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 KPCI (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.

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

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

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

PART IV

HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

General Rules

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

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

52. If, for some reason, you make a mistake involving a whole household, draw a diagonal line across the questionnaire, write along it ‘SPOILT’ and complete a new questionnaire for the household. On no account should a spoilt questionnaire be torn out of the book.

53. If there are more than ten people in the household, continue on the next page. Write ‘CONTINUED’ at the foot of the first page and at the top of the second page. Continue to number the persons serially, so that the first person on the second page will usually be number 11. Use as many pages as may be necessary for the household.

Remember to enter household’s identification information on the continuation questionnaire.

54. It is important that each enumerator asks the questions in the same way. You must learn the form and the order in which the questions are to be put.

The Interview and the Questions

55. Census Night: All enumeration must relate to the Census Night. This will be the night of 24/25 AUGUST 1989. This night will be the reference time to which all enumeration should relate. Note that ONLY PERSONS ALIVE IN KENYA AT MIDNIGHT OF THIS DAY SHOULD BE ENUMERATED.

Census Night has been publicized in advance 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?

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?’

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

‘Where was this person living in August 1988?’

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 proceeding 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/her 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 born 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. In 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.
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

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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
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<td>Mburu</td>
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<td>1888</td>
<td>Uhuru - Skin disease</td>
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<td>Year of Locusts</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>Murera</td>
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<td>Mutungu - Kind of disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Muthura - Cooked millet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Gatego - Venereal disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Kamandu Gatiti - Tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Kibango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Njege Porcupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Kanyuu-Tiger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Nyarigi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Kangai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Matiba - Maize gruel</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Kabau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Thigingi - Barbed wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Makio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Ugimbi - Millet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Mwande - Girl play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Kihiu Mwiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Rumemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Ngaikia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Ngombera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Njanjo-Vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Githoguo Ndarama - Band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Kimiri-Kind of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Iguta Kibandi-Identity Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Munanda-Cattle dip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Munoti-Money notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Ciringi-Introduction of shilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Githigu-Kind of large maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Munai-Ear beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kianduma-Darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Ndege - Aeroplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Githingithia - Earthquake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Nderece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Mamboreo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Marobo -Kind of game played by girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Njane Kanini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Njenduru - Gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Ndururu - Five cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Tauru - Towel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Kenya Bathi -Kenya Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Kababa Njabani - Japanese goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Thukia itaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Korenji - College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Muthuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Njau ya ki - Kind of dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Mwanga - Cassava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Muomboko - Kind of dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Gicina Bangi- Burning of weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Njata - Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Ngoma Kibiriti - Kind of dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Haraka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Kanyoi - Razor Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Muhehenjeku - an epidemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Thuthu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Warurungana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Komerera - Hiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Gotora - Shotgun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Therenda - Surrender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Cheni - Demarcation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Ruthario - Rosary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Mubutiti-Boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Neithia Thayu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>KANU - Kanu party founded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Munyongoro - Millepede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Muibai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Uhuru - Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Jamhuri - Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Gathirikari -Yellow maize from America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Coka Migundaini - Go back to land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Witeithio wa Muungi - Self-Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Taitti - Tight dress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KIRINYAGA

YEAR EVENT
1890 Initiation of Ngugi age group
1891 Locust invasion (Gikanga)
1893 Famine known as Ngwaci
1897 Initiation of 'Mucico' age group
1901 Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce)
1909 Famine known as Wangara (Gutika Wangara)
1909 1 Rupee hut tax
1912 2 Rupee hut tax
1912 Native tribunal Court was started.
1912 Mutira Mission was started.
1914 First World War started.
1916 Chief Karuri Died
1916 Motor - Car was seen for the first time in the former Embu District.
1917 Strong round men were forced to join the first World War (Lazima).
1917 Employment of Forest Guards
1918 End of First World War.
1918 Famine of 'Kimotho'.
1920 Kenya became a colony.
1921 Issue of identity Cards (Kipande).
1921 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 brigade 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 Mberi tribe (Gutinio matu)
1953 Death of Matenjagwa.
1954 Murder of District Officer Mr. Candler in Muranga District and Death of ‘General Kago’.
1954 Operation ‘Anvil’ in Muranga 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
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’.
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 ‘Kimotho’ and famine of same name.
1920 Issue of identity cards
1922 Harry Thuku arrested. Rinderpest.
1923 Introduction of Shilling, Plague
1924 Fort Hall Agricultural Show
1925 Thika - Nanyuki railway started. Local Native Council
1926   Eclipse
1927   First aeroplane seen. Opening of 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 ‘Ngarugu 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-locations. Death of Matenjagwa
1955   Start of land consolidation. Amnesty surrender offer
1956   Return of detainees. Registration of ‘Loyalist’ Voters
1957   First general election. Mr. Pollok-Morris became D.C.
1958   K.K.M. First Clubs. Start of extramural tax default labour scheme
1959   Closure of Kangema and Kandara Works. Lamps
1960   End or 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
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   Ndimo or Kaambwo
1901   Kamande or Ndingu or Ruhia
1902   Njangiri or Ngaragi 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 Uhure
1913 Mbauni or Njanjo or Rumemo
1914 Gatuthe or Mugei or Mbia
1915 Birimbi or Mikenga
1916 Gacogwo or Njanjo or Ngigi
1917 Kia-Riuua or Kianduma
1918 Ndarama or Ng’aragu ya Thika
1919 Kibandior Rutara or Njunge
1920 Noti or Kibandi
1921 Muthetha (Gathetha) or Ciuma
1922 Kiahiti or Ciringi
1923 Bendera or Muthetha wa Murichu or Kinungi
1924 Gachithi or Muthaithi or Kagoto
1925 Reri or Karebe or Kiareri
1926 Kiandege or Kianduma or Kamanu
1927 Kiangigi
1928 Githingithia or Kiendano
1929 Muthirigu or Mugongo
1930 Mambo leo
1931 Magoko or Kimdege or Kimiri
1932 Kiangigi (11) or Gathua
1934 Muehege or Muthiguka or Njane Kanini
1935 Nduru
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 Mwhaera
1914 Famine of Mzungu – (The Giriama Rebellion)
1917 Kilifi Station established
1918 Famine of Rupia Pshi mwenga
1928 District Headquarters at Kilifi
1930 Flood at Malindi
1940 Italian bomb at Malindi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Total Eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Sood Bin Alis death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-</td>
<td>District Commissioner - Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Vasca Da Gama Memorial unveiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Record rain in two days (18.5')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Sabaki Bridge washed away with floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>General Elections (May)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Internal Self-Government (1st June)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Independence (12/12/63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Republic (12/12/64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Tsuma Washe-Kijiwe performing his witchcraft activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>End of Shiftas war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Operation of Kijiwe Alias with Tsuma washe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Start of Metric system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Death of R.G. Ngala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Famine Relief referred to “Harambee”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Operation of Kenya Mining - Kinangoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>End of G.P.T. payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Tarmacking of Mazeras - Kaloleni Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Land Adjudication operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Arrest and detention of Kijiwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Taking over of Mariakani Mik Scheme by Kwale/Kilifi Cooperative Union from Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KWALE**

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

**LAMU**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-</td>
<td>Mohanja wa Bwaria Reds (Mr. Ready’s vaccination against small pox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Mashinloo ya kwanda umezawa (Martial law in recruiting people for war started)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-</td>
<td>Mwaka wa kapa (Famine which farmers stayed without grain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Mlangilongi ulikuwa (The greatest influenza started and killed many people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Mwisho wa vita (The end of the first World War)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-</td>
<td>Wakati Mudir ni Mwenye Abbas umezawa (Mudir Mwenye Abbas started working at Faza).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1925 Kupatwa yuwa (Eclipse of the sun) - However, this comes so often. It is hard to pin down a special period or year. It may occur twice a year).
1934 Wakati Mudir ni Salim Basafer umezwa (Mudir Salim took office at Faza)
1939 Vita za Taliani (The Italian War-Shakani and Kiunga Village attacked by Italian)
1942 October, Wakati Mudir wa Kiunga alopegura 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 Marata ya Shifta - watu wengi kuharina kwenda Malindi kwa sababu ya shifta)
1969 Kifo cha Hon. T.J. Mboya
1971 Wakati Hon Mzee JomoKenyatta 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
1918 First World War
1918 German 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 Wakavirondo 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 Mission ya kwanza Sagalla opened by Rev. Wray
1885 Njala ya Mehango
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 zamanii (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 kwanza kujungwa kwa kufika hapa Taveta
1921 Shamba la mkonge kujungwa kuliwa
1924 Nzige nyingi zilifika Taveta na kula kila mmea
1936 Wa Abashi (Ethiopians) wallifika 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 na kimorigo Block ‘C’

TAITA

WUNDANYI DIVISION

YEAR EVENT
1818 Njaa ya Khiba
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/Germany
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 Taveta District
1971  His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited the 2nd time at Mwatate and opened ‘Kenyatta High School Mwatate’
1970  Voi - Mwatate and Mwatate Wundanyi Roads constructed tarmarcked and completed
1975  Installation of East African Power & Lighting Voi-Mwatate Wundanyi completed
1969  Mwatate Water Project completed
1970  Mgeno Ranch was established
1974  Chawia Chief’s Office was completed and Officially opened by Mr. A.n.n. Ndoro the then District Commissioner on 5th December, 1974
1975-
1976  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 Ngara’.
1910  CMS. 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.
1920  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
1930  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.
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. Thy varried
the dried skins which made a lot of noise. At times the Borans mistook the noise to that of an enemy.
1894  FERENJl KAR - When the first European appeared in Boran land.
1895  OLA IRBI - The year of great drought and the Borans moved to Irbi.
1896  GAFA ERGAFITAN - After an agreement between the Borans and Somalis, the Somalis
dishonoured the agreement. They followed the Boran delegates and killed them all.
1897  GAFA 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  DUL GEDO -The year when khalu wanted to go to war with Somalis but he gave up the idea
when he entered Kenya from Ethiopia.
1905  GANNA SAHEDA - The year of much mud. Rain fell for seven consecutive days.
1906  GANNA LUBO HARO - The year when Boran elders assembled together having a memorable
feast.
1907  FERENCHI LAMESO- The second time for a European to be seen in Boran Land
1908  FUNDA MUSE-The year when Europeans gathered the Borans and made them subject to
Governement at Funda Muse in Wajir.
1909  GANNA TURE DUE -The year when a very rich Boran died.
1910  GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when the Sakuye elected their tribal leader.
1911  DUL ALI BUKE - Borans led by Ali Buke went to fight Somalis.
1912  GANNA KORE HADAN - The year when Borans went to fight with Samburu at Korne. Samburu were defeated.
1913  GANNA KOTE DUE - The year when Boran warrior Kote died. He was born without fingers on one hand.
1914  GANNA KITI DUE - The year when Kiti died. He was a son of a very rich leader. Was killed by Somalis.
1915  GANNA GUYO GUTU - The year when Guyo Gutu died. He was a great Warrior. He was killed by an elephant.
1916  GANNA BISANI GUDO - The year of great floods.
1917  GANNA KHAKE SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye killed two Somalis and in turn the Sakuye were fined 400 heads of cattle.
1918  GANNA 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 Girani 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 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 demean - 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 ABDUBA ALI IAJESAN - A Somali shifa killed Abduba Ali near Merti. The shifa 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 WIG1 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 Wambera 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 DUFIT - 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 Ngetele (No meaning)
1878 - Yua Kiasa - Very long famine)
1880 - Yua ya Ndata - A very big star in the East
1883 - Yua ya nzama - Famine of monitor
1888 - Kau wa Ukavi - The Masai-Kamba war
1894 - Lwaya - Rinderpest
1898 - Ngomanisy (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 anu (imili) mukuna Kyongo - Cerebral spinal meningitis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Muminukilo wa Kau - End of 1st world war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Kuka kwa silingi - Introduction of shillings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Yua ya Nzalukanga - Great famine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kukwata kwa sua - Great sun eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Yua ya Kakuti - Great famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Yua ya silanga - Famine during digging of dams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Yua ya Mavindi - Famine of selling bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Kau wa Italia - 2nd world war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Yua ya maanga - Famine of cassava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Yua ya Ngie (Ngie) - Famine of locusts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Muminukilo wa kau wa Italia – End of 2nd world war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Yua ya mutulumbu - Katune (Ndovo i) - Famine of red flour relief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Yua ya makonge - Famine of selling sisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Yua ya Ndeke, Mbuu nene or yua Nguuti - Transportation of famine relief by air, heavy rains caused by floods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Kenya yakwatie uhuru (12-12-63) - Kenya became independent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Yua ya mutu wa nganu - Famine when people were using wheat flour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Yua ya masinga - Kitui people were buying food from masinga in Machakos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MACHAKOS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Ngeetele (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Ndata (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Kyumbe (Dance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Mutambo (Railway Line) at Konza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Mubunga (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Kitombo (Dance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Rinderpest Outbreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Lwaya or Munyili (Epidemic and Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Mission (At Muisuni, KDO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Ilovi Yiyatuang’wa (First Settlement in Nairobi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Kyeso (Dance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Andu Mambee Kutua Ku Kuma Mua Chief Nthekettha (Immigration from Mua)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Ndita ila yaurnie (Famous Star)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Malakwe (Famine) Munyao wa Ngondi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Timamu (Report) 1012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Kau wa Mathyaka (First World War)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Sukulu ya Lasima (Compulsory School)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Muimu wa Mavui (Epidemic in Domestic Animals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Yila Kwatukie (Sun Eclipse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Mwaka wa Ngie (Locust invaded Machakos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Nzalukangye, Kakuti, Nzalikye (Famine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Ngie Syaya Liu (Locust which Destroyed crops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Yua ya Ukuku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1936  Kuwa kwa Itheka Na Makonge (Fencing with Sisal)
1938  Uku Atwika Chief (Reign of Chief Uku)
1939-  Muindi Mbingu
1939-  Kau wa Nzilimani Italia (Second World War)
1942  Munyoloka/Munyoloka Upesi (Famine)
1943  Mbulunga (Famine)
1943-  Mwolyo (Famine)
1946  Kuandikithwa kwa Itheka sya Kuta (Land Registration for Sale)
1949-  Silanga Iyambiiwa Kwinzwa (Building of Dams) Laiindya ya king’esi (white man who collected Cattle)
1951  - Mbuia ya kanzi/Momboleo (Floods)
1952-  Mau Mau (State of Emergency)
1961-  Yua ya Ndeke/Maafriko (Floods)
1965  Yaaua Arta (Famine)
1969  Kutalwa kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi (Population Census after Independence)
1972-  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-  Yua ya Nuwkwangwete (Famina whose money was available but food was scarce)
1984  Yua ya Katokele (The Famine of Yellow Maize) or Yua ya Ndukambilikwate (Famine during food for work programme was introduced)
1985  Ivinda ya kiinyu (Army worms invasion)
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 L.lterito
1909 | 4. Befgudo or Lllmerisho
1923 | 5. Lkileku
1937 | 6. Lmekuri
1951 | 7. Lkimaniki
1965 | 8. Likiyapu

**MERU**

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

**NORTH EASTERN PROVINCE**

**GARISSA**

**YEAR | EVENT**
---|---
1876 | GENERAL LIBO - Aulihans killed a European by the name of General Libo, when trying to settle at Liboi after he had been driven from Somali. Then Liboi named after him.
1879 | FRENCH MALGATHAT - A European negotiated to buy land, after refusal he offered to spread money all over the hide depending on any amount that will cover the hide. Somalis thought the land he was to buy would only cover the area where the hide had been spread. They accepted the offer. After the sale the European cut the very hide into ropes which he joined together and instead claimed for the land as far as where the rope of the skin reached when straightened.
1880  SABANSA - War erupted with Europeans after Somalis rejected the taking of their land as per the length of the hides.
1882  GALA WILLIE - People went to live where trees of the event were - due to continuous drought. They lived on eating the event.
1883  SANAT - KI ABDI IBRAHIM DIME - When Chief Abdi Ibrahim died.
1885  GURE HERES - British (Europeans) Aulihans War after the Europeans had taken Gure Heris cow.
1885  SAID MOHAMED ABDILLIE 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.
1889  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 170 ABDALLA EY ELOBHEN - Civil war between Mohamed Suber and Abdalla.
1912  SANAT - KI FORDER - Abd-Wak Vs Mohamed Suber War
1914 -
1918  SANAT - KI ABANTI ENGLIS YO HERUMAN E DEREM - The first World War.
1916  GARAS GURATH - Year of hard hitting famine.
1917  LAFAH HARITHIGA - Mohamed Zubher with Harth because of Zubers stole Harth's Ivory.
1918  WAR DIK - Mohamed Zubher and Aulihan Triabla War.
1919  MAADIN - Aulihan British War.
1920  BIEFUODH - 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 Zubher 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  HOLAGOLISHA - 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  UDHDHILI 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.
1936  SANAT - KI BIYE FUD - The year of famine.
1937  SANAT KI DER AHIYA - The year of many locusts.
1937  KALAARAR - People fleeing to unknown destination looking for food.
1937  KURTHUNGO - Because of famine people cared individually for the rush of Kurthungo to save themselves owing to lack of food. Rushed to arrive first to find for himself food.
1938  SANAT - KI GARISSA LAGDISE - Garissa was built
1939  SANAT - KI 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  WATENGO - 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 demanded from anybody who had more than 10 cows to pay 2 cows as tax to the event.
1950  SANAT - KI WARFAD - The year of drought and famine
1950  DADSHOR - Wife refused her husband and 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
1955  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
1964  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 KIJJI 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 - Basal 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-Drift-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-Dugesa - Flood
1899    Khamis - Italians came
1900    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 Degoda 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 overflooded
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-Allo-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 shinta
1963  Sanatkii Kenya Hurmima 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/manvattas
1967  Isnin Natdoon - shifta war ends
1968  Talathat Aran - The year of heavy rains
1970  Khamis Abar - Famine year
1971  Sanatikii Kalafik - The year of drought. People migrated to Wajir due to famine
1972  Jimaa Aran - The year of heavy rains
1973  Qorahmathobatikki - 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
1981  Sanatkii biya Heavy rains and closure of bathan jitr herin roads
1982  Afgambiai Disobay - Attempted coup
1983  Dorashathi Gut - Parliamentary and Civic Election
1984  Dagalkii Gurreh iyo muru le - Gurreh/Murrulle war
1985  Dorashathi KANU - KANU elections
1986  1. Sanatkii Asimathii Mandera - Moi’s first visit to Mandera District 2. Burburkii dayaradi ay kuduten lehrui - 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-Ild-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-Marabo - I do not want anything

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Talashadhi Gudhan - One rich man called Gudhan was killed during Degodia Boran war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Arbaa-Kiihtirei - Civil war in Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Khamis – Gethader - Drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Jimaa-Dire - Many migrated to Dire, Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Sabti-Dig - The year many camels died of unknown disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Ahad-Hanag - Drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Isnin - Plenty of rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Talatha-Del-Delai - Most camels gave birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Arbaa-Diyab Madhobad - Eclipse of the moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Khamis-Derkane - A lot of locusts migrated from Ethiopia into Mandera District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Jumaa Bunshup - An outbreak of Dysentery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Sabti-Kodi-Kad - The year taxation was introduced in the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Ahad-Abar - Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Isnin-Gabra - The year Gabra got compensation from Degodia in respect of their kinsmen killed by the latter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Talathat-Ahmed Aden - Marikari Degodia war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Arbaathi-Bora - Degodia-Boran war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Khamisi-Ndege - The first time an aeroplane was seen in this area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Jimaa-Dagaah-Tur - Degodia - Murrule fought with stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Sabiti-Abar - Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Ahad Borki - Great Hurricane</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>Talatha-Wera Kabob - End of Anglo - Italian war</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Arb-Sankol - D.O by the name Sankol was assassinated by bandits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Khamisi – Daghir - There were some Shifta disturbances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Jamaa – Nalai - Plenty of rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Sabti-Raranding - Many camels gave premature births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Ahad-Hulo - The place where people took their livestock for grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Isnin-Wabar-Abdi - Sultan Wabar Abdi was killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Talatha - Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Arban Dershaban - Plenty of rain or a lot of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Khamis-Ali Dedemlu - Garreh - Marehan war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Juma-Aran - A year of dysentery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Sabdi-Hatoyin - Cattle theft between Degodia and Marehan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Ahad-Masane - 11 Masacre people jailed for killing one Ethiopian askari</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Biniti-olo - Garreh and Degodia buried the Hatch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Talatha-Der-Guto - The year many camels were captured from Murrulle</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Arbaa-Digii - Garreh gave 100 camels to Degodia to compensate for a Degodia they had killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Khamis-Dahir Arap - Dahir Arap disappeared and it was thought that he had died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Jimaa-Di-Wajir - Degodia tribesmen migrated to Wajir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Sabti-Biyaha - Plenty of rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Ahad Somali Adbandere heshe - The year Somali got independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Isninki Vote - Vote for N.P.P.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Taladhathi Berah - The beginning of farming in Mandera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Arabaa-Gunet - The year of Gurnade. (The beginning of shifta troubles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**WAJIR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Kamis Biya Badan - The year when there was plenty of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Jimaa Guyarow - The year there was very little rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Ahad Unni - The year of smoke (there was so much smoke in the air that the sun was blurred).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Enin Dul Gedo - A year when there was war threats between Kenya and Ethiopia which did not materialize. Dul Gedo was the Somali leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Talada Koto Galgalo - The year when Koto Galgalo a Boran leader died.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1906  ARBAAA 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  WARIJK - War between Mohamed Zuber and Italians
1914  KHAMIS HAGAILU 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 Garens on the Kenyan side.
(b) GANA PESA SIBILA - The year coins came.
(c) TALADA SERKURUS - The year when camels died of liver/lung disease (Try-Panasomiasis)
1921  ARBAAA RAFISA - Sleeping sickness outbreak
1922  ISNIN ORAH MODOBEO - When there was eclipse of the sun.
1923  SEBDI DEREDI - Year when many camels gave birth and they diarroead blood
1924  (a) AHAD OLKI MACHEWA LA LADILI - Year when Machewa (Boran Chief was killed in war between Boran and Gare at Ajawa.
(b) DEER AYAH - Year when there was locust invasion
1925  ISNIN SHEKE HUSSEIN - Year when Sheikh Hussein a prominent Ajuran Sheikh died
1927  ARBAA ADI MIRIE - Rain fell for two days only
1928  OLA KHALAJI - When hides and skins marketing was lucrative
1929  JIMAA ISKUFUR - The year when there was enough rain all the year round
1930  (a) 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 avade 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)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>(a) KHAMIS LIKHIR - Year when local shifas were looting property and killing innocent citizens after the Italian/British war (b) ARBA SANKHOLS IJESAN – Moyale District Commissioner murdered at Gather (by shifas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>(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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>(a) AHAD DIRIE - Year when a Ajurans (Kenyans) crossed Ethiopia due to drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>(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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>(a) TALADA JACKIR - Year when Ethiopians compensated Kenyans for the stock they had stolen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>(a) JIMAA ARAN - The year when there was a lot of rain and water</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>(a) SEBDI DIGI - The year when Degodia and Ajuran fought, two degodia died as a result and Ajuran paid a compensation of 200 camels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>SEBDI ARBA - Drought forced the Somalis from Griftu Division and Wajir to move to Gutar and Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>AHAD BOUNDARI - When Kenya/Ethiopia boundary was cleared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>ISNINTI LIME - Rinderpest vaccination campaign for the first time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>(a) KHAMIS HARGEBKI - The year of fatal influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>(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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>(a) ISNINII ARANKI - The year of floods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>(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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>KHAMIS KHORI KHADE - The year when shifas took arms to fight against Kenya (KENYA GOT HER INDEPENDENCE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>(a) SEBDI DADKA LOASHOHALE - The year of villagisation to combat the shifas menace (b) AN INFLUX OF PEOPLE TO WAJIR TOWNSHIP Because of shifas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>(a) AHADI DELKAYA - Somalis who had not been villagised ran into Somalia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>(a) AHAD MSAMAA - Year of Shifas Amnesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>(a) GANA BEENI BAKATTI RAFI DEEBI - When fugitives returned from Somalia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>(a) TALDA HENA NAMA - Census Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>(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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>(a) SEBDI DARESHI - The year when there were strong destructive winds (b) GAF KODI IKISAN - End of G.P.T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>GAF ADUN DOTE - Eclipse year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>(a) BAR WARI MANDERA - Influde from Mandera because of drought there (b) SANA KI AARIT - The year of drought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Oyieyo - Fighting against rat plague
1906  A.I.C. established at Ogada Nyahera
1907  Ondage - (a) Famine  (b) Registration
1911  Bwana Ines - Mr. W.A. Ines arrive in Nyakach
1914  Ojiro Nyamande - (a) German war  (b) Bubonic plague around the shores of Lake Victoria
1917  Mbeka - Dysentry
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  

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

SOUTH NYANZA  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Ke ongaonga - Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Ke Abwawo - Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Biro Wasungu Kisumu Mumias – Arrival of Europeans at Kisumu and Mumias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Reru - Railway head reached Kisumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Sime - Telephone reached Kisumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Biro Wasungu Karungu /Arrival of Europeans at Karungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Ke Opande - Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Okombo - Name given to District Commissioner Campel in South Nyanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Otande – Year Identity Card first issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Vita - First World War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Ke Kanga - Famine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
1939-40 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

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

KAJIAIDO
1900 First arrival of Europeans in Masai land
1904 Olanana and Europeans - land agreement between Olanana on behalf of Masai and Europeans
1911 Further Olanana and Europeans agreement on Masailand
1914 The war of Longido - The first world war
1926 Great famine in Masai land
1929 Vaccination against Small Pox
1934 Great Famine
1939 World War 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

KERICHIO

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 Someoi Arap Cheubel and Kipnam Emet

1910-1920 The Nyongi ringing bells ‘Nyongikab Kibeitwol’- 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  Kipeletiiondo (1918-1920)
N. Monekton 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 of the 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 Tigirish”. 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  Turkanas were taken out of Baringo and administrated 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 Eldama Ravine District at Eldama Ravine. The new Headquarters was built at a grant F100 under supervision of Mr. E.B. Hosking
1914  Baringo and Ravine Districts were amalgamated
1914  Nandi in the district were removed to their reserve
1914  Turkana Military Expedition to join the First World War, was dispatched
1915  Hut Tax was collected in the Boma at Kabarnet
1915  The Government Dip was completed at Eldama Ravine and animals dipped. Irrigation by Njemps continued
1915  Education in the district was provided by Rev. Barnett at Kilombe 7 miles from Eldama Ravine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT/AGE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Kipnyigeu Age - Great smallpox spread killing many people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Kipnyigeu Age - First Europeans entered Marakwet and brought Rupia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>William Thomson passed through Mogoiywa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 a signal
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Circumcision of Imarikon age-set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>The six (6) drought period in which the Samburu cattle weed were wiped out and the people had to live on wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Circumcision of Lterito age grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>First whiteman’s contact with the Samburu tribesmen on Mount Marsabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Capt. Stigard at Baragoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Circumcision of Lmiricho age grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Samburu &amp; Turkana was on the Baragoi plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Removal of Turkana from District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Circumcision of the Likileku age grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Devastation of the Samburu cattle by Pleuro-Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Opening of Parsaloi Boma (Sere Ekerenket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>War between Lpiskishu and Lorokushu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Army seized all Samburu cattle on Loroki plateau to punish Likileki age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>States levy force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Opening of Maralal Station on Loikas Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Circumcision of Lmekuri age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Branding &amp; planned destocking on lorroki (Nampa kubwa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-</td>
<td>Great drought hit the District ('arpa')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Circumcision of Lkimani age grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Extraordinary heavy rains ('Gumal') in the District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Controlled grazing schemes extended to low country (i.e. Baragoi and Wamba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-</td>
<td>Fairly wild drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Circumcision of Lkishili age grade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1961 Extraordinary heavy rains (‘Lariloonkariak’)
1962 Lancaster House Conference
1963 Independence
1965 Rupublic & 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 Lokiriamb 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 Holland 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
Clenady - 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 Mekay - 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; Mekay - D.C
1938 Mekay - District Commissioner
1939 Mekay - 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 Mekay - 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-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Evacuation of District of Kalin</td>
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<td>1942</td>
<td>Mr. W.F.P. Kelly</td>
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<td>1943</td>
<td>Mr. P.G. Taita; Famine</td>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>Mr. A.F. Holford Walker</td>
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<td>1946</td>
<td>Mr. G.J. Elleton</td>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>Mr. J.R. Nimvo</td>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>District Officer's office in abeyance; DO's houseboy killed himself</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>P. Crichton, Mr. O.S. Knowles, Kenya Policeman killed at Meyan by Merille</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>Mr. K.B. Keith</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>Mr. J.S.S. Rowlands; Dini ya Msambwa</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>Mr. E.D. Fox; Mau Mau Emergency</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>Mr. G.V.H. Grimmett, Mr. D.E. Johnston, Mau Mau detained at Lodwar</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>Mr. J.J. Delmege; Drought and Famine</td>
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<td>1955</td>
<td>Col. P. De Robeck</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>Mr. J.R.M. Tennet</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Mr. D.C. Luke</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Mr. K.E. Foot, Turkana/Merille clash at Meyan (military-death of Chilaa)</td>
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<td>1958</td>
<td>Mr. C.L. Ryland; Mosquitos</td>
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<td>21.5.58</td>
<td>Mr. R.K. Rinnimore, Punda Milia</td>
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<td>24.4.59</td>
<td>Mr. M.Z. Elliot</td>
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<td>21.5.60</td>
<td>Mr. C.J. Crutchley</td>
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<td>11.8.61</td>
<td>Mr. M.J. Thompson; Floods</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Disarming Operation</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>Independence</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Turkana invaded Samburu (Black Cattle). Turkana stock taken and sold (Jamhuri)</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>Sacking of chiefs</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Ekariutop (Big-star); 30/- Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Turkana stole Government-owned stock in Uganda (ngombe ya Alama) Sub-Chief killed by ngoroko.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>G.S.U Operation; counting of stock</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>Turkana killed a European Policeman in Uganda (Mr. Weeding) - Military operation followed.</td>
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**WEST POKOT**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Katkakot Mbara - Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk planted foreign tree on Mbara Hills</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>Lukoe Mzunjon Kungetuno Kolow - First European war at Kolowo in East Suk with Marakwet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Msunjondo tagh kuweru tiayatei nto kwit tuekw el - First European to pass through Baringo to Turkwel in West Suk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Porio Churuma (German fight) - The first war.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Konyi kwenda – The move from Trans Nzoia</td>
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<td>1919</td>
<td>Luko Kruti – The fight of Mr. Crampton</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Luko Turkana ngo Pokot ombo Kapeddo – Fights of Turkana and Pokot at Kapeddo in East Suk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Kima-Asis - The longest eclipse of the sun</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Koringring - the greatest earthquake</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>School po tagh Ketech Kochelipai - The first G. African School at Kacheliba</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Telsio Kapenguria - Kapenguria Town built</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Kim Chonde Koro Pokot – Mr. Chaundry in West Pokot</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Kanyaga - The greatest sworn of locusts</td>
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<td>1933</td>
<td>Konyomoi – Rinderpest period</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Teksi Masokoi - Nasokol opened</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Porio churuma nyopo odeny - German fights (the 2nd world war). Kirwokin Adungo ompo Mnagei-Adungo Chief Mnagei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Prolok - Army worms
1962  Porio Losidok - fight between Karamajong and Pokot. Aparipar – There was heavy loss of lives.
      elected to lower and upper houses. Touno 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 outbreak 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
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 born and the last two when he was circumcised.
Under every circumcision group, there are (a) and (b) Columns. (a) refers to the years it has taken since
their circumcision began while (b) refers to the approximate age of the person. In the past boys were
circumcised at the age of 16 or 17 years but now they are circumcised at even lesser ages. They are usually
circumcised in the month of August in the years only divisible by 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BILINGILO</th>
<th>BASALWA (THE BIRTH YEARS)</th>
<th>BAKHEBWA (CIRCUMCISION YEARS)</th>
<th>KIMIKO LUN (THEIR AGES BY 1989)</th>
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<td>PRIMARY AGE GROUPS</td>
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<th>(a) NAMWE</th>
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<th>BILINGO (PRIMARY AGE GROUP)</th>
<th>BASALWA (THE BIRTH YEARS)</th>
<th>BAKHEBWA (CIRCUMCISION YEARS) SUB-AGE GROUPS</th>
<th>KIMIKO LUNO (THEIR AGES BY 1979)</th>
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<td>1 CHEPKUI (NYONGI)</td>
<td>1856-1857</td>
<td>1876-1877 (Talamwet Locusts)</td>
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<td>(BIRIET RAPTA)</td>
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5. KORONGORO
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<td>1817</td>
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<td>1817</td>
<td>Ekipat fought Dr. Craft's man – Northern Division</td>
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<td>1868</td>
<td>Lumala Famine - Southern Division</td>
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<td>1880</td>
<td>Ongweko Famine - Southern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Gauya Tribal War - Southern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Ombiti Tribal War - Southern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Magina Famine - Southern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Tekersa Famine - Southern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Ndusie Disease - Southern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Cattle died and Chetembe’s Civil War - Northern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Otucho Tribal war and Herania Foreigner - Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Odindibale Tribal War - Southern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Mugasa famine - Southern Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1901 Railway construction at Kisumu District
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 Earthquarke - Northern Division
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Nyabola - cattle disease vaccination and Chwele in Bungoma - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Railway line built, 1st train and Chief Eunyusata’a reign - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Motoka - first motor car seen in the area – Central Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Plague disease killed very many people and rats’ tails were collected – Northern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Amukura Chiefs camp built – Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Locust were 1st seen in the country - Northern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Laurent Ongoma appointed chief of Marachi - Central Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Army worms destroyed crops - Northern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Locusts invaded the area. Children born those days were named after locusts i.e Edepe Esike and Amase – Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Nyangweso famine - Central Division, Amukura mission was built - Northern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Osike – Locust name – Central Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Obonyo/Osodo – type of locusts that came – Central Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Amukura Mission was built – Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Mango - a Priest from Musanda who was killed June 1934 - Central Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Italian - Absinia War - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Malakisi Bridge was built and Eclipse of the sun - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>The Locusts Swarms were eradicated - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Introduction of Miruka Sub-Chief post - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Change L.N.C. to A.D.C. and the 2nd World War - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Panyako - Pioneer Corps of the 2nd World War - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Mbaro - Communal Ditch digging introduced - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Amukura Market was started - Northern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>(Elid Mathu) - First African Member of Legco - District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>End of 2nd World War - District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Dini ya Musambwa emerged - District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Amukura Mission - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Total eclipse of the sun - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Leprosy Hospital was built at Alupe - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Emergency declared in Kenya - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Chief Alexander Papa was appointed - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Queen’s visit to Kenya - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>E.A. Trank Road and Kocholia Bridge was built - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Bungoma A.D.C. was separated from Kakamega District - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Amukura Court was built - Northern Division</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Installation of Kenya Survey beacons - Northern Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Locational boundary dispute i.e. Bukusu, Bukhayo and Teso. Split of Teso into two locations - District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Separation of North &amp; South Teso. Teso Local Council Accounts - Northern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta addressed a big rally at Malaba - South Teso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Madaraka, Jamhuri celebrations, children born those days were named Uhuru, Buhuru - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Separation of Busia from Bungoma District - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Maize &amp; Produce Board Store at Malaba was built.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Police Boarder Control built at Malaba &amp; Busia - District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Land Registration started in South Teso - South Teso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Start of Registration of Land - Marach Location, Bukhayo Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Maema Floods - Government supplied tents to flood victims - Bunyala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1970  Death of Ojamaa Ojaamong M.P. District National Assembly by-election - Amagoro Division
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.
1914-18  First world war
1918  The K.A.R. famine.
1919-26  The transfer of Administration Headquarters from Mumias to Kakamega.
1921  Governor award medals to Mumia, Mulama and Murunga.
1922  Death of Chief Kumaruti Mumia.
1922  Death of many Kikuyus during the time of Harry Thuku.
1924-25  The beginning of local Native Councils.
1926  When the star with a tail was seen.
1927  The visit of Prince of Gloucester and the death of H.E. the Governor of Kenya
1928  The visit of Prince Edward and the time of the death of Chief Magero of Elgon Nyanza in Nairobi.
1929-32  LOCUSTS
1931-32  Rush for Gold mining in Kakamega.
1937  The start of Native Tribunal Courts.
1939-45  The big famine (Shikormbe famine)
1943  Chief Milimu appointed in Isukha Location, Locust famine (Tsisische)
1944  Second world war
1945  The first African Legco member - Mr. Eliud Mathu.
1946  First aeroplane toured Kenya. Children born at this time were called Indeche
1946  Appointment of Chief Segero
1947  Inundu (Chicken pox)
1948  Naming of Dini ya Musambwa led by Elijah Masinde
1949  First flight from Europe to Africa
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.
1956 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 Concil Commission