection will not be greater than at present but clerical work will be increased : So please send me what might be entitled "Draft instructions by District Commissioner to Sub Mamur as to the method of assessing and the collection of grazing dues".

NA.

S.A. Shone
Governor,
Red Sea Province.

Toker, 5th, November, 1926.

The Governor,
Khartoum Province,
Port Sudan.

Your G.O. dated 22.10.26.

I have made out the draft instructions, but I find that there are so many points in them which require explanation and discussion that I should prefer to go over the whole matter verbally with you. (I propose breaking round Sudan from the 13th, instant, and could come in by train for a day to Port Sudan.)

In the mean time I may say that having discussed the matter further with Sub-Inspector Karora and Bent Amer Shalke, in the light of your criticisms, I have come to the conclusion that the application of my suggestion re remuneration is desirable only in the case of the Khor Baraka route, and not in that of Karora.

Thus the only difference between the present practice and my revised proposals now are (1) the substitution of a special, coloured receipt for the ordinary receipt, (2) the approval of a 5% remuneration to the Wakil-shalke of the Diqel. There would be no difference in the manner of collection.

Would you please ~~send me a wire~~ ^{reply to me} at Sudan re my first para?

AHE.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER TOKAR.

40

9th December, 1926.

- 1 -

No.22/G-1

The Governor,
Red Sea Province.

Your No.66/H-8 dated 30.11.26.

1. Financial approval has been given for the payment of 10% of the grazing dues collected by the Sheikhs who collect them on the understanding that in future the Sheikhs collect these dues without assistance from the Police.

Financial authority FDK/Apply/132-15 of 9.12.26.

2. Your suggestion that the Eritrean Government should be approached for reciprocal reduction or abolition of these dues should be raised again for consideration early in 1927.

-sd- J.D.Craig

for Civil Secretary.

P

- 2 -

66.H.8.

District Commissioner,
Takar.

Subject:- Grazing Dues

42

No. DCF/66.H.1

Tokar, 15th December, 1936

The Governor,
Red Sea Province,
Port Sudan.

Your RSP/66.H.8 dated 30.11.1936.

Herewith the draft.

It describes the system at present in force,
with the following exceptions:-

Para 1 (2) Special receipt forms are not in use.

Para 1 (3) At present the Sub-Muzur has no
power to inflict such fines. This paragraph has been
altered to its present form in accordance with your
verbal instructions to me.

Para II (1) Describes the present method of
collecting grazing dues from the Digelal Beni Amer
with the exception that special receipt forms are
not in use, and that the sheikh does not at present
draw any remuneration. In my original draft which
I showed to you, this para referred only to the
Digelal, and the alteration is in accordance with
verbal instructions from you.

The present method of collection from Arabs
other than the Digelal who come by the Khor Parake
route is as described in para II (1), except that
(1) no sheikh assists or draws remuneration, (2)
special receipts are not in use.

The system described in the draft is not put
forward as a goal one, but as the best way of collecting
the crushingly-heavy grazing-dues at present in force.

Sgd. G.O.Scott ✓

District Commissioner, Tokar

15

Draft Instructions by District Commissioner Tokar to
Sub-governor Karora re assessment and collection of
grazing-dues.

I. Karora Route:-

(1) All non-sudanese-subjects who bring animals into the Sudan via the Karora route must report themselves at Karora Post on entry. You, or in your absence the N.C.O. in charge of the post, will count their animals, and fix a date by which the grazing-dues must be paid. The money must be paid before the date fixed either at Karora Post, Akik Post, or to you while on trek. It must not be paid to policemen on trek.

(2) There will be in use simultaneously 3 books of special receipt forms for grazing-dues. During any one year one colour of paper for all these books will be used, the colour being changed every year. One book will be in use at Karora Post, one at Akik Post, and one with you when on trek. On completion of payment of the annual dues each payer will be given a receipt properly filled in, and signed by you if possible, or in your absence by N.C.O. i/c. Akik or Karora. If payment is made in installments, ordinary receipts will be given for all installments except the last; and only on completion of payment the special grazing-due receipt will be issued for the whole sum. All installments from one payer must be made at the same post, or to you personally.

(3) If non-sudanese-subjects bringing in animals by this route fail to report themselves at Karora Post on entry, or attempt to conceal their cattle so as to avoid payment of grazing-dues, you should fine them an amount not exceeding the amount of grazing-due demanded from them, and inform me.

44 ~~FF~~

II. Khor Baraka Route:-

(1) Bani Amer Arabs: As soon as the grazing-season begins, and there is reason to believe that British Bani Amer are entering the district with cattle, you will request the Fazir of the Bani Amer to send the Sheikh of the Badara concerned to track in the grazing-area. He will visit all encampments, and inform the cattle-owners that they have so many days (the number of days to be the same for all, and to be fixed beforehand by you) in which to pay their grazing-dues to you. He will also make lists which he will submit to you, showing the number of cattle and the names of the headmen of each encampment. You yourself will also naturally be tracking in the grazing-area at this time, and you will check the Sheikh's lists as much as possible. The Sheikh will guarantee the payment of the grazing-dues. At the end of his period of grace, each headman must pay his dues to you, either on trek or at Akik. If he pays the whole sum, you will issue to him a special grazing-due receipt; if he pays only a part, you will issue an ordinary receipt; and the special receipts will be completed. No distinction will be made in special receipts between the Khor Baraka Route and the Karora Route. If headmen are late in paying, you will request the Sheikh to hurry them up himself, or you will send a policeman to do so, or you will visit them yourself. At a later date the special receipt will enable your policemen sent by you for the purpose to know if a headman has paid his dues or not; and any headman without a special receipt will be brought to you. On completion of the payment of the dues the Sheikh will draw 5% remuneration.

(2) Other Arabs: The procedure will be the same as for the Bani Amer with the exception that you will not have a Sheikh to help you.

Port Sudan
20.12.1926.

RSP/66.H.8

District Commissioner,
Tokar.

TOKAR DISTRICT

3 DEC 1926

DCT/66.H.1

GRAZING DUES.

With reference to your DCT/66.H.1. of 13.12.1926.
please carry on this season as you have in the past, and speak
to Col. Balfour on this matter when he next comes to Tokar.

(Sayed)
(Sayed)
Your new instructions are too elaborate and may cause
irritation. My feeling about the matter is that now
your Sheikhs are to have a remuneration for collection of
grazing dues, nothing should be done at present to alter the
existing method, unsatisfactory though we know it is.

As you know the question for reciprocal reduction
or abolition of these dues will be raised again early in
1927.

S. G. Phipps

Governor,

Red Sea Province.

HA.

~~PA.~~ PA.

+ 10/10/66 H3 46

The Civil Secretary,
Sudan Government,
KHARTOUM.

11th. February, 1928.

I refer to your letter 22/G.1 of the 24th. January.

The answers to your questions are difficult to give and the following figures must be taken as conjectural.

The District Commissioner has based his estimates on the Nasir's permit lists, old tribute lists, returns made by the Sub-Mamur at Karora, his own estimates of the numbers of Beni Amer cattle and information given by sheikhs. I think they are the best that can be arrived at but they are hardly good enough for quotation to the Italian authorities. All tribes are included, but the statistics refer to this Province only and not to Kassala.

- (i) About 280 tents by each of the two routes via Karora and the Baraka.
- (ii) About 170 tents, as above.
- (iii) The attached table shows grazing dues collected since 1905 by the Sudan Government. The amounts collected by the Eritrean Government can only be guessed but on the basis of the number of animals which we believe cross into Eritrea annually from the Sudan the amounts should be about £8,1200 by each route. In fact it is probably

about 25% more in Karen via Karora on account of fines and stringent collection and say 50% less in Agordat via the Baraka on account of difficulties of collecting and less stringent regulations.

- (iv) The approximate number of Sudan animals grazing in Eritrea are 1000 camels, 9000 cattle, 5000 sheep and 8000 goats divided equally between the Karora and Baraka routes.

I attach the note called for in the last para. of your letter under reply. I regret that it is not more complete but my records are extremely imperfect in spite of the fact that I have in the past included what information was available in the office of the Director of Intelligence. If you can supply me with any further material I hope you will give me the opportunity of revising my note. However I rather infer from your letter 12/10.1 of February 24th. 1927 that you have nothing of value in your office.

EXPENSES ON KARORA ROUTE.
Amount.

Year.	Amount.
	£s.
1905.	13.
1906.	206.
1907.	532.
1908.	70.
1909.	427.
1910.	473.
1911.	161.
1912.	191.
1913.	351.
1914.	861.
1915.	331.
1916.	676.
1917.	133.
1918.	288.
1919.	2075.
1920.	686.
1921.	248.
1922.	676.
1923.	836.
1924.	1125.
1925.	155.
1926.	401.
1927.	815.

The following are the details of animals on which grazing dues were collected during 1926 and 1927:-

	<u>1926.</u>	<u>1927.</u>
Camels	69.	164.
Cattle	3242.	1456.
Donkeys	93.	94.
Sheep	1748.	407.
Goats	9315.	3726.

These figures can be taken out for a few years prior to 1926 if required.

sd. Jacobsen

LE.

Governor,
Red Sea Province.

✓ Copy to District Commissioner
Toker.

1. The records on this subject are by no means complete and the greater part of the correspondence which is extant refers to questions connected with the permanent transfer of tribes across the frontier rather than to the seasonal migrations in search of grazing or to grazing dues.

2. Four frontier agreements in which seasonal grazing is referred to have been concluded between the Sudan and Eritrean Governments and are quoted in "The Map of Africa by Treaty" at the pages shown.

Kitchener-Baratieri Agreement
of June/July 1898... .. pp.1108-1109.

Parsons-Martini Boundary and
Grazing Conventions of
December, 1898.. pp.1110-1112.

Sabderat Agreement of
February, 1901.. p. 1113.

Grazing Dues appear to derive their origin from Art. 111 of the Kitchener-Baratieri Agreement. The Parsons-Martini Conventions were abrogated by the Sabderat Agreement, which was concluded between Colonel Collinson and Chevalier Martini, the Royal Commissioner of Eritrea. As the Sabderat Agreement is not quoted in full in the authority referred to above it is appended as enclosure 1 to this Note.

It appears from the correspondence that in 1898 the British Government was taking their share but that no tribute was being paid in the Sudan. This accounts for the fact that the various partial conventions were entirely one sided and provided only for dues for Sudan goods crossing into Eritrea and not vice versa.

3. In October 1902 Col. Henry wrote to the Governor General and asked for a ruling on the procedure to be followed in the case of Somali and others who had been living in the desert for two years or more and also proposed a tax of 5% on the heads of Italian Somali being entering their Kussala and Gorkin districts in search of grazing. Lord Cromer gave the following ruling: "This seems right. It is I think important to make the sheikhs understand that if they reside in our territory and pay Sudanese taxes they are none the less liable to pay Italian taxes should their flocks cross over the Italian territory." It appears that grazing dues at 5% date from this decision.

4. The next record in my file is a letter from Mr. Kerr, Governor Red Sea Province, to the Asst. Director of Intelligence dated April 21st 1911 in which he observes that at that time the Sudan Government was taking 5% on Eritrean cattle while Eritrea was taking 10% on hers. He says that he valued a cow at 20/- and that 5% is 1/- and that while Eritrea pays the value of 20/- the Sudan

It is also noted that the Pitman Government
taxed livestock animals, and this practice
continued to the present time. In January 1903
Lustria was admitted on Mr. Carr's letter
referred to above to the effect that he did
not think that our country was over-grazed
and that it would only be necessary for a few
years to graze in the Indian territory for
stock grazing. I do not think that these
statements inspired any favorable satisfaction.
In the year 1904 Mr. Carr, acting on instruc-
tion from the Governor General, determined to
dispatch a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to
be informed of the rules of grazing then applicable
in Arizona. Mr. Carr's letter to the Arizona Govern-
ment was never replied.

2. In the spring of 1914 Lucia was a
and in all circumstances she was included as
enclosure. No applications were ever
actually put into effect.

3. When Col. W. L. Ilon was Governor
of the Province he made a agreement with
the Comptroller of Oregon of which I have no
correct record in my files. I believe I can be
the effect that such ~~agreement~~^{agreement} should have been
it is now representing approximately 5% of the
area of the Province. In January 1914 the
Council of Oregon approved the ~~agreement~~ ^{agreement}

which was signed...

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The Governor General states that no grazing dues have been collected in between his Province and the Agordat Regions for many years past. The Comissario of Ezeron assures us however that they are nominally in force in Agordat. Probably what happens is that Beni Amer crossing from the Sudan by the Karaka route into the Agordat regions are able to mix their cattle with those of Ritrea Beni Amer. The authorities in Agordat consequently find it difficult to distinguish Sudan from Ritrean cattle, and moreover do not feel themselves under the same obligation to collect dues as applies in Ezeron where the country is divided into tribal zones and state domains, and where cattle moving from one of these areas to another within the colony are expected to pay ~~some~~ grazing dues. The contention of the Comissario Ezeron is that if he abrogates dues on the international frontier, he must do so within the colony as well.

Fort Sudan,
19th February 1943.

H. F. C. B.

