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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 carry out 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

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 legent showing what each symbol represents. The legent 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 path 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCALE</th>
<th>CATEGORY OF AREA</th>
<th>INTERPRETATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:2,500</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 25m on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:5,000</td>
<td>Urban, Rural</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 50 m on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:10,000</td>
<td>Urban, Rural</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 100 m on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:12,500</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 125 m on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:20,000</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 200 m on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:25,000</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 250 m on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:50,000</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 500 m on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:254,000</td>
<td>Arid &amp; Semi-Arid</td>
<td>1cm on the map represents 2500 m on the ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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.
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 through 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 (24/25 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 activity 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.

(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, do not 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. This will be the night of 24/25 August 1989.

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 S001/001-003 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 distr.) 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.
92 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, but 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.

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, miscarriage 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, windowed, 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
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.
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?" The questions in column P19 APPLY TO PERSONS AGED 6 YEARS AND OVER. For persons aged 5 years and less code 0.

114 For persons who were living in Kenya in August 1988, write and code the name of the district e.g. 'Kiambu' code 21, 'Kisii' code 63, 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 level 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 undergraduate studies code 17. If the person has completed undergraduate and above code 18.

127 Columns P30 to P33 contain questions pertaining to economic activities during the PRECEDING 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 proceeding week before Census Night.

129 Ask all persons aged 10 years and above,

'What was........................ mainly doing during the last seven days preceding the Census Night?'

130 Probe and establish whether the respondent worked for most of the period during the seven days preceding 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. Juwai 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 triple/farmac 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 etc. 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, 'Grade11 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.

(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 born alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned only with children born 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 born 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 P41.

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 - P45 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 - P45, 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 1986: state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1958'. 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.
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.

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.

Column H10, seeks information on status of Tenure i.e. whether the dwellingunit 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.

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.

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/lady

Other form of Tenure - include unauthorised dwelling units.

Columns H11 - H13 Construction Materials of the main residential structure

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 away 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 '00' 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT/AGE GROUP</th>
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<td>1912</td>
<td>Mwande - Girl play</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>Khiu Mwiri</td>
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<td>Rumemo</td>
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<td>Ngaika</td>
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<td>Ngurunguru</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>Njanjo-Vaccination</td>
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<td>Githogou Narama-Band</td>
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<td>1919</td>
<td>Kimiri-Kind of disease</td>
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<td>Iguta Kibandi-Identity Card</td>
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<td>1921</td>
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<td>Munot-Money notes</td>
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<td>Marobo-Kind of game played by girls</td>
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<td>Njenduru - Gentlemen</td>
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<td>Nduru - Five cents</td>
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<td>Tauru - Towel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Kenya Bath-Keny Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Kababa Njaban - Japanese goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Thukia Itaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Korenji - College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Micuhi ya Mbia - Tails of rats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Muthu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Njau ya ki - Kind of dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Mwangala - Cassava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Muomboko - Kind of dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Gicina Bangi- Burning of weeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KIRINYAGA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Initiation of Ngugi age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Locust invasion (Gikanga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Famine known as Ngwaci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Initiation of 'Mudico' age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Famine known as Wangara (Gurika Wangara)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1 Rupee hut tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>2 Rupee hut tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event/Age Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Native tribunal Court was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Mutira Mission was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>First World War started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Chief Karuri Died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Motor - Car was seen for the first time in the former Embu District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Strong round men were forced to join the first World War (Lazima).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Employment of Forest Guards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>End of First World War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Famine of 'Kimotho'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Kenya became a colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>K.C.A. (Kikuyu Central Association) was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Issue of identity Cards (Kipande).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Introduction of a shilling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Kerugoya Township was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Harry Thuku was arrested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>C.C.M. Kerugoya Mission was built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Burial of dead bodies (Guthika clima).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Fort Hall Agricultural Show.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Thika - Nanyuki Railway was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Eclipse of the sun (Utuku - Muthanya).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Kerugoya Hospital was opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>First Aeroplane seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Earth tremor (Githingithia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>'Kiandano' Locust Invasion (Great Famine of Locust).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Dispute between Missionaries over circumcision of girls (Kirore). 'Muthirigu Dance'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Return of Kenyatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>First Locust Campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Sale of Wattle Bark introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Soil Conservation campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Cotton was first planted at Kangondo in Kirinyaga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Kikuyu's from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in the former Embu District ('Ahoi').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Irungu age group ruled instead of Mwangi age group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Introduction of Five cents (Ndururu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>First Coffee in the former Embu District, was planted at Kihunguri block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Famine of 'Karugia Mithuru'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Wakamba/Machakos and Kitui asked for dwelling place in Mwea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>'Njaa ya Kusia' dance. Return of Kenyatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Raising of hut tax to Shs. 141- and exemption of women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Plague. 'Morobo' dance. Return or Kenyatta - Plague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Soil conservation campaign under Mr. Chambers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Famine 'Karugia Mithuru'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Introduction of 5 cent piece 'Ndururu'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Cleaning of Villages by Mr. Dowson. Rat proofing of grain stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Large tax collection in Nairobi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>D.C. Mr. Clive (one armed). 2nd World War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Kerugoya factory started (Macini ya mboga).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Sagana bridge was built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Larval House conference for Kenya's Independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Famine Yellow maize imported from America.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1941</td>
<td>Famine 'Ng'aragu ya Mianga'.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>First Locust Campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>First Public Election of Chiefs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Kenya became a Republic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Famine 'Ng'aragu ya Mianga'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Departure of Mr. Clive, D.C.</td>
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1946 Return of demobilized soldiers
1947 D.C. Mr. Coutts 'the wa Kamau' Refusal to dig terraces
1948 Women's revolt
1949 D. C. Mr. F. A. Loyd 'Wamugi'
1950 Objection to rinderpest inoculation and burning of cattle cruceses
1951 Emergency declared
1952 Formulation of home Guard and building of posts in sub-locations. Death of Makunguwa
1953 Attack on Kandara Boma. Murder of District Officer Mr Candler. Death of 'General' Kago. Operation 'Anvil'.
1954 Start of land consolidation. Amnesty surrender offer
1955 Return of detainees. Registration of 'Loyalist' Voters
1956 First general election. Mr. Pollock-Morris became D.C.
1957 K.K.M. First Clubs. Start of extramural tax default labour scheme
1958 Closure of Kangema and Kandara Works Lamps
1959 End of Emergency and Pass Regulations.
1960 Formation of K.A.N.U.
1961 Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence
1963 Kenya becomes Republic
1964 Famine - Yellow maize imported from America
1965 Limuru Conference - Formation of K.P.U. Thika ceased to be a district. Little General Election
1966 Thika became a Municipal Council. B. Kaggwa imprisoned, at Kisi

NYERI

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COAST PROVINCE

KILIFI

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Kanuria or Kirengeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Njaramba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Uhuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Mbau or Njorji or Rumemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Gaiuthia or Mugei or Mbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Birimi or Mikenga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Gacogwo or Njorji or Ngigi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Kia-Riu or Kianuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Oruma or Ng'aragya ya Thika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Kbanddor Rutua or Njunge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Noti or Kiandai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Mutheya (Gathethia) or Ciuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Kiahiti or Ciringi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Bendora or Mutheya wa Murichu or Kinungi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Gachithi or Muthaihi or Kagolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Reni or Karobo or Kiareri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kiandege or Kianduma or Kamanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Kiangigi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Gathingthia or Kiendano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Muthirigui or Mupongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Mambo le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Magoko or Kiandege or Kimiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Kiangigi (11) or Gathua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Mucheghe or Muthiguka or Hjane Kanini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Nduru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Ciindano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Mabai or Kimunya bangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Kiabiiru or Jabani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Kimunya Bangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Bati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Gutara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Kimatiti kia Imajenssi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Kenyatta Kinyutwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Kimathi Kuragwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Jomo Kurekio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Uhuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Jamhuri</td>
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KWALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Njia ya Mshomara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Col. Thomas kupanda Minazi mengi Waa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Registration for Identity Card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Kulunguwa Local Native Council,Kwale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Ndege ya kwaanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Vita Vikuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Watu washikia kikelewa kazi Taveta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Mikutano wa kwaanza wa Mzee Jomo Kenyatta kundutai shamba North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Mvuva ya Maturiko.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Bir. Ali death
1959 -1969 District Commissioner - Kelly
1960 Vasco Da Gama Memorial unveiled
1961 Record rain in two days (18.5")
1963 Sabaki Bridge washed away with floods
1963 General Elections (May)
1963 Internal Self-Governments (1st June)
1963 Independence (12/12/63)
1964 Republic (12/12/64)
1964 Famine of Ngano Nza ya Ngano |
1966 Tsuma Washe-Kijjwe performing his witchcraft activities.
1967 End of Shilus war
1967 Operation of Kijjwe Alias with Tsuma Washe
1969 Start of Metric system
1972 Death of R.G. Ngala
1975 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 Tarmadting of Mazeras - Kaloleni Road
1970 Land Adjudication operation
1973 Arrest and detention of Kijjwe
1975 Taking over of Mairariki Milk Scheme by Kwale/Kilifi Co-operative Union from Ministry of Agriculture
LAMU

YEAR  EVENT
1898  Bwana Honkuyondoza watumwa (Abolition of Slave Trade Mr. H.H. Hon) or ziba 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 umaewaza (Marital law in recruiting people for war started)
1916-1917  Mwaka wa kapa (Famine which farmers stayed without grain).
1918  Mangilongo ulikuwa (The greatest influenza started and killed many people)
1919  Mwioso wa vita (The end of the first World War)
1924-1925  Wakati Mudir ni Mwenye Abbas umaewaza (Mudir Mwenye Abbas started working at Faza).
1925  Kupatwa yuwa (Eclipse of 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 Besafer umaewaza (Mudir Salim Salim took office at Faza)
1939  Vita za Taliiani (The Italian War-Shakans and Kiunga Village attacked by Italian)
1942-October  Wakati Mudir wa Kiunga aloogopa Kiunga (When Kiunga Mudir ran away from Kiunga)
1952  Wakati Mudir Mohamed Saad umaewaza (When Mudir Mohamed Saad took office at Faza)
1956  Wakati Mudir Khatib umaewaza (When Mudir Abdulla took office at Faza)
1960-1961  Mvua kubwa gharika tarehe 29.9.61
1963  Wakati Kenya lipata Uhuru
1964  Matata ya Shilta - (Watu wengi kuhama kwenda Malindi kwa sababu ya shilta)
1969  Kilo cha Hon. T.J. Mboya
1971  Wakati Hon Mzee Jomo Kenyatta alopopotebelea Lamu (Mpeketoni)
1972  Kilo cha Hon. R. G. Ngala
1974  Uchaguzi wa pili wa Bunge baina ya Cheka na Mudihiiri
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 (Siptali ya Nititu)
1911  (PLAGI) and (Tete za Makhalk) Disease hit Mombasa
1912  First ship wreck (Indian) S.S. Mongal oil 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 “SAIM ROAD” from Likoni Ferry to Nyali Bridge. They say “Eni! Mama kiala Musheen
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 Rana). “Ngoma ya Gwarda” 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  ’Malme 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 Kianan was installed. Vita yana Washiriri na Wakavirondo Second World War
1939  Bombardment of Malindi by air. Old Makupe Police under the officer who was designated ‘Mungu wa Makupe”
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. Brewers) was opened

TAVEA DIVISION

YEAR  EVENT
1887  Njaa kubwa ya Mwakasenga kufuwe
1892  Kanisa la Anglican zamani (C.M.S.) ilianaTaveta
1892  Mwishoni wa kwanza Alexander Ste- goni alifika Mahoo
1914  (August) - Vita yana kwanza yana dunia kufika hapa Taveta
1915  Ndiege ya kwanza kufika hapa Taveta
1916  Gari la Moshi kufika hapa Taveta
1921  Mngera kufukuza Mjerumani hapa Taveta
1917  Tetemeko la aridi kubwa kuliko yole kutoke hapa Taveta
1919  Mmea wa pamba kuanzwa kupandwa hapa Taveta
1921  Shamba la mkonge kuanzwa kulimwa
1924  Njige nyangi zilikutaka Taveta na kula kila mmea
1936  Wa Abashi (Ethiopians) wafalika Taveta na kufanya kazi Mzima Springe.
1939-1945  Vita yana pili yana dunia
1942  Mvua kubwa ilinyesha, mafuriko yakavunja mfenji wa maho
1961  Mvua kubwa ilinyesha na kufunika mfenji wa kumiringo 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 (Serkal ya yasaidia)
1888  1st Missionaries - Sagalla - Rev. Wray (CMS)
1889  1st Missionaries - Catholic - Bura Mission
1905  Missionaries - Mbale Maynard
1905  Missionaries - Wusi v.v. verb.
1900  Voi Sisal Estate
1990  Kital Sisal Estate
1928-1929 Mwatate Sisal Estate
1936 1st District Agricultural Officer - Mr. Gun Gillit
1940-1918 1st World War - British/Germany
1939-45 2nd World War - (All Nations)
1916 Wakasigau kuhamishwa Malindi
1933 Wakasigau kurendishwa 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 Watata waamibiwa kwenda Taveta
1938 Kinrogo Irrigation Scheme - Taveta
1947 Wataita waamibiwa kwenda Shimba Hills - Watu 4 wakilivanda
1924 Mvua kubwa - 1st Makanyanga
1934 Mvua kubwa - 2nd Makanyanga
1935 Mvua kubwa - 3rd Makanyanga
1936 Mvua kubwa - 4th Makanyanga
1961 Mvua kubwa ya maluriko na njia
1912 Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbole Location Mr. Ngalu
1912 Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Chawia - Mr. Mwandango
1912 Chief wa Kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbololo Mr. Mwaviowa
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 kunde-lea kote Taita
1974-1976 Moyowa Harambeewa 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 Rico 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 Karithi
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 tarmarcked 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 Mulia (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-out 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 Nzujwi Village
1974 25-km. Harambee road from Mwanda to Mwatate was officially opened by the District Commissioner, Mr. A.N.N. Ndoro
1975 Mr. Eliud M. Mahitu - 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

YEAR EVENT/AGE GROUP
1930 Initiation of 'Ngugi' age group
1931 Locusts invasion
1933 Famine known as 'Ngwari'.
1944 Initiation of 'Gacutho' age group
1947 Initiation of 'Mucino' age group
1948 Europeans came to Embu.
1900 Invasion of Embu & Mbera Tribes by Kamba due to famine.
1903 Initiation of 'Kithambaru' age group.
1907 Europeans camped at present Embu Township.
1909 Famine known as 'Nówiga wa Njara'
1910 C.M.S. Kagaari was built. First Missionaries arrived at Kigari C.M.S.
1912 First black wattle planted at Kigari.
1912 Native Tribal 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 "Yura ria Kithioro" (famine Kithioro).
1920 Kenya became a Colony.
1920 First D.O. (Embu Division) started putting up Administration camp at Manyatta.
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 - 'Kiore'.
1931 First Locusts campaign.
1933 Kiluyus from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in Embu "Ahoi".
1933 "Irongu" age group ruled instead of...
1934 First coffee in the District was planted at Kituthunguru block.
1935 Wakamba from Machakos and Kitui Districts asked for dwelling place in Mwea.
1936 Ngoci 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 Kigar Teachers' College was started.
1938 Beginning of the 2nd World War.
1940 Sagana Bridge was built.
1941 L.N.C. Embu Hospital was opened.
1941 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 Evaro and Kyeni locations.
1958 (15-5-58) 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 Evaro.
1973 Total Eclipse of the Sun.
1973 First O.T.C. Bus to pass through Ishiara on the Way to Mwea.

**ISILO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>GANNABOKE - The year of many flies which disturbed animals after heavy rains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>GANNA KUFFA - The year of joy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>JULIA SAKUFE - The year when the Sakuye elected their leaders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>WATAKOBE - The year when the Dordobs went into the forest and killed giraffes. They wanted the dried skins which made a lot of noise. At times, the Borans mistook the noise to that of an enemy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>FERENJU KAR - When the first European appeared in Boran land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>OLA IRBI - The year of great drought and the Borans moved to ltti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>GAFAR ERGAFITAN - After an agreement between the Borans and Somalis, the Somalis dishonoured the agreement. They followed the Boran delegates and killed them all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>GAFAR ADUNUHOT - The day of the sun eclipse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>DIDA KUNO KABAN - The year when a Sakuye leader Dida Kuno was captured by Ethiopians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>GANNA DIDA KUNO GADISAN - The year when Dida Kuno was released by Ethiopians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>GANNA TUYE WAJIR DUE - The year when Tuye, a leader from Ethiopia moved to Wajir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>GANNA ARO JILO DUE - The year when Areeo Jillo died in a Barata. He was a brother to Khalu (a Boran &quot;King&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>DULGILA - When the Borans war leader Gila went to fight Somalis but could not fight them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>OLA ARA OR GANNA ARA - The year of smoke, heavy rainfall, and great fog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>DUL GEDE - The year when Khalu wanted to go to war with Somalis but he gave up the idea when he entered Kenya from Ethiopia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>GANNA SAHEDA - The year of much mud. Rain fell for seven consecutive days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>GANNA LUBO HARO - The year when Boran elders assembled together having a memorable feast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>FERENCHILAMESO - The second time for a European to be seen in Boran Land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>FUNDA MUSE - The year when Europeans gathered the Borans and made them subject to Government at Funda Muse in Wajir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>GANNA TURE DUE - The year when a very rich Boran died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when the Sakuye elected their tribal leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>DUL ALI BUKE - Borans led by Ali Buke went to fight Somalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>GANNA KOREHADAN - The year when Borans went to fight with Samburu at Kome. Samburu were defeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>GANNA KOTE DUE - The year when a Boran warrior Kote died. He was born without fingers on one hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>GANNA KII DUE - The year when Kii died. He was a son of a very rich leader. Was killed by Somalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>GANNA GUYO GUTU - The year when Guyo Gutu died. He was a great warrior. He was killed by an elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>GANNA BISANI GUDO - The year of great floods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>GANNA KHAKE SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye killed two Somalis and in turn the Sakuye were fined 400 heads of cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>GANNA MERUARGAN - The year when the Borans saw Meru tribes-men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>FUDA GABRA - The time when the Borans and Gabbra disagreed and the Gabbra decided to move to Marsabit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>GANNA RAFOBA - The year of epidemic. Presumably caused by pneumonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>GANNA DARA - The year when the animals died of Rinderpest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>GANNA SABDI REE - The year of goats and sheep epidemic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>GANNA FIFO - The year of Chicken Pox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>GANNA KAKE WATO - The year when a Boran killed a Somali. The Borans were fined 100 heads of cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>GANNA REE DIBA GUR - The year when a District Commissioner of Isiolo ordered 100 ewes to be taken to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>GANNA OLA KOLAJI OR GANNA LAFA CHOCHEOT - The year of the &quot;earth tremor&quot;. Great droughts occurred, many animals died, and Hides and Skins fetched higher prices than live animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>OLA DIKO OR OLA KOLANJE - A severe drought occurred, cattle died and their skins dried up completely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>GANNA UNTA - The year of pro longed rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>GANNA KODI - The year of Poll Tax. Ganna Dadacha Crani Did Ndege. The year in which trees were cut down at Garba-Tulla to make room for the construction of an airstrip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>GANNA KAKAWISA - The year of thunderstorms without rains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>GANNA KAKE OLANA - Borans killed 6 Somalis. The Borans fined 1200 Heads of cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>(a) Ganna Fur Fur - The year of plentiful grass, animals are greedy, and as the result many died. (b) Ganna Bega - The year of dysentery break out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>GANNA DABASA MUOGA - The year when many Borans moved to Dabaso Muoga at the boundary of Marsabit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and Boran District.

1936 GANNA BISAN DIMO - The year of the red water. After heavy rains, 1953
1937 (a) Ota Garba Deman - The year when the Borans trekked from other parts to Garba Tulla area owing to shortage of rains in their countries. (b) Mwaka wa Bisian Dina - The year of the "Brown Waters", and heavy rainfall.

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

1939 GANNA VITI TALIA - The year of British and Italian war. 2nd World War.

1940 (a) Ganna Bisan Laffi Deman - The year of remarkable floods. (b) Vra Oki Italiana - The years in which the Italian war started.

1941 GANNA BADOLE DEBISIN - The year when many people from Moyale fled their country to lilo districts 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 Toraraka.

1944 GANNA ABUDUBA ALI AJESAN - A Somali shifta killed Abubak Ali near Meri. The shifta was also killed by Borans. Safata 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 GAF AWA NISA AHAAD - The year when the country was invaded by locusts

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

1948 GANNA KAKE DJURAN - The year when the Borans killed two Juraans at Meri. The Borans paid 200 heads of cattle to compensate for the dead.

1949 GANNA SUGAHA - 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 Kote Kote 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 Muru 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 open. In the increasing of poachers the Government decided to collect all spears from Borans.

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

1958 GANNA WIGI GUO - The year of big auction.

1959 GANNA BOSHE SERICHO GRAN - OI MWAKA WAS TAAJU 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 SIBA N.P.P.P. - The year when the Northern Province People's Progressive Party was founded.

1963 GANNA DIC. WABERA FI CHIEF HAJI GALMA JESAN - The year in which the District Commissioner Mr. David Wambera and Chief Haji Galma were killed by Somali shifta ten miles from Mudoo-Gashe - Sericho road. 26/6/63.

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

1965 GANNA SHIFTA DUFET - The year of shifta. The shifta troubles started among the Borans.

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

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

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**KITUI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Yua ya Nzana Famine of monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Kau wa Ukavi The Masai - Kamba war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Lwaya Rinderpest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Ngomaniywe (Murunga) Famine of Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Kuka kwa Kilovo Introduction of Upepe coins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Yua ya Kilovo (Malaswe) Famine of beans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Kau munene 1st world war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Mwimu wa wa andu (inili) Cerebral spinal meningitis. mukuna Kyengo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Kukwata kwa uja Great sun eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Kuka kwa silingi Introdution of shillings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Yua ya Nzelukanga Great famine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kukwata kwa uja Great sun eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Yua ya Kakuli Great famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Yua ya silenga Famine during digging of dams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Yua ya Maumende Famine of selling bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Kau wa Italia 2nd world war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Yua ya maanga Famine of cassava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Yua ya Nzie (Ngie) Famine of locusts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Muminuko wa kau wa Italia End of 2nd world war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Yua ya mutumbu wa Mutumbe Katune (Nduoli) Famine of red flour relief.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1950 | Yua ya makejga Famine of selling sial 
| 1961 | Yua ya Ndeke Mbaa pene or yua Ngudi Transportaiton of famine relief by air, heavy rains caused by floods. |
| 1963 | Kenya yakwatie uhuru (12 - 12 - 63) Kenya became independent. |
| 1965 | Yua ya niitu wa ngaru Famine when people were using wheel flour. |
| 1966 | Yua ya masinga Kiti people were buying food from masinga in Machakos. |

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MACHAKOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Ngeetele (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Ndata (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Kyunde (Dance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Mutambo (Railway Line) at Konza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Mubunga (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Kitombo (Dance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Rinderpest Outbreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Lwaya ya Munyili (Epidemic and Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Mission (At Muisuni, KDO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-1904</td>
<td>Iovi Yiyatuang'wa (First Settlement in Nairobi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-1910</td>
<td>Kyeso (Dance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908-1910</td>
<td>Andu Mambee Kutua Kuu Kuma (Immigration from Mua)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Ndata ila yaasie (Famous Star)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-1915</td>
<td>Malakwe (Famine) Munyao wa Ngondi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-1912</td>
<td>Timamu (Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-1918</td>
<td>Kau wa Mathyaka (First World War)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-1918</td>
<td>Sukuwulu ya Lasima (Compulsory School)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918-1919</td>
<td>Miuwa ya Mavul (Epidemic in Domestic Animals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Yila Kwatuwaki (Sun Eclipse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Mwaka wa Ngie (Locust invaded Machakos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-1929</td>
<td>Nzulukangwe, Kakuti, Nzulaiku (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1931</td>
<td>Ngie Syaya Liu (Locust which Destroyed crops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-1934</td>
<td>Yua ya Ukuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-1938</td>
<td>Kuwaw a Ithieka Na Makonge (Fencing with Sisal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Uku Atwika Chief (Reign of Chief Uku)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-1940</td>
<td>Mwendo Mbingu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-1944</td>
<td>Kau wa Nzilimiana Italia (Second World War)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Mnyolyoka/Mnyolyoka Upesi (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Mbulunga (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-1946</td>
<td>Mwoyo (Famine)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1845-1846 | Kanukikithwa kwa Ithieka ya Kuta (Land Registration for Sale) |
1849-1851 | Siikambwa Mwiranga (Building of Damas) Lwinda ya king'esi (whitman who collected Cattle) |
1951-1952 | Mbuwa ya kanzi/Momboleo (Floods) |
1952-1954 | Mau Mau (State Emergency) |
1961-1962 | Yua ya Ndeke/Maafririko (Floods) |
1965 | Yua Ndeke (Famine) |
1969 | Kuta Mina kua 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 | Kukuwa kwa President Kenyatta na Kusumbika kwa President Moi (Death of President Kenyatta and Inauguration of President Moi) |
1980-1981 | Yua ya Nkwangwete (Famine whose money was available but food was scarce) |
1984 | Yua ya Katokole (The Famine of Yellow Maize) or Yua ya Ndukambilkwate (Famine during food for work programme was introduced) |
1985 | Ivinda ya kinyu (Army worms invasion) |
1996 | Ndata Yooneka (A Strange Star was seen Across the Sky) |

MARSABIT
BORAN/GABRA TRIBE

Each circumcission 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 Areo
1955 | 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 circumcission remains in Wariohood for ten years and retires at 111th year followed by a gap of two years. Thus 13 years interval before another circumcission is contemplated.

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

YEAR OF CIRCUMCISION | AGE
---|---
1867 | 1. Libale or Likpoku
1881 | 2. Desma or Lmarigon
1895 | 3. Irbang'udo or Ilirenko
1909 | 4. Belgudo or Limeresho
1923 | 5. Ilileku
1937 | 6. Ilmekuri
1951 | 7. Ilkanikaniki
1965 | 8. Ilkysapo

MERU

YEAR | EVENT/AGE GROUP
---|---
1903 | Murungi/Ngingi
1911 | Kiriki
1913 | Miriti/Kaaria
1919 | Nkonge
1925 | Kiruja/Kaboru
1931 | Gichuru (1)
1935 | Gichuru (11)
1939 | Gwantai
1942 | Mbuya
1952 | Kibabu/Nangithia
1960 | Kirumunya Ndingiru
1910 | Murungi Kobia
1914 | Kaberia
1919 | Ithariga Ndingiru
1924 | Miriti Kobia
1928 | Kaberia
1932 | Michubu Ndingiru
1936 | Kiruja Kobia
1941 | Kaberia
1947 | Latanya Ndingiru
1953 | Mbuya, Kobia
1958 | Kaberia
1959 | Lubataa Ndingiru Kibabu

NORTH EASTERN PROVINCE

GARISSA

YEAR | EVENT
---|---
1876 | GENERAL LIBO

Aulbans killed a European by the name of General Libo, when trying to settle at Liboi after he had been driven from Somalia. Then Libo named after him.
1901

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1950

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.

1883

SABANS

Was erupted with Europeans after Somalis rejected the taking of their land as per the length of the hides.

1882

GALA WILLIUS

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) Aulihan War after the Europeans had taken Guru Heres Cow.

1886

SAID MOHAMMED ABDULIE HASSAN

War between Europeans and Somalis when the event was killed during the fight.

1886

YAYATH ELNI

Gola (DRUM TRIBE) arrested by Somalis at the event and forced to become Moslems.

1901

SANAT - KI BAHALA ELOBHEN

Civil war of Baahala Tribes i.e. Mohamed Suber, Aulihan & Bahger.

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 ABANT ENGLISH YO HERUMAN E DEREM

The first World War.

1916

GARAS GURATH

Year of herd rotting famine.

1917

LAFAH HARIITHGA

Mohamed Zuber with Harth because of Zubers stele Harth's ivory.

1918

WAR DIK

Mohamed Zuber and Aulihan Tribes War.

1919

MAADIN

Aulihan British War.

1920

BEUFUD

The year of Famine when tea and sugar were introduced here.

1920

ELTHUCK

Longest drought due to lack of rain.

1920

SANAT - KI MASHIL "MARTIN LAW"

When the English came and made out boundaries.

1921

KALALUTH

Mohamed Zuber war with Abduali.

1921

SANAT - KI KORE KAD

Guris were seized by Government.

1922

KODI KAARAR

People fleeing to avoid paying tax.

1923

SANAT - KI SRE GUSI

Some Somalis crossed to Italian Somalian.

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 skin so as to survive after all the animals had died due to drought.

1928

GUNJE

Tribal war between the Gare and Murale in Elwak.

1930

NAARAK

The year of a lot of milk when many cattle got culvies.

1931

WATHU KARO

People fleeing from Kismayu to Gumar (Tana River) at World War.

1932

DHER FANTA

Outbreak of Small Pox

1933

DULSOT

The year a wild plant like a sweet potatoes grew and people fed on it.

1934

CAPTANI BAR

British Aulinah War.

1935

UDHIDH BALAI

People understimated 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 FAD

Tax Collection started.

1936

SANAT - KI BIYE FUD

The year of famine.

1937

SANAT KI DER AHYA

The year of mizzly locusts.

1937

KALAAAR

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

Gariisa was built.

1939

SANAT - KI ANA KRAK

The year of plenty of milk.

1940

SANAT - KI ILARA LAGDISE

The year ifara was built.

1940

BEA MATHOBE

Fox inflicting people with disease after biting them.

1940

WATENGARO

Many people moved from Somalia to the Tana River and thousands perished between Taji (DaJaab) and Bagega (SURA).

1941

SANAT - KI LOW DUHRA

Beginning of Veterinary services.

1942

SANAT - KI WALOW GALAI

Many people moved to Walow near Madogo and Mororo Villages during the war.

1942

SALFA

Floods Year.

1943

SANAT - KI MA - DEGESTE

When sheep died in plentiful.

1944

SANAT - KI DUL KOD

When dams were dug first.

1944

HAGAR

Mohamed Zuber war with Burhane.

1944

OLA SAMUTE

Disease that killed most of the livestock.

1945

KULPU

The name of the formed political Association.

1946

SANAT - KI CHIEF SAMUL DINTE

When Chief Sambul died.

1946

DALGALLOM

The year people slaughtered and ate newly borne calves because of famine.

1948

KADAGO KUDUFO

When people were repaying for rain after a long drought. A warrior kidnapped another warrior's wife for intercourse. When he discovered this event was sang informing the woman to hurry up as the husband was coming.

1949

SANAT-KI MAALIM MOHAMED LADURE

When Maalim Mohamed was stabbed.

1949

ALLUGURU

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 ALLUGURU.

1949

HOK DHOK

Drought people left their Manyattas to go to the bush and look for rain.

1949

MJU WELDE

European demaded 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 DAADSHOR
Wife refused her husband and old on
sat under a tree. Here the present
entre 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 Govern-
ment.

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

1953 GU KUTHER
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
remained before the elders who ca
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 shifta started.

1963 JONGA KARARA
Somalis fleeing from Kenya after inde-
pendence.

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 KIUJI 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 abun-
dantly.

1974 LAK DABARA
The year many people followed the
logger.

<table>
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<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENTS IN SOMALI</th>
<th>IN ENGLISH</th>
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<td>Garreh war</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>Abaa - Busal</td>
<td>Garreh Murule</td>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>Malkalin</td>
<td>Offering</td>
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<td>1887</td>
<td>Gumut - Ola</td>
<td>Drought</td>
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<td>1888</td>
<td>Sabli - Ola</td>
<td>Dry Saturday</td>
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<td>1889</td>
<td>Ahad-Mudowesa</td>
<td>Birth of Seyid Ali</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>Isin</td>
<td>Garreh-Borane war</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Tilada - Baga</td>
<td>Outbreak of small pox</td>
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<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Arrival of Italians</td>
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<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Gultat-Soran sova</td>
<td>Arrival of Degogia in Rhamu (Madera)</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>Sedain-Ditt-Sova</td>
<td>Arrival of Ethiopians</td>
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<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Sabli-Ola</td>
<td>Very dry</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>Godana-Ab-Galma</td>
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<td>1897</td>
<td>Isin-Adan-Dote</td>
<td>Eclipse of the sun</td>
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<td>1898</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Garreh-Ethopian war</td>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Arba-Dugesa</td>
<td>Flood</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Khamis</td>
<td>Italians came</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Gumut-Aruaki</td>
<td>Plea of rain</td>
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<td>1902</td>
<td>Sabli-Ola</td>
<td>Drought</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Ahad-Ara</td>
<td>Garreh-Habash War (fogy)</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>Isin-Gedio</td>
<td>A Borana Warrior came</td>
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<td>1905</td>
<td>Adan-Shaba</td>
<td>Adan Shaba came from swara Adis-Ababa</td>
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<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Adan-Shaba</td>
<td>Ethiopians came back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1908 Gumat-Mudowesha | Outbreak of Rin
derpest

1909 Sabati-Shaba | He died

1910 ** | Gababa took 200 camels
from Marihan

1911 Isin Olik-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 Olik-Alau | Civil War Garreh

1916 Sabti | Sheikha killed at Rhamu by Degodia

1918 Ahadin-Neboy | Whitemen col
lected people to gether at Nebi

1919 Tilada-War magay | Floods in Som
dall. The af
dected migrated

1920 ** | A fight be
tween Garreh and Degodia

1921 Kamis Baga | Gababa went to Ethiopia

1922 Gumut | (To evade tax on Friday)

1923 Sabti | Garreh Borana

1924 Ahad-Tesisa | Borana tribes
men killed at a
certain village

1925 Isinin-Adu | 2nd Eclipse of the sun

1926 ** | Garreh tribes
men robbed Orgaden

1927 Arba-Sura | People went to cemetry to pray

1928 (Kamis)-Hawanisa | Locus out

1929 Gumut-Kado | Malaria Out

1930 Sabli-Seroya | People crossed over
to Etiopian in order to evade

1931 Ahad-Abarti | Drought was severe that
people had to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Isin-Luqqua</td>
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<td>1933</td>
<td>Tiada-Laghay</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>Khamis intege</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>Sabti-Ola</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Ahad-Bebe-Dimtu</td>
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<td>1937</td>
<td>Isin-Wera</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>Arba-sanghotale</td>
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<td>1939</td>
<td>Khamis funi</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>Gumait-Jarnolai</td>
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<td>1941</td>
<td>Sabti-Seyyid Ali</td>
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<td>1942</td>
<td>Tilada-Halbas</td>
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<td>1943</td>
<td>Khamis-Ali-Abdi</td>
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<td>1944</td>
<td>Gumait-Khando</td>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>Dengayo</td>
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<td>1946</td>
<td>Arba-Amshawa</td>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>Sabti-Ola</td>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>Sarakki Kenya</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>Sanatkii Gurr-iyo</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>Axat Kijja</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>Isin Nattoon</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>Talathat Anar</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>1. Arbaca-Dar hisab</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>2. Dorasahat Gud</td>
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<td>1955</td>
<td>Khamis Abar</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>Sanatkii Kulasik</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Jimata Anar</td>
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<td>1958</td>
<td>MANDERA 11</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>YEAR</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>IN DEGODIA &amp; MURULU EVENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Talaasha</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1. Arbaa-Madhala-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>2. Khamas-Damani</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Juma-ni-Nathoo Nil</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>Sabti</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>1. Ahad-Gith-Cur</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>3. Talasha</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>6. Sabti-Ibora</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>7. Khamis-Nege</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>CAMIS BIYA BADAN</td>
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<td>1901</td>
<td>JIMA GUYAROW</td>
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<td>1903</td>
<td>AHAD UNNI</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>ISNI DUL GEDO</td>
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<td>1905</td>
<td>TALADA KOTO GALGALE</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>ARBA MATHA</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>KHAMIS ARAN</td>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>JIMA MOOBEYA</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>SEBDI MERI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>AHAD OBRAHIM DER LADILI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Inter-tribal War between Gari and Degodia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>TALADA HABASHE LADAMEY</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>WARIK</td>
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<td>1914</td>
<td>KHAMIS HAGALU FULE</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>JIMA OLKI ALIM</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>SEBDI MAHAT HASSAN INTIDI</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>GETHAGURI</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>ISNI ELDUG</td>
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<td>1919</td>
<td>(a) ARBA - ARAN</td>
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<td>1920</td>
<td>(a) TALADA ILKI TAFARA</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>ARBA RAFISA</td>
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<td>1922</td>
<td>ISNI ORAH MODOBOE</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>SEBDI DEREDI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>(a) AHAD OLKI MACHEWA LA LADILI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>ISNI SHEKE HUSSEIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1927 ARBAA ADI MIRIE The year when rain fell fortwo days only.

1928 OLA KHALAJI When hides and skins marketing was lucrative

1929 JIMAA ISKUFUR The year when there was enough rain all the year round

1930 (a) KOOGA People fled in order to avoid paying Poll-Tax.
(b) KODI BAKATAN When people opposed Poll-Tax.

1931 (a) AHAD KORONDILE The year when Boran-Ajurans fought at Korondile and many people died.
(b) SEBTI DUKALE Dukale Clash (An Inter-tribal clash between Degodia and Borans at Dukale near Moyale)

1932 (a) SEBDI DUKAR OR KODI AAR The year when cholera killed many people. Poll-Tax was introduced and many people ran away to evade paying it.

1933 TALADA FANTA The year when tanta disease (small pox) killed many people.

1934 TALADA ELDUG When unungu wells were sealed for the purpose of netting Poll-Tax evaders.

1935 KHAMIS JIKU The year of Italian invasion in Ethiopia.

1936 (a) JIMAAD ADI IOSHI The year when Ajurans died of cholera
 (b) (i) KHAMIS BARDETA When people took their livestock to Bardeira because of Profitable market
 (ii) GANA NDEGE ARGAN The year air craft was first seen around

1939 (a) ISNIN WERA End of the Italian/ Ethiopian War.

1941 (b) ARBAA SANKUL LADILI Year when Manda District Commissioner was killed by some Somali shiftas (SANKOLS)

1942 (a) KHAMIS IKHIR Year when local shiftas were looting property and killing innocent citizens after the Italian/British War.
(b) ARBA SANKHOLS LESAN Moyale District Commissioner murdered at Gather (By Shiftas)

1943 (a) JUMADI NOLOYE The year when there was a lot of rain.
(b) ABARI The year of severe drought. The River Uaso-Nyiro dried up and the Somalis went to Gubatu.

1945 (a) AHAD DIRIE Year when Ajurans (Kenyan) crossed into Ethiopia - due to drought.

1946 (a) ISNIN GULUB Year when a political party for liberation of Somalia started here.
(b) AHAD AYAH The year when there was a great locust invasion which were eliminated by spraying poison.

1947 (a) TALADA JACKIR Year when Ethiopians compensated Kenyans for the stock they had stolen.

1948 (a) ARBAA ABAD1 MAKARJUTI Year when bones of 600 camels were common sight

1950 (a) JIMAA ARAN The year when there was a lot of rain and water.

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.

1952 (a) SEBDI ARBAA Drought forced the Somalis from Griftu Division and Wajir to move to Galar and Ethiopia

1953 (a) AHAD BOUNCIARI When Kenya/Ethiopia boundary was cleared.

1954 (a) ISNINTI LIME Pinderton Vaccination Campaign for the first time.
(b) ISNINTI LIME Pinderton Vaccination Campaign for the first time.

1956 (a) KHAMIS OHIDE The year the government decided to auction all the stray camels from original districts (sectional lands had been demarcated).
(b) SEBDI BILAYED The year when Government decided to auction all the stray camels from original districts (sectional lands had been demarcated).

1957 (a) KHAMIS HARGBEKI The year of fatal influenza.
(b) KHAMIS HARGBEKI The year of fatal influenza.

1958 (a) SEBDI GOROGOY The year when D.C. Moyale Ethiopia rounded up many camels (1600) be-
NYANZA PROVINCE

KISII

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

KISUMU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Ongong'a (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Dache Olang' Motuo (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Obilo (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Charan (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>(a) Ruru (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans. (b) Nego Ojeyo (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Ojiru Nyumande (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Rwana Ines (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Mbeka (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>(a) Rupia (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans. (b) Rabudi Mumbo (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Piny Owacho (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Mzungu Nyeusi (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Luanda Magere (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>(a) Kere left Chieftainship (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans. (b) Earthquake (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Bonyo (Dedej) (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Bonyo (Dedej) (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Beginning of World War 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>(a) Ke Amul Meru (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans. (b) Ke Amul Meru (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Fear of Italian invasion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Ke Otongo (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Famine (of ten cents). End of World War 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Floods (among Luo) mini-mised by the coming of the Europeans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Earthquake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIAYA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>LOU NAME</th>
<th>MEANING IN ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Ongong'a</td>
<td>Tribal War involving seizure of cattle, (Example Luo vs Teito)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Nendo</td>
<td>Cattle Disease leading to deaths of many cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Osaga</td>
<td>Anthrax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Musungo</td>
<td>When the first European was seen here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Ndog'sa</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Gari</td>
<td>Sleeping Sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Nyach</td>
<td>First noticeable localities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Athiyan</td>
<td>Widespread venereal Disease causing death of newly born children, abortions and still births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Oluuma</td>
<td>A kind of Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Jometho</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Athany Magado</td>
<td>Disease (Poli)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Bliek</td>
<td>Papua (but not very popular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Murenbe</td>
<td>Plague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-18</td>
<td>Bita</td>
<td>Greeting used by Kager clan and Uhotu/Kawango clan when they disagreed over having Mumas as head-quarters, leading to a major split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Ombi</td>
<td>Famine (Kanga was a dress then worn by the Administration Police)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Kum Ongere</td>
<td>Keya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Mbeka Nyamas</td>
<td>Drought of Lake Kanyaboli. Maize meal food brought by Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Mbuga</td>
<td>Coughing disease (influenza) Imune (mainly animals who survive) after disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baron Von Otter succeeded Capt. Holland as D.C. Troops Turkena
1925 Eclipse of the sun - alipokeret
1926 Civil Administration established; Laibon Kokei arrested and detained
LOWALEL Depoyted; Laibon Ekai
dEmley to Kalosia
1928 Clenday - District Commissioner
Lokitaung opened
1929 Hopkins - District Commissioner
Toddenyang 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 (Ngilela) - Chief
Kapir and South Turkana District closed down
1934 Gregory Smith - District Commissioner - Alando
1935 Ryland - District Commissioner
1936 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. Carr
1940-1941 Evacuation of District of Kalin
1942.10.1942 Mr. W.F.P. Kelly
19.11.1943 Mr. P.G. Talia; Famine
1945 Mr. A.F. Hollord Walker
24.10.46 Mr. G.J. Eileton
10.8.47 Mr. J.R. Nimvo
1948 District Officer’s Office in Abyanece,D.O.’s House-boy killed himself

1949 Mr. P. Crichton
1950 Mr. O.S. Knowles
Mr. K. B. Keith
1952 Mr. E. D. Fox; Mau Mau Emergency
1953 Mr. G.V.H. Grimmett
1954 Mr. D.E. Johnston
Mau Mau detained at Lodwar
1955 Mr. J. J. Dellmege; Drought and Famine
26.1.1955 Col. P. De Robeck
1956 Mr. J.R.M. Tenent
1957 Mr. D.C. Luke
31.10.57 Mr. K.E. Foot
Tarkana/Merille clash at Meyan (Military-Death of Chilai)
1958 Mr. C.L. Ryland; Mosquitos
1959 Mr. R.K. Rinnimore, Punda Milia
1960 Mr. M.Z. Elliot
21.5.60 Mr. C.J. Crutchley
11.8.61 Mr. M.J. Thompson; Floods
1962 Disarming Operation
1963 Indepence
1964 Turkana invaded SamburU (Black Cattle).
Turkana stock taken and sold (Jamburi).
1965 Sacking of Chiefs
1966 Ekaraetop (Big-star); 30- Tax
1967 Turkana stole Govt. owned stock in Uganda (Nhombe 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
1966 Katakotek Mbara
Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk
planted foreign tree on Mbara Hills
1909 Luko Mzunjung Kungetono Kolowo. First European war at Kolowo in East Suk with Marakwet
1910 Mzunjondo tagh kuweni luyayeti into kwit
tuekwi, First European to pass through Baringo to Turkwel in West Suk.
1914 Poro Churuman (German fight). The first war.
1919 1950 Konyi kwenda. The move from Trans
Nzoia
1919 Luko Kutsi. The fight of Mr. Crampton.
1921 Luko Turkana ngo Pokot ombo Kapetdo. Fights of Turkana and Pokot at Kapetdo
1926 Kina - Asis. The longest eclipse of the sun.
1928 Koringring
1929 The greatest Earthquake
1930 Teksio Kapenguria
1931-34 Kim Chonde Koro Pokot - Mr. Chundry was
in West Pokot
1933 Kanyaga
1936 The greatest swarm of locusts
1938 Konyomoi - Rinderpest period
1939 Teksio Masokoi - Nasokol opened
1939 Porio churuman nyopo odeny
German fights (the 2nd World War)
Kirwokin Adungo ombo Mnagei - Adungo
Chief Mnagei
1940 Kirwokin Longurakol Ombo Mnagei -
Kpmel Serma Longurokol was Chief of
Mnagei
Yaata Makutano.Uuye - Makutano
shops established
1943 Lokumuro
The time people were saved by cassava
1944 Wirata oro marichi pasi
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 ombo Mnagei -
James Tapoyo Chief Mnagei
1952 Kini Poyon Kapenguria - Mzee Ken-
yatta at Kapenguria
1952-9 Kirwokin Pkemei Longit ombo Mnagei -
Pkemei Longit Chief Management
1953 Kilkpar Lorika - Lorika was killed
1954-9 D.C. Sharriff - Sharriff District Commi-
sioner
1955 Konyi Sehemu - Kongelai, Kipomo restric-
ted for grazing in dry season
1959 Kirwokin Joshua Kakuko - Joshua Kakuko
appointed Chief Mnagei
1960 Tounto A.D.C. - African District Coun-
icl established
1961 Rop nyo wow -Heavy Rains
Konyi Ptokek - Army worms
1962 Porio Losidok - fight between Kara-
mojong and Pokot. Aparipar - There was heavy loss of lives
1963 Konyi Huru - Year of Independence
Kufaf Lorema and Kassachocon - Lorema and
Kassachcon elected to lower and upper
houses
Tounto Sirikwa County Council - Sirikwa

32
1920 - Ouko
1921 Ndge
1922 Piny Owach
1924 Origi
1927 Nidinya
1930-31 Bonyo
1932 Otonia

SOUTH NYANZA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT/AGE GROUP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Ke Ongaonga</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Ke Abwavo</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Biro Wasungu</td>
<td>Arrival of Europeans at Kisumu and Mumias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Reri</td>
<td>Railway head reached Kisumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Sime</td>
<td>Telephone reached Kisumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Ke Oponde</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Okombo</td>
<td>Name given to District Commissioner Campel in South Nyanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Upande</td>
<td>Year Identity Card first issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Bita</td>
<td>First World War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Ke Kang’a</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918-20</td>
<td>Maranda</td>
<td>Plague out-break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918-20</td>
<td>Megadi</td>
<td>Railway Building Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-22</td>
<td>Ke-Kongere</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Introduction of paper money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922-23</td>
<td>Ndge</td>
<td>First Aeroplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td>Siling</td>
<td>Introduction E.A., coin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Ndege</td>
<td>Arrival of aeroplane in Kisumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-28</td>
<td>Ariir</td>
<td>Silk (Women dress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Kanga</td>
<td>First A.P. employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-28</td>
<td>Omwagore</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>Asemo</td>
<td>Locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>Bonyo/Dede</td>
<td>First arrival of locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-33</td>
<td>Nyanjgesosodo</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Ke-Otuma</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>Owalo</td>
<td>Traditional Dance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE
KAJIADO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1st arrival of Europeans in Masai land.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Olanana and Europeans. Land agreement between Olanana on behalf of Masai and Europeans.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Further Olanana and Europeans agreement on Masailand.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>The war of Longido. The first world war.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Great famine in Masai land.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Vaccination against Small Pox.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Great Famine.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>World War 11. Major Road construction (Kajado-Namanga).</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Emuo Oketeng (preparation for circumcision of Ikalekal).</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Great Famine.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>The world war ending.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Eclipse of the sun.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Plenty of rain - flooding.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Great famine.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Plenty of rain (flooding) - Census.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Kenya’s Independence.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Sectional War between Matapato and Dalalekutuk.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KERICHO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Kosigo age group - Circumcision.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Nyangi age group - Circumcision.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1st World War referred to by Kipsigis as “LUGETAB JERUMAN”.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Maina age group (Masayema) Circumcision.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2nd Maina age group.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>3rd Maina age group.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Eclipse of the sun.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Younger Maina age group (Silobai) Circumcision.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Locust invasion.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1st Juma age group circumcision.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>2nd World War - referred to by Kipsigis as &quot;LUGETAB TALIAN&quot;.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Eclipse of the Sun.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Emergency.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Tuberet (flood).</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Kenya attained independence.</td>
<td>Famine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NANDI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>They caused enemies to follow them into their homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>They won only once</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

KIPKOEI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>They fought Europeans for 7 years but they were defeated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Their leader was Somel (Libon) who was killed by Europeans in 1905. In the 7 year war were Samoel Arap Chebei and Kipnam Emet.

KIPNYIGEI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900-10</td>
<td>They fully occupied Kipsigis &amp; Kyeyu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Their leader was Semei (Libon) who was killed by Europeans in 1905. In the 7 year war were Samoel Arap Chebei and Kipnam Emet.

KIPNYIGEI

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Their leader was Semei (Libon) who was killed by Europeans in 1905. In the 7 year war were Samoel Arap Chebei and Kipnam Emet.
They assisted British during the 2nd World War - 1939-45

They fought with enemies along Chemurut and Kundos rivers till the blood of wounded warriors flooded into the water to colour the water into red.

The first generation to go to school

They had many cattle which had bells, the Maasai used to decorate themselves with beads called "title"

Chumoko (1930-1940) who coloured the waters of Chemurut and Kundos. Save (1940-19--)

Present Save Their generation of Education. The first Generation to achieve Independence. The generation of progress.

District Commissioners Remembered by Nandi

| W. Mayes | 1901-5 | Kipkigi |
| H.B. Partington | 1906-7 | * * | Kiptek |
| C.S. Hemsted | 1907-10 | * * | Kpelelloko (1918-20) |
| N. Monckton | 1910-12 | * * | Mandaro (1913-14,1914-16) |
| E.B. Horne | 1920-21 | * * | Kaagani |
| C. Tomkinson 1928-30 | * | * | Chesret |
| K.L. Hunter 1931-34 | * | * | Kirgit |
| P.F. Foster 1940-3 | * | * | Kibelgo |
| P.H. Brown 1954-8 | * | * | Kipkergeron |

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 Lakipia Masai were the offenders. Some (Usain 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 Usain Gishu Plateau.

1883 Joseph Thomson found Njemps living in the two fortified villages. They had become agriculturists by growing crops from water irrigated from Pegwera River, then known as "Guaso Tigish". In good years Njemps was a large granary that supplied neighbouring tribes and passing caravans. Njemps were known by the locals as "Wa-Kwaal" 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.

1895 Bishop Hamington reached Lake Hainington. He was "Bogoria" 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.

1897 Hungarian Count Teleki, accompanied by Lieutenant Von Honnell, 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.

1899 Dr. Carl Peters, in charge of German Relief for Emin Pasha, (in rescue of Henry M. Stanley) made a treaty with Njemps; and thus holding the German flag, making Njemps a German possession. Njemps were in need of protection by Germans from attacks by their perpetual enemies.

1909 The first settler (Lotherington) settled at Eldama Ravine.

1912 The Usain Gishu Masai were moved to their Reserve.

1913 First European Police Officer was stationed at Eldama Ravine.

1914 Mesers. A.M. Anderson, and Stoc (A.I.M), built pit-sawn timber house at Kapropla on station begun in 1908. Embak Press was moved Headquarters of Baringo District. Before the Headquarters was at M UKUTANO, for Baringo District and Eldama Ravine district at Eldama Ravine. The new headquarters was built at a grant 1100 under supervision of Mr. E.B. Hocking.

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 Kabarum.

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 Drought and Famine.

1920 Kapkorda 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 Kabarumuto.

1927 Lamine Relief Campaign (Posho).

1927 Road to Kabarumuto and Marigat completed.

1928 Drought and famine.

1930 The first European Medical Officer of Health.

1931 Road to Karpenko completed.

1932 Locusts infested district.

1933 Eldama Ravine Boma closed.

1933 Tugen Hut Tax reduced to Shs. 6/- per head.

1934 Governor Joseph Byrnes visited the district.

1935 Removal of Usain Gishu Masai from...
the district to Mara in the Masai Reserve.

1936
- The Headman of Korosti of East Pokot was invested with the Badge and Certificate of Honour.

1937
- Coronation Ceremonies. Good harvests occurred.

1939
- Stock census and a 10% cut.

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) Forkerra River changed its course.
- (2) Three dams made at Kilome, Kilome and Endorois.

1943
- (1) Italian prisoners of war began to build G.A.S. at Kabarnet. They built the School until 1948.
- (2) Governor Sir Henry Moore visited the district.
- (3) Chief Kibet of East Endorois location died.

1944
- A.I.M. at Kaprolip and Sacho taught spinning and girls at A.I.M. Kabartonjo taught knitting.

1944

1944
- Mr Dalziel (A.I.M.) left Kabartonjo 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 Lenja of Njempes 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 Coryndon Museum collected a 100 specimens of birds from the district for the Museum.

1944
- Catholic Mill Hill Mission started at Kituru - L.N.C. assisted by building the School, financially.

1944
- Stock Census taken in South tugua.

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.

1947
- Great drought hit the District ('arpa')

1948
- Peace

1951
- Extraordinary heavy rains ('Gumul') in the District

1952
- Controlled grazing schemes extended to low country (i.e. Baragoi and Wamba).

1959 - 1960
- Fairly mild drought

1961
- Extraordinary heavy rains ('Laritkonkarik')

1962
- Lancaster House Conference

1963
- Independence

1964
- Republic & Shilla war in the District

1965
- The great drought that decimated Samburu Cattle ('Nadolotile')

1967
- District leaders Conference on Land adjudication

1970
- Ngoroka attack began in earnest

1972
- Land Adjudication Department came to District

1973
- Land Adjudication in Loroki

1976
- Circumcision of LKiro age grade

SAMBURU

YEAR
- 1890
- 1892 - 1898
- 1903
- 1905
- 1909
- 1912

EVENT/AGE GROUP
- Circumcision of Marikun age-set
- The six (6) drought period in which the Samburu cattle were wiped out and the people had to live on wildlife.
- Circumcision of Llerito age grade.
- First whiteman's contact with the Samburu tribesmen on Mount Marsabit (contact between Leleruk & the whitemen)
- Capt. Sigward at Baragoi
- Circumcision of Lmsiro age grade

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TURKANA

YEAR
- 1914
- 1916
- 1917
- 1918
- 1919

EVENT
- German War
- Boma opened by Fazan at Lokiria; Kalossa opened by military
- Lokiria closed, Moruasi (Lorogum) opened, Bruce died at KALASSA; Tukana fluent over stock
- Labour patrol (Joint Sudan/EEA)
- Lodwar opened by military

Kasuma opened by military Capt. the
**WESTERN PROVINCE BUNGOMA**

Bukusu circumcision consists of broad age groups namely:

1. Kolongo
d. Nyangyo
2. Kikwameti
e. Maina
3. Kananachi
f. Chuma
4. Kinyikewi
g. Sawu

Every broad age group has six circumcision 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 circumcision.

The first two sets refer to the time when the person was born and the last two when he was circumcised. Under every circumcision group, there are (a) and (b) Columns. (a) refers to the years, it has taken since their circumcision began while (b) refers to the approximate age of the person. In the past boys were circumcised at the age of 16 or 17 years but now they are circumcised at even lesser ages. They are usually circumcised in the month of August in the years only divisible by 2.

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<tr>
<th>BIBINGILO PRIMARY AGE GROUPS</th>
<th>BASALWA (THE BIRTH YEARS)</th>
<th>BAKHEBWA (CIRCUMCISION YEARS)</th>
<th>KIMIKO LUN (THEIR AGES BY 1988)</th>
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<td>(a) NAME</td>
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<td>(SECOND WORLD WAR) 54 - 54</td>
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<td>UHURU 35 - 34</td>
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BILINGO BASALWA BAKHEBWA KIMIKO LUNO

[Note: The table continues with additional entries for each group.]
Busia

YEAR | EVENT
--- | ---
1917 | Jinja - Mumbas Road constructed Distric
1917 | Ekipat fought Dr. Craft's man-Northern Division
1888 | Lumala Famine - Southern Division
1870 | Ongweko Famine - Southern Division
1873 | Gauya Tribal War - Southern Division
1882 | Ombiti Tribal War
1883 | Magina Famine
1885 | Tekersa Famine
1905 | Cattle died and Chetembe’s Civil War - Northern Division
1896 | Otudo Tribal War and Herania Foreigner - Southern Division
1898 | Odindabale Tribal War - Southern Division
1899 | Ekaka’s death (ruler of Samia) - Southern Division
1900 | Dr. Craft’s man arrived - Northern Division
1900 | Mugasa Famine - Southern Division
1901 | Railway construction at Kisumu - District
1902-1905 | Opio Marajala-Nubian ruler of Samia - Southern Division
1902 | Village Headman started Northern Division
1902-1903 | Chief Muranga’s reign - Northern Division
1903 | Chief Murefu was killed by Alumasi Imo - Northern Division
1903 | Hut Tax - Northern Division
1904-1906 | Khalende Famine - Southern Division
1904 | Traditional War which killed Enariach and Ibu - Northern Division
905 | Matungu Camp was built by paramount chief Mumia - Northern Division
1905-1907 | Ouma Famine - Southern Division
1905 | Oumupu Civil War - Northern Division
1906 | (1) Nyabola Rinderpest plague
1908 | (2) Oongoona Famine - Central Division
1909 | Railway line reached Butere - District
1911 | Cotton as Cash Crop introduced - Northern Division
1912-1913 | Chicken Pox (Ekodoi) - Northern Division
1912 | Out - break of small pox - Northern Division
1912-1913 | Kadima (from Wanga) Chief Samia and Bunyala - Southern Division
1913 | War against Marach - Northern Division
1914-1918 | (1) Keya (K.A.R.) 1st World War
1914 | (2) Chakoya Famine affected the whole W/P Province.
1914-1920 | Njaa ya Motokaa - Northern Division
1914-1918 | First road opened by Ambuchi Board Supervisor - Northern Division
1915-1940 | Famine and Musa Maragwa Church leader - Northern Division
1916 | Chief Odera Kango’s reign - Northern Division
1917-1918 | Enundu - Small Pox, Mucchele (Keya) - Southern Division
1918 | Kenya-Uganda Boundary & Rev. Father Conen arrived Northern Division
1918 | Chief Odera Kango’s reign in Teso Northern Division
1919 | Pamba, Agrikacha, & Ndege (Introduction of Cotton, Agriculture and 1st Aeroplane to appear here) - Central Division
1919 | Chief Muranga’s reign - Northern Division
1919 | Obando Famine - Southern Division
1920 | Lukolis Dispensary built - Northern Division
1920 | 1st Road by Paul (Nyapara) - Northern Division
1920 | Ekodoi - Small Pox - Northern Division
1921 | Railway line crossed to Uganda - Northern Division
1921 | Bleki: Plague, Small Pox and Mabach a ship which was disembarked in the Sio Port area - Central Division
1921 | The first Oxen plough introduced - Northern Division
1923 | Baba Market was founded - Northern Division
1924 | Rev. Father Cone started teaching R.C. Religion - Northern Division
1924 | Local Native Council started - District
1925 | Rinderpest Cattle disease and Malaba Railway Station built (Nyabola) - Northern Division
1925 | Moti Halji Scheme from Uganda - Northern Division
1926 | First cotton buyers in Kola - Northern Division
1926 | Earthquake - Northern Division
1927 | Nyabola-Cattle disease vaccination at Chwele in Bungoma - District
1927 | Railway line built, 1st train & Chief Eunyusata’a reign - Northern Division
1927 | Motika - The first time a motor car was seen in the area - Central Division
1928 | Plague disease killed very many people and Rats’ Tails were collected - Northern Division
1928 | Amukura Chief’s Camp was built - Northern Division
1929 | Locusts were 1st seen in the country - Northern Division
1929 | Laurent Ongoma was appointed chief of Marach - Central Division
1931 | Army Worms destroyed Crops - Northern Division
1931-1932 | Locusts invaded the area children born those days were named after Locusts - i.e. Édepe Esike and Amase - Northern Division
1931-1933 | Nyangweso Famine - Central Division
1931-1933 | Osike - Locust name -
1931-1933 | Obonyo-Osodo - type of Locusts that came - Central Division
1932 | Amukura Mission was built - Northern Division
KAKAMEGA

YEAR EVENT
1907 Temesi/AmutsaOande/Demese 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 Mombasa to Kakamega.
1921 Governor award medals to Mumia, Mulama and Murunga.
1922 Death of Chief Kumari Manna.
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 Magoro of Elgon Nyanza in Nairobi.
1929-31 Rush for Gold mining in Kakamega.
1931-32 LOCUSTS.
1937 The start of Native Tribal 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.
1968 Abolition of African Courts and establishments of District courts.
1968 Nomination of new County and Urban Councillors, Formation of Local Conciliation Commission.

1934 Mango - a 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 locust 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 - 45 Panyako - Pioneer Corps of the 2nd World War - District
1941 Mato - 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. Trunk Road and Kocholla 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, Bukhayo 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 & Businga - District
1968 Land Registration started in South Teso - South Teso
1968 Maema Floods - Government supplied tents to flood victims Bunyala
1970 Death of Ojamas Ojiamono M.P. District National Assembly by Election - Amagoro Division
1972 Opening of Divisional Headquarters Amagoro - Amagoro Division Planting of Trees - Samia Hills Hakati
1973 10th Anniversary Jamhuri 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
1977 Extra Heavy Rains - with flood in Bunyala District