

not able to alter
his view on this
point which was
communicated to
you in my despatch
no. 132 of the 28th Feb
February

(for 6786)

GROUP A. DONOR LAW.

J.P.S.A.

EAST AFR. PROT.
70953

10953

Paper Cont
bearing 17

1916

2 Feb.

Last previous Paper.

Nov/5926/15

Had tea & Convoynage fees

levied on French citizens & protected persons
at Mombasa & Lamu.

Submit desired report.

Copy to the F.O. with refer-

to $\frac{7-0}{42229/15}$.

at once.

G. J. R.

8/3/16

Copy to 13 March 16

Next subsequent Paper.

K. 10356/16

Gov. 10940/1916. E.A.P.



13 March 1916

Sir,

DRAFT

E.A.P.
No. 181

For Sir N. Belfield

MINUTE.

Mr. Harper, 10/13/16.

Mr. Birtlesley

Mr.

Mr.

Sir G. Fiddes.

Sir H. Just.

Sir J. Anderson.

Mr. Steel-Maitland.

Mr. Dancy

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 86 of the 2nd of Febry, and to inform you that

forwarding a memorandum from Mr. G. M. McDonnell on the subject of the Limon Steam Saw Mills

I have to request that you will cause Mr. McDonnell to be inf. that I have received his memorandum but that I regret that I am

Conclusion. On any of these farms sufficient good timber could not be found to warrant the putting up of a saw mill or a commercial proposition even with improved road and transport facilities. The only place where good enough timber could be found is between farms 5 & 6 but this is not a big enough area to keep a mill going. A number of years hence it might pay to put up a small saw mill for estate purposes. Most of the patches are very poor but should be very useful for obtaining fence posts (Olive abundant) and material for estate development.

The forest growth here undoubtedly prevents denudation but even if these farms are given to private people I should not think it could serve them any purpose to clear these slopes in many places very steep. There remains the bulk of the good forest land surrounding these farms which constitutes the reserve and is of immense area.

There are here and there good patches of forest which I have indicated in this report which ought to be roughly valued and a sum paid for these.

On looking at these farms, in a general way, from some high point they appear to be well wooded and in some cases look like solid forest but when examined in detail the forest occupies a relatively small area of the whole and it is of very poor quality. The poor quality of these patches is probably accounted for by their small area.

The main blocks of forest cut out by the boundaries of the farms should be ample to conserve and regulate water supply and flow.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) James W. Newton.

Asst. Conservator of Forests.

Line B3 to B2 cuts out good forest on East. Line B3 to B2 is all on grassland with the exception of one ravine and forest already described. On farm 6 a fine large stream coming off Emborua was crossed where it had a breadth of about 10 feet across and flowing swiftly. A second and much smaller stream was crossed quite close to this one rising at a spring in a clump of forest with some quite good but a few young Cedar.

This is excellent grazing land on the South of this farm. Farm No. 7. This is a very irregularly shaped farm, made so in order to cut out forest land. This farm is of lower altitude than the thes and in the S.E. corner might be suitable for wattle growth. This farm is a series of hills and valleys falling away towards the base of Londiani mountain. It is highest on either boundary of the longest dimension and dips towards the centre. There are no streams or rivers of any consequence on this farm but several streams rise in different parts.

The boundaries at present are being slightly altered by Mr. Nightingale under instructions from the Land Office in order to make Capt. Grogan's boundary one and the same with the farms. This alteration gives a little more grassland to the forest area and probably puts a little more forest in the farms as well and now the beacons are placed inside the forest and consequently difficult to find.

The forest area on this farm appears in two places. 1 as a strip across the narrowest point on the farm and 2 in two clumps towards S.E. portion of farm where two springs occur. The strip is composed of Mukac, Olive, Cedar and Acacia scrub with a few bamboos. Bamboos are practically absent on this farm. A clump of forest occurs $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile up from where the Kavira and Uasin Gishu roads branch and in this Cedar, Podocarpus, Olive, and Musharage occur. It is not well stocked and has a very thick undergrowth. A similar clump to this occurs a little further North on the line B4 - B5.

its boundary to long sloping depression about the centre from which streams rise. All the central and Southern area of this farm is undulating grassland. As a stock farm this is one of the best of the seven.

The line from B1 to B2 cuts a number of irregular patches of forest alternately with grass land. From the East of this line streams rise and flow in S.E. direction the valleys of which are covered with bamboo and forest growth. Line B2 to B3 runs through a little forest then on to grassland and in parts this forest is quite good containing Cedar, Podocarpus, Olive and Musherage and bamboos but is so disconnected that it would not be worth while including it in Forest Reserve. Line B3 to B4 cuts one stream with a good patch of forest in its basin. This stream passes into Farm No. 6 where this good patch of forest is also got. The forest in this locality appear much more healthy than in the farms already described. Line B4 to B5 is all on grassland and the area between the last two mentioned lines is all grassland.

Farm No. 6. In the valley of stream mentioned in the last farm the majority of the trees in the good patch are situated in Farm 6 but it is difficult to judge just where the boundary passes through the forest. This big patch situated between farms 5 and 6 is undoubtedly the best piece of forest which has been included in the farms. This piece of forest occurs just to the South of the Sclater road where it leaves the farms and goes towards Eldama Ravine. This piece of forest is not so good however as some in the main Forest Reserve. Cedar appears most frequently round the edge of the forest while Podocarpus is more abundant within the forest. Musherage is also present. In the foot of the hollow the sides of which are pretty steep, bamboos occupy the ground. The Cedar here appears to have a more healthy appearance and is much less overgrown with lichens. All the forest that appears on this farm is collected in the N.E. corner the remainder being open grassland.

Farm No. 3. This farm is largely covered with forest growth, I should think over 50% being covered with bamboos and trees and scrub. This farm lies into a long hollow commencing between Tembora and Wath and extending away to the West until it rises again to B.4. on grassland. At the foot of this hollow a large swamp occurs from which quite a good river rises towards the West end of the farm and passes North through a narrow valley to meet the large broad valley. One or two springs occur in or on the slopes of this hollow. There is no timber in the hollow (I have drawn pencil line on map where no forest occurs) but on the hill-sides forest occurs which again becomes bare towards the top of the hills. The whole of the large Northern Slope of Tembora is covered with Bamboos and a very few scattered trees here and there. Two small water courses come off this slope. On south side of valley a number of nice young Cedars occur (size 8" to 16") This farm contains a good deal of forest area but of very little commercial value.

Farm No. 4. This farm includes Lake Warasha from which an underground stream springs and appears in Farm 2. The boundaries of this farm are all on high land except for hollows between Tembora and Wath land falls towards depression in which lake lies. The boundary line from Wath to Tembora cuts a little forest of poor quality. An irregular strip of forest runs from the East brow of Tembora in an easterly direction and south of lake to high ground towards B.4. It is of an irregular shape and does not contain any valuable timber - undergrowth of Bamboos and Cedar, Sive and Mukao above.

Two small streams which unite rise on Farm 4 and flow in S.E. direction and in these valleys forest of mostly Olive and Mukao occur.

All the South east slope of Wath is grassland. This should make a good grazing farm.

Farm No. 5. This farm slopes from the high points around its

forest in larger valley. Inside the area of this farm a large and very irregular area of forest including bamboo Cedar, Olive and Mukao occurs. No estimate of the area can be made owing to its very irregular shape.

Between B 5 and B 6 a small strip of forest is taken in near Stony Drift consisting of Mukao, Cedar and Olive with very few bamboo. The Daragwa river runs in the hollow in which the forest lies. A good area of forest occurs on south side of this river which remains in Forest Reserve. B 6 to B 7 cuts out forest except for very small projections here and there and similarly with lines B 7 - B 8 - E.

To the south of Stony drift where R. Daragwa rises (part of irregular strip already mentioned) the best patch of forest on this farm occurs and in parts is of fair quality. Composition - Bamboo numerous, also Cedar, Olive and Mukao as overholders.

Farm No. 2 The West portion of this farm occupies a large dip between Lerogerok and Wath and Weston boundary cuts through two permanent streams. This dip rises to the East to where the road cuts through it. To the East of this three smaller and narrower valleys occur with water in the hollows.

This farm is mostly undulating grassland. The line between the two hills already mentioned passes through a piece of bamboo forest on the slopes of Wath with scattered overholders of Cedar and Podocarpus. To the East of this Wath and Lerogwak is fine open country with trees and scrub in valleys mentioned. Towards S.E. corner in the third valley of strip of forest including Olive, Musniraga, Cedar and Bamboos extends in a northerly direction. The main forest is all cut out on East boundary.

While in camp for three nights heavy rain occurred in all these and lasted throughout most of the night while at Londiani there has been practically no rain. The transport riders often experience rain at Lake Narasha when the rest of the journey is quite dry.

Watershed. ^{Hill} The Temboroa and the high land around Lake Narasha forms a watershed. Rivers starting on the east side of Temboroa flow towards Eldama Ravine while those rising on west and North flow away towards Muhoroni and Lake Victoria Nyanza. "The Lake" can be viewed from a point a little to the west of Temboroa.

Wind. The wind for the greatest part of the year is a strong steady blow from the East but in the very wettest season I believe that this wind drops altogether or greatly decreases in strength.

Farms. Nos. 1 to 7 (see accompanying map) also numbered the beacons of each farm thus and shall refer to these in the following description. (B. refers to beacon)

Farm No. 1.

Configuration. High land occurs all round the boundaries and slopes towards low point in centre at "stony drift" is the most northerly farm and quite detached from the remaining 6 farms. B is situated on grassland at a height of 8500 feet. To the south of this point is the broad well-wooded valley stretching away to the west. At B this same forest occurs to the West and contains some good *Pterocarpus*. On the west of line B 2 to B 3 a fine wooded valley occurs heading south to the larger valley. The line B 2 and B 3 cuts a small patch of forest at the head of a small ravine, composed of B. woods with a few *Cear* of moderately good quality but covered with lichens. B 3 is on grassland (ht. 8700) and the line to B 4 into another ravine similar to the last but cuts out all main forest

a number of patches and strips have been included in the farms the area of these is a very small fraction of the forests in the district.

Forests. The locality is very well wooded and thousands of acres of good forest surround these farms in all directions. Within these farms the forest is mostly detached and in strips and these occur in the hollows around springs and along the water courses and in narrow valleys. Thus these forests do not ^{give} so much protection being situated in the low lying ground. The tops of the hills are in most cases grassland. No idea of forest area can be obtained from the accompanying map as the forest area plotted is quite incorrect. It is also impossible to give any ocular estimate of forest area. This will require to be obtained from the surveyor.

On the whole the forest enclosed in the farms is of poor quality and where good timber does occur the ground is poorly stocked. Except in farm 7 all the areas under forest contain bamboos. Above the bamboos in places good overholders of Cedar and Podocarpus are got, running about 8 and 10 to the acre. Podocarous is found mostly in the large blocks of forest and not in the small patches. In all the areas under forest the following trees are nearly always found, Mukao, Olive, Cedar, Podocarpus and frequently Musharage.

Rain The district around the lake from experience and report is very wet. There appear to be no dry months throughout the year. The fact that bamboo forest with tall overholders occurs is a sign that the climate is damp and wet. Humboldt mentions that, "tropical Bamboo forest must apparently be regarded as one type of association belonging to swamp forest"

While in camp

COPY.
Original in File. L.3497.

FOREST OFFICE,
LONDIANI,
10th April, 1913.

Report No. 2.

The Conservator of Forests,
Nairobi.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report with regard to the 7 Farms marked "Provisional" around Lake Narasha.

"Report on Narasha grasslands" General.

Elevation. These farms are situated at a high elevation and appear only suitable for stock farming. The highest points of the farms are over 9000 feet, the highest being 9439 feet. The lowest points in the hollows will not be below 8000 feet.

Boundaries. The scheme followed in surveying these farms has been to follow the general contour of the forest as far as possible but in cases where narrow necks of forest growth have crossed the boundary line this has been included in the farm area. In places where boundary lines do not through forest no blazed line or other mark has been put to show where the boundary is. This should be done by the Surveyor before the farms are handed over or trouble may arise as to cutting of timber near the boundary lines.

The beacons have been placed on the crest of grassy hills. Large areas with good solid forest lie all around and between these farms and although

(2)

I was under the impression that I was to inspect also the farms already completed round Lake Narashu but Mr. Hightingale informed me he had no instructions with regard to these.

The completed farms appear to contain more forest than the proposed farms.

With regard to the proposed new farms it would not be worth while for this Department to reserve any of these farms as Forest Reserve as the boundary line would be of such an enormous extent for all the area of poor forest enclosed.

I have, etc.,

Sd/- James W. Newton,

Asst. Comr Forests,

posted under separate cover.

Sd/- J.W.N.

L.O. file 3497a

Forest Office,
Londiana,
24th March 1913.

Report No. 1

The Conservator of Forests,

N A I R O B I.

Sir,

I have the honour to send the following report with regard to the proposed farms shortly to be surveyed North of Lake Narasha.

In company of Mr. Nightingale I proceeded from Stoney Drift to the most southern farm marked (in pencil) Nos. 1 & 2 on the accompanying map. On these two farms a number of small patches and tongues of forest occur which appear to be of very little value. Bamboo are common to all these patches while Mukao is the most abundant tree. Cedars and olives are also found, the olives being all small and branchy, the Cedars appear mostly sound. I saw no Podocarpus in any of these patches although it is abundant in the forest not far distant. All land bearing good forest has not been included in the farms. The farm boundaries as far as possible follow the outline of the forest. There is a large tract of Forest Reserve between the proposed farms and the new Uasin Gishu road. In this reserve bamboos grow everywhere and there is ample to conserve water supply. there are here also Cedars, Podocarpus, Olive and Mukao. There is no lack of water on these farms and on farms 1 & 2 it is where small springs and streamers occur that these patches are found. On farm No. 1 quite a number of the patches occur covering about 30% of the area and on farm No. 2 about 5% of the area on the remaining farms all is rolling grassland except for farm No. 5 where a few patches occur to the extent of about 2% or 3%

8th January, 1916.

CASE OF THE LIMORU STEAM SAW MILLS.

The Limoru Steam Saw Mills started work in 1905 being the second saw mills to be established in the country. The first to establish himself was Dr. Atkinson, who with considerable difficulty obtained a grant of 20000 acres of excellent forest land.

As previously stated the Limoru Steam Saw Mills were pushed out of a large part of their concession by the Upland Syndicate, a branch of the East African Estates on whose Directorate & List of Shareholders the names of several people of title are to be seen.

This Company had already been promised 500 square miles at the coast.

Lord Cranworth who started a saw mill only a year or so ago has succeeded in obtaining forest land only about 7 or 8 miles distant from the present site of our mills.

G. M. McDonell.

is evidently to grazing farms for which he and Mr. Buxton applied near Lake Marasha in the neighbourhood of Londiani. These were allotted in 1913. I attach copies of reports by Mr. Newton, Assistant Conservator of Forests on the farms in question. It will be seen that though patches of forest undoubtedly exist on these farms they cannot in any sense of the word be described as forest concessions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

J. B. ...
GOVERNOR'S Deputy.

Grant
Our land pretensions and with the first half
year of 1913, & then, ~~under~~ "pending
plans" L.S. Cromwell appears as an
applicant for 10,000 acres & his plan
for a "farm" in the neighborhood.

It seems clear that the Gov. is right - these
claims were granted (like the Uplands Syndicate
claim) for non-forest purposes and any
forest land there my father & Co. is
fully entitled.

As regards the Saw Mills having been
"pushed out" of a large part of their
concession by the Uplands Syndicate, I
have read through Gov/6786 again without
finding any thing to alter the conclusion
that the U.S. Concession did not cover
the land over which the Saw Mills had
actually acquired rights. Col. Hart's own
remarks "If some of the forest
[included in the Uplands large] had been to
be that which the Saw Mills hoped to be
allowed to cut I am very sorry" seems
conclusive.

Bottom of
of his memo

I ask & say that Mr. McDowell
should be inf. that his name has
been received but that the S. Off. regrets
that he has not been able to alter the
view on this point which was communicated
in reply to the Gov. on 6/7/86.

W.L.S. 9/2/16

store
H. J. D.

9/20/16

Proor