

1

Tribal

Prazing

Eritrean-Sudan Territories

Martini — Parson

Agreement

1898

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 Halibat and Gabai Hellu, 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 Tabe 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 Shankelet and through the chain of the Sigat Tellim joins, a little to the North of the Roribat mountains, the plateau of Haga Bush. It then follows the Northern borders up to the summit of Hamomet. 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 Barak 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, Lewa

(Signed)

Martini

7th December 1898

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

ARTICLE I

The tribes of Rashaide, El Hasiri, Ad Aflands, and Beit Malla, subjects of the Egyptian Government, who some times of the year drive their herds for grazing within the grounds of the Erytrean Colony, shall have forthwith to pay the Erytrean 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 Erytrean 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 Rashaide Arabs possess 8,000 camels.

The Ad Hasiri tribe possess 1,000 camels,

2,000 cows &

50,000 sheep.

The Ad Aflands tribe possess 100 camels &

The Beit Malla 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 Erytrean 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 Erythrea, 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 Erythrea 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 Erythrean 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 Erythrea 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 Asmara in two copies, one in Italian and the other in Arabic language, and signed on the 7th December 1898.

(Signed)

C. S. Parson, Lewa

(Signed)

Martini

Correspondence relating to the preceding conventions.

D. M. I.

I herewith forward an agreement signed by His Excellency [Signor Martini], Governor of Erythrea, and myself at Assmara 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. S. Parsons, Law

S A B D A R A T A G R E E M E N T

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 for-
bid 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.

True Copy.
J. Collinson

(Signed J. Collinson-Colonel
Mudir Kassal
Martini

~~Page No. 4~~
S A B D E R A T C O N V E N T I O N (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 SABDARAT 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 ELLA-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 SABDARA 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 small sum 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 him 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 30,000 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 "SABDARAT 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, or 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 LANGEB at a date to be fixed later, but if possible in May or June.

March 6th. 1901

(Signed) J. Collinson.

Mudir Kassala

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

1. Those 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 those people by the Sudan Government, but there is little ^{but} 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 ~~and~~ Sheikh ~~and~~ of the Sudan Beni Amer ~~and~~ (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 ~~and~~ 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 concur in above suggestion.

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.

(Initialled) C.

Carry out in accordance with Lord Cromer's remark.

12.10.1902

(Initialled) R.W.

Civil Secretary,
Xhartoum.

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 ^{go} passed over Italian territory, and desires this should therefore be done.

1.0/C/126

CAIRO, 14.10.02.

/3

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 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 exactation 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} ~~be~~ 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 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, Suakin concurs in above suggestions.

Ed. Henry Mudir Hassala.

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

-Signed-
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.

H.M.W.
Governor,
Red Sea Province.

NO.A.D.I./55.1.1911

17
Khartoum, 25.4.1911

Confidential

The Governor, Red Sea Province,
Port Sudan

In reply to your letter of 21.4.1911, inst. under the above heading, I beg to inform you that the Parsons-Martini Convention of December 1896, is abrogated by the Sabderat agreement of February, 1901 (See A.H. 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, pour-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 Pour- 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.

Syndic
Sd.....

Bimbashi

A.D. of Intelligence

CONFIDENTIAL

KP/CR/993

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 onesided 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.

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 Sallam 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} take more from them or else they take less from our Arabs.

Sd.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?

20
12
C.R.6

Grazing dues Eritrea.

23rd December, 1911

Confidential

The Assistant Director of Intelligence,
Khartoum.

With reference to my letter NOL.C.R./6 of 21st April 1911, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ and your ~~repp~~ reply dated 26th April 1911, please see attached copy of letter from Governor Kassala.

~~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./35-1/1911/1912

~~SECRET~~

22

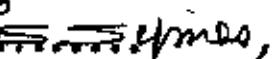
Khartoum, 10.1.1912.

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,

Asst. Director of Intelligence

23
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 than 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 £R.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.
Graham
14-9-17.

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 Karen 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 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 Ferik.

25
30th June, 1924. 21

Dear Major Wilson,

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

You should know that trouble some reasons that occurred to us 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 forces and we started our actual life.

My Government has approved all whatever has been agreed on at Karora with regard the Adhaerai 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 Adhaerai- either they will pass with Elani Amer at Agordat or if they desire they can return to the Sudan under Sheikh Ould Maissa. 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 Eritrea.

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

66
26

I always remember our last meeting at Karora 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 Mr Wilson my best compliments.

Yours obediently

Major Vittorio Floccardti.

محاولات فرد الراهن

دكتور العزيز الشيخ محمد رئيس مجلس إدارة كلية التربية بجامعة بنى سويف

الإسم	الرقم	الإعوام	النقد	حال	
براهيم شادي وابو	١٦	٠	٥	٢	
عبدالله محمد عاشور	١٧	٢٠	٢	٤	
أبراهيم صدرا	١٨	٤٠	٢	٣	
يوسف - علي	١٩	٤٠	٠	١	
عبدالغفار عثمان	٢٠	٤٤	٠	٣	
محمد عثمان علي وابو	٢١	٤٢	٠	١	
محمد عاصي	٢٢	٤٥	٢	٣	
أبراهيم محمد خالد	٢٣	٠	٥	٣	
صادر سليم علي سعى	٢٤	٤٠	٤	٣	
عبدالله ابراهيم	٢٥	١٧٤	٦	٢	
	٢٦	٨٤٢	٥٢	٦٦	

4/14 03/27/19

الله يَعِزُّ لِمَنْ يَرِدُهُ مُلْكُ

Frances

3 lists of Adhars who have been in the Sudan over one year & whom Resident Commissioner wishes to be issued with the Sudan Adhars & taken off his own list. He has written to G.O.C. Port Sudan to ask if this can be done. If approved all these Adhars will be listed under Sheikh Ahmed Hassan
herein
Christians.

محافظة كفر واليافع

وغير القرى التي ينتمي لها محمود ابراهيم ٥ اسرة في القرى التي ينتمي لها محمود ابراهيم
في دارفور السودان

النوع	النوع	النوع	النوع	النوع
٢٤	٢٤			٢٤
٤	٤٤	٧	١	٣٥
٤	٤	٥		٣٥
٢١	١٤٥	٤		٣٥
١٤	٨٠	١	١	٣٥
٣	٣	٢		٣٥
٢	٢			٣٥
٥٥	٤٤٨		١	٣٥
١٠	١٠			٣٥
٣٢	١٤٥		٤	٣٥
٣٨	٣٨	٣		٣٥
٣٣	٣٣			٣٥
١٤	١٤			٣٥
٣٣	٣٣			٣٥
٤٤٤	٤٤٤	٣٦	٣	

فاتورة مختصرة

النحوين واليافع

Yassour

دفتر المراجن عدد هاتي المائة
موجود في قهوة السواد زباده عز وفده
ممنوع دعم دعم
قهوة المترفة

	جمال	الثمار	النفاث	الملائكة	النوع
..	١٤	..	١٤	..	عمر موسى علي عز وف
..	٢٢	..	٢٢	١	محمد سعيد علي عز وف
..	٤٤	٤٤	..	١	امانيل (رجيم) عصي
٨	١٨	١٨	..	١	محمد ابراهيم كعبا
٥	١٧	١٧	..	٤	امانيل كعبا
..	٤	...	٤	..	حاجة محمد ابراهيم عصي
٦	١٨	١٨	٥	١	علي عباليه فوج سليمان
٥	١٠	٠	١٠	..	علي موسى
..	١٤	..	١٤	..	عمر موسى
٧	١٩	١٩	٤	٣	علي ابراهيم عمر شنطلي
٤	١٩	٤٤	١٤	١	علي ابراهيم كرمان
..	٤	٧	٦	..	محمد ابراهيم عز وف فوج
..	٠	..	٥	..	احمد علي شيخ
..	١	..	١	..	عمر عاصي حاجه انتوش
١	١٢	١٢	٢	١	محمد ابراهيم حاجه انتوش
٦	١	٦	..	..	علي محمد شاهين
١	٢	٢	..	..	محمد عاصم كعب
٤	٠	٥	..	..	محمد عاصم شاهين
٣	٢	٢	..	..	محمد ابراهيم عصي
..	٢	٠	..	..	محمد ابراهيم فوج
٥	٠	٤٠	١	..	حاجة ابراهيم عافى
..	٥	٦	٥٦	..	درة ابراهيم كرمان
..	٢	..	..	٢	سنه عده الله لعائذ
٣	٤٤	١٢٢٢	١٢	٤٤	

فوج سليمان
عمر موسى

ج

Commissionato Regionale di Oberon

Elenco delle famiglie del distretto già trasferite
in territorio Anglo-Sudanese.

Nome e Surname	Off	Pr	Pr	Tributo L. - C.	Annotation
Kamra Gebretai	-	-	-	-	-
Moh. Shuan Ali Hair	-	-	-	-	-
Omri Gunai	-	3	-	3	-
Moh. Gedat	60	10	1	37	-
Moh. John Bokol	40	18	-	16	-
Moh. Shukha Bokol	70	14	1	23	-
Moh. Idri Alcol	-	1	-	4	-
Hamid Garai	-	10	-	10	-
Kamra Sajid	50	14	1	80	-
Kamra Idri Bokol	150	14	1	10 30	-
Moh. Hamid Begar	65	-	1	7 50	-
Idri Gebretai	-	-	1	1	-
Muall Hamid Hair	8	-	9	9 120	-
Mahmud Seucuroi	-	-	4	4	-
Moh. Hamid Jaro	-	1	18	18	-
Hamid Hamid Jaro	-	-	3	3	-
Mutter Moh. Hamid Begar	17	1	5	13 70	-
Moh. Mahmud Chidib EKK	180	-	-	18	-
Abubacker Aree	70	3	6	16	-
Moh. Aree	46	2	1	7 60	-
Sajidai John Adam Buri	143	8	2	24 10	-
Da rimborsare	896	182	48	259 60	

	190	192	40	250	60
Idris Adamu Farai	62	1	-	7 20	
Gobul Idris Soliman	185	6	-	94 50	
Kanisa Ali Musa	180	10	2	30	
Ismail Arbabai	80	-	-	8	
Moh. Islamu Mola	-	-	6	6	
Ali Mairuwa Ali	104	1	-	11 40	
Adam Idrisai	93	3	1	11 30	
Soliman Idris Ekd	-	2	3	5	
Moh. Hamid Lebab	150	16	-	11	
Ibrahim Hamid Lebab	150	5	1	81	
Lebab Hamid	-	4	-	4	
Abdalla Mairuwa Ab Samra	-	3	-	3	
Abmed Idrisai	61	-	-	6 10	
Abdul Mairuwa Abd	-	5	10	15	
Mairuwa Idrisai	80	56	2	66	
Idris Ekdai	10	24	2	30	
Jacob Ali Badut	10	10	2	13	
Ali Abmed Gelani	50	8	-	13	
Ali Sua Lebabai	100	24	2	36	
Mairuwa Idris Ekdib	5	34	-	54 50	
Kawid Hair	110	3	-	14	
Ali Idris Mairuwa Lai	-	11	-	11	
Idris Mola. Mairuwa Lebab	188	18	1	31 80	
Mutta Idris Aruson	-	8	-	8	
Soliman Idris Ekdai	100	-	1	14	
Adam Idris Ma	88	-	-	8 80	
Sara Idris. Ali. Idrisai	126	-	-	12 60	
Barisportasi	2798	171	81	721	80

	1798	1799	81	731	80
Ali Moh. Calati	110	-	-	11	-
Idris Belli Abubacker	117	-	-	11	70
Anna Abubacker Ghulam Saleem	15	-	-	4	50
Kamaluddin Ahmad Saleem	-	-	-	-	-
Jahid Ghulam Salim	10	-	-	1	-
Kamidullahi Ghulam Gulai	150	-	1	16	-
Gulam Baris	98	3	-	12	20
Asala Ghulam Noamid	-	4	-	4	-
Omar Ali Sha	100	-	-	10	-
Moh. Kammar Nedi	80	-	-	1	-
 Total:	<u>1462</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>20</u>

Commissionato Regionale di Cosenza

Elenco delle famiglie Ad Hoc consegnate alla
Autorità Anglo-Sudanese in Cosenza

Nome e Paternità	Ottavo	Settimo	Sesto	Quinto	Quarto	Terzo	Secondo	Primo	Annoverati
Oman Solman	2	-	-	1	3	20			
Moh. Ali Saif	7	48	26	74	70				
Moh. Soud Cherai	13	4	16	83	30				
Ummmed Hafet	125	-	-	12	50				
Karab Herwse	8	84	-	24	80				
Moh. Ummmed Ghini	-	10	-	30	-				
Idris Ummmed Ghini	19	10	-	21	90				
Ibrahim Berai	-	65	-	65	-				
Oman Ali Isik	-	38	-	18	-				
Karab Moh. Cucubai	-	85	-	85	-				
Ummmed Moh. Bagagena	55	105	-	110	50				
Ali Ummmed Iha	90	19	8	30	-				
Karab Ummmed Iha	-	29	-	29	-				
Abmed Idris Cherba	100	-	-	10	-				
Kerar Ummmed Abum	67	45	-	51	70				
Ummmed Herwai	187	18	-	36	70				
Moh. Huda Ummmed Ali	-	5	5	10	-				
Ummmed Isik Moh. Ummmed Isik	176	-	-	17	60				
Anna Moh.	-	-	2	2	-				
Karab Ummmed Abdala Iman	-	3	5	8	-				
Karab Moh. Ummmed Isik	103	-	-	10	30				
Da riportare	972	548	59	704	20				

Report	972	548	59	704	80
Barium Gammel Abdalla	-	-	-	-	-
Mutta Bedri	-	12	35	47	-
Moh. Jaid Ahmed	-	-	5	5	-
Adam Ahmed Abu	-	-	6	6	-
Kamid Ahmed Deud	-	-	7	7	-
Gine Ali Ika	-	1	8	15	-
Idris Ahmed Arci	-	-	1	1	-
Mahmud Ahmed Said	-	2	26	98	-
Idris Errui	800	-	-	20	-
Moh. Ali Kamid Ahmed Sabi	-	8	1	9	-
Kamid Nor Kamid Ali	-	4	-	4	-
Kamid Omar Kadigo	-	26	-	26	-
Moh. Libtan Anfisi	-	80	-	80	-
Moh. Baris	10	-	-	3	-
Idris Omar Kadigo	-	18	-	12	-
Alia Giselet	230	110	8	155	-
Moh. Giselet	31	31	-	34	10
Ismail Gammel Hair	-	-	6	6	-
Total	1463	560	156	1169	10

Commissariato Regionale di Cagliari

Giurata della famiglia Os Ram, che prima deve di pagare alla dipendenza del Governo Cagliari, rimanendo per ora in Entrata pagare la tassa fascista.

Mons. e Salvo	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Umano M. Geburtai			4	1					
Molz. Vecal			15	15					
Francesco Sciacca			11	11					
Molz. Al. Al.			6	6					
 Totale									
			19	19					

Tokar, 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 bedouin or tribe as one in this district, the sheikh of that bedouin 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 bedouin-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 Rabah.

This year the collection of the main bulk of the grazing-dues - about £.300 from Dignal Beni Amer - has in fact been due to Sh. Mohamed Abdallah Cobal, the wakil who runs the Dignal bedouin 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 issued.

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

Grazing Dues, Year

Name	Amount Paid I.E. m/s.
No. of Cattle	
" " Cattle	
" " Sheep	
" " Goats	

Signature Date19 ..

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

gpd

103

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.

St. Shone Jr.
Governor,
Red Sea Province.

Tokar, 5th, November, 1926.

The Government,
Madras Province,
Port Madras.

Your M.R.B. 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 travelling round Sircim from the 13th, instant, and could come in by train for a day to Port Madras.)

In the mean time I may say that having discussed the matter further with Sub-munshi Karora and Lala Amer Shikha, 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 Baroda 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 Jakkil-shikha of the Digal. There would be no difference in the manner of collection.

Would you please ~~call me~~ write at Sircim re my first para?

AMH.

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/Apple/132-15
of 8.12.26.

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.

- 2 -

66.H.8.

District Commissioner,
Tokar.

Tokar, 15th December, 1956

The Governor,
Red Sea Province,
Port Sudan.

Your RGP/66.H.8 dated 30.11.1956.

Herewith the draft.

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

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

Para 1 (3) At present the Sub-Munur 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 Digelel 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
Digelel, and the alteration is in accordance with
verbal instructions from you.~

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

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

Sgt. G.C.Scott ✓

District Commissioner, Tokar

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Draft Instructions by District Commissioner Tokar to
sub-yanur garora 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 three 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-dues 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-dues demanded from them, and inform me.

III. Khor Baraka Route:-

(1) Bani Amer Arabs: As soon as the grazing-season begins, and there is reason to believe that Eritrean Bani Amer are entering the district with cattle, ^{via the Khor Baraka route} you will request the Huzir of the Bani Amer to send the Sheikh of the Bedana concerned to trek 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 trekking in the grazing-area at this time, and you will check the Sheikhs' 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-dues receipt; if he pays only a part, you will issue an ordinary receipt; and the special receipt 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 you 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

14 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.

(By 2nd) 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. A. Nippett

Governor,

Red Sea Province.

~~PA.~~

PA.

46
H3
1928/66

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-Manur 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 260 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 £2,1000 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 Tigray are 1000 camels, 9000 cattle, 50,000 sheep and 8000 goats divided equally between the Karora and Baraka routes.

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 129/3.1 of February 24th, 1927 that you have nothing of value in your office.

Year.	Amount.
1905.	33. -
1906.	206.
1907.	552.
1908.	70.
1909.	427.
1910.	473.
1911.	161.
1912.	161.
1913.	361.
1914.	861.
1915.	331.
1916.	676.
1917.	133.
1918.	268.
1919.	2075.
1920.	684.
1921.	248.
1922.	674.
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.
Cattle	3242.
Donkeys	93.
Sheep	1748.
Goats	9318.

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

Sd. Jecchpal

Governor,
Red Sea Province.

✓ Copy to District Commissioner
Toker.

NOTE ON HISTORY OF GRAZING DUES

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. Your 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 1896... pp.1108-1109.

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

Sabderat Agreement of
February, 1901.. p. 1112.
3. Grazing Dues appear to derive their origin from Art. III 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.

3. A report from the government
that in 1903 the British government had issued
their Arabs but that no witness was being paid
for the Sudan. This applies for the time when
the various British companies were established and
sided and provided only for those few who were
crossing into Ethiopia and not vice versa.

4. In October 1903 Col. Knott wrote to
the Governor General and asked for a ruling on
the procedure to be followed in the case of Gen.
Avery and others who had been living in the desert
for the years or more and were prepared to have
of £50 on the border of Italian Somaliland under
the protection and under the Italian authorities
themselves. Lord Curzon gave the following ruling:
"This seems right. It is I think important to
make the sheikhs understand that if they remain
in our territory and pay sufficient taxes they are
under the law liable to our Italian taxes should
their flocks cross over the Italian territory." It
appears that Avery does not fit into this
classification.

5. The next report in my file is in September
from Mr. Knott, Governor of the Sudan, to the
Adm. Director of Admiralty dated April 1911
in which he observes that at that time the
British government was taking no interest in the
while Britain was taking but one witness to show
that we received a sum of £1000 per month for
those who had been in the Sudan and that the
sum was to be paid to the British government.

to be also natural this and previous document
based on other animals, and in practice
a belief of the present time. In January 1913
Matai was asked on Mr. Kerr's letter
referred above to the effect that as with
the safety of our country was over-estimated
and that it would only be necessary for a few
days to go into Italian territory for
malaria breeding. He was told that some Italian
state acts required an impossible collection
in the country. Mr. Kerr, writing on instructions
from the War Office, advised him, as regards as it
possible to do, to do all of either which, to
be informed of the rules of practice and applicable
in practice. He to be further the following
are in our opinion.

2. In the spring of 1914 Latin was
and in all respects was the method as
recommended. No instructions were never
actually put into effect.

3. On July 1, 1914 the Governor
of the Province had made an agreement with
the municipality of Cerem of which I have no
coronal record in my files. I believe it may be
the earliest such document^{ment} should have been
it a true representation, approximately 5% of the
area of the Province. In January 1915 the
Governor reported that the area of the

Port Sudan,
16th. February 1943.

Mr. F. C. B.

THEORY OF THE BOUNDARY LAYER

1. BOUNDARY LAYER AND FLOW PERTURBATION

Consider a flat plate, held at a fixed angle θ to the direction of flow, in a free stream of velocity U_∞ and thickness h at the leading edge.

Let

denote the boundary layer velocity, U , at a distance x from the leading edge, and the boundary of the boundary layer at the point x as $\delta(x)$.

From the boundary condition $U = U_\infty$ at $x = 0$, the boundary layer velocity is given by the equation of motion of inviscid fluid as

$$U = U_\infty \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\delta} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

where δ is the boundary layer thickness.

From the boundary condition $U = U_\infty$ at $x = 0$, the boundary layer velocity is given by the equation of motion of boundary layer as

$$U = U_\infty \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\delta} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

where δ is the boundary layer thickness.

Equation (2) is approximately equivalent to the equation (1) and is given by

$$\delta = \frac{0.791}{U_\infty} x^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

where U_∞ is the free stream velocity, x is the distance from the leading edge, and δ is the boundary layer thickness.

Equation (3) is the equation of the boundary layer thickness, and is given by

Equation (3) is the equation of the boundary layer thickness, and is given by

Equation (3) is the equation of the boundary layer thickness, and is given by