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ROBERT RECTOR OFFICE



IN THESE VOLUMES ARE TO
BE FOUND FOR ALL WORDS TO BE
OBTAINED IN THE FIELD.

The principal feature of the year in the Teita district has been the development of the Native tribunals, which promises to make the administration of the district more effective.

The process of the re-construction of the native councils in the Vanga district has been slow as the population is so scattered.

The Wadigo locations have been coalesced into three main groups but the original distributions of the branches of the tribe have been followed as far as possible.

(II) TANALAND PROVINCE.

The Tanaland Province consists of the districts of Lamu, Tana River, and the Sultanate of Witu.

The total population of the Province is approximately 4,576 and includes 3 Europeans.

REVENUE.

The revenue amounted to Rs.289,736, as against Rs.238,521 collected in 1912-13. The amount of hut tax collected was Rs.46,626.

TRADE.

The East Africa Cotton Company suffered seriously from floods and many rubber trees were destroyed. The Company is now planting up a large area with coconuts and sisal.

Messrs MacDonell's timber concession on the Tana River is being worked and several hundred logs have been floated down.

The Witu Rubber Estates continue to plant coconuts and coconuts. The yield of rubber is good. The native crops of rice, maize, and millet have been good.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Somalis on the Tana River have given a good deal of trouble and the Wapokomo have suffered at their hands. Intertribal fighting has taken place between the Mohamed Zuberi and the Abd Wak at intervals during the year.

The Pokomo and Wa-Galla tribes have given no trouble and their taxes have been collected without difficulty.

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(III) JUBALAND PROVINCE.

The Jubaland Province comprises:-

- (1) The District of Kismayu with sub-district of Gobwen.
- (2) The District of Gosha.
- (3) The District of Serenli.

The European population amounts to 69.

REVENUE.

The revenue amounted to Rs.101,179 as against Rs.98,849 for 1912-18. Rs.13,387 was collected in hut tax.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Active operations were instituted against the Merehan tribe in December 1918 and at the close of the year hostilities were still proceeding. It is hoped that when these have been concluded it will be possible to effect a much closer administration of the tribe.

Intertribal warfare between the Abd Wak and the Mohamed Zubeir has taken place at intervals during the year.

Measures are contemplated for the more efficient control of the nomadic Somali tribes who inhabit and roam over considerable areas in Jubaland. The question also of the considerable immigration of Somalis that is taking place from the North is also engaging attention.

TRADE. Grain, hides, ghee and cattle form the main exports. The cattle trade was somewhat hindered owing to the Merehan operations.

C.

In One Section of District

(post at Kullu)
The Government station at M...
been moved to ...er's Post on the
River.

There is no station in the
a touring office is carried on

REVENUE.

The amount of revenue collected during
the year 19... amounted to Rs.14... which
Rs.10,596 was ... Hut and P...

TRADE.

Trade in the ... and ... been
The ... an ... tr...
... disease.

Namburu in ...
...
...

18

(A) **SLAVE**

Seventy claims for compensation were investigated during the year as against 719 in the previous year. This enormous decrease can be attributed to the fact that although some 1000 cases are still under pending settlement comparatively few of them are genuine claims.

The amount of compensation paid during the year amounts to Rs.10,697 and maintenance to decrepit and aged slaves to Rs.4,890. The average rate per head paid in compensation was £6-9-8.

X: EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.(A) EDUCATION.

For various causes the development of education during the past year has been small. These causes include the closing of schools through illness, resignation of teachers, and unavoidable delays in the completion of buildings.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.(1) NAIROBI DIVISION 'A' SCHOOL.

Owing to the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis it was considered advisable to close the school in May. Day scholars returned in August but the boarding house was not reopened till January. The annual examination by the College of Preceptors, London, was cancelled in consequence.

The average enrolment was, boys 90 girls 60

" " attendance " " 85 " 55

The number of boarders was " 28 " 22

The net cost of upkeep was £2,040.

A revised syllabus of work was published in October, based on the results of the Head Master's tour of the principal schools under the Boards of Education in England and Switzerland, and certain schools in France and Germany. It has been drawn up to meet the wants of children who are likely to make the Protectorate their permanent home, and particular stress is laid upon such subjects as Elementary Science, Geography and Hygiene.

Provision

Provision has also been made for instruction in handicrafts, such as woodwork for boys and cooking, laundry work, nursing, and house management for girls.

(2). NAKURU DIVISION 'A' SCHOOL.

The present attendance is 25, or 5 less than last year. The inspection held in December showed that satisfactory work is being done.

The cost of upkeep is about £260, against which must be set a revenue of about £50.

(3). UASIN GISHU.

The three farm schools established last year were inspected in November and found to be generally satisfactory.

The completion of the Central School at Eldoret has been delayed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The school at Nairobi contains some 150 Indian children. The curriculum is being remodelled on lines similar to those of Indian Government Departments. The teaching is of the whole satisfactory. The school was closed for a short period owing to the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

At Mombasa a School was opened in August and the numbers of children immediately admitted exceeded both the accommodation and the capabilities of the staff. The progress made is gradually improving.

NATIVE

NATIVE

It is hoped that
 will eventually prove a
 must, owing to the inherent
 Arab, necessarily be slow.
 Liwali of Mombasa is giving support,
 attempt is on foot to run the school the
 of education for all Arab communities along the
 coast.

The training of industrial apprentices by
 the Missionary Societies is proving success.
 A similar experiment has been undertaken by the
 Public Works Department with very good results.

(B) DOUBTTED

The Missionary Societies continue to
 progress steadily. A number of natives who
 are able to read and write is increasing con-
 siderably.

No new Societies have been opened during
 the year.

Industrial education is being

rents was £20,487 and
as compared with £16,947
for sales in 1912-13.

profiture was 27

U. S. TITLE

net revenue and decrease

profiture was Rs.

1912-

of estate

at Malindi

of the Harri

Si River ha

re-

November, and

aggravating

total number of applications dealt with

Magistrate Court was 762 as

in 1912-13.

This

This satisfactory increase is accounted for by the quick preparation of rough sketch plans under the revised scheme of demarcation.

At Mombasa 814 applications were dealt with, and at Malindi 383. 143 certificates of title were issued during the year. 128 deed plans for attachment to certificates of title were received from the Survey Department. There are now 539 deed plans due on judgments passed in the Land Registration Court.

There now remain 1905 applications undealt with on Mombasa Island, 576 of which are for certificates of interest or mortgage.

The Coast Land Titles Board and the Arbitration Boards have held regular meetings throughout the year.

The Land Titles Ordinance 1908 and its amending Ordinances were applied to part of the Tana River District on the 15th of May 1913 and to the remaining part of the district lying within the 10 mile zone on November 15th 1913.

The demarcation of the Digo Reserve, South of Mombasa, has been taken in hand preparatory to applying the Ordinance South of Mombasa.

SURVEYS.

The total area surveyed by major triangulation during the year amounted to 7,823 square miles. The western half of the North Kavirondo District was completed, while other work was done in the North Kenya District. A reconnaissance and beaconing of the coast work from Malindi to the Tana River was carried out, and a base measured on the Tana River. This base (10,353 feet) was measured along a flat straight road in the East Africa Syndicate plantation. Three measurements were made and gave a probable error of $\frac{1}{106,000}$. The base extensions were good, and triangulation was carried over the adjacent country and connected to the main trigonometrical control North of Malindi.

A reconnaissance, beaconing, and observing of the triangulation from Kisumu to the Rift Valley was carried out and the work connected to the Anglo-German Boundary triangulation at six points.

The average triangular error for major work this year is 2.16 seconds, a distinct improvement on last year.

A considerable amount of topographical work has been performed and the results are most satisfactory.

The maps are good and reliable and a rapid rate of progress has been maintained. The average rate of work on scale 1/125,000 has been 6.6 square miles per day.

The

The output of cadastral surveys has exceeded that of any previous year. Licensed Surveyors have been largely employed on the survey of large blocks of land for alienation. The cost per acre is 8.06 pence compared with 4.51 pence last year. The increase is accounted for by the fact that a more extensive and rigorous field check is being insisted on.

The "arrears" of survey on April 1st 1918 were 1,790,608 acres. These arrears were reduced by October to 982,610. In November instructions were issued for the survey of farms on Laikipia and North Kenya, and the arrears thus increased to 2,550,448 acres. At the close of the year they stood at 2,456,475 acres.

The development of the country has increased the demand for township and subdivisional surveys.

The actual number of surveyed farms which have not yet been taken up is 555.

Coast lands surveys are making steady progress. On Mombasa Island all the 'shambas' have been demarcated and are being finally surveyed.

The Malindi surveys have continued without interruption. The survey of the Masai Reserves has been completed.

The expenditure has been about £38,000 compared with £29,000 last year. The revenue is approximately £5,000.

XII TABLE

During the year 1911-12 the number of licenses issued was 1,174 as compared with 1,174 in the year 1910-11.

Table comparing the following:

at the Assistant	1911-12	1910-11
his Sportsman's license	8	74
his Resident's license	2	2
his Special Elephant license	1-6	
Land Revenue	117	
Special Elephant license nos.	88	
Special Elephant license	10	
Traveling license	800	
Total	974	1,174

Revenue.

Expenditure.

though the actual number

is only a decrease of

of 22 in the Sportsman's

there is an increase

Resident's license

and a small increase

only a small increase

cases.

Special Elephant license

80, this may probably be at

can

Two expeditions to kill lions were necessary. The first 8 were killed and one very badly wounded lioness was lost.

On the second occasion two were killed.

Promiscuous shooting by employees on the Magadi Range has been stopped, and they are only permitted to shoot certain common species, in a five mile circle round mile 26 and 75 for a period of six months by which time it is hoped that the company will have arranged its own meat supply.

The reserve with the exception of the boundary from the Ngong Hill to the Guaso Nyiro (west side) has been beaced with cairns and iron standards.

The Southern boundary has been mapped. The rock strwn grassy plain of the Southern Reserve between Kapiti Station, the Magadi Pipe Line and the Athi River is apparently one of the last places where rhinoceros can be seen walking about and sleeping in absolutely open country. Nine were seen in two days by one of the Assistant Game Wardens and thirteen were seen in one day by another.

It was necessary during the year to pursue and capture a band of Wakamba poachers in the Reserve, and they will probably act as a strong deterrent in future.

GENERAL OUTLOOK

The condition and stock of game in the Protectorate can still be considered as satisfactory.

There have been no authenticated outbreaks of disease during the past year.

CONFISCATED TROPHIES.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Ivory.	Rs. 36,769	61,836	75,282
Other trophies.	Rs. 2,439	2,583	4,575

There has been an increase in the proceeds from the sale of confiscated trophies, but it must be remembered that the price of ivory has been much higher during the past year than for some time past, and other trophies, such as skins, heads, ostrich feathers, etc. have realised enhanced prices.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE GAMEORDINANCE IN 1913-14.

No. Accused.	Convictions.	Discharged.
93	86	7

The following comparative table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Game Department for the past ten years:-

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1904-05	6,228	115
1905-06	7,013	127
1906-07	7,060	207
1907-08	7,560	1,895
1908-09	6,071	1,459
1909-10	8,869	2,422
1910-11	10,666	2,539
1911-12	7,941	2,788
1912-13	9,540	3,490
1913-14	8,329	3,683

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XIII. KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Table showing the distribution of the Protectorate Troops on the 1st April 1913 and the 31st March 1914

Stations.	1st April 1913.		31st March 1914.	
	1st K.A.R.	3rd K.A.R.	1st K.A.R.	3rd K.A.R.
Nairobi.	-	1½ Coys.	1 Coy.	½ Coy.
Kulal.	½ Coy.	-	-	½ "
Marakwet and Marich.	-	½ Coy.	-	½ "
Moyali.	-	½ "	-	½ "
Serenli.	2 Coys.	1 "	3 Coys.	1 "
Yonti.	-	1 "	-	1 "
Gobwen.	-	½ "C.C.	-	½ " C.C.
Zanzibar.	½ Coy.	1 Coy.	-	1 Coy.
Total.	3 Coys.	6 Coys.	4 Coys.	6 Coys.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

½ Company employed on Patrol duty in Kamasia country.

One Section employed on Patrol duty in the Laikipia country.

Four Companies Infantry and one Company Camel Corps, less one section, were employed on Patrol duty in the Marsahan country.

ESCORTS.

The Jubaland and Moyali detachments have furnished several escorts to Civil Officers in Jubaland and Northern Frontier District.

MUSKETRY.

Battalion Figure of merit 1914-14. 75.15
 Number of men exercised 252

Owing to the Companies on Patrol duty in the Marehan country, the men were not able to fire their Annual Course of Musketry.

HEALTH.

The health of the Troops has been good.

BAND.

An European Bandmaster has been appointed and has taken up his duties during the year. The Band has shown marked improvement in consequence.

RECRUITS.

Details of Recruits and Numbers, tribes.

Soudanese	15	Arabs	1
Kavirondo	1	Turkana	4
Lumbwa	14	Baganda	1
Nandi	22	Yaos	2
Sotik	9	Abyssinians	11
Bukodi	1	Mixed	1
		Total.....	82

The total expenditure for the year was
£188,977. The expenditure on
the railway was £100,700. The
total expenditure on the railway was

The principal items of expenditure were
more extensive installations of the
new system than had been
previously. A sum of £100,000 was
expended.

For the public buildings, the
the construction of a new building at
Nairobi, at a cost of £100,000,
additional accommodation was provided
at the Nairobi depot at a cost of £100,000
for two coaches £650, installed
and electrical plant at the
Kibito, and a large addition, with
to the original building, at
of the Bonded Warehouse.

The European School, Nairobi,
Nairobi, Kenya, 1952.
was provided for the treatment of
quarters for an Assistant

At Mombasa, the new Post Office
was provided for the treatment of
quarters for an Assistant

At Kisumu, the new Post Office
was provided for the treatment of
quarters for an Assistant

At Kisumu, the new Post Office
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In Jubaland a new Customs House and quarters for the Superintendent of Customs were built at a cost of £692, and a new dispensary provided, £592.

In the Nakuru Province work was started on the Nakuru Water Supply and a sum of £3,977 was spent. The project involves the supply of 65,000 gallons of water per diem by main 8.8 miles long. The main is to deliver water into a service reservoir of 88,000 gallons capacity on the outskirts of Nakuru. Other works were a day-school at Nakuru £696, and temporary buildings at Marakwet £300.

£4,453 was spent on works in the Southern Masai Reserve, including £1,167 on buildings, and £3,286 on the improvement of water facilities for the Masai and their stock. Operations on this latter project consisted of the construction of dams, the cleaning out of springs, and the digging of catch-water drains to lead storm waters into the basins. In this way, water-storage was effected at three sites in the Lemek Valley, and at one near Bardamat on the edge of the Loita Plains. The largest dam at Lemek is 176 feet long at the top and 42 feet high in the highest part. The Bardamat dam is 509 feet long and 17 feet high at the highest part.

In the Nyanza Province new quarters were provided for the Customs Clerks at Kisumu, £249, quarters for the Conservancy staff at Kisumu, £200, new store at Kericho £132, temporary buildings for a new station in Kitosh £144, and other minor works.

LOAN

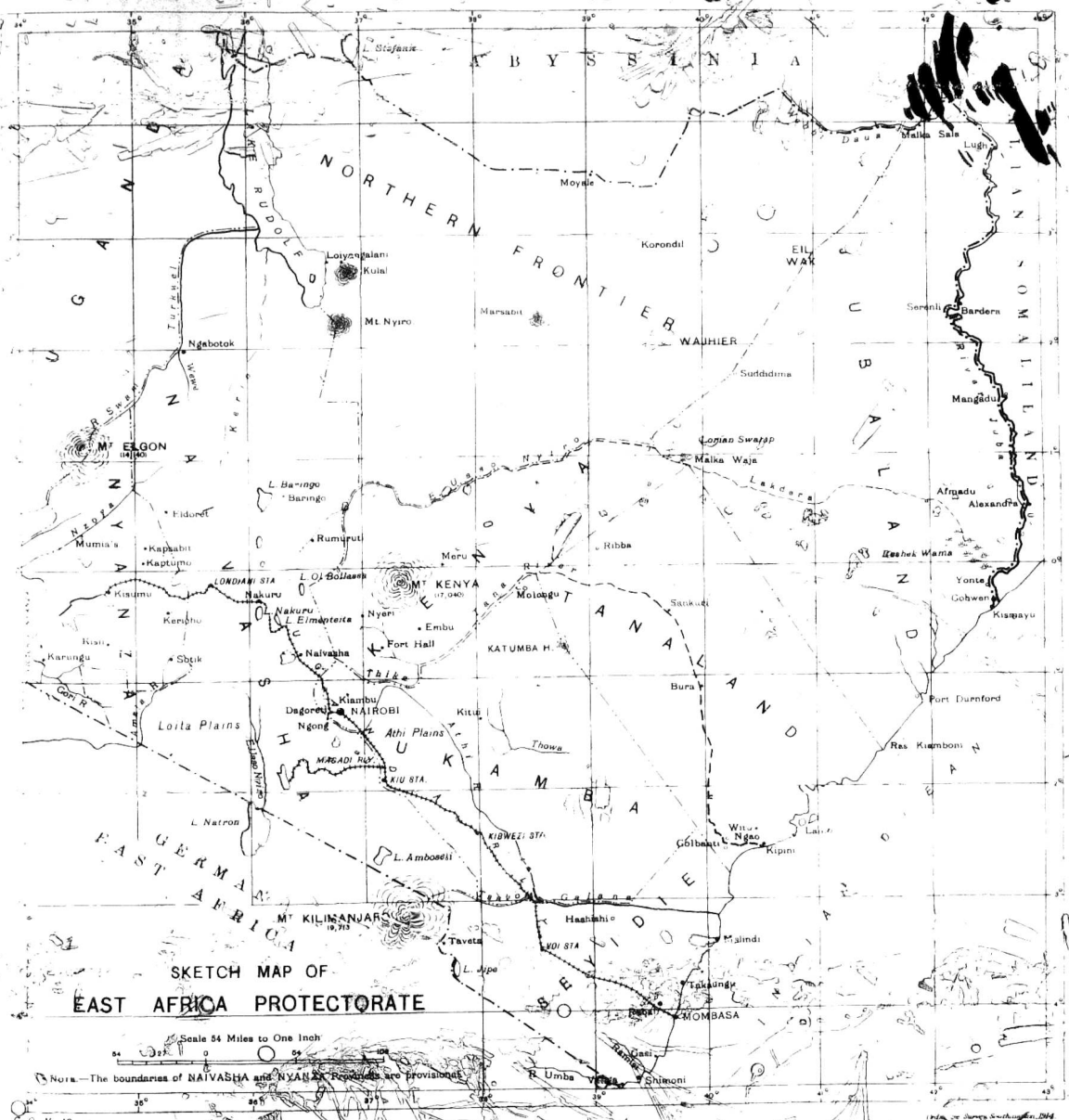
LOAN WORKS.

(a) The Thika Railway was opened for traffic on October 1st, 1913. The total expenditure was £61,796 as compared with the £62,770 available.

(b) Work on the Mombasa Water Supply made considerable progress in spite of the difficulties of obtaining an adequate supply of labour. In September plague broke out which constituted a further serious handicap. Pipe-laying began on February.

TRAINING OF APPRENTICES.

The number of apprentices in the Depot on March 31st was 33, all of whom are formally indentured under the Master and Servants Ordinance for a term of three years. The progress made is good. The Depot is becoming increasingly popular, and a much larger number of boys could be indentured if accommodation were available.



16/10/14

*Reduce to Royal H^o scale
alter scale accordingly 1225 (900)*