

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
KENYAN POPULATION CENSUS, 1989
ENUMERATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

PART I

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 Organization

3. The census organization 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 carryout 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 authorized officer within the census organization. Make all entries on the questionnaire yourself. On no account

should you allow any unauthorized persons to fill in any part of the questionnaire. Do not leave your questionnaires lying around where unauthorized persons may have access to them.

8. To enforce this confidentiality you will be required to take an oath of secrecy. This oath is prescribed by the law and is normally administered to all the staff of the Central Bureau of Statistics and on all others employed to carryout surveys under the Statistics Act.

Role of the Enumerator

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

How to Approach the Public

10. Act as though you expect friendly cooperation and behave so as to deserve it.

11. Start interviewing only when you have identified yourself, have exchanged the proper greetings, have explained what the interview is all about, and have answered any questions about the Census that the people may ask.

12. During the interview let people take their time to answer, never put answers in their mouths, work steadily and make sure that the answers are clear to you before you write anything down. Do not accept at once any statement you believe to be mistaken but tactfully ask further questions to obtain the correct answers (i.e. probe).

13. It may happen that someone refuses to answer your questions. Almost always this is because of misunderstanding. Remain courteous. Stress the importance of the Census and that it has nothing to do with taxation or similar Government activities; that the information is confidential; that no one outside the census organization will be allowed access to the records; that details of individual people are never released for any purpose whatever and that Census results are published only as numerical tables. You should be able to clear up any misunderstanding, but if you cannot persuade the person to help, or if his/her refusal is deliberate, tell the person that you will report the matter to your supervisor and that he/she may be liable to prosecution. Report any such incident to your supervisor at the first opportunity.

14. When leaving a household, remember to thank the people for their cooperation.

PART II

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS

Your Equipments

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

(a) Books of Census Questionnaires; (b) Enumerator's Manual; (c) An Identification Badge; (d) Map of your Enumeration Areas (E A s); (e) Form III which is Enumeration Area Description Form; (f) A Field Note Book; (g) Two Pencils, one Eraser and one sharpener; (h) Call-back Cards (Urban EAs Only); (i) Chalk; (j) Enumerator's Bag; (k) Form KPC1 (for listing of Homesteads/structures).

Training Program 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 KPC1 by listing down names of the heads of the homesteads. Form KPC1 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 EA.

(a) The map will guide you to identify your EA. Nobody must be omitted and nobody must be counted more than once.

(b) Make sure that you read the EA map carefully so that the EA boundaries are clear to you both on the ground and on the map. In most cases the boundaries of your EA follow easily identifiable features such as rivers, streams, roads, tracks, and footpaths. In the densely populated areas and where the EA boundary is imaginary, the Households on each side of the EAs have been plotted. In addition to the EA map, you have been provided with Form 3 which describes your EA boundaries clearly.

(c) On each EA map, there is a legend showing what each symbol represents. The legend should be consulted as much as possible (see map page 3)

21. Use the EA map to plan your work so that you can visit each inhabited place and each household in turn. Work in an orderly way and you will save yourself much walking and great deal of trouble. Tell your supervisor where you will start and which paths you will follow so that he can find you.

22. Each enumeration area map representing a sub-location or forest or National Park has been given a unique code number composed of eight digits and each enumeration area on the map has been given a unique code number composed of four digits. In the first case, the 1st and 2nd digits represent District, the 3rd and 4th digits represent division, 5th and 6th digits represent location and 7th and 8th digits represent sub-location or forest or national park.

23. Each sub-location is covered with a map or maps showing all the enumeration areas in the sub-location but there are other areas which have been mapped without reference to any sub-location e.g National Parks and Forest areas.

24. There are 4 categories of enumeration areas, i.e. EAs in settled agricultural areas, urban, arid and semi-arid areas, forests and National Parks or reserves.

(i) EAs in the settled agricultural areas are based on villages e.g an EA is formed by a whole village or by combining two or more villages. In case of difficulty or doubt about the EA boundary, it will be often helpful to contact your supervisor and the Assistant Chief.

(ii) In the urban areas the EAs 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 EAs have been delineated on the basis of settlement centers and the boundaries have been fixed arbitrarily. You should trace exactly where the settlement or settlements are in your EA. You must contact your supervisor and the Assistant Chief to assist you to find the settlement centers.

(iv) Large forests and National reserves have been treated as EAs on their own. You must, with the assistance of the forest officials, identify where the people live in these EAs.

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

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

(b) In order to determine distances on the ground using the map, you must use your paces. Take your pace to be equivalent to 1m. Measure the distance you want on your map in cms and using the map scale find the distance in meters 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 meters 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.

[NEED TO INSERT MAP]

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 GSU 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 pm. But you are not allowed to enumerate throughout the night.

37. It is unlikely that you will enumerate everyone in one day. In most cases it is expected that the enumeration will take place between three and seven days. If, for any reason, you think it will take longer, you should inform your supervisor in good time so that he may be able to arrange for someone to help you. If you become ill or get injured so that you cannot continue, you must let your supervisor know at once.

Who Should You Enumerate?

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

39. Persons staying in hotels, hospitals as in-patients, persons in observation wards, prisoners and the like will be enumerated in their institutions. They should not be included on the questionnaires of their respective households.

What happens if there is no one at Home?

40. It may happen that when you visit a house that is inhabited you are unable to obtain any information, either because there is no one at home, or because all the adults are away at the time, or for some other reason.

41. If only children are at home, ask them when their parents are likely to be at home and arrange the next visit accordingly.

42. If there is no one at home, ask the neighbors if anyone was there on Census Night. If there was, inquire 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 neighbor 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 neighboring EA has been enumerating people in your area and numbering their dwelling units. If this happens, make sure first of all that you are within your area as you understand the boundaries. If you have crossed your boundary by mistake, return to your area and go on with your work. If you are satisfied that you are right and that the households are in your area, make a note of the affected households and immediately inform your supervisor. Do not enumerate the people a second time. Continue enumerating other households in your area.

Types of Census Questionnaires

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

Layout of the Questionnaire

49. The questionnaire is divided into several parts as outlined below:

(a) At the top of the form, is for information identifying the household and is to be completed for each household.

(b) The top right hand corner of the form is for entering structure number.

(c) Columns P00 to P18 contain questions which apply to all persons. You are required to ask the questions of ALL PERSONS and make written entries for all persons.

(d) Columns P19 to P21 contain questions on literacy and education to be asked of all persons aged 6 years and over. If a person is aged 5 years or less, code 0 in column P20. Also code 0 for not applicable in column P19 and 00 in column 21.

(e) Columns P30 to P32 contain questions on economic activities to be asked of all persons aged 10 years and above. For a person aged 9 years and less, code 0 in all the columns.

(f) Columns P40 to P51 contain questions which apply to all females aged 12 years and above. You are required to ask the questions of ALL FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE and make

appropriate entries for each. This section must be completed for all women and girls aged 12 years and over. If the person is male or a girl aged 11 years or less, write zeros in all the columns.

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

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

PART IV

HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

General Rules

50 (a) Complete the questionnaire yourself, (b) Keep it clean, (c) Write legibly, preferably in capitals (Where you are required to write), (d) Code in the boxes provided on the questionnaire, (e) Start each household on a separate questionnaire.

51. If you make a mistake cross it out neatly with a single line and correct it. If there is no room to make a correction, draw a line through the whole of the record for that person. Write along it 'MISTAKE' and complete a new line for the person.

52. If, for some reason, you make a mistake involving a whole household, draw a diagonal line across the questionnaire, write along it 'SPOILT' and complete a new questionnaire for the household. On no account should a spoiled 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 throughout the country so that it can be easily remembered by everyone. Remember that all the questions you ask must relate to Census Night unless you have specific instructions to the contrary in this manual, e.g. the economic questions.

56. Note that between the Census Night and the time of enumeration the composition of a particular household may have changed. If somebody died after Census Night, you should enumerate him as living on Census Night. If a baby was born after Census Night, you should not enumerate him/her. Visitors are enumerated if they spent Census Night in the household.

57. When you arrive at a house, greet the occupants and identify yourself as a Census enumerator.

58. Ask for the head of the household. Note that the head of the household is the person who is regarded by the members of the household as its head, and may be a man or a woman. He/she must have spent the census Night with the household. If the head of the household was not present on the Census Night ask for the next senior person who spent the Census Night in the household. Make this person the household head.

59. If you are enumerating members of an institution, you will ask for information from the person in charge of the institution.

60. Explain that you must record particulars of everyone who was present in the household at midnight on Census Night.

61. Next, complete the information required in the box at the top of the questionnaire. Write the Province name and code the District, Division, Location, Sub-location/EA 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. EA number will be the Enumeration Area number as marked on the map. .

63. When you have enumerated the members of the household, write the structure number followed by the Household number on the door frame or any other convenient or conspicuous place. The structure/household numbers are the ones you will allocate yourself. The first structure you visit will be S001 and the household also will be 001 (this will be written as S001/001), second will be S002 and the household 002 and will be written as S002/002, and so on. If there are more than one household in a structure for example structure number S001 and household numbers 001, 002,003 etc simply write S001/001-008 meaning there are eight households in structure 001. Write the number neatly where it will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of children. Ask the people to leave it up until the end of November, so that they may be spared the inconvenience of unnecessary visits by census staff. Explain that the number is used for census purposes only and may be rubbed off after 3 months. You are also required to record the household number in the space provided for Household number in the Identification box.

64. If you are enumerating in an Urban area, where there are several dwelling units in a structure which are occupied by unique households write on each dwelling unit the same structure number and the household number assigned to those residing in the dwelling unit.

65. Your next job is to make a list of all persons who were in the Household on the census night, starting with the head of the household, if he or she was present, or of the person in charge of the household at the time. Respondents may not know which was the census night, in which case you should explain by saying the night of 24/25 August 1989.

66. Write the names in Column (P00). Some people have many names and it is not necessary to write them all as long as you record the name or names by which the person is usually known.

COLUMNS P00 TO P11 NAME, RELATIONSHIP AND SEX

Column P00 - Name

67. It's 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 yourself 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 Calendar 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 Calendar of events to estimate the respondent's age.
- (i) (a) Ask him/her to name any historical event (in their district) which he/her has been told occurred around the time of his/her birth/childhood.
- (b) Ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his/her birth.
- (c) Then use this information to work out his/her age. For example if a respondent tells you that he was about 15 years when Kenya attained her Independence this person should be $15 + 25$ (i.e. 12th Dec. 1963 to 23 August 1989) = 40 years. If this method fails, you should try the following approach:
- (ii) (a) Simply estimate how old he/she may be.
- (b) Then select from your list of local, or District historical events, some events which occurred about the time when, according to your estimate, he must have been born.
- (c) Ask whether he/she has heard about any of these events.
- (d) If he/she has, ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when this event occurred or how many years elapsed before he was born.
- (e) Then from this information work out his age.
91. Some tribes have systems of 'age grades' or 'age sets' from which a person's age can be worked out. A person's age grade may only give a rough idea of his or her age since the same grade may have in it people of widely different ages, but it is better than nothing. Some tribes have age grades for men but not for women, 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 inquire about others from chiefs and elders.

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

(a) Determine the age of her oldest child.

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

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

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

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

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

Column P13 - Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column P14 - Tribe or Nationality

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column P15 - Birthplace

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

109. For persons born in Kenya, write the name of the district and code using the list provided on the backside of the front cover e.g. write 'Kericho' and code 72,'Kirinyaga' and code 22, etc. Do not write the name of the location or town. If the district of birth is not known, write the province e.g 'Rift Valley' and code 70, 'Coast Province' and code 30, etc.

110. Relate the person's birthplace to the present districts as far as possible. District boundaries have been changed over the years and we want to relate a person's place of birth to the districts as they are constituted now.

111. For persons born outside Kenya, write and code the country of birth. For example, a person born in Tanzania will be recorded 'Tanzania' and coded 02, 'Uganda' coded 01, 'Somali' coded 04, 'American countries' coded 96 etc.

Column P16 - Previous Residence

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

112. If the person is under one year of age, code '00' in this column.

113. 'Where was this person living in August 1988?'

114. For persons who were living in Kenya in August 1988, write and code the name of the district e.g 'Kiambu' code 21,'Siaya' code 63,'Kisii' code 61, etc. For persons who were living outside Kenya, write

and code the name of the continent e.g' European countries' code 94, Asian countries code 95. Be sure to write the name of the continent, and not of the country or towns.

115. A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason such as visiting relatives or in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, should be shown where they normally lived in August 1988.

116. It is necessary to make a separate enquiry for each member of the household because a man does not always take his wife and children with him when he goes away to work, or he may only have some of his family with him and others may have been living elsewhere.

Columns P17 and P18 - Orphanhood

117. 'Is this person's father/mother alive?'

118. Code 1 or 2 in respect of the person's biological father and mother. Foster parents or other relatives who may have adopted the person should not be considered as the father or mother of the person.

119. In some cases, child's father may not be married or living with the mother. In this case the mother might report that she does not know whether the father of her child is alive or dead. In this case code 3 for 'Not Known'.

Column P19 - Literacy

120. The questions in column P19 APPLY TO PERSONS AGED 6 YEARS AND OVER. For persons aged 5 years and less code 0. It is necessary to note that some people have never been to school yet they have taught themselves how to read and write in some language. Others have learnt how to read and write through adult education. Some people have also attended school but they do not know how to read and write. No test will be given and you have to accept the respondent's answer.

121. Ask, 'Can the respondent read and write a simple statement in any language?' Code 1 if the respondent can read and write in any language, 2 if he/she cannot read and write in any language. If he can only write or can only read in the language code 2.

Column P20 - Whether Attended School

122. (a) The questions on education are limited to persons aged six years and over. They refer to full-time education in an educational Institution like Primary, Secondary, Technical schools and University.

This definition excludes, madrasas and Arabic schools where nothing but the reading and writing of the Koran is taught and any post-school training colleges.

(b) Ask 'Has this person ever attended school?' Code 1 for persons attending school this year, code 2 for persons who have ever been to school and have left school, and code 3 for persons who have never been to school. Code 0 if the respondent is aged 5 years or less.

Column P21- Level of Education Attained

123. If the person has been to school or is at school, ask, 'What was or is the highest class or form he/she has completed?'

124. In column P21, Code the highest class or form the person has completed in the formal primary and secondary school system e.g. a person in form one will have completed Std 8 and therefore should be coded as having completed Std 8. Use the categories provided at the back of the front cover. Code 03 if the person has completed 'standard' 3, code 11 for those who have completed 'form' one etc.

125. If a person has sat for 'O' level or 'A' level Exams, through correspondence courses etc, that is, the person has not gone to school to achieve these certificates, code his/her highest level of education according to the highest Exam he/she has sat and passed e.g. code 14 for 'O' level passed Exams etc.

126. If the person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending 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 preceding 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. Jua Kali mechanics, traders in farm produce, paid family workers. All those who are paid for their services are employed persons.

134. On leave/Sick leave

This group comprises all those with formal attachment to job or business/enterprise but were not at work during the reference period because they were sick or on holiday, season workers, leave without pay, bad weather, etc. However, a person who is on leave, such as teachers but worked on the family holding in the past seven days preceding census Night should be indicated as 'on leave'.

135. Family holding

Is the unit of land, farm or shamba which is owned or rented by the family/household and is used for purposes of cultivation of crops or for herding cattle mainly for subsistence purposes. All the members of the household who are working on the family holding without pay/profit will be coded 03. Any member of the household working on the holding for pay and profit or is paid in kind will fall under category 01 (worked for pay or profit). Hired workers for the family holding will also be coded 01. Note that 'family holding' does not limit itself to production of crops, but also includes livestock rearing, as is the case in the nomadic areas.

136. Work for pay or profit denotes wages, salary, commissions, tips and payment in kind.

137. No work

A person who was available for work in the past seven days before the Census Night but had not been on paid employment, or was not self-employed will be coded 04.

138. Seeking work

A person who in the last one week before Census Night was looking for work. This category should not include the under-employed (i.e. those who have paid work but wish to leave for better opportunities). Persons who have no work at all and are looking for work are the ones who will fall under this category. If a person is working on the family holding, but is seeking work, he should be coded as 'working on Family Holding' and not as 'seeking work'.

139. Students

Are persons of either sex who spent most of their time in regular educational institutions (Primary, Secondary, College and University). If for some reason the student was on holiday during the week preceding the census night and may have been engaged in gainful employment he/she should be given the appropriate code 01 or 03

140. Retired person

Is one who reports that for the past one week before census night he was not engaged in any economic activity because he had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily. If a person has retired and is doing some work/business then he should be coded 01. If he/she has retired but is seeking work then he/she will be coded as 'seeking work'.

141. Disabled persons

Are those who cannot work. Do not assume that physically disabled persons cannot work. For example a blind man who is employed will fall under category 01 and not 08. Same as cripple/lame persons working on the holding. They should fall under 03. Probe and find out about physically disabled persons.

142. (a) Homemaker

A person of either sex involved in household chores in their own homes e.g fetching water, cooking, babysitting etc who do not work for pay and profit. This category should not include house boys/house girls who fall under category 01. If such persons worked on family holding they should be coded 03 and not 09. Please probe.

(b) Others include

Any other person not mentioned above. You are to probe to find out whether unpaid family workers consider themselves 'seeking work', 'have no work' and code them as such. For example if a young man helps his uncle to sell things in the shop without receiving pay, probe whether he is 'seeking work' and code him thus or if he considers himself to have no work & code him 04 (no work), or consider himself/herself as working: code him/her as 01.

143. Column P31 - Occupation

(a) In column P31, Ask all persons who are employed, or on leave or working on family holding: What is --- main occupation? Write detailed description of the type of work the person mainly did during the seven days preceding the census night. The type of work should be recorded as fully as possible, for example, 'shorthand-typist', 'Grade II carpenter;', 'key-punch operator', 'motor vehicle mechanic', 'panel beating foreman', etc. Avoid ambiguous titles such as 'operator', 'foreman', 'driver' etc which do not

identify the duties of the workers. Note that all those who work on a holding are not necessarily 'agricultural workers' by occupation. A holding can contain all sorts of occupations, like 'tractor drivers', 'machine operators', 'carpenters' etc.

143.

(b) Note that the occupation of a teacher "on leave" but who worked "on the family holding" during the week preceding Census Night should be entered as per his usual occupation, i.e. "primary school teacher" etc.

Column P32 - Work Status

144. In column P32, you are required to find out the work status of the respondent. It is important to probe and ascertain the respondent's actual status, i.e. whether he/she is an employer, employee etc then code using the given codes.

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

145. Concepts to help you identify the above group.

(a) Employer: A person who engages the services of another person for the production of goods/services.

(b) Employee: A person who works for a public or private employer and is paid by this employer. All apprentices should be considered as Employees.

(c) Self employed: A person who operates his own enterprise (e.g. farmer, petty trader, carpenter) or a person who operates his own enterprise directly without employing private people except family members as helpers.

(d) Family employee: A person who helps in running an economic enterprise operated by a member or members of his/her family without an agreed mode of payment.

(e) Others will include categories not listed above.

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

146. Answers are required of ALL women in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, single, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is: You must ask the questions of all women and girls aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is to check in column P00 and identify all those to whom these questions should be addressed.

147. For males and for girls under twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank.

148. Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

149. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over, 'Has this woman borne any live children?'

150. A child borne alive is one who cries after being born. The census is concerned only with children borne alive. Do not include stillbirths, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not cry at the time of birth.

151. If the woman has never borne any children alive, write '00' in each of columns P40 to P51.

152. If the woman has born children alive, ask, 'Of the children she has born 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 appropriated columns.
160. If, inspite 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 1989, state the year, but if the child was born before 1970 and the year is not known you may write '1969'. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. 70 for 1970, 79 for 1979 etc.
164. If the child was born in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989, ask, 'In what month of the year was it born?'
165. Code the month in column P46 i.e. 01 for January, 02 for February 12 for December. If the child was born in 1984 or before, you need not code the month of birth. However, if the month is known, even for years before 1984, you may code them.
166. Then ask, 'Was it a boy or a girl?'
167. Code the sex of the last borne child in column P48. Code 1 for males and 2 for females. If they were male twins, Code 3; if female twins, Code 4; if twins with one of each sex, Code 5, Code 6 for other multiple births.

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

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

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

169. Main Residential Structure

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

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

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

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

171. Under 'Owner occupied' are listed;

(a) Purchased: Means the respondent has bought the structure or is in the process of buying the structure and is living in it.

(b) Constructed: Means the respondent has built the structure he/she is living in

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

172. Under Rented are listed:

(a) Government Rented: Meaning that the respondent's employer, the government is renting the dwelling unit to the respondent.

(b) Local Authority: Covers all dwelling units rented by municipal council, city commission etc.

(c) Parastatal: Will cover all dwelling units rented by such organizations 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 landlord/landlady

173. Other form of Tenure - include unauthorized dwelling units.

Columns H11- H13 Construction Materials of the main residential structure

174. Code in column H11 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g. code 1 for roof with iron sheets, 4 for asbestos sheets etc.

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

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

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

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

179. The main sources of water listed are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Code the answers according to the categories given below e.g. code 3 for pit latrine, 5 for cesspool etc.

Sewage - is the liquid waste matter drained away from the structure for disposal.

The categories of main type of sewage disposal are:

(a) Main sewer - means the sewage liquid waste from the structure is drained by pipes into a main tank of the estate. This type of sewage disposal is common in main urban centers 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 cooperation 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.

Part V: EVENT CALENDARS

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

CENTRAL PROVINCE

KIAMBU

YEAR EVENT/AGE GROUP

| | |
|------|---|
| 1885 | Ngaruiya |
| 1886 | Kirobini |
| 1887 | Mburu |
| 1888 | Uhere - Skin disease. |
| 1889 | Year of Locusts |
| 1890 | Murera |
| 1891 | Mutungu - Kind of disease |
| 1892 | Unubi |
| 1893 | Kagica |
| 1894 | Kibiri |
| 1895 | Njagathi - Lizard |
| 1896 | Mwingoto |
| 1897 | Ndutu - Jiggers. |
| 1898 | Kienjeku |
| 1899 | Muthura - Cooked millet. |
| 1900 | Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done |
| 1901 | Gatego -Venereal disease |
| 1902 | Kamande Gatiti - Tray |
| 1903 | Kibango |
| 1904 | Njege Porcupine |
| 1905 | Kanyutu-Tiger |
| 1906 | Nyarigi |
| 1907 | Kangei |
| 1908 | Matiba -Maize gruel Kabau |
| 1909 | Thingingi -Barbed wire |
| 1910 | Makio |
| 1911 | Ugimbi - Millet |
| 1912 | Mwande - Girl play |
| 1913 | Kihiu Mwiri |
| 1914 | Rumemo |
| 1915 | Ngaikia |

1916 Ngombera
 1917 Njanjo-Vaccination
 1918 Githoguo Ndarama - Band
 1919 Kimiri-Kind of disease
 1920 Iguta Kibandi-Identity Card
 1921 Munanda-Cattle dip
 1922 Munoti-Money notes
 1923 Ciringi-Introduction of shilling
 1924 Githigu-Kind of large maize
 1925 Munai-Ear beads
 1926 Kianduma-Darkness
 1927 Ndege - Aeroplane
 1928 Githingithia - Earthquake
 1929 Nderece
 1930 Mamboreo
 1931 Marobo -Kind of game played by girls
 1932 Njane Kanini
 1933 Njenduru - Gentleman
 1934 Ndururu - Five cents
 1935 Tauru - Towel
 1936 Kenya Bathi -Kenya Bus
 1937 Kababa Njabani - Japanese goods
 1938 Thukia itaha
 1939 Korenji - College
 1940 Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats
 1941 Muthuu
 1942 Njau ya ki - Kind of dance
 1943 Mwanga - Cassava
 1944 Muomboko - Kind of dance
 1945 Gicina Bangi- Burning of weeds
 1946 Njata - Star
 1947 Ngoma Kibiriti - Kind of dance
 1948 Haraka
 1949 Kanyoi - Razor Blade
 1950 Muhchenjeku - an epidemic
 1951 Thuthu
 1952 Warurungana
 1953 Komerera - Hiding
 1954 Gotora - Shotgun
 1955 Therenda - Surrender
 1956 Cheni - Demarcation
 1957 Ruthario - Rosary
 1958 Mubutiti-Boundary
 1959 Ngeithia Thayu
 1960 KANU - Kanu party founded
 1961 Munyongoro - Millepede
 1962 Muibai
 1963 Uhuru - Freedom
 1964 Jamhuri - Republic
 1965 Gathirikari -Yellow maize from America
 1966 Coka Migundaini - Go back to land
 1967 Witeithio wa Muingi - Self-Help
 1968 Taiti - Tight dress

KIRINYAGA

YEAR EVENT

| | |
|------|--|
| 1890 | Initiation of Ngugi age group |
| 1891 | Locust invasion (Gikanga) |
| 1893 | Famine known as Ngwaci |
| 1897 | Initiation of 'Mucico' age group |
| 1901 | Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce) |
| 1909 | Famine known as Wangara (Gutika Wangara) |
| 1909 | 1 Rupee hut tax |
| 1912 | 2 Rupee hut tax |
| 1912 | Native tribunal Court was started. |
| 1912 | Mutira Mission was started. |
| 1914 | First World War started. |
| 1916 | Chief Karuri Died |
| 1916 | Motor - Car was seen for the first time in the former Embu District. |
| 1917 | Strong round men were forced to join the first World War (Lazima). |
| 1917 | Employment of Forest Guards |
| 1918 | End of First World War. |
| 1918 | Famine of 'Kimocho'. |
| 1920 | Kenya became a colony. |
| 1921 | Issue of identity Cards (Kipande). |
| 1921 | KCA (Kikuyu Central Association) was started |
| 1922 | Introduction of a shilling. |
| 1922 | Kerugoya Township was started. |
| 1922 | Harry Thuku was arrested. |
| 1923 | C.C.M. Kerugoya Mission was built. |
| 1924 | Burial of dead bodies (Guthika ciimba). |
| 1924 | Fort Hall Agricultural Show. |
| 1925 | Thika - Nanyuki Railway was started. |
| 1926 | Eclipse of the sun (Utuku - Muthenya). |
| 1927 | Kerugoya Hospital was opened. |
| 1927 | First Aeroplane seen. |
| 1927 | Earth tremor (Githingithia). |
| 1928 | 'Kiendano' Locust Invasion (Great Famine of Locust). |
| 1929 | Dispute between Missionaries over circumcision of girls (Kirore). 'Muthirigu Dance'. |
| 1930 | Return of Kenyatta. |
| 1931 | First Locust Campaign. |
| 1931 | Sale of Wattle Bark introduced. |
| 1932 | Soil Conservation campaign. |
| 1933 | Cotton was first planted at Kangondo in Kirinyaga. |
| 1933 | Kikuyu's from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in the former Embu District 'Ahoi'. |
| 1933 | Irungu age group ruled instead of Mwangi age group. |
| 1934 | Introduction of Five cents (Ndururu). |
| 1934 | First Coffee in the former Embu District, was planted at Kithunguri block. |
| 1934 | Famine of 'Karugia Mithuru'. |
| 1934 | Wakamba/Machakos and Kitui asked for dwelling place in Mwea. |
| 1936 | 'Ngiciri' age group kept a record of drinking intoxicating liguor (Njohi). |
| 1936 | Rat proofing of grain stores (Mbia). |
| 1938 | Large tax collection in Nairobi. |
| 1939 | Beginning of Second World War. |
| 1940 | Kerugoya Factory started (Macini ya mboga). |
| 1940 | Sagana bridge was built. |
| 1941 | Karatina factory started (Macini ya mboga). |
| 1942 | Raising of hut tax to Shs. 14 and exemption of women. |
| 1942 | L.N.C. Embu Hospital was opened. |

- 1943 Famine 'Ng'aragu ya Mianga'.
- 1944 Kibata or Jabani.
- 1945 End of Second World War.
- 1946 Return of Demobilized soldiers. Old End brigde was built.
- 1947 Comick Star (Njata Ikiguka).
- 1948 End of Kerugoya/Karatina factory (muico wa macini cia mboga)
- 1948 Women's Revolt.
- 1948 Chief Njega Gioko Died.
- 1951 Objection of rinderpest inoculation and burning of cattle crushes (Njanjo).
- 1952 Emergency declared.
- 1953 Formation of Home Guard and building of posts in Sub-Locations (Kiberi).
- 1953 The clash between Embu and Mbere tribe (Gutinio rnatu)
- 1953 Death of Matenjagwa.
- 1954 Murder of District Officer Mr. Candler in Murang'a District and Death of 'General Kago'.
- 1954 Operation 'Anvil' in Murang'a District.
- 1955 Start of Land consolidation.
- 1956 Return of detainees and Registration of Loyalist Voters.
- 1957 First General election.
- 1958 K.K.M. First Youth Clubs
- 1958 Late Chief Njagi Muthang'ata died - 15/8/1958.
- 1960 End of Emergency and Pass Regulations.
- 1960 Formation of KANU
- 1961 General Election and Release of Kenyatta.
- 1961 Locust Invasion (Ngigi cia Kabarata).
- 1961 Floods (Mafriko).
- 1961 Famine of 'Kimbo'.
- 1962 Lancaster House conference for Kenya's Independence.
- 1963 Internal Self Government.
- 1963 Independence.
- 1964 First Public Election of Chiefs.
- 1964 Kenya became a Republic.
- 1965 Famine - Yellow maize imported from America.
- 1966 Formation of KPU
- 1969 Population census
- 1970 The metric famine (Ng'aragu ya Kilo).
- 1973 Total Eclipse of the sun.

MURANGA

- | YEAR | EVENT/AGE GROUP |
|------|--|
| 1900 | Njaa ya Ulaya. Arrival of Lt. Hall |
| 1901 | Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce). |
| 1905 | Arrival of large Asian trading safari and subsequent disturbance at Othaya |
| 1908 | Njaa ya Kusia |
| 1909 | 1 Rupee hut tax |
| 1912 | 2 Rupee hut tax |
| 1913 | Aberdare Forest created. D.C. was Mr. Eshbon |
| 1914 | Outbreak or German War. Requisition of stock |
| 1916 | Chief Karuri Died |
| 1917 | Employment of forest guards |
| 1918 | End of German War. DC was Commander Robert, named 'Kimocho' and famine of same name. |
| 1920 | Issue of identity cards |
| 1922 | Harry Thuku arrested. Rinderpest. |
| 1923 | Introduction of Shilling. Plague |
| 1924 | Fort Hall Agricultural Show |
| 1925 | Thika - Nanyuki railway started. Local Native Council |

1926 Eclipse
 1927 First aeroplane seen. Opening of LNC Hall
 1928 Earth tremor
 1929 Locusts. 'Muthirigu' dance
 1930 'Morobo' dance. Return of Kenyatta. Plague
 1931 Sale of wattle bark introduced
 1932 Soil conservation campaign under A.O. Mr. Chambers
 1933 First plantation of cotton. Carter Commission
 1934 Famine 'Karugia Mithuru'
 1935 Introduction of 5-cent piece 'Ndururu'.
 1936 Cleaning of Villages by Mr. Dowson. Rat proofing of grain stores
 1938 Large tax collection in Nairobi
 1939 D.C. Mr. Clive (one armed). 2nd World War
 1940 Kerugoya factory started
 1941 Karatina factory started
 1942 Raising of hut tax to Shs 14 and exemption of women
 1943 Famine 'Ngaragu ya Mianga'
 1944 Departure of Mr. Clive, D.C.
 1945 End of Second World War. D.C. Mr. O'Hagan 'Wamahiu'
 1946 Return of demobilized soldiers
 1947 D.C. Mr. Coutts 'Ithe wa Karnau'. Refusal to dig terraces
 1948 Women's revolt
 1949 D. C. Mr. F. A. Loyd 'Wamugi'
 1951 Objection to rinderpest inoculation and burning of Cattle crushes
 1952 Emergency declared
 1953 Formulation of home Guard and building of posts in sub-loations. Death of Matenjagwa
 1954 Attack on Kandara Boma. Murder of District Officer Mr Candler. Death of 'General' Kago.
 Operation 'Anvil'.
 1955 Start of land consolidation. Amnesty surrender offer
 1956 Return of detainees. Registration of 'Loyalist' Voters
 1957 First general election. Mr. Pollok-Morris became D.C.
 1958 K.K.M. First Ctubs. Start of extramural tax default labour scheme
 1959 Closure of Kangema and Kandara Works. Lamps
 1960 End of Emergency and Pass Regulations.
 1960 Formation of K.A.N.U
 1961 General Election. Release of Kenyatta
 1962 Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence
 1963 Internal Self Government. Independence and First African D.C.
 1964 Kenya becomes Republic
 1965 Famine - Yellow maize imported from America
 1966 Limuru Conference - Formation of K.P. U. Thika ceased to be a district. Little General Election
 1968 Thika became a Municipal Council. B. Kaggia imprisoned, at Kisii

NYERI

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

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

COAST PROVINCE

KILIFI

| YEAR | EVENT |
|------|--|
| 1882 | Famine of Mwakiisenge |
| 1890 | Famine of Makufu |
| 1889 | Famine of Magunia |
| 1901 | Famine of Kodi ya kwanza |
| 1904 | Famine of Rupia mbili-mbili |
| 1907 | Famine of rupia tatu |
| 1909 | Famine of Mwahera |
| 1914 | Famine of Mzungu – (The Giriama Rebellion) |
| 1917 | Kilifi Station established |
| 1918 | Famine of Rupia Pishi mwenga |
| 1928 | District Headquarters at Kilifi |
| 1930 | Flood at Malindi |
| 1940 | Italian bomb at Malindi |

1949 Total Eclipse
 1949 Sood Bin Alis death
 1959-
 1969 District Commissioner - Kelly
 1960 Vasca Da Gama Memorial unveiled
 1961 Record rain in two days (18.5")
 1961 Sabaki Bridge washed away with floods
 1963 General Elections (May)
 1963 Internal Self-Government (1st June)
 1963 Independence (12/12/63)
 1964 Republic (12/12/64)
 1964 Famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano)
 1966 Tsuma Washe-Kijiwe performing his witchcraft activities.
 1967 End of Shiftas war
 1967 Operation of Kijiwe Alias with Tsuma washe
 1969 Start of Metric system
 1972 Death of R.G. Ngala
 1976 Famine Relief referred to "Harambee"
 1977 Kasus Death/Rabies/Start of Rain season
 1973 Eclipse of the sun
 1974 Operation of Kenya Mining - Kinangoni
 1974 End of G.P.T. payment
 1974 Tarmacking of Mazeras - Kaloleni Road
 1970 Land Adjudication operation
 1973 Arrest and detention of Kijiwe
 1975 Taking over of Mariakani Mik Scheme by Kwale/Kilifi Cooperative Union from Ministry of Agriculture

KWALE

YEAR EVENT

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

LAMU

YEAR EVENT

1898 Bwana Honi kuondosha watumwa (Abolition of Slave Trade Mr. H.H. Horn) or Zita za Kisauni (Battle of Kisauni village) which was attacked and completely destroyed by Somalis - Kiunga Division
 1916-
 1917 Mohanja wa Bwaria Reds (Mr. Ready's vaccination against small pox)
 1914 Mashinloo ya kwanda umezawa (Martial law in recruiting people for war started)
 1916-
 1917 Mwaka wa kapa (Famine which farmers stayed without grain)
 1918 Mlangilongi ulikuwa (The greatest influenza started and killed many people)
 1919 Mwisho wa vita (The end of the first World War)
 1924-
 1925 Wakati Mudir ni Mwenye Abbas umezawa (Mudir Mwenye Abbas started working at Faza).

- 1925 Kapatwa yuwa (Eclipse of the sun) - However, this comes so often. It is hard to pin down a special period or year. It may occur twice a year).
- 1934 Wakati Mudir ni Salim Basafer umezwa (Mudir Salim took office at Faza)
- 1939 Vita za Taliani (The Italian War-Shakani and Kiunga Village attacked by Italian)
- 1942 October, Wakati Mudir wa Kiunga alopogura Kiunga (When Kiunga Mudir ran away from Kiunga)
- 1952 Wakati Mudir Mohamed Saad umezawa (When Mudir Mohamed Saad took office at Faza)
- 1956 Wakati Mudir Khatib umezawa (When Mudir Abdulla took office at Faza)
- 1960-
- 1961 Mvua kubwa gharika tarehe 29.9.61
- 1963 Wakati Kenya ilipata Uhuru
- 1964 Matata ya Shifta - watu wengi kuharna kwenda Malindi kwa sababu ya shifta)
- 1969 Kifo cha Hon. T.J. Mboya
- 1971 Wakati Hon Mzee Jomo Kenyatta alopotembelea Lamu (Mpeketoni)
- 1972 Kifo cha Hon. R. G. Ngala
- 1974 Uchaguzi wa pili wa Bunge baina ya Cheka na Mudhihiri
- 1976 Maandamano ya kumpinga Rais Amin wa Uganda, Lamu na Mombasa

MOMBASA

YEAR EVENT

- 1907 Port Jesus turned into prison
- 1908 Natlive Hospital, Makadara Mombasa (Sipitali ya Nitifu)
- 1911 (PLAGI) and (Tete za Makhakhi) disease hit Mombassa
- 1912 First ship wreck (Indian) S.S. Mongal off cliffs at State House, Mombasa
- 1916 Heavy rain submerged 1/4 of Mombasa
- 1914-
- 1918 First World War
- 1918 Germany war prisoners captured in Tanzania and built 'SALIM ROAD' from LIKONI FERRY TO NYALI BRIDGE. They say Eeh Mama kalala Mushee
- 1920 Old Port of Mombasa ceased to accept big ships
- 1924 Berths Nos. 1 & 2, Kilindini Port were completed. The first German Tourist Skip called at Port of Mombasa.
- 1925 Khoja Jamat Khan was completed (Kuze Road), 'Ngoma ya Gwaride was performed
- 1927 Railway bridge Kilindini was built
- 1928 Duke of Wales paid a visit to Mombasa
- 1929 Mackinon Market in Old Town was built
- 1930 'Mfalme wa Ngoma' was installed
- 1931 Nyali Bridge was built
- 1932 European Hotel was converted into Customs House
- 1933 Present D.C.'s Office ceased to operate as Railway Office Nyali Bridge became operational
- 1934 Origin of Kenya Bus Service in Mombasa
- 1936 Queen Kinana was installed. Vita vya Washihiri na Wakavirono Second World War
- 1939 Bombardment of Malindi by air. Old Makupa Police under the officer who was designated 'Mungu wa Makupa'
- 1942 Lady Grigg Maternity Hospital was built
- 1943 Prison lines at Uhuru Garden Kilindini Road
- 1945 Lions ate some people in Mombasa
- 1947 Tononoka centre was opened
- 1950 The Tusker Building (EA Breweries) was opened

TAITA

VOI DIVISION

YEAR EVENT

- 1883 Rev. Wray kilonana na Wasagalla. 1. Walango Mwamba 2. Mwasambo s/o Mbaya, Ngule Wambu
- 1883 Mission ya kwanza Sagalla opened by Rev. Wray
- 1885 Njala ya Mchango
- 1890 Rev. Wray kuchapisha vitabu kwa kisagalla Ulaya
- 1891 Rev. Wray brought back vitabu vya kisagalla
- 1901 St. Mark Church kujengwa Sagalla
- 1902 Boma ya D.C. Mwatate (Mr Redia)
- 1928 Maafisa wa Nzige kuanza kazi Sagalla
- 1930 Mvua kuu (Makusanya)
- 1944 Njala ya ngano
- 1952 Hali ya Hatari

TAVETA DIVISION

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

TAITA

WUNDANYI DIVISION

- | YEAR | EVENT |
|-------|---|
| 1818 | Njaa ya Kibaba |
| 1900 | Njaa ya Mwakisenga |
| 1943- | |
| 1944 | Njaa ya Nyangira |
| 1960- | |
| 1976 | Njaa kila rnahali (Serikali yasaidia) |
| 1888 | 1st Missionaries - Sagalla - Rev. Wray (CMS) |
| 1889 | 1st Missionaries – Catholic – Bura Mission |
| 1904 | Missionaries - Mbale Maynard |
| 1905 | Missionaries - Wusi v.v. verb. |
| 1900 | Voi Sisal Estate |
| 1900 | Kidai Sisal Estate |
| 1928- | |
| 1929 | Mwatate Sisal Estate |
| 1936 | 1st District Agircultural Officer - Mr. Gun Glift |
| 1914- | |
| 1918 | 1st World War - British/Gerrmany |
| 1939- | |
| 1945 | 2nd World War - (All Nations) |
| 1916 | Wakasigau kuhamishwa Malindi |

- 1936 Wakasigau kurudishwa Mwatate
- 1937-
- 1939 Wakasigau wabaki Mwatate
- 13/12/1976 Road Accident Mwatate Road (8 people died)
- 1926 Voi Road to Wundanyi via Mbale
- 1929-
- 1930 Wesu District Hospital yajengwa
- 1938 Wataita waambiwa kwenda Taveta
- 1938 Kimorigho irrigation Scheme – Taveta
- 1947 Wataita waambiwa kwenda Shimba Hills - watu 4 walikwenda
- 1924 Mvua kubwa - 1st Makanyanga
- 1934 Mvua kubwa - 2nd Makanyanga
- 1935 Mvua kubwa - 3rd Makanyanga
- 1936 Mvua kubwa - 4th Makanyanga
- 1961 Mvua kubwa ya mafuriko na njaa
- 1912 Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbale Location Mr. Ngalu
- 1912 Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Chawia - Mr. Mwandango
- 1912 Chief wa Kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbololo Mr. Mwaviswa
- 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-
- 1976 Harambee Schools zaanza na kundelea kote Taita
- 1974-
- 1976 Moyo wa Harambee wa kuchangia Taita nzima, maendeleo yaonekana
- 1900 Church Missionary Society was established in Dabida (Taita)
- 1914-
- 1918 World War (1st)
- 1930 Mvua ya Makanyanga Taita
- 1939-
- 1945 2nd World War
- 1944 Coastal people being conscripted and send to Taveta Irrigation Scheme where rice was being grown and consequently supplied to Army Forces by British Government
- 1952 Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and others then KAU members being arrested and KAU being banned in Kenya.
- 1963 The 1st African District Commissioner to be stationed in Taita/Taveta District - Mr. Geoffrey Kariithi.
- 1967 His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited and held a well attended Baraza at Mwatate in Taita Tveta District
- 1971 His Excelencythe 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. Ndoror the then District Commissioner on 5th December, 1974
- 1975-
- 76 Drought reached its climax and as a result both wild and domestic animals died in a great number, also Mwatate Dam dried up and many rivers
- 1929 The first Roman Catholic Priest house was built at Mwanda
- 1930 Masai Morans killed Mrombo and stole many cattle
- 1952 Road to Vuria mountain and Radio Repeater Station were built by E.A.R. & Telecommunication

- 1956 Mtula (witchdoctor) killed seven people with his panga and bow and arrows. He burned houses and cattle bomas. He was shot dead by Administration Police.
- 1963 Uhuru. Wananchi celebrated throughout the District with great pleasure
- 1964 Land Consolidation started
- 1966 Establishment of Lualanyi Ranching Company Limited
- 1971 The first Harambee Secondary School (St. John) was opened
- 1972 Rev. Father Damian Manyatta was ordained. The first Roman Catholic Priest from Njawuli Village
- 1974 25 km. Harambee road from Mwanda to Mwaktau was officially opened by the District Commissioner, Mr.A.N.N. Ndoro
- 1975 Mr. Eliud M. Mahihu - The then Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province conducted fund raising meeting in aid of Vuria Christ Church (A.C.) and His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta undertook to pay for all church pews worth KSh 17,000.

EASTERN PROVINCE

EMBU

EVENT/AGE GROUP

- 1890 Initiation of 'Ngugi' age group
- 1891 Locusts invasion.
- 1893 Famine known as 'Ngwaci'.
- 1894 Initiation of 'Gacuthe' age group
- 1897 Initiation of 'Mucino' age group.
- 1898 Europeans came to Embu.
- 1900 Invasion of Embu & Mbere Tribes by Kamba due to famine.
- 1903 Initiation of 'Kithambaru' age group.
- 1907 Europeans camped at present Embu Township
- 1909 Famine known as 'Ndwiga wa Ngaara'.
- 1910 C.M.S. Kagaari was built. First Missionaries arrived at Kigari C.M.S.
- 1912 First black wattle planted at Kigari.
- 1912 Native Tribunal Court was started.
- 1914 World War 1 started.
- 1916 Motor car 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 - 'Kirore'. 4
- 1931 First locusts campaign
- 1933 Kikuyus from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in Embu "Ahoi"
- 1933 "Irungu" age group ruled instead of 'Mwangi' age group
- 1934 First coffee in the District was planted at Kithungururu block.
- 1935 Wakamba from Machakos and Kitui Districts asked for dwelling place in Mwea.
- 1936 Ngiciri age group kept a record of drinking intoxicating liquor.

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

ISIOLO

YEAR EVENT

- 1890 GANNABOKE -The year of many flies which disturbed animals after heavy rains.
- 1891 GANNA KUFFA - The year of joy.
- 1892 JULIA SAKUFE - The year when the Sakuye elected their leaders.
- 1893 WATAKOBE - The year when the Dorobos went into the forest and killed giraffes. They varried the dried skins which made a lot of noise. At times the Borans mistook the noise to that of an enemy.
- 1894 FERENJI KAR - When the first European appeared in Boran land.
- 1895 OLA IRBI - The year of great drought and the Borans moved t o Irbi.
- 1896 GAFA ERGAFITAN - After an agreement between the Borans and Somalis, the Somalis dishonoured the agreement. They followed the Boran delegates and killed them all.
- 1897 GAFA ADUNOTE – The day of the sun eclipse
- 1898 DIDA KUNO KABAN-The year when a Sekuye leader Dida Kuno was captured by Ethiopians
- 1899 GANNA DIDA KUNO GADISAN – The year when Dida Kuno was release by Ethiopians
- 1900 GANNA TUYE WAJIR BUE -The year when Tuye a leader from Ethiopia move to Wajir.
- 1901 GANNA ARERO JILO DUE-The year when Areeo Jillo died in a Baraza. He was a brother to Khalu (a Boran "King")
- 1902 DUL GILA – When the Borans war leader Gila went to fight Somalis but could not fight them.
- 1903 OLA ARA OR GANNA ARA-The year of srnoke, heavy rainfall, and great fog.
- 1904 DU1 GEDO -The year when khalu wanted to go to war with Somalis but he gave up the idea when he entered Kenya from Ethiopia.
- 1905 GANNA SAHEDA - The year of much mud. Rain fell for seven consecutive days.
- 1906 GANNA LUB0 HARO - The year when Boran elders assembled together having a memorable feast.
- 1907 FERENCHI LAMESO- The second time for a European to be seen in Boran Land
- 1908 FUNDA MUSE-The year when Europeans gathered the Borans and made them subject to Governement at Funda Muse in Wajir.
- 1909 GANNA TURE DUE -The year when a very rich Boran died.

- 1910 GANNA JILA SAKUYE- The year when the Sakuye elected their tribal leader.
- 1911 DUL ALI BUKE - Borans led by Ali Buke went to fight Somalis.
- 1912 GANNA KORE HADAN - The year when Borans went to fight with Samburu at Korne. Sarnburu were defeated.
- 1913 GANNA KOTE DUE - The year when Boran warrior Kote died. He was born without fingers on one hand
- 1914 GANNA KIT1 DUE - The year when Kiti died. He was a son of a very rich leader. Was killed by Somalis
- 1915 GANNA GUYO GUTU - The year when Guyo Gutu died. He was a great Warrior. He was killed by an elephant.
- 1916 GANNA BISANI GUDO - The year of great floods.
- 1917 GANNA KHAKE SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye killed two Somalis and in turn the Sakuye were fined 400 heads of cattle.
- 1918 GANNA MERU ARGAN-The year when the Borans saw Meru tribesmen.
- 1919 FUDA GABRA -The time when the Borans and Gabbra disagreed and the Gabbra decided to move to Marsabit.
- 1920 CANNA RAFISA - The year of epidemic Presumably caused by pneumonia.
- 1921 GANNA DARA -The year when the animals died of Rinderpest.
- 1922 GANNA DOL FITAM - The year when two Somalis armed with rifles went to Barbote near Merti and were killed by Borans, The rifles were handed back to the Government.
- 1923 GANNA SABDI REE - The year of goats and sheep epidemic.
- 1924 GANNA FINO - The year of Chicken Pox.
- 1925 GANNA KAKE WATO - The year when a Boran killed a Somali. The Borans were fined 100 heads of cattle.
- 1926 GANNA REE DIBA GUR - The year when a District Commissioner of Isiob ordered 100 ewes to be taken to him.
- 1927 GANNA OLA KOLAJI OR GANNA LAFA CHOCHOTE - The year of the ‘earth tremor’, great droughts occurred, many animals died, and Hides and Skins fetched higher prices than live animals.
- 1928 OLA DIKO OR OLA KOLANJE - A severe drought occurred, cattle died and their skins dried up completely.
- 1929 GANNA UNTA - The year of prolonged rain.
- 1930 GANNA KODI - The year of Poll Tax. Ganna Dadacha Cirani Did Ndege. The year in which trees were cut down at Garba-Tulla to make room for the construction of an airstrip.
- 1931 NADI GALA - Somalis killed Borans, the Borans appealed to D.C. Mr. Dalocks who confiscated Somali camels, sold them in a public auction at Merti, and Borans were compensated.
- 1932 GANNA KAKAWISA - The year of thunderstorms without rains.
- 1933 GANNA KAKE OLIANA - Borans killed 6 Somalis. The Borans fined 1200 Heads of cattle.
- 1934 (a) Gana Fur Fur: The year of plentiful grass, animals ate greedily, and as the result many died, (b) Ganna Baga - The year of leprosy outbreak.
- 1935 GANNA DABASA MUOGA – The year when many Borans moved to Dabaso Muoga at the boundary of Marsabit and Boran District.
- 1936 GANNA BISAN DIMO -The year of the red water. After heavy rains.
- 1937 (a) Ola Garba Deman - The year when the Borans trekked from other parts to Garba Tulla areas owing to shortage of rains in their countries. (b) Mwaka wa Bissan Dima - The year of the “Brown Waters”, and heavy rainfall.
- 1938 LUB ADI -An age group feasted to celebrate their occasional traditional events.
- 1939 GANNA VITA TALIANI -The year of British and Italian war. 2nd World War.
- 1940 (a) Ganna Bisan Lafiri Deman - The year of remarkable floods (b) Vita Olki Italiana - The years in which the Italian war started.
- 1941 GANNA BADOLE DEBISIN-The year when many people from Moyale fled their country to Isiolo district because of War.
- 1942 GANNA SARAKA DAKANI-The year when the Borans consulted the Meru leader. The Borans were allowed to take their animals to Tharaka.
- 1944 GANNA ABUDUBA ALI IAJESAN - A Somali shifta killed Abduba Ali near Merti. The shifta was also killed by Borans. Salad name.

- 1945 OLA CHAFA DEMAN -The year in which there was plenty of grass in Sericho and the Boran from Garba-Tulla moved to Sericho because Garba-Tulla was affected by the droughts.This is also the end of the world war II
- 1946 GAFA AWANISA ADAN - The year when the country was invaded by locusts
- 1947 GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye nominated their traditional leaders
- 1948 GANNA KAKE AJURAN-The year when the Borans killed two Ajurans at Merti. The Borans paid 200 heads of cattle to compensate for the dead.
- 1949 GANNA SUGAH - The peaceful year.
- 1950 GONNA DUL KORE -
- 1951 GANNA GABA -The year when there was much rainfall. In this same year, the Somalis of Wajir moved to Korte Kore because of droughts that had stricken Wajir.
- 1952 GANNA BOKA TOK - The year during which it rained only for one day
- 1953 GANNA OLA BUKE - The year in which goats and sheep trespassed Meru District from Garba-Tulla.The animals were confiscated and 10% were taken by the Government The Government took 3,000 goats
- 1954 GANNA NYENA HAMAT - The year of the lion man-eater. Lions ate many Borans.
- 1955 GANNA LIME - The year of needle. The first time the animals were inoculated against rinderpest.
- 1956 GANNA WARANA GURAN-The year of depriving spears. To the increasing of poachers the government decided to collect all spears from Borans.
- 1957 GANNA KHAKE KORI - The year in which Kori Wako was killed by Somalis. The Somalis compensated with 200 heads of cattle.
- 1958 GANNA WIGI GUDO - The year of big auction.
- 1959 GANNA BOSHE SERICHO GRSAN OR MWAKA WAS TAABU YA SERICHO The year in which stock died because of droughts in Sericho, and famine relief was distributed to the people by Government.
- 1960 GANNA JOLE KORE FITE MAGADO - The year when 3 Borans children were killed by Samburu at Magado.
- 1961 GANNA ALABATI REE - The year of goats and sheep epidemic.
- 1962 GANNA SIASA N.P.P.P.P. The year when the Northern Province People's Progressive Party was founded
- 1963 GANNA DIC. WABERA FI CHIEF HAJI GALMA IJESAN-The year in which the District Commissioner Mr. David Wambara AND Chief Haji Galma were killed by Somali shifta ten miles from Muddo-Gashe - Sericho road. 28/6/63.
- 1964 GANNA JARSI BENDERADABAT - The year in which Elders hoisted the flag. The year of independence
- 1965 GANNA SHIFTA DUFT - The year of shifta. The shifta troubles started among the Borans.
- 1966 GANNA KIJJI SEMAN - The year of villagization. All Borans were confined in specified Manyattas and were restricted to graze in particular zones.
- 1967 GANNA SHIFTA BATT-The year of the end of shifta. The Arusha agreement between Kenya and Somali under the chairmanship of Dr. Kaunda the President of Zambia.

KITUI

YEAR EVENT IN KIKAMBA/IN ENGLISH

- 1868 Yua ya Ngovo (No meaning)
- 1870 Yua ya Ngeetele (No meaning)
- 1878 Yua Kiasa - Very long famine)
- 1880 Yua ya Ndata - A very big star in the East
- 1883 Yua ya nzana - Famine of monitor
- 1888 Kau wa Ukavi - The Masai-Kamba war
- 1894 Lwaya - Rinderpest
- 1898 Ngomanisye (Muvunga) - Famine of Rice
- 1901 Kuka kwa Kilovoo - Introduction of Rupee coins
- 1908 Yua ya Kilovoo (Malakwe) - Famine of beans)
- 1914 Kau munene - 1st world war
- 1917 Muimu wa wa andu (imili) mukuna Kyongo - Cerebral spinal meningitis

- 1918 Muminukilyo wa Kau - End of 1st world war
- 1922 Kuka kwa silingi - Introduction of shillings.
- 1924 Yua ya Nzalukanga - Great famine.
- 1926 Kukwata kwa sua - Great sun eclipse
- 1929 Yua ya Kakuti - Great famine
- 1930 Yua ya silanga - Famine during digging of dams.
- 1935 Yua ya Mavindi - Famine of selling bones.
- 1939 Kau wa Italia - 2nd world war
- 1942 Yua ya maanga - Famine of cassava.
- 1944 Yua ya Nzie (Ngie) - Famine of locusts.
- 1945 Muminukilio wa kau wa Italia – End of 2nd world war
- 1946 Yua ya mutulumbu - Katune (Ndovoi) - Famine of red flour relief.
- 1950 Yua ya makonge - Famine of selling sisal
- 1952 Mau - Mau Mau. - Mau Mau oath taking and declaration of emergency in Kenya.
- 1961 Yua ya Ndeke, Mbua nene or yua Nguuti - Transportation of famine relief by air, heavy rains caused by floods.
- 1963 Kenya yakwatie uhuru (12-12-63) - Kenya became independent.
- 1965 Yua ya mutu wa nganu - Famine when people were using wheat flour.
- 1966 Yua ya masinga - Kitui people were buying food from masinga in Machakos.

MACHAKOS

- | Year | Event |
|-------|---|
| 1870 | Ngeetele (Famine) |
| 1880 | Ndata (Famine) |
| 1885 | Kyumbe (Dance) |
| 1889 | Mutambo (Railway Line) at Konza |
| 1897 | Mubunga (Famine) |
| 1887 | Kitombo (Dance) |
| 1897 | Rinderpest Outbreak |
| 1898 | Lwaya or Munyili (Epidemic and Famine) |
| 1898- | |
| 1900 | Mission (At Muisuni, KDO) |
| 1900- | |
| 1904 | Ilovi Yiyatuang'wa (First Settlement in Nairobi) |
| 1906- | |
| 1910 | Kyeso (Dance) |
| 1908- | |
| 1910 | Andu Mambee Kutua Kuu Kuma Mua Chief Ntheketha (Immigration from Mua) |
| 1910 | Ndata ila yaurnie (Famous Star) |
| 1910- | |
| 1915 | Malakwe (Famine) Munyao wa Ngondi |
| 1911 | Timamu (Report) l012 |
| 1914- | |
| 1918 | Kau wa Mathyaka (First World War) |
| 1915- | |
| 1918 | Sukulu ya Lasima (Compulsory School) |
| 1918- | |
| 1919 | Muimu wa Mavui (Epidemic in Domestic Animals) |
| 1926 | Yila Kwatukie (Sun Eclipse) |
| 1927 | Mwaka wa Ngie (Locust invaded Machakos) |
| 1928- | |
| 1929 | Nzalukangye, Kakuti, Nzalikyeye (Famine) |
| 1930- | |
| 1931 | Ngie Syaya Liu (Locust which Destroyed crops) |
| 1932- | |
| 1934 | Yua ya Ukuku |

1936
 1938- Kuawa kwa Itheke Na Makonge (Fencing with Sisal)
 1938 Uku Atwika Chief (Reign of Chief Uku)
 1939-
 1940 Muindi Mbingu
 1939-
 1944 Kau wa Nzilimani Italia (Second World War)
 1942 Munyoloka/Munyoloka Upesi (Famine)
 1943 Mbulunga (Famine)
 1943-
 1945 Mwolyo (Famine}
 1945-
 1946 Kuandikithwa kwa Itheke sya Kuta (Land Registration for Sale)
 1949-
 1951 Silanga Iyambiiwa Kwinzwa (Building of Dams) Luinda ya king'esi (white man who collected Cattle)
 1951 -
 1952 Mbua ya kanzi/Momboleo (Floods)
 1952-
 1954 Mau Mau (State of Emergency)
 1961-
 1962 Yua ya Ndeke/Maafiriko (Floods)
 1965 Yuaua Atta (Famine)
 1969 Katalwa kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi (Population Census after Independence)
 1972-
 1973 Yua ya Longosa (The famine which caused Movement of Cattle)
 1974 Yua ya Longosa (Drought which affected livestock)
 1978 Kukwa kwa President Kenyatta na Kusumbika kwa President Moi (Death of President Kenyatta and inauguration of President Moi)
 1980-
 1981 Yua ya Nukwangwete (Famina whose money was available but food was scarce)
 1984 Yua ya Katokele (The Famine of Yellow Maize) or Yua ya Ndukambilikwatye (Famine during food for work programme was introduced)
 1985 Ivinda ya kiinyu (Army worms invansion)
 1986 Ndata Yooneka (A Strange Star was seen across the Sky)

MARSABIT

BORAN/GABRA TRIBE

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

EXAMPLES

YEAR NAME OF AGE GROUP

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

RANDILLE/SAMBURU TRIBE

The Rendille or Samburu age group lasts for 13 years before another group is initiated. Each circumcision remains in Warrior-hood for ten years and retires at 11th year followed by a gap of two years. Thus 13 years interval before another circumcision is contemplated.

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

| YEAR OF CIRCUMCISION | AGE |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1867 | 1. Libale or Likipoku |
| 1881 | 2. Desmala or Lmarigon |
| 1895 | 3. Irbang'udo or Llterito |
| 1909 | 4. Befgudo or Lllmerisho |
| 1923 | 5. Llkileku |
| 1937 | 6. Llmekuri |
| 1951 | 7. Llkimaniki |
| 1965 | 8. Lkiiyapu |

MERU

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

NORTH EASTERN PROVINCE

GARISSA

YEAR EVENT

- 1876 GENERAL LIBO - Aulihans killed a European by the name of General Libo, when trying to settle at Liboi after he had been driven from Somali. Then Liboi named after him.
- 1879 FRENC MALGATHAT - A European negotiated to buy land, after refusal he offered to spread money all over the hide depending on any amount that will cover the hide. Somalis thought the land he was to buy would only cover the area where the hide had been spread. They accepted the offer. After the sale the European cut the very hide into ropes which he joined together and instead claimed for the land as far as where the rope of the skin reached when straighted.

- 1880 SABANSA - War erupted with Europeans after Somalis rejected the taking of their land as per the length of the hides.
- 1882 GALA WILLIE - People went to live where trees of the event were - due to continuous drought. They lived on eating the event.
- 1883 SANAT - KI ABDI IBRAHIM DIME - When Chief Abdi Ibrahim died.
- 1885 GURE HERES - British (Europeans) Aulihans War after the Europeans had taken Gure Heris cow.
- 1885 SAID MOHAMED ABDILIE HASSAN - War between Europeans and Somalis when the event was killed during the fight.
- 1886 SANAT - KI SAMBAPKI - When livestock died in plenty due to same disease.
- 1898 YAYATH ELNI - Gala (DRUM TRIBE) arrested by Somalis at the event and forced to become Moslems.
- 1901 SANAT - K1 BAHALA ELOBHEN - Civil war of Bahala Tribes i.e. Mohamed Suber, Aulihan & Baheger.
- 1902 GEK - Drought that caused a lot of dust and smoke
- 1906 HAYEN GAZATH - All camels eaten during this drought as they were the only animals still left.
- 1907 SANAT - KI MOHAMED SUBER I70 ABDALLA EY ELOBHEN - Civil war between Mohamed Suber and Abdalla.
- 1912 SANAT - KI FORDER - Abd-Wak Vs Mohamed Suber War
- 1914-
- 1918 SANAT - KI ABANTI ENGLIS YO HERUMAN E DEREM - The first World War.
- 1916 GARAS GURATH - Year of hard hitting famine.
- 1917 LAFAH HARITHIGA - Mohamed Zuber with Harth because of Zuber's stole Harth's Ivory.
- 1918 WAR DIK - Mohamed Zuber and Aulihan Triabla War.
- 1919 MAADIN - Aulihan British War.
- 1920 BIEFUDH - The year of Famine when tea and sugar were introduced here.
- 1920 ELTHUOK - Longest drought due to lack of rain.
- 1920 SANAT - KI MASHILO "MARTIAN LAW" - When the English came and made out boundaries.
- 1921 KALALUTH - Mohamed Zuber war with Abduak.
- 1921 SANAT - KI KORE KAD - Gura were seized by Government.
- 1922 KODI KAARAR - People fleeing to avoid paying tax.
- 1923 SANAT - KI SIRE GUSI - Some Somalis crossed to Italian Somaliland.
- 1925 HABASWEIN - See No. 9 (1916) hence the name of Habaswein
- 1925 SANAT - SANKUR LAGDISE - When Sankur was built.
- 1926 THABAKER - See No. 16 (1926).
- 1926 WARFATH - Year of drought.
- 1926 HOLA GOLISHA - Hunger that led to people eating hides and skins so as to survive after all the animals had died due to drought.
- 1929 GUNJE - Tribal war between the Gare and Murelle in Elwak.
- 1930 NAARAK - The year of a lot of milk when many cattle got calves.
- 1931 WATHU IKARO - People fleeing from Kismayu to Gunan Marro (Tana River) of World War.
- 1932 DHER FANTA - Outbreak of Small Pox
- 1933 DULGOT - The year a wild plant like a sweet potatoes grew and people fed on it
- 1934 CAPTANI BAR - British Aulihan War.
- 1935 UDHIDHI BALAI - People underestimated distance of the place where it had rained and when they left to migrate there, many of them with their livestock died on NGARO.
- 1935 SANAT - KI KODI KAD - Tax Collection started.
- 1936 SANAT - KI BIYE FUD - The year of famine.
- 1937 SANAT KI DER AHIYA - The year of many locusts.
- 1937 KALAAARAR - People fleeing to unknown destination looking for food.
- 1937 KURTHUNGO - Because of famine people cared individually for the rush of Kurthungo to save themselves owing to lack of food. Rushed to arrive first to find for himself food.
- 1938 SANAT - KI GARISSA LAGDISE - Garissa was built
- 1939 SANAT -KI AMA ARAK - The year of plenty of milk.
- 1940 SANAT - KI IJARA LAGDISE - The year Ijara was built

- 1940 BEA MATHOBE - Fox infecting people with disease after biting them.
- 1940 WATENGARO - Many people moved from Somalia to the Tana River and thousands perished between Faji (Dadaab) and Dagega (BURA).
- 1941 SANAT- KI LOW DURAI - Beginning of Veterinary services.
- 1942 SANAT - KI WALOW GALAI - Many people moved to Walow near Madogo and Mororo Villagised during the war.
- 1942 SALFA - Floods Year.
- 1943 SANAT - KI MA – DEGESTE - When sheep died in plenty.
- 1944 SANAT - KI DUL KOD - When dams were dug first.
- 1944 HAGAR - Mohamed Zuber war with Barthere.
- 1944 OLA SAMUTE - Disease that killed most of the livestock.
- 1945 KULPU - The name of the formed political Association.
- 1946 SANAT - KI CHIEF SAMBUL DINTE - When Chief Sambul died.
- 1946 DALGALLED - The year people slaughtered and ate newly borne calves because of famine.
- 1948 KADAGSO KUDUFO - When people were rejoicing for rain after a long drought. A warrior kidnapped another warrior's wife for intercourse. When he discovered this event was sang informing the warrior to hurry up as the husband was coming.
- 1949 SANAT-KI MAALIM MOHAMED LADURE - When Maalim Mohamed was stabbed.
- 1949 ALIJUGURU - A European collected all the camels from their owners as this was the most camel grazing area. The one who had most camels was known by the name ALIJUGURU.
- 1949 HOK DHOK - Drought people left their Manyattas to go to the bush and look for rain.
- 1949 MIJI WELDE - Europeans 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 DADSHOR - Wife refused her husband and sat under a tree. Here the present centre is built to reconcile the parties. This took days to solve
- 1951 SANAT - KI ERI DAMAI - Goats died due to floods
- 1952 SANAT - KI JID HER - Roads were closed by the Government
- 1953 GARABGOI - A disease, many cattle and elephants together with people who ate them died
- 1953 GU KUTHES - An outbreak of disease that killed people while all joints folded
- 1953 GEG GADUO – An outbreak of disease that caused scales on the people's bodies.
- 1955 LOO DHURAI - First vaccination of livestock
- 1954 HASARA GUR - Moving away from your present home due to continuous drought only rain to rain after your departure
- 1955 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 20 years, he went raping any female he met. Each time he was being fined between 5 and 8 cows till all his wealth finished due to such compensations. At last he repented before the elders who caned him then donated for him livestock to start new life
- 1957 SANAT - KI N.P.P - When N.P.P. Political Party was formed
- 1958 MERU GURUTH - Goats and sheep being put on camels and transported to Meru to batter with maize
- 1961 SANAT - KI BIYE GUR - The year of floods
- 1961 BEA BATHAN. Floods - Heavy rains
- 1963 SANAT - KISHIFTA DE KAADE - When shifta started
- 1963 JONGA KARARA – Somalis fleeing from Kenya after Independence
- 1964 GILEGALAI - Another year that people ate only camels as they were the only animals alive
- 1964 HEONEK SAIDER - A start with long tail
- 1964 SANAT KI BENDERA DE KENYA WASARE - Kenya flag flown
- 1966 SANAT - KI KIJIJI GA LAGADE - People were vilagised
- 1966 AMANGES - The voluntary surrender of shiftas
- 1967 SANAT - KI HOGA DENLADA UBAHE - End of shiftas when government took over N.F.D.
- 1970 HARA - Cholera outbreak
- 1973 AF MUJIR - The year of surprise as it rained abundantly
- 1975 LAK DABARA - The Year many people followed the lagger

MANDERA -1

YEAR EVENTS (IN SOMALI, IN ENGLISH)

| | |
|------|---|
| 1884 | Todala - Karo Garreh war |
| 1885 | Abaa - Busal Garreh Murule |
| 1886 | Malkalin - Offering (Sadaka) |
| 1887 | Gumat-Ola - Drought |
| 1888 | Sabti-Ola – dry Saturday |
| 1889 | Ahad-Mudowesa – Birth of Seyid Ali |
| 1890 | Isnin - Garreh-Borane war |
| 1891 | Tilada-Baga – Outbreak of smallpox |
| 1892 | Italian – Arrival of Italians |
| 1893 | Gulnat-Soran sova – Arrival of Degodia in Rhamu (Mandera) |
| 1894 | Sedain-Dift-Sova - Arrival of Ethiopians |
| 1895 | Sabti-Ola – Very dry |
| 1896 | Godana-Aba-Galma |
| 1897 | Isnin-Adan-Dote – Eclipse of the sun |
| 1898 | Isnin-Adan-Dote – Garreh-Ethiopian war |
| 1898 | Arba-Dugesha - Flood |
| 1900 | Khamis - Italians came |
| 1901 | Gumat Aruaki - Plenty of rain |
| 1902 | Sabti ola - Drought |
| 1903 | Ahad-Ara - Garreh Habash war (foggy) |
| 1904 | Isnin Gedio - A Borana Warrior came |
| 1905 | Adan Shaba - Adan Shaba came from swawa Addis-Ababa |
| 1907 | Adan Shaba - Ethiopians came back |
| 1908 | Gumat Mudowesa - Outbreak of rinderpest |
| 1909 | Sabati Shaba - He died |
| 1910 | Gababa took 200 camels from Marihan |
| 1911 | Isnin Olki Ali Bukey - Garreh Degodia Civil war |
| 1912 | Tilada Elema - A European was killed by Ethiopians |
| 1913 | Arba Baga - Outbreak of smallpox |
| 1914 | Kamis Gua - No milk at all |
| 1915 | Olki-Alau - Civil war: Garreh Vz Degodia and Murulle |
| 1916 | Sabti - Sheikhs killed at Rhamu by Degodia tribesmen |
| 1918 | Ahadin Neboy - Whitemen collected people together at Neboi |
| 1919 | Tilada War Magay - Floods in Somali. The affected migrated |
| 1920 | A fight between Garreh and Degodia |
| 1921 | Kamis Baga - Gababa went to Ethiopia |
| 1922 | Gumat - To evade tax on Friday |
| 1923 | Sabti - Garreh Borana war |
| 1924 | Ahad-Tesisa - Borana tribesmen killed at a certain village |
| 1925 | Isnin Adu - 2nd Eclipse of the sun |
| 1926 | Garreh tribesmen robbed Orgaden Tribesmen |
| 1927 | Arba-Sura - People went to cementry to pray |
| 1928 | (Kamis) Hawanisa - Locust outbreak |
| 1929 | Gumat Kado - Malaria outbreak |
| 1930 | Sabti Seroya - People crossed over to Ethiopia in order to evade taxation |
| 1931 | Ahad-Abarti - Drought was severe that people had to depend on goat milk |
| 1932 | Isnin-laggaa - Many people died of famine and thirst |
| 1933 | Tilada-lagiyay - Plenty of rain. Country overflowed |
| 1934 | Khamis indege- First aeroplane was seen |
| 1936 | Sabti-Ola - A year of drought |
| 1937 | Ahad-Bube Dimtu - Drought and cyclones |
| 1940 | Isnin Wera - 2nd world war |

- 1941 Arba – sanghote - Mandera D.C killed by Bandits at Gardeir
- 1942 Khamis funi - Many camels died
- 1942 Gurmat-Jamolai - Unexpected rain fell in abundance
- 1944 Sebti-Seyyid - Ali Father of Mohammed Sheikh Ali died
- 1947 Tilada-Halbati - Camels died of diarrhoea
- 1949 Khamis-Alio-Abdi - Chief Alio Abdi died in a civil war between Garreh and Marehani
- 1950 Gurnat-Kihando - There was an outbreak of malaria
- 1954 Derguyo - A police sergent captured camels at Kenya/ Somalia border
- 1955 Arba-Anshane - Outbreak of chicken pox
- 1959 Sabti-Ola - Drought
- 1963 Outbreak of shifta
- 1963 Sanafkii Kenya Hurnima Gathati Kenya attains Independence
- 1964 Sanatkii Qori Kat - Shifta outbreak
- 1965 Degalki Gurreh iyo Degodia/Gurreh war dagodia
- 1966 Axat Kijiji - People are camped into groups/manyattas
- 1967 Isnin Natdoon - shifta war ends
- 1968 Talathat Aran - The year of heavy rains
- 1969 1. Arbaca Dad hisab - National census. 2.Dorashathi Gud - Parliamentary & Civic Elections
- 1970 Khamis Abar - Famine year
- 1971 Sanatikii Kalafik - The year of drought. People migrated to Wajir due to famine
- 1972 Jimcaa Aran - The year of heavy rains
- 1973 Qorahmathobatkki - Eclipse of the sun
- 1974 1. Axat Aran - Year of heavy rains. 2. Dorashathi Gud - Parliamentary & Civic elections
- 1975 Isnin Abar - The year of famine
- 1976 Talathe Aran - The year of heavy rains
- 1977 Delalki Ogaden - The Ogaden war
- 1978 Gerithi Kenyatta - 1st President of Kenya Mzee Kenyatta died
- 1979 1. Dathisab - National census, 2. Dreshathi Gud - Parliamentary & civic Elections
- 1980 Sanatkii Mohammed Sheikh Ali Dinti - M.P for Mandera West Mohammed Shekh Ali died
- 1981 Sanatkii biya Heavy rains and closure of bathan jit herin roads
- 1982 Afgambiai Disobay - Attempted coup
- 1983 Dorashathi Gut - Parlimentary and Civic Election
- 1984 Dagalkii Gurreh iyo murule - Gurreh/Murrulle war
- 1985 Dorashathi KANU - KANU elections
- 1986 1. Sanatkii Asimathi Mandera - Moi's first visit to Mandera District 2. Burburkii dayaradi ay kuduten lehruh - Plane crash at Mandera
- 1987 Arwathiidahayo Daganka Lugudiga mandera - Mandera Cultural show
- 1988 Doreshathi Gud Marki Dabastag - General elections 1st queing system in Kenya

MANDERA II

YEAR IN DEGODIA & MURULLE EVENT

- 1906 Talatha - Sharis Andille Bare made a safari during which 100 camels were collected
- 1907 Arbaa-Mathale - The year most Barah camels had swollen heads
- 1908 Khamis-Daranish - A Somali disguised as an Arab massacred many non-muslims
- 1909 Juma-Idd-Nathow Nil
- 1910 One whiteman came from Dolo to look for Sabti camels to carry his luggage
- 1911 Ahad-Grth Gur - A period of serious drought
- 1912 Isnin - Ali - Buke Degodia tribesmen migrated from Mandera Garreh - Degodia
- 1913 Talathe District into Ethiopia and Wajir
- 1914 Arbaa/Skashor/Imad Garreh - Degodia war
- 1915 Khamis - Plenty of rain
- 1916 Jimaa-Alim Noor - Garreh-Degodia Murrule war
- 1917 Sabti – Girligan - An army Battalion from Ethiopia killed their European leader
- 1918 Ahad-Madin - Akhihan fought against the white men who were trying to enter their country
- 1919 Isnin-Maraboi - I do not want anything

- 1920 Talashadhi Gudhan - One rich man called Gudhan was killed during Degodia Boran war
- 1921 Arbaa-Kihtirei - Civil war in Ethiopia
- 1922 Khamis – Gethader - Drought
- 1923 Jimaa-Dire - Many migrated to Dire, Ethiopia
- 1924 Sabti-Dig - The year many camels died of unknown disease
- 1925 Ahad-Hanag - Drought
- 1926 Isnin - Plenty of rain
- 1927 Talatha-Del-Delai - Most camels gave birth
- 1928 Arbaa-Diyab Madhobad - Eclipse of the moon
- 1929 Khamis-Derkanle - Alot of locusts migrated from Ethiopia into Mandera District
- 1930 Jumaa Bunshup - An outbreak of Dysentery
- 1931 Sabti-Kodi-Kad - The year taxation was introduced in the area
- 1932 Ahad-Abar - Famine
- 1933 Isnin-Gabra - The year Gabra got compensation from Degodia in respect of their kinsmen killed by the latter
- 1934 Talathat-Ahmed Aden - Marikari Degodia war
- 1935 Arbaathi-Bora - Degodia-Boran war
- 1936 Khamisi-Ndege - The first time an aeroplane was seen in this area
- 1937 Jimaa-Dagaah-Tur - Degodia - Murrule fought with stones
- 1938 Sabiti-Abar - Famine
- 1939 Ahad Borki - Great Hurricane
- 1939 Isnin-Wera - Beginning of Angolo - Italian War
- 1940 Talatha-Wera Kabob - End of Anglo - Italian war
- 1942 Arb-Sankol - D.O by the name Sankol was assassinated by bandits
- 1943 Khamisi – Dagher - There were some Shifta disturbances
- 1944 Jamaa – Nalai - Plenty of rain
- 1945 Sabti-Raranding - Many camels gave premature births
- 1945 Ahad-Hulo - The place where people took their livestock for grazing
- 1947 Isnin-Wabar-Abdi - Sultan Wabar Abdi was killed
- 1948 Talatha - Nil
- 1949 Arban Dershuban - Plenty of rain or a lot of water
- 1950 Khamis-Ali Dedemlu - Garreh - Marehan war
- 1951 Juma-Aran - A year of dysentery
- 1952 Sabdi-Hatoyin - Cattle theft between Degodia and Marehan
- 1953 Ahad-Masane - 11 Masacre people jailed for killing one Ethiopian askari
- 1954 Biniti-olo - Garreh and Degodia buried the Hatch
- 1955 Talatha-Der-Guto - The year many camels were captured from Murrulle
- 1956 Arbaa-Digii - Garreh gave 100 camels to Degodia to compensate for a Degodia they had killed
- 1957 Khamis-Dahir Arap - Dahir Arap disappeared and it was thought that he had died
- 1958 Jimaa-Di-Wajir - Degodia tribesmen migrated to Wajir
- 1959 Sabti-Biyaha - Plenty of rain
- 1960 Ahad Somali Adbandere heshe - The year Somali got independence
- 1961 Isininki Vote - Vote for N.P.P.P.
- 1962 Taladhathi Berah - The beginning of farming in Mandera
- 1962 Arabaa-Gunet- The year of Gurnade. (The beginning of shifta troubles)

WAJIR

YEAR EVENT

- 1900 KAMIS BIYA BADAN - The year when there was plenty of water.
- 1901 JIMAA GUYAROW - The year there was very little rain
- 1903 AHAD UNNI - The year of smoke (there was so much smoke in the air that the sun was blurred).
- 1904 ENIN DUL GEDO - A year when there was war threats between Kenya and Ethiopia which did not materialize. Dul Gedo was the Somali leader.
- 1905 TALADA KOTO GALGALO - The year when Koto Galgalo a Boran leader died.

1906 ARBAA MATHAH - A year when camels were attacked by a killer disease which made their heads to swell

1907 KHAMIS ARAN - A year when there was plenty of water, grass and food. People prepared several tree shades where Koran was read

1908 JIMAA MODOBEYA - The year of rinderpest epidemic

1909 SEBDI MERI - The year of Somali Inter-tribal War Ajuran, Gare and Borana.

1910 AHAD OBRAHIM DER LADILI – The year when Ibrahim Der (Ajuran leader) was killed by Degodia

1911 Inter-tribal War between Gari and Degodia

1912 TALADA HABASHE LSDAMEY - Year when Ethiopia shiftas entered Kenya and were killed by the British

1913 WARIK - War between Mohamed Zuber and Italians

1914 KHAMIS HAGALU FULE - The year when all camels and cows were pregnant and hence there was no milk. Soup was the drink of the year.

1915 JIMAA OLKI ALIM - The year when Olim (Degodia) led a civil war against Gare.

KHAMIS IDO ROBLE NAIROBI DAKE - Chief Ido Roble footed to Nairobi (this was to plead for an arrested person.

1916 SEBDI MAHAT HASSAN IDNTI - The year when Mahat Hassan Chief of Ajuran died

1917 (a) GETHAGURIK - An acute drought (b) SEBDI AULIHAN - When aulihans cattle were confiscated (Penalty for murdering D.C Capt. Williams)

1918 ISNIN ELDUG - The year when all wells were closed after Oloi Dile (ajuran chief) fought the British

1919 (a) ARBAA-ARAN - A year with a lot of rain. The same year Somali elders moved to Nairobi on foot to question the imposition of tax on them
(b) ISNINTI ILIDUGU - When wells were buried. (This was one way by British of forcing locals to surrender guns they had).

1920 (a) TALADA ILKI TAFARA - The year when Ethiopians led by Tarafa fought Gares on the Kenyan side.
(b) GANA PESA SIBILA - The year coins came.
(c) TALADA SERKURUS - The year when camels died of liver/lung disease (Try-Panasomiasis)

1921 ARBAA RAFISA - Sleeping sickness outbreak

1922 ISNIN ORAH MODOBEO - When there was eclipse of the sun.

1923 SEBDI DEREDI - Year when many camels gave birth and they diarrhoead blood

1924 (a) AHAD OLKI MACHEWA LA LADILI - Year when Machewa (Boran Chief was killed in war between Boran and Gare at Ajawa.
(b) DEER AYAH - Year when there was locust invasion

1925 ISNIN SHEKE HUSSEIN - Year when Sheikh Hussein a prominent Ajuran Sheikh died

1927 ARBAA ADI MIRIE - Rain fell for two days only

1928 OLA KHOLAJI - When hides and skins marketing was lucrative

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

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

1931 (a) AHAD KORONDILE - The year when Boran - Ajuran 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 ARR - 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 fanta disease (small pox) killed many people

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

1935 KHAMIS JIKIU - The year of Italian invasion in Ethiopia

1936 (a) JIMAADE ALOSHI - The year when Ajurans died of cholera (b) (i) KHAMIS BARDETA - When people took their livestock to Bardera because of profitable market, (ii) GANA NDEGE ARGAN - The year aircraft was first seen around

1939 (a) ISNIN WERA - End of the Italian/Ethiopian war

1941 ARBA SANKUL LADILI - Year when Mandera District Commissioner was killed by some Somali shiftas (SANKOLS)

- 1942 (a) KHAMIS LIKHIR - Year when local shiftas were looting property and killing innocent citizens after the Italian/British war (b) ARBA SANKHOLS IJESAN – Moyale District Commissioner murdered at Gather (by shiftas)
- 1943 (a) JUMADI NOYOLE - The year when there was a lot of rain. (B) ABARII GUBATU - The year of severe drought. The River Uaso-Nyiro dried up and the Somalis went to Gubatu.
- 1945 (a) AHAD DIRIE - Year when a Ajurans (Kenyans) crossed Ethiopia due to drought
- 1946 (a) ISNIN GULUB - Year when a political party for liberation of Somali started here. (b) AHAB 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 ARBA ABADI MAKARJUTI - Year when bones were common sight all animals having been reduced to bare skeleton (hides and skins were only of some locals lost in 1943 paid)
- 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 SEBDI ARBAA - Drought forced the Somalis from Griftu Division and Wajir to move to Gutar and Ethiopia
- 1953 AHAD BOUNDARI - When Kenya/Ethiopia boundary was cleared
- 1954 ISNINTI LIME - Rinderpest vaccination campaign for the first time
- 1956 KHAMIS OHIDE - The year when there was a lot of coughing disease. (b) SEBDI BILAYED - Year when the Government decided to auction all the stray camels from original districts (sectional lands had been demarcated).
- 1957 (a) KHAMIS HARGEBKI - The year of fatal influenza
- 1958 SEBDI GOROGOY - The year when D.C. Moyale Ethiopia rounded up many camels (1600) belongs to Ajuran in Gurar and auctioned them for crossing into Ethiopia illegally.
- 1959 (a) HAD OSMAN GOLICH CHIEF LUGADIGI- When Osman Golicha was appointed Chief Gurar (b) GAF AJURAN KAKE GAREH BAS - Compensation with 100 camels by Ajurans to Garehs for killing their boy
- 1961 (a) ISNINII ARANKI - The year of floods.
- 1962 (a) ARBAA N.P.P.P - The year when N.P.P.P was started in the area (b) GAF WAFT SERA - The year of Commission (probably) regional boundaries commission
- 1963 KHAMIS KHORI KHADE - The year when shiftas took arms to fight against Kenya (KENYA GOT HER INDEPENDENCE)
- 1965 (a) SEBDI DADKA LOASHOHALE - The year of villagisation to combat the shifta menace (b) AN INFLUX OF PEOPLE TO WAJIR TOWNSHIP Because of shifta.
- 1966 (a) AHADI DELKAYA - Somalis who had not been villagised ran into Somalia.
- 1967 (a) AHAD MSAMAA - Year of Shifta Amnesty
- 1968 (a) GANA BEENI BAKATI RAFI DEEBI - When fugitives returned from Somalia.
- 1969 (a) TALDA HENA NAMA - Census Year
- 1970 (a) KHAMIS DAUN - The year of cholera invasion. (b) KHAMIS ABAR - Year of great drought, the Government started to give famine relief to to the locals
- 1972 (a) SEBDI DARESHI - The year when there were strong destructive winds (b) GAF KODI LKISAN - End of G.P.T
- 1973 GAF ADUN DOTE - Eclipse year
- 1978 (a) BAR WARI MANDERA - Influx from Mandera because of drought there (b) SANA KI AARIT - The year of drought

NYANZA PROVINCE

KISII

YEAR EVENT

- 1928 First locusts appeared in Kisii up to 1931
- 1932 Cattle for dowry were registered

- 1933 (a) A kind of plant was introduced in Kisii by the name of OMOGUTE (b) First radio bought in Kisii
- 1934 Introduction of Coffee
- 1935 (a) Government introduction of education (b) A kind disease called EKIEBENENI appeared
- 1937 (a) Dowry of seven cattle was established and registered (b) African Courts introduced (c) Cattle vaccination against pneumonia introduced (d) Land boundary disputes started
- 1939 Cattle were confiscated for the second world war
- 1940 (a) Establishment of Headmen (now Asst. Chiefs) (b) Vaccination started
- 1943 Smallpox vaccination started
- 1948 Abolition of seven cattle dowry
- 1957 Tea was introduced in North Kisii
- 1960 Grade cattle was introduced in Kisii and first given to Mr. L. Okenyi
- 1961 Floods in Kisii
- 1962 Army worms invaded the district - Amakonde
- 1963 Kenya's Independence
- 1964 African Courts were abolished and Magistrate's Court started
- 1964-65 (a) Land Adjudication started in Kisii (b) The spirit of harambee started to build schools, Roads, bridges etc. EBICOMBE
- 1969 Population Census
- 1973 Chikororo - Kisii Moran system was established to mainly defend Kisii - Masai border
- 1974 Eclipse of the sun

KISUMU

YEAR EVENT (DHOLUO/ENGLISH)

- 1880-
- 1885 Okita Nyambare - Ox fight between Nyakach and Karachuonyo.
- 1889 (a) Kisumu already a trading center, (b) Population sparse and scattered. (c) Locational wars (among Luos) minimized by the coming of the Europeans. (d) Gathering of Nyakach people under Owuor.
- 1890 Ongong'a - Cattle disease.
- 1894 Dache Olang' Motuo - Harsh German Officers.
- 1897 Obilo - Mr. Hobler - the first English Administrator who camped at Kisumu
- 1900 Charan/Sewing Machine
- 1901 Reru - Railways reached Kisumu. Nego Oyicyo - Fighting against rat plague
- 1906 A.I.C. established at Ogada Nyahera
- 1907 Opande - (a) Famine (b) Registration
- 1911 Bwana Ines - Mr. W.A. Ines arrive in Nyakach
- 1914 Ojoro Nyamande - (a) German war (b) Bubonic plague around the shores of Lake Victoria
- 1917 Mbeka - Dysentery
- 1918 (a) Rupia - Introduction of Rupees (b) Rabudi Mumbo - Intensified clothing of the Luos "Kanzu". (c) Salary to Chiefs
- 1920 Piny Owacho - Political Movement meaning "The World says"
- 1924 Mzungu Nyeusi - The visit of Aggrey of Achimota
- 1927 Luanda Magere - (a) A Luo warrior believed to have been made of stone (b) Earth tremor
- 1928 (a) Kere left chieftainship, (b) Earthquake, (c) Superiority of Europeans stressed by administrations, (d) Ke Mbeka Ke Nyangueso - Probable date of Mbeka and famines
- 1931 Bonyo (Dede) - Locust invasion
- 1935 Total eclipse of the sun
- 1939 Beginning of World War II
- 1939-
- 1940 Ke Amii Meru - Famine
- 1940 Fear of Italian invasion
- 1943 Ke Otonglo - Famine (ten cents)
- 1945 End of World War II

- 1961 Floods
- 1965 Earthquake
- 1968 Earthquake

SIAYA

YEAR LUO NAME/MEANING IN ENGLISH

- 1880 Ongong 'a - Tribal War involving seizure of cattle (Example Luo vs Teso)
- Ndinya Onduso Apamo – Cattle Disease leading to deaths of many cattle
- Yomo - Anthrax
- 1882 Nundu - Small Pox
- 1883 Osago - Jiggers
- 1887 Musungu - When the first European was seen here
- 1888 Ndong'a Madara - Famine
- 1900 Tho Nindo Nyalolwe - Sleeping Sickness
- 1901 Gari - First Train to Kisumu
- Obonyo - First noticeable locusts
- 1904-5 Nyach - Widespread venereal Disease causing death of newly born children, abortions and still births
- 1905 Athiany - A kind of Fish
- 1907 Otuoma Choka Odila Opande - Famine
- 1911 Jometho Mumbo Bilek Nyabola Nyambwa - Cattle disease including Anthrax rinderpest leading to many cattle deaths
- 1913 Athany - Disease (Polio)
- Magadi - Soda (but not very popular)
- Bilek - Plague
- 1914 Murembe - Greeting used by Kager clan and Uholo Kawango clan when they disagreed over having Mumias as headquarters, leading to a major split
- 1914-18 Bita Jobita Keya- Famine ('Kanga' was a dress then worn by the Administration Police)
- 1918 Ombalo Kuon Ongere – Drought of Lake Kanyaboli. Maize meal food brought by Europeans
- 1919 Mbeka Nyamasi – Coughing disease (influenza) Imune (mainly animals who survive) after disease
- 1920 Oruko – The coming of a DO (or DC) Mr Cox who was always in a hurry to do things
- 1921 Ndege – The coming of the first aeroplane
- 1922 Piny Owach - Politics
- 1924 Origi – A kind of armware for women in the form of a bangle
- 1927 Ndinya - Cattle disease
- 1930-31 Bonyo Nyangweso Osodo – Locusts and their offsprings
- 1932 Otuoma - Famine

SOUTH NYANZA

YEAR EVENT

- 1875 Ke ongaonga - Famine
- 1888 Ke Abwawo - Famine
- 1898 Biro Wasungu Kisumu Mumias – Arrival of Europeans at Kisumu and Mumias
- 1901 Reru - Railway head reached Kisumu
- 1903 Sime - Telephone reached Kisumu
- 1903 Biro Wasungu Karungu /Arrival of Europeans at Karungu
- 1905 Ke Opande - Famine
- 1906 Okombo - Name given to District Commissioner Campel in South Nyanza
- 1908 Opande – Year Identity Card first issued
- 1914 Vita - First World War
- 1917 Ke Kanga - Famine

| | |
|-------|--|
| 1918- | |
| 1920 | Maranda - Plague outbreak |
| 1918- | |
| 1920 | Magadi - Railway Building Construction |
| 1920- | |
| 1922 | Ke-Kongere - Famine |
| 1923 | Not - Introduction of paper money |
| 1922 | Ndege - First Aeroplane |
| 1924- | |
| 25 | Siling – Introduction of E.A. coin |
| 1926 | Ndege - Arrival of aeroplane in Kisumu |
| 1926- | |
| 28 | Ariri - Silk (Women dress) |
| 1927 | Kanga – First AP employed |
| 1926- | |
| 28 | Omwagore - Famine |
| 1927- | |
| 28 | Aseno - Locust |
| 1930- | |
| 31 | Bonyo/Dede - First arrival of locust |
| 1931- | |
| 33 | Nyangweso - Famine |
| 1934 | Ke-Otuoma - Famine |
| 1935- | |
| 36 | Owalo - Traditional Dance |
| 1939- | |
| 1945 | Panyakoo - Pioneer Corps - 2nd World War |
| 1943 | Ke-Ladhiri - Famine |

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

KAJIADO

| | |
|------|---|
| 1900 | First arrival of Europeans in Masai land |
| 1904 | Olanana and Europeans - land agreement between Olanana on behalf of Masai and Europeans |
| 1911 | Futher Olanana and Europeans agreement on Masailand |
| 1914 | The war of Longido - The first world war |
| 1926 | Great famine in Masai land |
| 1929 | Vaccination against Small Pox |
| 1934 | Great Famine |
| 1939 | World War II. Major Road Construction (Kajiado - Namanga) |
| 1940 | Emuo Olketeng (preparation for circumcision of Ikalekal) |
| 1943 | Great Famine |
| 1945 | The World War ending |
| 1948 | Eclipse of the sun |
| 1951 | Plenty of rain - flooding |
| 1961 | Great famine |
| 1962 | Plenty of rain (flooding), Population Census |
| 1963 | Kenya's Independence |
| 1965 | Sectional War between Matapalo and Delalekutuk |

KERICHO

YEAR EVENT

| | |
|------|----------------------------------|
| 1906 | Kosigo age group - Circumcision. |
| 1910 | Nyongi age group - Circumcision. |

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

NANDI

YEAR DESCRIPTION/WHAT THE GENERATION DID AND WHAT THE COUNTRY WAS LIKE

Sawa (1870-1880): They did not fear fire of Kipsoboi (At Kipsoboi) - They fought with Europeans in Songor, near Soba River

Sawekab Marar mat ab Kipsoboi - They defeated Europeans and chased all out of their area. Their 2nd war with Europeans was conducted at Kipsoboi where they won again

Kipkoimet (1880-1890): They caused enemies to follow them into their homes - They won only once. In other wars which followed the Kipkoimet had to be defeated.

‘Kipkoimet koree bu kobwa Ga’ – Such description was given to them because they had no power or strength to defeat the enemies Kaplelach

(1890- 1900): Regained their cattle from enemies while in state of having just been circumcised. They fought Europeans at Kasigan.

When their enemies entered into their area and stole their cattle they got out of their nursing huts while still in a state of having just been circumcised and recovered all the cattle after killing all the enemies

Kipnyigei (1900-1910) – They fully occupied Koisagat & Mugen area. They fought with Europeans for 7 years but were defeated.

‘Kipnyigei-Che Kiny Koisagat ak Mugen’ – Their leader was Somei (Libon) who was killed by Europeans in 1905. In the 7-year war were Somoei Arap Cheubei and Kipnam Emet

1910-1920 The Nyongi ringing bells ‘Nyongikab Kibeitwo!’- They assisted Europeans during 1914-18. British were fighting with Germans in Tanganyika.

The Maina of Kiptile “Maine kab Kiptile” -They had many cattle which had bells. The Maina used to decorate themselves with beads called ‘tile’. They assisted British during the 2nd World War 1939-45.

Chumo (1930-1940): The Chumo who coloured the waters of Chemurut and Kindos rivers. They fought with enemies along Chemurut and Kindos till the blood of the wounded warriors flooded into the water to colour the water into red.

Chumekab Kipsalbei - The first generation to go to school.

Sawe (1940-19-): Present Sawe the generation of education. The first generation to achieve Independence. The generation of progress.

District Commissioners Remembered by Nandi

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|
| W. Mayes | 1901-5 | Kipkigi |
| H.B. Partington | 1906-7 | Kiptek |

| | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------------------|
| C.S. Hemsted | 1907 | Kipeletiondo (1918-1920) |
| N. Monckton | 1910-12 | Mandago (1913-14, 1914-16) |
| E.B. Home | 1920-21 | Kangani |
| C.Tomkinson | 1928-30 | Cheseret |
| K.L. Hunter | 1931-34 | Kirgit |
| P.F. Foster | 1940-3 | Kibeigo |
| P.H. Brown | 1954-8 | Kipkergeron |

BARINGO

YEAR EVENT/AGE GROUP

- 1883 October: Joseph Thompson reached Lake Baringo. He became the first European to set foot in this area.
- 1845 (About): Various Masai clans attacked each other after a truce that had lasted for a period of 15 years. The Laikipia Masai were the offenders. Some (Uasin Gishu) moved to Eldama Ravine, and Njemps moved to two fortified villages called “Njemps Kubwa” and “Njemps ndogo”. Originally they had a colony of four villages. Some othe Masais took refuge at Taveta, Nyanza and Uasin Gishu plateau.
- 1883 Joseph Thompson found Njemps living in the two fortified villages. They had become agriculturists by growing crops from water irrigated from Perkerra River, then known as “Guaso Tigrish”. In good years Njemps was a large granary that supplied neighbouring tribes and passing caravans. Njemps were known by the old explorers as “Wa-Kwafi” meaning “barbarian”.
- 1895 James Martin – (A Maltese sailor) who in charge of labour in Joseph Thompson’s expedition – supervised building of the boma at Eldama Ravine.
- 1885 September: Bishop Hannington reached Lake Hannington known as “Bogoia” by local people. This was little out of Thompson’s road. He called the lake “Hot Springs”.
- 1886 Captain F.D. later Lord Lugard, passed Njemps and climbed over Tugen Hills to Uganda.
- 1887 Hungarian Count Teleki, accompanied by Lieutenant Von Honnel, spent some time at Njemps before going through Pokot and Turkana. They found Lake “Basso” Narok” – which they renamed “Lake Rudolf” after Prince Rudolf of Austria.
- 1890 January 8: Dr. Carl Peters, in charge of German Relief for Emin Pasha, (in rescue of Henry M. Stanley) made a treaty with Njemps; and thus hoisting the German flag, making Njemps a German possession. Njemps were in need of protection by Germans from attacks by their perpetual enemies.
- 1895 Eldama Ravine Boma first administered by the Imperial British East African Company. This was headquarters for the Eastern Province of Uganda.
- 1893 April 1: Sir Gerald Portal became the first British High Commissioner.
- 1895 October: Nandi came to Eldama Ravine to sue for peace.
- 1908 The Voortrekkers arrived from South Africa in their famous trek with wagons
- 1908 Rev. C.E. Hurbert, accompanied Messrs Propst and Ravnor and built a small log-cabin at Kapropita (A.I.M. Station)
- 1909 Turkana were taken out of Baringo and administered from a new station at Ngabotok
- 1909 Maize introduced for the first time from South Africa
- 1909 The first settler (Lotheringham) set at Eldama Ravine
- 1912 The Uasin Gishu Masai were moved from their Reserve
- 1913 First European Police Officer was stationed at Eldama Ravine
- 1914 Messrs A.M. Anderson, and Stoce (A.I.M.) built pit sawn timber house Kapropita on station begun in 1908.
- 1914 Kabarnet was made Headquarters of Baringo District. Before the Headquarters was at Makutano, for Baringo District and Eldame Ravine District at Eldama Ravine. The new Headquarters was built at a grant F100 under supervision of Mr. E.B. Hosking
- 1914 Baringo and Ravine Districts were amalgamated
- 1914 Nandi in the district were removed to their reserve
- 1914 Turkana Military Expedition to join the First World War, was dispatched
- 1915 Hut Tax was collected in the Boma at Kabarnet
- 1915 The Government Dip was completed at Eldama Ravine and animals dipped. Irrigation by Njemps continued
- 1915 Education in the district was provided by Rev. Barnett at Kilombe 7 miles from Eldama Ravine

- 1917 Nginyang K.A.R. Central Post selected and fortified against Turkana invaders
- 1918-
- 1919 Drought and Famine
- 1920 Kapperdo K.A.R. Post built against Turkana invaders
- 1922 Eldama Ravine made Provincial Headquarters for five (5) years
- 1923 Change of money from Rupees to Shillings
- 1924 Baringo District boundaries gazetted
- 1925 Introduction of Local Councils
- 1926 Pokot allowed to graze at Churo
- 1926 Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel of A.I.M. opened A.I.M. Mission at Kabartonjo
- 1927 Famine Relief Campaign (Posho)
- 1927 Road to Kabartonjo and Marigat completed
- 1928 Drought and famine
- 1930 The first European Medical Officer of Health
- 1931 Road to Karpendo completed
- 1932 Locusts infested district
- 1933 Eldama Ravine Boma closed.
- 1933 Tugen Hut Tax reduced to Sh.6/ - per head
- 1934 Governor Joseph Bryne visited the district
- 1935 Removal of Uasin Gishu Masai from the district to Mara in the Masai Reserve
- 1936 The Headman of Morossi of East Pokot was with the Badge and Certificate of Honour
- 1937 Coronation Ceremonies. Good harvests occurred
- 1939 Stock and a 10% cull
- 1940 Chebloch Bridge swept away
- 1940 Eldama Ravine Boma reopened
- 1941 A two-bed maternity built at Kabarnet Hospital out of L.N.C. funds
- 1942 (1) Perkerra River changed its course (2) Three dams made at Kilombe, Kitomei and Endorois
- 1943 (1) Italian prisoners of war began to build G.A.S. at Kabarnet. They built the School until 1946
(2) Governor Sir Henry Moore visited the district. (3) Chief Kibet of East Endorois location died
- 1944 A.I.M. at Kapropita and Sacho taught spinning and girls at A.I.M. Kabartonjo taught knitting
- 1944 G.A.S. Kabarnet opened
- 1944 Mr. Dalziel (A.I.M.) left 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 Lenjaub of Njemps resigned after 37 years of service and died a year later
- 1944 A wireless transmitting station was built at Kabarnet
- 1944 Dr. Leakey, the curator of the Corydon Museum collected a 100 specimens of birds from the district for the museum
- 1944 Catholic Mill Hill Mission started at Kituro - L.N.C. assisted by building the School, financially
- 1944 Stock Census taken in South Tugen
- 1945 Brick, Tiles and Pottery industry started at Kabarnet
- 1945 Locusts infest the district
- 1945 First African Hospital Assistant posted to Kabarnet
- 1945 Kabartonjo A.I.M. reopened by Mr. and Mrs. Philips
- 1946 Governor Sir Philip Mitchell visited the district
- 1946 Kerio River rose over Chebloch bridge

ELGEYO-MARAKWET

YEAR EVENT/AGE GROUP

- 1899 Kipnyigeu Age - Great smallpox spread killing many people
- 1901 Kipnyigeu Age - First Europeans entered Marakwet and brought Rupia
- 1903 William Thomson passed through Mogoiywa

- 1904 Nyongi – A settler by the name of Hoyes commonly known as Cheramba settled in the area
- 1906 Nyongi - Identity cards
- 1909 Nyongi - Murder of boer (Van Wyden) by Arap Chemorna of Kapkwe
- 1910-11 Nyongi - Arap Chemorna captured and killed in Mombasa. Kapswala was built - Tax collected and taken to District Commissioner Kiberenge stationed at Eldama Ravine
- 1914 First World War locally known as Boiretab Jurman he tai
- 1919 Nyongi - Punishment of Kapkwe people due to attack of Wazungu's farms. This is locally known as Kebare Kapkwe
- 1925 Nyongi - Nyungi's Sabobei ceremony commonly known as Kosachei eiy Nyongi
- 1926 Nyongi - Great eclipse of the sun - Komeei asis
- 1927 Formal education started in the area
- 1928 Maina - this age group gathered requesting for a teacher. Government African School presently known as Tambach Boys Secondary School built. Sirgoit Tambach road built
- 1929 Mr. Samuel Muindi became first tax clerk at Tambach. Population censured by Mr. Muindi totalling to 10,000
- 1930 Great famine and advent of locusts. Government sent posho for relief. This is known locally as Kenyitab Kibichotit
- 1939 2nd World War
- 1942-
- 1943 Chumo - While ant famine - Kiplelkowo
- 1950 Chumo - Dini ya Msambwa started (Dintab Msambnein)
- 1955 Chumo - Stock Census - Kitile nego Itik

SAMBURU

YEAR EVENT

- 1890 Circumcision of Imarikon age-set
- 1892 -
- 1898 The six (6) drought period in which the Samburu cattle weed were wipe out and the people had to live on wildlife
- 1903 Circumcision of Lterito age grade
- 1905 First whiteman's contact with the Samburu tribesmen on Mount Marsabit (contact between Leleruk & the whitemen)
- 1909 Capt. Stigard at Baragoi
- 1912 Circumcision of Lmiricho age grade
- 1917 Samburu & Turkana was on the Baragoi plains
- 1922 Removal of Turkana from District
- 1923 Circumscision of the Likileku age grade
- 1924 Devastation of the Samburu cattle by Pleuro-Pneunonia
- 1924 Opening of Parsaloi Boma (Sere Ekerenket)
- 1930 War between Lpiskishu and Lorokushu
- 1932 Army seized all Samburu cattle on Loroki plateau to punish Likileki age group
- 1933 Staters levy force
- 1934 Opening of Maralal Station on Loikas Valley
- 1936 Circumcision of Lmekuri age group
- 1937 Branding & planned destocking on lorroki (Nampa kubwa)
- 1939 War
- 1942 -
- 1944 Great drought hit the District ('arpa')
- 1945 Peace
- 1948 Circumcision of Lkimani age grade
- 1951 Extraordinary heavy rains ('Gumal') in the District
- 1952 Controlled grazing schemes extended to low country (i.e. Baragoi and Wamba)
- 1959 -
- 1960 Fairly wild drought
- 1960 Circumcision of Lkishili age grade

- 1961 Extraordinary heavy rains ('Lariloonkariak')
- 1962 Lancaster House Conference
- 1963 Independence
- 1965 Rublic & Shifta war in the District
- 1965 The great drought that decimated Samburu Cattle ('Nadotolit')
- 1967 District leaders Conference on Land Adjudication
- 1970 Ngoroko attack began in earnest
- 1972 Land Adjudication Department came to District
- 1973 Land Adjudication in Lorroki
- 1976 Circumcision of Lkiroro age grade

TURKANA

YEAR EVENTS

- 1914 German War
- 1916 Boma opened by Fazan at Lokiriama; Kalossia opened by military
- 1917 Lokiriam closed, Moruasi (Lorogum) opened, Bruce died at Kalassia; Turkana riot over stock
- 1917 Labour patrol (Joint Sudan/EEA)
- 1919 Lodwar opened by military. Kakuma opened by military. Captain the baron Von Otter succeeded Capt Hollland as D.C. Troops Turkana
- 1925 Eclipse of the sun -alipokenet
- 1926 Civil Administration established; Labon Kokei arrested and detained
- LOWALEL Deported; Labon Ekalai
- Emley to Kalossia
- Clenday - District Commissioner
- 1928 Lokitang opened; Hopkins - District Commissioner.
- 1929 Todenyang opened. Remington – Lokitaung. Mackean - District Commissioner
- 1930 Mackean - District Commissioner; Wyn Harris-Lakitaung
- 1931 Mackean - District Commissioner
- 1932 Mckay - District Commissioner
- 1933 Death of Longman (Ngikwatela) -Chief
- 1934 Kaptir and South Turkana District closed down
- 1935 Gregory Smith - District Commissioner -Alando
- 1936 Ryland -District Commissioner
- 1937 Italians appeared on Ethiopian Frontier; Mckay - D.C
- 1938 Mckay - District Commissioner
- 1939 Mckay - District Commissioner. All Somalis sent away from Turkana as they were collaborating with Italians.
- 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
- 1931 Mr. E.R. Shackleton
- 1933 Mr. E.H Windley. Mr. P.S Osborne
- 1935 Mr. J.W. Cusack
- 1936 Mr. C.M. Cusack
- 1936 Mr. E.J.A. Leslie
- 1937 Mr. J.A.H. Wolff
- 1938 Mr. J.A.R Thorp
- 1939 Mr. G.G.Karr
- 1940-

- 1941 Evacuation of District of Kalin
- 1942 Mr.W.F.P. Kelly
- 1943 Mr. P.G. Taita; Famine
- 1945 Mr. A.F. Holford Walker
- 1946 Mr G.J. Elleton
- 1947 Mr. J.R. Nimvo
- 1948 District Officer's office in abayance; DO's houseboy killed himself
- 1949 P. Crichton, Mr. O.S. Knowles, Kenya Policeman killed at Meyan by Merille
- 1950 Mr. K.B. Keith
- 1950 Mr. J.S.S. Rowlands; Dini ya Msambwa
- 1952 Mr. E.D. Fox; Mau Mau Emergency
- 1953 Mr G.V.H. Grimmett, Mr. D.E. Johnston, Mau Mau detained at Lodwar
- 1954 Mr. J.J. Delmege; Drought and Famine
- 1955 Col. P. De Robeck
- 1956 Mr. J.R.M. Tennet
- 1957 Mr. D.C. Luke
- 1957 Mr. K.E. Foot, Turkana/Merille clash at Meyan (military-death of Chilaa)
- 2.3.58 Mr. C.L. Ryland; Mosquitos
- 4.1.58 Mr. R.K. Rinnimore, Punda Milia
- 24.4.59 Mr. M.Z. Elliot
- 21.5.60 Mr. C.J. Crutchley
- 11.8.61 Mr.M.J.Thompson; Floods
- 1962 Disarming Operation
- 1963 Independence
- 1964 Turkana invaded Samburu (Black Cattle). Turkana stock taken and sold (Jamhuri)
- 1965 Sacking of chiefs
- 1966 Ekaruetop (Big-star); 30/- Tax
- 1967 Turkana stole Government-owned stock in Uganda (ngombe ya Alama) Sub-Chief killed by ngoroko.
- 1968 G.S.U Operation; counting of stock
- 1969 Turkana killed a European Policeman in Uganda (Mr. Weeding) - Military operation followed.

WEST POKOT

YEAR EVENT

- 1906 Katkatoket Mbara - Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk planted foreign tree on Mbara Hills
- 1909 Lukoe Mzunjon Kungetuno Kolow - First European war at Kolowo in East Suk with Marakwet
- 1910 Msunjondo tagh kuweru tiayatei nto kwit tuekwel - First European to pass through Baringo to Turkwel in West Suk.
- 1914 Porio Churuma (German fight) - The first war.
- 1914 Konyi kwenda – The move from Trans Nzoia
- 1919 Luko Kruti – The fight of Mr. Crampton
- 1921 Luko Turkana ngo Pokot ombo Kapeddo – Fights of Turkana and Pokot at Kapeddo in East Suk.
- 1926 Kima-Asis - The longest eclipse of the sun
- 1928 Koringring - the greatest earthquake
- 1929 School po tagh Ketech Kochelipai - The first G. African School at Kacheliba
- 1930 Telsio Kapenguria - Kapenguria Town built
- 1931-
- 1934 Kim Chonde Koro Pokot – Mr. Chaundry in West Pokot
- 1931 Kanyaga - The greatest sworn of locusts
- 1933 Konyomoi – Rinderpest period
- 1936 Teksio Masokoi - Nasokol opened
- 1939 Porio churuman nyopo odeny - German fights (the 2nd world war). Kirwokin Adungo ompo Mnagei-Adungo Chief Mnagei

- 1940 Kirwokin Longurakoi Ompo Mnagei - Pkemei Serma Longurokoi was Chief of Mnagei. Yatata makutano/Letyei-Makutano shops established
- 1943 Lokumurio - the time people were saved by cassava
- 1944 Wirata oro marichi passi - The bridge of Marich river was built
- 1944-
- 46 Wirata oro Psikor - Psikor road was opened
- 1950 Porio Kolowo - kolowo fight
- 1951-
- 52 Kirwokin James Tapoyo ompo Mnagei – James Tapoyo Chief Mnagei
- 1952 Kimi Poyon Kapenguria - mzee Kenyatta at Kapenguria
- 1952-9 Kirwokin Pkemei longit ompo Mnagei - Pkemei Longit Chief Managei
- 1953 Kikipar Lorika - Lorika was killed
- 1954-9 D.C Sharriff - Sharriff District Commissioner
- 1955 Konyi Sehemu - Kongelai, Kipkomo restricted for grazing in dry season
- 1959 Kirwokin Joshua Kakuko - Joshua Kakuko appointed Chief Mnagei
- 1960 Tounoto A.D.C - African District Council established
- 1961 Rop nyo wow - Heave rains. Konyi Ptolok - Army worms
- 1962 Porio Losidok - fight between Karamajong and Pokot. Aparipar – There was heavy loss of lives.
- 1963 Konyi Huru -Year of independence. Kulat Lorema and Kassachoon – Lorema and Kassachoon elected to lower and upper houses. Tounoto Sirikwa County Council - Sirikwa County Council was established
- 1965 Kirumono tapogh Kong’asis - Unusual star in the East. Pagha America (Kura) - Yellow maize from U.S.A
- 1970 Konyi mpaka - Kacheliba area was transferred
- 1972 Tounoto Pokot Country Council - Pokot County Council was established
- 1978 Kima Poyon (Kirapas Poyon) - Kenyatta died
- 1979 Konyi Kiparun - Pokot clash with Amin soldiers at Achivishor
- 1980 Konyi Kiumon, Koei-Tapan - The out break of chorela in Kopokogh region
- 1984 Konyi Lotiriri - Operation in Kopokogh (Kaprapokot) region

WESTERN PROVINCE

BUNGOMA

Bukusu circumcision consists of broad age groups namely:-

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

Every broad age group has six circumcision sub-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 2 pages refer to Bukusu while the last 3 refer to Sabaot tribes.

The first two sets refer to the time when the person was bom 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.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| BILINGILO PRIMARY AGE GROUPS | BASALWA (THE BIRTH YEARS) | BAKHEBWA (CIRCUMCISION YEARS) | KIMIKO LUN (THEIR AGES BY 1989 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

| | (a) NAMWE | (b) NAMWE | NAMWE | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| KOLONGOLO | 1884 or 1885 | 1900 or 1901 | Nandemu | 105 or 104 |
| | 1886 or 1887 | 1902 or 1903 | Nabiswa | 103 or 102 |
| | 1888 or 1889 | 1904 or 1905 | Bisuche | 101 or 100 |
| | 1890 or 1891 | 1906 or 1907 | Manyonge | 99 or 98 |
| | 1892 or 1893 | 1908 or 1909 | Biketi | 97 or 96 |
| | 1894 or 1895 | 1910 or 1911 | Khahoya | 95 or 94 |
| KIKWAMETI | 1896 or 1897 | 1912 or 1913 | Namiranda | 93 or 92 |
| | 1898 or 1899 | 1914 or 1915 | Muchele | 91 or 90 |
| | 1900 or 1901 | 1916 or 1917 | Matafari | 89 or 88 |
| | 1902 or 1903 | 1918 or 1919 | Keya | 87 or 86 |
| | 1904 or 1905 | 1920 or 1921 | Mutoka | 85 or 84 |
| | 1906 or 1907 | 1922 or 1923 | Bipande | 83 or 82 |
| KANANACHI | 1908 or 1909 | 1924 or 1925 | Puleki | 81 or 80 |
| | 1910 or 1911 | 1926 or 1927 | Silima | 79 or 78 |
| | 1912 or 1913 | 1928 or 1929 | Machengo | 77 or 76 |
| | 1914 or 1915 | 1930 or 1931 | Waluchio | 75 or 74 |
| | 1916 or 1917 | 1932 or 1933 | Chisike | 73 or 72 |
| | 1918 or 1919 | 1934 or 1935 | Murunga | 71 or 70 |
| KINYIKEWI | 1920 or 1921 | 1936 or 1937 | Nambakha | 69 or 68 |
| | 1922 or 1921 | 1938 or 1939 | Chikoti | 67 or 66 |
| | 1924 or 1921 | 1940 or 1941 | Lihe | 65 or 64 |
| | 1926 or 1921 | 1942 or 1943 | Panyako | 63 or 62 |
| | 1928 or 1921 | 1944 or 1945 | Wanarecha | 61 or 60 |
| | 1930 or 1921 | 1946 or 1947 | Bulala | 59 or 58 |
| NYANGE | 1932 or 1933 | 1948 or 1949 | Musambwa | 57 or 56 |
| | 1934 or 1935 | 1950 or 1951 | Kimilinda | 55 or 54 |
| | 1936 or 1937 | 1952 or 1953 | Chikawa | 53 or 52 |
| | 1938 or 1939 | 1954 or 1955 | Kimbo | 51 or 50 |
| | 1940 or 1941 | 1956 or 1957 | Elgon Nyanza | 49 or 48 |
| | 1942 or 1943 | 1958 or 1959 | Kasikoni | 47 or 46 |
| MAINA | 1944 or 1945 | 1960 or 1961 | Makonge | 45 or 44 |
| | 1946 or 1947 | 1962 or 1963 | Majimbo | 43 or 42 |
| | 1948 or 1949 | 1964 or 1965 | Buhuru | 41 or 40 |
| | 1950 or 1951 | 1966 or 1967 | Silingi | 39 or 38 |
| | 1952 or 1953 | 1968 or 1969 | Silabule | 37 or 36 |
| | 1954 or 1955 | 1970 or 1971 | Bukasi | 35 or 34 |
| CHUMA | 1956 or 1957 | 1972 or 1973 | Sudi | 33 or 32 |
| | 1958 or 1959 | 1974 or 1975 | Harambe | 31 or 30 |
| | 1960 or 1961 | 1976 or 1977 | Chebkube | 29 or 28 |
| | 1962 or 1963 | 1978 or 1979 | Nyayo | 27 or 26 |
| | 1964 or 1965 | 1980 or 1981 | Sipindi | 25 or 24 |
| | 1966 or 1967 | 1982 or 1983 | Namirundu | 23 or 22 |
| | 1968 or 1969 | 1984 or 1985 | | 21 or 20 |
| | 1970 or 1971 | 1986 or 1987 | | 19 or 18 |
| SAWA | 1972 or 1973 | 1988 or 1989 | Nyilili | 17 or 16 |

| BILINGO (PRIMARY AGE GROUP) | BASALWA (THE BIRTH YEARS) | BAKHEBWA (CIRCUMCISION YEARS) SUB- AGE GROUPS | | KIMIKO LUNO (THEIR AGES BY 1979) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1 .CHEPKUI (NYONGI) | 1856-1857 | 1876-1877 | (Talamwet Locusts) | 123-122 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--|---------|
| | 1858-1859 | 1878-1879 | | 121-120 |
| | 1860-1861 | 1880-1881 | | 119-118 |
| | 1862-1863 | 1882-1883 | | 117-116 |
| | 1864-1865 | 1884-1885 | | 115-114 |
| | 1866-1867 | 1886-1887 | | 113-112 |
| | 1868-1859 | 1888-1889 | | 111-110 |
| | 1870-1871 | 1890-1891 | | 109-108 |
| 2. SOMOINEN | 1872-1873 | 1892-1893 | KAMWALEK (NANDI INVACIOUS) | 107-106 |
| | 1874-1875 | 1894-1895 | | 105-104 |
| | 1876-1877 | 1896-1897 | KIMTIET (CATTLE DISEASES) | 103-102 |
| | 1878-1879 | 1898-1899 | | 101-100 |
| | 1880-1881 | 1900-1901 | | 99-98 |
| | 1882-1883 | 1902-1903 | | 97-96 |
| | 1884-1885 | 1904-1905 | | 95-94 |
| | 1886-1887 | 1906-1907 | | 93-92 |
| 3. NDATAWA | 1888-1889 | 1908-1909 | (BIRIET RAPTA) | 91-90 |
| | 1890-1891 | 1910-1911 | | 89-88 |
| | 1892-1893 | 1912-1913 | | 87-86 |
| | 1894-1895 | 1914-1915 | FIRST WORLD WAR | 85-84 |
| | 1896-1897 | 1916-1917 | | 83-82 |
| | 1898-1899 | 1918-1919 | | 81-80 |
| | 1900-1901 | 1920-1921 | | 79-78 |
| | 1902-1903 | 1922-1923 | | 77-76 |
| 4. MUCHUNGU | 1904-1905 | 1924-1925 | MUREKAP MURUNGA (TAILS OF RATS) COLLECTED FOR MURUNGA | 75-74 |
| | 1906-1907 | 1926-1927 | | 73-72 |
| | 1908-1909 | 1928-1929 | | 71-70 |
| | 1910-1911 | | | 69-68 |
| | 1912-1913 | | | 67-66 |
| | 1914-1915 | 1930-1932 | KAPSURWARI (APPEARANCE OF SHORTS) | 65-64 |
| | 1916-1917 | | | 63-62 |
| | 1918-1919 | | | 61-60 |
| 5. KORONGORO | 1920-1921 | | BORIET TAP TALLANIK (ITALIAN WAR) | 59-58 |
| | 1922-1923 | 1933-1934 | | 57-56 |
| | 1924-1925 | | | 53-52 |
| | 1926-1927 | | | 55-54 |
| | | 1935-1936 | BORIET TAP AYIENY (SECOND WORLD WAR) | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|--------|
| | | | KIRIMITI (CARRIER CORPS) | |
| | | 1937-1938 | | |
| | | 1939-1940 | | |
| | | 1941-1942 | | |
| 6. KWOIMET | 1928-1929 | 1943-1944 | SOMANET BEGINNING OF EDUCATION DINI YA MUSAMBWA MAU MAU | 51-50 |
| | 1930-1931 | 1945-1946 | | 49-48 |
| | 1932-1933 | 1947-1948 | | 47-46 |
| | 1934-1935 | 1949-1950 | | 45- 44 |
| | | 1951-1952 | | |
| 7. KAPIELACH | 1936-1937 | 1952-1953 | TEKSHETAP SUKULISHEK (BUILDING OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS) | 43-42 |
| | 1938-1939 | 1954-1955 | | 41-40 |
| | 1940-1941 | 1956-1957 | | 39-38 |
| | 1942-1943 | 1958-1959 | | 37-36 |
| 8.KIMNYIKEU | 1944-1945 | 1960-1961 | | 35-34 |
| | 1946-1947 | 1962-1963 | UHURU JAMHURI | 33-32 |
| | 1948-1949 | 1964-1965 | | 31-30 |
| | 1950-1951 | 1966-1967 | | 29-28 |
| | 1952-1953 | 1968-1969 | | 27-26 |
| 9. CHEPKUI (NYONGI) | 1954-1955 | 1970-1971 | | 25-24 |
| | 1956-1957 | 1972-1973 | HARAMBEE | 23-22 |
| | 1958-1959 | 1974-1975 | | 21-20 |
| | 1960-1961 | 1976-1977 | | 19-18 |
| | 1962-1963 | 1978-1979 | | 17-16 |

BUSIA

YEAR EVENT

- 1817 Jinja-Mumias Road constructed - District
- 1817 Ekipat fought Dr. Craft's man – Northern Division
- 1868 Lumala Famine - Southern Division
- 1880 Ongweko Famine - Southern Division
- 1873 Gauya Tribal War - Southern Division
- 1882 Ombiti Tribal War - Southern Division
- 1883 Magina Famine - Southern Division
- 1885 Tekersa Famine - Southern Division
- 1895 Ndusie Disease - Southern Division
- 1895 Cattle died and Chetembe's Civil War - Northern Division
- 1896 Otucho Tribal war and Herania Foreigner - Southern Division
- 1898 Odindibale Tribal War - Southern 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-
 1935 Chief Murunga'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
 1905 Matungu camp was built by paramount chief Mumia - Northern Division
 1905-
 1907 Ouma famine - Southern Division
 1905 Omulepu Civil war - Northern Division
 1906-
 1908 1. Nyabola Rinderpest plague 2. Odongo famine - Central Division
 1909 Railway line reached Butere - District
 1911 Cotton as Cash Crop introduced - Northern Division
 1912-
 1913 Chicken Pox (Edokoi) - northern division
 1912 Outbreak of small pox - Northern Division
 1912-
 1913 Kadima (from Wanga) Chief Samia and Bunyala - Southern Division
 1913 War against Marachi - Northern Division
 1914-
 1918 1. Keya (K.A.R) 1st World War, 2. Chakoya famine affected the whole of Western 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, Muchele (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 Murunga'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 Busia 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 Kolait - Northern Division
 1926 Earthquake - Northern Division

1927 Nyabola - cattle disease vaccination and Chwele in Bungoma - District
 1927 Railway line built, 1st train and Chief Eunyusata'a reign - Northern Division
 1927 Motoka - first motor car seen in the area – Central Division
 1928-
 29 Plague disease killed very many people and rats' tails were collected – Northern Division
 1928 Amukura Chiefs camp built – Northern Division
 1929 Locust were 1st seen in the country - Northern Division
 1929 Laurent Ongoma appointed chief of Marachi - Central Division
 1931 Army worms destroyed crops - Northern Division
 1931-
 32 Locusts invaded the area. Children born those days were named after locusts i.e Edepe Esike and Amase – Northern Division
 1931-
 33 Nyangweso famine - Central Division, Amukura mission was built - Northern Division
 1931-
 33 Osike – Locust name – Central Division
 1931-
 33 Obonyo/Osodo – type of locusts that came – Central Division
 1932 Amukura Mission was built – Northern Division
 1934 Mango - a Priest from Musanda who was killed June 1934 - Central Division
 1935 Italian - Absinia War - Northern Division
 1936 Malakisi Bridge was built and Eclipse of the sun - Northern Division
 1937 The Locusts Swarms were eradicated - Northern Division
 1937 Introduction of Miruka Sub-Chief post - District
 1938 Change L.N.C. to A.D.C. and the 2nd World War - District
 1939 -
 1945 Panyako - Pioneer Corps of the 2nd World War - District
 1941 Mtaro - Communal Ditch digging introduced - District
 1942 Amukura Market was started - Northern Division
 1942 Kedereyo & Osembo Famine - Southern Division
 1944 (Eliud Mathu) - First African Member of Legco - District
 1945 End of 2nd World War - District
 1946 Dini ya Musambwa emerged - District
 1947 Amukura Mission - Northern Division
 1948 Total eclipse of the sun - District
 1950 Leprosy Hospital was built at Alupe - Northern Division
 1952 Emergency declared in Kenya - District
 1952 Chief Alexander Papa was appointed - Northern Division
 1953 Queen's visit to Kenya - District
 1955 E.A. Trank Road and Kocholia Bridge was built - Northern Division
 1956 Bungoma A.D.C. was separated from Kakamega District - 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. Split of Teso into two locations - District
 1961 Separation of North & South Teso. Teso Local Council Accounts - Northern Division
 1962 His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta addressed a big rally at Malaba - South Teso
 1963 Madaraka, Jamhuri celebrations, children born those days were named Uhuru, Buhuru - District
 1964 Separation of Busia from Bungoma District - District
 1966 Maize & Produce Board Store at Malaba was built.
 1967 Police Boarder Control built at Malaba & Busia - District
 1968 Land Registration started in South Teso - South Teso
 1968 Start of Registration of Land - Marach Location, Bukhayo Location
 1968 Maema Floods - Government supplied tents to flood victims - Bunyala
 1969 Death of Hon T.J. Mboya, National Government Population Census and National Elections
 December 1969

- 1970 Death of Ojamaa Ojaamong M.P. District National Assembly by-election - Amagoro Division
- 1971 Change to Military Government in Uganda. National Start of Land Registration in Bunyala Location
- 1972 Opening of Divisional Head quarters Amagoro - Amagoro Division Planting of Trees - Samia Hills Hakati
- 1973 10th Anniversary Jamhuri Celebration - (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. Introduction of tobacco as cash crop - Amagoro
- 1976 Army worm outbreak – Amagoro; Maandamano over territorial claims. District Kanu Elections – Branch Level; National Intensive Border Business - Coffee
- 1977 Extra-heavy Rains - with flood in Bunyala District

KAKAMEGA

YEAR EVENT

- 1907 Temesi/Amutsa/Obande/Demesi famine.
- 1908-
- 09 Official appointment of Chiefs and Headmen.
- 1914-
- 1918 First world war
- 1918 The K.A.R. famine.
- 1919-
- 26 The transfer of Administration Headquarters from Mumias to Kakamega.
- 1921 Governor award medals to Mumia, Mulama and Murunga.
- 1922 Death of Chief Kumaruti Mumia.
- 1922 Death of many Kikuyus during the time of Harry Thuku.
- 1924-
- 25 The beginning of local Native Councils.
- 1926 When the star with a tail was seen.
- 1927 The visit of Prince of Gloucester and the death of H.E. the Governor of Kenya
- 1928 The visit of Prince Edward and the time of the death of Chief Magero of Elgon Nyanza in Nairobi.
- 1929-
- 31 Rush for Gold mining in Kakamega.
- 1931 - 32 LOCUSTS
- 1937 The start of Native Tribunal Courts.
- 1939-
- 45 Second world war
- 1939 Chief Milimu appointed in Isukha Location, Locust famine (Tsisiche)
- 1943 The big famine (Shikornbe famine)
- 1944 The first African Legco member - Mr. Eliud Mathu.
- 1945 First aeroplane toured Kenya. Children born at this time were called Indeché
- 1946 Appointment of Chief Segero
- 1947 Inundu (Chicken pox)
- 1948 Naming of Dini ya Musambwa led by Elijah Masinde
- 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; Coronation
- 1953 Mau Mau famine
- 1955 The death of Mr. Leslie, D.C. North Nyanza.
- 1955-

- 56 Coffee Experimental in North Nyanza
- 1956 The division of North Nyanza/Elgon Nyanza
- 1959 The visits of Princess Margaret and the Queen's mother Elizabeth.
- 1960 Sub-chiefs new system in Administration
- 1961 The big rain
- 1961 Army Worm
- 1961 The release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
- 1962 Population Census
- 1963 Kenya gained Independence,
- 1964 Kenya became a Republic,
- 1965 Yellow maize from American supplied to the hungry.
- 1966 Abolition of African Courts and establishments of District courts
- 1968 Nomination of new County and Urban Councillors. Formation of Local Council Commission