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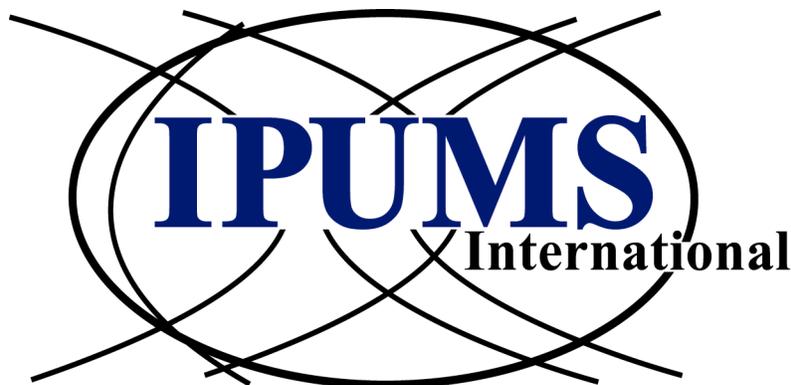
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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1989

**ENUMERATOR'S
INSTRUCTIONS
MANUAL**

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION

What is a Population Census?

1. The population census is a complete count of the country's population which is combined with the collection of certain other information about the people. It is the primary source of benchmark statistics on the size, distribution, composition and other social and economic characteristics of the population.

Objective of 1989 Population Census

2. The 1989 Population Census is being held in order to provide information which is essential both for sound development planning and for making administrative decisions. The information will help the Government in planning for better services and for a better way of life for the people of Kenya. It is therefore extremely important for everyone living in the country that the Census be complete and accurate.

The Census Organisation

3. The census organisation is based on the 41 districts in the country. Each district has a District Census Officer who is in charge of the Census work in the district. In each Division and Municipality there is an Assistant District Census Officer who is assisted by a number of supervisors. Each sub-location in a Division is in turn divided into Enumeration Areas (EAs). You will be assigned an EA and your responsibility will be to visit every household in your assigned area and record all particulars required of every person.

Legal Authority to undertake the Census

4. The Statistics Act (Chapter 112) of the Laws of Kenya empowers the Director of Statistics to carry out Censuses at periodic intervals. This Census therefore, will be taken under the provision of this Act. A Legal Notice No. 466 of 4th November 1988 has been gazetted to facilitate the carrying-out of the Census.
5. As a Census Official, this law accords you access to any premises, compound or house for the purpose of enumerating persons. The law requires you to conduct yourself properly and in particular it provides that you may only ask such questions as are necessary to complete the questionnaire or check entries already made.
6. Penalties are provided for if members of the public or you fail in your duties. The law particularly stresses on confidentiality of the information collected.

Confidentiality of the Information

7. The information you obtain is confidential and will be used only to compile statistics. You are not permitted to discuss it, gossip about it or to show your records to anyone who is not an authorised officer within the census organization. Make all entries on the questionnaire yourself. On no account should you allow any unauthorised persons to fill in any part of the questionnaire. Do not leave your questionnaires lying around where unauthorised persons may have access to them.
8. To enforce this confidentiality you will be required to take an oath of secrecy. This oath is prescribed by the law and is normally administered to all the staff of the Central Bureau of Statistics and on all others employed to carryout surveys under the Statistics Act

Role of the Enumerator

9. The enumerator's role is central to the whole success of the census. It is therefore important that all the enumerators carefully follow the laid down procedures. Your job as an enumerator is to enumerate every person in your area. You will ask all the questions and record the answers that are required. Every effort should be made by you to obtain complete and accurate answers and to record them correctly. Since the success of the census depends upon the public's willing cooperation, it is your job to achieve this by being polite, patient and tactful at all times.

How to Approach the Public

10. Act as though you expect friendly cooperation and behave so as to deserve it.
11. Start interviewing only when you have identified yourself, have exchanged the proper greetings, have explained what the interview is all about, and have answered any questions about the Census that the people may ask.
12. During the interview let people take their time to answer, never put answers in their mouths, work steadily and make sure that the answers are clear to you before you write anything down. Do not accept at once any statement you believe to be mistaken but tactfully ask further questions to obtain the correct answers. (i.e. probe)
13. It may happen that someone refuses to answer your questions. Almost always this is because of misunderstanding. Remain courteous. Stress the importance of the Census and that it has nothing to do with taxation or similar Government activities; that the information is confidential; that no one outside the census organization will be allowed access to the records; that details of individual people are never released for any purpose whatever and that Census results are published only as numerical tables. You should be able to clear up any misunderstanding, but if you cannot persuade the person to help, or if his/her refusal is deliberate, tell the person that you will report the matter to your supervisor and that he/she may be liable to prosecution. Report any such incident to your supervisor at the first opportunity.
14. When leaving a household, remember to thank the people for their cooperation.

PART II

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS

Your Equipments

15. When you have completed your training successfully, you will be issued with:

(a) Books of Census Questionnaires. (b) Enumerator's Manual (c) An Identification Badge (d) Map of your Enumeration Areas (E.A.s) (e) Form III which is Enumeration Area Description Form (f) A Field Note Book (g) Two Pencils, one Eraser and one sharpener. (h) Call-back Cards (Urban E.A.s Only) (i) Chalk (j) Enumerator's Bag k) Form KPC 1 (for listing of Homesteads/structures)

Training Programme for all Enumerators

16. All enumerators will attend a training course at the Division/Location Headquarters. During this course, lectures will be given covering field exercise. In the exercise you will fill out actual census Questionnaire. You should treat both the lectures and the exercises seriously. Class attendance during training will be compulsory and if your performance does not measure up to the required standards you may not be taken on as an enumerator.

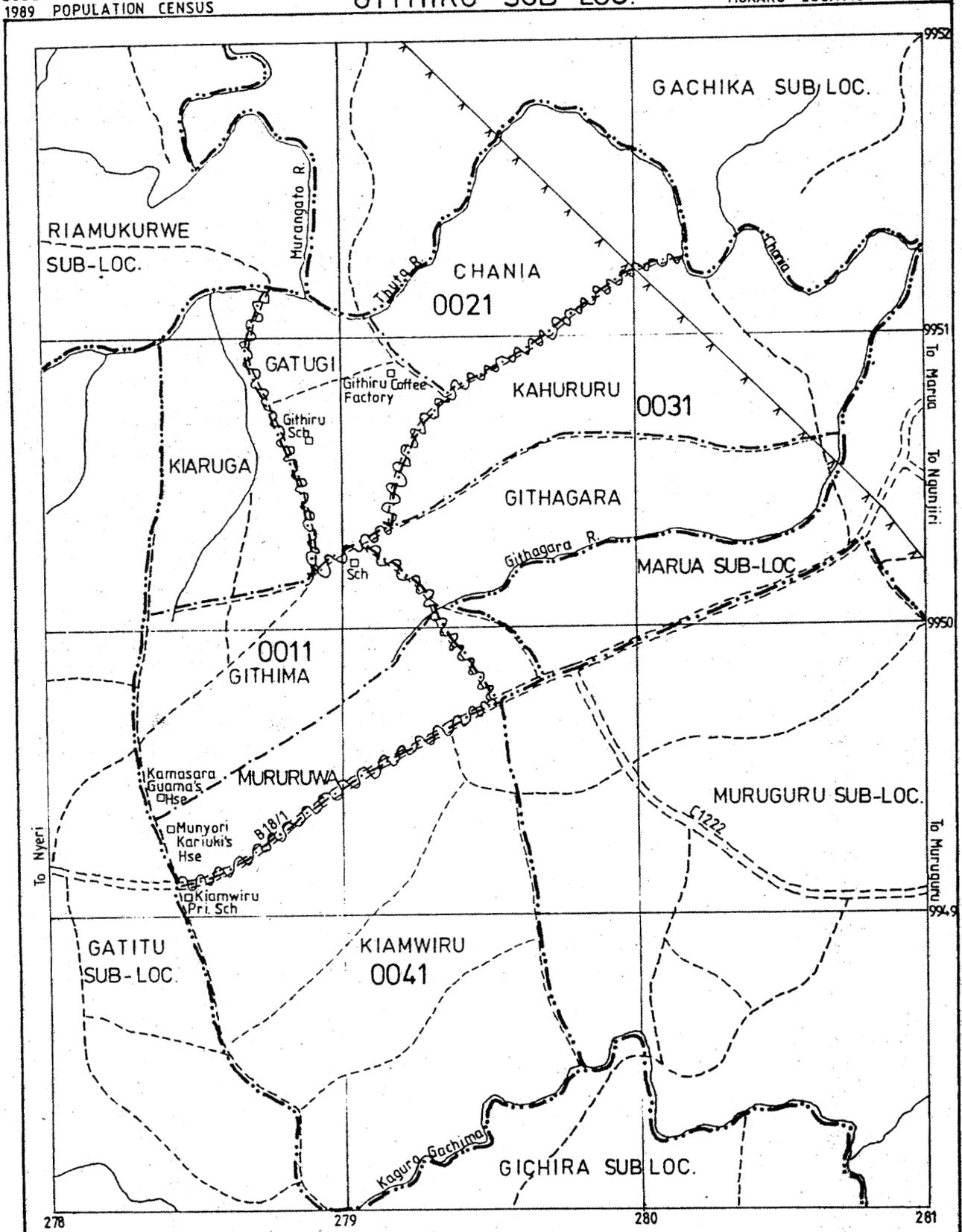
The Enumeration Area

17. You will be allocated an enumeration area or part of an enumeration area and you will be responsible for visiting every household or dwelling units in it and for recording the particulars of all persons in that enumeration area during the Census. Miss no household in your area nor count any twice (complete coverage).
18. The boundaries of your enumeration area (EA) will be explained to you by your supervisor. Make sure you understand exactly what they are before you start work. You will also be provided with a map of your EA.
19. Get to know your area as thoroughly as possible before you start work. Spend two days before Census Night going round it, finding out where the houses or huts are and introducing yourself to the people so that when you begin the enumeration they will know you and be expecting you. Identify all the homesteads and complete Form KPC 1 by listing down names of the heads of the homesteads. Form KPC 1 will give you an indication of the minimum number of households you expect to cover in your assigned EA.
20. You will be provided with a map showing the boundaries of your E.A.
- (a) The map will guide you to identify your E.A. Nobody must be omitted and nobody must be counted more than once.
- (b) Make sure that you read the E.A. map carefully so that the E.A. boundaries are clear to you both on the ground and on the map. In most cases the boundaries of your E.A. follow easily identifiable features such as rivers, streams, roads, tracks, and footpaths. In the densely populated areas and where the E.A. boundary is imaginary, the Households on each side of the E.A.s have been plotted. In addition to the E.A. map, you have been provided with form 3 which describes your E.A. boundaries clearly.
- (c) On each E.A. map, there is a legend showing what each symbol represents. The legend should be consulted as much as possible (see map page 3)
21. Use the E.A. map to plan your work so that you can visit each inhabited place and each household in turn. Work in an orderly way and you will save yourself much walking and great deal of trouble. Tell your supervisor where you will start and which paths you will follow so that he can find you.
22. Each enumeration area map representing a sub-location or forest or National Park has been given a unique code number composed of eight digits and each enumeration area on the map has been given a unique code number composed of four digits. In the first case, the 1st and 2nd digits represent District, the 3rd and 4th digits represent division, 5th and 6th digits represent location and 7th and 8th digits represent sub-location or forest or national park.
23. Each sub-location is covered with a map or maps showing all the enumeration areas in the sub-location but there are other areas which have been mapped without reference to any sub-location e.g National Parks and Forest areas.
24. There are 4 categories of enumeration areas, i.e. E.As in settled agricultural areas, urban, arid and semi-arid areas, forests and National Parks or reserves.
- (i) E.As in the settled agricultural areas are based on villages e.g an E.A is formed by a whole village or by combining two or more villages. In case of difficult or doubt about the E.A boundary, it will be often helpful to contact your supervisor and the Assistant Chief.
- (ii) In the urban areas the E.As are based on the sub-location boundaries. All the structures have been numbered and the numbers are clearly shown on the maps. On the ground the 9th structure is numbered KPC/89/009 and on the map it is numbered 009.
- (iii) In the arid and semi-arid areas the E.As have been delineated on the basis of settlement centres and the boundaries have been fixed arbitrarily. You should trace exactly where the settlement or settlements are in your E.A. You must contact your supervisor and the Assistant Chief to assist you to find the settlement centres.
- (iv) Large forests and National reserves have been treated as E.As on their own. You must, with the assistance of the forest officials identify where the people live in these E.As.

- 25(a) The E.A maps have been prepared using various scales for different areas as shown below.

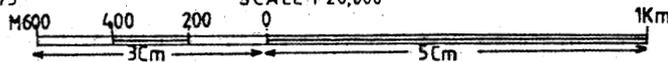
SCALE	CATEGORY OF AREA	INTERPRETATION
1:2,500	Urban	1cm on the map represents 25m on the ground
1:5,000	Urban,Rural	1cm on the map represents 50 m on the ground
1:10,000	Urban, Rural	1cm on the map represents 100m on the ground
1:12,500	Rural	1cm on the map represents 125m on the ground
1:20,000	Rural	1cm on the map represents 200 m on the ground
1:25,000	Rural	1cm on the map represents 250m on the ground.
1:50,000	Rural	1cm on the map represents 500m on the ground
1:250,000	Arid & Semi-Arid	1cm on the map represents 2500m on the ground

- (b) In order to determine distances on the ground using the map, you must use your paces. Take your pace to be equivalent to 1m. Measure the distance you want on your map in cms and using the map scale find the distance in metres on the ground. If you are using a map of 1:10,000 and you measure 2cm on the map, this is equivalent to 200 metres on the ground. You are therefore supposed to walk 200 paces to cover the distance measured on the map.
- (c) Before you can start using your map in the field, it is important that you align the map correctly with the features on the ground. For example, there may be a road on the ground where you are already standing. The map should be aligned in the correct direction of the road so that the road on the ground and the road on the map point in the same direction.



TOPO SHEET NO 121/3
C.B.S INDEX NO. 789

SCALE 1:20,000



PREPARED BY CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Compiled by Maana Checked by Sande
Drafted by Njiiru Checked by Obasi

LEGEND		ABBREVIATIONS	
BOUNDARIES	SUB-LOCATION	MARKET	Ch. Church
VILLAGE		AIRPORT/AIRFIELD	DC District Commissioner
ENUMERATION AREA		MINERAL WORKINGS	Disp Dispensary
PROPERTY		SWAMP	DO District Officer
FOREST		RIVER/DAM	Hosp Hospital
ROAD		LAKE	M Mission
TRACK		BORE HOLE/WATER HOLE	Mk Market
FOOT PATH		TRIGONOMETRICAL STATION	Mss Mission
RAILWAY LINE		HILL/MOUNTAIN	Mw Ministry of works
POWER TRANSMISSION LINE		PLACE NAME	PC Provincial Commissioner
TELEPHONE LINE		QUARRY	PS Post Office
		E & A NUMBER	PP Police Post
			PS Police Station
			Sch School
			T Telephone
			Tc Trading Centre



PART III

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

26 Given below are definitions to describe places of abode

- (a) **Homestead** - is a structurally separate and independent place of abode. In most cases homesteads will be surrounded by fences, walls, etc. so that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purpose of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals. A homestead may contain for example, a hut or a group of huts. A manyatta will be considered as a homestead. A homestead need not be surrounded by a wall, fence or hedge, for example a house, boy's quarters, garage, kitchen etc. may constitute one homestead whether or not they are surrounded by a wall, etc. During enumeration you will visit all places of abode and identify the structures, dwelling units and households in them.
- (b) **Structure** - For Census purposes, a structure will constitute a building which is used for dwelling purposes. In rural areas most of the structures will be found within a homestead. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units.
- (c) **Dwelling Unit** - is the abode occupied by the respondents and constitutes one or more households. There can be many dwelling units within a structure.
- (d) **Household** - consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same dwelling unit or homestead, and eat together. It is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage). The household is the most convenient small group of persons for census purposes. You will enumerate the population in dwelling units and homesteads by households.

27 Dividing a structure or a homestead into households may not be easy. However the following examples should guide you in deciding who should form a household.

28. For Census purposes, you will list only those who spent the Census Night i.e the Night of 24/25 August in the household, whether visitors, servants, etc
29. A household may consist of one or more persons and may occupy a whole building or part of a building or many buildings in the same compound/homestead.
30. If two or more groups of persons live in the same dwelling unit and have separate living and eating arrangements, treat them as separate households.
31. A domestic servant who eats with the household should be included with the household. If the servant cooks and eats separately he/she should be enumerated as living in a separate household. The particulars of persons (visitors) who spent the reference night with another household should be recorded on the questionnaire for that household.
32. In a polygamous marriage if the wives are living in separate dwelling unit and cook and eat separately, treat the wives as separate 'households'. Each wife with her children will therefore constitute a separate household. The Husband will be listed in the household where he spent the reference Night. If the wives eat together and live in the same dwelling unit then treat them as one 'household'.
33. It is the custom in many parts of Kenya for boys to live in separate quarters between circumcision and marriage, while continuing to take their meals with their parents. Such boys' quarters do not fall precisely within the definition of a household for they normally eat but do not sleep in their parents' household. Enumerate them with their parent's households.

Institutions/Hotels

34. There are cases where certain rules used to decide what is a household do not apply, and here are some further guidelines to help you:

- (a) Sometimes groups of people live together but cannot be said to belong to an "ordinary" household. Examples are hospitals, colleges, barracks or prisons. These institutions will be covered separately by the supervisor/yourself. A shorter questionnaire will be used to cover each institution. Write the name of the institution at the top of the Census questionnaire.
- (b) The District Census Officers will make arrangements for enumerating persons in hospitals, the Armed Forces, the G.S.U. and Prisons. They will also arrange to enumerate persons who sleep out of doors in urban areas. You may be instructed to help with the enumeration of these special groups.
- (c) Hotels will be supplied with a stock of the shorter questionnaires and envelopes. On the evening of Census Night, Managers will give each guest a questionnaire and an envelope. All persons staying in the hotel on Census Night will be required to complete a questionnaire with the assistance of a supervisor and hand the filled questionnaire to the Reception desk the following morning. The envelopes with completed questionnaires will be collected from the Manager. Enumeration of persons in hotels is the responsibility of the supervisor, but he may instruct you to do the work.
- (d) Persons working in institutions listed in (a) above but who live in their own households should be enumerated with their own households and not with the institution. Thus a nurse on night duty should be enumerated with her household and not with patients at the hospital. Similarly a teacher should be enumerated with his/her household and not with students or boarders at the school or training institution. The same applies to night workers of all kind.

Who Should You Interview?

35 You must interview as many persons as may be necessary to enable you to obtain the particulars required of all persons who were in the household on the Census Night. It is not likely that you will see all members of the households, nor is it absolutely necessary that you should.

It will be best if the head of the household is present, but it will be enough if there is one responsible adult who can give the information required.

36. You will start work early in the morning after Census Night (24/25 August) and will continue for as long as it takes to enumerate everyone who was in your area on the Census Night. The best times for visiting households are early in the morning before people go to work, and in the evenings. People will often stay to meet you if you send word that you are coming. You are allowed to work in the evening until about 10 p.m. But you are not allowed to enumerate throughout the night.
37. It is unlikely that you will enumerate everyone in one day. In most cases it is expected that the enumeration will take place between three and seven days. If, for any reason, you think it will take longer, you should inform your supervisor in good time so that he may be able to arrange for someone to help you. If you become ill or get injured so that you cannot continue, you must let your supervisor know at once.

Who Should You Enumerate?

38. You should enumerate all persons who were in the household at midnight on Census Night (24th/25th August.) Sometimes there are persons who would normally have slept with the household on census Night, but who were temporarily absent and were somewhere else in Kenya where they could not have been enumerated. Examples are watchmen, nurses, police officers and shift workers on night duty; persons in transit by road, rail or air; herdsmen out with cattle and livestock; night fishermen; hunters; honey-harvesters and persons attending hospital out-patients departments through the night. Such persons are to be enumerated with their usual household.
39. Persons staying in hotels, hospitals as in-patients, persons in observation wards, prisoners and the like will be enumerated in their institutions. They should not be included on the questionnaires of their respective households.

What Happens if there is no one at Home?

40. It may happen that when you visit a house that is inhabited you are unable to obtain any information, either because there is no one at home, or because all the adults are away at the time, or for some other reason.
41. If only children are at home, ask them when their parents are likely to be at home and arrange the next visit accordingly.
42. If there is no one at home, ask the neighbours if anyone was there on Census Night. If there was, enquire whether they have an idea when members of the household are likely to be at home and arrange your next visit accordingly.
43. If you are working in an urban area, complete a Call Back Card stating the day and time of your next visit and leave it with a neighbour or push it under the door so that the people may know when you will be returning. If you are in a rural area, leave word about the time of your next visit as indicated in paragraphs 41 and 42. Keep a record of the call backs.
44. If after three visits you have not succeeded in finding anyone at home, make a note of the address and tell your supervisor about it when you see him.
45. It may be that for some reason your call is at an inconvenient time for members of the household. Do not lightly allow yourself to be put off, but if there is some weighty reason - such as death in the house arrange to return at a more suitable time.
46. Call backs will involve you in much extra work. On any enumeration day be wise - send word ahead of you so that people know when to expect you. If you have to make call backs, clear them early. If you make an appointment to return, be punctual.
47. There is sometimes 'through rare' confusion over EA boundaries you may find that an enumerator from a neighbouring EA has been enumerating people in your area and numbering their dwelling units. If this happens, make sure first of all that you are within your area as you understand the boundaries. If you have crossed your boundary by mistake, return to your area and go on with your work. If you are satisfied that you are right and that the households are in your area, make a note of the affected households and immediately inform your supervisor. Do not enumerate the people a second time. Continue enumerating other households in your area.

Types of Census Questionnaires

48. All the information required at the Census is to be recorded on the questionnaire which will be issued to you bound in books of fifty forms. No forms are to be torn out or destroyed. You will have to account for all of them. The other questionnaire will be shorter and will not be bound in books (loose). This questionnaire will be used to cover persons in Hospitals, Hotels and ships on dock.

Layout of the Questionnaire

49. The questionnaire is divided into several parts as outlined below:
- (a) At the top of the form, is for information identifying the household and is to be completed for each household.
 - (b) The top right hand corner of the form, is for entering structure number.
 - (c) Columns P00 to P18 contain questions which apply to all persons. You are required to ask the questions of ALL PERSONS and make written entries for all persons.
 - (d) Columns P19 to P21 contain questions on literacy and education to be asked of all persons aged 6 years and over. If a person is aged 5 years or less, code 0 in column P20. Also code 0 for not applicable in column P19 and 00 in column 21.
 - (e) Columns P30 to P32 contain questions on economic activities to be asked of all persons aged 10 years and above. For a person aged 9 years and less, code 0 in all the columns.
 - (f) Columns P40 to P51, contain questions which apply to all females aged 12 years and above. You are required to ask the questions of ALL FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE and make appropriate entries for each. This section must be completed for all women and girls aged 12 years and over. If the person is male or a girl aged 11 years or less, write zeros in all the columns.

As far as possible, it is also important that, you obtain the information directly from the female concerned. If the information is given to you by someone other than the person concerned and some details are not known, you may write 'NK' in the appropriate box. Make every effort to obtain full and correct answers and avoid unnecessary use of 'NK'.

- (g) Columns H10 to H17 contain questions on Housing conditions and amenities. These questions are to be asked of the Head of the Household or any other responsible person.

PART IV

HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

General Rules

- 50 (a) Complete the questionnaire yourself (b) Keep it clean (c) Write legibly, preferably in capitals. (Where you are required to write) (d) Code in the boxes provided on the questionnaire (e) Start each household on a separate questionnaire.
- 51 If you make a mistake, cross it out neatly with a single line and correct it. If there is no room to make a correction, draw a line through the whole of the record for that person. Write along it 'MISTAKE' and complete a new line for the person.
- 52 If, for some reason, you make a mistake involving a whole household, draw a diagonal line across the questionnaire, write along it 'SPOILT' and complete a new questionnaire for the household. On no account should a spoilt questionnaire be torn out of the book.
- 53 If there are more than ten people in the household, continue on the next page. Write 'CONTINUED' at the foot of the first page and at the top of the second page. Continue to number the persons serially, so that the first person on the second page will usually be number 11. Use as many pages as may be necessary for the household.
- Remember to enter household's identification information on the continuation questionnaire.
- 54 It is important that each enumerator asks the questions in the same way. You must learn the form and the order in which the questions are to be put.

The interview and the Questions

- 55 **Census Night:** All enumeration must relate to the Census Night. This will be the night of 24/25 AUGUST 1989. This night will be the reference time to which all enumeration should relate. Note that ONLY PERSONS ALIVE IN KENYA AT MIDNIGHT OF THIS DAY SHOULD BE ENUMERATED. Census Night has been publicized in advance through the country so that it can be easily remembered by everyone. Remember that all the questions you ask must relate to Census Night unless you have specific instructions to the contrary in this manual, e.g the economic questions.
- 56 Note that between the Census Night and the time of enumeration the composition of a particular household may have changed. If somebody died after Census Night, you should enumerate him as living on Census Night. If a baby was born after Census Night, you should not enumerate him/her. Visitors are enumerated if they spent Census Night in the household.
- 57 When you arrive at a house, greet the occupants and identify yourself as a Census enumerator.
- 58 Ask for the head of the household. Note that the head of the household is the person who is regarded by the members of the household as its head, and may be a man or a woman. He/she must have spent the census Night with the household. If the head of the household was not present, on the Census Night ask for the next senior person who spent the Census Night in the household. Make this person the household head.
- 59 If you are enumerating members of an institution, you will ask for information from the person in charge of the institution.
- 60 Explain that you must record particulars of everyone who was present in the household at midnight on Census Night.
- 61 Next, complete the information required in the box at the top of the questionnaire. Write the Province name and code the District, Division, Location, Sub-location/E.A. number and the household number. All the above information is contained on the EA maps except the household number which you will assign sequentially.
- 62 E.A. number will be the Enumeration Area number as marked on the map.
- 63 When you have enumerated the members of the household write the structure number followed by the Household number on the door frame or any other convenient or conspicuous place. The structure/household numbers are the ones you will allocate yourself. The first structure you visit will be S001 and the household also will be 001 (this will be written as S001/001), second will be S002 and the household 002 and will be written as S002/002, and so on. If there are more than one household in a structure for example structure number S001 and household numbers 001, 002, 003 etc simply write S001/001-008 meaning there are eight households in structure 001. Write the number neatly where it will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of children. Ask the people to leave it up until the end of November, so that they may be spared the inconvenience of unnecessary visits by census staff. Explain that the number is used for census purposes only and may be rubbed off after 3 months. You are also required to record the household number in the space provided for Household number in the Identification box.
- 64 If you are enumerating in an Urban area, where there are several dwelling units in a structure which are occupied by unique households write on each dwelling unit the same structure number and the household number assigned to those residing in the dwelling unit.
- 65 Your next job is to make a list of all persons who were in the Household on the census night, starting with the head of the household, if he or she was present, or of the person in charge of the household at the time. Respondents may not know which was the census night, in which case you should explain by saying the night of 24/25 August 1989.
- 66 Write the names in Column (P00). Some people have many names and it is not necessary to write them all as long as you record the name or names by which the person is usually known.

COLUMNS P00 TO P11 NAME, RELATIONSHIP AND SEX

Column P00 - Name

- 67 It is important that you list at least two names of the persons in a set order so that you have a clear picture of the household from the very beginning.

- 68 List members of the household by nuclear family, starting with the head and his wife and children, beginning with the eldest and working down to the youngest.
- 69 If the head has more than one wife, living in the same house list the first wife and her children followed by the second wife and her children.
- 70 Very young children are sometimes forgotten or even deliberately left out as being unimportant. ALL persons must be enumerated. Pay particular attention to getting all babies counted. If the infant has no name, write 'Baby of(mother's or father's name).
- 71 Remember to ask about, and to include, night workers and persons in transit from one place to another within Kenya by road, rail or air. Exclude hospital in-patients, persons staying in hotels, prisoners and the like. The above people will be covered under institution population as specified in paragraph 34.
- 72 When you have written down all the names, read over the list and ask: 'Is that correct' If not, correct the list. Then ask, 'Was there anyone else here on Census Night i.e visitors, young children; if so, include them.

Column P10- Relationship

- 73 At the same time as you write the names in column P00 code relationship in column P10 and person's sex in column P11. You will save your self trouble by doing so.
- 74 For example Head: code as 1 and sex : male code as 1 in the appropriate boxes. Then code the relationship of each person to the head. That is 2 for spouse, 3 for son etc.
- 75 All the other relatives like nieces, nephews, grandsons, etc. will be coded 7 for 'other relatives'.
- 76 You must probe to find out whether the children you have coded as sons and daughters are the head's biological children. If they are not, establish further whether they should fall under code 8, (non-relative) or code 7(other-relative)
- 77 Code 8 for members of the household who are not related to the head. If such people have their own children present, you will also code them 8.
- 78 Where several persons who are not related by blood or marriage constitute a household as in the case of urban areas, without telling them code one of them as 'head', code 1 and the rest 'non-relative' code 8.
- 79 Make sure you understand the relationship before you make any entry.

Column P11 - Sex

- 80 Record the person's sex by coding 1 for males and 2 for females. Check that the sex is compatible with relationship, do not write 1 for persons shown as wives or daughters nor 2 for persons shown as sons or husbands.
- 81 Take particular care to record the sex of very young children correctly. Often you will not know whether a baby carried on its mother's back is a boy or a girl. In such cases you must ask - do not guess.

Column P12-Age

- 82 'How old is this Person?'
- 83 Write the person's age in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her last birthday. For babies under one year of age, write 00. Use two digits in completing age; e.g. 01, 02 etc. For persons aged 97 years and over should be coded as 97.
- 84 Be careful not to round ages up to next birthday. A child who is aged four years and eleven months should, for example be entered as 04 and not 05.
- 85 Many people do not know their ages. If a person's age is not known, you must make the best estimate possible. The use of 'NK' in this column is forbidden.
- 86 There are various ways in which you can estimate a person's age. Sometimes people have documents, such as Baptismal Certificates, which show the year of birth, in which case it is easy to calculate age.
- 87 Most people have Identity cards showing when they were born. Avoid using the IDs as a means of estimating a person's age. More often than not if a person does not know when he/she was born, then the age in the ID is also wrong.
- 88 Generally it is not so easy. Concentrate first on establishing the ages of one or two persons in the household. One reliable age may help in working out the ages of others if it is known whether they are older or younger and by how many years.
- 89 It is sometimes possible to estimate a person's age by relating his or her birth to some notable event. With these instructions is a Calender of Events which lists the dates of events in the history of each District. If the person can remember how old he or she was at the time of the event, you can work out the person's age.
- 90 **How to use the Calender of events to estimate the respondent's age.**
- (i) (a) Ask him/her to name any historical event (in their district) which he/her has been told occurred around the time of his/her birth/childhood.
- (b) Ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his/her birth.
- (c) Then use this information to work out his/her age. For example if a respondent tells you that he was about 15 years when Kenya attained her Independence this person should be 15 + 25 (i.e 12th Dec. 1963 to 23 August 1989) = 40 years. If this method fails, you should try the following approach:-
- ii) (a) Simply estimate how old he/she may be.
- (b) Then select from your list of local, or District historical events, some events which occurred about the time when according to your estimate, he must have been born.

(c) Ask whether he/she has heard about any of these events.

(d) If he/she has, ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when this event occurred or how many years elapsed before he was born.

(e) Then from this information work out his age.

91 Some tribes have systems of 'age grades' or 'age sets' from which a person's age can be worked out. A person's age grade may only give a rough idea of his or her age since the same grade may have in it people of widely different ages, but it is better than nothing. Some tribes have age grades for men but not for women, and you can often obtain an idea of a woman's age by asking which age grade of men she associated with, or which her brothers belonged to and whether they are older/younger. Some age grades are listed in the Event Calendar, you can enquire about others from chiefs and elders.

92 If all else fails, then base your estimate on biological relationships. For instance, a woman who does not know her age but who has two or three children of her own is unlikely to be less than 15 years old however small she may look. You may then try to work out her age by the following methods:-

(a) Determine the age of her oldest child.

(b) Then assume that the average woman in Kenya gives birth to her first child at about 18 years. However without further probing, you should not base your assumption on the oldest child who is at present living. There is the likelihood that in certain cases the first child died or that the woman had miscarriages or still-born. Therefore if the woman tells you that she had one miscarriage or still-birth before the oldest living child was born you should make your estimation from the year of the first miscarriage/still-birth or live birth.

93 Note that some women do have children early in life whilst others have children earlier than what generally obtains in the community. Therefore in every case you must find out whether she had her first child, mis-cariage or still-birth at the usual age before you assume she was aged 18 years at her first pregnancy.

94 Only as a last resort should you estimate a person's age from his physical features. If you are obtaining information about an absent person from a third person then rely on the information he/she gives you to estimate the absent person's age.

95 When you have arrived at the best estimate you can make of a person's age, check that it is compatible with his or her relationship to others in the household. Obviously children cannot be older than their parents, women seldom marry before they are 12 and men before they are 18 and so on.

96 Any estimate of age, however, rough, is better than 'NK' in this column. Do the best you can to report ages accurately.

Column P13 - Marital Status

97 Is this person single, married, widowed, divorced or separated?

98 Persons who have never been married and children under 12 years of age should be code 1 (single).

99 People living together as man and wife and who so regard themselves should be coded 2 or 3 depending on status of marriage whether or not they have been through any civil, religious or customary ceremonies. The census is not trying to find out who is legally married and who is not. Accept the answer as it is given to you. The married persons category is divided into two, i.e. code 2 for monogamous marriage and code 3 for polygamous marriage. Probe and ascertain whether the respondent is in a monogamous or polygamous union before coding.

100 If a person is widowed at the time of Census, he or she should be coded as 'widowed'(code 4). If a person has been widowed but has since remarried, he or she should be coded as 'Married'. (2 or 3 as the case may be)

101 If people think of themselves as divorced or separated, code them as such. It does not matter whether they have been to court or gone through other formalities. Accept the answer as it is given to you.

102 Accept what people say about their marital status. Do not embarrass yourself or the person by enquiring into the nature of marriage or divorce.

Column P14-Tribe or Nationality

'What is this person's tribe/ethnic group?'

103 Write and code the tribe or ethnic group using the tribe/code list provided at the back of the front cover. If the person is not a Kenyan ask, 'What is this person's nationality?'

104 For Kenyan ethnic groups write name of the tribe and code, using tribe list for example; on the space provided, write the tribe, 'kikuyu' and code 03, 'kalenjin' and code 21 etc. Accept the answer as given to you, without question. For Kenyans of other origin code and write using the codes provided. For example persons originating from Asia should be Coded as 'Kenyan Asian, Code 39. Persons originating from European countries should be coded 40, those of Arab origin should be coded 41, and other Kenyans should be coded 42.

105 For foreigners write and code using country of origin. For example, a person from England/Ireland, should be coded 49 and write British. All other Europeans should be coded 50 and write 'Other Europeans'. 'Other' which is code 52 should include all other persons originating from other continents not listed e.g Canada, America, Australia, Russia etc.

106 Do not become involved in any argument on this point. The census is not concerned with the legal position. Accept what the person tells you and record the tribe or nationality to which the person considers he or she belongs.

107 Record the children of mixed marriages - that is, of marriages between persons of different tribes, races or nationalities - as being of the father's tribe or nationality. For the purpose of the census, children will take the tribe or nationality of their father. In the case where due to divorce/separation the children are with the mother, accept the tribe/nationality the mother says the children belong to and write and code them so.

Column P15-

108 **Birth place**. Where was this person born? Birth place is the usual place of residence of mother at the time of child's birth.

- 109 For persons born in Kenya, write the name of the district and code using the list provided on the back side of the front cover e.g write 'Kericho' and code 72, 'Kirinyaga' and code 22, etc. Do not write the name of the location or town. If the district of birth is not known write the province e.g 'Rift Valley' and code 70, 'Coast Province' and code 30, etc.
- 110 Relate the person's birthplace to the present districts as far as possible. District boundaries have been changed over the years and we want to relate a person's place of birth to the districts as they are constituted now.
- 111 For persons born outside Kenya, write and code the country of birth. For example, a person born in Tanzania will be recorded 'Tanzania' and coded 02, 'Uganda' coded 01, 'Somali' coded 04, 'American countries' coded 96 etc.

Column P16 -Previous Residence

This question is applicable to people who are one year and above.

- 112 If the person is under one year of age, code '00' in this column.
- 113 'Where was this person living in August 1988 ?'
- 114 For persons who were living in Kenya in August 1988, write and code the name of the district e.g 'Kiambu' code 21, 'Siaya' code 63, 'Kisii' code 61, etc. For persons who were living outside Kenya, write and code the name of the continent e.g 'European countries' code 94, 'Asian countries' code 95. Be sure to write the name of the continent, and not of the country or towns.
- 115 A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason such as visiting relatives or in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, should be shown where they normally lived in August, 1988.
- 116 It is necessary to make a separate enquiry for each member of the household because a man does not always take his wife and children with him when he goes away to work, or he may only have some of his family with him and others may have been living elsewhere.

Columns P17 and P18 - Orphanhood

- 117 'Is this person's father/mother alive ?'
- 118 Code 1 or 2 in respect of the person's biological father and mother. Foster parents or other relatives who may have adopted the person should not be considered as the father or mother of the person.
- 119 In some cases, child's father may not be married or living with the mother. In this case the mother might report that she does not know whether the father of her child is alive or dead. In this case code 3 for 'Not-Known'.

Column P19-Literacy

- 120 The questions in column P19 APPLY TO PERSONS AGED 6 YEARS AND OVER. For persons aged 5 years and less code 0 It is necessary to note that some people have never been to school yet they have taught themselves how to read and write in some language. Others have learnt how to read and write through adult education. Some people have also attended school but they do not know how to read and write. No test will be given and you have to accept the respondent's answer.
- 121 Ask, 'Can the respondent read and write a simple statement in any language ?' Code 1 if the respondent can read and write in any language, 2 if he/she cannot read and write in any language. If he can only write or can only read in the language code 2.

Column P20 - Whether Attended School

- 122 (a) The questions on education are limited to persons aged six years and over. They refer to full-time education in an educational Institution like Primary, Secondary, Technical schools and University. This definition excludes, madrasas, and Arabic schools where nothing but the reading and writing of the Koran is taught and any post-school training colleges.
- (b) Ask 'Has this person ever attended school ?' Code, 1 for persons attending school this year, code 2 for persons who have ever been to school and have left school, and code 3 for persons who have never been to school. Code 0 if the respondent is aged 5 years or less

Column P21 - Level of Education Attained

- 123 If the person has been to school or is at school, ask, 'What was or is the highest class or form he/she has completed ?'
- 124 In column P21, Code the highest class or form the person has completed in the formal primary and secondary school system e.g a person in form one will have completed std 8 and therefore should be coded as having completed std 8. Use the categories provided at the back of the front cover. Code 03 if the person has completed 'standard' 3, code 11 for those who have completed 'form' one etc.
- 125 If a person has sat for 'O' level or 'A' level Exams, through correspondence courses etc. that is, the person has not gone to school to achieve these certificates, code his/her highest level of education according to the highest Exam he/she has sat and passed.e.g. code 14 for 'O' level passed Exams etc.
- 126 If the person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending under-graduate studies code 17. If the person has completed under-graduate and above code 18.

127 **Columns P30 to P33 contain questions pertaining to economic activities during the PRECEEDING WEEK BEFORE CENSUS NIGHT of all PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE.**

Column P30 - Activity

- 128 Activity Status is defined here as the participation in the production of economic goods & services in the preceeding week before Census Night.
- 129 Ask all persons aged 10 years and above,
'What was..... mainly doing during the last seven days preceeding the Census Night ?'
- 130 Probe and establish whether the respondent worked for most of the period during the seven days preceeding the Census Night.

- 131 What the respondent was mainly doing will denote the time factor spent on the work. The activity which occupied most of the person's working time during the last week .
- 132 The responses in Column P30 are , worked for pay or Profit, on leave/ sick leave, work on Family holding etc. They are coded 01 to 10. If the respondent reports, No work, Seeking work, Student, Retired, Disabled, Homemaker, (i.e code 04 to 09) then the interview should terminate at this column unless they are females aged 12 years and over. For all males and for females aged less than 10 years, code 00 in column P31 and in column P32 for the above individuals. Below are given definitions to help you code persons correctly.
- 133 The EMPLOYED group comprises all persons who during the seven days before the census night worked most of the time for wages, salary commission, tips, contract and those paid in kind. Self-employed persons who worked for profit are also included e.g. Jua Kali mechanics, traders in farm produce, paid family workers. All those who are paid for their services are employed persons.
- 134 **On leave/Sick leave**
This group comprises all those with formal attachment to job or business/enterprise but were not at work during the reference period because they were sick or on holiday, season workers, leave without pay, bad weather etc. However a person who is on leave, such as teachers but worked on the family holding in the past seven days, preceding Census Night, should be indicated as 'on leave'.
- 135 **Family holding**
Is the unit of land, farm or shamba which is owned or rented by the Family/household and is used for purposes of cultivation of crops or for herding cattle mainly for subsistence purposes. All the members of the household who are working on the family holding without pay/profit will be coded 03. Any member of the household working on the holding for pay and profit or is paid in kind will fall under category 01, (worked for pay or profit). Hired workers for the family holding will also be coded 01. Note that 'family holding' does not limit itself to production of crops, but also includes livestock rearing as is the case in the nomadic areas.
- 136 Work for pay or profit denotes wages, salary, commissions, tips and payment in kind.
- 137 **No work**
A person who was available for work in the past seven days before the Census Night but had not been on paid employment, or was not self employed will be coded 04.
- 138 **Seeking work**
A person who in the last one week before Census Night was looking for work. This category should not include the under employed (i.e those who have paid work but wish to leave for better opportunities) Persons who have no work at all and are looking for work are the ones who will fall under this category. If a person is working on the family holding, but is seeking work, he should be coded as 'working on Family Holding and not as 'seeking work'.
- 139 **Students**
Are persons of either sex who spent most of their time in regular educational institutions (Primary, Secondary, College and University). If for some reason the student was on holiday during the week preceding the census night and may have been engaged in gainful employment he/she should be given the appropriate code 01 or 03
- 140 **Retired person**
Is one who reports that for the past one week before census night he was not engaged in any economic activity because he had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily. If a person has retired and is doing some work/business then he should be coded 01. If he/she has retired but is seeking work then he/she will be coded as 'seeking' work.
- 141 **Disabled persons**
Are those who can not work. Do not assume that physically disabled persons can not work. For example a blind man who is employed will fall under category 01 and not 08. Same as cripple/lame persons working on the holding. They should fall under 03. Probe and find out about physically disabled persons.
- 142 (a) **Homemaker**
A person of either sex involved in household chores in their own homes e.g fetching water, cooking, babysitting e.t.c who do not work for pay and profit. This category should not include houseboys/housegirls who fall under category 01. If such persons worked on family holding they should be coded 03 and not 09. Please probe.
- (b) **Others include**
Any other person not mentioned above. You are to probe to find out whether unpaid family workers consider themselves, 'seeking work', 'have no work' and code them as such. For example if a young man helps his uncle to sell things in the shop without receiving pay, probe whether he is 'seeking work' and code him thus or if he considers himself to have no work & code him 04 (no work), or consider himself/herself as working : code him/her as 01.
- 143 **Column P31-Occupation**
- (a) In column P31, Ask all persons who are employed, or on leave or working on family holding: What is --- main occupation ? Write detailed description of the type of work the person mainly did during the seven days preceding the census night. The type of work should be recorded as fully as possible, for example, 'shorthand-typist', 'Grade 11 carpenter', 'key-punch operator', 'motor vehicle mechanic', 'panel beating foreman', etc. Avoid ambiguous titles such as 'operator', 'Foreman', 'driver', etc which do not identify the duties of the workers. Note that all those who work on a holding are not necessarily 'agricultural workers' by occupation. A holding can contain all sorts of occupations, like 'tractor drivers', 'machine operators', carpenters etc.
- 143 (b) Note that the occupation of a teacher "on leave" but who worked "on the family holding" during the week preceding Census Night should be entered as per his usual occupation, i.e. "primary school teacher" etc.
- Column P32-Work Status**
- 144 In column P 32, you are required to find out the work status of the respondent. It is important to probe and ascertain the respondent's actual status, i.e whether he/she is an employer, employee etc. then code using the given codes.

Ask, 'what was --- working as ?' If 'employer' enter code 1 if 'self employed' enter code 2 etc

145 Concepts to help you identify the above group.

- (a) **Employer**
A person who engages the services of another person for the production of goods/services.
- (b) **Employee**
A person who works for a public or private employer and is paid by this employer. All apprentices should be considered as Employees.
- (c) **Self employed**
A person who operates his own enterprise (e.g. farmer, petty trader, carpenter) or a person who operates his own enterprise directly without employing private people except family members as helpers.
- (d) **Family employee**
A person who helps in running an economic enterprise operated by a member or members of his/her family without an agreed mode of payment.
- (e) Others will include categories not listed above.

THE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS P40 TO P51 APPLY TO ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

- 146 Answers are required of ALL women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is: You must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is to check in column P00 and identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.
- 147 For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.
- 148 Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.
- 149 Ask of all females aged 12 years and over 'Has this woman borne any live children ?'
- 150 A child borne alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include still-births, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.
- 151 If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.
- 152 If the woman has borne children alive, ask, 'Of the children she has borne alive, how many are living in this household ?'
- 153 Write the number of boys who are living in the household in column P40 and number of girls in column P41. If none of the boys or girls she has borne are living in the household, write '00' in the appropriate columns. You should be able to verify this information from column P00. If for example the woman has only two boys and two girls then you should write 02 in column P40 and 02 in column P 41.
- 154 Next ask, 'Of the children she has borne alive, how many are living elsewhere ?'
- 155 Write the number of boys who are living elsewhere in column P42 and the number of girls in column P43 if none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living elsewhere, write '00' in the appropriate columns.
- 156 Include in these columns all the children she has borne alive who are living elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives, or are in a boarding school etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed and ask further questions to probe the matter fully- 'Are any of your children away ?', 'At work ?', 'with relatives ?'
- 157 Then ask, 'Of the children she has borne alive, how many have died?'
- 158 Many people do not talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to item 150 above for the definition of a live birth.
- 159 Write the number of boys who have died in column P44 and number of girls in column P45. If none of the boys and girls she has borne have died, write '00' in the appropriate columns.
- 160 If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, code '99' in column P44 and P45. Do not leave any of these columns, blank.
- 161 Before proceeding to columns P46 - P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P40 - P 45 is correct by asking the woman again how many children in total has she given birth to. If this number differs from the total number in columns P40 - P 45, adjust your entries accordingly.
- 162 Ask, 'In what year was her last child born ?'
- 163 Record the year of birth in column P47. For the years 1970 to 1983 state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year i.e 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979 etc.
- 164 If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'In what month of the year was it born ?'
- 165 Code the month in column P46 i.e 01 for January, 02 for February ... 12 for December. If the child was born in 1984 or before you need not code the month of birth. However if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.
- 166 Then ask, 'Was it a boy or a girl ?'
- 167 Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code 1 for males and 2 for females. If they were male twins, Code 3; if female twins, Code 4, if twins with one of each sex, Code 5, Code 6 for other multiple births.

168 In column P49 indicate whether the child is still alive. In this column preference will be given to dead children if in column P48 it was indicated that they were twins or multiple births. If all the children of the above birth categories have died, preference will be given to the one who died latest

If the last born child is alive and is living with the mother in the household, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. If the child has died (see column P49) then code the month and year of death in columns P50 and P51 respectively.

COLUMNS H10 TO H17 CONTAIN QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES AND ARE TO BE ASKED OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSON.

169 Main Residential Structure

(a) For census purpose, the structure where most of the household activities e.g. sleeping, cooking and eating take place will be defined as the main residential structure.

(b) All the main structures occupied by wives in a polygamous marriage will be listed.

(c) In Urban areas all structures occupied on Census Night will be listed.

170 Column H10, seeks information on status of Tenure i.e. whether the dwelling unit is owner occupied or Rented by the respondent. Ask the question, 'Is this dwelling unit owned or rented by you?' You are supposed to code the answers using the list given, e.g. code 4 will mean that the dwelling unit has been rented to the respondent by government, code 6 will mean a parastatal body has provided the structure for dwelling purposes to the respondent.

171 Under 'Owner occupied' are listed;

(a) **Purchased**

Means the respondent has bought the structure or is in the process of buying the structure and is living in it.

(b) **Constructed**

Means the respondent has built the structure he/she is living in

(c) **Inherited**

Means the respondent has received the building by (legal) right of succession or by a will. However in this case, do not ask for Proof. Accept what the respondent says.

172 Under Rented are listed:

(a) **Government Rented**

Meaning that the respondent's employer, the government is renting the dwelling unit to the respondent.

(b) **Local Authority**

Covers all dwelling units rented by municipal council, city commission etc.

(c) **Parastatal**

Will cover all dwelling units rented by such organisations like Kenya Railways, Kenya Airways, Kenya Power & lighting Co., University etc.

(d) **Private company**

Means that the dwelling unit has been rented to the respondent by a private firm.

(e) **Individual rented**

Means the respondent is renting from the land lord/landlady

173 Other form of Tenure - include unauthorised dwelling units.

Columns H11 - H13 Construction Materials of the main residential structure

174 Code in column H11 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g code 1 for roof with Iron sheets, 4 for Asbestos sheets e.t.c.

175 Code in column H12 the construction materials used to build the wall e.g code 3 for mud/wood etc.

176 Code in column H13 the construction material used to build the floor e.g code 3 for wood, 1 for cement, 2 for earth etc.

177 Columns H14 to H17 seek information on the type of facilities that are available to the household.

178 In column H14, ask 'What is the main source of water?' You are required to code the main source of water. This is the source from which for most part of the year the household draws its water. For example if during the wet season the household draws water from a tank but then the longer part of the year draws from a river code 4 as main source of water.

179 The main sources of water listed are:-

(a) **Pond** - which is a small area of still water usually this water collects after rain or through an underground drainage.

(b) **Dam** - a reservoir formed by building a barrier across a river to hold back water and control its flow. A lot of these dams are built in dry areas of Kenya.

(c) **Lake** - usually bigger than a pond but has water collecting in it through, rain, rivers etc. It is different from a dam in that it is not man-made.

(d) **Well** - a man-made shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets.

(e) **Borehole** - Same as the well above but deeper than a well and has pump for drawing the water into a tank, buckets etc.

(f) **Jabias** - Rain water harvested from any catchment into a hole/tank and used for domestic purposes.

180 In column H15 ask, 'where do members of this household go for toilet?'

Code the answers according to the categories given below e.g code 3 for pit latrine, 5 for cess pool etc. Sewage - is the liquid waste matter drained away from the structure for disposal.

The categories of main type of sewage disposal are:-

- (a) **Main sewer** means the sewage liquid waste from the structure is drained by pipes into a main tank of the estate. This type of sewage disposal is common in main urban centres like Nairobi, Mombasa etc.
- (b) **Septic Tank** is a tank into which sewage is conveyed and remains there until the activity of bacteria makes it liquid enough to drain away. Examples of Septic tanks are found in urban areas, where the tank is often located within the compound where you find the dwelling structures. Ask the respondent if they have this tank in the compound or whether sewage drains into some main sewer.
- (c) **Bucket Latrine** - this is a bucket placed in a residential area used for human excreta. It is emptied occasionally. This type of waste disposal is now rare but can still be found in urban residential 'Estates'
- (d) **Cess Pool** - is a pool where liquid waste is drained into from the dwelling units.

181 For the question, 'what is the main cooking fuel used in this household?' In column H16, note that some households may use electricity, paraffin, gas, firewood, all at the same time. The answer required here is the fuel used most of the time. Code for the fuel used most of the time.

182 H17, note that paraffin lamps includes pressure lamps, tilly lamps, Karabai (one made out of tin) etc. and should be coded 2. Code the answer according to the categories given.

YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRE

183 Before leaving the household, check the questionnaire you have completed and make sure that you have completed it so accurately and completely. It is better to check your work on the spot than to have your supervisor, send you back to correct mistakes.

184 In particular you should check that : No one has been missed. Others can read what you have written; i.e. your handwriting is legible. That no column has been left blank if it should have been completed. That your entries can be read easily. That your entries agree item with item and that you have not written anything which cannot be corrected.

185 Check your work systematically. First, make sure that the information identifying the household, in the box at the top left hand corner, has been entered. Next, look at the household in terms of relationships and ages of the people. Make sure that children are not shown as older than their parents, that men are not shown as having borne children, that babies are not shown as having university education etc.

186 Then look at the questions you have completed for women and girls aged 12 years and over. Check the ages of all females and make sure that you have made entries where necessary. Make sure that if the woman has no children in particular category you have written 'oo' in appropriate column. Make sure that you have not left one of these columns blank if the woman is aged 12 years or over.

187 Make sure that all persons aged 10 years and over have been asked questions in columns P30 - P32.

188 If you find that things have gone wrong or that there are mistakes or omissions, ask further questions and correct your record. It must be complete and accurate in all respects before you leave the household.

189 When you are satisfied that everything is in order, complete the summary information for the household on the front cover. Enter the household number and number of persons in the household.

190 Finally, write in chalk the structure number and household number where it will be easily seen on the main structure and where it is convenient to the householders, and take your leave, moving on to the next household. Please thank the respondents for their co-operation and willingness.

191 When you have visited every household in your area and have enumerated all persons who were in your area on Census Night, make entered details of the province, district, location, sub-location and enumeration area number, on the front cover of each used book.

192 When all is in order, sign each book in the space provided for the Enumerator's signature. Your signature is your certificate that the information in the book is complete and correct.

193 As soon as you have checked your work, report to your supervisor with all your equipment. Only when everything is present and accounted for can you be paid.

EVENT CALENDARS

INTRODUCTION

Event calendars by district were first compiled by District Commissioners, for use during the 1962 Census. These calendars were revised and used during the 1969 Census. An effort has recently been made to revise calendars to make them detailed for districts where a lot of details are lacking. Revision work is not complete and for some districts a lot of gaps exist.

To allow accurate reporting of age data during future surveys and censuses it will be appreciated if you could list any events that may be mentioned by your respondents. You need not take too much time getting the year that it occurred. The Census Office will do this research at a later date. It is unfortunate that no event calendar has been compiled for Narok and Tana River districts. It is suggested that Narok district enumerators use that of Kajiado but for both districts any such calendar that may be issued to them by the District Census Officers.

Since Nairobi Province and Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Nakuru, Nyandarua and Laikipia districts are taken as inhabited by population from various districts no calendars have been compiled for these areas. Use should be made of event calendar of birthplace of the respondent.

CENTRAL PROVINCE

KIAMBU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP	YEAR	EVENT	YEAR	EVENT
1885	Ngaruiya	1912	Mwande - Girl play	1946	Njata - Star
1886	Kirobini	1913	Kihiu Mwiru	1947	Ngoma Kibiriti - Kind of dance
1887	Mburu	1914	Rumemo	1948	Haraka
1888	Uhere - Skin disease.	1915	Ngaikia	1949	Kanyoi - Razor Blade
1889	Year of Locusts.	1916	Ngombera	1950	Muhehenjeku - an epidemic
1890	Murera	1917	Njanjo-Vaccination	1951	Thuthu
1891	Mutungu - Kind of disease	1918	Githoguo Ndarama-Band	1952	Warurungana
1892	Unubi	1919	Kimiri-Kind of disease	1953	Komerera - Hiding
1893	Kagica	1920	Iguta Kibandi-Identity Card	1954	Gotoru - Shotgun
1894	Kibiri	1921	Munanda-Cattle dip	1955	Therenda - Surrender
1895	Njagathi - Lizard	1922	Munoti-Money notes	1956	Cheni - Demarcation
1896	Mwingoto	1923	Ciringi-Introduction of shilling	1957	Ruthario - Rosary
1897	Ndutu - Jiggers.	1924	Githigu-Kind of large maize	1958	Mubutiti-Boundary
1898	Kienjuku	1925	Munai-Ear beads	1959	Ngeithia Thyau
1899	Muthura - Cooked millet.	1926	Kianduma-Darkness	1960	K.A.N.U. - Kanu party founded
1900	Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done	1927	Ndege - Aeroplane	1961	Munyongoro - Millepede
1901	Gatego -Veneral disease	1928	Githingithia - Earthquake	1962	Muibai
1902	Kamande Gatiti - Tray	1929	Nderece	1963	Uhuru - Freedom
1903	Kibango	1930	Mamboreo	1964	Jamhuri - Republic
1904	Njege-Porcupine	1931	Marobo -Kind of game played by girls	1965	Gathirikari - Yellow maize from America
1905	Kanyutu-Tiger	1932	Njane Kanini	1966	Coka Migundaini - Go back to land
1906	Nyarigi	1933	Njenduru - Gentleman	1967	Witeithio wa Muingi - Self - Help
1907	Kangei	1934	Ndururu - Five cents	1968	Taiti - Tight dress
1908	Matiba -Maize gruel Kabau	1935	Tauru - Towel		
1909	Thigingi -Barbed wire	1936	Kenya Bathi -Kenya Bus		
1910	Makio	1937	Kababa Njabani - Japanese goods		
1911	Ugimbi - Millet	1938	Thukia Itaha		
		1939	Korenji - College		
		1940	Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats		
		1941	Muthuu		
		1942	Njau ya ki - Kind of dance		
		1943	Mwanga - Cassava		
		1944	Muomboko - Kind of dance		
		1945	Gicina Bangi- Burning of weeds		

KIRINYAGA

YEAR	EVENT
1890	Initiation of Ngugi age group.
1891	Locust invasion (Gikanga)
1893	Famine known as Ngwaci
1897	Initiation of 'Mucico' age group
1901	Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce)
1909	Famine known as Wangara (Gutika Wangara)
1909	1 Rupee hut tax
1912	2 Rupee hut tax.

1912 Native tribunal Court was started.
 1912 Mutira Mission was started.
 1914 First World War started.
 1916 Chief Karuri Died.
 1916 Motor - Car was seen for the first time in the former Embu District.
 1917 Strong round men were forced to join the first World War (Lazima).
 1917 Employment of Forest Guards.
 1918 End of First World War.
 1918 Famine of 'Kimotho'.
 1920 Kenya became a colony.
 1921 Issue of identity Cards (Kipande).
 1921 K.C.A. (Kikuyu Central Association) was started.
 1922 Introduction of a shilling.
 1922 Kerugoya Township was started.
 1922 Harry Thuku was arrested.
 1923 C.C.M. Kerugoya Mission was built.
 1924 Burial of dead bodies (Guthika ciimba).
 1924 Fort Hall Agricultural Show.
 1925 Thika - Nanyuki Railway was started.
 1926 Eclipse of the sun (Utuku - Muthenya).
 1927 Kerugoya Hospital was opened.
 1927 First Aeroplane seen.
 1927 Earth tremor (Githingithia).
 1928 'Kiendano' Locust Invasion (Great Famine of Locust).
 1929 Dispute between Missionaries over circumcision of girls (Kirore). 'Muthirigu Dance'.
 1930 Return of Kenyatta.
 1931 First Locust Campaign.
 1931 Sale of Wattle Bark introduced.
 1932 Soil Conservation campaign.
 1933 Cotton was first planted at Kangondo in Kirinyaga.
 1933 Kikuyu's from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in the former Embu District 'Ahoi'.
 1933 Irungu age group ruled instead of Mwangi age group.
 1934 Introduction of Five cents (Ndururu).
 1934 First Coffee in the former Embu District, was planted at Kithunguri block.
 1934 Famine of 'Karugia Mithuru'.
 1934 Wakamba/Machakos and Kitui asked for dwelling place in Mwea.
 1936 'Ngiciri' age group kept a record of drinking intoxicating liquor. (Njohi).
 1936 Rat proofing of grain stores (Mbia).
 1938 Large tax collection in Nairobi.
 1939 Beginning of Second World War.
 1940 Kerugoya Factory started (Macini ya mboga).
 1940 Sagana bridge was built.

1941 Karatina factory started (Macini ya mboga).
 1942 Raising of hut tax to Shs. 14 and exemption of women.
 1942 L.N.C. Embu Hospital was opened.
 1943 Famine 'Ng'aragu ya Mianga'.
 1944 Kibata or Jabani.
 1945 End of Second World War.
 1946 Return of Demobilized soldiers. Old End brigade was built.
 1947 Comick Star (Njata Ikguka).
 1948 End of Kerugoya/Karatina factory (muico wa macini cia mboga).
 1948 Women's Revolt.
 1948 Chief Njega Gioko Died.
 1951 Objection of rinderpest inoculation and burning of cattle crushes (Njanjo).
 1952 Emergency declared.
 1953 Formation of Home Guard and building of posts in Sub-Locations (Kiberi).
 1953 The clash between Embu and Mbere tribe. (Gutinio matu)
 1953 Death of Matenjagwa.
 1954 Murder of District Officer Mr. Candler in Murang'a District and Death of 'General Kago'.
 1954 Operation 'Anvil' in Murang'a District.
 1955 Start of Land consolidation.
 1956 Return of detainees and Registration of Loyalist Voters.
 1957 First General election.
 1958 K.K.M. First Youth Clubs.
 1958 Late Chief Njagi Muthang'ata died - 15/8/1958.
 1960 End of Emergency and Pass Regulations.
 1960 Formation of K.A.N.U.
 1961 General Election and Release of Kenyatta.
 1961 Locust Invasion (Ngigi cia Kabarata).
 1961 Floods (Mafriko).
 1961 Famine of 'Kimbo'.
 1962 Lancaster House conference for Kenya's Independence.
 1963 Internal Self Government.
 1963 Independence.
 1964 First Public Election of Chiefs.
 1964 Kenya became a Republic.
 1965 Famine Yellow maize imported from America.
 1966 Formation of K.P.U.

1969 Population census
 1970 The metric famine (Ng'aragu ya Kilo).
 1973 Total Eclipse of the sun.

MURANGA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Njaa ya Ulaya. Arrival of Lt. Hall
1901	Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce).
1905	Arrival of large Asian trading safari and subsequent disturbance at Othaya
1908	Njaa ya Kusia
1909	1 Rupee hut tax.
1912	2 Rupee hut tax.
1913	Aberdare Forest created. D.C. was Mr. Eshbon
1914	Outbreak of German War. Requisition of stock.
1916	Chief Karuri Died.
1917	Employment of forest guards
1918	End of German War. D.C. was Commander Robert, named 'Kimotho' and famine of same name.
1920	Issue of identity cards
1922	Harry Thuku arrested. Rinderpest.
1923	Introduction of 'Shilling.' Plague
1924	Fort Hall Agricultural Show
1925	Thika - Nanyuki railway started. Local Native Council
1926	Eclipse
1927	First aeroplane seen. Opening of L.N.C. Hall
1928	Earth tremor
1929	Locusts. 'Muthirigu' dance
1930	'Morobo' dance. Return of Kenyatta - Plague
1931	Sale of wattle bark introduced
1932	Soil conservation campaign under A.O. Mr. Chambers
1933	First plantation of cotton. Carter Commission
1934	Famine 'Karugia Mithuru'.
1935	Introduction of 5 cent piece 'Ndururu'.
1936	Cleaning of Villages by Mr. Dowson. Rat proofing of grain stores
1938	Large tax collection in Nairobi
1939	D.C. Mr. Clive (one armed). 2nd World War
1940	Kerugoya factory started
1941	Karatina factory started
1942	Raising of hut tax to Shs. 14/- and exemption of women
1943	Famine 'Ngaragu ya Mianga'
1944	Departure of Mr. Clive, D.C.

1945	End of Second World War D.C. Mr. O'Hagan 'Wamahiu'
1946	Return of demobilized soldiers
1947	D.C. Mr. Coutts 'Ithe wa Kamau' Refusal to dig terraces
1948	Women's revolt
1949	D. C. Mr. F. A. Loyd 'Wamugi'
1951	Objection to rinderpest inoculation and burning of Cattle crushes
1952	Emergency declared
1953	Formulation of home Guard and building of posts in sub-locations. Death of Matenjagwa
1954	Attack on Kandara Boma. Murder of District Officer Mr Candler. Death of 'General' Kago. Operation 'Anvil'.
1955	Start of land consolidation. Amnesty surrender offer
1956	Return of detainees. Registration of 'Loyalist' Voters
1957	First general election. Mr. Pollok-Morris became D.C.
1958	K.K.M. First Clubs. Start of extramural tax default labour scheme
1959	Closure of Kangema and Kandara Works Lamps
1960	End of Emergency and Pass Regulations.
1960	Formation of K.A.N.U..
1961	General Election. Release of Kenyatta
1962	Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence
1963	Internal Self Government. Independence and First African D.C.
1964	Kenya becomes Republic
1965	Famine - Yellow maize imported from America
1966	Limuru Conference - Formation of K.P.U. Thika ceased to be a district. Little General Election
1968	Thika became a Municipal Council. B. Kaggia imprisoned, at Kisii

NYERI

YEAR	EVENT
1900	Ndimu or Kaimbwo
1901	Njangiri or Ngaragu ya Ruraya
1902	Kamande or Ndungu or Ruhia
1903	Catego or Ngara
1904	Muchai or Wakaba or Ndumia
1905	Nyutu or Mirigi
1906	Ngaara or Mitaruri
1907	Njege
1908	Githii or Kamunya
1909	Makanga or King'otore

1910	Kanuria or Kirengeri
1911	Njaramba
1912	Uhere
1913	Mbauni or Njanjo or Rumemo
1914	Gatuthe or Mugei or Mbia
1915	Birimbi or Mikenga
1916	Gacogwo or Njanjo or Ngigi
1917	Kia-Riiua or Kianduma
1918	Ndarama or Ng'aragu ya Thika
1919	Kibandior Rutara or Njunge
1920	Noti or Kibandi
1921	Muthetha (Gathetha) or Ciuma
1922	Kiahiti or Ciringi
1923	Bendera or Muthetha wa Murichu or Kinungi
1924	Gachithi or Muthaithi or Kagoto
1925	Reri or Karebe or Kiareri
1926	Kiandege or Kianduma or Kamanu
1927	Kiangigi
1928	Githingithia or Kiendano
1929	Muthirigu or Mugongo
1930	Mambo leo
1931	Magoko or Kiandege or Kimiri
1932	Kiangigi (11) or Gathua
1934	Muchege or Muthiguka or Njane Kanini
1935	Ndururu
1936	Cindano
1938	Mabati or Kimunya bangi
1944	Kiabita or Jabani
1946	Kimunya Bangi
1947	Boti
1948	Gutara
1950	Kiambiriria kia Imanjensi
1952	Kenyatta Kuniyitwo
1956	Kimathi Kuragwo
1961	Jomo Kurekio
1963	Uhuru
1964	Jamhuri

COAST PROVINCE

KILIFI

YEAR	EVENT
1882	Famine of Mwakisenge
1890	Famine of Makufu
1889	Famine of Magunia
1901	Famine of Kodi ya kwanza
1904	Famine of Rupia mbili-mbili
1907	Famine of rupia tatu
1909	Famine of Mwahera
1914	Famine of Mzungu - (The Giriama Rebellion)

1917	Kilifi Station established
1918	Famine of Rupia Pishi mwenga
1928	District Headquarters at Kilifi
1930	Flood at Malindi
1940	Italian bomb at Malindi
1949	Total Eclipse
1949	Sood Bin Alis death
1959	
-1969	District Commissioner - Kelly
1960	Vasco Da Gama Memorial unveiled
1961	Record rain in two days (18.5")
1961	Sabaki Bridge washed away with floods
1963	General Elections (May)
1963	Internal Self-Government (1st June)
1963	Independence (12/12/63)
1964	Republic (12/12/64)
1964	Famine of Ngano Nzala ya Ngano)
1966	Tsuma Washe-Kijiwe performing his witchcraft activities.
1967	End of Shiftas war
1967	Operation of Kijiwe Alias with Tsuma Washe
1969	Start of Metric system
1972	Death of R.G. Ngala
1975/76	Famine Relief referred to "Harambee"
1977	Kasus Death/Rabies/Start of Rain season
1973	Eclipse of the sun
1974	Operation of Kenya Mining - Kinangoni
1974	End of G.P.T. payment
1974	Tarmacking of Mazeras - Kaloleni Road
1970	Land Adjudication operation
1973	Arrest and detention of Kijiwe
1975	Taking over of Mariakani Milk Scheme by Kwale/Kilifi Co-operative Union from Ministry of Agriculture

KWALE

YEAR	EVENT
1894	Njaa ya Mshomara
1910	Col. Thomas kupanda Minazi mengi Waa.
1921	Registration for Identity Card.
1924	Kufungua Local Native Council, Kwale
1927	Ndege ya kwanza
1939 - 1945	Vita vikuu
1944	Watu washikwa kupeleka kazi Taveta
1952	Mkutano wa kwanza wa Mzee Jomo Kenyatta Jundutsi shimba North.
1961	Mvua ya mafuriko.

LAMU

YEAR	EVENT
1898	Bwana Honi kuondosha watumwa (Abolition of Slave Trade Mr. H.H. Horn) or zita za Kisauni Battle of Kisauni village which was attacked and completely destroyed by Somalis - Kiunga Division
1916-1917	Mohanja wa Bwana Reds (Mr. Ready's vaccination against small pox)
1914	Mashinloo ya kwanda umezawa (Martial law in recruiting people for war started)
1916-1917	Mwaka wa kapa (Famine which farmers stayed without grain).
1918	Mlangilongi ulikuwa (The greatest influenza started and killed many people)
1919	Mwisho wa vita (The end of the first World War)
1924-1925	Wakati Mudir ni Mwenye Abbas umezawa (Mudir Mwenye Abbas started working at Faza).
1925	Kupatwa yuwa (Eclipse of the sun) - However, this comes so often. It is hard to pin down a special period or year. It may occur twice a year).
1934	Wakati Mudir ni Salim Basafer umezwa (Mudir Salim took office at Faza)
1939	Vita za Taliani (The Italian War-Shakani and Kiunga Village attacked by Italian)
1942 October	Wakati Mudir wa Kiunga alopogura Kiunga (When Kiunga Mudir ran away from Kiunga)
1952	Wakati Mudir Mohamed Saad umezawa (When Mudir Mohamed Saad took office at Faza)
1956	Wakati Mudir Khatib umezawa (When Mudir Abdulla took office at Faza)
1960-1961	Mvua kubwa gharika tarehe 29.9.61
1963	Wakati Kenya ilipata Uhuru
1964	Matata ya Shifta - (Watu wengi kuhama kwenda Malindi kwa sababu ya shifta)
1969	Kifo cha Hon. T.J. Mboya
1971	Wakati Hon Mzee Jomo Kenyatta alopotembelea Lamu (Mpeketoni)
1972	Kifo cha Hon. R. G. Ngala
1974	Uchaguzi wa pili wa Bunge baina ya Cheka na Mudhihiri
1976	Maandamano ya kumpinga Rais Amin wa Uganda, Lamu na Mombasa.

MOMBASA

YEAR	EVENT
1907	Port Jesus turned into prison
1908	Native Hospital, Makadara Mombasa (Sipitali ya Nitiifu)

1911	(PLAGI) and (Tete za Makhakhi) Disease hit Mombasa
1912	First ship wreck (Indian) S.S. Mongal off cliffs at State House, Mombasa
1916	Heavy rain submerged 1/4 of Mombasa
1914-1918	First World War
1918	Germany war prisoners captured in Tanzania and built 'SALIM ROAD' from LIKONI FERRY TO NYALI BRIDGE. They say Eeh! Mama kalala Mushee
1920	Old Port of Mombasa ceased to accept big ships
1924	Berths Nos. 1 & 2, Kilindini Port were completed. The first German Tourist Ship called at Port of Mombasa.
1925	Khoja Jamat Khan was completed (Kuze Road). 'Ngoma ya Gwaride was performed
1927	Railway bridge Kilindini was built
1928	Duke of Wales paid a visit to Mombasa
1929	Mackinon Market in Old Town was built
1930	'Mfalme wa Ngoma' was installed
1931	Nyali Bridge was built
1932	European Hotel was converted into Customs House
1933	Present D.C.'s Office ceased to operate as Railway Office Nyali Bridge became operational
1934	Origin of Kenya Bus Service in Mombasa
1936	Queen Kinana was installed. Vita vya Washihiri na Wakavirono Second World War
1939	Bombardment of Malindi by air. Old Makupa Police under the officer who was designated 'Mungu wa Makupa'
1942	Lady Grigg Maternity Hospital was built
1943	Prison lines at Uhuru Garden Kilindini Road
1945	Lions ate some people in Mombasa
1947	Tononoka centre was opened
1950	The Tusker Building (E.A. Breweries) was opened

TAITA

VOI DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT
1883	Rev. Wray kuonana na Wasagalla 1. Walango Mwamba 2. Mwasambo s/o Mbaya, Ngule Wambu
1883	Mission ya kwanza Sagalla opened by Rev. Wray
1885	Njala ya Mchango
1890	Rev. Wray kuchapisha vitabu kwa kisagalla Ulaya

1891	Rev. Wray brought back vitabu vya kisagalla
1901	St. Mark Church kujengwa Sagalla
1902	Boma ya D.C. Mwatate (Mr. Redia)
1928	Maafisa wa Nzige kuanza kazi Sagalla
1930	Mvua kuu (Makusanya)
1944	Njala ya ngano
1952	Hali ya Hatari

TAVETA DIVISION

1887	Njaa kubwa ya Mwakasenga kuweko
1892	Kanisa la Anglican zamani (C.M.S.) ilianza Taveta
1892	Mmishoni wa kwanza Alexander Stegani alifika Mahoo
1914 (August)	Vita vya kwanza vya dunia kufika hapa Taveta
1915	Ndege ya kwanza kufika hapa Taveta
1916	Gari la Moshi kufika hapa Taveta
1916	Mingereza kufukuza Mjerumani hapa Taveta
1917	Tetemeko la ardhi kubwa kuliko yote kutoke hapa Taveta
1919	Mmea wa pamba kuanzwa kupandwa hapa Taveta
1921	Shamba la mkonge kuanza kulimwa
1924	Nzige nyingi zilifika Taveta na kula kila mmea
1936	Wa Abashi (Ethiopians) walifika Taveta na kufanya kazi Mzima Springe.
1939-1945	Vita vya pili vya dunia
1942	Mvua kubwa ilinyesha, mafuriko yakavunja mferaji wa mahoo
1961	Mvua kubwa ilinyesha na kufunika mferaji wa kimorigo Block 'C'

TAITA

WUNDANYI DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT
1818	Njaa ya Kibaba
1900	Njaa ya Mwakisenga
1943-44	Njaa ya Nyangira
1960-1976	Njaa kila mahali (Serikali yasaidia)
1888	1st Missionaries - Sagalla - Rev. Wray (CMS)
1889	1st Missionaries - Catholic - Bura Mission
1904	Missionaries - Mbale Maynard
1905	Missionaries - Wusi v.v. verb.
1900	Voi Sisal Estate
1900	Kidai Sisal Estate

1928-1929	Mwatate Sisal Estate
1936	1st District Agricultural Officer - Mr. Gun Glift
1914-1918	1st World War - British/Germany
1939-45	2nd World War - (All Nations)
1916	Wakasigau kuhamishwa Malindi
1936	Wakasigau kurudishwa Mwatate
1937-1939	Wakasigau wabaki Mwatate
	13/12/1976 Road Accident Mwatate Road (8 people died)
1926	Voi Road to Wundanyi via Mbale
1929-1930	Wesu District Hospital yajengwa
1938	Wataita waambiwa kwenda Taveta
1938	Kimorigho Irrigation Scheme - Taveta
1947	Wataita waambiwa kwenda Shimba Hills - Watu 4 walikwenda
1924	Mvua kubwa - 1st Makanyanga
1934	Mvua kubwa - 2nd Makanyanga
1935	Mvua kubwa - 3rd Makanyanga
1936	Mvua kubwa - 4th Makanyanga
1961	Mvua kubwa ya mafuriko na njaa
1912	Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbale Location Mr. Ngalu
1912	Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Chawia - Mr. Mwandango
1912	Chief wa Kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbololo Mr. Mwawiswa
1914	Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Sagalla - Mr. Gombe
1930-1934	Maynard School kuanzishwa
1930-1934	Bura Mission kuanzishwa
1935	Maynard School na Bura Mission kupata intermediate
1969-76	Harambee Schools zaanza na kundlelea kote Taita
1974-1976	Moyowa Harambee wa kuchangia Taita nzima maendeleo, yaonekana
1900	Church Missionary Society was established in Dabida (Taita)
1914-1918	World War (1st)
1930	Mvua ya Makanyanga Taita
1939-1945	2nd World War
1944	Coastal people being conscripted and sent to Taveta Irrigation Scheme where Rice was being grown and consequently supplied to Army Forces by British Government
1952	Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and others then K.A.U. Members being arrested and K.A.U. being banned in Kenya.

1963	The 1st African District Commissioner to be stationed in Taita/Taveta District - Mr. Geoffrey Kariithi.
1967	His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited and held a well attended Baraza at Mwatate in Taita/Taveta District
1971	His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited the 2nd time at Mwatate and opened 'Kenyatta High School Mwatate'
1970	Voi - Mwatate and Mwatate Wundanyi Roads constructed tarmacked and completed
1975	Installation of East African Power & Lighting Voi-Mwatate Wundanyi completed
1969	Mwatate Water Project completed
1970	Mgeno Ranch was established
1974	Chawia Chief's Office was completed and Officially opened by Mr. A.n.n. Ndoro the then District Commissioner on 5th December, 1974
1975-76	Draught reached its climax and as a result both wild and domestic animals died in a great number, also Mwatate Dam dried up and many rivers
1929	The first Roman Catholic Priest house was built at Mwanda
1930	Masai Morans killed Mrombo and stole many cattle
1952	Road to Vuria mountain and Radio Repeater Station were built by E.A.R. & Telecommunication
1956	Mtula (witchdoctor) killed seven people with his panga and bow and arrows. He burned houses and cattle bomas. He was shot dead by Administration Police.
1963	Uhuru. Wananchi celebrated throughout the District with great pleasure
1964	Land Consolidation started
1966	Establishment of Lualanyi Ranching Company Limited
1971	The first Harambee Secondary School (St. John) was opened
1972	Rev. Father Damian Manyatta was ordained. The first Roman Catholic Priest from Njawuli Village
1974	25 k.m. Harambee road from Mwanda to Mwatau was officially opened by the District Commissioner, Mr. A.N.N. Ndoro
1975	Mr. Eliud M. Mahihu - The then Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province conducted fund raising meeting in aid of Vuria Christ Church (A.C.) and His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta undertook to pay for all church pews worth KSh.17,000/-.

EASTERN PROVINCE

EMBU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1890	Initiation of 'Ngugi' age group
1891	Locusts invasion.
1893	Famine known as 'Ngwaci'.
1894	Initiation of 'Gacuthe' age group.
1897	Initiation of 'Mucino' age group.
1898	Europeans came to Embu.
1900	Invasion of Embu & Mbere Tribes by Kamba due to famine.
1903	Initiation of 'Kithambaru' age group.
1907	Europeans camped at present Embu Township.
1909	Famine known as 'Ndwiga wa Ngaara'.
1910	C.M.S. Kagaari was built. First Missionaries arrived at Kigari C.M.S.
1912	First black wattle planted at Kigari.
1912	Native Tribunal Court was started.
1914	World War 1 started.
1916	Motorcar was seen in Embu for the first time.
1917	Strong young men were forced to join World War 1.
1917	First Embu/Chuka Road.
1918	End of World War 1.
1918	Great famine known as "Yuraria Kithioro" (famine Kithioro).
1920	Kenya became a Colony.
1920	First D.O. (Embu Division) started putting up Administration camp at Man-yatta.
1921	Identity Cards - "Kipande" were introduced.
1921	K.C.A. (Kikuyu Central Association) was started.
1922	Introduction of one-shilling coin.
1923	C.C.M. Kyeni was built.
1924	Burial of dead bodies, instead of throwing them away was started.
1926	Eclipse of the sun (utuku-Muthenya).
1927	Kerugoya Hospital (Kirinyaga District) was opened.
1927	Earth tremor 'Kithingithia'.
1928	Locusts Invasion (Great famine of locusts).
1929	Dispute between the people and Missionaries over circumcision of girls - 'Kirore'.
1931	First locusts campaign.
1933	Kikuyus from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in Embu 'Ahoi'.
1933	"Irungu" age group ruled instead of

	'Mwangi' age group.
1934	First coffee in the District was planted at Kithungururu block.
1935	Wakamba from Machakos and Kitui Districts asked for dwelling place in Mwea.
1936	Ngiciri age group kept a record of drinking intoxicating liquor.
1937	Embu Post Office (old one) was opened.
1937	D.E.B. school Embu was started.
1937	Kigari Teachers' College was started.
1939	Beginning of the 2nd World War.
1940	Sagana Bridge was built.
1942	L.N.C. Embu Hospital was opened.
1943	Famine known as "Yura ria Mianga" (Famine of cassava).
1944	C.C.M. Kevote was built/Kangaru school site was surveyed.
1945	End of the 2nd World War.
1946	Old Ena bridge was built.
1952	The beginning of Emergency.
1953	The clash of Embu and Mbere tribes at the boundary of Evurori and Kyeni locations.
1958	(15-8-58) late chief Njagi Muthanga died.
1960	The end of emergency.
1963	Kenya got her independence.
1964	First Public Election of Chiefs.
1968	Opening of Ishiara Cottage Hospital.
1969	Population Census.
1970	The Metric Famine (Yura ria Kilo).
1971	Beginning of S.R.D.P. in Mbere.
1972	Land Registration Evurori.
1973	Total Eclipse of the Sun.
1973	First O.T.C. Bus to pass through Ishiara on the Way to Meru.
1974	Initiation of Ishiara Water Supply.
1976	Initiation of Kathera/Iriaitune Water Supply

ISILOLO

YEAR	EVENT
1890	GANNABOKE - The year of many flies which disturbed animals after heavy rains.
1891	GANNA KUFFA - The year of joy.
1892	JULIA SAKUFE - The year when the Sakuye elected their leaders.
1893	WATAKOBE - The year when the Dorobos went into the forest and killed giraffes. They varried the dried skins which made a lot of noise. At times, the

	Borans mistook the noise to that of an enemy.
1894	FERENJI KAR - When the first European appeared in Boran land.
1895	OLA IRBI - The year of great drought and the Borans moved to Irbi.
1896	Gafa ERGAFITAN - After an agreement between the Borans and Somalis, the Somalis dishonoured the agreement. They followed the Boran delegates and killed them all.
1897	Gafa ADUNDO TE - The day of the sun eclipse.
1898	DIDA KUNO KABAN - The year when a Sekuye leader Dida Kuno was captured by Ethiopians.
1899	GANNA DIDA KUNO GADISAN - The year when Dida Kuno was release by Ethiopians.
1900	GANNA TUYE WAJIR BUE - The year when Tuye a leader from Ethiopia move to Wajir.
1901	GANNA ARERO JILO DUE - The year when Areeo Jillo died in a Baraza. He was a brother to Khalu (a Boran "King").
1902	DUL GILA - When the Borans war leader Gila went to fight Somalis but could not fight them.
1903	OLA ARA OR GANNA ARA - The year of smoke, heavy rainfall, and great fog.
1904	DUL GEDO - The year when khalu wanted to go to war with Somalis but he gave up the idea when he entered Kenya from Ethiopia.
1905	GANNA SAHEDA - The year of much mud. Rain fell for seven consecutive days.
1906	GANNA LUBO HARO - The year when Boran elders assembled together having a memorable feast.
1907	FERENCHI LAMESO - The second time for a European to be seen in Boran Land.
1908	FUNDA MUSE - The year when Europeans gathered the Borans and made them subject to Governement at Funda Muse in Wajir.
1909	GANNA TURE DUE - The year when a very rich Boran died.
1910	GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when the Sakuye elected their tribal leader.
1911	DUL ALI BUKE - Borans led by Ali Buke went to fight Somalis.
1912	GANNA KOREHADAN - The year when Borans went to fight with Samburu at Kome. Samburu were defeated.
1913	GANNA KOTE DUE - The year when Boran warrior Kote died. He was born without fingers on one hand.
1914	GANNA KITI DUE - The year when Kiti died. He was a son of a very rich leader. Was killed by Somalis.
1915	GANNA GUYO GUTU - The year when

	Guyo Gutu died. He was a great warrior. He was killed by an elephant.
1916	GANNA BISANI GUDO - The year of great floods.
1917	GANNA KHAKE SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye killed two Somalis and in turn the Sakuye were fined 400 heads of cattle.
1918	GANNA MERUARGAN - The year when the Borans saw Meru tribes-men.
1919	FUDA GABRA - The time when the Borans and Gabbra disagreed and the Gabbra decided to move to Marsabit.
1920	GANNA RAFISA - The year of epidemic Presumably caused by pueumonia.
1921	GANNA DARA - The year when the animals died of Rinderpest.
1922	GANNA DOL FITAN - The year when two Somalis armed with rifles went to Barbote near Merti and were killed by Borans. The rifles were handed back to the Government.
1923	GANNA SABDI REE; - The year of goats and sheep epidemic.
1924	GANNA FINO - The year of Chicken Pox.
1925	GANNA KAKE WATO - The year when a Boran killed a Somali. The Borans were fined 100 heads of cattle.
1926	GANNA REE DIBA GUR - The year when a District Commissioner of Isiolo ordered 100 ewes to be taken to him.
1927	GANNA OLA KOLAJI OR GANNA LAFA CHOCHOTE - The year of the "earth tremor", great droughts occurred, many animals died, and Hides and Skins fetched higher prices than live animals.
1928	OLA DIKO OR OLA KOLANJE - A severe drought occurred, cattle died and their skins dried up completely.
1929	GANNA UNTA - The year of pro longed rain.
1930	GANNA KODI - The year of Poll Tax. Ganna Dadacha Cirani Did Ndege. The year in which trees were cut down at Garba-Tulla to make room for the construction of an airstript.
1931	NADI GALA - Somalis killed Borans, the Borans appealed to D.C. Mr. Dalocks who confiscated Somali camels, sold them in a public auction at Merti, and Borans were compensated.
1932	GANNA KAKAWISA - The year of thunderstorms without rains.
1933	GANNA KAKE OLIANA - Borans killed 6 Somalis. The Borans fined 1200 Heads of cattle.
1934	(a) Ganna Fur Fur: The year of plentiful grass, animals ate greedily, and as the result many died. (b) Ganna Baga - The year of leprosy out break.
1935	GANNA DABASA MUOGA - The year when many Borans moved to Dabaso Muoga at the boundary of Marsabit

and Boran District.

1936 GANNA BISAN DIMO - The year of the red water. After heavy rains.

1937 (a) Ola Garba Deman - The year when the Borans trekked from other parts to Garba Tulla areas owing to shortage of rains in their countries. (b) Mwaka wa Bissan Dima - The year of the "Brown Waters", and heavy rainfall.

1938 LUB ADI - An age group feasted to celebrate their occasional traditional events.

1939 GANNA VITA TALIANI - The year of British and Italian war. 2nd World War.

1940 (a) Ganna Bisan Lafiri Deman - The year of remarkable floods. (b) Vita Oiki Italiana - The years in which the Italian war started.

1941 GANNA BADOLE DEBISIN - The year when many people from Moyale fled their country to Isiolo district because of War.

1942 GANNA SARAKA DAKANI - The year when the Borans consulted the Meru leaders. The Borans were allowed to take their animals to Tharaka.

1944 GANNA ABUDUBA ALI IAJESAN - A Somali shifita killed Abduba Ali near Merti. The shifita was also killed by Borans. Salad name.

1945 OLA CHAFA DEMAN - The year in which there was plenty of grass in Sericho and the Boran from Garba-Tulla moved to Sericho because Garba-Tulla was affected by the droughts. This is also the end of the world war 11.

1946 GAFA AWANISA ADAN - The year when the country was invaded by locusts

1947 GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye nominated their traditional leaders.

1948 GANNA KAKE AJURAN - The year when the Borans killed two Adjurans at Merti. The Borans paid 200 heads of cattle to compensate for the dead.

1949 GANNA SUGAH - The peaceful year.

1950 GONNA DUL KORE -

1951 GANNA GABA - The year when there was much rainfall. In this same year, the Somalis of Wajir moved to Korte Kore because of droughts that had stricken Wajir.

1952 GANNA BOKA TOK - The year during which it rained only for one day

1953 GANNA OLA BUKE - The year in which goats and sheep trespassed Meru District from Garba-Tulla. The animals were confiscated

and 10 % were taken by the Government. The Government took 3,000 goats.

1954 GANNA NYENA HAMAT - The year of the lion man - eater. Lions ate many Borans.

1955 GANNA LIME - The year of needle. The first time the animals were inoculated against rinderpest.

1956 GANNA WARANA GURAN - The year of depriving spears to the increasing of poachers the Government decided to collect all spears from Borans.

1957 GANNA KHAKE KORI - The year in which Kori Wako was killed by Somalis. The Somalis compensated with 200 heads of cattle.

1958 GANNA WIGI GUDO - The year of big auction.

1959 GANNA BOSHE SERICHO GRSAN OR MWAKA WAS TAABU YA SERICHO - The year in which stock died because of droughts in Sericho, and famine relief was distributed to the people by Government.

1960 GANNA JOLE KORE FITE MAGADO - The year when 3 Borans children were killed by Samburu at Magado.

1961 GANNA ALABATI REE - The year of goats and sheep epidemic.

1962 GANNA SIASA N.P.P.P. - The year when the Northern Province People's Progressive Party was founded.

1963 GANNA DIC. WABERA FI CHIEF HAJI GALMA IJESAN - The year in which the District Commissioner Mr. David Wambara AND Chief Haji Galma were killed by Somali shifita ten miles from Muddo-Gashe - Sericho road. 28/6/63.

1964 GANNA JARSI BENDERADABAT - The year in which Elders hoisted the flag. The year of independence.

1965 GANNA SHIFTA DUFT - The year of shifita. The shifita troubles started among the Borans.

1966 GANNA KIJJI SEMAN - The year of villagization. All Borans were confined in specified Manyattas and were restricted to graze in particular zones.

1967 GANNA SHIFTA BATT - The year of the end of shifita. The Arusha agreement between Kenya and Somali under the chairmanship of Dr. Kaunda the President of Zambia.

KITUI

YEAR	EVENT IN KIKAMBAIN ENGLISH
1868	Yua ya Ngovo No meaning.
1870	Yua ya Ngeetele No meaning.
1878	Yua Kiasa Very long famine
1880	Yua ya Ndata A very big star in the East.

1883	Yua ya Nzana	Famine of monitor.
1888	Kau wa Ukavi	The Masai - Kamba war.
1894	Lwaya	Rinderpest
1898	Ngomanisye (Muvunga)	Famine of Rice
1901	Kuka kwa Kilovoo	Introduction of Rupee coins.
1908	Yua ya Kilovoo (Malakwe)	Famine of beans.
1914	Kau munene	1st world war
1917	Muimu wa wa andu (imili) mukuna Kyongo	Cerebral spinal maningitis.
1918	Muminukilyo wa Kau	End of 1st world war
1922	Kuka kwa silingi	Introduction of shillings.
1924	Yua ya Nzalukanga	Great famine.
1926	Kukwata kwa sua	Great sun eclipse
1929	Yua ya Kakuti	Great famine
1930	Yua ya silanga	Famine during digging of dams.
1935	Yua ya Mavindi	Famine of selling bones.
1939	Kau wa Italia	2nd world war
1942	Yua ya maanga	Famine of cassava.
1944	Yua ya Nzie (Ngie)	Famine of locusts.
1945	Muminukilio wa kau wa Italia.	End of 2nd world war
1946	Yua ya mutulumbu - Katune (Ndovoi)	Famine of red flour relief.
1950	Yua ya makonge	Famine of selling sisal
1952	Mau - Mau Mau -	Ma-Mau oath taking and declaration of emergency in Kenya.
1961	Yua ya Ndeke, Mbua nene or yua Nguuti	Transportation of famine relief by air, heavy rains caused by floods.
1963	Kenya yakwatie uhuru (12 - 12 - 63)	Kenya became independent.
1965	Yua ya mutu wa nganu	Famine when people were using wheat flour.
1966	Yua ya masingu	Kitui people were buying food from masingu in Machakos.
1967	"	"

MACHAKOS

Year	Event
1870	Ngeetele (Famine)
1880	Ndata (Famine)
1885	Kyumbe (Dance)
1889	Mutambo (Railway Line) at Koriza
1897	Mubunga (Famine)
1887	Kitombo (Dance)
1897	Rinderpest Outbreak
1898	Lwaya or Munyili (Epidemic and Famine)
1898	
-1900	Mission (At Muisuni, KDO)
1900-	
1904	Ilovi Yiyatuang'wa (First Settlement in Nairobi)
1906-	
1910	Kyeso (Dance)
1908-	
1910	Andu Mambee Kutua Kuu Kuma Mua Chief Nthekeha (Immigration from Mua)
1910	Ndata ila yaumie (Famous Star)
1910-	
1915	Malakwe (Famine) Munyao wa Ngondi
1911	Timamu (Report)1012
1914-	
1918	Kau wa Mathyaka (First World War)
1915-	
1918	Sukulu ya Lasima (COmpulsory School)
1918-	
1919	Muimu wa Mavui (Epidemic in Domestic Animals)
1926	Yila Kwatukie (Sun Eclipse)
1927	Mwaka wa Ngie (Locust invaded Machakos)
1928-	
1929	Nzalukangye, Kakuti, Nzalikye (Famine)
1930-	
1931	Ngie Syaya Liu (Locust which Destroyed crops).
1932-	
1934	Yua ya Ukuku
1936-	
1938	Kuawa kwa ltheke Na Makonge (Fencing with Sisal)
1938	Uku Atwika Chief (Reign of Chief Uku)
1939 -	
1940	Muindi Mbingu
1939-	
1944	Kau wa Nzilimani Italia (Second World War)
1942	Munyoloka/Munyoloka Upesi (Famine)
1943	Mbulunga (Famine)
1943-	
1945	Mwolyo (Famine)

1945-	
1946	Kuandikithwa kwa ltheke sya Kuta (Land Registration for Sale)
1949	
-1951	Silanga Iyambiiwa Kwinzwa (Building of Damas) Luinda ya king'esi (whitwman who collected Cattle)
19951-	
1952	Mbua ya kanzi/Momboleo (Floods)
1952-	
1954	Mau Mau (State Emergency)
1961-	
1962	Yua ya Ndeke/Maafiriko (Floods)
1965	Yuaua Atta (Famine)
1969	Kutalwa kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi (Population Census after Independence)
1972-	
1973	Yua ya Longosa (The famine which caused Movement of Cattle)
1974	Yua ya Longosa (Drought which affected livestock)
1978	Kukwa kwa President Kenyatta na Kusumbika kwa President Moi (Death of President Kenyatta and Inauguration of President Moi)
1980-	
1981	Yua ya Nukwangwete (Famina whose money was available but food was scarce)
1984	Yua ya Katokele (The Famine of Yellow Maize) or Yua ya Ndukambilikwatye (Famine during food for work programme was introduced)
1985	Ivinda ya kiinyu (Army worms invansion)
1986	Ndata Yooneka (A Strange Star was seen Across the Sky)

MARSABIT

BORAN/GABRA TRIBE

Each circumcision lasts and changes after seven years in succession. Each initiation takes place at the age of about 21 or 22 years.

EXAMPLES NAME OF AGE GROUP

YEAR	Event
1921	Wakor Dida
1929	Dambala Datecha
1937	Wakor Sora
1945	Dambala Arero
1953	Wakor Liban
1961	Dambala Dulee
1969	Wakor Wako

RANDILLE/SAMBURU TRIBE

The Rendille or Samburu age group lasts for 13

years before another group is initiated. Each circumcision remains in Wario- hood for ten years and retires at 11th year followed by a gap of two years. Thus 13 years interval before another circumcision is contemplated.

To elaborate on this, the names of the age groups and translation into calender years will help obviate the sequence.

YEAR OF CIRCUMCISION	AGE
1867	1. Libale or Likipoku
1881	2. Desmala or Lmarigon
1895	3. Irbang'udo or Ilterito
1909	4. Befgudo or Ilmerisho
1923	5. Ilkileku
1937	6. Ilmekuri
1951	7. Ilkimaniki
1965	8. Ilkiyapu

MERU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1903	Murungi/Riungu
1911	Kirinki
1913	Miriti/Kaaria
1919	Nkonge
1925	Kiruja/Kaburu
1931	Gichuru (1)
1935	Gichuru (11)
1939	Gwantai
1942	Mbaya
1952	Kibabu/Nangithia
1906	Kiriamunya Ndinguri
1910	Murungi Kobia
1914	Kaberia
1919	Itharie Ndinguri
1924	Miriti Kobia
1928	Kaberia
1932	Michubu Ndinguri
1936	Kiruja Kobia
1941	Kaberia
1947	Latanya Ndinguri
1953	Mbaya, Kobia
1958	Kaberia
1959	Lubataa Ndinguri Kibabu

NORTH EASTERN PROVINCE

GARISSA

YEAR	EVENT
1876	GENERAL LIBO Aulihans killed a European by the name of General Libo, when trying to settle at Liboi after he had been driven from Somali. Then Liboi named after him.

1879 **FRENC MALGATHAT**

- A European negotiated to buy land, after refusal he offered to spread money all over the hide depending on any amount that will cover the hide. Somalis thought the land he was to buy would only cover the area where the hide had been spread. They accepted the offer. After the sale the European cut the very hide into ropes which he joined together and instead claimed for the land as far as where the rope of the skin reached when straightened.
- 1880 **SABANSA**
War erupted with Europeans after Somalis rejected the taking of their land as per the length of the hides.
- 1882 **GALA WILLIE**
People went to live where trees of the event were due to continuous drought. They lived on eating the event.
- 1883 **SANAT - KI ABDI IBRAHIM DINTE**
When Chief Abdi Ibrahim died.
- 1885 **GURE HERES**
British (Europeans) Aulihans War after the Europeans had taken Gure Heris Cow.
- 1885 **SAID MOHAMED ABDILIE HASSAN**
War between Europeans and Somalis when the event was killed during the fight.
- 1886 **SANAT - KI SAMBAPKI**
When livestock died in plenty due to same disease.
- 1898 **YAYATH ELNI**
Gala (DRUM TRIBE) arrested by Somalis at the event and forced to become Moslems.
- 1901 **SANAT - KI BAHALA ELOBHEN**
Civil war of Bahala Tribes i.e. Mohamed Suber, Aulihan & Baheger.
- 1902 **GEK**
Drought that caused a lot of dust and smoke.
- 1906 **HAYEN GAZATH**
All camels eaten during this drought as they were the only animals still left.
- 1907 **SANAT - KI MOHAMED SUBER 170 ABDALLA EY ELOBHEN**
Civil war between Mohamed Suber and Abdalla.
- 1912 **SANAT - KI FORDER**
Abd-Wak Vs Mohamed Suber War
- 1914-1918 **SANAT - KI ABANTI ENGLIS YO HERUMAN E DEREM**
The first World War.
- 1916 **GARAS GURATH**
Year of hard hitting famine.
- 1917 **LAFAH HARITHIGA**
Mohamed Zuber with Harth because of Zuber's stole Harth's Ivory.
- 1918 **WAR DIK**
Mohamed Zuber and Aulihan Triabla War.
- 1919 **MAADIN**
Aulihan British War.
- 1920 **BIEFUDH**
The year of Famine when tea and sugar were introduced here.
- 1920 **ELTHUOK**
Longest drought due to lack of rain.
- 1920 **SANAT - KI MASHILO "MARTIAN LAW"**
When the English came and made out boundaries.
- 1921 **KALALUTH**
Mohamed Zuber war with Abduak.
- 1921 **SANAT - KI KORE KAD**
Guras were seized by Government.
- 1922 **KODI KAARAR**
People fleeing to avoid paying tax.
- 1923 **SANAT - KI SIRE GUSI**
Some Somalis crossed to Italian Somaliland.
- 1925 **HABASWEIN**
See No. 9, (1916) hence the name of Habaswein
- 1925 **SANAT - SANKUR LAGDISE**
When Sankur was built.
- 1926 **THABAKER**
See No. 16 (1926).
- 1926 **WARFATH**
Year of drought.
- 1926 **HOLA GOLISHA**
Hunger that led to people eating hides and skins so as to survive after all the animals had died due to drought.
- 1929 **GUNJE**
Tribal war between the Gare and Murelle in Elwak.
- 1930 **NAARAK**
The year of a lot of milk when many cattle got calves.
- 1931 **WATHU IKARO**
People fleeing from Kismayu to Gunan Marro (Tana River) of World War.
- 1932 **DBER FANTA**
Outbreak of Small Pox
- 1933 **DULGOT**
The year a wild plant like a sweet potatoes grew and people fed on it.
- 1934 **CAPTANI BAR**
British Aulihan War.
- 1935 **UDHIDI BALAI**
People underestimated distance of the place where it had rained and when they left to migrate there, many of them with their livestock died on NGARO.
- 1935 **SANAT - KI KODI KAD**
Tax Collection started.
- 1936 **SANAT - KI BIYE FUD**
The year of famine.
- 1937 **SANAT KI DER AHIYA**
The year of many locusts.
- 1937 **KALAARAR**
People fleeing to unknown destination looking for food.
- 1937 **KURTHUNGO**
Because of famine people cared individually for the rush of Kurthungo to save themselves owing to lack of food. Rushed to arrive first to find for himself food.
- 1938 **SANAT - KI GARISSA LAGDISE**
Garissa was built.
- 1939 **SANAT - KI ANA ARAK**
The year of plenty of milk.
- 1940 **SANAT - KI IJARA LAGDISE**
The year Ijara was built.
- 1940 **BEA MATHOBE**
Fox infecting people with disease after biting them.
- 1940 **WATENGARO**
Many people moved from Somalia to the Tana River and thousands perished between Faji (Dadaab) and Dagega (BURA).
- 1941 **SANAT - KI LOW DURAI**
Beginning of Veterinary services.
- 1942 **SANAT - KI WALOW GALAI**
Many people moved to Walow near Madogo and Mororo Villargised during the war.
- 1942 **SALFA**
Floods Year.
- 1943 **SANAT - KI MA - DEGESTE**
When sheep died in plenty.
- 1944 **SANAT - KI DUL KOD**
When dams were dug first.
- 1944 **HAGAR**
Mohamed Zuber war with Barthere.
- 1944 **OLA SAMUTE**
Disease that killed most of the livestock.
- 1945 **KULPU**
The name of the formed political Association.
- 1946 **SANAT - KI CHIEF SAMBUL DINTE**
When Chief Sambul died.
- 1946 **DALGALLED**
The year people slaughtered and ate newly borne calves because of famine.
- 1948 **KADAGSO KUDUFO**
When people were rejoicing for rain after a long drought. A warrior kidnapped another warrior's wife for intercourse. When he discovered this event was sang informing the warrior to hurry up as the husband was coming.
- 1949 **SANAT-KI MAALIM MOHAMED LADURE**
When Maalim Mohamed was stabbed.
- 1949 **ALIJUGURU**
A European collected all the camels from their owners as this was the most camel grazing area. The one who had most camels was known by the name ALIJUGURU.
- 1949 **HOK DHOK**
Drought people left their Manyattas to go to the bush and look for rain.
- 1949 **MIJI WELDE**
Europeans demanded from anybody who had more than 10 cows to pay 2 cows as tax to the event.
- 1950 **SANAT - KI WARFAD**

The year of drought and famine.

1950 **DADSHOR**
Wife refused her husband and old on sat under a tree. Here the present centre is built to reconcile the parties. This took days to solve.

1951 **SANAT - KI ERI DAMAI**
Goats died due to floods

1952 **SANAT - KI JID HER**
Roads were closed by the Government.

1953 **GARABGOI**
A disease, many cattle and elephants together with people who ate them died.

1953 **GU KUTHES**
An outbreak of disease that killed people while all joints folded

1953 **GEG GADUO**
An outbreak of disease that caused scales on the people's bodies.

1955 **LOO DHURAI**
First vaccination of livestock.

1956 **HASARA GUR**
Moving away from your present home due to continuous drought only rain to rain after your departure.

1956 **BORANGALAI**
Drought that caused people to move to Mudogashe and Borans Areas.

1956 **GUSKIANATEK**
A person known by the event's name after his attaining the age of 20 years, he went raping any female he met. Each time he was being fined between 5 and 8 cows till all his wealth finished due to such compensations. At last he repented before the elders who caned him then donated for him livestock to start new life.

1957 **SANAT - KI N.P.P.**
When N.P.P. Political Party was formed.

1958 **MERU GURUTH**
Goats and sheep being put on camels and transported to Meru to batter with maize.

1961 **SANAT - KI BIYE GUR**
The year of floods.

1961 **BEA BATHAN**
Floods - Heavy Rains.

1963 **SANAT - KISHIFTA DE KAADE**
When shifita started.

1963 **JONGA KARARA**
Somalis fleeing from Kenya after Independence.

1964 **GILEGALAI**
Another year that people ate only camels as they were the only animals alive.

1964 **HEONEK SAIDER**
A star with long tail.

1964 **SANAT KI BENDERA DE KENYA WASARE**
Kenya flag was flown.

1966 **SANAT-KI KIJJI GA LAGADE**
People were villagised.

1966 **AMANGES**
The voluntary surrender of shiftas.

1967 **SANAT - KI HOGA DENLADA UBAHE**
End of shiftas when Government took over N.F.D.

1970 **HARA**
Cholera outbreak.

1973 **AF MUJIR**
The year of surprise as it rained abundantly.

1974 **LAK DABARA**
The year many people followed the lagger.

MANDERA - 1

YEAR	EVENTS IN SOMALI	IN ENGLISH
1884	Todala - Karo	Garreh war
1885	Abaa - Busal	Garreh Murule
1886	Malkalin	Offering (Sadaka)
1887	Gumat - Ola	Drought
1988	Sabti-Ola	Dry Saturday
1889	Ahad-Mudowesa	Birth of Seyid Ali
1890	Isnin	Garreh-Borane war
1891	Tilada - Baga	Outbreak of small pox
1892	Italian	Arrival of Italians
1893	Gulnat-Soran sova	Arrival of Degodia in Rhamu (Madera)
1894	Sedain-Dift-Sova	Arrival of Ethiopians
1895	Sabti-Ola	Very dry
1896	Godana-Aba-Galma	
1897	Isnin-Adan-Dote	Eclipse of the sun
1898	" " "	Garreh-Ethiopian war
1899	Arba-Duges	Flood
1900	Khamis	Italians came
1901	Gumat-Aruaki	Pleanty of rain
1902	Sabti-Ola	Drought
1903	Ahad-Ara	Garreh-Habash War (foggy)
1904	Isnin-Gedio	A Borana Warrior came
1905	Adan-Shaba	Adan Shaba came from swawa Adis-Ababa
1907	Adan-Shaba	Ethiopians came back

1908 Gumat-Mudowesa Outbreak of Rinderpest

1909 Sabati-Shaba He died

1910 " " Gababa took 200 camels from Marihan

1911 Isnin Olki-Ali-Bukey Garreh-Degodia Civil War

1912 Tilada-Elema A European was killed by Ethiopians

1913 Arba-Baga Outbreak of smallpox

1914 Kamis-Gua No milk at all

1915 Olki-Alau Civil War: Garreh V/S Degodia and Murrulle.

1916 Sabti Sheikhs killed at Rhamu by Degodia tribesmen

1918 Ahadin Neboy Whitemen collected people together at Neboi

1919 Tilada-War magay Floods in Somali. The affected migrated

1920 " " A fight between Garreh and Degodia

1921 Kamis Baga Gababa went to Ethiopia

1922 Gumat (To evade tax on Friday)

1923 Sabti Garreh Borana war

1924 Ahad-Tesisa Borana tribesmen killed at a certain village

1925 Isnin-Adu 2nd Eclipse of the sun

1926 " " Garreh tribesmen robbed Orgaden Tribesmen

1927 Arba-Sura People went to cemetery to pray

1928 (Kamis)Hawanisa Locust outbreak

1929 Gumat-Kado Malaria Outbreak

1930 Sabti-Seroya People crossed over to Ethiopian in order to evade Taxation

1931 Ahad-Abarti Drought was severe that people had to

		depend on goat milk
1932	Isnin-Laggaa	Many people died of famine and thirst
1933	Tilada-Lagiyay	Plenty of rain. Country over flooded
1934	Khamis indege	First aeroplane was seen
1936	Sabti-Ola	A year of draught
1937	Ahad-Bube-Dimtu	Drought and cyclones
1940	Isnin-Wera	2nd world war
1941	Arba-sanghote	Mandera D.C. killed by Bandits at Gardeir
1942	Khamis funi	Many camels died
1943	Gumat-Jarnolai	Unexpected rain fell in abundance
1944	Sabti-Seyyid Ali	Father of Mohamed Sheikh Ali died
1947	Tilada-Halbati	Camels died of diarrhoea
1949	Khamis-Alio-Abdi	Chief Alio Abdi died in a civil war between Garreh and Marehani
1950	Gumat-Khando	There was an outbreak of malaria
1954	Derguyo	A police Sergeant Captured camels at Kenya Somalia border
1955	Arba-Anshane	Outbreak of Chicken pox
1959	Sabti-Ola	Drought
1963	Outbreak of Shifta	Outbreak of shifta
1963	Sanatkii Kenya Hurnima Gathati	Kenya attains Independence
1964	Sanatkii Qori Kat	Shifta out break
1965	Dagalki Gurreh iyo	Degodia/Gurreh war dagodia
1966	Axat Kijji	People are camped into groups or Man yattas.
1967	Isnin Natdoon	Shifta war ends
1968	Talathat Aran	The year of heavy rains
1969	1.Arbaa Dad hisab 2.Dorashathi Gud	National Census Parliamentary & Civil Elections
1970	Khamis Abar	Famine year
1971	Sanatkii Kalafik	The year of drought. People migrated to Wajir due to Famine
1972	Jimcaa Aran	The year of heavy

		rains
1973	Qorahmathobatkki	Eclipse of the sun
1974	1.Axat Aran 2.Dorashathi Gud	1.The year of heavy rains 2.Parliamentary & civic Elections
1975	Isnin Abar	The year of Famine
1976	Talathe Aran	The year of heavy rains
1977	Dalalki Ogaden	The Ogaden War
1978	Gerithi Kenyatta	1st President of Kenya Mzee Kenyatta died
1979	1. Dathisab 2. Doreshathi Gud	1.National Census 2Parliamentary & Civic Election
1980	Sanatkii Mohamed Sheikh Ali Dinti	M.P. for Mandera West Mohamed Shekh Ali died
1981	Sanatkii biya	Heavy rains and closure of bathan jit herin roads
1982	Afgambiai Diisobay	Attempted coup
1983	Dorashathi Gut	Parliamentary & Civic election
1984	Dagalkii Gurreh iyo murule	Gurreh/Murrulle War
1985	Dorashathi KANU	KANU Election
1986	1. Sanatkii Asimathi Mandera 2. Burburkii dayaradi ay kuduten Lehruh	1. President Moi's first visit to Mandera District 2. Plane Crash at Mandera
1987	Arwathi Hidahayo Daganka Lugudiga Mandera	Mandera Cultural Show
1988	Doreshathi Gud Marki Dabastag	General Elections 1st queing system in Kenya

MANDERA 11

YEAR	IN DEGODIA & MURULLE EVENT
1906	Taladha Sharif Andille Bare made a Safari during which 100 camels were collected.
1907	Arbaa-Mathale- The year most Barah camels had swollen heads
1908	Khamis-Daranish A Somali disguised as an Arab-mas-sacred many non-muslims
1909	Juma-ddi-Nathow Nil
1910	Sabti One whiteman came from a Dolo to look for came to carry his luggage

1911	Ahad-Grth-Gur	A period of serious drought
1912	Isriin-Ali-Buke	Garreh-Degodia
1913	Talatha	Degodia tribesmen migrated from Mandera District into Ethiopia and Wajir
1914	Arbaa/skashor/Imad	Garreh-Degodia war
1915	Khamis	Pleanty of rain
1916	Jimaa-Alim-Noor	Garreh-Degodia-Murrule war
1917	Sabti-Girligan	An army Battalion from Ethiopia killed their European leader
1918	Ahad-Madin	Akhihan fought against the white men who were trying to enter their Country
1919	Isninti-Maraboi	I do not want anything
1920	Talashadhi-Gudhan	One rich man called Gudhan was killed during Degodia Boran war.
1921	Arbaa-Kihtiirei	Civil war in Ethiopia
1922	Khamis-Gethader	Drought
1923	Jimaa-Dire	Many migrated to Dire, Ethiopia
1924	Sabti-Dig	The year many camels died of unknown disease
1925	Ahad-Hanag	Drought
1926	Isnin	Pleanty of rain
1927	Talatha-Del-Dalai	Most of the camels gave birth
1928	Arbaa-Diyab Madhobad	Eclipse of the Moon
1929	Khamis-Derkanle	A lot of locusts migrated from Ethiopia into Mandera District
1930	Jumaa-Bunshup	An outbreak of Dysentery
1931	Sabti-Kodi-Kad	The year Taxation was introduced in the area
1932	Ahad-Abar	Famine
1933	Isnin-Gabra	The year Gabra got compensation from Degodia in respect of their Kinsmen killed by the latter
1934	Talathat-Ahmed-Aden	Marikari Degodia War
1935	Arbaathi-Bora	Degodia-Boran War
1936	Khamisi-Ndege	The first time an aeroplane was seen in this area.

1937	Jimaa-Dagah-Tur	Degodia-Murrule fought with stones.
1938	Sabti-Abar	Famine
1939	Ahad-Borki	Great Hurricane
1940	Isnin-Wera	Beginning of Anglo-Italian War
1941	Talatha-Wera Kabob	End of Anglo-Italian war
1942	Arb-Sankol	D.O. by the name Sankol was assassinated by Bandits.
1943	Khamisi-Daghir	There were some Shifta disturbances.
1944	Jamaa-Nalai	Plenty of rain
1945	Sabti-Raranding	Many camels gave pre-mature births
1945	Ahad-Hulo	The place where people took their livestock for grazing
1947	Isnin-Wabar-Abdi	Sultan Wabar Abdi was killed
1948	Talatha	Nil
1949	Arban-Dershuban	Pleanty of rain or alot of water.
1950	Khamis-Ali-Dedemlu	Garreh-Marehan war
1951	Juma-Aran	The year of dysentry
1952	Sabdi-Hatoyin	Cattle theft between Degodia and Marehan
1953	Ahad-Masane	11 Masacre people jailed for killing one Ethiopian askari.
1954	Biniti-olo	Garreh and Degodia burried the Hatch
1955	Talatha-Der-Guto	The year many camels were captured from Murrulle.
1956	Arbaa-Digii	Garreh gave 100 camels to Degodia to compansate for a Degodia they had killed
1957	Khamis-Dahir Arap	Dahir Arap disappeared and it was thought that he had died
1958	Jimaa-Di-Wajir	Degodia tribesmen migrated to Wajir
1959	Sabti-Biyaha	Plenty of rain
1960	Ahad Somali Adbandere heshe	The year Somali got independence
1961	Isininki Vote	Vote for N.P.P.P.
1962	Taladhathi-Berah	The beginning of Farming in Mandera
1963	Arabaa-Gunet	The year of Gurnade. (The

beginning of shifta troubles

WAJIR

YEAR	EVENT	
1900	KAMIS BIYA BADAN	The year when there was plenty of water.
1901	JIMAA GUYAROW	The year there was very little rain
1903	AHAD UNNI	The year of smoke (there was so much smoke in the air that the sun was blurred).
1904	ISNIN DUL GEDO	A year when there was war threats between Kenya and Ethiopia which did not materialise Dul Gedo was the Somali leader.
1905	TALADA KOTO GALGALO	The year when Koto Galgalo a Boran leader died.
1906	ARBAA MATHAH	A year when camels were attacked by a killer disease which made their heads to swell
1907	KHAMIS ARAN	A year when there was plenty of water grass and food. people prepared several tree shades where Koran was read
1908	JIMAA MODOBEYA	The year of rinder pest epidemic
1909	SEBDI MERI	The year of Somali Inter-tribal War Ajuuran, Gare and Borana.
1910	AHAD OBRAHIM DER LADILI	The year when Ibrahim Der (Ajuuran leader) was killed by Degodia
1911	Inter-	tribal War between Gari and Degodia
1912	TALADA HABASHE LADAMEY	Year when Ethiopia shiftas entered Kenya and were killed by the British D.C. MOYALE
1913	WARIIK	War between Mohamed Zuber and Italians
1914	KHAMIS HAGALU FULE	The year when all camels and cows were pregnant and hence there was no milk. Soup was the

1915	JIMAA OLKI ALIM	The year when Olim (Degodia) led a civil war against Gare.
	KHAMIS IDO ROBLE NAIROBI DAKE.	Chief Ido Roble footed to Nairobi (this was to plead for an arrested person.
1916	SEBDI MAHAT HASSAN IDNTI	The year when Mahat Hassan Chief of Ajuuran died
1917	(a) GETHAGURIK	An acute drought
	(b) SEBDI AULIHAN	When aulihans cattle were confiscated. (Penalty for murdering D.C Capt. Williams)
1918	ISNIN ELDUG	The year when all wells were closed after Oloi Dile (ajuran chief) fought the British
1919	(a) ARBAA - ARAN	A year with a lot of rain. The same year Somali elders moved to Nairobi on foot to question the imposition of tax on them
	(b) ISNINTI ILIDUGU	When wells were buried. (This was one way by British of forcing locals to surrender guns they had).
1920	(a) TALADA ILKI TAFARA	The year when Ethiopians led by Tarafa fought Garens on the Kenyan side.
	(b) GANA PESA SIBILA	The year coins came.
	(c) TALADA SERKURUS	The year when camels died of liver/lung disease (Try-Panatomiasis)
1921	ARBAA RAFISA	Sleeping sickness outbreak
1922	ISNIN ORAH MODOBEO	When there was eclipse of the sun.
1923	SEBDI DEREDI	Year when many camels gave birth and they diarroead blood
1924	(a) AHAD OLKI MACHEWA LA LADILI	Year when Machewa (Boran Chief) was killed in war between Boran and Gare at Ajawa.
	(b) DEER AYAH	Year when there was locust invasion
1925	ISNIN SHEKE HUSSEIN	Year when Sheikh Hussein a prominent Ajuuran. Sheikh died

1927	ARBAA ADI MIRIE	The year when rain fell for two days only.	GUBATU	drought. The River Uaso-Nyiro dried up and the Somalis went to Gubatu.				
1928	OLA KHOLAJI	When hides and skins marketing was lucrative						
1929	JIMAA ISKUFUR	The year when there was enough rain all the year round	1945	(a) AHAD DIRIE	Year when a Aju-rans (Kenyan) crosse into Ethiopia due to drought.	1959	(A)HAD OSMAN GOLICHA CHIEF LUGADIGI	The year when Osman Golicha was appointed chief Gurar.
1930	(a) KODIGA	People fled in order to avoid paying GPT.	1946	(a) ISNIN GULUB	Year when a political party for liberation of Somali started here.	(b)		GAF AJURAN KAKE GAREH BAS Compensation with 100 camels by Ajurans to Garehs for killing their boy.
	(b) KODI BAKATAN	When people opposed Poll-Tax.		(b) AHAB AYAH	The year when there was a great locust invansion which were eliminated by spraying poison.	1961	(a) ISNINII ARANKI	The year of floods.
1931	(a) AHAD KORONDILE	The year when Boran-Ajuran fought at Korondile and many people died.	1947	(a) TALADA JACKIR	Year when Ethiopians compensated Kenyans for the stock they had stolen.	1962	(A) ARBAA N.P.P.P.	The year when N.P.P.P was statred in the area.
	(b) SEBTI DUKALE	Dukale Clash.(An Inter-tribal clash between Degodia and Borans at Dukale near Moyale)	1948	(a)ARBA ABADI MAKARJUTI	Year when bones were common sight all animals having been reduced to bare skeleton hides and skins were only of some locals lost in 1943 paid)		(b) GAF WAFT SERA	The year of Commission (Probably) Regional Boundaries Commission).
1932	(a) SEBDI DUKAR OR KODI ARR	Year when cholera killed many people. Poll-Tax was introduced and many people ran away to evade paying it.				1963	(a) KHAMIS KHORI KHADE	The year when Shiftas took arms to fight against Kenya.
1933	TALADA FANTA	The year when fanta disease (small pox) killed many people.	1950	(a) JIMAA ARAN	The year when there was a lot of rain and water.		(KENYA GOT HER INDEPENDENCE)	
1934	TALADA ELDUG	When urungu wells were sealed for the purpose of netting Poll-Tax evaders.	1951	(a) SEBDI DIGI	The year when Degodia and Ajuran fought, two degodia died as a result and Ajuran paid a compensation of 200 camels.	1965	(a) SEBDI DADKA LOASHOHLE	The year of villa gisation to combat the shifta menace.
1935	KHAMIS JIKIU	The year of Italian invasion in Ethiopia.					(B) AN INFLUX OF PEOPLE TO WAJIR TOWNSHIP	Because of shifta.
1936	(a) JIMAADE ALOSHI	The year when Aju rans died of chorera	1952	(a) SEBDI ARBAA	Drought forced the Somalis from Griftu Division and Wajir to mornve to Gutar and Ethiopia.	1966	(a) AHADI DELKAYA	The year when Somalis who had not been villagised ran into Somalia.
	(b) (i) KHAMIS BARDETA	When people took their livestock to Bardera because of Profitable market.	1953	(a)AHAD BOUNDARI	When Kenya/Ethio pia boundary was cleared.	1967	(a) AHAD MSAMAA	Year of Shifta Amnesty.
	(ii) GANA NDEGE ARGAN	The year aircraft was first seen around	1954	(a) ISNINTI LIME	Rinderpest Vaccination Campaign for the first time .	1968	(a)GANA BEENI BAKATI RAFI DEEBI	When fugitives re turned from Somalia.
1939	(a) ISNIN WERA	End of the Italian/ Ethiopian War.	1956	(a) KHAMIS OHIDE	The year when there was a lot of coughing disease.	1969	(a) TALDA HENA NAMA	Census Year
1941	(b) ARBAA SANKUL LADILI	Year when Mandera District Commissioner was killed by some Somali shiftas (SANKOLS)				1970	(a) KHAMIS DAUN	The year of cholera invasion.
	(a) KHAMIS IKHIR	Year when local shifta were looting property and killing innocent cityzens after the Italian/Brit-ish War.		(b)SEBDI BILAYED	Year when the Government decided to auction all the stray camels from original districts (sectional lands had been demarcated).		(b) KHAMIS ABAR	Year of great drought, the Government started to give famine relief to to the locals.
	(b) ARBA SANKHOLS IJESAN	Moyale District Commissioner murdered at Gather (By Shiftas)	1957	(a)KHAMIS HARGEBKI	The year of fatal in fluenza.	1972	(a) SEBDI DARESHI	The year when there were strong destructive winds.
1943	(a) JUMADI NOLOYE	The year when there was a lot of rain.	1958	(a) SEBDI GOROGOY	The year when D.C. Moyale Ethiopia rounded up many camels (1600) be-		(b) GAF KODI LKISAN	End of G.P.T.
	(b)ABARII	The year of severe				1973	GAF ADUN DOTE	Eclipse Year.
						1975	(a) BAR WARI MANDERA BAKHATI	Influde from Mandera because of drought there.
							(b) SANAT KI AARIT	The year of drought.

NYANZA PROVINCE

KISII

YEAR	EVENT
1928	First locusts appeared in Kisii up to 1931
1932	Cattle for dowry were registered.
1933	(a) A kind of plant was introduced in Kisii by the name of OMOGUTE. (b) First radio bought in Kisii.
1933-34	Introduction of Coffee.
1935	(a) Government introduction of education in Kisii. (b) A kind of disease called EKIEBENENI appeared.
1937	(a) Dowry of seven cattle was established and registered. (b) African Courts introduced. (c) Cattle vaccination against pneumonia introduced. (d) Land boundary disputes started.
1939	Cattle were confiscated for the second world war.
1940	(a) Establishment of Headmen (now Asst. Chiefs) (b) Vaccination started.
1943	Small-pox vaccination started.
1948	Abolition of sevenennn cattle dowry.
1957	Tea was introduced in North Kisii.
1960	Grade cattle were introduced in Kisii and first given to Mr. L. Okenyi.
1961	Floods in Kisii.
1962	Army worms invaded the district - Amakonde.
1963	Kenya's Independence
1964	African Courts were abolished and Magistrate's Court started.
1964-65	(a) Land Adjudication started in Kisii. (b) The spirit of harambee started to build schools, Roads, bridges etc - EBICOMBE.
1968	Some locations started to be divided.
1969	Population Census.
1973	Chinkororo - Kisii Moran system was established to mainly defend Kisii/Masai border.
1974	Eclipse of the sun.

KISUMU

YEAR	EVENT	ENGLISH
1880-1885	Okita Nyambare	Ox fight between Nyakach and Karachuonyo.
1889		(a) Kisumu already a trading centre (b) Population sparse and scattered. (c) Locational wars,

(among Luos) minimised by the coming of the Europeans.
(d) Gathering of Nyakach people under Owuor.

1890	Ongong'a	Cattle disease.
1894	Dache Olang' Motuo	Harsh German Officers.
1897	Obilo	Mr. Hobler - the first English Administrator who camped at Kisumu.
1900	Charan	Sewing Machine
1901	(a) Reru	(a) R a . I w a y s reached Kisumu. (b) Nego Oyieyo
1906		(b) Fighting against rat plague. A.I.C. established at Ogada Nyahera.
1907	Opande	(a) Famine (b) Registration.
1911	Bwana Ines	Mr.W.A. Ines - The first Missionary to arrive at Nyakach.
1914	Ojira Nyamande	(a) German War. (b) Bubonic plague around the shores of lake victoria.
1917	Mbeka	Dysentery.
1918	(a) Rupia	(a) Introduction of Rupees. (b) Intensified clothing of the Luos 'Kanzu'. (c) Salary to Chiefs.
	(b) Rabudi Mumbo	
1920	Piny Owacho	Political Movement meaning 'The World says'.
1924	Mzungu Nyeusi	The visit of Aggrey of Achimota.
1927	Luanda Magere	(a) A Luo warrior believed to have been made of stone. (b) Earth tremor.
1928		(a) Kere left Chieftainship. (b) Earthquake. (c) Superiority of Europeans stressed by administrations.
1928	(d) Ke Mbeka Ke Nyangueso	(d) Probable date of Mbeka and famines.
1931	Bonyo (Dede)	Locust invasion.
1935		Total eclipse of the sun.
1939		Beginning of World War 11.
1939-40	Ke Amii Meru	Famine
1940		Fear of Italian invasion.
1943	Ke Otonglo	Famine (of ten cents).
1945		End of World War 11.
1961		Floods

1965

Earthquake.

1968

Earthquake.

SIAYA

YEAR	LUO NAME	MEANING IN ENGLISH
1880	Ongong'a	Tribal War Involving seizure of cattle. (Example Luo vs Teso)
	Ndinya)	Cattle Disease leading to deaths of many cattle
	Onduso)	
	Apamo)	
	Yomo	Anthrax
1882	Nundu	Small Pox
1883	Osagc	Jiggers
1887	Musungu	When the first European was seen here
1888	Ndong'a)	Famine
	Madara)	
1900	Tho Nindo)	Sleeping Sickness
	Nyalolwe)	
1901	Gari	First Train to Kisumu
	Obonyo	First noticeable locusts
1904-5	Nyach	Widespread venereal Disease causing death of newly born children, abortions and still births
1905	Athiany	A kind of Fish
1907	Otuoma)	Famine
	Choka)	
	Odila)	
	Opande)	
1911	Jometho)	Cattle disease including Anthrax rinderpest leading to many cattle deaths
	Mumbo)	
	Bilek)	
	Nyabola)	
	Nyambwa)	
1913	Athany	Disease (Polio)
	Magadi	Soda (but not very popular)
	Bilek	Plague
1914	Murembe	Greeting used by Kager clan and Uholo/Kawango clan when they disagreed over having Mumias as Head-quarters, leading to a major split
1914-18	Bit)	Famine ('Kanga' was a dress then worn by the Administration Police)
	Jobita)	
	Keya)	
1918	Ombalo	Drought of Lake Kanyaboli. Maize meal food brought by Europeans
	Kuon Ongere	
1919	Mbeka Nyamasi	Coughing disease (influenza) immune (mainly animals who survive) after disease

Baron Von Otter succeeded Capt. Holland as D.C. Troops Turkana

1925 Eclipse of the sun - alipokeriet

1926 Civil Administration established; Laibon Kokei arrested and detained

LOWALEL Deported; Laibon Ekalai Emley to Kalossia

Clenday - District Commissioner

1928 Lokitaung opened

Hopkins - District Commissioner

1929 Todenyang opened

Remington - Lokitaung

Mackean - District Commissioner

1930 Mackean - District Commissioner; Wyn Harris-Lokitaung

1931 Mackean - District Commissioner

1932 Mckay - District Commissioner

1933 Death of Longman (Ngitela) - Chief

1934 Kaptir and South Turkana District closed down

1935 Gregory Smith - District Commissioner - Alando

1936 Ryland - District Commissioner

1937 Italians appeared on Ethiopian Frontier; Mckay - D.C.

1938 Mckay - District Commissioner

1939 Mckay - District Commissioner. All sent away - Somalis War with Italy

1941 D. O. Lokitaung Evacuated

1943 Famine

1944 Turnbull - District Commissioner

1945 End of war; Locust in the district.

1946 Mckay - District Commissioner, retired white-house - District Commissioner

The following list of D.C. Lokitaung may be of assistance in the Sub-District:

Mr. G.B. Remington

1930 Mr. P. Wyb Harris

29.11.1931 Mr. E.R. Shackleton

1933 Mr. E.H. Windley

Mr. P.S. Osborne

1935 Mr. J.W. Cusack

10.1.1936 Mr. C.M. Cusack

18.5.1936 Mr. E.J.A. Leslie

13.7.1937 Mr. J.A.H. Wolff

17.5.1938 Mr. J.A.R. Thorp

21.1.1939 Mr. G. G. Karr

1940-1941 Evacuation of District of Kalin

10.2.1942 Mr. W.F.P. Kelly

19.11.1943 Mr P.G. Taita; Famine

1945 Mr. A.F. Holford Walker

24.10.46 Mr. G.J. Elleton

10.8.47 Mr. J.R. Nimvo

1948 District Officer's Office in Abeyance; D.O.'s House-boy killed himself

1949 Mr. P. Crichton

Mr. O.S. Knowles

Kenya Policemam killed at Meyan by Merille

1950 Mr. K. B. Keith

10.12.50 Mr. J.S.S. Rowlands; Dini ya Msambwa

6.2.52 Mr. E. D. Fox; Mau Mau Emergency

26.3.1953 Mr. G.V.H. Grimmett

7.10.1953 Mr. D.E. Johnston

Mau Mau detained at Lodwar

15.11.54 Mr. J. J. Delmege; Drought and Famine

2.1.1955 Col. P. De Robeck

3.7.56 Mr. J.R.M. Tennet

26.1.57 Mr. D.C. Luke

31.10.57 Mr. K.E. Foot

Turkana/Merille clash at Meyan (Military- Death of Chilaa)

2.3.58 Mr. C.L. Ryland; Mosquitos

4.1.58 Mr. R.K. Rinnimore, Punda Milia

24.4.59 Mr. M.Z. Elliot

21.5.60 Mr. C.J. Crutchley

11.8.61 Mr. M.J. Thompson; Floods

1962 Disarming Operation

1963 Independence

1964 Turkana invaded Samburu (Black Cattle).

Turkana stock taken and sold (Jamhuri)

1965 Sacking of Chiefs

1966 Ekaruetop (Big-star); 30/- Tax

1967 Turkana stole Govt. owned stock in Uganda (Ngombe ya Alama)

Sub-Chief killed by Ngoroko

1968 G.S.U. Operation; counting of stock

1969 Turkana killed a European Policeman in Uganda (Mr. Weeding) - Military operation followed.

WEST POKOT

YEAR	EVENT
1906	Katkatoket Mbara
	Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk planted foreign tree on Mbara Hills
1909	Luko Mzunjon Kungetuno Kolowo. First European war at Kolowo in East Suk with Marakwet
1910	Msunjondo tagh kuweru tiayatei nto kwit tuekwel. First European to pass through Baringo to Turkwel in West Suk.
1914	Porio Churuman (German fight). The first war.
1914	Konyi kwenda. The move from Trans Nzoia
1919	Luko Kruti. The fight of Mr. Crampton.

1921 Luko Turkana ngo Pokot ombo Kapeddo.

Fights of Turkana and Pokot at Kapeddo in East Suk.

1926 Kima - Asis. The longest eclipse of the sun.

1928 Koringring

The greatest Earthquake

1929 School po tagh Ketech Kochelipai

The first G. African School at Kacheliba

1930 Teksio Kapenguria

Kapenguria Town Built

1931-34 Kim Chonde Koro Pokot - Mr. Chaundry in West Pokot

1931 Kanyaga

The greatest sworn of locusts

1933 Konyomoi - Rinderpest period

1936 Teksio Masokoi - Nasokol opened

1939 Porio churuman nyopo odeny

German fights (the 2nd World War)

Kirwokin Adungo ompo Mnagei - Adungo Chief Mnagei

1940 Kirwokin Longurakol Ompo Mnagei - Pkemei Serma Longurokol was Chief of Mnagei

Yatata Makutano/Lityei - Makutano shops established

1943 Lokumurio

The time people were saved by cassava

1944 Wirata oro marichi passi

The bridge of Marich river was built

1944-46 Wirata oro Psikor - Psikor road was opened

1950 Porio Kolowo - Kolowo fight

1951-2 Kirwokin James Tapoyo ompo Mnagei - James Tapoyo Chief Mnagei

1952 Kimi Poyon Kapenguria - Mzee Kenyatta at Kapenguria

1952-9 Kirwokin Pkemei Longit ompo Mnagei - Pkemei Longit Chief Managei

1953 Kikipar Lorika - Lorika was killed

1954-9 D.C. Sharriff - Sharriff District Commissioner

1955 Konyi Sehemu - Kongelai, Kipkomo restricted for grazing in dry season

1959 Kirwokin Joshua Kakuko - Joshua Kakuko appointed Chief Mnagei

1960 Tounoto A.D.C. - African District Council established

1961 Rop nyo wow -Heavy Rains

Konyi Ptolok - Army worms

1962 Porio Losidok - fight between Karamojong and Pokot. Aparipar - There was heavy loss of lives

1963 Konyi Huru - Year of Independence

Kulat Lorema and Kassachoon - Lorema and Kassachoon elected to lower and upper houses

Tounoto Sirikwa County Council - Sirikwa

1920	Oruko	The coming of a D.O. (or D.C.) Mr. Cox who was always in a hurry to do things
1921	Ndege	Coming of the first aeroplane
1922	Piny Owach	Politics
1924	Origi	A kind of armware for women in the form of a bangle
1927	Ndinya	Cattle disease
1930-31	Bonyo) Nyangweso) Osodo)	Locusts and their off springs
1932	Otuomia	Famine

SOUTH NYANZA

YEAR	LUO	ENGLISH
1875	Ke Ongaonga	Famine
1888	Ke Abwawo	Famine
1898	Biro Wasungu Kisumu/Mumias	Arrival of Europeans at Kisumu and Mumias
1901	Reri	Railway head reached Kisumu
1903	Sime	Telephone reached Kisumu
1903	Biro Wasungu Karungu	Arrival of Europeans at Karungu
1905	Ke Opande	Famine
1906	Okombo	Name given to District Commissioner Campel in South Nyanza
1908	Upande	Year Identity Card first issued
1914	Bitu	First World War
1917	Ke Kanga	Famine
1918-20	Maranda	Plague out-break
1918-20	Magadi	Railway Building Construction
1920-22	Ke-Kongere	Famine
1922	Not	Introduction of paper money
1922-23	Ndege	First Aeroplane
1924-25	Siling	Introduction E.A., coin
1926	Ndege	Arrival of aeroplane in Kisumu
1926-28	Ariri	Silk (Women dress)
1927	Kanga	First A.P. employed
1926-28	Omwagore	Famine
1927-28	Aseno	Locust
1930-31	Bonyo/Dede	First arrival of locust
1931-33	Nyangweso/sodo	Famine
1934	Ke-Otuoma	Famine
1935-36	Owalo	Traditional Dance

1939-45	Panyakoo	Pioneer Corps - 2nd World War
1943	Ke-Ladhiri	Famine

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE KAJIADO

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	First arrival of Europeans in Masai land.
1904	Olanana and Europeans. Land agreement between Olanana on behalf of Masai and Europeans.
1911	Further Olanana and Europeans agreement on Masailand.
1914	The war of Longido. The first world war.
1926	Great famine in Masai land.
1929	Vaccination against Small Pox.
1934	Great Famine.
1939	World War 11. Major Road construction (Kajiado-Namanga).
1940	Emuo Olketeng (preparation for circumcision of Ilkalekal).
1943	Great Famine.
1945	The world war ending.
1948	Eclipse of the sun.
1951	Plenty of rain - flooding.
1961	Great famine.
1962	Plenty of rain (flooding) - Census.
1963	Kenya's Independence.
1965	Sectional War between Matapato and Dalalekutuk.

KERICHO

YEAR	EVENT
1906	Kosigo age group - Circumcision.
1910	Nyongi age group - Circumcision.
1914	1st World War referred to by Kipsigis as "LUGETAB JERUMAN".
1918	Maina age group (Masyema) Circumcision.
1921	2nd Maina age group.
1924	3rd Maina age group.
1926	Eclipse of the sun.
1930	Younger Maina age group (Silobai) Circumcision.
1931	Locust invasion.
1933	1st Juma age group circumcision.
1939	2nd World War - referred to by Kipsigis as "LUGETAB TALIAN".
1948	Eclipse of the Sun.
1952	Emergency.
1961	Tuberet (flood).
1963	Kenya attained independence.

NANDI EVENT

YEAR	DESCRIPTION	WHAT THE GENERATION DID AND WHAT THE COUNTRY WAS LIKE
Sawa (1870-1880)	They did not fear fire of Kipsoboi (At Kipsoboi)	They fought with Europeans in Son gor, near Soba River
	Sawekab Marar mat ab Kipsoboi	They defeated Europeans and chased all out of their area
		Their 2nd war with Europeans was conducted at Kipsoboi where they won again
Kipkoimet (1880-1890)	They caused enemies to follow them into their homes	They won only once
		In other wars which followed the Kipkoimet had to be defeated
	'Kipkoimet koree bu kobwa Ga'	Such description was given to them because they had no power or strength to defeat the enemies Kapelach
(1890-1900)	Regained their cattle from enemies while in state of having just been circumcised	They fought Europeans at Kasigan
		When their enemies entered into their area and stole their cattle they got out of their nursing huts while still in a state of having just been circumcised and recovered all the cattle after killing all the enemies
Kipnyigei (1900-1910)	They fully occupied Kibaga & Mugen area	They fought with Europeans for 7 years but they were defeated
	'Kipnyigei Che Kiny Koisagat ak Mugen'	Their leader was Somei (Libon) who was killed by Europeans in 1905. In the 7 year war were Samoei Arap Cheubei and Kipnam Emet.
(1910-1920)	The Nyongi of ringing bells Y. Nyongi ab Kibakwof	They assisted Europeans during 1914 - 1918. British were fighting with Germans in Tanganyika

The Maina of Kiptile 'Mainekab Kiptile' They had many cattle which had bells. The Maina used to decorate themselves with beads called 'tile' They assisted British during the 2nd World War - 1939-45

Kundos rivers. blood of wounded warriors flooded into the water to colour the water into red.

Chumekab Kipsalbei che isal Chemurut at Kundos The first generation to go to school

Sawe (1940-19—) Present Sawe The generation of Education. The first Generation to achieve Independence. The generation of progress.

Chumo (1930-1940) The Chumo who coloured the waters of Chemurut and

They fought with enemies along Chemurut and Kundos rivers till the

District Commissioners Remembered by Nandi

Year	Commissioner	Nandi Name
1901-5	W. Mayes	Kipkigi
1906-7	H.B. Partington	Kiptek
1907-10 "	C.S. Hemsted	Kipeleltondo (1918-20)
1910-12	N. Monckton	Mandago (1913-14; 1914-16)
1920-21	E.B. Horne	Kangani
"	C. Tomkinson 1928-30	Cheseret
"	K.L. Hunter 1931-34	Kirgit
"	P.F. Foster 1940-3	Kibelgo
"	P.H. Brown 1954-8	Kipkergeron

- 1909 The first settler (Lotheringham) settled at Eldama Ravine.
- 1912 The Uasin Gishu Masai were moved to their Reserve.
- 1913 First European Police Officer was stationed at Eldama Ravine.
- 1914 Messrs. A.M. Anderson, and Stoce (A.I.M.) built pit-sawn timber house at Kapropita on station begun in 1908.
- 1914 Kabarnet was made Headquarters of Baringo District. Before the Headquarters was at MUKUTANO, for Baringo District- and Eldama Ravine district at Eldama Ravine. The new headquarters was built at a grant f100 under supervision of Mr. E. B. Hosking.
- 1914 Baringo and Ravine Districts were amalgamated.
- 1914 Nandi in the district were removed to their reserve.
- 1914 Turkana Military Expedition to join the First World War, was dispatched.
- 1915 Hut Tax was collected in the Boma at Kabarnet.
- 1915 The Government Dip was completed at Eldama Ravine- and animals dipped. Irrigation by Njemps continued.
- 1915 Education in the district was provided by Rev. Barnett at Kilombe. 7 miles from Eldama Ravine.
- 1917 Nginyang K.A.R. Central Post selected and fortified against Turkana invaders.
- 1918 - 1919 Drought and Famine.
- 1920 Kapperdo K.A.R. Post built; against Turkana invaders
- 1922 Eldama Ravine made Provincial Headquarters for five (5) years.
- 1923 Change of money from Rupees to Shillings.
- 1924 Baringo District boundaries gazetted.
- 1925 Introduction of Local Councils.
- 1926 Pokot allowed to graze at Churo
- 1926 Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel of A.I.M. opened A.I.M. Mission at Kabartonjo.
- 1927 Famine Relief Campaign (Posho).
- 1927 Road to Kabartonjo and Marigat completed.
- 1928 Drought and famine.
- 1930 The first European Medical Officer of Health.
- 1931 Road to Karpendo completed.
- 1932 Locusts infested district.
- 1933 Eldama Ravine Boma closed.
- 1933 Tugen Hut Tax reduced to Shs. 6/= per head.
- 1934 Governor Joseph Bryne visited the district.
- 1935 Removal of Uasin Gishu Masai from

BARINGO

- YEAR EVENT/AGE GROUP 1883 October Joseph Thomson reached Lake Baringo. He became the first European to set foot in this Area.
- 1845 (About) Various Masai clans attacked each other after a truce that had lasted for a period of 15 years. The Laikipia Masai were the offenders. Some (Uasin Gishu) moved to Eldama Ravine, and Njemps moved to two fortified villages called "Njemps Kubwa" and Njemps Ndogo". Originally they had a colony of four villages. Some other Masais took refuge at Taveta, Nyanza and Uasin Gishu Plateau.
- 1883 Joseph Thomson found Njemps living in the two fortified villages. They had become agriculturists by growing crops from water irrigated from Perkerra River, then known as "Guaso Tigrish". In good years Njemps was a large granary that supplied neighbouring tribes and passing caravans. Njemps were known by the old explores as "Wa-Kwafi" meaning "barbarian".
- 1895 James Martin - (A Maltese Sailor) who was in charge of labour in Joseph Thomson's expedition - supervised building of the boma at Eldama Ravine.
- 1885 Bishop Hannington reached Lake Hannington known as "Bogoia" by local people. This was little out of Thomson's road. He called the lake - "Hot Springs". Captain F.D. later Lord Lugard, passed Njemps and climbed over Tugen Hills to Uganda.
- 1886

- 1887 Hungarian Count Teleki, accompanied by Lieutenant Von Honnel, spent some time at Njemps before going through Pokot and Turkana. They found Lake "Basso Narok" - which they renamed "Lake Rudolf" after Prince Rudolf of Austria.
- 1890 January, 8 Dr. Carl Peters, in charge of German Relief for Emin Pasha, (in rescue of Henry M. Stanley) made a treaty with Njemps; and thus hoisting the German flag, making Njemps a German possession. Njemps were in need of protection by Germans from attacks by their perpetual enemies.
- 1895 Eldama Ravine Boma first administered by the Imperial British East African Company. This was headquarters for the Eastern Province of Uganda.
- 1893 April, 1 Sir Gerald Portal became the first British High Commissioner.
- 1895 October Nandi came to Eldama Ravine to sue for peace.
- 1908 The Voortrekkers arrived from South Africa in their famous trek with wagons.
- 1908 Rev. C.E. Hurbert, accompanied Messrs. Propst and Ravnor and built a small log-cabin at Kapropita (A.I.M. Station).
- 1909 Turkana were taken out of Baringo, and administered from a new station at Ngabotok.
- 1909 Maize introduced for the first time from South Africa.

	the district to Mara in the Masai Reserve.
1936	The Headman of Korossi of East Pokot was invested with the Badge and Certificate of Honour.
1937	Coronation Ceremonies. Good harvests occurred.
1939	Stock census and a 10 % cull.
1940	Chebloch Bridge swept away
1940	Eldama Ravine Boma Re-Opened.
1941	A two bed maternity built at Kabarnet Hospital out of L.N.C. funds.
1942	(1) Perkerra River changed its course. (2) Three dams made at Kilombe, Kitomei and Endorois.
1943	(1) Italian prisoners of war began to build G.A.S. at Kabarnet. They built the School until 1946. (2) Governor Sir Henry Moore visited the district. (3) Chief Kibet of East Endorois location died.
1944	A.I.M. at Kapropita and Sacho taught spinning and girls at A.I.M. Kabartonjo taught knitting.
1944	G.A.S. Kabarnet opened.
1944	Mr Dalziel (A.I.M.) left Kabartanjo due to severe illness.
1943 - 1947	Locust Officer posted to the district.
1944	A new L.N.C. appointed.
1944	Fishery Experiments at Lake Baringo by Njemps - practised.
1944	Chief Store Ole Lenjaub of Njemps resigned after 37 years of service and died a year later
1944	A wireless Transmitting station was built at Kabarnet.
1944	Dr. Leakey, the curator of the Corydon Museum collected a 100 specimens of birds from the district for the Museum
1944	Catholic Mill Hill Mission started at Kituro - L.N.C. assisted by building the School, financially.
1944	Stock Census taken in South Tugen.
1945	Brick, Tiles and Pottery industry started at Kabarnet.
1945	Locusts infest the district.
1945	First African Hospital Assistant posted to Kabarnet.
1945	Kabartonjo A.I.M. re-opened by Mr. and Mrs. Philips.
1946	Governor Sir Philip Mitchell visited the district.
1946	Kerio River rose over Chebloch bridge.

ELGEYO - MARAKWET

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1899	Kipnyigeu Age - Great small pox

	spread killing many people.
1901	Kipnyigeu Age - First Europeans entered Marakwet and brought Rupia.
1903	William Thomson passed through Mogoiywa.
1904	Nyongi - A settler by the name of Hoyes commonly known as Cheramba settled in the area.
1906	Nyongi - Identity cards
1909	Nyongi - Murder of boer (Van Wyden) by arap Chemorna of Kapkwe.
1910-11	Nyongi - Arap Chemorna captured and killed in Mombasa. Kapswala was built - Tax collected and taken to District Commissioner Kiberenge Stationed at Eldama Ravine.
1914	First World War locally known as Borietab Jurman he tai.
1919	Nyongi - Punishment of Kapkwe people due to attack of Wazungu's farms. This is local known as Kebare Kapkwe.
1925	Nyongi - Nyungi's Sabobei ceremony commonly known as Kosachei eiy Nyongi.
1926	Nyongi - Great eclipse of the Sun-Komeei asis.
1927	Formal education started in the area.
1928	Maina - This age group gathered requesting for a teacher. Government African School presently known as Tambach Boys Secondary School built. Sirgoit - Tambach road built.
1929	Mr. Samuel Muindi became first tax clerk at Tambach. Population censured by Mr. Muindi totalling to 10,000.
1930	Great famine and advent of locusts. Government sent posho for relief. This is known locally as Kenyitab Kibichotit.
1939	2nd World War Borietab Jurman nebolet.
1942 - 3	Chumo - White ants famine - Kiplekowo.
1950	Chumo - Dini ya Msabwa started (Dinitab Msambnein)
1956	Chumo - Stock Census - Kitile nego Ilik.

SAMBURU

YEAR	EVENT
1890	Circumcision of Imarikon age-set
1892-1898	The six (6) drought period in which the Samburu cattle were wiped out and the people had to live on wildlife.
1903	Circumcision of Lterito age grade.
1905	First whiteman's contact with the Samburu tribesmen on Mount Marsabit (contact between Leleruk & the whitemen)
1909	Capt. Stigard at Baragoi
1912	Circumcision of Lmiricho age grade

1917	Samburu & Turkana war on the Baragoi Plains
1922	Removal of Turkana from District
1923	Circumcision of the Lkileku age grade
1924	Devastation of the Samburu cattle by Pleuro-Pneumonia
1924	Opening of Parsaloi Boma (Sere Elker-enket).
1930	War between Lpiskishu and Lorokushu
1932	Army seized all Samburu cattle on Lor-roki Plateau to punish Lkileki age grade
1933	Staters levy force
1934	Opening of Maralal Station on Loikas Valley
1936	Circumcision of Lmekuri age grade
1937	Branding & planned destocking on Lor-roki (Nampa kubwa).
1939	War
1942-1944	Great drought hit the District ('arpa')
1945	Peace
1948	Circumcision of Lkimani age grade
1951	Extraordinary heavy rains ('Gumat') in the District
1952	Controlled grazing schemes extended to low country (i.e. Baragoi and Wamba).
1959-1960	Fairly wild drought
1960	Circumcision of Lkishili age grade
1961	Extraordinary heavy rains ('Lariloonkar-iaak')
1962	Lancaster House Conference
1963	Independence
1964	Republic & Shifta war in the District
1965	The great drought that decimated Samburu Cattle ('Nadotolit')
1967	District leaders Conference on Land Adjudication
1970	Ngoroko attack began in earnest
1972	Land Adjudication Department came to District
1973	Land Adjudication in Lorroki
1976	Circumcision of Lkiroro age grade

TURKANA

YEAR	EVENTS
1914	German War
1916	Boma opened by Fazan at Lokiriama; Kalossia opened by military
1917	Lokiriama closed, Moruasi (Lorogum) opened, Bruce died at KALASSIA; Turkana Riot over stock
1918	Labour patrol (joint Sudan/EEA).
1919	Lodwar opened by military
	Kakuma opened by military Capt. the

	County Council was established
1965	Kirumono tapogh Kong'asis - Unusual star in the East. Pagma America (Kura) - Yellow maize from U.S.A.
1970	Konyi mpaka (Kopokogh) - Kacheliba area was transferred
1972	Tounoto Pokot County Council - Pokot County Council was established
1978	Kima Poyon (Kirapas Poyon) Kenyatta died
1979	Konyi Kiparun - Pokot clash with Amin soldiers at Achivichor
1980	Konyi Kiumon, Koei - Tapan - The outbreak of cholera in Kopokogh region
1984	Konyi Lotiriri - Operation in Kopokogh (Kaprapokot) region.

WESTERN PROVINCE BUNGOMA

Bukusu circummcision consists of broad age groups namely

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Kolongolo | 5. Nyange |
| 2. Kikwameti | 6. Maina |
| 3. Kananachi | 7. Chuma |
| 4. Kinyikewi | 8. Sawa |

Every broad age group has six circummcision sub-age groups except CHUMA which has eight. The naming of broad age groups is repeated for any given broad age group every one hundred years. The sub-age groups are named after important historical events happening within a particular

year of circummcision.

The first 2 pages refer to Bukusu while the last 3 refer to Sabaat tribes.

The first two sets refer to the time when the person was born and the last two when he was circummcised. Under every circummcision group, there are (a) and (b) Columns.

(a) refers to the years, it has taken since their circummcision began while (b) refers to the approximate age of the person. In the past boys were circummcised at the age of 16 or 17 years but now they are circummcised at even lesser ages. They are usually circummcised in the month of August in the years only divisible by 2.

BIBINGILO PRIMARY AGE GROUPS	BASALWA (THE BIRTH YEARS)			BAKHEBWA (CIRCUMCISION YEARS)			KIMIKO LUN (THEIR AGES BY 1989)			
		(a) NAMWE			(b) NAMWE		NAMWE			
1.KOLONGOLO	1884	(OR)	885	1900	(OR)	1901	Nandemu	105	(OR)	104
	1886	"	1887	1902	"	1903	Nabiswa	103	"	102
	1888	"	1889	1904	"	1905	Bisuche	101	"	100
	1890	"	1891	1906	"	1907	Manyonge	99	"	98
	1892	"	1893	1908	"	1909	Biketi	97	"	96
	1894	"	1895	1895	"	1910	Khahoya	95	"	94
	2.KIKWAMETI	1896	"	1897	1912	"	1913	Namiranda	93	"
1898		"	1899	1914	"	1915	Muchele	91	"	90
1900		"	1901	1916	"	1917	Matafari	89	"	88
1902		"	1903	1918	"	1919	Keya	87	"	86
1904		"	1905	1920	"	1921	Mutoka	85	"	82
1906		"	1907	1922	"	1923	Bipande	83	"	82
3.KANANACHI		1908	"	1909	1924	"	1925	Puleki	81	"
	1910	"	1911	1926	"	1927	Silima	79	"	78
	1912	"	1913	1928	"	1929	Machengo	77	"	76
	1914	"	1915	1930	"	1931	Waluchio	75	"	74
	1916	"	1917	1932	"	1933	Chisike	73	"	72
	1918	"	1919	1934	"	1935	Murunga	71	"	70
	4.KINYIKEWI	1920	NAMWE (OR)	1921	1936	NAMWE (OR)	1937	Nambakha	69	NAMWE (OR)
1922		"	1923	1938	"	1939	Chikoti	67	"	66
1924		"	1925	1940	"	1941	Lihe	65	"	64
1926		"	1927	1942	"	1943	Panyako	63	"	62
1928		"	1929	1944	"	1945	Wanarecha	61	"	60
1930		"	1931	1946	"	1947	Bulala	59	"	58
5.NYANGE		1932	"	1933	1948	"	1949	Musambwa	57	"
	1934	"	1935	1950	"	1951	Kimilinda	55	"	54
	1936	"	1937	1952	"	1953	Chikawa	53	"	52
	1938	"	1939	1954	"	1955	Kimbo	51	"	50
	1940	"	1941	1956	"	1957	Elgon Nyanza	49	"	48
	1942	"	1943	1958	"	1959	Kasikoni	47	"	46
	6.MAINA	1944	"	1945	1960	"	1961	Makonge	45	"
1946		"	1947	1962	"	1963	Majimbo	43	"	42
1948		"	1949	1964	"	1964	Buhuru	41	"	40
1950		"	1951	1966	"	1967	Silingi	39	"	38
1952		"	1953	1968	"	1969	Silabule	37	"	36
1954		"	1955	1970	"	1971	Bukasi	35	"	34
7.CHUMA		1956	"	1957	1972	"	1973	Sudi	33	"
	1958	"	1959	1974	"	1975	Harambe	31	"	30
	1960	"	1961	1976	"	1977	Chebube	29	"	28
	1962	"	1963	1978	"	1979	Nyayo	27	"	26
	1964	"	1965	1980	"	1981	Sipindi	25	"	24

	1966	"	1967	1982	"	1983	Namirundu	23	"	22
	1968	"	1969	1984	"	1985	Para	21	"	20
	1970	"	1971	1986	"	1987	Sie Nginesie	19	"	18
8.SAWA	1972	"	1973	1988	"	1989	Nyilili	17	"	16

BILINGO (PRIMARY AGE GROUP)	BASALWA (THE BIRTH YEARS)	BAKHEBWA (CIRCUMCISION YEARS) SUB-AGE GROUPS	KIMIKO LUNO (THEIR AGES BY 1979)	
1.CHEPKUI(NYONGI)	1856 -1857	1876 -1877	(Talamwet Locusts)	123 -122
	1858 -1859	1878 -1879		121 -120
	1860 -1861	1880 -1881		119 -118
	1862 -1863	1882 -1883		117 -116
	1864 -1865	1884 -1885		115 -114
	1866 -1867	1886 -1883		113 -112
	1868 -1869	1888 -1889		111 -110
	1870 -1871	1890 -1891		109 -108
2.SOMOINEN	1872 -1873	1892 -1893		107 -106
	1874 -1875	1894 -1895	KAMWALEK (NANDI IN VACIOUS)	105 -104
	1876 -1877	1896 -1897		103 -102
	1878 -1879	1898 -1899		101 -100
	1880 -1881	1900 -1901		99 - 98
	1882 -1883	1902 -1903	KIMITIET (CATTLE DISEASES)	97 - 96
	1884 -1885	1904 -1905		95 - 94
	1886 -1887	1906 -1907		93 - 92
3.NDATWA	1888 -1889	1908 -1909	(BIRIET RAPTA)	91 - 90
	1890 -1891	1910 -1911		89 - 88
	1892 -1893	1912 -1913	FIRST WORLD WAR	87 - 86
	1894 -1895	1914 -1915		85 - 8
	1896 -1897	1916 -1917		83 - 82
	1898 -1899	1918 -1919		81 - 80
	1900 -1901	1920 -1921		79 - 78
	1902 -1903	1922 -1923		77 - 76
4.MUCHUNGU	1904 -1905	1924 -1925	MUREKAP	75 - 74
	1906 -1907	1926 -1927	MURUNGA	73 - 72
	1908 -1909	1928 -1929	(TAILS OF RATS) COLLECTED FOR MURUNGA	71 - 70
	1910 -1911			69 - 68
	1912 -1913			67 - 66
	1914 -1915	1930 -1932	KAPSURWARI (APPEARANCE OF SHORTS)	65 - 64
	1916 - 1917			63 - 62
	1918 - 1919		61 - 60	
5.KORONGORO	1920 - 1921		BORIET TAP	59 - 58
	1922 - 1923	1933 -1934	TALLANIK (ITALIAN WAR)	57 - 56
	1924 - 1925			55 - 54
	1926 - 1927			53 - 52
		1935 -1936	BORIET TAP AYIENY (SECOND WORLD WAR) KIRIMITI (CARRIER CORPS)	
	1937 -1938			
	1939 -1940			
	1941 -1942			
6.KWOIMET	1929 -1929	1943 -1944	SOMANET	51 - 50
	1930 -1931	1945 -1946	BEGINNING OF EDUCATION	49 - 48
	1932 -1933	1947 -1948	DINI YA MUSAMBWA	47 - 46
	1934 -1935	1949 -1950		45 - 44
	1951 -1952	MAU MAU		
7.KAPIELACH	1936 -1937	1952 -1953	TEKSHETAP	43 - 42
	1938 -1939	1954 -1955	SUKULISHEK	41 - 40
	1940 -1941	1956 -1957	(BUILDING OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS)	39 - 38
	1942 -1943	1958 -1959		37 - 36
8.KIMNYIKEU	1944 -1945	1960 -1961	UHURU	35 - 34
	1946 -1947	1962 -1963	JAMHURI	33 - 32
	1948 -1949	1964 -1965		31 - 30

	1950 -1959 1952 -1953	1966 -1967 1968 -1969		29 - 28 27 - 26
9. CHEPKUI (NYONGI)	1954 -1955 1956 -1957 1958 -1959 1960 -1961 1962 -1963	1970 -1971 1972 -1973 1974 -1975 1976 -1977 1978 -1979	HARAMBEE	25 - 24 23 - 22 21 - 20 19 - 18 17 - 16

Busia

YEAR	EVENT	YEAR	EVENT	YEAR	EVENT
1817	Jinja - Mumias Road constructed Distric	1905	Omulepu Civil War - Northern Division	1921	Railway line crossed to Uganda - Northern Division
1817	Ekipat fought Dr. Craft's man-Northern Division	1906 - 1908	(1) Nyabola Rinderpest plague (2) Odongo Famine - Central Division	1921	Bleki: Plague, Small Pox and Mabach a ship which was disembarked in the Sio Port area - Central Division
1868	Lumala Famine - Southern Divi- sion	1909	Railway line reached Butere - District	1921	The first Oxen plough introduced - Northern Division
1870	Ongweko Famine - Southern Divi- sion	1911	Cotton as Cash Crop introduced - Northern Division	1923	Busia Market was founded - Northern Division
1873	Gauya Tribal War - Southern Divi- sion	1912 - 1913	Chicken Pox (Ekodoi) - Northern Division	1924	Rev. Father Cone started teaching R.C. Religion - Northern Division
1882	Ombiti Tribal War " "	1912	Out - break of small pox - Northern Division	1924	Local Native Council started - District
1883	Magina Famine " "	1912 - 1913	Kadima (from Wanga) Chief Samia and Bunyala - Southern Division	1925	Rinderpest Cattle disease and Malaba Railway Station built (Nyabola) - Northern Division
1885	Tekersa Famine " "	1913	War against Marach - Northern Division	1925	Moti Halji Scheme from Uganda - Northern Division
1895	Ndusie Disease " "	1914 - 1918	(1) Keya (K.A.R.) 1st World War (2) Chakoya Famine affected the whole W/P Province.	1926	First cotton buyers in Kolait - Northern Division
1895	Cattle died and Chetembe's Civil War - Northern Division	1914 - 1920	Njaa ya Motokaa - Northern Division	1926	Earthquake - Northern Division
1896	Otucho Tribal war and Herania Foreigner - Southern Division	1914 - 1918	First road opened by Ambuchi Board Supervisor - Northern Division	1927	Nyabola-Cattle disease vaccination at Chwele in Bungoma - District
1898	Odindibale Tribal War - Sothern Divi- sion	1915 - 1940	Famine and Musa Maragwa Church leader - Northern Division	1927	Railway line built, 1st train & Chief Eunyusata'a reign - Northern Division
1899	Ekaka's death (ruler of Samia) - Southern Division	1916	Chief Odera Kango's reign - Northern Division	1927	Motoka - The first time a motor car was seen in the area - Central Division
1900	Dr. Craft's man arrived - Northern Divi- sion	1917- 1918	Enundu - Small Pox, Muchele (Keya) - Southern Division	1928 - 1929	Plague disease killed very many people and Rats' Tails were collected - Northern Division
1900	Mugasa Famine - Southern Divi- sion	1918	Kenya-Uganda Boundary & Rev. Father Conen arrived Northern Divi- sion	1928	Amukura Chief's Camp was built - Northern Division
1901	Railway construction at Kisumu - Dis- trict	1918	Chief Odera Kango's reign in Teso Northern Division	1929	Locusts were 1st seen in the country - Northern Division
1902- 1905	Opio Marajala-Nubian ruler of Samia - Southern Division	1919	Pamba, Agrikacha, & Ndege (Introduction of Cotton, Agriculture and 1st Aeroplane to appear here) - Central Division	1929	Laurent Ongoma was appointed chief of Marach - Central Division
1902	Village Headman started Northern Division	1919	Chief Muranga's reign - Northern Divi- sion	1931	Army Worms destroyed Crops - Northern Division
1902 - 1935	Chief Muranga's reign - Northern Division	1919	Obando Famine - Southern Division	1931 - 1932	Locusts invaded the area children born those days were named after Locusts - i.e. Edepe Esike and Amase - Northern Division
1903	Chief Murefu was killed by Alumasi Imo - Northern Division	1919	Lukolis Dispensary built - Northern Di- vision	1931 - 1933	Nyangweso Famine - Central Division
1903	Hut Tax - Northern Division	1920	1st Road by Paul (Nyapara) - Northern Division	1931 - 1933	Osike - Locust name - "
1904 - 1906	Khalende Famine - Southern Division	1920	Ekodoi - Small Pox - Northern Division	1931 - 1933	Obonyo/Osodo - type of Locusts that came - Central Division
1904	Traditional War which killed Enariach and Ibu - Northern Division			1932	Amukura Mission was built - Northern Division
905	Matungu Camp was built by paramount chief Mumia - Northern Division				
1905 - 1907	Ouma Famine - Southern Division				

1934 Mango - 2 Priest from Musanda who was killed June 1934 - Central Division

1935 Italian - Absinia War - Northern Division

1936 Malakisi Bridge at Machakos was built and Eclipse of the sun - Northern Division

1937 The locusts Swarms were eradicated - Northern Division

1937 Introduction of Miruka Sub-Chief post - District

1938 Change L.N.C. to A.D.C. and the 2nd World War - District

1939 - 1945 Panyako - Pioneer Corps of the 2nd World War - District

1941 Mtaro - Communal Ditch digging introduced - District

1942 Amukura Market was started - Northern Division

1942 Kedereyo & Osembo Famine - Southern Division

1944 (Eliud Mathew) - First African Member of Legco. - District

1945 End of 2nd World War - District

1946 Dini ya Musambwa emerged - District

1947 Amukura Mission - Northern Division

1948 Total Eclipse of the sun - District

1950 Leprosy Hospital was built at Alupe - Northern Division

1952 Emergency declared in Kenya - District

1952 Chief Alexander Papa was appointed - Northern Division

1953 Queen's visit to Kenya - District

1955 E.A. Trank Road and Kocholia Bridge was built - Northern Division

1956 Bungoma A.D.C. was separated from Kakamega - District

1956 Amukura Court was built - Northern Division

1957 Installation of Kenya Survey beacons - Northern Division

1959 Locational boundary dispute i.e Bukusu, Bukhaya and Teso and split of Teso into two Locations. - District

1961 Separation of North & South Teso Local Council Accounts - Northern Division

1962 His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta addressed a big rally at Malaba - South Teso

1963 Madaraka, Jamhuri Celebrations and many children born these days were named Uhuru, Buhuru - District

1964 Separation of Busia from Bungoma District - District

1966 Maize & Produce Board Store at

Malaba was built - South Teso

1967 Police Boarder Control was built at Malaba & Busia - District

1968 Land Registration started in South Teso - South Teso

1968 Start of Registration of Land - Marachi Loc. Bukhaya Loc.

1968 Maema Floods - Government supplied tents to flood victims Bunyala

1969 Death of Hon. T.J. Mboya, National Government Population Census. National Elections December 1969

1970 Death of Ojamaa Ojaamong M.P. District National Assembly by Election- Amagoro Division

1971 Change to Military Government in Uganda National Start of Land Registration in Bunyala Bunyala Loc.

1972 Opening of Divisional Headquarters Amagoro - Amagoro Division Planting of Trees - Samia Hills Hakati

1973 10th Anniversary Jamuhuri Celebration - National (Children Named JAMHURI)

1973 Eclipse of the sun June

1974 Free Primary Education, No G.P.T. payment, Registration of Voters L. Council and National Assembly Elections

1975 Western Province Loyalty Delegation to Nakuru, Death of J.M. Kariuki, cholera Outbreak District Floods in Bunyala, Bunyala Introduction of Tobacco as cash crop - Amagoro

1976 Army worm outbreak - Amagoro Maandamano over Territorial claims District Kanu Elections - Branch Level National Intensive Border Business - Coffee.

1977 Extra Heavy Rains - with flood in Bunyala District

KAKAMEGA

YEAR	EVENT
1907	Temesi/Amutsa/Obande/Demesi famine.
1908 - 09	Official appointment of Chiefs and Headmen.
1914 - 18	First world war.
1918	The K.A.R. famine.
1919-26	The transfer of Administration Headquarters from Mumias to Kakamega.
1921	Governor award medals to Mumia, Mulama and Murunga.
1922	Death of Chief Kumaruti Mumia.
1922	Death of many Kikuyus during the time of Harry Thuku.
1924 - 25	The beginning of local Native Councils.

1926 When the star with a tail was seen.

1927 The visit of Prince of Gloucester and the death of H.E. the Governor of Kenya

1928 The visit of Prince Edward and the time of the death of Chief Magero of Elgon Nyanza in Nairobi.

1929-31 Rush for Gold mining in Kakamega.

1931-32 L O C U S T S.

1937 The start of Native Tribunal Courts.

1939-45 Second world war.

1943 The big famine (Shikombe famine).

1944 The first African Legico member - Mr. Eliud Mathu.

1949 Death of Paramount Chief Mumia.

1950 Nairobi was elevated to the status of city.

1952 Coronation.

1952 Mau Mau.

1952 The visit of Princess Elizabeth and the death of King George VI.

1953 Mau Mau famine.

1955 The death of Mr. Leslie, D.C. North Nyanza.

1955-56 Coffee Experimental in North Nyanza

1956 The division of North Nyanza/Elgon Nyanza.

1959 The visits of Princess Margaret and the Queen's mother Elizabeth.

1960 Sub-Chiefs new system in Administration.

1961 The big rain.

1961 Army Worm.

1961 The release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

1962 Population Census.

1963 Kenya gained Independence.

1964 Kenya became a Republic.

1965 Yellow maize from American supplied to the hungry.

1966 Abolition of African Courts and establishments of District courts

1968 Nomination of new County and Urban Councillors. Formation of Local Council Commission.