

926

KENYA

X. 1837

18 FEB 1926

DATE

1926

Conf  
19

14th January 1926.

LORD DELAMERE'S LAND HOLDINGS.

A copy of further memo. by the Commr of Lands together with a plan, and suggests that the whole correspondence should be published.

*Handwritten notes:*  
- 5/6  
12 3. 25

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT  
No 5 in Cma 2629

1926 Paper

MINUTES

*Handwritten:* 15/13/25

*Minute within*

*Lord Delamere*  
8/3/26.

*Mr Butt*  
*Mr Wilson*

*Mr Butt*

1926 Paper

*6 1784 (Delamere)*  
*6 4375 (Delamere)*

X 1837  
26

I attach, for convenience of record, a copy of Lord Olivier's last letter on the issue of papers (the original is in O/28550/25). We are committed to a publication on this point of dunnaging.

35/12/25

On the present position as to Lord Delamere's original 100,000 acres, the correspondence was not evoked by Lord Olivier but grew out of a spontaneous despatch from here on Dr. Leys' book (18956/25). It may be useful to add the <sup>return</sup> papers to the print, especially as Mr. McGregor Ross is understood to have a book in preparation in which he will no doubt bring up the ~~whole~~ story that the route of the Uasing-Gishu railway was chosen in order to enhance the value of this land. It is material to show that Lord Delamere's holding in the area concerned was well under 40,000 acres when the route was decided on in 1921.

It would not be worth while to incur the cost of reproducing the plan and I suggest that the print of 1837 should have a foot note as I have indicated in pencil. It is very difficult to measure the areas of these small patches on the plan and my figures represent a pro rata increase of each measured area so as to bring the total from the 15,000 acres which I obtained to the total 17,000 acres given in 35718.

40 in 18956/25  
2-222, altered

I have marked the despatches in pencil as I suggest they should be edited. The papers actually to be printed would be 32853 and enclosures, and draft of the numbered despatch, 35718 and enclosures, and 1837 with the typed enclosure but no map.

I should add that I have gone through this despatch, which is quite satisfactory as regards the later period not covered by 32853.

[Handwritten mark]

W. C. [Handwritten]  
8/5/26

X 1637  
76  
I should have preferred to let this matter rest until it was revised - But at least we have promised to publish -

? As proposed

8.3.26

Sec of State.

I have discussed this with Mr. Bottomley, as I was rather inclined to let the matter rest. He ensures me that further questions are certain to be asked, and has also shown me a letter from Mr. Bromley-Jones to Lord Birkenhead which practically commits us to publication. Unless, therefore, you instruct me otherwise I propose to publish.

J.H.G.

12.3.26

J.H.G.

Mr. Bottomley.

I submit a proof of the Cund paper for approval & for authority to publish 'Short' delivery.

The figures on the return on p. 13 require amendment. The total area adds up to 71,014.65 acres only. From the details given on pages 14 & 15 the area sold in 1920 was 19,039.6 acres & not 7,256.6 as given on p. 13, & in 1922, 2,521 acres - not 2531.

If there are any relevant previous papers which the Stationery Office might advantage on the covers of this paper will you please specify them (in accordance with par 19 of C.O. Bulletin No 60)

W.E.H.

7 April '26

Mr. Wilson

p. 13. Seven 1920 alterations

p. 14. What 20 has given a blank in any stand in print.

p. 15. I have checked the Brown errors

p. 17. The footnote was added, same

Union Union corrections were

If you think it is now clear, please

write. Otherwise a revision is needed.

As 5,000<sup>l</sup> - all these papers considered

in book 2573, and that paper, might be included

1897  
has I see? he indicated to have no  
letter 2467.

dated 8 of 26

Mr. Bottanley,

The correspondence was published  
today as Cont. 2629. (W.A. 10. 10.)

Mr. Stanton,

My 2/3rd of the ...  
to the ... 10 ...  
Stanton's ... with Paper ...  
... about my reply.

W.A. Stanton,

21/1/97

W.A.  
stance  
12/1/97

ER

has I. 26 be included to have no  
2629

Class 8. 4. 26

Mr. Bottomey,

The correspondence was published  
today as Cuid. 2629. *WPA 20/24*

Mr. Stoney,

My 2/3 material will be sent  
to the compiler to use & send to  
Stoney with the paper for  
the report on my part.

WPA

21/24

WPA  
reference  
WPA

ER



# KENYA.

Correspondence with the Government  
of Kenya relating to Lord Delamere's  
acquisition of land in Kenya.

*Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty,  
April 1926.*

LONDON  
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
Admiral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 20 Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;  
York Street, Manchester; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;  
or 190 George Street, Edinburgh;  
or through any Bookseller.

1926

*Price 4d. Net.*

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Correspondence with the Government of Kenya relating to Lord Delamere's acquisition of land in Kenya.

No. 1.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya.

[Answered by Nos. 2 and 3.]

(Extract) Downing Street, 20th May, 1925.

SIR, \* \* \* \* \*

I understand that attention is certain to be drawn to the accusations of "dummying" made against Lord Delamere on pages 167-8 of Dr. Norman Leys' book "Kenya," and I shall be glad if you will, at your earliest convenience, report to me fully on that subject.

In view of the prominence given, not only in this book but elsewhere, to Lord Delamere's holdings in land, it may be of value if, in addition, you will give me any information which may be available as to the extent to which, and the date at which, he has disposed of the original grant of 100,000 acres in 1903.

I have, &c.,  
L. S. AMERY.

No. 2.

The Acting Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received 18th July, 1925.)

[Answered by No. 4.]

Government House, Nairobi, Kenya, 26th June, 1925.

SIR,  
I have the honour to refer to your despatch of the 20th May\* in respect of past land transactions effected by Lord Delamere, and to inform you that I have now caused full inquiries to be made in regard to this matter.

\*No. 1.

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2. The annexures consist of (A) a memorandum by the Commissioner of Lands and certain detailed particulars supplied by the Land Office to furnish the information required by your despatch. (B) a memorandum submitted by Lord Delamere which appears to be generally in agreement with the conclusions arrived at by the Land Office here.

3. I desire to state that Lord Delamere has both personally and through his agents afforded the fullest opportunity to Government inquiries into what is now somewhat ancient history. I have no reason to doubt that you will find in the attached papers an accurate account of the essential facts.

I have, &c.

R. B. DENHAM

Acting Governor

ENCLOSURE I IN NO. 2

Memorandum on Secretary of State's despatch of 20th May, 1936.

"Dumming" appears to be a somewhat loose term and presumably varies in meaning in different circumstances and under different laws. In any case the suggestion of underhand dealing and evasion of law can be taken as a common element in any definition of this particular activity. The statement made by Lord Delamere is based on his own memory of land transactions in the past: at the same time I have very carefully inspected not only my own departmental records but also the daybooks or diaries of Lord Delamere's agents at the time when the transactions took place. My conclusions as to what actually happened are supported by definite evidence from both sources which in no case is contradictory. They are briefly as follows:—

(1) On Lord Delamere losing practically all his large flocks of sheep at Njoro he endeavoured to find good grazing land where he might meet with more success, while proceeding to continue the very large agriculture development of the original Njoro grant.

(2) He therefore proceeded to buy up land in the Rift Valley near Elmenteta, commencing with a 9,000-acre block from a Mr. Flemmer who had been granted a large concession there, and later from other concessionaires in the same locality.

(3) As he purchased so he developed, introducing pipelines, growing stock to the benefit of such adjacent concessionaires as Mr. Chamberlain (*vide* Dr. Leys' "Kenya," page 157), who were not in a position themselves to do much to increase the value of their own land.

(4) I append extracts from two memoranda of my predecessor, Colonel Montgomery, who sets forth at length his opinions on the whole subject of Lord Delamere's purchases.

(5) It should be noted that Colonel Montgomery was at the time kept fully *au fait* by Lord Delamere of all his land transactions whether in process of completion or in contemplation.

(6) I further find that genuine value was paid in each case to the vendor, after the grant had been made to the latter, and in each case with the full knowledge of the Government.

(7) I further find that not only is there no evidence that Lord Delamere put up men of straw to obtain grants on the strength of financial guarantees supplied by himself, but that there is positive evidence in the private books of his agents to show that when once so approached he refused to do so.

(8) In every single case of these purchases the prior consent of the Government was asked for and obtained, before grants were issued, and, as already stated, Government may be considered to have been a party with full knowledge.

(9) There is no instance of Lord Delamere doing what some other people did at the time, i.e. putting in the names of female and other relatives in England who were not likely to visit this country for land grants and obtaining from such relations, when the grants were made, powers equivalent to complete possession, as means to exceeding the acreage which Government was willing to grant to individuals.

(10) It would be unreasonable to expect that approved applicants for grants would consent to dummy for another person, unless they were personally incapable of showing the necessary proof of means and could only obtain it from the dummy.

(11) It is equally absurd to suppose that the dummy would then proceed to pay his dummy the full market value of the land.

(12) In this particular case it is interesting to note that not only prices up to £s. an acre were paid in these very early pioneer days by Lord Delamere for these Rift Valley farms; but also that it would hardly be too much to state that these values were very largely his own creation, as the result of his own prior efforts and expenditure up to 1906-07 in the Valley (Njoro and Elmenteta) of some sum approximately £60,000.

(13) I append a list showing the agreements for sale (or sales) in respect of the original 1903 grant. It should, of course, be remembered that the proceeds of these sales can be reasonably considered as either a justifiable recompense for past losses or a source of very great present development.

If in 1906, Colonel Montgomery was satisfied that Lord Delamere's work and expenditure then fully justified his holdings, I can certify now with even greater confidence that any district in which Lord Delamere held land, he develops land, and that no such district is not greatly benefiting from his activities. It would not, I think, be too much to add that no better settler ever spent his all in such a difficult Colony as this, and that any suggestion of underhand dealing in respect of his land or any other transactions with Government is not only cruel and malicious but conveys the precise opposite of the plainly evident truth.

H. T. MARTIN,  
Commissioner of Lands.

*Contemporary opinions of the Land Department as to Lord Delamere's land transactions.*

Commissioner of Lands note of 11th December, 1906 --

"The following is a detail of the land at present held by Lord Delamere:--

"(1) Original grant from the Government	100,643
"(2) Since acquired of which the transfer has already been sanctioned:--	
"(a) Isolated properties at or near Nairobi, mostly freehold	5,361
"(b) Large properties, leasehold	20,000
"(3) Large properties, leaseholds, of which transfer not yet sanctioned	35,137
"Grand total	161,141

"I venture to hope that the Secretary of State, taking all these facts into consideration, will make no objection to sanction the transfers of the properties so far acquired by private treaty. It is implied, of course, that as regards each grant the acquirer undertakes all the responsibilities attaching to it, and failure to develop any property will render him liable to the forfeiture of the grant.

"In 1906 Lord Delamere, who had received permission to purchase various lands previously amounting to 26,000 acres, asked for 10,000 acres at the coast, an application which he subsequently withdrew. Apropos of this application Lord Delamere furnished a statement of the further lands which he had already received permission to purchase and those for which he had been subsequently negotiating and would require permission for transfer to himself. He also produced his bank books showing very large expenditure on development and also on these purchases."

The Commissioner of Lands said further:--

"Lord Delamere came to this country in 1902, and has since lived continuously in it. He received on arrival a grant of 100,000 acres and has subsequently acquired some 60,000 acres more by purchase from other grantees." And "He has given me his bank accounts from the beginning of 1904. These show that he has spent over £40,000 in the last two and a half years. Probably the expenditure from the beginning would total some £50,000-£60,000. Part of this money has gone to the purchase of land from other grantees, but there can be no doubt that much money has been laid out in development, that is, in farm buildings, in the purchase of stock both in the country and from abroad, in breaking up land, and in timber business. The importation of stud-stock has been full of risks; practically all the imported animals have died, but valuable experiments have been made, especially in the way of crossing with county breeds. Lord Delamere has, in short, been a pioneer of the best type. He has consistently spoken well of the country; he has incurred a good deal of risk; he has induced a large number of persons (some of them men of substance and means) to throw in their lot with the country; and he has helped the struggling settler with money and stock; and so has enabled him to tide over times of difficulty."

And elsewhere:--

"He has without doubt done more than anyone else in developing his property and spending capital in the country; and he has made his name (? home) here. In this respect his action contrasts very favourably with that of certain other persons who have come to the country on short visits, have put in applications for large grants, and have then gone home to raise companies to work the concessions they have obtained. Whatever Lord Delamere has effected has been done by himself without the aid of financiers; and he is not a very wealthy man."

"It should be stated that when the late Sir Donald Stewart was delimiting the new Masai Reserve last year (1906), the negotiations with the Masai were much facilitated by the readiness with which Lord Delamere agreed on his own behalf and on that of his brothers-in-law to give up their land which came inside the proposed reserve. It is true that he obtained favourable terms for such relinquishment, but it is also true that the land given up in the Aberdare Range is admittedly first class, and it is doubtful if that taken in exchange, even though in greater quantity, is of equal value to that given up."

J. MONTGOMERY.

## ENCLOSURE 2 IN NO. 2.

*Lord Delamere's Personal Statement.*

Loresho, Kabete, Kenya Colony, 23rd June, 1925.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your request for information on the following matters:—

- (1) On the statement that I got a large grant from Government at Njoro, did nothing with it, and sold it.
- (2) On the statement that I went in for the underground dummying of land.

I am very pleased to give you and the Government at home any information that I can on these points because I feel that the indictment against myself in Dr. Leys' book, and by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords, must be brought equally against the Government of the day as well as myself, because nothing that I did as far as I know was done except with the knowledge of the Government here, and in the case of transfers was generally brought to the knowledge of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

With regard to No. 1, I originally applied to Sir Charles Eliot for a grant of 100,000 acres as a sheep run. My first application was on the Laikipia slope of the Aberdares. I am not clear whether this was made in writing or not, but in any case Sir Charles Eliot said that he did not like settlement to start so far from the railway owing to the difficulties of administration.

I then applied for land at Naivasha, which application was provisionally agreed to but fell through owing to the question of Masai grazing rights not having been settled at that time. By that time I was laid up in Nairobi with an old injury to the spine which kept me on my back for nearly a year.

My next choice was therefore made on my recollection of the country while I was shooting over it in former years, and I was granted 100,000 acres at Njoro.

It must be remembered that at this time Sir Charles Eliot offered 5,000 acre free farms to anyone who chose to take them, between Nakuru and the Victoria Nyanza, and none were taken up.

I have only mentioned this to show that what seems a big thing to-day was looked upon at that time as valueless by the great majority of people.

This grant at Njoro turned out to be quite unsuitable for sheep. I bought 4,000 ewes, and imported rams, and after, I think, two years' trial found that if I was going to keep sheep alive at all and carry out my original intention, that I should have to move my sheep elsewhere, so I bought the place at Elmenteita.

I then turned my attention at Njoro to the breeding of cattle, agriculture, and ostrich farming.

I had 1,500 head of cattle at Njoro, and I imported pure bred cattle from England. I had a dairy milking over 900 cows on this property. It was not until I had kept cattle there for some time that I discovered that it was impossible to rear, grade or keep pure bred stock there because of East Coast fever for which at that time there was no prevention or cure in the country. So that the cattle, too, had to be moved to Elmenteita where the up-grading of cattle was continued.

I then turned my attention to agriculture, and before the war I had 3,000 acres under cultivation—mostly wheat, on the Njoro farm alone, not counting Florida. When I first started growing wheat at Njoro I tried a very large number of varieties and ultimately came down to growing one or two varieties of Australian wheat which were good yielders, and wheat called Rietti—an Italian wheat. After growing very well for a year or two the Australian wheats petered out completely from rust, and Rietti was the only wheat left which proved to be resistant to rust. But Rietti was a very unsuitable wheat in other ways. It was a winter wheat and took eight months to grow, and during the first few months was liable to be wiped out by green fly in a dry year owing to the drooping position of its leaves, which gave shelter on the underneath side of the leaf to the green fly. So that all the wheats tried up to then were unsuitable, although it had been proved that the country could grow good wheat and that Rietti was rust resistant. So it was then necessary to hybridise wheats, taking Rietti as the rust resistant basis, and by practising mendelism and crossing with good wheats in other ways to produce wheats both resistant to rust and suitable from other points of view. Mr. Evans, who had taken a course with Professor Biffin at Cambridge, was engaged to carry on the hybridising of wheat at Njoro, and wheat crosses were produced which are the basis of the wheats being milled to-day in the country, together with some produced at the Government farm at Kabete after the hybridising had been started at Njoro. In the meanwhile, 2,000 acres of wattle had been planted as well as 3,000 acres for a company which had started on the property. Ostriches have also been kept, as many as 200 having been farmed at one time.

It is hardly realised to-day the difficulty of getting through the intervening years between the first building of a grass hut on a property of wild African veldt, and the time when a return is obtained, and during all those years a living has to be found.

When I went to Njoro, there was no method of traction for ploughs. A traction engine was bought and used for the first plough on the property, but was found to be unsatisfactory because it packed the soil underneath, creating a pan. A thousand young bullocks were bought in Kavirondo, and after getting a lesson from a South African Dutchman in the breaking of the first three or four, I spent many months breaking the rest, which

supplied tractive power for implements on the property and also on surrounding farms then starting in the district. The difficulty of this sort of thing to people from England cannot easily be realised. In the case of Rhodesia, the transport simply moved on from the Transvaal, and you have to go back to the very beginning of South Africa to find a country where bullocks for transport and boys to drive them had to be collected from the raw savages and the native cattle. In the same way with implements, the difficulty of getting the articles in a country where you have no one to copy is not understood. Even in the case of ploughs it took a considerable period to get implements suited to the country, and many were tried. Mowers, reapers and binders, Australian strippers and Australian harvesters were tried for harvesting wheat before a satisfactory solution was arrived at. Different kinds of sheds, culminating in the American style, had been given up, a maize farm, Florida Farm, was started in the Konga Valley where the whole country is now cultivated for maize, and 40 acres of oranges were planted. Houses and out-buildings were built on the three farms which were under separate management. Later, a pipeline, 15 miles long, was laid down, which watered a part of the property which was not served by the tanks, with 39 different watering places with tanks.

The result after a few years of working, after the farm was first opened, was that sheep had been proved a failure and big losses incurred; that the land had been proved unsuitable for improved cattle until the East Coast fever menace was dealt with, that wheat was proved to have come to stay. That the possibility of ploughing large acreages in a country where the plough had never been seen was proved to be an economic proposition, that large numbers of boys had been taught ploughing and working with other implements, and that I had managed to get rid of the £40,000 in cash which I had invested in the country, and had for a time to live on about £200 a year until a return began to materialise.

When the war broke out the wheat farm at Njoro was shut down and the hybridised wheats handed on.

In the meanwhile, large sums had been spent in development at Elmenteta, and later when the Exchange Settlement took place and I woke up one morning to find that my overdraft at the bank had increased by 50 per cent. and that my expenses in salaries and wages had gone up by the same amount, I had, in order to keep my development in other directions going, to sell the land at Njoro in farms suitable for cultivation. The terms were mostly 20 years for payment, and practically the whole of the property is now occupied, and a large proportion cultivated, while my development and improved cattle and improved sheep, the dairy, &c., is being carried on on land more suitable for the purpose at Elmenteta and elsewhere.

In addition to the developments, I forgot to mention that saw-milling in partnership was started during this period, that a number of pigs were bred, and that horse-breeding was begun. A factory for the disintegrating of wattle bark was erected on the property, and later a flour mill, of which I hold about half the shares, was also established, and has grown into the chief flour mill in the country.

Florida Farm, where maize was grown, has, with farms around it in the hands of the Evans Brothers to whom it was sold, developed into the biggest maize proposition in the country, where between sixty and seventy thousand bags of maize were handled last year.

It is not contended that most of the development now on the property has been done by me, but I do contend that large sums of money have been spent in experimenting, and that development has been distinctly forwarded and large areas brought under water by the giving of this original grant, and that nothing but advantage has accrued to the country through that grant being made. I think it can be said that there is no part of the country which is more highly developed or populated.

With regard to No. 2—the acquisition of the property at Elmenteta, that as soon as it was found that sheep and cattle could not be bred to improvement on the Njoro property, it was necessary to go on with the development of these industries somewhere else.

As a first measure half of Mr. A. S. Flemmer's farm at Elmenteta was bought. This came to 10,000 acres and having no water on it, high up in the mountains, was a nucleus of a scheme for buying and watering the large area of waterless land, lying between the Meroroni River and Flourru Mountains. Rights to grants of watered farms in the Rift Valley Settlement were then bought and waterless areas on this plain substituted for them. I have given you the price paid for these areas.

The Land Officer was kept fully informed of the facts so that there was no question of dummyming in the ordinary sense of the term, and in certainly most cases leave to transfer was asked from the Secretary of State in England. But you have the facts I imagine in the Land Office files.

This first operation meant that waterless land was taken up instead of watered farms by holders or applicants for rights in the Rift Valley Settlement, that the people who were paid for these areas were able to get on with development of some sort themselves, or to live in the meanwhile, and that a large area of waterless land has since then been completely fenced in as paddocks and watered by pipelines, so that there are tanks for stock to drink at within easy distance wherever they are, and it has been possible to go on with the upgrading of sheep and cattle with a great measure of success. And no one is one whit the worse. In only one case was it found that land had been applied for which

was required by someone else, and it was relinquished to him (Captain James). It was possible, owing to the watering of the land between the Meroroti River and the railway, to buy and develop further waterless farms on Eburru Mountain across the Railway.

A cedar flume five miles long was laid from high up on Eburru Mountain to carry the water to these farms below. It has not been a success, and this year money is being allocated to start the laying of galvanised iron pipes in its place. The main pipe at Soyambu starts as a 3 inch galvanised pipe. There are 30 miles of piping on the property with 15 sets of tanks, mostly concrete, and in addition about 70 miles of fencing in addition to houses, buildings, cattle dips and a sheep dip. Drafting yards, wool shed and well over 120 boxes for horses and imported animals, which is to be increased by another 50 boxes this year.

May I say, in conclusion, that with the exception of one or two small pieces of land near Nairobi, which I bought for speculation when I first came here and which I sold many years ago in order to be able to keep going at all, I have never bought any land for speculation. I moved from the Njoro property because I could not do what I wanted to there, which was to develop the sheep industry, and I finally sold it because I could not help myself owing to the slump after the war, and the Exchange Settlement. I contend that I did all that I set out to do before I sold it, and that I was perfectly justified in every way in buying the property at Elmenteta.

I have not gone in for details of prices of land, &c., because I know you have already had them from Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Co., and other things from your own files.

I rather resent having to justify my position, but I am really grateful to the Government both here and at home for the support they have given in this matter.

Dumfries is either against the law, in which case the answer is a simple one, or it is morally wrong if done in a certain way, but if done in that way the secret would hardly have been shared with the Land Officer and the Government here and with the Secretary of State in England. It seems to me purely a question of the facts of the case, and I challenge anyone to say that the community has suffered one iota from anything I have done in this matter.

I am, &c.,

DRELMERE.

The Honourable, The Commissioner of Lands,  
Land Office, Nairobi

No. 3.

The Deputy Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received 5th August, 1925.)

Government House, Nairobi, Kenya, 10th July, 1925.

SIR,

With reference to the Acting Governor's despatch of 26th June\* on the subject of the accusation of "dummying" made against Lord Delamere in Dr. Norman Leys' book, "Kenya," I regret that full information as regards the extent to which Lord Delamere has disposed of the original grant of 100,000 acres in 1903 was not available when that despatch was posted.

I transmit herewith the full details of these transactions and the dates on which they occurred, and would refer to my telegram of the 10th instant† in which the total sales were communicated to you.

I have, &c.,

G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,

Governor's Deputy.

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 3.

Particulars of Sales of L.O. No. 487.

Lord Delamere.

Year.	Area—Acres.	Purchase Price
1911	9,039.90	23,800 00 00
1915	25,863.90	68,320 15 00
1917	988.75	1,489 6 20
1918	6,771.10	16,695 5 60
1919	2,960.50	3,077 6 00
1920	19,039.00	54,764 19 66
1921	6,900.00	27,568 3 60
1922	2,581.00	5,470 9 44
1923	3,985.50	8,300 8 00
1924	4,401.70	13,917 8 00
1925	2,784.00	7,087 00 00
	82,767.85	212,043 11 84
Average price per acre		2 17 25

\* No. 2.

† Not printed.

## Details of Sales of the original 1903 Grant of 100,000 acres.

Lease dated 26th June, 1905

Crown to Lord Delamere

100,643 acres—Njoro

No.	Date of transfer	Acres	Price	Price per acre in Shillings
1	Njoro Farms Ltd.	19/5/13	2080 Rs. 43,500 00 and 3900 shares at Rs 15/-	87 00
7	Do.	19/5/13	7000 Rs. 135,000 00 and 6000 shares at Rs 15/-	81 50
3	G. H. Wilbraham	28/8/10	302 5 Rs. 8,800 25	30 00
4	R. Stephens	17/8/10	260 5 Rs. 5,861 25	30 00
5	A. F. Dodgeon	7/9/10	342 Rs. 6,412 50	24 00
6	S. McGill and A. Armstrong	11/9/10	280 Rs. 4,200 00	20 00
7	A. F. Dodgeon	17/9/10	358 Rs. 8,055 00	30 00
8	Do.	11/9/10	346 Rs. 6,487 50	25 00
9	G. Neal Chaplin and A. N. Hopcraft	7/10/10	345 4 Rs. 6,478 25	26 00
10	C. S. Grogan	20/9/10	1000 Rs. 177,685 00	23 50
11	Edward Bennett	24/10/10	287 Rs. 17,310 00	40 00
12	S. Evans	30/10/10	295 Rs. 4,425 00	20 00
13	Do.	30/10/10	329 Rs. 4,935 00	20 00
14	G. Neal Chaplin and A. N. Hopcraft	4/11/10	327 5 Rs. 4,912 50	20 00
15	F. W. Douglas	1/11/10	1129 Rs. 316,905 00	37 50
16	W. B. Aubrey	30/12/10	296 Rs. 4,440 00	20 00
17	E. H. Wright	30/6/17	310 Rs. 6,978 00	30 00
18	J. Browne	6/9/17	330 Rs. 7,700 40	31 00
19	S. McGill and A. Armstrong	11/9/17	6 35 Rs. 95 25	20 00
20	Max F. Drake	17/12/17	302 4 Rs. 6,804 00	40 00
21	William Evans and Sydney Evans	1/8/18	279 Rs. 83,040 00	43 00
22	Spry Evans	16/10/18	304 Rs. 125,000 00	54 50
23	A. B. Dickinson	20/9/18	304 5 Rs. 6,851 25	30 00
24	G. Neal Chaplin and A. N. Hopcraft	20/2/19	293 Rs. 5,495 75	20 00
25	Do.	20/2/19	326 Rs. 4,890 00	20 00
26	R. H. Lawson	30/12/18	334 Rs. 10,080 00	40 00
27	Do.	30/12/18	300 6 Rs. 9,018 00	40 00
28	W. J. Dawson	7/3/19	309 Rs. 4,835 00	30 00
29	Do.	7/3/19	373 Rs. 6,142 00	30 00
30	James Mackay	24/3/19	412 Rs. 9,360 00	30 00
31	A. L. Onslow	23/5/19	347 5 Rs. 15,637 50	60 00
32	F. J. Elliott	14/4/20	377 8 £ 1,274 8 00	70 00
33	F. J. Barrance	12/5/20	319 £ 1,076 12 6	67 00
34	Gerard Casew Sladen	17/6/20	358 £ 11,191 7 6	67 00
35	C. B. Fitzgerald	29/6/20	1963 £ 9,078 17 6	104 00
36	Hon. J. A. M. L. Mulholland	29/8/20	356 Rs. 8,021 25	67 00
			Rs. 11,500 00	

No.	Date of transfer	Acres	Price	Price per acre in Shillings
37	G. F. L. Mohr	13/7/20	363 £ 1,104 0 0	60 00
38	Do.	13/7/20	441 £ 1,212 0 0	58 00
39	D. F. Gilroy	9/8/20	378 £ 559 10 0	30 00
40	C. Harvey	9/8/20	322 £ 483 0 0	30 00
41	C. H. Gould	9/8/20	555 £ 1,650 0 0	42 50
42	E. E. Holloway	28/8/20	238 £ 367 0 0	30 00
43	H. J. Schuttle	26/8/20	347 £ 694 0 0	40 00
44	A. L. Frieslich	25/8/20	322 £ 960 0 0	60 00
45	Do.	25/8/20	283 £ 840 0 0	60 00
46	A. F. Dodgeon	20/8/20	386 5 £ 438 5 0	30 00
47	H. P. S. Marais	26/8/20	303 £ 606 0 0	40 00
48	G. M. D. Scott	26/8/20	3324 £ 10,387 10 0	68 00
49	J. Mottshaw and R. J. Chandler	30/9/20	447 £ 1,229 5 0	55 00
50	G. M. Taylor and W. B. Searle	16/10/20	1080 5 £ 8,904 11 3	92 00
51	Hugh Cameron Collar	4/12/20	452 £ 1,366 0 0	60 00
52	B. B. Curwen	4/12/20	326 5 £ 887 15 0	30 00
53	P. G. Thorne	23/12/20	321 £ 682 15 0	50 00
54	Do.	23/12/20	386 5 £ 1,238 18 9	67 00
55	J. E. A. Wobische-Whitmore	23/12/20	1991 £ 9,209 7 6	92 00
56	Mrs. A. M. V. Fancus	30/12/20	308 £ 482 0 0	30 00
57	A. Littlewood	9/1/21	361 5 £ 542 5 0	30 00
58	H. J. Wallace	11/1/21	2340 £ 11,245 0 0	100 00
59	W. E. Rylands and H. B. Searle	20/1/21	1081 2 £ 5,406 5 0	100 00
60	A. N. Bailward	21/1/21	1081 2 £ 5,406 5 0	100 00
61	Wm. Evans	16/2/21	450 £ 1,125 0 0	50 00
62	F. M. and T. C. Black	7/3/21	344 £ 4,378 0 0	80 00
63	R. A. Fawcus	11/7/21	407 £ 510 10 0	30 00
64	Marquis Harvyold and J. D. Hopcraft	26/7/21	372 £ 5,880 00	30 00
65	John Rudd	10/8/21	274 £ 822 0 0	60 00
66	Percy Booth	10/10/21	280 7 £ 771 18 0	50 00
67	Edward Bennett	31/8/22	288 Sh. 42,956 44	74 00
68	F. W. Douglas	27/10/22	525 £ 1,060 0 0	40 00
69	W. J. Dawson and A. Sampson	8/11/22	359 £ 1,368 15 0	70 00
70	Do.	8/11/22	573 £ 2,148 15 0	75 00
71	Do.	8/11/22	484 £ 1,818 0 0	75 00
72	Lady N. V. C. R. Conduitt	16/1/23	50 Sh. 6,000 00	120 00
73	Do.	12/6/23	345 £ 778 10 0	49 00
74	Do.	12/6/23	430 5 £ 968 12 6	45 00
75	W. A. Conduitt and Lady Conduitt	12/6/23	299 £ 859 12 6	67 00
76	Lady N. V. C. F. Conduitt	12/6/23	450 £ 1,999 0 0	88 80
77	A. P. C. Back and G. M. Hamilton	13/8/23	58 £ 654 0 0	40 00
78	C. M. Hamilton	13/8/23	324 £ 648 0 0	40 00
79	E. E. Wright	3/10/23	368 £ 1,074 0 0	60 00
80	F. J. Barrance	23/10/23	374 £ 1,088 10 0	65 00
81	A. L. Onslow	14/1/24	317 £ 5,365 10 0	50 00
82	R. B. Malher	19/5/24	313 £ 782 10 0	50 80
83	Bembe Limited	28/6/24	1943 £ 1,788 0 0	80 00
84	F. C. Holman	24/3/25	319 £ 978 0 0	60 00
85	John Nearsley	24/3/25	2467 £ 6,130 0 0	60 00

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya.

[Answered by No. 5.]

Downing Street, 26th August, 1926.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th of June\* on the subject of Lord Delamere's holdings of land in the Colony of Kenya.

2. While your despatch and its enclosures afford ample proof both of the beneficial development by Lord Delamere of the land which has been in his possession, and of the *bona fide* character of his acquisitions of land from private persons up to the inquiry made by Colonel Montgomery in 1906, I think it desirable to draw your attention to the fact that that inquiry did not cover the whole period dealt with in the allegations by Mr. Robert Chamberlain published in the book "Kenya." It is there stated that the "dummy clause" was removed as a result of the consideration of the Crown Lands Bill by a Committee of the Legislative Council and that thereafter Lord Delamere "went on his way rejoicing and the dummy system waxed strong."

3. The conclusion must be drawn that Lord Delamere is alleged to have "dummed" up to the date (4th August, 1914), of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Bill, thereafter until the Crown Lands Ordinance was passed in 1915, and even later; and it is necessary, in order that this matter may be set at rest, that the inquiry should be extended throughout the period during which it might be supposed that "dumming" was necessary as a means of obtaining additional land.

4. It is worth noting, though it is not material in a matter of this kind, that Mr. Chamberlain's reference to a Committee of Council appears to be made under a misapprehension. As a result of the Committee's report it was decided to abandon the condition of personal occupation on the ground that it would limit the negotiability of a title. But that condition was intended to be directed against speculation, not against dumming. The safeguard proposed against dumming was the requirement that the grant of a lease should be preceded by a non-transferable occupation licence. That requirement had (with reluctance) been abandoned by the Secretary of State on the advice of the Governor some months before the draft Ordinance was introduced in the Legislative Council in December, 1913.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

\*No. 2.

The Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received 18th February, 1926.)

Government House, Nairobi, Kenya, 14th January, 1926

(Extract)

SIR,

With reference to your despatch of 26th August,\* I have the honour to transmit a further memorandum by the Commissioner of Lands on the subject of Lord Delamere's holdings of land in Kenya, from which you will observe that since the date of Colonel Montgomery's statements Lord Delamere's land acquisitions have been few and have all been purchased in the open market.

2. You will observe that Lord Delamere has no objection to the publication of this correspondence. My personal view is strongly in favour of publication and that the Colony owes it to itself as well as to Lord Delamere to dispose once for all of the calumnies made against him. Publication of the whole correspondence is the most effective way to do so, and I strongly recommend that this be done.

3. I enclose a plan† showing Lord Delamere's 100,000 acres block with the portion at present held by his Lordship shown, coloured red. There is no objection to the publication of the information supplied regarding Lord Delamere's disposal of the balance of the area.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD GRIGG,

Governor

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 5.

Department of Lands, Nairobi, 1st December, 1926.

C/914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Nairobi

*Re Lord Delamere's land holdings*

*Ref. Your SC. 22729/27/41 of 18th ultimo.*

The original investigation did in fact cover the whole period dealt with in Mr. Chamberlain's allegations.

\*No. 4.

† Not reproduced. The portion still held, which appears from the Enclosure to No. 3 to be 17,855 acres, is shown on the plan as consisting of two large blocks of, very roughly, 8,500 acres and 6,000 acres, and four smaller blocks of 800 acres or less.



Since the date of Colonel Montgomery's statement Lord Delamere's land acquisitions have been few and have all been purchases in the open market.

During the period up to 1912, when land was allotted on application, "dummying" was a possible means of obtaining additional land. Investigation of the records of this Department and of Lord Delamere's agents (which have been placed fully at my disposal) clearly show that Lord Delamere took part in no such transactions other than those included in Colonel Montgomery's statement.

In 1913 the method of land alienation was changed from allotment to auction. Permits to bid at an auction sale were required and no permit holder could acquire more than one farm. Under this system it was possible to make use of other parties for the purpose of acquiring additional land, such acquisition being held in the name of the ostensible purchaser until such time as the conditions entitling the purchaser to free transfer were fulfilled. Lord Delamere acquired no land whatever by this method.

During the war land alienation was in abeyance.

In the post-war period farm auctions have been perfectly open, no permits to bid being required.

In spite of the safeguards embodied in the conditions it might be alleged that the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme could be utilised by those who were not allottees as a means of obtaining additional land on exceptional conditions. Lord Delamere has, in fact, acquired no land allotted under the scheme, except two farms purchased in 1925.

This dispenses of the allegation that at any period during any of the different phases of land alienation Lord Delamere used "dummying" as a method of obtaining land.

I enclose a plan showing Lord Delamere's 100,000 acre block with the portion at present held by Lord Delamere shown coloured red.

No objection exists to the publication of the information supplied regarding Lord Delamere's disposal of the balance of the area.

H. T. MARTIN,

*Commissioner of Lands*

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*For approval* ✓

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# KENYA.

Correspondence with the Government  
of Kenya relating to Lord Delamere's  
acquisition of land in Kenya.

*Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty,  
April 1926.*

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KENYA.

Correspondence with the Government of Kenya relating to Lord Delamere's acquisition of land in Kenya.

No. 1.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya.

[Answered by Nos 2 and 3.]

(Extract)

Downing Street, 20th May, 1925.

SIR,

I understand that attention is certain to be drawn to the accusations of "dummying" made against Lord Delamere on pages 167-8 of Dr. Norman Leys' book "Kenya," and I shall be glad if you will, at your earliest convenience, report to me fully on that subject.

In view of the prominence given, not only in this book but elsewhere, to Lord Delamere's holdings in land, it may be of value if, in addition, you will give me any information which may be available as to the extent to which, and the date at which, he has disposed of the original grant of 100,000 acres in 1903.

I have, &c.,  
L. S. AMERY.

No. 2.

The Acting Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received 18th July, 1925.)

[Answered by No. 4.]

Government House, Nairobi, Kenya, 20th June, 1925.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch of the 20th May in respect of past land transactions effected by Lord Delamere, and to inform you that I have now caused full inquiries to be made in regard to this matter.

\*No. 4.

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2 The Acting Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies	26th June (Received 18th July)	
3 The Deputy Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies	10th July (Received 5th August)	
4 The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya	26th August	
	1926.	
5 The Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies	14th January (Received 18th February)	

2. The annexures consist of (A) a memorandum by the Commissioner of Lands and certain detailed particulars supplied by the Land Office to furnish the information required by your despatch, (B) a memorandum submitted by Lord Delamere which appears to be generally in agreement with the conclusions arrived at by the Land Office here.

3. I desire to state that Lord Delamere has both personally and through his agents afforded the fullest opportunity to Government inquiries into what is now somewhat ancient history. I have no reason to doubt that you will find in the attached papers an accurate account of the essential facts.

I have, &c.,

I. B. DENHAM,

Acting Governor.

ENCLOSURE I IN NO. 2

Memorandum on Secretary of State's despatch of 20th May, 1925

"Dumming" appears to be a somewhat loose term and presumably varies in meaning in different circumstances and under different laws. In any case the suggestion of underhand dealing and evasion of law can be taken as a common element in any definition of this particular activity. The statement made by Lord Delamere is based on his own memory of land transactions in the past: at the same time I have very carefully inspected not only my own departmental records but also the daybooks or diaries of Lord Delamere's agents at the time when the transactions took place. My conclusions as to what actually happened are supported by definite evidence from both sources which in no case is contradictory. They are briefly as follows:—

(1) On Lord Delamere losing practically all his large flocks of sheep at Njoro he endeavoured to find good grazing land where he might meet with more success, while proceeding to continue the very large agriculture development of the original Njoro grant.

(2) He therefore proceeded to buy up land in the Rift Valley near Elmenteita, commencing with a 3,000-acre block from a Mr. Flemmer who had been granted a large concession there, and later from other concessionaires in the same locality.

(3) As he purchased so he developed, introducing pipelines, growing stock to the benefit of such adjacent concessionaires as Mr. Chamberlain (vide Dr. Leys' Kenya, page 157), who were not in a position themselves to do much to increase the value of their own land.

(4) I append extracts from two memoranda of my predecessor, Colonel Montgomery, who sets forth at length his opinions on the whole subject of Lord Delamere's purchases.

(5) It should be noted that Colonel Montgomery was at the time kept fully au fait by Lord Delamere of all his land transactions whether in process of completion or in contemplation.

(6) I further find that genuine value was paid in each case to the vendor, after the grant had been made to the latter, and in each case with the full knowledge of the Government.

(7) I further find that not only is there no evidence that Lord Delamere put up men of straw to obtain grants on the strength of financial guarantees supplied by himself, but that there is positive evidence in the private books of his agents to show that when once so approached he refused to do so.

(8) In every single case of these purchases the prior consent of the Government was asked for and obtained, before grants were issued, and, as already stated, Government may be considered to have been a party with full knowledge.

(9) There is no instance of Lord Delamere doing what some other people did at the time, i.e. putting in the names of female and other relatives in England who were not likely to visit this country for land grants and obtaining such relations, when the grants were made, powers equivalent to complete possession, as means to exceeding the acreage which Government was willing to grant to individuals.

(10) It would be unreasonable to expect that approved applicants for grants would consent to dummy for another person, unless they were personally incapable of showing the necessary proof of means and could only obtain it from the dummy.

(11) It is equally absurd to suppose that the dummy would then proceed to pay his dummy the full market value of the land.

(12) In this particular case it is interesting to note that not only prices up to 5s. an acre were paid in these very early pioneer days by Lord Delamere for these Rift Valley farms; but also that it would hardly be too much to state that these values were very largely his own creation, as the result of his own prior efforts and expenditure, up to 1906-07 in the Valley (Njoro and Elmenteita) of some sum approximately £60,000.

(13) I append a list showing the agreements for sale (or sales) in respect of the original 1903 grant. It should, of course, be remembered that the proceeds of these sales can be reasonably considered as either a justifiable recoupment for past losses or a source of very great present development.

*From  
in margin  
of original*

If in 1906, Colonel Montgomery was satisfied that Lord Delamere's work and expenditure then fully justified his holdings, I can certify now with even greater confidence that any district in which Lord Delamere held land, he developed land, and that no such district is not greatly benefiting from his activities. It would not, I think, be too much to add that no better settler ever spent his all in such a difficult Colony as this, and that any suggestion of underhand dealing in respect of his land or any other transactions with Government is not only cruel and malicious but conveys the precise opposite of the plainly evident truth.

H. T. MARTIN,  
Commissioner of Lands

Contemporary opinions of the Land Department as to Lord Delamere's land transactions.

Commissioner of Lands note of 11th December, 1906. —

The following is a detail of the land at present held by Lord Delamere. —

- (1) Original grant from the Government 100,643.
  - (2) Since acquired of which the transfer has already been sanctioned. —
    - (a) Isolated properties at or near Nairobi, mostly freehold ... 5,361
    - (b) Large properties, leasehold ... 20,000
  - (3) Large properties, leaseholds, of which transfer not yet sanctioned ... 35,137
- 4  
" Grant total ... 161,141

I venture to hope that the Secretary of State, taking all these facts into consideration, will make no objection to sanction the transfers of the properties so far acquired by private treaty. It is implied, of course, that as regards each grant the acquirer undertakes all the responsibilities attaching to it, and failure to develop any property will render him liable to the forfeiture of the grant.

In 1906 Lord Delamere, who had received permission to purchase various lands previously amounting to 96,000 acres asked for 10,000 acres at the coast, an application which he subsequently withdrew. Apropos of this application Lord Delamere furnished a statement of the further lands which he had already received permission to purchase and those for which he had been subsequently negotiating and would require permission for transfer to himself. He also produced his bank books showing very large expenditure on development and also on these purchases.

The Commissioner of Lands said further —

Lord Delamere came to this country in 1902, and has since lived continuously in it. He received on arrival a grant of 100,000 acres and has subsequently acquired some 60,000 acres more by purchase from other grantees. And " He has given me his bank accounts from the beginning of 1904. These show that he has spent over £40,000 in the last two and a half years. Probably the expenditure from the beginning would total some £60,000—£60,900. Part of this money has gone to the purchase of land from other grantees, but there can be no doubt that much money has been laid out in development, that is, in farm buildings, in the purchase of stock both in the country and from abroad, in breaking up land, and in timber business. The importation of stud-stock has been full of risks; practically all the imported animals have died, but valuable experiments have been made, especially in the way of crossing with county breeds. Lord Delamere has, in short, been a pioneer of the best type. He has consistently spoken well of the country; he has incurred a good deal of risk; he has induced a large number of persons (some of them men of substance and means) to throw in their lot with the country; and he has helped the struggling settler with money and stock, and so has enabled him to tide over times of difficulty."

J. MONTGOMERY.

And elsewhere —

" He has without doubt done more than anyone else in developing his property and spending capital in the country; and he has made his name here. In this respect his action contrasts very favourably with that of certain other persons who have come to the country on short visits, have put in applications for large grants, and have then gone home to raise companies to work the concessions they have obtained. Whatever Lord Delamere has effected has been done by himself without the aid of financiers; and he is not a very wealthy man."

" It should be stated that when the late Sir Donald Stewart was delimiting the new Masai Reserve last year (1905), the negotiations with the Masai were much facilitated by the readiness with which Lord Delamere agreed on his own behalf and on that of his brothers-in-law to give up their land which came inside the proposed reserve. It is true that he obtained favourable terms for such relinquishment, but it is also true that the land given up in the Aberdare Range is admittedly first class, and it is doubtful if that taken in exchange, even though in greater quantity, is of equal value to that given up."

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ENCLOSURE 2 IN NO. 2

Lord Delamere's Personal Statement.

Lorisho, Kabete, Kenya Colony, 23rd June, 1925.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your request for information on the following matters:

- (1) On the statement that I got a large grant from Government at Njoro, did nothing with it, and sold it.
- (2) On the statement that I went in for the underhand dunning of Land.

I am very pleased to give you and the Government at home any information that I can on these points because I feel that the imputation against myself in Dr. Leys' book, and by Lord Oliver in the House of Lords, must be brought equally against the Government of the day as well as myself, because nothing that I did as far as I know was done except with the knowledge of the Government here, and in the case of transfers was generally brought to the knowledge of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As regards the No. 1, I originally applied to Sir Charles Eliot for a grant of 5000 acres as a sheep run. My first application was to the Kabeta slope of the Aberdares. I am not clear whether this was made in writing or not, but in any case Sir Charles Eliot said that he did not like settlement to start, so far as the Government was concerned, on the Aberdares.

It was not agreed to later at Nairobi, which application was probably withdrawn, and I then went on to the question of the 5000 acres in the Njoro area, which was filed at that time. By the time I had been in the country for two years, an old injury to the spine had become very bad, and I was obliged to return to England.

My first interest was therefore mainly on my recollection of the Njoro area, which I was shooting over it in former years, and I was granted 5000 acres at Njoro.

It must be remembered that at this time Sir Charles Eliot was not giving free farms to anyone who chose to take them, but only at Nakuru and the Victoria Nyanza, and none were taken at Njoro.

I have only mentioned this to show that what seems a big thing to-day was looked upon at that time as valueless by the great majority of people.

This grant at Njoro turned out to be quite unsuitable for sheep. I bought 4000 ewes, and imported rams, and after, I think, two years' trial found that if I was going to keep sheep alive at all and carry out my original intention, that I should have to move my sheep elsewhere, so I bought the place at Elementeita.

I then turned my attention at Njoro to the breeding of cattle, agriculture, and ostrich farming.

I had 1,500 head of cattle at Njoro, and I imported pure bred cattle from England. I had a dairy milking over 200 cows on this property. It was not until I had kept cattle there for some time that I discovered that it was impossible to rear, grade or keep pure bred stock there because of East Coast fever for which at that time there was no prevention or cure in the country. So that the cattle, too, had to be moved to Elementeita where the up grading of cattle was continued.

I then turned my attention to agriculture, and before the war I had 3,000 acres under cultivation—mostly wheat, on the Njoro farm alone, not counting Florida. When I first started growing wheat at Njoro I tried a very large number of varieties and ultimately came down to growing one or two varieties of Australian wheat which were good yielders, and wheat called Rietti—an Italian wheat. After growing very well for a year or two the Australian wheats petered out completely from rust, and Rietti was the only wheat left which proved to be resistant to rust. But Rietti was a very unsuitable wheat in other ways. It was a winter wheat and took eight months to grow, and during the first few months was liable to be wiped out by green fly in a dry year owing to the drooping position of its leaves, which gave shelter on the underneath side of the leaf to the green fly. So that all the wheats tried up to then were unsuitable, although it had been proved that the country could grow good wheat and that Rietti was rust resistant. So it was then necessary to hybridise wheats, taking Rietti as the rust resistant basis, and by practising mendelism and crossing with good wheats in other ways to produce wheats both resistant to rust and suitable from other points of view. Mr. Evans, who had taken a course with Professor Biffin at Cambridge, was engaged to carry on the hybridising of wheat at Njoro, and wheat crosses were produced which are the basis of the wheats being milled to-day in the country, together with some produced at the Government farm at Kabete after the hybridising had been started at Njoro. In the meanwhile, 2,000 acres of wattle had been planted as well as 3,000 acres for a company which had started on the property. Ostriches have also been kept, as many as 200 having been farmed at one time.

It is hardly realised to-day the difficulty of getting through the intervening years between the first building of a grass hut on a property of wild African veldt, and the time when a return is obtained, and during all those years a living has to be found.

When I went to Njoro, there was no method of traction for ploughs. A traction engine was bought and used for the first plough on the property, but was found to be unsatisfactory because it packed the soil underneath, creating a pan. A thousand young bullocks were bought in Kavirondo, and after getting a lesson from a South African Dutchman in the breaking of the first three or four, I spent many months breaking the rest, which

supplied tractive power for implements on the property and also on surrounding farms then starting in the district. The difficulty of this sort of thing to people from England cannot easily be realised. In the case of Rhodesia, the transport simply moved on from the Transvaal, and you have to go back to the very beginning of South Africa to find a country where bullocks for transport and boys to drive them had to be collected from the raw savages and the native cattle. In the same way with implements, the difficulty of getting the articles in a country where you have no one to copy is not understood. Even in the case of ploughs it took a considerable period to get implements suited to the country, and many were tried. Mowers, reapers and binders, Australian strippers and Australian harvesters were tried for harvesting wheat before a satisfactory solution was arrived at. Different kinds of sheds, culminating in the American style of shed, were tried for the storing of maize cobs. After the dairy had been given up, a maize farm—Florida Farm—was started in the Rongai Valley where the whole country is now cultivated for maize, and 10 acres of oranges were planted. Houses and out-buildings were built on the three farms which were under separate management. Later, a pipeline, 16 miles long, was laid down, which watered a part of the property which was not served by the rivers, with 39 different watering places with tanks.

The result after a few years of working, after the farm was first opened, was that sheep had been proved a failure and big losses incurred, that the land had been proved unsuitable for improved cattle until the East Coast fever menace was dealt with; that wheat was proved to have come to stay. That the possibility of ploughing large areas in a country where the plough had never been seen was proved to be an economic proposition; that large numbers of boys had been taught ploughing and working with other implements, and that I had managed to get rid of the £10,000 in cash which I had invested in the country, and had for a time to live on about £200 a year until a return began to materialise.

When the war broke out the wheat farm at Njoro was shut down, and the hybridised wheats handed on.

In the meanwhile, large sums had been spent in development at Elmenteita, and later when the Exchange Settlement took place and I woke up one morning to find that my overdraft at the bank had increased by 50 per cent, and that my expenses in salaries and wages had gone up by the same amount, I had, in order to keep my development in other directions going, to sell the land at Njoro in farms suitable for cultivation. The terms were mostly 30 years for payment, and practically the whole of the property is now occupied, and a large proportion cultivated, while my development and improved cattle and improved sheep, the dairy, &c., is being carried on on land more suitable for the purpose at Elmenteita and elsewhere.

In addition to the developments, I forgot to mention that saw-milling in partnership was started during this period, that a number of pigs were bred, and that horse-breeding was begun. A factory for the disintegrating of waste bark was erected on the property, and later a flour mill, of which I hold about half the shares, was also established, and has grown into the chief flour mill in the country.

Florida Farm, where maize was grown, has, with farms around it in the hands of the Evans Brothers to whom it was sold, developed into the biggest maize proposition in the country, where between sixty and seventy thousand bags of maize were handled last year.

It is not contended that most of the development now on the property has been done by me, but I do contend that large sums of money have been spent in experimenting, and that development has been distinctly forwarded and large areas brought under water by the giving of this original grant, and that nothing but advantage has accrued to the country through that grant being made. I think it can be said that there is no part of the country which is more highly developed or populated.

With regard to No. 2—the acquisition of the property at Elmenteita, that as soon as it was found that sheep and cattle could not be improved on the Njoro property, it was necessary to go on with the development of these industries somewhere else.

As a first measure, half of Mr. A. S. Flemmer's farm at Elmenteita was bought. This came to 10,000 acres and having no water on it, high up in the mountains, was a nucleus of a scheme for buying and watering the large area of waterless land, lying between the Meroni River and Eburru Mountains. Rights to grants of watered farms in the Rift Valley Settlement were then bought and waterless areas on this plain substituted for them. I have given you the price paid for these areas.

The Land Officer was kept fully informed of the facts so that there was no question of dummifying in the ordinary sense of the term, and in certainly most cases leave to transfer was asked from the Secretary of State in England. But you have the facts I imagine in the Land Office files.

This first operation meant that waterless land was taken up instead of watered lands by holders or applicants for rights in the Rift Valley Settlement, that the people who were paid for these areas were able to get on with development of some sort themselves, or to live in the meanwhile, and that a large area of waterless land has since then been completely fenced in as paddocks and watered by pipelines, so that there are tanks for stock to drink at within easy distance wherever they are, and it has been possible to go on with the upgrading of sheep and cattle with a great measure of success. And no one is one bit the worse. In only one case was it found that land had been applied for which

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was required by someone else, and it was relinquished to him (Captain James). It was possible, owing to the watering of the land between the ~~Murru~~ River and the railway, to buy and develop further waterless farms on Eburru Mountain across the Railway.

A cedar three six miles long was laid from high up on Eburru Mountain to carry the water to these farms below. It has not been a success, and this year money is being allocated to start the laying of galvanised iron pipes in its place. The main pipe at Soyamba starts as a 3 inch galvanised pipe. There are 80 miles of piping on the property with ~~the~~ tanks, mostly concrete, and in addition about 70 miles of fencing in addition to houses, buildings, cattle dips and a sheep dip. Drafting yards, wool shed and well over 120 boxes for horses and imported animals, which is to be increased by another 50 boxes this year.

May I say, in conclusion, that with the exception of one or two small pieces of land near Nairobi, which I bought for speculation when I first came here and which I sold many years ago in order to be able to keep going at all, I have never bought any land for speculation. I moved from the Njoro property because I could not do what I wanted to there, which was to develop the sheep industry, and I finally sold it because I could not help myself owing to the slump after the war, and the Exchange Settlement. I contend that I did all that I set out to do before I sold it, and that I was perfectly justified in every way in buying the property at Elmentaria.

I have not gone to find out prices of land, &c., because I know you have already had them from Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Co. or other things from your own files.

I raise this only in order to justify my position, but I am really grateful to the Government both here and at home for the support they have given in this matter.

Dimmying is either against the law, in which case the answer is a simple one, or it is morally wrong if done in a certain way, but if done in that way the secret would hardly have been shared with the public either and the Government here and with the Secretary of State in England. It seems to me purely a question of the facts of the case, and I challenge anyone to say that the community has suffered one iota from anything I have done in this matter.

I am, &c.,

DELAMERE.

The Honourable, The Commissioner of Lands,  
Land Office, Nairobi.

No. 3,

The Deputy Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received 5th August, 1925.)

Government House, Nairobi, Kenya, 10th July, 1925.

Sir,

With reference to the Acting Governor's despatch of 26th June\* on the subject of the accusation of "dimmying" made against Lord Delamere in Dr. Norman Leys' book "Kenya," I regret that full information as regards the extent to which Lord Delamere has disposed of the original grant of 100,000 acres in 1903 was not available when that despatch was posted.

I transmit herewith the full details of these transactions and the dates on which they occurred, and would refer to my telegram of the 10th instant† in which the total sales were communicated to you.

I have, &c.,

A. S. NORTHCOPE,

Governor's Deputy.

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 3.

Particulars of Sales of L. O. No. 487.

Lord Delamere.

Year.	Area—Acres.	Purchase Price.
1913	9,039 00	23,800 00 00
1916	26,363 90	38,320 15 00
1917	948 75	1,458 5 20
1918	6,771 10	15,800 5 00
1919	2,090 00	7,077 5 00
1920	19,039 60	64,184 19 60
1921	6,900 00	27,863 3 60
1922	4,500 00	8,470 6 44
1923	2,965 00	8,309 5 00
1924	4,401 70	13,917 8 00
1925	2,780 00	9,087 00 00
	122,788 05	212,043 11 34
	82,767 65	

Average price per acre

£2 11 25

\* No. 2.

† Not printed.



Details of Sales of the original 1903 Grant of 100,000 acres.

Lease dated 20th June, 1905  
Gravel to Lord Delamere  
100,643 acres - Nitro

No.	Date of transfer	Price	Price per acre in Shillings
1	19 0/13 2039	Rs 43,500 00	57 00
2	19 0/13 2000	Rs 157,000 00	81 50
3	28 8/16 302 5	Rs 8,806 25	30 00
4	17 8/16 260 5	Rs 5,861 25	30 00
5	17 9/16 342	Rs 6,412 50	24 00
6	11 9/16 280	Rs 4,200 00	20 00
7	11 9/16 258	Rs 8,065 00	30 00
8	11 9/16 348	Rs 4,487 50	25 00
9	7 10/16 345 4	Rs 6,176 25	28 00
10	20 9/16 100 0	Rs 177,585 00	23 50
11	24 10/16 287 1	Rs 17,310 00	40 00
12	30 10/16 295 5	Rs 4,425 00	20 00
13	30 10/16 329	Rs 3,985 00	20 00
14	4 11/16 327 5	Rs 4,912 50	20 00
15	1 11/16 11,295	Rs 316,908 00	37 50
16	30 12/16 295	Rs 4,440 00	20 00
17	30 6/17 310	Rs 9,975 00	30 00
18	6 9/17 330	Rs 7,700 40	31 00
19	11 9/17 6 35	Rs 98 25	20 00
20	17 12/17 302 4	Rs 8,804 00	30 00
21	1 8/18 272 8	Rs 83,040 00	43 00
22	16/10/18 3034	Rs 128,000 60	54 50
23	25 9/18 304 5	Rs 8,851 25	30 00
24	20 2/19 293	Rs 5,493 75	25 00
25	20 2/19 326	Rs 4,890 00	30 00
26	30 12/18 334	Rs 10,020 00	40 00
27	30 12/18 300 6	Rs 9,018 00	40 00
28	27 3/19 309	Rs 4,635 00	30 00
29	27 3/19 373	Rs 6,142 50	30 00
30	24 3/19 412	Rs 9,390 00	30 00
31	24 3/19 347 5	Rs 15,637 80	60 00
32	14 4/19 372 6	Rs 1,874 8 00	27 00
33	12 4/19 319	Rs 1,976 12 6	27 00
34	12 6/19 337	Rs 11,191 7 6	27 00
35	29 6/20 1943	Rs 9,978 17 9	24 00
36	29 6/20 356	Rs 9,021 25	27 00
		Rs 17,500 00	

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Figures in these 2 cols to be rearranged so that all units nos are on one line

No.	Date of transfer	Price	Price per acre in Shillings
37	13 7/20 263	£ 1,104 0 0	60 00
38	13 7/20 441	£ 1,212 0 0	53 00
39	9 8/20 273	£ 5,591 10 0	30 00
40	8 8/20 328	£ 483 0 0	20 00
41	8 8/20 328	£ 1,650 0 0	42 00
42	26 8/20 238	£ 357 0 0	30 00
43	25 8/20 247	£ 694 0 0	40 00
44	25 8/20 322	£ 986 0 0	80 00
45	25 8/20 283	£ 849 0 0	60 00
46	25 8/20 286 5	£ 428 5 0	30 00
47	25 8/20 303	£ 686 0 0	40 00
48	25 8/20 324	£ 10,387 10 0	82 00
49	30 9/20 447	£ 1,229 5 0	55 00
50	18/10/20 1060 5	£ 4,904 11 3	92 00
51	4/12/20 452	£ 1,356 0 0	60 00
52	4/12/20 326 5	£ 489 15 0	30 00
53	23/12/20 321	£ 483 0 0	55 00
54	23/12/20 366 5	£ 1,236 18 9	67 00
55	23/12/20 1991	£ 9,208 7 6	92 00
56	30/12/20 308	£ 462 0 0	30 00
57	8/1/21 361 5	£ 582 5 0	30 00
58	11/1/21 2249	£ 11,848 0 0	100 00
59	20/1/21 1081 2	£ 5,400 5 0	100 00
60	21/1/21 1081 2	£ 5,400 5 0	100 00
61	18/2/21 450	£ 1,128 0 0	60 00
62	7/3/21 344	£ 1,878 0 0	80 00
63	17/7/21 407	£ 610 19 0	30 00
64	28/7/21 572	£ 8,800 00	30 00
65	10/8/21 274	£ 822 0 0	60 00
66	10/10/21 290 7	£ 771 18 9	60 00
67	31/5/22 268	£ 2,986 44	74 00
68	27/10/22 525	£ 1,050 0 0	40 00
69	8/11/22 359	£ 1,308 15 0	75 00
70	8/11/22 573	£ 2,148 15 0	75 00
71	18/1/22 50	£ 1,815 0 0	75 00
72	12/6/22 346	£ 778 10 0	45 00
73	12/6/22 480 5	£ 968 12 6	45 00
74	12/6/22 299	£ 859 12 6	57 00
75	12/6/22 320	£ 1,989 0 0	88 00
76	12/6/22 329	£ 854 0 0	40 00
77	12/6/22 329	£ 1,989 0 0	88 00
78	12/6/22 324	£ 1,048 0 0	40 00
79	8/10/22 358	£ 674 0 0	60 00
80	28/10/22 374	£ 1,029 10 0	56 00
81	14/1/23 2148 7	£ 5,305 15 0	60 00
82	19/5/24 313	£ 783 10 0	60 00
83	28/5/24 1949	£ 7,788 0 0	80 00
84	3/3/25 318	£ 847 0 0	40 00
85	24/3/25 2467	£ 6,130 0 0	60 00

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The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya

[Dated by No. 5]

Downing Street, 26th August, 1925

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th of June\* on the subject of Lord Delamere's holdings of land in the Colony of Kenya.

2. While your despatch and its enclosures afford ample proof both of the beneficial development by Lord Delamere of the land which has been in his possession, and of the *bona fide* character of his acquisitions of land from private persons up to the inquiry made by Colonel Montgomery in 1906, I think it desirable to draw your attention to the fact that that inquiry did not cover the whole period dealt with in the allegations by Mr. Robert Chamberlain published in the book "Kenya". It is there stated that the "dummy" clause<sup>1</sup> was removed as a result of the consideration of the Crown Lands Bill by a Committee of the Legislative Council and that thereafter Lord Delamere "went on his own" repaying and the dummy system waxed strong.

3. The conclusion must be drawn that Lord Delamere is alleged to have "dummyed" up to the date (4th August, 1914) of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Bill thereafter until the Crown Lands Ordinance was passed in 1915, and even later, and it is necessary, in order that this matter may be put at rest, that the inquiry should be extended throughout the period during which it might be supposed that "dummying" was necessary as a means of obtaining additional land.

4. It is worth noting, though it is not material in a matter of this kind, that Mr. Chamberlain's reference to a Committee of Council appears to be made under a misapprehension. As a result of the Committee's report it was decided to abandon the condition of personal occupation on the ground that it would limit the negotiability of a title. But that condition was intended to be directed against speculation, not against dummying. The safeguard proposed against dummying was the requirement that the grant of a lease should be preceded by a non-transferable occupation in fee. That requirement had (with reluctance) been abandoned by the Secretary of State on the advice of the Governor some months before the draft Ordinance was introduced in the Legislative Council in December, 1913.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY

\* No. 2

The Governor of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received 18th February, 1926)

Government House, Nairobi, Kenya, 14th January, 1926

(Extract.)

Sir,

With reference to your despatch of 26th August,\* I have the honour to transmit a further memorandum by the Commissioner of Lands on the subject of Lord Delamere's holdings of land in Kenya, from which you will observe that since the date of Colonel Montgomery's statements Lord Delamere's land acquisitions have been few and have all been purchased in the open market.

2. You will observe that Lord Delamere has no objection to the publication of this correspondence. My personal view is strongly in favour of publication and that the Colony owes it to itself as well as to Lord Delamere to dispose once for all of the calumnies made against him. Publication of the whole correspondence is the most effective way to do so, and I strongly recommend that this be done.

3. I enclose a plan showing Lord Delamere's 100,000 acres block with the portion at present held by his lordship shown, coloured red. There is no objection to the publication of the information supplied regarding Lord Delamere's disposal of the balance of the area.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD GRIGG,

Comptroller

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 5

Department of Lands, Nairobi, 1st December, 1925

C/914

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Nairobi

Re Lord Delamere's land holdings

Ref. Your SC.22729, 27, 41 of 18th ultimo

The original investigation did in fact cover the whole period dealt with in Mr. Chamberlain's allegations.

\* No. 4.

Not reproduced. The portion still held, ~~is~~ the Enclosure to No. 3, ~~is~~ large blocks of, very roughly 8,500 acres and 8,000 acres, and four smaller blocks of 800 acres or less.

17,855

is shown on plan as consisting of two

is this the memo. intended to be referred to by K.H.H.

318

Since the date of Colonel Montgomery's statement Lord Delamere's land acquisitions have been few and have all been purchases in the open market.

During the period up to 1912, when land was allotted on application, "dumpling" was a possible means of obtaining additional land. Investigation of the records of this Department and of Lord Delamere's agents (which have been placed fully at my disposal) clearly show that Lord Delamere took part in no such transactions other than those included in Colonel Montgomery's statement.

In 1913 the method of land alienation was changed from allotment to auction. Permits to bid at an auction sale were required and no permit holder could acquire more than one farm. Under this system it was possible to make use of other parties for the purpose of acquiring additional land, such acquisition being held in the name of the ostensible purchaser until such time as the conditions entitling the purchaser to free transfer were fulfilled. Lord Delamere acquired no land whatever by this method. L O L

During the war land alienation was in abeyance.

In the post-war period farm auctions have been perfectly open, no permits to bid being required.

In spite of the safeguards embodied in the conditions it might be alleged that the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme could be abused by those who were not allottees as a means of obtaining additional land on exceptional conditions. Lord Delamere has, in fact, acquired no land allotted under the scheme, except two farms purchased in 1925.

Has disposed of the allegation that at any period during any of the different phases of land alienation Lord Delamere used "dumpling" as a method of obtaining land.

2. I enclose a plan showing Lord Delamere's 100,000 acre block with the portion at present held by Lord Delamere shown, coloured red.

No objection exists to the publication of the information supplied regarding Lord Delamere's disposal of the balance of the area.

H. T. MARTIN,

*Commissioner of Lands.*

# PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

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Old Hall,  
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Charlbury.

26 July 1925.

Dear Ormsby Gore,

Many thanks for your letter of the 24th inst. and for the map which you so kindly sent with it, and which I am very glad to have.

I agree with you that the publication of the Governor's despatch on dummying may be desirable. If it is not conclusive it may elicit criticism from those who allege that dummying has been practised. Prima facie if a solvent man buys property from an insolvent holder it may be or appear a quite legitimate bit of business. The allegation made is that such holders have been "put in with prior intentions - which, tho' a matter of common repute may be incapable of evidential proof".

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. OLIVIER.

correspondence is the most effective way to do so and I strongly recommend that this be done. [ In this event I should be glad if the omissions desired by Lord Delamere, ~~vide paragraph 2 of the enclosure to this despatch - may be made and if the whole of that paragraph and paragraph 3 may also be omitted from the Commissioner of Lands' memorandum.~~ ]

3. I enclose a plan showing Lord Delamere's 100,000 acres block with the portion at present held by His Lordship shown coloured red. There is no objection to the publication of the information supplied regarding Lord Delamere's disposal of the balance of the area.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

GRIGG  
Edward Grigg

GOVERNOR.

*reproduced: the portion still held by Lord Delamere is 17,207 acres, which is four (four) blocks of 4,300 acres and 3,600 acres and 2,000 acres or thereabouts.*

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,  
NAIROBI.

1st December, 1925.

C/914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,  
Nairobi.re Lord Delamere's land holdings.  
Ref: Your SC.22729/27/41 of 18th ultimo.

The original investigation did in fact cover the whole period dealt with in Mr. Chamberlain's allegations.

Since the date of Col. Montgomery's statement Lord Delamere's land acquisitions have been few and have all been purchases in the open market.

During the period up to 1912 when land was allotted on application, "dummying" was a possible means of obtaining additional land. Investigation of the records of this Department and of Lord Delamere's agents (which have been placed fully at my disposal) clearly show that Lord Delamere took <sup>such</sup> part in no/transactions other than those included in Colonel Montgomery's statement.

In 1913 the method of land alienation was changed from allotment to auction. Permits to bid at an auction sale were required and no permit holder could acquire more than one farm. Under this system it was possible to make use of other parties for the purpose of acquiring additional land, such acquisition being held in the name of the ostensible purchaser until such time as the conditions entitling the purchaser to free transfer were fulfilled. Lord Delamere acquired no land whatever by this method.

During the war, land alienation was in abeyance.

In the post war period farm ~~transactions~~ auctions have  
been/

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,  
NAIROBI,

1st December, 1925.

C/914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,  
Nairobi.re Lord Delamere's land holdings.  
Ref: Your Lt. 22729/27/41 of 18th ultimo.

The original investigation did in fact cover the whole period dealt with in Mr. Chamberlain's allegations.

Since the date of Col. Montgomery's statement Lord Delamere's land acquisitions have been few and have all been purchases in the open market.

During the period up to 1912 when land was allotted on application, "dummying" was a possible means of obtaining additional land. Investigation of the records of this Department and of Lord Delamere's agents (which have been placed fully at my disposal) clearly show that Lord Delamere took part in <sup>such</sup> no transactions other than those included in Colonel Montgomery's statement.

In 1913 the method of land alienation was changed from allotment to auction. Permits to bid at an auction sale were required and no permit holder could acquire more than one farm. Under this system it was possible to make use of other parties for the purpose of acquiring additional land, such acquisition being held in the name of the ostensible purchaser until such time as the conditions entitling the purchaser to free transfer were fulfilled. Lord Delamere acquired no land whatever by this method.

During the war, land alienation was in abeyance.

In the post war period farm ~~sales~~ auctions have

been/



2.

been perfectly open, no permits to bid being required.

In spite of the safeguards embodied in the conditions it might be alleged that the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme could be utilized by those who were not allottees as a means of obtaining additional land on exceptional conditions. Lord Delamere has, in fact, acquired no land allotted under the Scheme, except two farms purchased in 1925.

This disposes of the allegation that at any period during any of the different phases of land alienation Lord Delamere used "dummying" as a method of obtaining land.

2. It is suggested that unless it cannot be avoided no good purpose will be served by the publication of this correspondence. Lord Delamere has been consulted and after perusing the whole correspondence states that so far as he is concerned, he has no objection to publication, but if this course be pursued he would ask that the clause occurring on the last page of his own letter be deleted: "because two discharged officials have chosen to write an absurd book".

From my own memorandum the whole of clause 13 should be deleted and the subsequent paragraphs renumbered prior to publication. ]

3. I enclose a plan showing Lord Delamere's 100,000 acre block with the portion at present held by Lord Delamere shown coloured red.

No objection exists to the publication of the information supplied regarding Lord Delamere's disposal of the balance of the area.

(Sgd.) H.T.Martin

COMMISSIONER OF LANDS.

Downing Street,

28 April, 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatch No. 19 of the 14th of January, and to forward to you three copies of a Paper which has been laid before Parliament on the subject of Lord Selkirk's temerarious conduct.

2. I have accepted your view that the correspondence should be published as, although I should have preferred that matters so entirely personal should not be published, there could be no certainty that in that case there would not be a revival of the charge of "dumpling", originally made by Mr. Robert Chamberlain and given currency in Dr. Lay's book "Kangas".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

SIR

FROM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR H. F. A. ORRISON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

etc.,

etc.,

etc.

Govt (1837) Mysore

327

22/4

To the Hon. Secy. to Govt.  
Mysore

Sir,  
Lt. Col. [Signature]



I have the honor to

3/4  
27.4.28

acknowledge the receipt of your copy deposited

no: 14

of the 14<sup>th</sup> of January, and to

transmit <sup>to</sup> you ~~three~~ copies

of a paper which has been

laid before Parliament on

the subject of <sup>the</sup> land & revenue

transactions in land

I have accepted your

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FT

