



# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

*This Gazette has now been registered at the General Post Office for transmission by Inland Post as a newspaper. As regards copies sent by post within the United Kingdom, unless despatched in proper course from a Metropolitan Government Office, or from the Publishing Office of the Gazette, the postage should in future be prepaid at the rate of a halfpenny for each copy. Copies sent abroad should be prepaid at the rate of a halfpenny for every 2 ounces, except in the case of copies sent to Canada, which will be transmissible by the Canadian Magazine Post at the rate of a penny for every pound or fraction of a pound.*

\* \* For Table of Contents, see last page.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1910.

*War Office, Whitehall,  
September 27, 1910.*

The following Despatch relating to Operations in the Dar Nuba District of Kordofan, October-November 1908, has been received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General Sir F. R. Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan:—

**JEBEL NYIMA PATROL.**

This patrol was undertaken in October and November, 1908, against the inhabitants of the Nyima Hills of Southern Kordofan Province, for the purpose of compelling the return of slaves captured by the mountaineers in raids upon friendly tribes, and in order to assert the authority of Government which had been persistently ignored ever since the reconquest of the Province of Kordofan in 1899.

The force was under the command of Major A. R. Lempriere, West Yorkshire Regiment (attached to the Egyptian Army), and consisted of—

- ½ Squadron Cavalry.
- 1 Section Mountain Guns.
- 1 Section Maxim Guns.
- 4 Companies Camel Corps.
- 7 Companies Infantry.
- About 500 Friendlies.

After concentrating at Dilling, the administrative centre of the district, on 1st November, the first move was made against Fassu Hill. This was attacked from two sides at dawn on the 3rd and carried after seven hours hard climbing and considerable resistance. Very few captures

were, however, made, the inhabitants hiding in caves and burrows in the rocks.

Losses: Killed, 1 Egyptian Officer and 1 man.  
Wounded, 1 British Officer and 25 men.

The loss of the enemy was unknown, and their headmen showed no indication of wishing to treat, although they were given four days in which to come in. A further attack was, therefore, undertaken on the 8th November, which, however, at first appeared to have but little effect, though subsequently the headmen came in and made full submission.

Losses: Killed, 2 men.  
Wounded, 3 men.

On the 10th, Funda Hill was dealt with several captures were made, and the following day the headmen, accompanied by many inhabitants, came into camp to pay the fine which had been previously imposed, and prepared to make all reparation and submission.

On the 18th November, Katla Kurun Hill was proceeded against, the Cavalry and Camel Corps approaching it from one side, whilst the Infantry advanced against the other. Some resistance was encountered, but the enemy, never deeming it possible that the Government troops could scale the precipitous fastnesses to which they and their cattle had retreated, were taken completely by surprise. Many prisoners were made.

This last achievement brought the operations to a conclusion, as the offending Chieftains realised that opposition to the Government's commands could no longer be maintained.

The Force then dispersed, on the 22nd November, to its various stations.