

EAST AFR. PROT
43153

43153

Cont

009
Series Cont

1917

German East Africa Operations
War Diaries

29 June

May 1 to June 15 1917

Last previous Paper.

3774

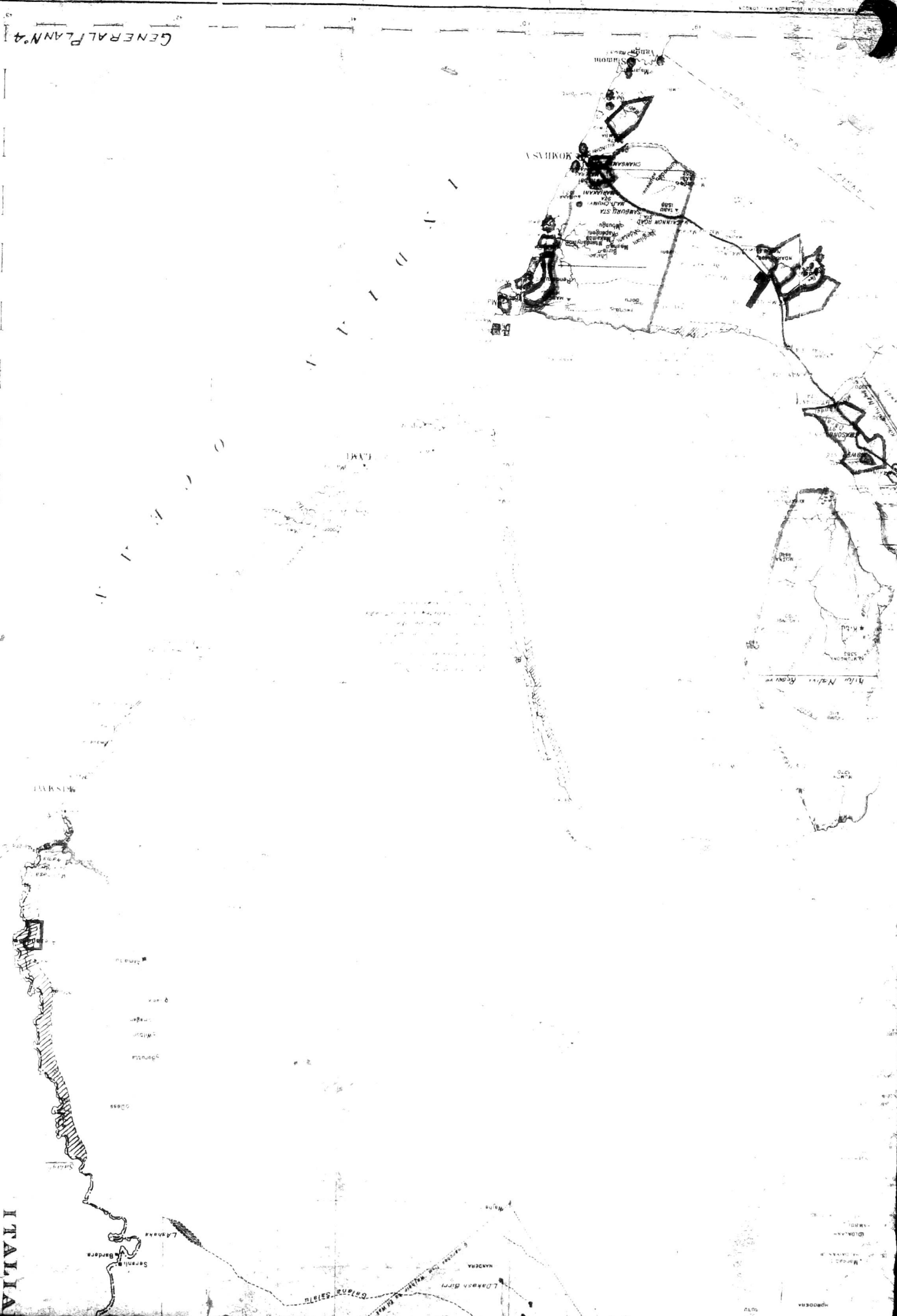
See no. 29968/8

Vol 6.8 is same

Page

Last subsequent Paper.

448148



ITALIA

ASUHIKOK

LARSISK

CHAIKUN SAJIAU

Lohash Burn

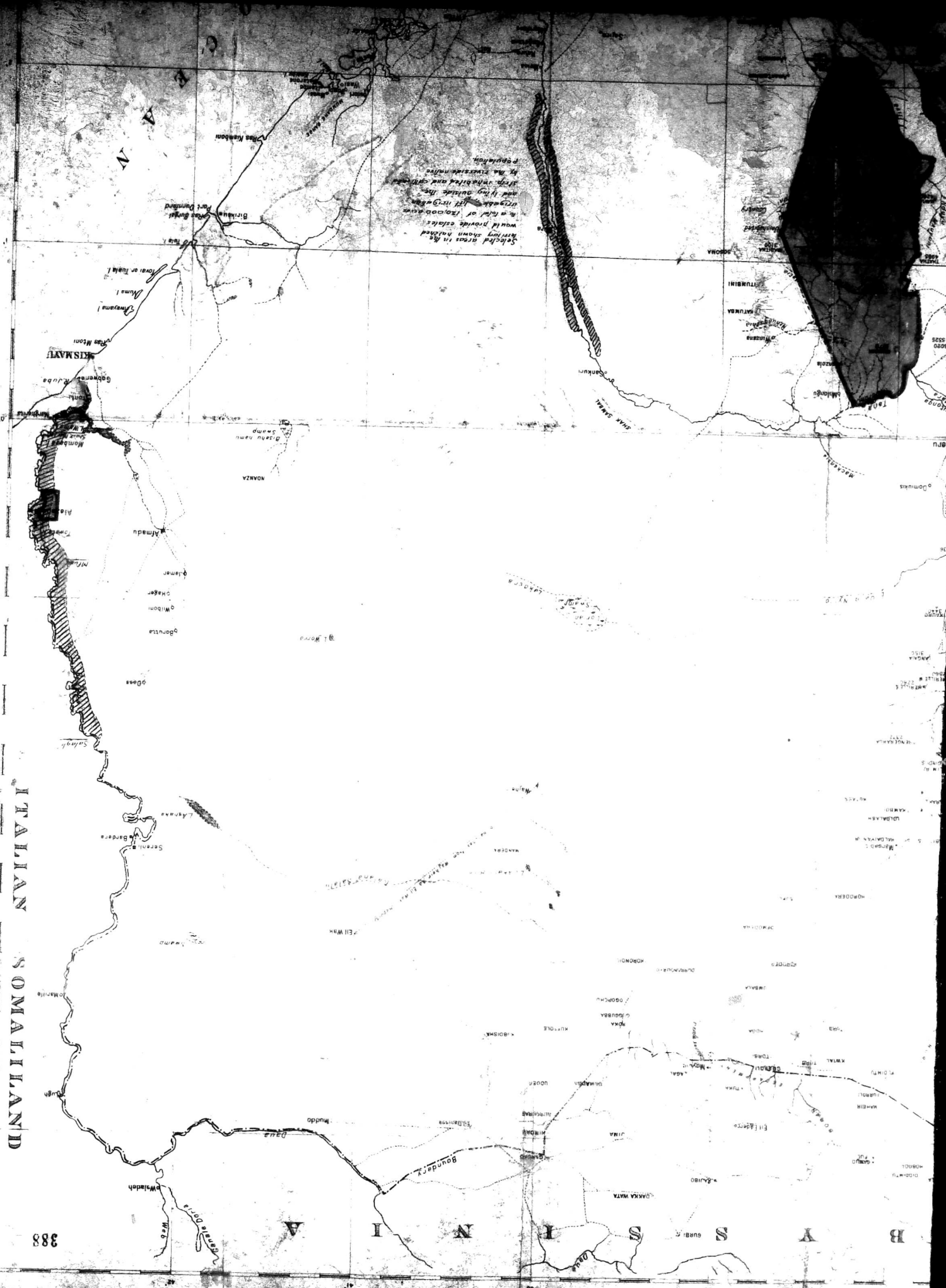
5070

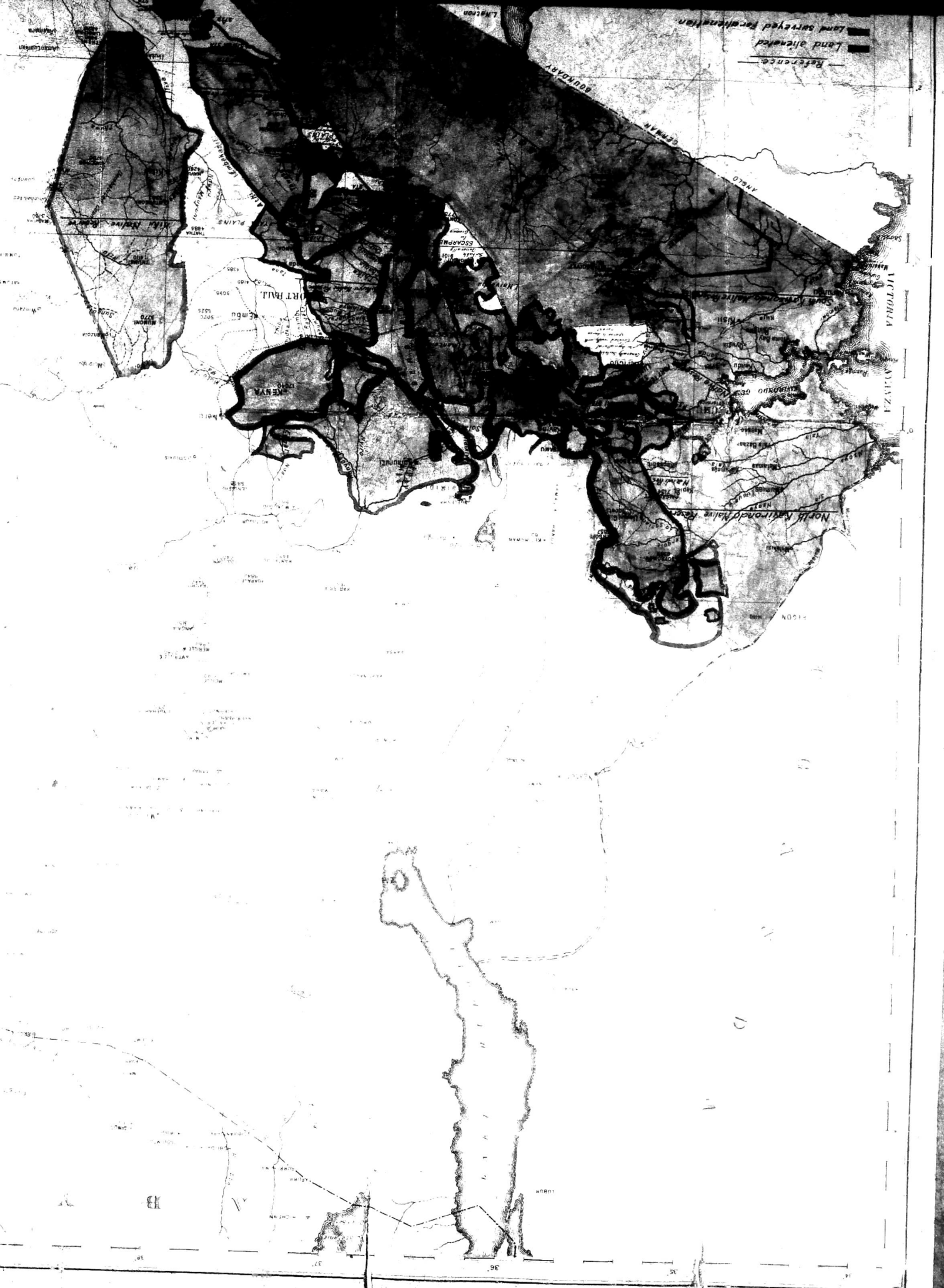
HPROORA

ITALIAN SOMALILAND

388

Selected areas in the
territory shown hatched
would provide excellent
grazing for 100,000
cattle and 500,000
sheep, and the
population
by the concentration
of the population
in the hatched areas





Reference
Land alienated
Land surveyed for alienation

BOUNDARY

ANGLO

VICTORIA
TANGANYIKA
MALAWI

KENYA

PORT HALL

North Nyanza
South Nyanza

11000

11

11

11

36 37 38 39 40

July 10th, 1917.

386

*attach to
40299
17*

*Gov
40299
17*

The Acting Chief Secretary of the East Africa Protectorate presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State and, with reference to the map enclosed with the Acting Governor's Confidential despatch No. 109 dated the 29th June 1917, has the honour to point out that only those native reserves about which sufficient information is available have been coloured brown. Certain areas which are densely populated by natives have been left uncoloured notably in the localities of Meru and Embu in the Kenya Province and of Taveta in the Seyidie Province and it has been found impossible to mark, even approximately, the extent of native settlements in the Coast area except between Mombasa and Malindi.

*Mr Bottomley
? attach
18/8*

1st June, 1917.

The Hon'ble the Land Officer.

385

Ref: Secretariat No. S.15632/11
of May 28th and 29th, 1917.Land Settlement - E.A. Protectorate.
(L.O. File No. 1856.)

Para:1. Herewith the Map coloured as requested.

Para:2. The area near Kericho is generally good agricultural land, covered with forest and bush; a considerable amount of clearing required. It is fairly well watered

ESCARPMENT This is variable, grazing and agriculture - also swampy. Much of it is waterless; certain of it might be subdivided into agricultural farming land.ATHI RIVER & KAPITI. Stony ground, poorly watered, suitable for grazing only. Most of it worthless for either stock or farming - tick infested.Para:3. MERU & EMBU. is generally agricultural country. The best of the land presumably occupied by Natives. The land in the vicinity of the Lana River and tributaries grazing only. Fly has been reported. Our records give insufficient information re the areas in that vicinity.KITUI. What is not reserved for Natives is of poor quality generally - our records give very little information.

I take this opportunity of pointing out that the Topo: maps supplied by the Topo: Section do not fulfil the requirements of a young Colony where schemes of land settlement are taking place, or may be expected to take place.

Topo: maps for administrative purposes should roughly indicate the soil and herbage; our maps do not give the slightest indication of such.

The maps prepared are Topo: Maps purely and simply, and as such are practically valueless to a Cadastral or Land Settlement Surveys Department.

(Sd.) A.E. TOWNSEND.
Ag: Director of Surveys.

Floods and traversing extensive flats, the banks are in many places higher than the adjacent country at some distance from the river. Water having been pumped over the banks and past the fringe of native cultivation upon them, a very considerable area would frequently be commanded. The drainage lines of these areas would of course call for careful investigation if ultimate deterioration of the land by scouring and water-logging is to be avoided.

THE SABAKI.

3. At a distance of some 110 miles in a direct line inland from the sea, the Sabaki river comes within three miles of the Uganda Railway. It is many years now since I last visited the Sabaki in its higher reaches and if Government wishes to have any definite figures it would be necessary for me to visit it again.

4. However in these higher reaches the fall of the river is at the rate of some 20 feet per mile, while below the Lugard Falls (which are situated almost precisely north of Voi Railway Station and ten miles from the Uganda Railway in a direct line) the river flattens down to grades of 16, 12, and 8 feet per mile. The difference of conditions from those prevailing on the navigable reaches of the Tana with its average fall of 18 inches a mile for the last 300 miles, will be noted. From the general configuration of that part of the country, I consider that some 20,000 acres could certainly be brought under perennial irrigation by a canal project of some slight magnitude. Undoubtedly riverside estates could be developed over extended reaches of river frontage by lift irrigation or small estate furrows. All this work would be on the South bank of the river only and in a hot tropical climate, but the area might prove, upon examination to be much in excess of the figure quoted.

Summary/

3. On the Tana River 120,000 acres of land not at present under cultivation could be commanded by lift irrigation. In many localities pumping could be suspended for a substantial portion of the year in view of the possibility of delivering flood water on to the land by inundation canals. The total volume of the river is not such as to justify State works of the first magnitude.

6. On the Sabaki, under more intensely tropical conditions, riverside estates might be developed along the Southern bank for a distance of from 50 to 90 miles from the sea. Additional to this, an area of some 20,000 acres could be brought under perennial irrigation by a canal project of no great magnitude, as the river descends steeply on to flatter country lying some forty miles from the Uganda Railway.

Sd/- W. McGregor Ross,
Director of Public Works.
N. E.

In connection with the provision of allotments under perennial irrigation it should be borne in mind that the configuration of parts of the country from Simba to Ulu on the North of the line is such as to invite tank construction and the storage of storm water. Some particularly attractive dam sites are to be had there. The essential preliminary to any discussion of storage measures is an organized boring programme to determine whether surface strata are of a retentive or loose and absorbent character.

The areas below the Sagalla and Ndara Hills near Voi and the whole of the country round the West South and East of Mount Kenia are particularly open to perennial irrigation by comparatively inexpensive measures.

Sd/- W. M. R.

No. 40/117.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Nairobi.

30th March, 1917.

The Hon. Land Officer,
Nairobi.

383

Irrigation possibilities on the Tana and Sabaki.THE TANAN.

I recently informed the Honourable Director of Agriculture in reply to an enquiry of his that I consider it perfectly safe to represent that 120,000 acres of land could be brought under irrigation in the Tana Valley without encroaching upon land at present cultivated near the river banks by the native populations resident there. The lower reaches of the river do not lend themselves to perennial canal irrigation except by the execution of public works of the first magnitude. These would be barrages - not storage dams - at one or two sites on the navigable reaches. Without these, only lift irrigation would be possible for any produce for which perennial irrigation is required, with the necessity of pumping water from 12 to 20 feet above surface level. As the river rises eight or twelve feet in floods considerable areas could be commanded by inundation canals. There are normally two floods a year, one larger than the other. It may be mentioned that the entire volume of the river, dwindling as it certainly does at times to 2000 cusecs, is not such as to justify State projects of magnitude, unless detailed examination revealed one or more sites exceptionally favourable for their execution.

2. As is frequently the case with rivers liable to
Floods/

Extract from Memorandum by the Honourable
Mr. G. K. Watts when Commissioner of

Public Works.

382

Dated November 30th, 1910.

So far as I was able to see the country (as viewed from the S. S. "ROSE") from the Rapids down to Sulugli it did not present features which were apparently favourable to irrigation as there were several limestone hills from 100 to 300 feet high either close to or not very remote from the river.

2. From Sulugli downwards probably the following areas near the River would be available for irrigation on the British side:-

	Miles	
1st From Sulugli to Mfudu in the forest areas	64 X 5	= 320 sq.miles
2nd From Mfudu to the bottom of Tawatu Island.	32 X 6	= 192 do
3rd From the bottom of Tawatu Island to Shaik Majan on to the Desheck	36 X 4	= 144 do
Total		656 sq.miles
		= 419,840 acres.

As however we could not see far from the Banks the widths may be greater. Therefore I assume 500,000 acres can be irrigated on the English side, exclusive of the small amount of land now cultivated by the Native inhabitants of Gasna.

Large scale maps showing in greater detail the areas suitable for alienation were submitted with our previous report already referred to in this memorandum. 381

We would suggest that Col. Croft - who asked in the House of Commons for this information - be furnished with a copy of the White Paper containing our Report together with the large scale map on land available for ex-service men after the war, which deals in much greater detail than this report with land available for alienation.]

Sd/- A. C. MacDonald
Director of Agriculture.

Sd/- H. Barton Wright
Land Officer.

Nairobi.
5th May, 1917.]

Reference C. O. letter of 22nd November 1916.

The total area in the Protectorate is 380

156,838,400 say 157,000,000 acres of this:-

- about (a) 19,801,600 acres are Native Reserve say 20,000,000 acres
- " (b) 1,942,400 " " Forest Reserve say 2,000,000 acres
- " (c) 5,226,880 " " Land already alienated say 5,000,000 acres.
- " (d) 131,000,102 " " Unalienated land say 130,000,000 acres

d-(a) of the latter area about 2,579,200 acres have been surveyed into 941 farms and are ready for allotment.

It is [in our opinion] not possible to [follow the classification suggested by the Secretary of State where differentiation between land suitable for grazing or cultivation is asked for] Generally speaking the land is suitable for mixed farming, that is to say all the farms with few exceptions are adapted to both pastoral and agricultural farming, and it is probable that a combination of the two branches will prove more profitable than specialising in any particular branch, as the rainfall is sufficient to admit of crops being brought to maturity

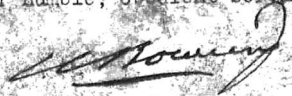
[In our report on this subject of grants of land in the East Africa Protectorate to men who have taken part in the war we indicated that many of these farms were suitable for subdivision and that it would be possible to provide some 5,200 odd holdings of sufficient size to maintain an equal number of white families.]

With regard to the balance of the unalienated land, large tracts exist on which [we have] ^{here} little or no knowledge in respect to its suitability for settlement, but [from data at our disposal we have] ^{here is} reason to believe that much of it is of a semiarid character, without rivers flowing through it which could be utilised for irrigation. On the other hand in the case of the Jubaland, Tanaland and

3. Our knowledge with regard to the greater portion of the uncoloured area on the map is as yet too incomplete for any definite pronouncement to be made upon its suitability for settlement. I fear, however, that, owing to the rocky nature of the country and the inadequate water supply which it possesses, it will eventually be shown to be of little utility.

I have the honour to be,

Your humble, obedient servant,



ACTING GOVERNOR.

4 29

13 117

378

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE
No. 109

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

CONFIDENTIAL

June 29th, 1917.

Sir,

Boyle
54543
16

Report
Map
Memorandum

With reference to your predecessor's Confidential despatch dated the 22nd day of November 1916, on the subject of undeveloped land in the East Africa Protectorate, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a joint report presented by the Land Officer and the Director of Agriculture on the matter, together with a map illustrating the report. A copy of a memorandum by the Director of Surveys as regards certain uncoloured portions of the map is also enclosed.

Har
44780
16

2. In this connection I would invite reference to your Confidential despatch of the 3rd November last, on the subject of grants of land in East Africa to men who have taken part in the war. In accordance with paragraph 3 of that despatch, a Commission has been appointed, under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance. The report of the Commission, which is now sitting, will be furnished in due course.

3.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WALTER LONG, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

one of the two copies.

2fab

1887

A. J. R.

1887/17

As proposed

The original estimate has not so far out.
As Gen Croft has doubtless in mind the
settlement of (insurance) ^{from US} men, it will be
of value to know the results of the Commission
when they get reports.

As 12. 20 8

No need to take any further action
with Col. Poppleth until again
sent

20. 11. 87