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DOMESTIC.

EAST AFR. PROT.

No. 98

8298

Individual

at the 9th May

1907

March

previous Paper.

(subject)

still available for White Settlers

to be by him to

(Minutes.)

Mr. Read
Print ¹⁰⁰ copies (Col. Printed 20)
and afterwards include in the
correspondence print - We had better
have a proof as for Col. P. or something

so proceed.

Copies of it certainly go to
the S. I. O. - and another set of six
of ours.

H. J. R.

Mr. Rockett

13/3

Nov 14/3

Printing dept - The memo has now been
signed by Col. Suttler. Please send me the same
copy as soon as possible. H. J. R. 16/4

Stampless Paper.

255

Mr. Read

Mr. B.

11/4

I have sent 30 copies to Mr.
Lambert for the L. I. O. - it took
a few in the Dept. Now send
30 copies to the O.A.F. & T.
Keep the rest until required
P.S. Should state the paper is to be
included in the Committee Point

N.J.R.

11/4

MR. BROWN

The following rough notes as to land still available for white settlers were written last summer; they are the result of enquiries made from the Sub-Commissioners of the various Provinces, and are only intended to give some idea of the areas left for European Colonisation; grants, too, made since last July would in some parts have to be taken into account.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.Districts.

Kikuyu. No land available, but homesteads not occupied by the lessees could be released on re-emption.

Tu. Possibly 20 farms of 160 acres. sq.miles could be located. 5

Simpaliver. 80

Sultan Hamud (Water scarce). 30

Kai 47

Nchakos road (") 8

(other lands available, but no water)

+ Kapiti Plains (Practically no water) 100.

+ Bondoni (") 100.

+ But little of above could be dealt with practically not more than 10,000 acres.

Kaimosi (very little water). 50,

Kitali. About 300 sq.miles of grazing land of which perhaps half could be used, say, 250.

All the plains are badly infested with ticks.

Sub:

area in sq.miles.

Sub-tropical Agricultural land.

Along the banks of the Athi River,
below where the Orangi from Uja joins the
Mtozi Andi ... 100.

On left bank of the Taita river, above
Isaro village, land suitable for farms and
possibly cotton. 50.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

Naivasha. Between boundary of East Africa
Syndicate and Rift Valley an area of 140
sq.miles; deducting belts of forest, say
12 farms of 5,000 acres, say. 100.

South of E.A. Syndicate over the Finetop
plains area of about 230 sq.miles of which
available for farms, 20 farms of 5,000 acres. 200.

Ravine. Between Ravine and Londiani
stations possibly 3 inferior 5000 acre
farms. 20.

Valley of the Molo River. There is a consider-
able area not taken up, but mostly
probably allotted, and there are probably one or
two farms vacant.

No farms with water-frontage on the Molo
should be leased north of a point 10 miles
N. of the Equator until a turbulent section of
the Kamasia have been reduced to order.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

Kisumu } Practically nil.
Elegon. } Thickly inhabited by natives.

Kericho Between Lumbwa and Port
Ternan, close to Railway, South of the line.

Pastoral about 10,000 acres; agricultural
5000 acres, say. 24.

(Add at X into same form)

Estimated Hand labor — (about) \$1.50
Guar. Aguirre Wilson — 2400
With excellent climate, about 400 feet above sea level a
natural & well situated a market - trade &
shiff going down the Rio. would suffice for
agriculture.

It seems to Guad. Aguirre Wilson is the only
factory available for the railway in connection
with the Rio Llano would be
Mopan Tropica factory.

It is not ~~convenient~~ possible to open up
if there are no roads or bridges built
until they have been surveyed.

2¹/2 days march south of
Kericco. Pastoral 60,000 acres,

Agricultural about 20,000 acre, ...

Sotik

Mabili 1 day S.W. of Sotik.

240.

part

Pastoral about 450,000

Agricultural 30,000

350.

1¹/2 days S.W. of Sotik.

part

Pastoral 100,000 acres.

Agricultural 30,000.

300.

Climate good throughout.

In parts water plentiful.

Karungu. A lot of un-occupied land,
mainly covered with scrub, but well
watered and capable of affording good
pasture, in parts agricultural,
especially along the Magori and Mara
Rivers. No map has yet been made of this
portion.

Limbwa. The whole of the Hamilili district,
with the exception of 3 farms already taken
up, is available for European Settlement.
Land chiefly pastoral and excellent for
cattle, crops such as Nsibzi, Indian corn, and
sweet potatoes do well. There are no
natives in this district.

Nyeri. Good grazing land and equally good
agricultural, on thick 100 feet high, well-drained
suitable farms of from 640 to 1000 acres.
All well watered by permanent streams.

Average altitude 5,500'. Sub. Commr. ad-
vises none be let as only grazing areas.

250.

Fort Hall.

Area in
sq. miles.

Port Hall. Land could be found for 500

Europeans in 1000 acre plots,

30.

not very healthy for whites.

In the outlying districts there is rich agricultural land available, well watered, with unlimited water power and labour; and in the Lower Pong districts land is available on the plains, but the agricultural districts are thickly inhabited and will shortly be formed into a Native Reserve.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Tanga. Serene, flat plains. Climate fair.

Altitude 7,600 ft. No surface water.

Mr. Jolly's Syndicate has taken up 18,000 acres and expects to do well with cotton.

3,000.

Hardly suitable for settlement.

In the country between Lake Chala and the southern boundary of Laitokitok extending east there is a considerable area available for grazing, well watered.

Hardly suitable for settlement.

Laitokitok. On N.E. slopes of Kilimanjaro 5,000' to 6,000' there is land suitable for grazing, climate excellent, but distance from rail a disadvantage, good rubber in part.

The coast areas are too hot for settlement, but they contain land admirably suited for the cultivation of tropical produce, such as rubber, cotton, sisal and other fibres. Considerable attention is now

being

being paid to the possibilities of this portion of the Protectorate, which is probably the best for tropical industry.

TANALAND PROVINCE.

Neither suitable nor attractive for settlers with the exception perhaps of those tracts on the two rivers in the vicinity of Mount Kenia. The land between the Tana and Juba rivers is only a few feet above sea level, remarkably flat, with thick scrub, and open patches of pasture land. During January, February, March the country away from the river is practically waterless, and the Somalis who frequent this district have to graze in the vicinity of the few water holes that exist.

In the vicinity of the Tana cotton experiments have been made with some success and concessions have been granted for cotton growing. Even here a great difficulty is caused by the constant overflowing of the river.

Etioph. In this district there is a quantity of land well suitable for tropical cultivation available in the and in the Valley of the Tana, but not suitable for European settlement owing to its malarious conditions.

NEBALANT PROVINCE.

Not suitable for settlers, but parts available for companies employing labour and engaged in the cultivation of tropical produce.

At present it would not be advisable to grant concessions outside the area known as the "Mossas" lying along the Juba, here the soil is rich.

The remainder of the Province consists of typical Somali country, bush and grass. No development beyond the gosha settlers is advisable until the

Somalis are more under control.

The Juba is navigable by light draft
steamers for 350 miles from its mouth.

(END) J.H.S.

5/3/07.

C. C.
8298

5 MAR 07

Mr. Rock

The following notes are written
will say after the "Rocky Mountain" and
written with some care after an the same
experience made from the all time
of the same. Therefore, and
intended to give some idea of the same
left for mountain information, etc., to
make up the land. The first in each
part will be the other side account.

Glenn's Pass

oceanic.

Katmai - - the large area of the
but limited to the coast
so the flora can be limited
a. vegetation.

Alas - - probably composed of 100 miles or more
and to be located

Soil poor

Dollar House - - the same

Matukas River

(the land around the river)

White River & Patches scattered

* Barren (" ")

* But little of this could be
filled with, mostly art. under
the 10,000 feet

Kem Rock - - very little soil

Alma - about 500 ft. above
the valley of which
the surface is covered by
a thin layer of sand.
The soil is very poor.

Alma - Arable land

Along the base of the Alma River
there is no arable land.
There is no water available
from the river.

Mata Loutie - 50
We left Mata Loutie on the Trans Sib.
about 100 miles from Alma.
Available for cultivation - 1000
hectares

Kazanka, Ussuri R.

Kazanka - building materials & coal
there is little or no arable
land available for cultivation.
Balance of 44, 47 miles, distance
between 1st and 2nd farms is
3,000 acres - 50

Build 1,100 square miles
by Kirovsk plants area
available 10,000 acres
of which available
for cultivation - 2000

Kazan - between Kazanka and Alma
Available for cultivation - 1000
hectares

Valley of the Nek River - there is a
considerable area not taken
up, but mostly - probably

available for cultivation on
a large scale.

The farms available for cultivation
should be located just to
about 10 miles N of the border with
China, most of the farms
have been returned to China.

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Kazanka, Ussuri R.

Kazanka -
Ussuri -
Available for cultivation -
mostly intended for certain

Petropavlovsk -
between Kuznetsk & Tula
Kuznetsk - close to
Kuznetsk - about 100 miles
Available for cultivation -
1000000 acres - 50

Engels -
Ussuri River -
Kuznetsk - about 100 miles
Available for cultivation - 30,000

Ural -
Build 500 of which land
Available for cultivation - 1000000
hectares

100 days 500 of which land
Available for cultivation - 1000000
hectares

Available for cultivation -
in areas with irrigation

Kazan -
Available for cultivation -
mostly areas with irrigation, but
also without irrigation & suitable for
affording good percentage
in agricultural areas, mainly

along the Mayan & Mexican lines
and has got down much of the border

boundary. The roads of the Republics are well and
the number of Spanish towns
are in general far superior to
Mexican. Land titles are
considered far better, and more
secure. There are no
problems of title - there are no
problems of title.

Foreign Problems

Yucatan: Four years ago I applied
for a concession to build
a road from Merida to Valladolid.
I was given a concession
by the Spanish Government
but was never issued with
titles or documents. The
Mexican Government
now has no record of the
concession.

Political Party

There are two political parties -
the Constitutionalists and the
Revolutionaries.

The Constitutionalists
are the ruling party and
are in control of the
legislature. They have
had a number of
successes in the
recent elections.
The Constitutionalists
are strong in the north
and west, but are
weakened by
internal dissensions.

Revolutionary Party

The Revolutionary
Party is strongest in the
center, in the Valley of Mexico
where it now seems ready to
take control of the country.

By the country's history, state that
the northern frontier is further off
than the southern. There is considerable
time available for surveying, and
there is also a considerable
allowance.

Landmarks: On the state of Pichimayo
there is a large stone in the
middle of the river. It is
marked with a cross, and
is situated on a flat area
and a dry cultivated land
with no trees.

No roads lead up to the top of
the mountain. But the eastern side
is almost entirely covered by the vegetation
of tropical forests, and no
roads, either paved or otherwise,
have been built to the
summit. The top of the hill
is the highest point of the
mountain, which is
part of the range of
volcanic mountains.

Ten Thousand Miles

Another notable in elevation for
settling, will be the location
between the two rivers
the Tenejapa in the Valley
of Mexico. The land
between the two is quite
narrow and a few miles
down the river, especially
flat, will teach much

open patches of pasture, deserts
limestone, slopes & granite
the country seems from the time
of greatest elevation. The
soil is poor & thin.
There is no vegetation in the
desert & limestone areas.
The granite slopes have some
scrub vegetation.

On the granite slopes there
is a great deal of scrub vegetation
but the soil is very poor &
there is little water available
for growth. The granite slopes
are very rocky & gravelly
and the soil is very thin &
poor.

Burroga - In the valley there

is a great deal of scrub vegetation
but the soil is very poor &
there is little water available
for growth. The granite slopes
are very rocky & gravelly
and the soil is very thin &
poor.

Mount Pindan

It is mostly limestone but
there is some granite &
scrub vegetation. The soil
is very poor & there is
little water available.

The limestone is very hard
but it is easily broken
by water. The granite
is very hard & difficult
to break.

"Gosha", being the only water here the
water is very poor.
The granite & the limestone country
is very dry & there is little water
available for growth. The soil
is very poor & there is little
water available for growth.

The granite is composed of large stones
about 350 miles from the coast.

5/19/38