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#### CREATION OF THE KITUI ASOMI

## Prewar Creation of Local Control Institutions

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In a meeting with chiefs held on December 30th 1912 the D.C. Kitui explained to chiefs 1. that they "are creations of Government only and their sole authority lies in the government. "herefore the government can remove and replace them at any time without loss to itself". ?. that "many chiefs an deliberately working to upset the Nzama and they were warned that there would be no hesitation in deposing any or all of them if they could not mend their ways." 3. that "several chiefs had deliberately attempted to deceive officers on points of custom and as to decisions of Nzamas and that this could only be accepted as proof that such chiefs had received bribes from one of the parties. They were warned to desist from this practice." 4. that subchiefs were "not to expect pay for all of them." "The D.C. was letting the chiefs know in no uncertain terms where the source of their power, authority and legitimacy were. Mutiso has argued that there are basically two classes in a colonial society. These are the asomi who are validated by colonial institutions and values and the non-asomi who exist in antagonism to colonial institutions and values particularly as refracted by the Asomi class. For Kitui the most important stratum of the asomi class are the chiefs since missionaries did not effectively operate in the district until 1920s. Other strata of this class are interpreters, cribal retainers teachers and traders. We shall consider them seriatum.

When Ainsworth established Kitui administrative centre in 1998 he and the subsequent administrators recognized many people in may villages as chiefs (Headmen.). However Kamba tradition never recognized one person as a ruler. "Within the western framework of distinguishing executive, judicial and legislative functions it can be put that the oldest men constituting Atumia ma Ithembo of a group of villages (Kivalo) formed a judicial and legislative body. The Nthele and Anake young married men and young unmarried men but circumcized, formed the executive body which was charged with defence basically but which also implemented the decisions of the Atumia. Invariably the wisest of the atumia ma ithembo would be seen as a spokesman and the most brave of the Nthele would become the natural leader. It is this informal c selection of leadership which led to some confustion about local rulers. Also or purposes of the colonizer the attributes he desired of a local leader the primary one being communication with the colonizer in Swahili - led to

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some peculiar people being appointed chiefs simply because they had been porters/ traders in Mombasa and could speak the language. In other situations the head of a lineage (Mbaa) or clan (mbai) could be picked if the administrator chanced to visit a settlement and a leader was pointed out to him. This problem of who was appointed leader by the initial colonizers needs urgent comparative research to establish clearly what the indigenous population saw as a leader and what the colonizer (administrator trader or missionary) saw as a leader. It is in the images each held of the other that we shall sort out colonial "xpectations.

As far as Kitui many people were given 'chits' as recognition of their leadership between 1898 and 1909 but as far as I have been able to gather from the record there was no attempt at systematic administration until 1908. What is clear is that by 1909 sons were beginning to succeed fathers. Ainsworth is probably responsible for the idea of passing fathers chiefly powers to the son. He argues the case for this in <u>Retrospect</u>.<sup>3</sup> He is also busy trying to astablish the ruling line.<sup>4</sup> Finally he comes up with the idea of using a headman (chief) for a geographical area which is not necessarily coterminous with Mbaa (lineage) or Mbai (clan). They were to be for an area embracing 'valo i.e. moups of villages and not kivalo i.e. one group of villages. Control over kivalo village was to remain a problem until the thirties.

Since Ainsworth was writing in retrospect we infer that administration up to 1910 was having problems selling the idea of chief to Kamba who still recomized their Nzama va Ithembo as local ultimate authority. The Political Pacord Book states that by 1909. Kambas were ignoring chiefs therefore there was the need to increase chiefs authority <sup>7</sup>

The formula to increase chiefs authority executed in 1910 was to create chiefs/headmen for a group of ivalo, cr: ate a subheadman for a group of villages ( a kivalo). To acknowledge traditional authority structure the administration created Nzama (Councils literally) at the Kivalo level. Yet the Nzama did not reflect the Nzama ya Ithembo which was based on age. In the 1911 Annual Report/that Experience clashing with Nzama who were '3rd Grade

Atumia' who were not respected but by 1911 the administration had reconstituted I ama to have only "Atumia ma Ithembe or 1st Grade Atumia". The implication here is that the original Nzamas were composed of Anake - reflecting the Kamba society idea that you did send anake and when the colonial administrators tried

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to pass on to them some rulership powers the society rebelled. By reconstitu ting the "zama to be Atumia ma Ithembo the administration (Dundas) was recognizing the traditional ultimate local authority. But he was also creating newer conflict between the subheadmen (subchiefs) who sought to control their ivalo Nzama va Ithembo and the Chiefs (Headmen) who embraced several ivalo and thus were supposed to operate at a higher scale than had existed before. They did not have a Nzama ya Ithembo at that level. Some of them were not members of the Nzama va Ithembo since they were not old enough to qualify. In fact it can be hypothesized that the Chiefs/Headmen had pushed Anake into Nzamas carlier so as to control them since some of them did not qualify, by age and has pathears fediar to thad at an apping which at the head of telled and

It is this contest that subchiefs refuse to submit to "more goverful and acknowledge chiefs", g. in Ikanga and Voo or Tharaka / " Paiboi, who was a Mutumia wa Ithembo and previously/dominant leader when the D.C. went to Tharaka in 1906, refused to submit to Mundu was Ngulu who was a Nthele Muthiani and not a Mutumia was Ithembo in 1907. "Viboi picked by Ainsworth, 10 but note that by 1911 it is reported-that "although we must now support Mundu was Ngulu . as our clected (!) mazetted Chief should anything happen causing his deposition necessary I should be inclined to give Poiboi another trial" Although the comment is that Poiloi is now loval we need further research on his role in Tharaka resistance of 1906/07. It was subdued with 3 Company of KAR, 12

We opened this section by quoting the administrations view of the chiefs in '1912. They as Nthele/Anake were sole creations of Government.as rulers. They did not have legitimacy in traditional institutions which administration was trying to beef up so as to win the population. Clearly the Tovernment position is to support the Nzama sya Mathembo against the Chiefs. In a summary of Baraza Held on December 1912 which we quoted at the beginning it is further stated"1) If the people see, that the Nzama and Government are one they will obey the Nzama but if they know the Nzama to be working against the Government they will not be feared" 2) "It was impressed upon the (Nzamas) that the control of their areas is now left to them and the government has only to supervise and control the Nzamas". 3) Trials were to be conducted by not less than thirty elders sitting and they were to be paid in tembo "oneals of those near Kitui were .o be heard at the DC's Office and all others

were to be heard by Officers (European) on march. 13 follows waiterigent oils and det . moltation of it is manager too at greit burnows the Brame and the shdore but the Lutreson Officers at this point favoured , PLOIDS WIT TOWN BURNEY BILLY

In the 1913 Annual Report it is stated "It is thought that the awe in which natives stand of the government is often overrated. By parsive resistance they obtain their own way while they pretend to be only anxious to do as they are told ........ The native authority itself has appeared in much altered arpect of late. Despite years of endeavour to establish authority in persons designated as Chiefs or Headmen, this has most singularly failed. This is in part due to the character of the tribe but principally to the real native authority which however impercentable yet constitutes an irregressable buffer and opposition to the chief. The chief having proved a failure but the Councils ('zama) at least indispensable, a different scheme is called for. The Chief cannot even be the head of the elders unless he is both of tribal standing and of an age at which he would be useless for active work of any sort -----The present lack of responsibility on the elders who are absolutely the ruling glass on whom everything depends is one of the great obstacles to successful administration ..... The Akamba have always made the Chief (read leader) the their servant above all things and have persistently resisted submission to any authority"" "The tribe neither likes or respects us nor does it hope much from us. This would not surprise us for year after year they have contributed Mor: and more to revenue without however perceiving any corresponding advantage der'v d to them. Their oninion is that we have solely to get their money and under present circumstances we cannot remove this impression or honestly dispute it!"

Thus several basic conclusions can be reached thus far about the Prewar period. First that administration picked Anake and at best Nthele and imposed them as Chiefs/Headman of a wider regional unit (location) than (group of ivalo) than had existed before. Under them were created subheadman who were incharge of ivalo (groups of villages) which at least existed before for collective sacrifices (Mathembo ma Muviti) and where Atumia ma Mathembo were micognized. Usually subheadman were Atumia ma Mathembo. Thus conflict between subheadman and Headman/Chiefs was structurally instituted. The institution of councils (Nzama) at the Kivalo level was an attempt to recognize legitimate traditional authority structure but given the initial membership of Anake and Nthele preferred by Chiefs/Headman the population refused to accept this Nzama. This led to conflict not only between the people and the colonial authorities

hut also led to conflict between the European officers and the Chiefs/Headmen. European Officers reorganized the Nzama to include Atumia ma Ithembo in their effort to get support of the population. This was also instituting conflict between the Nzama and the chiefs but the European Officers at this point favoured the Nzama over the Chiefs.

D ATT BATAL BETA Who were the chiefs/Headmon and Subchiefs/Subheadmon? It is hard coming up with definitive list since almost any officer' pio wint on a march -osignated somebody as something and they all later claimed to be chiefs!. The "officers' did not keep systematic records of their recognitions. Similarly there is also a problem of gazetting. It is not clear from the Political Pecord Book whether those gazetted were Chiefs/Headmen or Subchiefs/Subheadmen. to 1909 their mention of leaders, Chiefs, Headman, Subchiefs, Subheadmen, in The first systematic list is the list of Chiefs/ an unsystematic way. Headmen and ubchiefs/Subheadmen who met P.C. Holly in 1909 produced as Table A.A.I. We should note that these are just from around Kitui other than the Tharaka nad Yumoni areas. able A.A.? Chiefs/Headmen and Subchiefs/Subheadmen as listed by Dundas 1909/10 completes the list for the rest of District. These two tables and Table A.A.3 1310-11 first of Chiefs/Headmen. and Subchiefs/Subheadmen and their predecessor and Designated Successor, give us the Chiefs and Subchiefs of the 1909 - 1312 period when the administration was trying to shift power to the Nzamas. Po should note that in table A.A.3 3% (2 out of 25) chiefs are not members of the Mzama and 14.6" (11 out of 75) of the subchiefs are not members of Nzama. 53" of those we know predecessors had uncles, fathers or grandfathers who were either subchiefs or chiefs. We should note that in the areas of close proximity to Kitui where the administration had reached in Stein Rokkan's there is no conflict of structuring power. Thus in "utonguni, "geni, "ulango, "atiny ni, Evotuni, Kitui the chiefs are also heads of their Nzama and there aren't other Nzama's under subchiefs. Chiefs have been differentiated from subchiefs clearly also. This is not the case in the periphery of the district. At "gwani there are two chiefs Nzambu (Isambu) and 'Wandau both former hunters and rivals. Frambo ultimately frames Mwandu as a poacher. The later is fired. The former is rewarded by Dundas by getting Kiomo, Kiome Mwingi and Kanyongo added to his Migwani location. 15 Nzambu is not a member of Nzama. It is irrelevant for him. Note that in Voo there are four rival Nzamas, one under a chief who is not from Voo and 3 under subchiefs. All North Mumoni, Tharaka as well as East is not yet reached. In Mumoni there are 6 separate Nzamas. 17 In Tharaka there are three 18. "usau Kithesia of "intonguni does not utilize, "Jama." Mutoni was Mue of Buboni (Mutiso East). has troubles with Nzama<sup>20</sup> Kasioka was Kanadu of Mui overides Nzama<sup>21</sup>. Isika Kabuluku of Zombe has Nzama trouble<sup>22</sup>. . Musembi was Nthusi (stranger) of Voo does no not get along with Nzama<sup>23</sup>. Ki+ili was Muthengi of Ikanga does not meet izama often<sup>24</sup>. Thus the documentation of the conflict of chiefs/subchiefs and Mama from the official record.

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Having listed the chiefs and subchiefs the next step in answering who they were is to try and get some notion of the origins of chiefs. Some were former cattle traders e.g. Kitili wa. Muthengi of Ikanga who had the good fortune of being in the old trade route to coast. Some were former hunters and ivory traders e.g. Kalinga wa "gumo of Ikutha, Kieme was Mumo of Kanziko, Moovi was Katama of Mutha, Musembi wa Mthusi of Voo, Kabella of Mutha, Kalungu wa Kathanza of Endui, 'wondau wa Kiema of Nzaoni, Nzambo Ndunda of Migwani, Jakutha wa Nzioka of Endau, utoni wa Mue of Buboni/Mutito East, Kano was Siobeti of Mui. Some were rich cattle owners e.g. wendwa Kitabi of Matinyani Musau wa Kithesia of Mutonguni, Mubi wa Nzioka of Siontheka, Kitili wa "uthengi of Ikanga. The was involved in ivory, slavery, commodities trade which was translated to cattle. This is Muli Kithusi of Mulango who is reputed to have had the station where Arab slavers stopped. As recent as 1910 and 1911 he was accused of trying to sell Kamba women to Arab slavers. 25 Some seem to have been porters/houseboys/employees in Kitui, Kibwezi and other towns e.g. Maingi was Kitetu of Kitui, Maoka wa Kilinga of Mgeni, Mbubi wa Nzioka of Siontheka, Wikya wa Kanyolo of Evotini and Isika wa Kabuluku. Two were important Athiani. These are Kingau wa Kithome of Nuu and Mundu was Ngula of "haraka. It is obvious then the most important category of origins of those who chiefs in 1911 was the hunter, ivory trader. Analytically this is not a watertight category because ivory trader can mean trading in Kitui . . taking it out to Mombasa or elsewhere, being a porter or even exchanging ivory for hunters also became other trade commodities. To even complicate things further usually great / Athiani - same kinds of skills are required. The next important category seems to be those who had some kind of experience being employed. Out of hthe experience of trying to piece backgrounds of the chiefs from official records and interviews I have become more convinced that the critical factor in the, documentation of chiefs and their role in colonial society is not their background but how they relate to colonial institutions.

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What was the source of accumulation? Up to World War I there. Noes not seem to have been a serious accumulation process /<sup>by</sup>the chiefs basically because they had not formalized their gatekeeping for access to the colonial order. They had many rivals in the numerous subheadmen and Nzama elders, me i Also the mode of administration whereby the European officers settled issues

on march meant that chiefs could be accused. Finally there weren't many favours which the chief could sell although as early as 1910/11 Kalungu was of Kathanzao /FYatta and Musembi wa Nthusi of Voo are accused of taking bribes.<sup>25</sup>

What taxes could be beaten by disappearing into the bush. Conscript labour was as yet to flower and forced requisition of livestock for war had not started. Forced communal labour was still far waway. This does not mean that the chiefs, su chief and Nzama Elders did not accumulate more than the ordinary folk. They were salaried and this set them apart from the population. With their income they could conspicuously consume tea and rice mainly - and begin to accumulate livestock by buying them cheap from those who needed the rupees for taxes. Infact this last point of selling livestock to chiefs hwho became the collecting agents for Swahili and Kikuyu livestock traders is remembered by the old people as the way chiefs became rich. This point of accumulation by raiding stock for taxes paying the tax and selling the raided cattle to Swahili traders comes from the oral tradition. It is not found in official records until after World War 1.

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The other major source of accumulation for Kitui chiefs in the prewar period was trade in ivory is Va noted above that most of them were former hunters and ivory trade. ( Obviously they continued this. Dundas in 1909/10 reports that Mutia Kibungia of Mumoni was suspected of trading in ivory.<sup>27</sup> intuthu wa Nzioka of Endau and his people pay taxes promotly because they poach.<sup>29</sup> Nzambo Ndunda of Migwani is poaching<sup>29</sup> Musili Kavungwa of Endui poaches<sup>30</sup> Mundu wa Ngula of Tharaka poaches across the Tana<sup>31</sup>. Kalinga wa 'rumo of Ikutha supports ivory trade<sup>32</sup>. Although Kiema wa Mumo of Kanziko and Igovi wa Katama are recorded as stopping Kamba-Galla Giriama cattle and ivory trade<sup>33</sup> the oral tradition has it that these were the great sponsors of the trade and they only prosecuted rivals or strangers who did not given them and their syndicate the requisite cut.

One other source of accumulation which was going to get politicized in the later years was access to weu. In the early days this was not a serious issue since weu was easily available. Later weu was to be competed for between locations. Chiefs , as main beneficiaries, were to lead the agitation for changing location boundaries. But for the pre World War I period the official record notes that Mwendwa of Matinvani had his cattle outside the reserve n Yatta Tiva<sup>34</sup>. The oral tradition notes that Mwendwa cattle not only grazed Tava-Y tta area (Yatta Location), they also grazed between Tiva and Mwitasyano all the way to Mukuyuni, Makini and up to Thatha and what is presently Ikombe

and "usingi in Machakos District. Other Chiefs like Muli wa Kithusi had cattle in Voo, Ikanga and Lower Yatta (between Tiva and Athi.). Kitili wa "uthengi of Ikanga and Kiema wa Mumo of Kanziko had cattleall the way to "diandasa in present day Tsavo and sometimes east of all the way to Itala on the Tana where they usually met cattle from the Nuu and Endau Chiefs, Kingau was Kithome and Makuthu wa Nzioka respectively. 'usau wa Kithesia of Mutonguni (was stealing (raiding) other peoples cattle and hiding them in Yatta. He served his time and as Chief!<sup>35</sup> Some of these chiefs and later chiefs were to defend the range outside the legalistic reserve since they were the ones to utilize the weu ( $r = r_{1}$ ) for their accumulation. It should never be forgotten that weu also included wild animals like elephants and rhino and leopards and lions which just happened to have ivory, horn and skins which could be sold.

I have not come across any evidence that chiefs at this time were involved in honey or beeswax trade although Arab Swahili traders were trading in the commodity. The explanation might lie in the independence of the professional aniki (honey collectors) and the fact that most of the honey went into the local market - for pombe ritual and brideprice. Clearly honey production and trade needs to be studied. Aniki seem to be some of the most secretive of the Kamba people - only next to the awe medicine men. Significantly I have Mwaniki not come across one who became a chief or a subchief

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# Local Level Domination by Chiefs

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Between the beginning of 1911 when we have a fairy, complete list of Chiefs/Headmen and Subchiefs/Subheadmen and the beginning of 1915, 20% all Chiefs/Headmen are dropped.52° of all 1911 ubchiefs/Sub headmen are dropped The number of Subchiefs/Subheadmen was reduced by 46.7° in the same period. Thus by the beginning of 1915, 25% of the Chiefs/Headmen are relatively new appointed in the previous four years.

Between March 1915 and March 1916, 12.5% of the Chiefs/Headmen are dropped and 52.5% of the Subchiefs/Subheadmen are also dropped. The total number of Subchiefs/Subheadmen increased by 5%. Thus by March 1916, 12.5% of all Chiefs/Headmen are new in the sense that they had been appointed in the previous year. 42.9% of all Subchiefs/Subheadmen are new in the same sense.

Between March 1916 and March 1918, 8.3° of all thiefs/Headmen are dropped and 23.0° of all Subchiefs/Subheadmen are dropped. The total number of tubchiefs/Subheadmen is increased by 14.3°. Thus by March 1918, 9.3° of the Chiefs/Headmen are new in the sense that they had been appointed in the previous previous two years and 25% of the Subchiefs/Subheadmen are new in the same sense.

If we take the whole period from March 1911 to March 1918 we should note that over this period 15.0° of the Chiefs/Headmen are dropped and similarly 15.2° of them are new. Dropped and new chiefs average 1.3 annually out of 24. Of the subchiefs/subheadmen between March 1911 and March 1918, 44.6° are dropped and 30.7° are new. The dropped Subchiefs/Seadmen average cut to 10 annually. The new Subchiefs/Subheadmen average out to 7 annually. The above details are found in Table AA.4 list of Headmen and Subheadmen 31-3-1016. Table A.A. fist of Headmen and Subheadmen 1917/18 and Table A.A.7° Changes in Chiefs/ Teadmen and Subchiefs/Subheadmen March 1911 - March 1018.

"e have used the category dropped in an agglutinated sense to embrace both those fired, masigning and dying. We intend here to analyze the meaning of dropped further. Towards this we would like to point out that we have not found out what happened to Evotuni "location" and its Chief Mwikya wa Kanyolo who in 1911 was considered ready, cooperative, and progressive! He was a planter of trees and rubber and could speak, read and write Swahili. However he was overbearing to Nzama! The annual reports have incomplete data reasons for being dropped. We however out of the fairly complete 1915/16. Annual Report have reconstructed dropped into three categories a) those who died in office (2) those who were dismissed and forced to resign (3) those who resigned normally and (4) those promoted. Of the three chiefs dropped in 1915/16 Kingau wa Kithome resigned because of ill health (category 3) Ngothi was Ithuli was fired/forced to resign because he was chronically drunk. (Category 2). Mundu was Ngula was fired/forced to resign because of his politics with Poiboi (Category 2). . of the chiefs who resigned this year violated some officers view of their duties. Of the 21 subchiefs dropped in 1921, 5 or 28.5° vere promoted to chiefs, (Catagory 4). These were Mumoni subheadmen who were to take over locations later and Poiboi Chalenge in Tharaka. ? or 9.5% died in office (Category 1) - They are Kathuli Nzau or Mui and Mwanzia Nzubi of Ukazzi. 2 or 9.5" resigned normally (Category 3) and were replaced by their sons. They are Vzou Kasimu and Mwee wa Maingo both of Mulango. 11 or 52.3 were fired or forced to resign for one reason or other. The majority had to do with the competition for control between headmen and subdeamen e.g. Ctundu Sumbi and Mungu wa Kingati who were rivals to Headman Nzambo who engineered their firing or Kitosio Masila of Mulango dismissed for holding an illegal Nzama or Mitau Ilehu of Nzaoni dismissed on application of Headman Moondi wa Moki or Mhaiwa wa Musvimi (Soo) of Zombe dismissed for being abstructive to the chief. "utinda "utui was dismissed for 'boarding fine money"! the party for the second states and the second states and the former states and the second states and the . . . .. a set a set as a

Thus we can conclude that by 1915/16 the administration was already mathering an experienced pool of subheadmen from which to draw headmen. Furthermore it was shifting power away from the Nzamas and the subheadmen to the chiefs. The administration had a fairly stabilized chief pool also. The other significant conclusion is the shifting of constituencies in the already reached locations. The most clear case is the appointment of subchief Hamisi wa Kaboo in Mulango Location to represent the interests of the Swahili Kamba. The second aspect of shifting constituents is the appointment of five Headmen in Mumoni to join Mitau wa Kathunga. These are Mukwekwe wa Nguli, Mutui was Idei, Mwanzia wa Maana, Igab'a wa Mwambi and Nzau wa Mwinza. Their appointment Was the first step towards the creation of many more locations in north Kitui. From 1914 an Assistant D.C. is stationed at Mumoni<sup>37</sup>. Incidentally this was also expansion of control. Of particular interest also is the intensification of chief's

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control over Voo by firing most of the subchiefs.

in paint dropped. The control of the later of the paint of the start of the start of In the previous section we had discussed how the administration view of administering and controlling Kitui particularly between 1909 and 1912 was to strengthen traditional native authority. This in essence meant giving power to the Nzama, making sure the Nzama were old men Atumia ma Ithembo and finally waking sure that Headmen would issue orders through the Nzamas. We also com ented that subchiefs were in charge of the 'natural' units ivalo and tended to be Atumia ma Ithembo. They thus had linkages with the population which gave them a hedge on the chiefs who were younger and not the stumia ma Ithembo (colonial officers picked young men (Nthele or Anake) who could do things which old men could not "The Chief cannot even be the head of the elders unless he is both of tribal standing and of an age at which he would be useless for active work of any sort" ) "y 1914 and perhaps 1913 the administration view of how to administer and control had changed drastically in favour of chiefs over 'zamas and subchiefs. trus resulted in administrative organizational processes in favour of chiefs. By 1914 there were 24 locations with Headmen and Subheadmen. The second organizational process change was the very role of Nzamas. " fore they had been seen as native authorities with quasi-judicial, quasiaxecutive (administrative) and quasi-legislative duties in the area of tradition. In a colony all power ultimately eminates from the colonizer, thus delegated povers to native authorities or areas which they are given competence are fakethus the theoretical standpoint of quasi-powers Chiefs were to act through

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'zamas. By 1914 Nzamas were being relegated to the area of quasi - judiciary and to a minor extent quasi - legislators of tradition. The Chief was increasingly the executing agent of colonial law and programs and to the extent that deepening of colonial situation leads to a greater denial of tradition the Nzamas became more nad more irrelevant and the chief more powerful. However by 1914 the Mzamas were taking over the 'burden' of officers hearing cases thus freeing 'officers' to institute the third organizational change. Officers travelled more than before. "As a great deal of travelling among natives is necessary, it is arranged as far as possible, that two officers (out of four) are always on tour.) Now that the mojority of the cases are heard by the Native Councils (Nzamas) the work of the station is not exorous and the benefits derived from constant visists to locations is obvious."39 Travelling was necessary to show the ruler. Penefits were that areas were integrated into the image of the colonizer. To the extent that the chief was the agent, guide and interpreter for the 'officer' on march he also began to partake of the aura of the officer - aura of power. Nzamas could discuss tradition and even mete justice in traditional views but if these violated the colonizers notions - they were overruled as the 'officer' was also the magistrate of the District.

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"It is desirable to reduce as far as possible these sub-Councils (subchief/ sub-noadmen Nzama) as they tend to undermine the authority of the Headman. President of the Sub-Council considering himself in no way subordinate to the Headman." All power at the local level was to be given to the chief. He

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was also to control the Nzama. Thu in Mgeni the subordinate Council under subheadman Nzambo wa Mutei is abolished/subsumed under Headman Nzoka wa M "alinga's Mzama. In Mulango subordinate Council under Subchief Nzou wa Kasimu is abolished/subsumed under Headman Mulli wa Kithusi's Nzama. In Voo subordinate Council under Subchief 'Wanza wa Nguthi is abolished/subsumed under Headman Vivoto wa Nzuki's Nzama. In Yumoni we should note that those subheadmen to be promoted to Headmen are also presidents of subordinate Nzamas. We should further note that all the 10 existing suboffinate Councils in 1916 are abolished / absorbed into Headmen Nzamas by March 1918. (See Tables A.A. 5 and A.A.6.) Thus between 1914 and 1918 Chiefs structurally dominate the all governing (colonizers) institutions at the location level and they do not have any rivals. Thus the chiefs were now in a position to become/create Manyenya-Mbatwa literally those who lick the sticks used for roasting meat - composed of sub-'readmen, "zama elders and tribal retainers. The 'officers' were roasting the meat. The others slaughtered the goats, roasted it, waited when it was being maten and were so gluttonous that they fought over the pieces thrown to them and stayed to lick the sticks. 43 It is in the contexts of chiefs and these appendages subchiefs, Nzama elders and tribal retainers that we must understand popular opposition to imposition of the colonial situation reflected in the " ai Dancers. "Why were the chiefs allowed to accumulate power or to put the question another way why was control over the local area taken out of 'native authority' (Nzama) and away from the traditionally know level of Kivalo to the anonymous location level? The explanations are the extraction duties which chiefs were to perform. The primary duty was to collect hut and poll tax. Table A.A. 9 Kitui Comparative Statement of Revenue 1901/02 to 1922 gives us the nicture. We should notice that with the creation of many subchiefs in 1906/07 the hut and poll tax percent increases dramatically. With the reorganization into Headmen and subchiefs and Nzamas in 1909/10 there is a subsequent dramatic jump. However the ensuing conflict over control of Nzamas and the plethora of subordinate councils led to reduction in the proportion of hut and poll tax from years 1913/14. In the subsequent years popular resistance in the form of Ngai Dancers arose and continued to oppose taxation and porter recruitment up to 1918. By 1916 the D.C. was complaining that whole locations were taking to the bush and to avoid porter recruitment. Of course 1917/18 to 1918/19 and 1919/20 there is not only famine but meningitis and flu. Thus although the

proportions of hut and poll tax appear to be reduced they can be explained. We should note that inspite of the depression after the war by 1920/21 the proportion is 92.2°. One should note that other than the years of famine meningitis and flu i.e. 1917/18-1919/20 and the Ngai Dance/opposition to porter recruitment

year of 1916/17 there is a steady growth of the absolute amounts of hut and noll tax. The chiefs were required for purposes of making sure that the hut and poll taxes were collected' Thew are the ones who followed their 'natives' then they migrated or ran into the bush. For 1918 they were controlling Nzamas subchiefs and tribal retainers. 45

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13 -

12.1

The chiefs were needed also for the second aspect of forced extraction. This was the recruitment of porters for the War. By fore the significance of extracting porterage can be shown several points are worth making. The first is that relatively speaking Kitui was rich by 1910. After the drought/famine and rinderpest disasters of 1896-1809 the herds had recovered and colonial control of the surrounding areas had allowed herds to spread out east to Galla country, south into Tsavo, south and west into Yatta and Northwest into Mumoni. and Tharaka. Ivory was also being traded through Arab/Swahili, Nyamwezi and Swahilized Kamba. An area needing detailed research is the origins and trade patterns of Arab/Swahili Nyanwezi, Swahilized Kamba and their relationship to society. In field interviews there seems to be a relationship between the people involved in local trade and identified by Cummings." as Andu Anene up to 1850 and Arab Caravan trade particularly of ivory, slaves and livestock. Kimarbo in Economic History of the Kamba 1850 - 47 touched on the question but we need to show how trade related to socio-political institutions. A useful approach is suggested by Memori<sup>48</sup> where the source of trading communities and the relationship of the rise of trading communities and the complation ship of the rise of Combras and Zanzibar are touched upon . It is in the text of the relative wealth that the Kamba refuse to labour as reported in Annual Report of 1912<sup>49</sup>. In the same it is further reported that the Kamba amploy Kikuyu and that "the amployment of Kikuyu by the Akamba does not tend to incline the latter to work<sup>950</sup> In the same report it is reported that there are 3,000 Kikuyu cattle traders<sup>51</sup>. It is not realistic that this many people would all be cattle traders. That is likely to have been explained to the n... and he misunderstood it is that Kikuyus would come to Kitui during famines and work. Since Kitui cattle were, valued in Kikuyu land they would be the Dayment. This was also the reciprical ethnical institution of individual "ithuua rather than the collective Kithua discussed by Cummings." I do not doubt that some were pure traders. Of course there is some validity in

the Kikuyus being labour but it was not formal employment. An individual who went to Kithuua, attached himself to a relatively pich man and accumulated goats/cattle over some years. Sometimes they married into that family and were absorbed. Other times they went to Kithuua after some years. The same phenomena was true in Machakos particularly Iveti and Kangundo. The point

though is that livestock wealth made the Kitui Kamba of this period relatively wealthy and they did not choose to labour for others.

- 3.4 -

By May 1915 the district was required to produce 175 young men for the War. This had risen to a request of 275 monthly by February 1916<sup>53</sup>. An extra 500 for Failway were requested for June 1916.<sup>54</sup> The monthly request represented between 2.35% and 3.70% of all estimated anake in the District in 1915/16. Thus if they were supplied at the first rate from May 1915 to Januafy 1916 i.e. 9 months, 1575 would have been supplied. This is 21.22% of the estimated total population of anake. Even if we assume that all the greybeards were eligible for recruitment it would still represent recruitment of 5.53% of all estimated males in the district. Incidentaly the official record repo<sup>rts</sup> that in 1915/16 they supplied 4627 i.e. 62.35% of all anake or 16.39% of all males as labour to the following institution.<sup>55</sup>

Carrier Corpos	3083
Indian Traders	1432
KAR	25
Police	38
Ex Police Special Duty	25
Scouts	33
Total	4627

Assuming that the rate of recruitment from January 1916 to March was 275 monthly plus the extra 500 special request and the 1728 porters for Indian traders reported for the year, all labour supplied would be 6353 or 85% of estimated anake or 23.65° of all estimated males. If the same rate of extraction of labour i.e 275 monthly continued in 1917/18 together with the 312 reported porters for Asian traders, 351? or 52.55° of estimated anake or 13.59° of all males would have been recruited for labour. It should be then clear that between 1915 and 1918 at least 50° of all anake or 10° of all males were forced to become labour mainly in the Carrier Corps and as Asian Trader porters.

How was this process of impressing labour organized? Once the D.C. not the district quota he divided the quota among locations as he divided the livestock quota! It was then the duty of the chief to supply the 'officer on march' or bring to Kitui the bodies and cattle he had been allocated. There

was opposition. The outstanding feature this year is the supply of porters, there has been lots of trouble in getting men -----. The nature of the country, long stretches of uninhabited hush, make it difficult to administer the people as any one who wished to evade an order has only to retire to the bush and he is practically safe"<sup>55</sup>. "here has been some trouble to get the men in some of the more backward locations but it was comparatively easy matter for the first six months after six months after it became more and more difficult"'' "The supply of porters was kent up but the matter got worse and worse, whole locations would take to the bush when they heard an officer was coming and there would either have been open opposition or the supply would have stopped shortly when in March 1916 the Director of Military Labour decided to begin repatriating men" It was hoped that forced labour in the Carrier Corps would educate the natives to go out to work voluntarily later and it remains to be seen whether this will happed. Personally I do not think it will."59 "There was practically no desire to labour but war losses, famine and influenza have caused, in my opinion, much greater havoc than estimated. The Carrier Corp's and other natives have not yet been fully paid up and there seems to be no lack of money". !" "There is no doubt whatever that the impression gained by the natives who have served in the Carrier Corp is not good --- few will want to go out again - ----Labour for government is always forced and in many cases that for private enterprise ---- there is no such a thing as voluntary labour here ---- man macruited for local Government work are ex Carriers and 500 which have been called for the Railway (but not yet supplied) will be ex Carriers Or else men who have been rejected for military work and are consequently unfit-----. This tribe responded exceedingly well to the call for military labour but it was not because they wanted to go as Carriers, they had no patriotic feelings towards the War, they went because they had to: The fact that they went without active trouble is what should be placed to their credit. It present there is a reaction here and great opposition to the call for labour for the Railway"<sup>61</sup> "In October 17th 1917 Lieutenant Willis came here to recruit men for the 3rd KAR. He had special instructions that enlistment was To be voluntary and as I expected, he had no success and did not cet a single This was not surprising, a yeast majority of the young

The have been in the Carrier Corpos and could hardly be expected to volunteer for 3 years further service yet"<sup>53</sup>. Thus the D.C. reported an opposition to impressing labour. If you had access to the chief and you had livestock you could transfer the cattle to the chief and keep your sons home so said Kiumo wa Mbaa Kanyaa in Ikutha in 1974.

The chiefs were needed for the third important function of the war years. This was extraction of military livestock. The Annual Report of 1914/15 states that Mumoni Kamba donated 270 cattle, 390 shoats and 614 Rupees<sup>64</sup> The oral tradition argues that the chief just raided homes and got the best livestock which he took to the officer'. In 3915/16, 1637 cattle were procured for the military.<sup>95</sup> These are the ones which got trekked to collection point at Kitui. If a chief lost some by disease on the way he went back and raided more, so states the oral tradition. We shall ever know the actual numbers raided from the people? Many argue that chiefs raided for themselves even when there was no military requisitoning. In following three family herds in Kangundo Machakos I turned up data that during the same period each family vas handing over to the chief 4 oxen and 8 goats per year.

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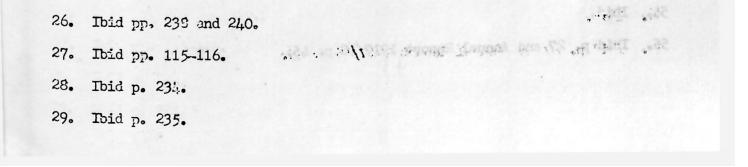
We should however note that there also were forced sales to supply Nairobi primarily and few livestock went to Fort Hall. In 1916/17 cattle exports were fairly high, to the military and Nairobi Market. The following year  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the cattle died of starvation and East Coast Fever  $\frac{65}{3}$ 

have caused, in sy outsion, such greater have then estimated. The Carrier Core's and other natives have not get been fully said up and there agans to

We have so far shown the chiefs being allowed to accumulate power so as to be the agents for recruitment labour, requisitioning cattle and collecting taxes. These are the sources of accumulation for the chiefs, subchiefs and the tribal retainers of which there are 140 for the whole district in 1915/16<sup>60</sup> ... i.e. 6 for every location. They were living of the land, to wit "At p esent there is no provision for paying these tribal retainers and the pay of the Headmen is too small to allow them being paid a regular wage out of that, they are recognized by government, receive a metal , arm badge and are exempted from payment of Hut Tax in respect of one Hut but there the matter stops. It has been the custom for these men to demand Rs1; from the plaintiff in each case before they summon the defendant and this was done with the sanction of the councils, but it is a bad custom and open to much abuse so it has been prohibited.

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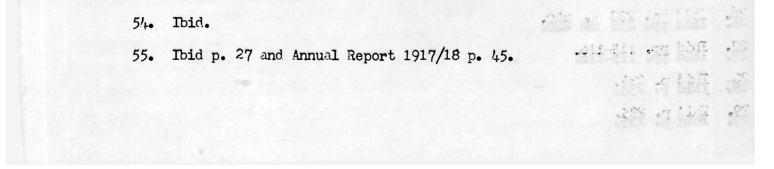
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1.	Kitui District Political Record Book 1898-1912. Summary of Baraza Held in Dec. 30th 1912. pp. 295-296.	
2.	Mutiso, G.C. L. Kenya: Politics Policy and Society E.A.I.B. 1975. Chapter I.	
3.	Political Record Book. op.cit. pp. 28-31.	- 42
4.	Told p. 1-3.	350
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5.	Tbid p. 18.	36 .
6.	Ibid p. 57.	35%
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8.	Ibid p. 7.	.03
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11.	An mal Report 1911 op. cit. p. 21.	• -54
12. 13.	Political Record Book, op.cit. p. 154-156.	to fil
1.'40 1.50	Annual Report 1913 p. 5-6.	111.
16.	Political Record Book p. 234 and 690, Dundas. op. cit. p. 113.	
, 17.	Ibid p. 236.	.00
18,	Ibid p. 237.	.7.
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20,	Ibid p. 234.	
21.	Thid,	
22.	Ibid p. 239.	
23.	Ibid.	
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25.	Thid p. 237.	.48



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Ibid. 30. Am T Ibid p. 237. 31. -177 32. Ibid p. 240. ~ 33 ... Tbid. . . . . . . . . . . . 2.1.1.1 Ibid p. 233. 34. 1.15 all we start and an Ibid p. 237. 35. Ibid p. 238. 36. Annual Report 1914/15 p. 19. 37. . 7 . 38. Annual Report 1913 pp. 5-6. Annual Report 1914/15 p. 19. 39. 1,00 Ibid. p. 8. Ibid and Annual Report 1915/16 p. . 6. . . . . . 41. Annual Report 1916 p. 4. a distant 1,2. 43. For a more academic (1) definition of minyenyambatwa and their relationship with asomi see Mutiso. op.cit. pp.216-218 where the Sec. Machakos District case is discussed. Research on Popular Resistance in Kitui will be published later. 44.0 See Annual Report 1914/15 p. 4 and Annual Report 1915/16 p. 15 for Ngai Dancers Comments. See Annual Reports 1910/11 to 1922 for details on the above paragraph. 45. .G. Cummings.op.cit. 46. 47. In Ogot, B.A. (ed) Hudith 2. Nairobi. EAPH 1969. 1.8. Mercantile Intermediaries in a Colonial Spatial System. Wholeselling in Kenya 1830-1940. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Western Ontario. pp. 86-91. Annual Report 1913 p. 33. 49. 50. Ibid. Ibid. 51. Cummings: op.cit. 52.

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- 56. Annual Report 1915/16 p. 13.
- 57. Ibid p. 2".
- 53. Ibid p. 23.
- 59. Ibid p. 59.
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- 65. Annual Report 1917/18 pp. 35-36.
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- 67. Ibid.



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TABLE A.A.1List of Chiefs/Headmen and Subchiefs/Subheadmen whoMet P.C. Hobley December 1909

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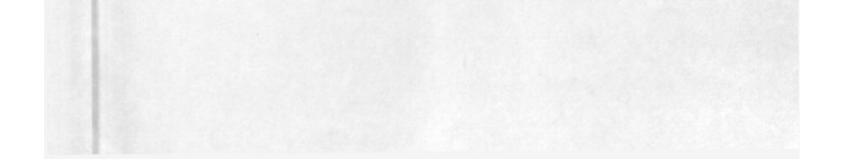
1. Muli wa Kithusi "aingi wa Kitetu 2. Nzoka wa Kalinga 3. Mwikya wa Kanyolo 4. 5. Mbuvi wa Nzioka "wendwa wa Kitabi 6. Mumo wa Malu 7. Ndungo wa Mwingo 8. 9. "itau wa Yumbu 10. Munyasia wa Mulu/Mulu 'itau wa Chia/Chaa 11. 12. Kiema wa Mangaya 13. Mutie wa Kabandi

14. Musila wa Syengo

Location/Sublocation Mulango Kitui (Changwithya?) Mgeni Euotuni Siontheka Matinyani ? ? Matinyani/Viango Mgeni/Mutendea Matinyani/Mutendea Tharaka Mumoni ?

IDS/WP 304

Source: Kitui Political Record Book p. 53



13 - 13 - 13 - 15 AF Star Star
EF A.L. Liet of Chiefs/Headman and Subchtefs/Subbleadman and
Met F. S. Hobley December 1903

Wall we Kithusi Waingi wa Kitetu

Vzoke va Kalinga editva va Kalvolo buvi va Kzioka fornova va Kitabi vonova valu

"Itau ha Yumbu

"" "" a wall wind wind wind

trau Wa Chis/Chas

swaas! sa mate

ishedax ar altre

"usila wa syungo

Yootoni Elenthoka Matinyani ? Katinyani/Viango

Mar Sng

i dert.

Mmonf /Mutendee Met Ley and /Mutendee Thaneka Muten L

hoortion/Sublocation

Kitel (Changaithya?)

we: Kitui Political Record Book p. 53



	- 16 -	IDS/WP 304
TABLE A.A.2 Chiefs/	Headmen and Subchiefs/Sub	headmen as Listed by
Dundas		
1. Izambo Mdunda	Migwani, 'wing	1, Kanyonda
2. Mendau Kiema	Migwani, Izaon	i
3. Katuei	Gai	
4. Mutia Kibungia	Mumoni	
5. Kano Siobeti	Mutito	
5. Kasioka wa Kanan	lu Mui	
7. Mumithia Kyalo	Endau	
8. Mukuthu wa Nzioka	a Endau	
9. "utoni Mue	Boboni	
D. Kabella	Mutha	
L. Irou wa Katama	Mutha	
2. 'lutinda	Mutha	
3. Kiema wa Mumo	Kanziko	
4. Kalinga wa Nguno	Ikutha	
5. Kitili	Mutomo/Ikanga	
. 11200	Mulango/Mwewe	
7. Isika	Yatta	
3. Malungu Isika	Yatta	
. 'oiboi	Tharaka	
). Mundu wa Ngula	(T)	
). Mundu wa Ngula	Tharaka	

Source: Kitui District Political Record Book Kitui District by C. Dundas 1909/10



						1.7.7		
TA	BLE A.A.3	1910 - 1911	List of Chiefs/He	admen and Subchief	/Subheadmen	and their Predecessors a	and Designated success	ors
-	Lecation	Sublecation	Chief	Publicadana	Clan	Predecessor	Successor	No. in Hamme
	Locacion I			Nacembe Hould	Whithanya	Fithesis Weunya	Maainga Musan	20
-	Neni		Nacha Kalinga		Amuti	Naungo Mutiethau	Heive Kilinge	28
of last and		Mat endes		"Hamynala" Nulu	Siumoni	(uncle) Ndonga Katumo	Nitau Ndonga	
the second						(unele)	(nephew)	
		Nutendea	Mult Kithuai	Numo Nulu	Maumang i	Kibui 149 Mkonio	Musila Nulu Untrustyworthy	
3.	Hulango	Kithanhangi	Hall Kithal	Ithopha we Hame	Amini Nzamoni	Rithuai (father) Mhimme um Mathoka	1.ango (son)	
		Kabuta		Makan Meilu	Auini	Huilu wa Htionga (uncla)	Hthuka Sinba (nephek)	
		Sthee		Huren Heingi	Tei	Kilangu Kalithi	Munumbi ( son)	
		There		Munyohi Kilango	Nguenzi	Naso Kisiusi	Muayoka Kilango (brother)	
		Nchea		Ritanio Masila	Newsonsi	1	1	
		Mueve .		Kibuvu Keingi	Nunzungu	1	,	
	vatinyani		Nuendwa Kizabi		Siumoni	Nakonga Kithusi (grandfather	Makau (son 6 yrs. old	44
		Viango		Mitau Yumbu	Regulia	Yumbu Muthei (fathar)	"Hutu Yumba (hrother)	
		"Ityndes		Mitau Chaa	,	1	1	
· · · ·	"Botuni	Etha beane	Milwa Kanyola	Mwinzi wa Nzumba	"xitondo	Mhingo wa Kitabi	Thuansa Huikya	27
	Kitui		Maingl Kitetu		Nzaumo	Kithuai (father)	(son 5 yrs.) Mangao (son)	
•.	Alter .	Maini	Haingi kitetu	Ndungo Muengo	Bamuli	Muengo Mutwe	Muli Ndunge (8)	39
		-	1000	Sjanda Valutu	Mhamubili	(father) Koboi Menyu (father)	'ann) Munasia (son)	
		Kienzi		Vali Kibulu	Mkitondo	?	Munasia (son;	
1				(1911 Nthumbi Makali)				
		Vyanbani Hidanbani?		Asambo va Muthaka				
	tee			Nusembi Ithusi	,	Kitenya Sionzola	,	36
		Kibsoni		Nwanza Nguthi	,	?	7	17
		· .: gars .		Musimba Nuth- (aubchief)		1	,	
		Voo		Suan Lis Kitonga	Amini	fitners Konya (father)	wikya Wanthia (son)	4.
	1	Kanyae/46jaoni		Nduni va Ngai Ange	,	1	7	16
	1	Kangeyi?		Lunda	1	,	1	
*-	Kanziko		Kiema Mumo		Aye	Mumo Nzoka(father)	1	45
		Mathima		Wandia Kisila	Mutitondo	Kisila Mueullather)	) siu Kisila (son)	
			1	Muche Muhiti B Tasambu Musus				
•.	Indau	at it may and	Subucht Kilinge		Mukitatu	Nzioka Mbola	Hura Hubuthe	20
		Chuo		Municha Kyalo	* i * h * * *		(mun f yrs.)	
	. \uu		Kingau Kithome	- Ayera	Kithambi Bakanva	Kyalo Thome(father) Muilu Maingi	Nachi Kyalo (son) Ndungo Mashas 11)uc	27
		Weieni		Maula va Kikambu	,	,	(hrother)	
	-	Iduni (ttuni)		Hinubi	7	1	1	



							ant r	
		(continued)			1402			
	Location	Subjocation	Chief	Jubhaadasa	Clas	Predacesser	-	10. S
	Location		Chiet	JUDRAAMER	C144	Fradacestat	Successor	1 am
	12. Ukanai		Halungu Hutao		Makitondo	Eilenga Eitini	Huanga (nom)	1)
		Eismetheagi		Munyaaya Hdata	Matiohi	Eitali va Kakulu	Eusgiew Hdats (brother)	
	12. Mui		Kasieka Kanandu		Muhitutu	Eynabia va Mthai	Mutus Kasioka	21
		1		Hwanthia	,	,	1	•
	and and	1	aller a service	Kitabi	1	,	1	
		Nu Ndungya		Nakula Mbumbo	7	7	1 *	-
	14. thuthe		Kalinga Ngumo	Specific Charles	Mikitutu	Eikumba Hvilu	Eitonge Ngugo (san)	40
		Neini	•	Nutisya Mutiandili	2	,	1	
		Eyandula		Mutisys Wambus	1	1	1	
		Mdilii		Nainga Museo	1	7	1	
		Witu	and a started	Mutua Ngul	. 1	1	,	
	15. Hutha		NgoWi Katana		Aughi (Acmbe?)	Muluingi Bebiye	,	12
		7		Sutinda	1	1	1	
	14. Siontheks	and the second second	Nbuvi Ngloka		Mbaandeva	Nzicka Nguti (father)	Mwoi Naioka (sos)	44
		7		Ndings Hushi	1	,	1	
		Eilonso		Ithau Matiki	,	,	1	
	17. Zombe		laika Kavaluku		Mutei	Esbaluhu(father)	Mbithuka Eighiondo	24
	IS. Hutito	Kakongo	Kano Ja S ovati	"Roads - we "Horay ruls	7. Yban Meve	Siovati Muinge	Hutungs Kano	14
						(father)	(101)	-
	19. Mutito/		Yutani wa Mwa		Nutel	Hyapho Han (brother)	Mgumi Hzilin 7	n
	20. Ikanga		Estili Mutheogi		Amuti	. Hussha Nuthangi (brothar)	Hwau Eitili (aon)	51
		1 Chumu La		Ndupda Kathuli	,	1	1	
		Liecia		Eisti Igas	1	1	1	
		Mutomo 7		Mutinda Mwikya Ngatta	,	1	,	
	· 21. Yatta		Kalungu Kathangu		Namuni	Kathanaa Mathuka	Mbau Kalungu	24
		Kiumu		Hussa Hatyduithja	Maunai	(father) Muilu Eshoti	(Son) Eyalo Nungu	
1		Ingoment '		Huli Haingi	Manabua	Thusis Eitheague	Eyalo Ngamo	
		Nunguni		Nguta Eithome	Akitondo	Katoli va Kalulu	Eilunni Nguta	-
	22. Higwani		Baanto va Hjunda		Mutunya	Ngui Matuandua	(son) Kabbi Malinga	212
	22. Higwani	Kiomo		Mboo wa Laba	1	rgu) tatuandua	7	37
		Kingeli		Hungu wa Einunga	Maukia	Matutu wa Mdiu	Maluki wa Mungao	
		Hwingi		Kitundu we Kisumbi	,	,	1	
		Kala Joga Kyana		Manaala Hdubba	1	1	1	
	23. Yumuni	. yand	Ratungs Withow	Klati Kilava	Mba Ngobi	Eithunge Eiteni	Muliu Mutia	11
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Katte	surged are seen	Ngamba Mvambi	Mutongel	(fathar) Nunya wa Ngundo	(act.) Mbunge Ngemba	
		Gai		Katwaj Kimmie		1	(son)	
	-	Nausoba		Mau wa Ndeni	Makanya		1	
		Hataka		Nutia wa Kavandi	7	1	?	
		Hbioni		Masilawa Kyango	1	1	1	
		Taaikuru			1			

								TARLE A.A.3	unt i and)							10.18
						and						(c.b.)	in diana .		Col Applied	
								Location	Sub location	Chiaf	Jubbs admin	C1	Producessor	Income	Postal.	
				Leng.					Eaks ye		Kesandis Kinga	T	1	2		
TABLE A.A.3	(continued)			TAN AND		and all a			Hingo		Katuma Hdili Nuilili Hatiathaka	T	7	1		
Location	Sublocation	Chief	Subhesdoon	Clas	Pradacessor	Successor	Ma. in Research		Hennein	-+	Hatana Kitabi	7	7	r	or the owned	
12. Ukasai		Halungu Hutao		Makitondo	Eilongs Eitini	Huanga (nom)	13		Media		Mboa Eitabi	Ŧ	7	Ŷ		
	Eismetheagi		Munyaaya Hdata	Mutichi	Eitati va Kakulu	Eurogiew Heats	-		Lasiago	in the second	Nthembs Mbible	?	7	Ţ		
13. Hui	Section 1	Kasieka Kanandu		Muhitutu	Eyombia va Mthei	(brother) Mutus Essioks	21		Rdat and	A Spec	Nakwkug Nguli	?	7	7	a see carding	
	1		Huanthia	1	1	1			Ndetaal Ngemen)		Slandava Ngovi Nangeva Ettau	?	7	1		
	7	aller a server	Eitabi	1		,		i	Matelle		Naundura Katumbi	?	1	7		
	Hu Hdungys		Nakula Mbumbo	,	,	1 1	1		K yu sa		Mutui va Hdaj	7		7		
14. thutha	and in	Kalinga Nguno	quell's thread	Mikitutu	Eikumba Nvilu	Eitonga Ngumo (son)	40	M. Samai		Nuendau Elama		Hutuanganga	Nuertie Nziu	Ngondî Nokî	•	
	Maini	•	Mutisys Mutiandili	1	,	1		'5. Thereba	Plater	Hund M va Ageta		Theate	Poihoí		21	
	Eyandula		Nutinya Wambua	,	7	,			Eithura Ubeta		Kamuadi Karuago Kibiubi Marebei	Naor Kang itas	Muthika Mutuakiti Mashura Malingova			
	Mdilli		Nainga Musso	,	7	1			Kirangano		Kababungoi Mutema 4	Kangigia	Ngeba Kirucha	Kikuanya Tana		
18 Martin	Witu	Nachil Nacion	Mutua Ngul	. 7 Aunt i	? Muluingi Babiya	7	12		1	1	Kima Polbai	1		1		
13. Mutha		Ngowi Katana		Aughi (Acabe ?)	and the second second				Manui		Mu Mirige	1	1	,	of Hanglike	
	1		Hutlada	7	1 National Named	7 Musi Valaha			,		Tuto Rilledad (19914	,		1 Lough	P. Dente V.	
16. Siontheks		Mbuvi Neloka		Mbaandeva	Nzioka Nguti (father)	Nwoi Naioka (aoa)		NOTAL 24		25	75				- 440011.	
	7 Eilonso		Ndinga Hwaki Ithau Matiki	, ,	, , ,	,				•						
7. Zombe		laika Kavaluku		Mutei		Mbithuka Eighion	10 24									
	Kekongo		"And , "ve "Away rd.	۶,	1.	1			SOUNCE: POL	ITICAL RECORD BOOK						
. Mutito		Kano Ja S ovaci		When Meres	Siovati Mwinge (father)	Nutungs Kano (sos)	14									
. Hutito/		Yutani wa Mwa		Yutel	Nyagha Mus	Mgumi Nailia	n						animal Port			
20. Ikanga		Estili Muthaugi		Amuti	(hrother)	7 Hwau Kitili	51	1.00								
	1 thumula		Ndupda Kathuli	,	(brother)	( #08) 7		1.0					an addition of the			
	Lineis		Eisti Igae	,	,	,										
	Hutomo		Hutinda	7	1	,										
			Huikya Ngatta	1	,	,										
21. Yatta		Kalungu Esthang		Namuni	(father)	a Mhau Kalungu (Soe)	24									
	Eiumu Ingomani *		Hussa Hutyduithýs Huli Haingi	Mbauns i Mbambus	Muilu Kahoti	Eyalo Numo		1								
	Munguni		Mguta Eithome	Akitonio		u Eilunel Nguta										
22. Nigwani		Baanto va Hjunda		Mutana	Neul Netwendus	(son) Kabbi Malinga	214					and the second second				
22. ALEVAN	Kiono		Mboo wa Laba	Mutunya	Ngui Matuandua 7	7	37									
	Kingali	The second	Hungu wa Kinunga	Maukia		Natuki wa Munga	,									
	Mwingi		Kitundu ve Kisumbi	1	,	1										
	Kalu Joga Kyana		Manaala Hdubla Kiati Kilawa	1	,1	1										
23. Humoni		Ratungs Withow		Mba Ngobi	(father)	Muliu Mutia (son)	1.4					1920-1-25 (				
	Katte		Ngamba Mvambi	Mutongei	Yunya wa Ngundo	Nhunge Ngamba (son)								- pager in the		
	Cai Nausoba		Katwal Kimmie Mhau wa Ndani	Makanya	1	TING VEON		they							All sugar	
	Hataka		Nutia we Kavandi	1	,	1		1. 19	spran and				· • 54410	Aliment		
	Mhioni		Masilawa Kyango	1	1	1		1 20								
	Teelburu Maasala Kabuu		Naau Meinza	1												
	Hanonia, Eskuyu Etunda, Mongo		Weinsi Maana	;	. 1	;										
												and and and an				4
								10.30							1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
								1000								
								10.000								

# YAME 4.4.4 List of Hendman and Subheedman 1914/15

	10,8 LOCATION	Headman	Subhaadman
_	Kitui	Heingi ve Kitatu	Sianda wa Mduse tilut
A.	KICUI	Haingi va kitatu	Hanigi va Kaboo
_		Naoka wa Kalinga	internation of the second
			Hunyasia wa Hulu
8.	Hgeni		Nyame we Mukula
_			Nzambo wa Hutal
	-	Hwandwa wa Kitabi	
c.	Matinyani		Hitau wa Yumbu Hitau wa Chao
_			HICAU VA CRAO
D.	Nutonguni	Husau wa Kiseai	
8.	Mutito	Kano wa Siohati	
P.	Buboní	Nutoni va MusQ.	
G.,	Mui	Kasioka wa Kanandu	
_			Makolu wa Mbumbu
н.	Endau	Makuthu va Kalaki	Munuthia wa Kyalo
-		Nambo ve Ndunde	
	-		Kieti va Kiliva
1.	Higwani		Nungu wa Kinungu
			Kitundu wa Sumbi
1	Nasoni	Namndí va Nuckí	
-		Ngundi wa Ngati	
		Kigngau ve Kithowe	
٤.	Nuu	**************************************	Ngula wa Kikambu
-			
N.	Ukesei	Munyasya wa Mdata	
		Mitau wa Kathunga	
			Hange va Kilau
	A		
	10 M 10 M 10 M		Ngombwa wa Ngonyo
	Hannah		Mutus va Ndei
	Munoni		Mabo wa Kimweli
	and the second		Hwanzia wa Maana
			Nwilili wa Mutiethoka
			Katumo wa Nditi
			Neau ve Mvinze
			Nxabu wa Mwambi
			Maaila wa Kyengo
			Mutis wa Kavandi
			Mbau wa Ndonni
			Kasasbio va Kinga
-		Munda va Maula	
	-	Nunda wa Ngula	Tuto wa Ngaligeli
0.	Thereka		Kamundu wa Karunga
			Paiboi wa Chalange
			Kipubi wa Ngulumbu
-		Ngothia wa Ithuli	
	Sientkaka -		Ndines us much!
-		Huli va Kithusi	Ndinga wa Mwaki
	Mulance		Nzgo wa Kiaemi
Q.	Nul ango		Nvae va Masngs
-			Kitomio wa Mamila
S. T.	Yatta Zembe	Kathanju Isika wa Kabaluku	
	Ikanga	Kitili va Mutheagi	Mut ada wa Mistu.
W.	Voo	Kivete wattent.	Hutinda us Hutui
W.		Kivoto ve Nauki	
X.	Mutha	Ngolds va Katama	
1.	Kanziko I Kustna It	Kiema Humo	1.
	i a correction of the	Ante wa Mutindinaya	Mut sye and that and all Mutur an high
2	. 24	24	

B & vertun horenten is lost a stracond after approximity in Adams superte 1911 autor approximity in Adams superte 1911 autorise: Alacuas hopert 1914 - 195

	ation	Keadman	Appointment Gazette Data	Subhaadman	Prasident of Manne (1), or Prasident of Jubordirata Same (1)
<b>л.</b> к	ītui	Maingi va Kitetu	12/8/15 12/8/15 1 -	V Namisi wa Kaboo Sianda wa Ndulu	Passidens of Reams Par Ecosident of 5
B	ri	Szoka va Kalinga	12/8/15	Warnsha ya Musa I	
			1.1.1	Naambo wa Mutal Munyaala wa Mulu	:
				Nyamu va Hulijula	-
:. н	etinyeni	Wendus va Kitabi	28/8/15	Mitau wa Chaa	ri -
				Mitau wa Yumbu	
	utonguni	Mugau wa Kisesi	12/8/15		Pi .
E. M		Kano wa Siobeti	12/8/15		RI .
	ubosi	Mutoni va Muee	12/8/15		Pi
G. M	ui	Kasioks ve Kanandu	12/8/15	Mustha ua Kasyoka	
				Makola wa Mbumbu Malongia wa Kitabi	:
I. E.	ndau	Makuthu wa Kaleki	12/8/15		<b>F1</b>
				Hunithia wa Kyalo	
. н	iguani	Nxambo wa Ndunda	12/8/15		Pi
			Probation	Kietl va Kileva Mangala va Ndumbu	
				Matiti wa Katumo Ngambo wa Ndobi	:
. N	aoni	Ngondi wa Muoki	12/8/15	*	<b>F1</b>
				Evui va Mbobi	2
(. E1	ndui	Ngundu wa Ngeti	12/8/15	-	rs
. N.	uu	Mathoka wa Mwiu	-	P Matabu wa Munumbi	R
			-	Sgula va Kikumhu	-
ı. m	LJERI	Munyasis va Ndatta	12/8/15	-	PR .
i. Mu	mon i	Mitau wa Kathunga	12/8/15	Maho ya Mimushi	PR .
				Maho wa Kimweli Maaila wa Kyengo Mhau wa Mdoni	
		Hukvekve va Nguli	12/8/15	Mbau wa Ndoni	PSN
		Mutui va Ndai	12/8/15	Mange wa Kitau	PSN
		. Nvenzi va Maana	12/8/15	Mutia wa Kavandi	PSN
			: :	Katumo wa Ndilli Kasambio wa Kinga	
		1		Nvilili va Mutiethoka	
. TI	araka	Paiboi wa Chalange.	12/8/15	Tuto va Ngaligeli	PN PSN
			12/8/15	Kamundi wa Karunga	PSN
				Meni va Rugussas	
. Si	ontheke	Mbubi wa Nzioka I	5/1/16	Ndings vs Nwske	PN PSN
-				Ezika va Musyimi	
- M	lango	Muli va Kithuai	12/8/15	Mutuvya wa Ngongwe	PN -
			:	Muli va Nzoo Munuva va Nwee	
. Ta	itta	Kalungu wa Kathaoai	12/8/15	-	PN
. 20	mbe	Eaika va Martan	12/8/15	-	PN
. 11	anga	Kitilli va Muthengi	12/8/15 12/8/15	Mailu wa Kathulli	PN PSN
1. Ve		Kiwoto wa Nzuki	12/8/15		PN
				Mwasia wa Mutei Ngoka wa Ndungu	
		20 (and		Ndune wa Ngai Mwanzia wa Nguthi	:
. M.	the	Ngowi wa Katama	12/8/15	Mutinda va Nguluku	PN -
f. K.	nziko	Kiema va Mumo	12/8/15	~	PN
				Nzambu va Musuu	
	kutha	Maila wa Mutindiaaya	12/8/15	Nzinga wa Mumo	PS -
. 11			and the subscript	42	-
	TALS		41	1-	

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TABLE A.A.5 List ... eadmen and Subhaadman 31 - 3 - 1916

TABLE A.A.6 List of Masdman and Subhaadman 1917/18									
Bank	Name	PAY (RS)	Romarka (PH) and (C. 5)						
Headmon (H)	Maingi va Kitatu	250	President of Msama (PW) Second Class Staff (SCS)						
Subheedmen	Hamiai wa Kaboo	50	PN						
H	Naoka wa Kalinga	154	PH. PH.						
5.H 5.H. 5.H.	Nammbo va Mutai Munyasia va Mulu Nyamu va Mukula	:	<b>Pn</b>						
H SH	Mwandwa wa Kitabi Mitau wa Chas Mitau wa Chas	160	191						
		-							
			PN						
н	Kamo wa Siobati	120	PH						
н	Mutoni va Mvaa	80	Pil						
H	Kasioka wa Kamandu Kathuli wa Ngau	100	PH						
SH	Hwatha wa Kasoka	-							
+			-						
-	Munathla wa Kyalo		PK						
H SH	Naambo wa Ndunda Kitundu wa Sumbi	250 100	PN						
SH SH	Kieti va Kilava Nungu va Kinungu	- 40							
н		180	PM						
н			PN						
+			PN						
SH	Matabu wa Munubi	-	PR -						
н	Munyasia ve Ndeta	120	PN						
SM	Nyamu wa Mathuku	-							
н	Hutis va Kathuaga	400	PH. SCS						
SH	Mangava Kitjau	-	PN -						
	Mutui ve Ndei Mutle ve Keekedi	100	PN						
SH	Nvinsi ve Masne	60	PN						
	Katumo wa Ndili								
SH	Keesmbio ve Kinge		-						
SH	Ngombwa wa Ngonyo		-						
SH	Masila wa Chango	-	- and an of the						
SH SH	Mbau wa Ndonna Mwilili wa Mutiathoka	:	:						
н	Hunda va Ngula	80							
SH	Tuto wa Ngaligali	60	- '						
SH	Poiboi wa Chalanga	80	PN						
SH			PN						
H SH	Ngothia wa Ithuli Ndinga wa Mwaka	260	PN						
N SH	Muli va Kithuai Mvea va Maingo	360	PN. SCS						
SH	NECO VE Kisemi	40	PN						
H	Kalungu va Kathanzi	100	PH						
H SH	Esika wa Kabuluku Mbui wa Soo	144	PN -						
H	Kitilli wa Muthangi	150	PN						
SH	Mutinda va Mutui	150 50	(Suspended Pending Tris)						
	Readmen (A) Subheadman H S.H S.H S.H S.H S.H S.H H H H H H H H H H SM SM SM SM SM SM SM SM SM SM	Readman (H) Meingi va Kitatu Subhradman Sianda va Mdulu H Naoka va Kalinga S.H. Hambo va Nutai S.H. Hambo va Nutai S.H. Hymasi va Mukula H Musau va Kitabi SH Mitau va Yumbu H Musau va Kiassia H Kano va Siobati H Mutoni va Mvas H Kasioka va Kamadu SH Kathuli va Masu H Kasioka va Kamadu SH Kathuli va Masu H Kasioka va Kamadu SH Kathuli va Mumbo H Nakuthu va Kaski SH Makola va Mumbo H Nasmbo va Ndunda SH Kitundu va Kyalo H Nasmbo va Ndunda SH Kitundu va Kuaki SH Makola va Mumbo H Nagondi va Kiama H Ngondi va Kiama H Matoka va Munubi SH Kitundu va Kuabu SH Kitundu va Kinungu H Ngondi va Kiama H Mgundi va Mgati H Munyasia va Munubi SH Munyasia va Mathuku H Munyasia va Mathuku H Mutia va Kathusa SH Mutu va Mathuku H Munyasia va Mathi SH Mutu va Mathi SH Mutu va Mathi SH Mutu va Mathi SH Mutu va Mathuku H Mutia va Kathusga SH Mutu va Mathuku H Mutia va Kathusga SH Mutu va Mathi SH Mutu va Mathi SH Mutu va Mashi SH Mashu va Mushi SH Mutu va Mashi SH Mutu va Mashi SH Mutu va Mashi SH Masu va Mushi SH Masu va Mushi SH Masu va Mushi SH Mutu va Mashi SH Mutu va Masha H Mutu va Kathusi SH Mutu va Masha H Mutu va Kathusi H Katungu va Kathanzi H Kathusa Vathuku Kathanzi	Readman (4) Headman (4) Heingi ve Kitetu 230 Subheadman Hamiai ve Kaboo Subheadman Kaboo ve Nutai - H Headwa ve Kalinge S.H. Hungenia ve Mulu - S.H. Hungenia ve Mulu - S.H. Hymes ve Mulu - S.H. Hymes ve Mulu - H Mvandve ve Kitabi IGO H Hitau ve Kitabi IGO H Hausu ve Kisasia IGO H Kaso ve Siobeti IGO H Kaso ve Siobeti IGO H Kaso ve Siobeti IGO H Kaso ve Siobeti BO H Kaso ve Siobeti BO H Kaso ve Kasoka - SH Metha Kisma - SH Metha ve Kisma - SH Mungu ve Kisma - SH Mungu ve Katha - SH Mungu ve Katha - SH Metha ve Kasha - SH Musai ve Matha - - SH Metha ve Kasha - - SH Metha ve Kasha - - - SH Metha ve Kasha - - - - - - - - - - - - -						

	Hutha	H SH	Ngoyi va Katama Mutinda va Nguluku Kiema Mumo	180	• PM
		SH	Naambu va Muauu	-	
2	1 Kutha	135	Mu w man a mun a maga Mu tug su Man i suga Mu tug su Matu sud I.	6c	111
his	-	1-21	1 248		
Is	24	1-24	1 48		

		Designed in Chists/h	Bubchiefs	Suikaedara Harch 1911-Ha	rch 1918
		1911 - MMICH 1915			
	Location	Chind Brupp I d	Hen Obiat	Subshief Drugged	New Subchief
	Eitai			Holongo wa Merugo Wali on Elbela Bibushi wa Makali	Banisi va Kaboo
				fangssa Hethaks	1.1.1.
	Nutonguni		-	Name Hein	- Myama wa Makulu
					lassho va Matai
	Mutite Mutite/	-	-	-	· lists i
	Matica/	Adapta for successful	-	-	
	Paul	-	-	Mesadia wa T Kitaki wa T	-
	Lades	-	-	-	
	Nigwaai		-		Nihoo wa Laka Maagala wa Mduga
	Kadai	Healii ve Kapenger	Ngundi un Bdoti	-	ter let
	Banni	Homfou ve Kiene	Ngamil an Maoki	-	-
	Bun	Contraction of the second		Hunsebi 🛥 T	and the second sec
which with	ULARRI	Halungs on Hotne	Hanyasia wa Mdata	Munyasia wa Mdata	•
	Munoni	and a start		Ngamba un Neanhi Eatuni un Eineala	Ngombun wa Ngonyo Maho wa Kimuli
				Mata wa Kitabi Mbog wa Kitabi Nthomba wa Mbibio	Heabu wa Nwanki
				Sianda va Egovi Maundu va Estumbi	
	Thereka	the second second	-	Kibiubi wa Marabai	Paibol Chalanga
		and the second		Kababungoi wa Mutama Kiama Paiboi	Elpubi wa Mgabiaku
hadden in had		And and and and		Neu Miriga	
This last or alker	Sionthola Hulwego	Mungi wa Waloka	Ngothia wa Ithali	Ithes on Westi Athooks on Rom	
Andread an investory				Makau wa Mwilu Muaywoki wa Kilango	and the second s
Add on Appart		Gentle or elements		Eibuyu wa Maingi	
	TALES		-	Pages of Roberts	Huli ve Heingi
Provide in close		Service and services			Nguta wa Elthome
	Z mebe Vico		Elhoto ve Hanks	Hwanza wa Nguthi	-
	100			Musiaba wa Mutia Mwasaia wa Eitonga Mduai wa Ngai Lunda wa T	
	Nuthe	-	-	-	-
	Lansiko	-		-	-
	Iketha	Eniinga wa Agent	Maile on Martin	Matiaya Mashua	-
	Natioyani	-	-	-	
		n -	-	Nuiani wa Mashua	200
	Ikange	-		Banda va Kathali	
			spinel, that is an	Eisti wa Mgao Matiada wa	
		the state of the s	seed of particular site		and the second second



TABEL A.A.7 (continued) 8. MARCH 1915 - MARCH 1917 \_\_\_\_ Location Chief Dropped New Chief Subchief Dropped How Subchief ..... Kitel --. -Mgoni Ukaszi -----Honneis un Haubi Hyann Hattain --Hutonguni Hatita -. -... ----Hutito/Bubeal ---Heathys ve Keryake Helongul, ve Kétabi Kethell Reas Nei --. Ladau ---Higwani --Maagala wa Kdumba Matiti wa Katumo Raambo wa Kdobi Hunga ve Kingati Kitunda va Sumbi Enson i Endu i Hau Witmu Ilabu -1111-14 Esiu wa Mhoki --------. Eingen un Kithoun Hothoka un Hela -Mutabu wa Maapbi -Hakwakwe wa Mguli Hatui wa Hdei Mnasais wa Hacan Mgitho wa Hasabi Hanu wa Hwinsa Makusawa wa Nguli Mutai wa Bdai Masaala wa Masaa Ngabba wa Masabi Esan wa Mulaa Paginbawa wa Mulaa Humani. \* . Therebe Hunda un Mgale Pathal Chaimga Paihoi Chalange Eipabi ve Ngalanhe Howi ve Regenses Bi entinita -Isika wa Manyimi Ngothi un Itheli Mubi un Kalaba Raimar Esea an Eisemi Muma an Maisya Eitania wa Masila Matusavya un Egongun Hali wa Naco Mumulis wa Mara --Tatta Looks -Mai an Manyini(Cor!) -----Haite we Kitheli Dungs Ves Hatiala wa Matai --Henaya (Mrasia) wa Matai Kasha wa Mamga Mdusa wa Mgai Matasa wa Mguthi -. Hatiquei Hathe ------Hiems we Hemo -Remaiks Hutinys as Matiandili Mutua as Mgai --------TOTAL 10

Bota that is Mussei Hubbadman Makushus va Hguli, Matai na Hdal, Mammaia wa Manaa, Hganhka wa himili and Haus wa Mriman are premoted to Kaadwa but there are no locatinov created for them.

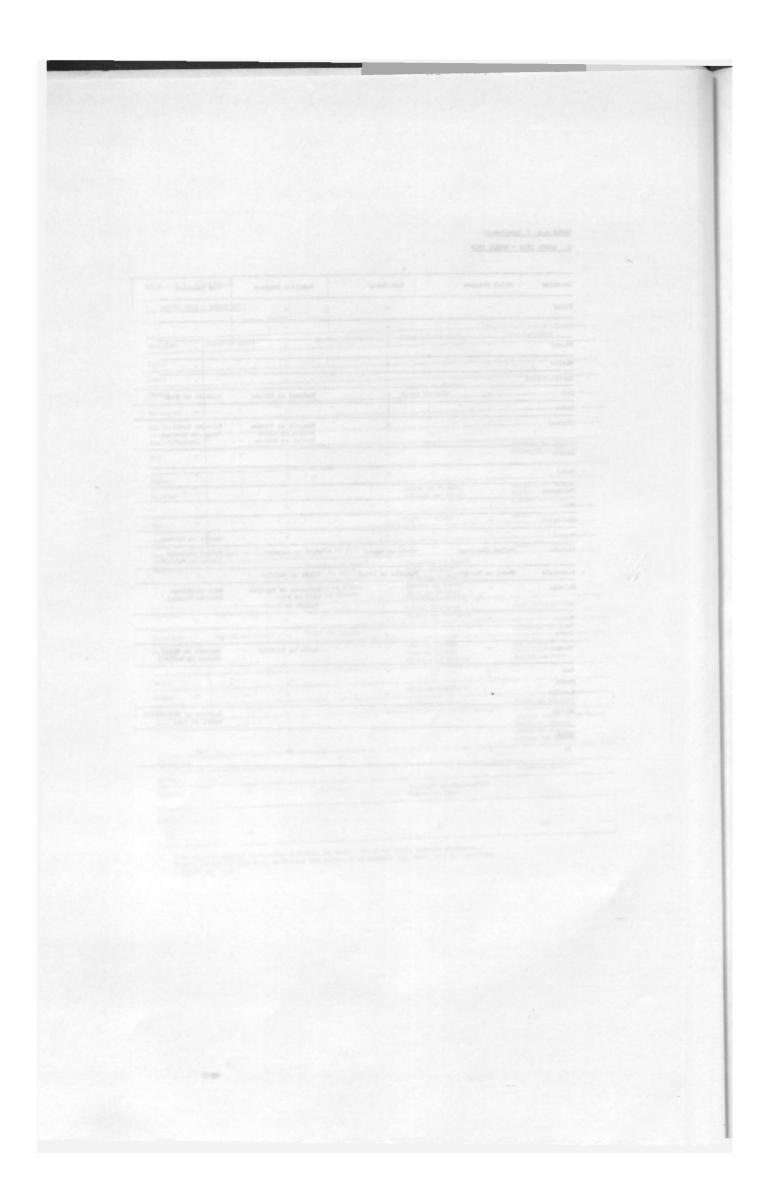
21 24 3 1 3

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#### TABLE A.A. 7 (continue |) C. NARCH 1916 - HARCH 1918

1.000

Lecation	Chiaf Dropped	In Chiat	Subchist Dropped	New Subchist
Kitul			-	
Hyperi		-	-	1 -
Okeasí	-	-	-	
Matita		-	-	
Matito/ikkoa	-	-		-
Hei	-	-	Halongi we Kitabi	Eathuli wa Maau
Endou	-	-	-	
Higenni		-	Meagale ve Ndushu Nambo ve Ndushi Natiti ve Estumo	Eitualu Sumbi Nuagu ve Eiguagu
Essoni		-	-	-
Endui	-	-	-	- 0.01
Hutonguni	-	-		
luu	-	-		
la tinyan i		-		-
tumoni	-	-		Hgoda va Hgoaya
berake	Paiboi Chalanga	Mundu wa Ngula	Mani we Ruguese	Paihoi Chalange Eipubi wa Ngulumbu
iosthaks	Mbubf we Maioka	Ngothia wa Ithuli	Isika wa Muayimi	
ulengo		-	Mutusvyu wa Ngoagwa Muli wa Naco Musuya wa Nwoa	Hwas we Malago Mass wa Elemeni
atta	-			-
cabe	-	-		
kanga		-	Mailu wa Kathuli	Mutinda ve Mutvi Mdumda ve Estbuli
00	-	-	-	Modela of Latbull
the				
neiko	-			11.73
utha	-		-	Mutiaya wa Mutiandil Mutua wa Mgui
TAL	78.		308	
4	2	2	10	12



Year	Total Revenue	Hut and Poll Tax	% of Hut and Poll Tax
1901 - 02	17208	1501	8.72
1902 - 03	27,830	16073	57.62
1903 - 04	33,230	23618	71.07
1904 - 05	67,375	50352	74.73
1905 - 06	61,342	46436	75.70
1905 - 07	83,513	71826	86.00
1909 - 09	80,508	71811	85.98
1909 - 10	102,755	88002	85.64
1910 - 11	109,318	102435	93.70
1911 - 12	166,349	109800	94.37
1312 - 13	123,507	114075	92.28
1913 - 14	146,814	119589	81.45
1914 - 15	143,056	120081	83.45
1915 - 16	139,?54	121260	87.07
1916 - 17	155,629	120903	77.68
1917 - 18	226,517	197593	87.72
1918 - 19	226,540	181025	79.90
1919 - 20	237,283	183378	77.28
1920 - 21*	316,548	292165	92.20
1921* <sup>y</sup>	301,775	283823	94.05
1922	189,217	152534	80.00

N.B. \* Currency in 1920/21 and 1921 is florins

y Nine Months of 1921. From this year Annual Reports rmbrace calendar year not March to March as before

w Currency in 1922 is shillings.

Source: Annum.



(eserse) (50.1 - 50	1091 eprevol 20 20	Utul Concerning States	6.6.9
to full to f	Bus tuff Poll Tax	Total Kevenne	9
	1501	17206	02
CF.0	16073	27, 890	50
57.52	22613	32,230	40
28, 23	50352	57.375	25
75. 70	46436	546,18	26
04.00	71626	812.6B	37
86.00	71017	80,508	00
95.54	86002	102,755	0.1
93.70	102435	109,318	11
56.37	222 900	P.NC.,881	44
92.20	11/1076	128,907	0.2
81.45	083811	196,810	14
88, 45	120081	243,058	15
87.07	121260	139, 250	6.5
77.53	109939	255,820	13
07.72	297593	220,617	6,
00.00	181023	226,540	
77.28	183378	237,283	
92.20	292365	P#₹,818	
80.49	29.323	301,779	
00.09	15 25 34	189,217	

\* Currency in 1920/21 and 1921 is floring y Mine Months of 1921. From this year Annual Reports rebrace calendary year and March to March as before

w Corregion in 1922 to shillings.

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# - 18 -

# IDS/WP 304

TABLE A.A.1 List of Chiefs/Headmen and Subchiefs/Subheadmen who Met P.2. Hobley December 1909

# Jame

Muli wa Kithusi
Maingi wa Kitetu
Nzoka wa Kalinga
Mwikya wa Kanyolo
Mbuvi wa Nzioka
Mwendwa wa Kitabi
Mwendwa wa Kitabi
Mumo wa Malu
Ndungo wa Mwingo
Mitau wa Yumbu
Munyasia wa Mulu/Mulu
Titau wa Chia/Chaa
Kiema wa Mangaya
Mutie wa Kabandi

14. Musila wa Syengo

Location/Sublocation Mulango Kitui (Changwithya?) Mgeni Euotuni Siontheka Matinyani ? ? Matinyani/Viango Mgeni/Mutendea Matinyani/Mutendea Tharaka Mumoni

?

Source: Kitui Political Record Book p. 53



#### IT STREET a die marbanensbelle februari men merdensel etsolete in 1. P.a. 1992 Peaks modernant web toth and and NTIa statement and an Lorant - Reader BE ave Hart - .1 and stand "R. "history was Kichton (Srydtheman D) Butth Statilia's strades. 16.90 . 13 alonne in carton .3 mole lait and import Shedt defil 1 det 109 an submer? . 3-1 and i gar 7. Yamo s. Hals 8 . 62 constant are caused Land Service Provide Cour Williamers Set "styresta ve fallerings .01 s this suff Later ssolvale" av pert . . . . sectored Rasserice SVENARS" BN SADET .SE as a ref? ther dev ou olter Lann.M caceve as a first .41 3

Source: Kited Political Record Rock n. 53



		- 16 - IDS/WP 304
TAE	BLE A.A.2 Chiefs/Head	lmen and Subchiefs/Subheadmen as Listed b
	Dundas 1909	
1.	Izambo Ndunda	Migwani, Mwingi, Kanyonda
2.	wendau Kiema	Migwani, Isaoni
з.	Katuei	Gai
4.	Mutia Kibungia	Mumoni
5.	Kano Siobeti	Mutito
6.	Kasioka wa Kanandu	Mui
7.	Munithia Kyalo	Endau
8.	Mu <sup>1</sup> uthu wa Nzioka	Endau
9.	Mutoni Mue	Boboni
10.	Kabella	Mutha
11.	Vrou wa Katama	Mutha
12.	Mutinda	Mutha
13.	Miama wa Mumo	Kanziko
14.	Kalinga wa Nguno	Ikutha
15.	Kitili	Mutomo/Ikanga
16.	·1200	Mulango/Mwewe
17.	Isika	Yatta
18.	Valungu Isika	Yatta
19.	Poiboi	Tharaka
20.	Mundu wa Ngula	Tharaka
21.	Musembi wa Nthusi	Voo

Source: Kitui District Political Record Book Kitui District by C. Dundas 1909/10



ADE ANY SOX	- 21		
	an idential fire of	TABLE A.A S	
A STORIL TO LODGE	and a set of the set of the set	UNIONI BEBRU	
	-	i contration territoria della	
etroyre, , innivi	Pressio 21	L. Jambo Velanda	
	, Losva in	smal% unbre " .0	
10 B		Fourth 1	
	190	changed in property	
	Product	Izado 11 contra .8	
	inst to		
	(11)	1	
	Bugen	7. Munithia Kyalo	
	inepul	8. "obuthu we Valoka	
	Edodoß	9. Succus sus	
	s.dy.re	10. Kabolia	
	A. 19 18	11. frou va Xatana	
	Mutha	12. futinda	
	Kaaztko	13. Come wa tomo	
		IR. Shings we wonted	
		15. Mitflif	
	Mutomo/Tkan	16. 1500	
63 <sup>5</sup>	ball on mainth		
	17767		
	87387	18. Mainega Teftes	
	a lorger"T	19. ofbot	
	Theredea	20. Mundu wa Mgula	
		21. Womental we Webuilt	
	stands through	w: Mtui District Political 4	-
	a 1909/10	Situl District by C. Sunts	

			1910 - 1911	List of Chiefe/B	eaders and Subchrofe	/Subheadman	ad their Predecessors a	nd Designated auccase	
		Leceties	Sublecation		Publicadam				
		I. Notonguni	30010040134	Chief	Nacembo Mbatti	Clan	Predecessor	Successor Masinga Musao	No. in Nxama 20
		2. Ngeni		Nacka Kalinga	Allowed Never	Amuti	Fithesia Weunya (lather)	Nekva Kilinga	28
			Nutendes		'Nenyasia'Nelu	Siumoni	Naungo Mutiethau (uncle) Ndonga Katumo	Nitau Ndonga	
		1			•		(uncla)	(nephew)	
		J. Hulango	Mutendea	Muli Kithuai	Numo Nulu	Maumangi	Kithuni (fathar)	Nusila Mulu Untrustyworthy	
		. minute	Kithanhangi		Ithooks ve Kam	Mamoni	Mbinse ya Mathoka	Lango (eon)	
			Kabuta	April 1 and	Makan Muilu	Auini	(uncla)	Nthuka (naphab)	
			Stheo		Noreda Maingi	Eei	Kilangu Katichi	Munumbi(son)	
			Anana		Nusyoki Kilango	Nguenzí	NEAO Kisiumi	Musyoka Kilango (brother)	
			Ntheo Neeve		Kitaalo Manila Kibuyu Maiagi	Nguenzi	,	?	
		"atinyani		Muendus Kitabi	and shares	Siumoni	Natonga Kithuai (grandfathar	Makau (son 6 yrs. old	44
			Viango		Mitau Yumbu	Bagulia	Yumbu Muthei (father)	Mbutu Yumba (brother)	
			-Higndon		Mitau Chas	,	1	1	
			Kenalder e		Mwingi wa Ngumba	1	1	1	
		5. Wotuni	press u	Weibys Kanyolo		**ftondo	Mhingo va Kitabi Grandkuki	Huanza Huikya (non 5 yrs.)	27
		6. Kitui		Maingi Kitetu		Nzaugh	Kithual (father)	Mangao (son)	39
		planta from	Naini	1.1.4	Ndungo Ywengo	Banuli	Mwengo Mutwe (father)	Muli Mdunge (6) (son)	
			Kienzí		Sianda Valulu Vali Kihulu	Mitondo	Kohni Menyu(father)	Hunsels (son)	
	1		1.001.001		(1911 Nchumhi Makali)			territoria de	
	- 10 - A0		Nyambani Nidambani?	2	Asalo va Nuthaka			10000	
		1. 500	Tenarie)		Musembi Ithusi	,	Kitenpa Sinnaula	,	36
			Kibaoni		Nwanza Nguthi	;	1	1	17
`			· al gars .		Musimba Muth- (subchief)		,	1	· * ·
		and the lines	¥00		Wanthis Kitongs	Amini	Fitonga Konya (father)	wikya Weanthia (sun)	4.
			Xangas/46 jaoni		Nduni va Ngai <b>dag</b> r	,	1	1	16
		H. Fansiko	Kangeyi?	Kiene Muno	Lunda	Ayé	Mumo Nzoka (father)	1	45
			Nathina		Vandia Kisila	Yukilonda			
		in here's an			Hueke Mukiti B		Kialla Mueullather)	Nalu Kleila (son)	
					Inzambu Husus				
		9. Indau		Antaging Filinge	Mukutha Kilinge	Mukitutu	Nzinka Mbola	Yors Yukuthm (sun 6 yrs.)	20
			Chuo		Munithe Kyalo	Kithumhi	Kvalo Thome(lather)	Mathi Kyalo (aon)	
		1	-	Kingau Kithome	-	Rekariya	Hullu Heingi	Ndungo Manten 11)uc. (brother)	27
		1	Meieni Iduni (Ituni)		Meula va Kikombu Homubi	,	,	;	
		11. tadui		Musili Kapungwa		Kuinyu	Mathengi Ngami	Nuslangs Kapungus	18
							(uncle)	(brother)	

					inter a				
3	TABLE A.A. 3	(continued)		And errort in		and the second			
La		Sublocation	Chief	Subheadman	Clas	Predacessor	Increasor	No. 1a	1
12.	Ubassi		Halungu Hutso		Makitondo	Kilonga Kitini	Hvanga (see)	23	
-		Kiamathangi		Munyaaya Ndata	Mutioki	Kitati va Kakalu	Kungluw Hdate		
	-	in the size of the	Kasioka Kanandu			Proventient"	(brother)		
13.	Hei	1		Hvaathia	Hukitutu	Kyumbia wa Mthai	Hutun Kasioka	21	
					1	i present i	1	+	12.2
		t Hu Hdungys		Kitabi Makula Mbumbo	1	7	7		
14.	Ikutha		Kalinga Nguno		7 Mukitutu	r Kikumba Mwilu	Kitonga Nguino	40	
	and in America	and the second	a street of the sector	Barris Strongs			(aon)		
		Neini	figures .	Hutiaya Hutiandili	7	7	1		1
		Kyandula Ndiili		Nutinya Wambua Naloga Mumo	1	7	7		
		Witu		Mutua Ngui	1	1	7		
15.	Nutha		Ngoldi Katama		Aumb í	Huluingi Bebiya	7	12	
				and and and the	(Acmbel)				
	Siontheks	,	Mbuvi Najoka	Mutinda	7	7 Najoka Nguti	7 Musi Malaba		
		e de la composition de la comp	AUGUT ATION		Vbaandeva	(father)	Huci Najoka (aom)		
		1 Kilonso		Ndinga Mwaki Ithau Matiki	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	1		
17.	Zambe	KIJONAG	leike Keveluku		Hutei	Kabaluku(father)	Mbithuka Kimbiondo	24	
		Hakongo		Mbei wa Musyini	1	,	1		
18.	Mutito		Kano va . ovati	-1-1-1 Tan		flovati Hvinga	Nutungs Kano	14	
19.	Burley!				Watai	(father)	(son) Mguni Nsills		
	Mutico/		Mutani va Mas	sector by advect	with 1	Nyambo Mus (brother)	1		
30.	Ikanga		Katili Huthaagi		Amuti	. Mussba Huthangi (brothar)	Mwau Kitili (aon)	51	
		Ethumuta		Ndupda Kathuli	7	1	1		
		Elosis Nutomo		Kisti Ngao Mutinda	7	7	1		
	· · · ·	1		Hulkys Ngatta		7			
21.	Tatta		Kalungu Kathangu		Neeuni	Kathansa Mathuka	Mbau Kalungu	24	
-		Kiumu		Nusas Nutydeithýs	Maunsi	(father) Hwilu Kakoti	(Som) Kyalo Musas		
		Ingoment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Huli Haingi	Maanbua	Ikusia Kithangus	Kyalo Ngumo		
		Nunguni		Nguta Kithome	Akitonda	Katoli va Kalulu	Kilumsi Nguta		
12	Higwani		Maanto va Hiunda	and the states of	Hutunya	Ngui Matuandus	(aon) Ealudi Halinga	214	
		Kiomo		Mboo wa Laba	1	Reus Matuandua	Table Hallings	31	
		Kingali		Nungu wa Kinunga	What is	Matutu wa Ndiu	Maiuki wa Mungao		
		Hvingi		Kitundu va Kisumbi	?	7	7		
		Kanyonga Kyona		Mangala Ndubla Klati Kilawa	1	•	,		
11.	Mumoret		Katunga Withdow		Ybe Ngoki	Kithunga Kitani	Muliu Mutia		
		Katter		Ngamba Nvambi	Mutongel	(father) Munya wa Ngundo	(so:) Mbunge Ngamba		
-		Gal		Katuel Kimuela	Hatanya		(aon)		ý.
-		RAUBOBA		Reau VA Ndoni	1	7			
		Mataka		Mutia wa Kavandi	1	7	1		
_		Mbionl		Masilawa Kyengo	1	7	1		
		Taeikutu		NARU MALINAR	7	1			

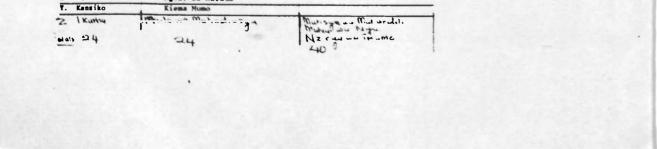
A.3 (cont	(mord)	1			Fredecesser	Buccesser	ne. in
-		Chief	Subheadman	Clan		7	11.1-12
tion	Sublocation		Kasambio Kinga	1	1	1	
	Lakuyu		Katumo Mdili	1	1	P. 1	
	Mongo		Neilili Netiothoka	1	1	7	
	Etinda	+	Nationa Kitabi	1	1	1	
	Massosia		Mboa Kitabi	,	*	7	
	Media		Nthomba Mbibio	1	1	1	
	Kaningo		Netwerve Nguli	1	1	1	
	Xdatani		Slandava Ngowi	2	,	1	
	Matani		Nangeva Kitau	1		1	
	Mgomeni		Noundune Katumbi	,		1	
	Nutello		Mutui va Ndai	1	Nuseria Nziu	Ngondi Moki	
	Kyuso	Nuendau Kiema		Mutuanganga	Poiboi	- 10	21
Naoni		Numble vs Hgula	Bangunilly/Charlester	Thaska	Muthika Mutuakiti	Sthia wa Kianran	
Tharaka		Num of the	Kamundi Karungo	NEOP	Mashura Walingoya	Nduba Kibilango	
	Kithurs		Kibiubi Marebei	Kangiwa	Mgeba Kirucha	Kikwanya Cal	
	Ubeta		Kababungoi Huteta L	Kangiata		1	
	Kirangano		Kiems Poiboi	1	1		
	1		Neu Mirige	1	,	,	
	Maconi		Tuto Mariad "				1
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		POLITICAL RECORD B	00K				

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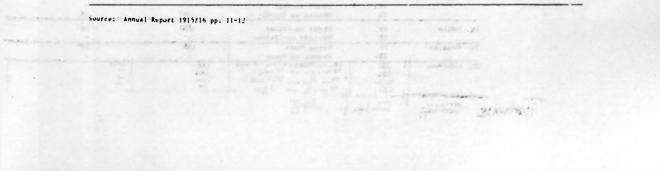
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	NO, & LOCATION	Headman		- Alexandre Alexandre
A.	Kitui	Maingi wa Kitatu		the second se
_			Hamigh va Kaboo	and the second
	-	Nzoka wa Kalinga	Museuro da sua Mustu	- the second second
	Mgani			- Inter said
			Nxambo va Mutai	statution filmer
		Mwandwa wa Kitabi		- Anna and Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna
c.	Matinyani		Mitau wa Yumbu	- Indiana - Andrews
			Mitau wa Chaa	and the second s
D.	Mutonguni	Musau wa Kissai		1 In the second s
E.	Mutito	Kano wa Siobati		
F.	Buboni	Mutoni va MveQ		
		Kasioka wa Kanandu		and partners in the second sec
G.	Mui		Makolu wa Mbumbu	and special sectors
H.	Endau	Makuthu wa Kalaki	M	and prove that a day is
		Nambo un Maura-	HUNUTRIA VA KYALO	- Andrew Contraction of the second
	-	NIARDO VA Ndunda	Minhl un Mitting	The second
I.	Miguani		Nungu va Kinungu	- I diversity and the second s
			Kitundu wa Sumbi	-
J.	Nxaoni	Ngendi wa Muoki		The second s
K.	Enduí	Ngundi wa Ngeti		
		Kiengau wa Kithome		
L.	Nuu		Ngula wa Kikambu	
н.	Ukassi	Munyaaya wa Ndata		
		Mitau wa Kathunga		and share and out of the second
	Nitau wa Kathunga		SURVERVE, VO SALL	
			Mange wa Ki¶au	
	Contraction of the		Ngombus wa Ngonyo	
			Mutus va Ndei	1
N.	Numoni		Mabo wa Kimweli	
			Nuanzia un Maana	
			Mwilili wa Mutiethoka	1
	-		Katumo wa Nditi	1
		Neingi w Kitatu Sinds w Makas Yuluu   Neoka wa Kalinga Mangasia wa Muluu   Warau wa Kulua Warau wa Kulua   Warau wa Kitaal Witau wa Yuahu   Warau wa Kitaal Mitau wa Khaza   Warau wa Kitaal Manocha wa Kunga   Warau wa Kitaal Manocha wa Kitaal   Makuthu wa Kalaal Manocha wa Kitaal   Makuthu wa Kalaal Manocha wa Kitaal   Makuthu wa Kitaal Manocha wa Kitaal   Magai wa Kitaal Manocha wa Kitaal   Mano wa Kata		
	1000		Mutia wa Kavandi	
			Mbau wa Ndonni	
			Kasambio wa Kinga	
		Hunda va Ngula		
	-		Tuto wa Ngeligeli	-
0.	Tharaka		Kamundu wa Karunga	
			Paiboi wa Chalange	
_			Kipubi wa Ngulumbu	
	Sionthaka	Ngothia wa Ithuli		
_			Ndinga wa Mwaki	
		Muli wa Kithuai	Nzeo va Kisemi	- HB & uriun torunten Annun Luprite
<b>ą</b> .	Mulango		Huee va Maingi	aller affer traport with -
_			Kitomio wa Mamila	Sources. Mornary
_	Yatta			
	Zembe			
	Ikanga			-



	Location	Headbar.	Appointment Unzette Date	Subhaadman	President of Stand ?
-04 (191)	A. Kitui	Meingi va Kitetu	12/8/15 12/8/15 1 -	₽ Hamisi va Kaboo Sianda va Ndulu	Passidant of Maans Par Reseident of S
12	Balangri -	Nzoka wa Kalinga	12/8/15	Nzambo va Mutai Munyasia va Mulu	
al		and the second s	AL THE ADDRESS OF	Nyamu va Mu <b>k</b> ula	
	C. Natioyaai	Mwendwa wa Kitahi	28/8/15	Mitau wa Chaa Mitau wa Yumbu	
	D. Mutonguni	Mueau wa Kizezi	12/8/15	-	PX
	E. Mutito	Kano wa Siobeti	12/8/15		PS
	F. Buboni	Mutoni va Hwee	12/8/15		PN
			12/8/15		
	G. <b>%</b> i	Keeinte ve Kenendu	12/8/15	Hwatha wa Kaeyoka Makola wa Mbumbu Malongie wa Kitabi	F
	S. Endeu	Makuthu wa Kaleki	12/8/15	-	P1
				Munithia wa Kyalo	
	I. Nigvani	Nzambo wa Ndunda	12/8/15	-	75
			Probation	Kieti wa Kilewa Mangala wa Ndumbu	
			Frobation	Matiti wa Katumo	
	A Manual	N		Ngambo wa Ndobi	-
	J. Namoni	Ngomdi wa Muoki	12/8/15	Evui va Mbobi	
	K. Endui	Ngundu va Ngeti	12/8/15	-	rs -
	L. Nuu	Mathoka wa Nwiu	C. C. Dieselle	and the second second	R
			and in Decast	Matabu we Munumbi Ngule we Kikumbu	Action 2 1 1
	N. Ukstai	Munyasia wa Ndatta	12/8/15		
	N. Mumoni	Mitau wa Kathunga	12/8/15	Mabo wa Kimweli	-
			1 1	Mamile wa Kyengo Mbau wa Ndoni	
		Mukwekwe we Nguli	12/8/11	Mange va Kitau	PSN
		Mutui wa Ndei	12/8/15		PSN
		Nvanzi va Maana	12/8/15	Mutia we Kavandi	PSX
			: =	Katumo wa Ndilli Kasambio wa Kinga	. :
				Mwilili wa Mutiethoka	
	O. Thereke	Paiboi wa Chalan <b>ga</b> .	12/8/15 12/8/15 12/8/15	Tuto va Ngeligeli Kamundi va Karunga	PM PSX PSN
		4		Meni wa Rugusesa	-
	P. Sicethaka	Mbubi wa Nzioka	5/1/16	Ndinga va Hvake	PN PSN
				Ezika va Muayimi	
	Q. Mulango	Muli va Kithusi	12/8/15	Mutuvya va Ngongwe	PN -
		1740		Muli va Ngoo Munuve va Mwee -	
	S. Tatta	Kalungu wa Kathanzi	12/8/15		PN
	T. Zambe	Eaika va motoriu ku	12/8/15		PN
	V. Ikanga	Kitilli wa Muthengu	12/8/15		PN
	V. Voo	Kiwoto wa Nzuki	12/8/15	Mailu wa Kathulli	PSN PN
	100	NINULO NE NEUEI	and facility on the Association	Hwasia wa Mutei	PN
	and and a	and house and and the	endors in Toper	Ngoka wa Mdungu Ndune wa Ngai	
- 11	X. Nuthe	Ng Mis wa Katama	12/8/15	Mwanzia wa Nguthi	- PN
		240 (161	rent in this	Mutinda va Nguluku	
-	Y. Kanziko	Kiema va Munc	12/8/15	Nzambu wa Mueuu	PN
	2. 1kutha	Maila wa Mutindiasya	12/8/15	Nzinga va Mumo	PN -
			and an other statements of the		



		Sector Sector		
TANLE A.A.6 L	ist of Maadman	and Subhaadman 1917/15		
-	+	the second		
Location	Insk	lanı	PAY (36)	Ramarks (FE) 4nd Co
A. Kitui	Baadmaa (H)		250	Fresident of Staff
	Subba adman	Mamiai wa Kaboo Mianda wa Mdulu	50	78
	H 5.H	Nacka wa Kalinga Naambo wa Mutai	154	PH. 8C8
S. Hgani	S.N. B.N.	Munyaala wa Mulu Nyamu wa Mukula	:	
	н	Hvandva va Kitabi	160	
C. Matinyani	SH SH	Mitau wa Chaa Mitau wa Yumbu	Adda and post	
D. Hutonguai	н	Museu va Kissaia	120	71
B. Hutito	н	Kano wa Siobati	120	71
7. Bukosi	н	Mutoni ve Mvee	80	71
	H	Kasioka wa Kamandu	100	PN
G. Hui	SM	Kathuli wa Nzau Mwatha wa Kasoka	-	:
	SN	Makola wa Mbumbo	The second second	line in .
H. Endau	H	Makuthu wa Kalaki Munathia wa Kyalo	80	Pi
	H	Nambo va Ndunda	250	PH
I Mirwani	SH	Kitundu wa Sumbi Kiati wa Kilawa	100	PN
	SM	Nungu wa Kinungu	40	1001
J. Mseoni	н	Ngondi va Kiama	180	PH
K. Endui	н	Ngundî we Ngetî	84	PN
	H	Mathoka wa Mwiu Matabu wa Munubi	140	tanki in
L. Nuu	SH	Ngula wa Kikumbu	and in stat	trans .
	H	Munyaala wa Ndata	120	Pi
M. Ukassi	SM SM	Hwinzi wa Ngumbi Nyamu wa Mathuku	Contractor in the	
	H	Nutia wa Kathunga	400	PN. SCS
	SN	Nukwakwe wa Nguli Mangawa Ki¥au	80	PN -
N. Numoni	SN	Mutui wa Mdai Mutia wa Kadandi	100	PN
HI HONOTI	SN	Mwinai wa Maana	60	PH
	SH SH	Katumo wa Ndili Ngabu wa Nwambi	and an interest	Advert 1
	SH	Kasambio wa Kinga Ngombwa wa Ngonyo	:	:
	SM	Mabo wa Kimwali Henu wa Mwinaa	100	
	SN	Maaila wa Chango Mbau wa Ndonna	:	and and a second se
14.94	SN	Mwilili va Mutiathoka		-
	H	Munda va Ngula Tuto ve Ngeligeli	80	
0. Thereke	SH SN	Tuto wa Ngaligali Kamundi wa Karunga	60 40	
	SM SM	Poiboi wa Chalanga Kipubi wa Mgulumbu	80 60	PN
 P. Sylontheka	H SH	Ngothia wa Ithuli Ndinga wa Mwaka	260	PH
 		Muli va Kithuai	360	PH. SCS
Q. Hulaago	SN SN	Mwaa wa Maingo Ngoo wa Kiaami	40	m
S. Tatta	H	Kalungu wa Kathanai	100	PN
T. Haomka	H H	Esika va Kabuluku	144	PN
	SN	Mbui va Soc	and the state of the	final in
V. Ikaaga	H Sh	Kitilli wa Muthangi Mutinda wa Mutui	150 50	FN (Suspended Fending T
	SH SH H	Ndundu wa Kathuli	260	M
	SN	Kluoto va Heuki Mwasia va Mutai	-	LANDA
W. Voo	SH SH	Ngoka wa Nduaga Nduni wa Ngai	50	
X. Nutha	SH H	Hwanza wa Nguthi Namii wa Katama	30	• PK
	SH	Ngowii wa Katama Mutinda wa Nguluku		-
Y. Fansiko	P SH	Kiema Numo Nzambu wa Nueuu	180	PH
Z Ikutha	HL.	Nzambu va Huauu Mutu va Mutu va Mutu va	ile tec	
	5 1	Mulisia wa Malued 1. Mulug wa Mgu	=	-

# mang total Gammes in Chints/Her In m. and Bubchisfa/Subbasedness Harch 1911-Harch 1918

A. MARCH 1911 - MARCH 1915 location Chief Propped Hen Chief Subakisf Proppid New Subchief \_\_\_\_\_ Nda go va Monago Mali va Kibala Pthambi va Makali Asengeve Methaka Kitai - -Remini wa Kabao in t ... g ...' - - Hereadh a Hindi Ngani - - Nano Neis Heavaha Houti -Byons ve Makulu Maambo ve Matel Matita --Mutita/ Bubani --------Hommain we T Kitabi we T Hel -----Laine ----Nigmai -Nhoo wa Laba Namgala wa Ndaka Takri Hazili va Kapungva Ngandi va Mdati --Masoni Herinim va Kiene Mgasdi va Maski -Rum - Macanki wa T Duanki wa T Chanki Malange wa Mateo Manyasia wa Manta ...... Ngamba wa Nwambi Katwai wa Kianala Mata wa Kitabi Mbaa wa Kitabi Mbaa wa Mitabi Sthomba wa Mbibio Sianda wa Mgovi Naundu wa Katambi Ngombus wa Ngonyo Nabo wa Kiswa]i Nzabu wa Mwambi Munoni Indiana and 0000 Thereks Kibiubi wa Marabai Kababuogoi wa Mutama Kiama Paiboi Mtu Mirige Paiboi Chalanga Kipubi wa Ngubishu · 1000 0 Sinathaka Mangi wa Mzioka Mgothia wa Ithali Ithan wa Mwaki -Nthooks wa Mamu Makau wa Mwilu Muaywoki wa Kilango Kibuyu wa Malogi Nulango . Ru Lango Tetta Mark of Met alty Yetta Zombe Yoo Musambi wa Ithmei Elhoto wa Masha Musanza wa Nguthi Musimba wa Matia Musaria wa Kitonga Munij wa Ngai Lumig wa T - -Nuii wa Maingi Mguta wa Kithome - 
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 -..... Ndunda va Kathali Kiati wa Ngua Natinda wa Nutinda wa Nguata ..... and the state of t ----and the lawsen TOTAL · 24 6 • • • • 4C LO

TABEL A.A.7 (continued) 8. HARCH 1925 - HARCH 1927 5 Location Chinf Drappad Num Chinf Bubchlof Dispid Nov Subchinf -- -. . Eital ---Hgoni Honey En on Hushi Byonn Hatladan --Okeeni --------. Hatongoui -... Matito ----Hatite/Roberi ----Hatthyn va Kneyche Hainagat, va Eitabi Notheli Name Mai -Part - Charles Endan Higenni --. Hongola va Hivaho Hatiti ve Katamo Hanabo va Hidobi . Hunga ve Kinpati Kitunda na Hasbi . Huseni --Euiu wa Mooki Hites Ilebu --Xadui . -Nau Eingau an Eitheann Hothshy un Hats -Putahu we H e ht -Habasahan ta Igali Hatai an Hdai Hamatia wa Hama Hgabha wa Hamahi Hama wa Heinza Nabushing on Hguli Natus va Kdai Hammin va Hakas Hgabha va Hakas Hakasa va Nabal Nabusha va Nabush Hannel • -. Thanka Mandu on Mgain Polkai Chalonga Paihai Cheisage Eipahi wa Mgalumbu Neni we Bagsstore Isibe va Mesyimi Lionthaba Mgasthi on Ithali Mbabi an Haisha -Mutumeryu wa Ngongue Muli wa Ngon Mumuhe wa Muso Nuce we Risati Mate an Heiago Ritatio an Hacito Halange ---Tette --Luiba Mhei we Mesyimi(Cet') --Ihanga -Matinda va Matui Mailu wa Kitheli Masaya (Russia) wa Matei Kaoka wa Mdunga Mdune wa Ngai Muonza wa Ngathi Teo ---Matinyami ----. -Kiuma on Monto -Nethe -Matiaya ne Matiandiii Mataa aa Mgai . -Loosibo -TOTAL 3 1 3 21 10 24 ----Hets that is Millif Subbandman Makushwa wa Mauli. Matul wa Mdai, Masania wa Masan, Ngabha wa Mamani and Kasa wa Mulasa ara pranatod ta Boadara bat there are no location created for them.

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TABLE A	.A. 7 (cent(med)				
C. 16.0	CH 1914 - dallers 191*				
Location	Chief Dropped				
Kitui	-	New Chief	Subchief Dropped	New Subchief	7
Mponi		-	-		1
Ukassi			-	-	
Mutito/Bub		-		-	
Hui Hui	-	-	-		
Endau		-	Malongi wa Kitabi	Kathuli wa Nasu	
Migwani		-	Mangala wa Ndumbu	Kitumdu Sumbi	
Masoni		-	Mangala wa Ndumbu Nzambo wa Ndobi Matiti wa Katumo	Nungu wa Kinungu	
Endui	-	-		- 85%	
Nutonguni	-	-			
Matinyani		-	-	-	
Mumoni		-	-	-	
Thereka	Paiboi Chelange	Mundu wa Ngula	Meni va Rugussa	Ngonga va Ngonyo	
Siontheka Mulango	Mbubí va Nzioka	Ngothia wa Ithuli	leika wa Musyimi	Paiboi Chelange Kipubi wa Ngulumbu	
		-	Mutuavyu wa Mgongwe	Hues we Maingo Knee wa Kisemei	
Tatta		-	Munuve va Nuee	-	
Ikanga		-	-	-	
Voo			Mailu va Kathuli	Mutinda wa Mutui Mdunda wa Kathuli	
Mutha Kanziko	.:		10750 3	-	
Ikutha		-		:	
TOTAL		-	-	Mutisya wa Mutiandili Mutua wa Mgui	
24	2	2	10	12	
	Gorns and S				

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Year	Total Revenue	Hut and Poll Tax	% of Hut and Poll Tax
1901 - 02	17208	1501	8.72
1902 - 03	27,890	16073	57.62
1303 - 04	33,230	23618	71.07
1904 - 05	57,375	50352	74.73
1905 - 06	61,34?	46436	75.70
1905 - 07	83,513	71826	86.00
1909 - 09	80,508	71811	85.99
1909 - 10	102,755	88002	85.64
1910 - 11	109,318	102435	93.70
1911 - 12	166,349	109 800	94.37
1312 - 13	123,507	114075	92.28
1913 - 14	146,814	119589	81.45
1914 - 15	143,066	120081	83.45
1.315 - 16	139,?54	121260	87.07
1915 - 17	155,629	120903	77.68
1917 - 18	226,517	197593	87.72
1918 - 19	226,540	181025	79.90
1919 - 20	237.283	183378	77.28
1920 - 21*	316,548	292165	92.20
1921* <sup>y</sup>	301,775	283823	94.05
1055,	189,217	152534	80.00

TABLE A.A.S Kitui Comparative Statement of Revenue 1901/02 - 1922 (Rubses)

IDS/WP 304

calendar year not March to March as before

w Currency in 1922 is shillings.

Source: Annum.

