

cousins the Lumbwa. I submit that in these operations he has shown a capacity for command and soundness of judgment which is deserving of special consideration.

Captain F. W. O. Maycock, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles, by his conduct of the Muruka patrol in 1902 and the operations in Embo in 1906, has proved himself to be possessed of energy, judgment, and self-reliance. In Embo his operations were conducted under the most adverse conditions of weather and natural features, and were crowned with complete success. His good work in Sotik was brought to my notice by Major Pope-Hennessy.

I also wish to bring to your notice the names of the following Officers who have done good service during the various operations which are the subject of this report:—

Captain F. A. Dickinson, 3rd King's African Rifles.

Captain E. V. Jenkins, D.S.O., 3rd King's African Rifles.

Captain W. E. H. Barrett, 3rd King's African Rifles.

Mr. Partington, East Africa Civil Service.

Mr. McClure, East Africa Civil Service.

Mr. Rayne, East Africa Protectorate Police.

Sergeant-Instructor Quest, East Africa Protectorate Police.

Mr. E. B. Horne, East Africa Protectorate Civil Service.

During the operations which are the subject of this report the behaviour of the rank and file has been consistently good, while the hardships cheerfully borne by both Officers and men have been neither light nor few. The result of their labours has been the establishment of order in the Protectorate.

I have therefore the honour to request that the African General Service Medal with clasp "East Africa 1902-1906" may be conferred upon the troops therein employed.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR G. HARRISON, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding Troops East Africa Protectorate.  
To His Majesty's Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Protectorate.

#### Return of Military Operations in the British East Africa Protectorate, 1902-06.

##### 1. Maruka patrol.

The Maruka section of the Kikuyu, having murdered five Indian traders and refused to surrender the murderers and come under Administrative control, His Majesty's Commissioner ordered a patrol through their country.

The patrol, under Captain Maycock, 3rd King's African Rifles, consisted of 5 officers, 115 rifles 3rd K.A.R., 60 rifles police, with 300 levies and 1 Maxim gun.

The Maruka district was reached on the 4th September, 1902, and thoroughly worked over by mobile detachments between that date and the 25th October. The Maruka were sufficiently punished, and order restored in their district.

##### 2. Iraini patrol.

Owing to constant murders of natives friendly to Government by the Iraini section of the

Kikuyu, and the danger to our administration of more settled neighbouring districts if the Iraini were not brought under control, His Majesty's Commissioner decided to send a strong patrol, under Captain F. A. Dickinson, 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles, to restore order.

The patrol consisted of:—

5 British Officers.

135 rifles 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles.

60 rifles East Africa Protectorate Police.

500 levies.

2 Maxim guns.

Captain Dickinson divided his command into three patrols which entered the Iraini country on the 13th February, 1904, from three sides worked it out thoroughly between that date and the 17th March. The operations extended to a sub-section of the Embo which threw in its lot with the Iraini. These operations led to the surrender of the chiefs and order was restored in the district.

##### 3. Sotik Expedition.

In the spring of 1905, the Sotik tribe raided the Masai, capturing a number of women and children as well as a quantity of live stock. All efforts having failed to induce the Sotik to release their captives and to restore to the Masai the cattle raided, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sanctioned the employment of a military expedition to restore order by force of arms and to bring the country under administrative control.

The force under command of Major Pope-Hennessy, 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles, assembled in two columns at the end of May, as under:—

No. I Column at Njoro.—(Major Pope-Hennessy, 3rd K.A.R., in command). Three Companies, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles; 2 Maxim Guns, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles; Detachment 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles. 600 Masai levies.

No. II Column at Kericho.—(Captain C. L. Barlow, 1st King's African Rifles, in command). One Company, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles. 30 Rifles Police. 300 Lumbwa levies.

On the 2nd June, No. I Column marched from Njoro to Neilson's Farm on the Mau mountains, whence, after establishing an advance base, it moved on the 5th June into Sotik through a trackless primeval forest. Its advance was opposed on the Sotik border, but the enemy was defeated with trifling loss to the column.

A junction was effected with No. II Column, the advance of which had been unopposed, on the 9th June at Sotik Post. As information respecting the enemy's numbers, fighting quality, and intentions was still vague, Major Pope-Hennessy decided to operate in one column until these points had been sufficiently cleared up by actual contact to justify movements with detachments, weak in themselves, but able to cover a wide extent of country.

On the 27th a flying column, preceded by strong patrols, moved into and worked out the Sakamnia district, returning to the Sotik Post on the 30th.

As it now became clear that the Sotik had received sufficient punishment, the force moved to Grey's Farm, near Molo. This march over steep hills and gorges covered with dense forest and bamboo jungle was a trying one to troops, levies, and porters, a road having to be cut for some 35 miles to enable the column, which, with