

1933

1933

3311

KENYA
C0533/439.

3311

Life of Lord Selamere by Mrs Husley.

Previous

see 17376/31

Subsequent

By 247	22/9
By 247	26/4
Home 309.	26/6
In Leicester	26
Fl. Flood	26
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R227	

Mr. Flood,
Mr. R. B. ...

Letter No 1

Captain Dugdale has spoken to the Secretary of State about his correspondence with Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, who has visited Kenya in order to obtain material for a life of Lord Delamere which she has been commissioned to write. As will be seen from her letters attached hereto, Mrs. Huxley has now returned to London and has asked the advice or assistance of the Colonial Office in obtaining access to official records. The lady is apparently prepared to tackle an examination of the relevant documents over a period of 30 years - the earliest of which are ^{no doubt} in the Foreign Office archives (1903-1905). For this part of the task it would no doubt be sufficient to refer her to the Private Secretary or the Librarian of the Foreign Office, but the Secretary of State has asked that he should be informed what assistance the Colonial Office can render Mrs. Huxley in the way of placing at her disposal records of correspondence with the Government of the E.A. Protectorate and (later) the Government of Kenya, as well as Library reports and other papers which might be of use to her. Could the Department advise me, please, at their earliest convenience?

Ed. Lloyd
24.7.33.

Huxley
(Mrs)

Mr Parkinson

See minutes below as to the desire of Mrs Huxley to get at our records in order to write a life of Lord Delamere. Since all our records of Kenya only go back 28 years, it would, on the precedents given, be quite impossible to let her have access to our papers. Nor can I think it would be advisable and further, I don't suppose we could get anything of any value for her purpose (I will believe this).

Yes self

She is in the library now and I suppose we have access to everything that is published. I suggest to my C.O. points that may help on the proposed conditions as to copying etc. But don't see how we can go further.

Not if they are not published, I am afraid: see records of self

J.S.W. 22

(The P.S. could give her an introduction to the F.O. Librarian who will help as far as he can)

(It will have to be made clear to her that it is no question of her not being a trustworthy person, just that it is a rule which cannot be broken)

Sir C. B. G. Kennedy

I have discussed this with Mr Johnson, as I wanted to be sure as to F.O. attitude. See Hofmann's letter of 3/10/30 in 20083/2 1930. I have ascertained that

Mrs. Huxley is the wife of
the Huxley who was
in the S.M.B. His war
experience with the
his industry in the East.

I do not think that
one could possibly
maintain that Mrs.
Huxley is in the
category of "eminent
persons" (see the
list in the
letter) - in the

circumstances of an act
like that you have only
often had to refuse
access for all the
records, all of which
came within the closed
period. Exceptions to
what is recognized as

a sound rule should be
made very sparingly indeed,
& I cannot believe that
this is a case for
considering an exception.

ack
31.7.33

Mr. Boyd.

Mrs. Huxley came to me on Sir E. Harding's
introduction before she went to East Africa, and I
gave her all the assistance possible (from published
records) for her purpose. She is the daughter of
one of Kenya's most admirable ^{women - admirable} from the point of
view of hard work and resolute facing of adversity
women. I entirely agree with Mr. Parkinson that
we cannot give her access here or in the Foreign
Office to unpublished records. Quite apart from
questions which might arise out of her un-
published matter, it would be impossible to refuse
similar accommodation to other writers.

LS
31.7.33

Sir C. Nicholson

I would like to see Mrs. Huxley
on the 5th. I have written a
letter from her in reply, which I
attach (with a copy).

It is quite true that I
told her when I saw her that the
question whether she could get access
to records beyond the open
period was being investigated,
but I do not know how far I had seen
the matter by her return on
the 31st July. It is, of course, rather
difficult to explain that the
"writing of a biography" is
not a good reason for allowing
access to unpublished records.

records, but the ^{the} point of permission
to inspect these records depends on the
State of New Hampshire & that she is
handy in the category of "civilian of minor
English landowners"! You will be that
in the letter to Capt. Dugdale of 21st July
she refers to the Spanish life of the late
Standard and further to her name in
some in connection with the records.

I am sending a copy of Mrs.
Husley's letter to Capt. Dugdale as I believe
that she has written to him again (no
date or name of place) & although she
will not be in the same way, she
has really done a very good job
for the cause.

Ed. H. H.

7/8/33

~~Ed. H. H.~~

Nothing is subject to

anything Captain Dugdale
may write.

If the matter comes up
for recommendation I should
like to know soon.

W.S.B. 10.8.33

Miss Rowley

Per to M.L. 1078

3. Sir C. Bowring % _____ 10 Sept '33.
States Mrs Husley has asked for information in connection
with the writing of Lord Delamere's life & enquires as to assistance
that could be given.

4. To Sir C. Bowring % - answer _____ 12 Sept '33

~~Ed. H. H.~~

5. Sir C. Bowring (s.o) _____ 14 Sept '33

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE call on 19th Sept '34

6. To Sir C. Bowring (s.o) _____ Sept. '33

7. Sir C. Bowring (s.o) _____ 20 Sept '33

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Apr. 1936. 9 miles

8. To Sir C. Bowring % (s.o) _____ 22 Sept '33

9. To Sir C. Bowring % _____ 9th October '33

10. To Sir C. Bowring % _____ 11th October '33

11. Mrs Husley (s.o) _____ 8 January '34

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Enquires whether she can be given the promised letter
of introduction to Sir J. Byng.

12. Capt. Dugdale (s.o) _____ 30 January '34

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Encls. a copy of a letter from Mrs Husley & states has
submitted to her that a letter would be sent on return of 8/5.

13. Capt. Dugdale (s.o) _____ 31st January '34.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
Further extract from letter from Mrs Husley.

14. To Sen. J. Byrnes (s-o) _____ 28 Feb. 54.

15. To P.S. & Governor (s-o) _____ 28 Feb. 54.

16. To Mrs. Hunley (s-o) - (4 letters) (intermittent) 1 March 54

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

17. Mrs. Hunley (s-o) _____ 5 April 54

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

No. 16 states her book will appear some time in the autumn.

Put by
C. R. ...
2 April 54

...
26
26/4

I received Mrs. Hunley's letter of
27.7.54 with copy of my reply,
sent after consultation with the
Library.

W.C.S.
31.7.54

W.C.S.

18. Mrs. Hunley _____ 27-7-54

Requests sanction for the
quotation of certain statements by
Lord Bellairs.

19. To Mrs. Hunley - s-o. - 28-7-54
(18 ansd)

HR

20. Mrs. Hunley (s-o) _____ 15 May 54

Seeks further information regarding matters E.A. Prot.
boundaries, & cost of E.A. fence campaign.

21. To Mrs. Hunley (s-o) - (16 mats) _____ 18 June 54

(20 ansd)

HR

22. Extract from The Observer of 22 June 1955

23. " " " " The Times of 11 June 1955.

Put by
C. R. ...
6/7/55 at nil

HR

23

Taxes
#6-25

THE I

Books of the Day

KENYA IN THE MAKING

SETTLER AND EMPIRE

WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY. Lord Delamere and the Making of Kenya. By ELSPETH HUXLEY. Two Volumes. (Macmillan 25s)

"White Man's Country" is an interesting and remarkable book. It has in reality two subjects, as its sub-title "Lord Delamere and the Making of Kenya" explains. In part it is the biography of an exceptional man; in part it is the history of a gallant and chequered British settlement. Mrs. Huxley was right to combine the two, since they were for more than thirty years so closely interwoven that to write one without the other would be absurd. We have waited a long time for a book of this sort. Kenya has been the subject, and has probably occasioned more questions in the House of Commons than any other African Colony. It has been the subject of memoirs, written at random, and of political dissertations, written to establish a case. It has figured largely in official declarations and reports, and has been so the subject of a book which has looked so the historian prepared to sift the records and write a continuous narrative of its heroic and unheroic life. Mrs. Huxley is to be congratulated on having supplied the need with industry, sympathy, and a gift of style which is excellent.

Her book will no doubt stimulate controversy almost anything affecting Kenya does. It is quite definitely written from the settler's point of view, and it does well argued justice to the general figure and to the long struggle for existence and recognition to which he gave his life. Not that she begs the main question of whether or not the highlands of tropical Africa are suitable for permanent white settlement, as her title suggests. That, she truly says, is a matter of biology rather than of politics, which will not be decided in our time; and she is no superficial partisan in weighing the pros and cons. Her book is of real historical value, because it is based on thorough and discriminating research; because it tells the story of settlement with insight, sympathy, and a nice dramatic sense; and because the main controversies through which the young Colony has passed are set out, for all to appraise, not only with understanding and accuracy, but also with humour, perspective, and a keen judgment both of forces and of men. It is a solid contribution to the history of the Empire in Africa, and excellent reading to boot.

THE BOSTONIAN SPIRIT

Many of the main incidents are picturesque enough, and Mrs. Huxley describes them well. Here, for instance, is the story of how a large body of settlers proceeded to Government House on horses, on mules, on bicycles, and on foot to ask the Governor what exactly the Government intended by its labour policy and of how, dissatisfied with his Excellency's replies, which seemed to them evasive, they held an indignation meeting in his grounds and called upon him, hat in hand, to resign. This was in the salad days of 1908, and the Governor was Sir Michael Hayes-Sadler, known to the Colony as "Flannelfoot." It ended in Delamere's suspension from the Legislative Council for "open insult before the

House of the King's representative," which his "Excellency considered" must be almost without parallel in the annals of Colonial history. Delamere wrote a dignified protest, and was reinstated after six months. The Governor himself, shortly afterwards, was transferred to the Windward Isles.

Here, too, very fairly told is the story of the long agitation over the Indian question, including the formation in 1923 of the Vigilance Committee which laid plans for taking over the administration of the Colony, and interning the Governor in a fishing camp. The spirit was that of Ulster: soldiers and sailors of long service staked their honour as officers, together with the pensions on which they lived, for the cause. Their motto was "For King and Kenya," and the rebel counsils generally ended with a loyal reading of "God Save the King." A young Indian civilian on leave in the Colony observed with surprise that "the old Bostonian spirit is alive." "The terms laid down by Mr. Chichester September 1911 have to be very greatly modified," he added, "or there will be civil war." Fortunately the Governor of the day was no Flannelfoot but Sir Robert Coryndon, a very different man. He knew his settlers and he knew his Africa. At his instance a deputation was summoned to England, he himself travelling home at the same time. The negotiations there were protracted, but on the same point the settlers won.

LORD DELAMERE'S PART

Very vivid, too, is Mrs. Huxley's account of Delamere's relations with his Masai servants. In spirit and adored: of his attitude towards the native question, which was much more liberal than his own countrymen, and of the notable occasion, during the War, when he went alone and unarmed into the Masai Reserve to persuade the Masai warriors not to desert and to recruit by force of arms. It is eloquent of his intimacy with them and of the trust which they reposed in him that he emerged from this mission unscathed and with an aid of any rate technical submission to Government orders in his hands. Equally thorough and just is Mrs. Huxley's investigation of his dealings in land. The whole story is told, from beginning to end. It leaves one filled with respect for the courage and generosity of a grossly slandered man. The most astonishing thing, perhaps, in Delamere's whole history was his dealing with his banks. He was no Cecil Rhodes, with millions at call, but a man of limited means who lived consistently on overdrafts from his first day in Kenya to his last, and who, though at times he made considerable sums (particularly in wool), always found the sunbeams of prosperity fading, as Mrs. Huxley observes, before they could melt his frozen debts. But all his life he spent generously for the good of the Colony and for the assistance of struggling friends.

There is a wider issue on which the story in this book deserves to be read. Delamere believed fervently in white settlement as the only means of spreading and maintaining our civilization in the Dark Continent. He also held that self-government, not in his, but in some later day, was the only proper and practicable goal for constitutional development; and he wished to go down to history as one of the founders of a new British Dominion not inferior to those which had reached national status during his life. These dreams have been much dissected in the last ten years, and Delamere died a bitterly disappointed man. Not that he lost faith

(Continued in next column)

in this movement - he maintained it to the end - but that the Imperial Government appeared to him to have broken faith with its own kith and kin. Mrs. Huxley records the facts dispassionately, and has itself of real wisdom to say both upon Delamere's ideals and upon the system which has developed between the settler and the host world. The disputes with the Government, with its experience, and not by argument. But it was time that some historian set out with truth the fact that the settler problem in Kenya is not the creation of the settler but of the Imperial Government itself by word and action spread over 20 years. "The main object of our policy and legislation," said Sir Charles Eliot, the first administrator to invite settlers to Kenya in 1902, "should be to found a white colony." In pursuance of this declaration the great majority of the settler population owe their presence in Africa to the deliberate action of British Governments, taken before and after the War. British Governments, moreover, carry an equal responsibility for encouraging the ideal of emancipation from Downing Street which has germinated in every British settlement throughout the world. Official pronouncements are now more cautious, but it is little more than a decade since Mr. Churchill declared that "we do not contemplate any settlement or system which will prevent British East Africa—Kenya as it is now known—from becoming a characteristically and distinctively British Colony, looking forward in the full fruition of time to responsible self-government."

Delamere died in 1933, and the Kenya question has not for some time outraged itself upon our preoccupied minds. But it is one of the problems which do not lie dormant for long, and no one who wishes to understand it should miss Mrs. Huxley's book. If Imperial history were always made so readable, it would be better understood.

Books of the Day.

THE KENYA RHODES.

LORD DELAMERE'S LIFE

White Man's Country: Lord Delamere and the Making of Kenya. By Miss Huxley. (Macmillan, 2 vols. 22s.)

(By Miss Huxley.)

Picture to yourself a young Englishman just turned twenty or thereabouts, slight of figure, rather ugly of face, with a large nose, blue eyes, and a small tight-lipped mouth. He is driving a team of oxen and the oxen are restive, pulling hard and refusing to behave. "Oh, go to blazes," says this driver impatiently, and then the oxen stop. He has driven a man for his price, and after two more shooting trips he wanders almost accidentally into the lovely Kenya highlands from the agone and then and drought of the northern wastes. The year was 1897, and from that moment till his death in 1933 his life was given to the aim of founding a British Colony in the East African Protectorate.

Delamere had so far paid little attention to books; but a hunting accident at his home in Cheshire just before his fifth African hunting trip had brought him into close companionship with a young doctor, who talked of Darwin and of the sciences of his day. Delamere's mind was touched to life, and for the rest of his life he was working on a plan to bring back to his own country the life of the African continent. This was the aim of his life, and he was working on it with a determination and a persistence which were almost unexampled in his time.

natural leader amongst men who felt deeply but could not easily articulate their thoughts.

The biography of this complex character makes a very fascinating book. Miss Huxley writes of her subject with a mixture of humour, and she is not blind to his faults. The story of his struggles with every kind of adversity that in 1912 the Protectorate became self-supporting and the Imperial grant-in-aid no longer required. The third wave was brought in, again by the Imperial Government, after the war. I do not know how the percentage now stands, but when I left the Colony in 1930, 75 per cent. of the post-war soldier-settlers were still on their land and—against great odds, the worst of which was lack of capital—gallantly making good.

The economic and political struggles incident upon colonisation of this kind are not peculiar to Kenya. It was time for a historical survey setting out all the facts of the settlers' case, and Mrs. Huxley tells the story extremely well. It would take too long even to summarise here, but I must pick out one or two salient points. On the economic side, the Government regulations of the twenties and the attacks of multitudes known and unknown upon agriculture had begun to thrive upon the soil by the outbreak of the war.

out there were no ships for the port of refuge, 25 per cent. of the male population joined up, and the majority of farms reverted to bush. After the war had reigned again, but adversity lurked like a wounded buffalo, hidden and ready to charge. It came three-fold in 1923, when the sudden fall of world prices was followed by a drought and a sinister decision of the Imperial Government to convert East Africa's rupee currency to sterling at a rate which increased the farmers' overdrafts at the banks by 50 per cent. overnight. For a country without large capital backing and without a good bank, largely financed in fact by its agriculture by bank overdrafts at heavy rates of interest, this was calamitous. A true balance of thought and feeling is not restored.

Mrs. Huxley has quite rightly written of all this, understandingly, but without the blind bias of a partisan, as the setting in which her central figure lived and moved. He was always in the midst of the fray, a gallant and generous combatant with an abiding faith in his own race. His chief weakness as the settlers' leader was a lack of touch with the outside world. He did not understand the England of his time, and in that respect he was far inferior to Rhodes, whose touch on the movements of his day was infallible. But Delamere, starting life as an unlicked cub in the feudal atmosphere of an adoring home, achieved some real measure of greatness in the narrow theatre which he chose for his own as a leader, strong in faith, of all sorts and conditions of men—achieved it by the courage, the resource, the generosity and the unswerving belief which he brought to the pursuit of a great and unselfish aim. His memory will live in East African history long after that of his traducers has perished unknown, and all who knew his worth will be indebted to Mrs. Huxley for this first sympathetic account of his stirring life and time.

R. F. F.

P.B. find them under the
file about the...
C. C. C.

21 9

Downing Street.

London, 1934.

2/8/34

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

I am afraid that you will have had to wait for this letter for some days after your return home.

I got your letter last Monday and a good deal of search has been necessary with, I am afraid, no very conclusive result.

First as regards the old boundary between the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda, I enclose two maps dated 1901 and 1902 which show the boundary roughly and do not agree with one another (in 1902 the transfer of territory had already been effected but the old boundary may perhaps be taken to be represented by the provincial boundaries of Buivasha etc., as corresponding to the inter-protectorate boundary on the older map.

In the map accompanying Sir Harry Johnston's Uganda report, (Cd. 571) the boundary is

Mrs. HURLEY.

very

Books of the Day.

THE KENYA RHODES.

LORD DELAMERE'S LIFE

"White Man's Country: Lord Delamere and the Making of Kenya." By Elizabeth Huxley. (Macmillan. 2 vol. 25s.)

Picture to yourself a young English-natural leader amongst men who sell man, just turned twenty or thereabouts, slight of figure, rather ugly of face, with a large iron-keen blue eyes, and a small tight-lipped mouth. He is driving a four-in-hand and the horses are restive, pulling head and refusing to behave. "Oh, go it patiently, and fling the reins on their backs. The horses do so at once, and disaster is only averted by the driver's companion, who manages to retrieve the reins and re-establish order in the government. This is one side of the young Delamere, who succeeded to his title at seventeen and never had the schooling which most young English men need. It persisted in him all his life. Twenty years or so later, you might have seen him reasoning with an Indian station-master at a wayside halt on the Kenya railway, where he is striving to entrain some stock. The station-master demands payment, and will not accept a cheque. Out flames Delamere's temper, and the vicelently assailed station-master takes refuge panting in his tin office, where he locks himself up. "The Lord," he telegraphs to Nairobi, "has kicked me. Please advise."

But there are other sides. These or four years in his twenties the young Delamere is shooting in Somaliland. He is charged, knocked over and maimed by a lion, and is saved by a Somali gun-bearer who throws himself on the lion, grasping its mane and striving to seize its tongue, so that Delamere can despatch it with a shot. The wounds fester and for five days Delamere lies motionless, alone with his Somalis, under a shelter built over him where he fell. Slowly he recovers and at last is carried to the coast, lancing his black and swollen ankle daily with a pen-knife to let the poison out. Finally he reaches England, but he walks with a limp for the rest of his life. For most men this would have been enough of solitary exploration in the Dark Continent. Not so for Delamere. Africa had marked him for her own, and after two more shooting trips he wanders almost accidentally into the lovely Kenya highlands from the sand and thorn and drought of the northern wastes. The year was 1899 and from that moment till his death in 1933 his life was given to the aim of founding a British Colony in the East African Protectorate.

Delamere had so far paid little attention to books; but a hunting accident at his home in Cheshire just before the fifth African hunting-trip had brought him into close companionship with a young doctor, who talked of Darwin and of the science of that date. Delamere's mind was touched to life, and for the rest of his days he was voracious in absorbing everything that could bear on the problems confronting an East African pioneer. Those problems were multifarious enough, and Kenya owes an immense debt to his untiring research and observation with crop after crop and many varieties of stock. He had also an interest in

Picture to yourself a young English-natural leader amongst men who sell their thought. The biography of this complex character makes a very fascinating book. Mrs. Huxley writes of her central figure with insight and humour, and she is not blind to his faults. The story of his struggles with every kind of adversity that farms in a virgin country can produce, his fruit in his Masai herd, of his love for the Masai tribe, of his defeats in land, of his uncalculating generosity, of his utterly imprudent finance and deplorable overruns at the bank—all this is narrated ingenuitly and with truth. The facts need to be known, and here they are most readily set out. If this book were no more than a biography of Delamere as a pioneer-farmer, it would still be a welcome and valuable work.

It is, however, much more. Though Delamere was not and is not in the cause of settlement all his life, it was not he who latched it, but Sir Charles Elliot, first Commissioner of the Protectorate when it was taken over from the Warter's Company by the Foreign Office. Sir Charles Elliot lay from the outset the hope of building up a revenue without government and the railway colonists. This main object of our policy and agitation, he declared in 1897, should be to land a white colony. White settlement had, in fact, advocated as early as 1889 by Captain Snowdon, a British officer in the Cape. The Rue of our East African Policy, Sir Charles acts on this view with the full support of the Imperial Government and in 1902 he brought the first influx of settlers, which comprised several hundred South African, discolonised white farmers, to the Beer Water Farm, where white was attracted by Sir Percy Girouard, the second Governor in the region, not the Colonial Office, do not know how the percentage rose to 1800, but when it is the Colony in 1899-75 per cent. of the population are discolonised white men, on their land and—unless there are on the land which was lack of capital—certainly making good.

The economic and political situation that colonisation of the kind are not possible in Kenya. It was this for a financial survey setting out all the facts in the actual case, and Mrs. Huxley tells the story extremely well. It would take too long even to tell me here, but I must lock out for two million miles. On the economic side, despite Government regulation of the streets, and the absence of the multitudes known and unknown, very serious had been the situation, which was caused by

but there were no crops for the export of produce; 85 per cent. of the male population gained up; and the majority of farms reverted to bush. After the war hope regained high again, but adversity lurked like a wounded buffalo, hidden and ready to charge. It came three-fold in 1923 when the sudden fall of world-prices was followed by a drought and a spurious decision of the Imperial Government to convert East Africa's rupee currency to sterling at a rate which increased the farmers' overdrafts at the banks by 50 per cent. overnight. For a country without large capital backing and without a land bank, largely financed in fact, as to its agriculture by bank overdrafts at heavy rates of interest, this was calamitous enough. But the settler rallied steadily and once more advanced along the whole front, in 1929 the prospects were again good, despite a descent of locusts which loded till for most crops, but by 1931 the Colony was staggering under the relentless blast of the cyclone which has ravaged all the world's agriculture since that date. There are people who hold that the Empire owes nothing to the colonists, settled in Kenya by deliberate act of the Imperial Government, who have struggled and are still struggling against these successive blows of fate, I am not of your number, and I hope that Mrs. Huxley's narrative will shake some of the complacencies which exist in this country, we sometimes wash our hands of our own handwork.

Constitutional development had equal claims to meet. First of all, the Indian League, Mr. Huxley gives the first historical account of published by the settler Vigilance Committee which planned to take over the administration and intern the Government with great respect in the name of an Indian civilian, then to leave in the Colony Commissioner's office that the old British spirit is abroad. It was in fact the "Diser" rather than the Boston spirit. The Committee's motto was "For King and Kenya"; it consisted largely of distinguished soldiers' dependents; on pensions settled by long service under the Crown, and its meetings were frequently terminated by a loyal rendering of "God Save the King," but grave still for the settlers' case was the steady movement of thought which has shaken England's faith in her right to govern backward peoples and in her power to do so with justice and good effect. I think a good deal, but in this much foregone ground had but like all such movements it was doing to exist, of her African will make but a slender balance of those who feel that the restored.

Mrs. Huxley has quite rightly written of all this, understandingly, but without being blind to the political situation in which her central figure lives, and moving towards the end of the book, she writes of a brilliant and of the Government's and the Government's own work, his chief weakness in this setting, for a leader with a lack of fight with the outside world. He does not understand the England of the times, and in that respect he was far more to the point, those touch on the Government of Kenya was "Inhabited" but it is not the life as an un- and that the social atmosphere of an empty home, children (some had money) that in the narrow country which he chose for his own, and which he found in fact, of all sorts, and which men had been it by the course, the reasons, the Government's, but the Government's, which was thought to the pursuit of a broadened settlement. His memory trip line in the past, but it is not the life as an un- and that the social atmosphere of an empty home, children (some had money) that in the narrow country which he chose for his own, and which he found in fact, of all sorts, and which men had been it by the course, the reasons, the Government's, but the Government's, which was thought to the pursuit of a broadened settlement.

R 792

PB

21 9

Downing Street.

June, 1934.

Dear Mrs. Hurley,

I am afraid that you will have had to wait for this letter for some days after your return home.

I got your letter last Monday and a good deal of search has been necessary with, I am afraid, no very conclusive result.

First as regards the old boundary between the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda. I enclose two maps dated 1902 and 1902 which show the boundary roughly and do not agree with one another (in 1902 the transfer of territory had already been effected but the old boundary may perhaps be taken to be represented by the provincial boundaries of Nalvasha etc., as corresponding to the inter-protectorate boundary on the older map.

In the map accompanying Sir Harry Johnston's Uganda report, (Cd. 671) the boundary is

MRS. HURLEY.

very

very roughly shown and it does not exactly agree with either.

I have found two written references to the boundary:-

(1) 1897. "The frontier between the East Africa and Uganda Protectorate is only partially defined; starting from the German frontier, it follows the Gusa Masai River as far as Sosian, thence strikes north-east to the Kedong River, which it follows to its source and thence runs in a northerly direction along the Likipia escarpment or Eastern lip of the great meridional rift

It is, however, still undecided whether or not it should be deflected, for greater convenience in dealing with the Uganda-Masai, so as to leave to Uganda the region between the southern portion of the Likipia escarpment and the so-called Aberdare Range."

(11). "However in a notification dated the 24th August, 1900 published in the Official Gazette of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates of the 1st September, it was laid down that from the summit

of Jabe Hill the boundary between the Kenia District of the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate 'shall run along the summit of the Likipia escarpment, instead of as heretofore from Jabe Hill to the Aberdare Range'."

As regards the cost of the East African campaign to the Imperial Government signally failed to get a definite figure. The handbook says the total cost, including everything, was £12,000,000 but I do not know on what this is based and I have so far failed to get anything more authoritative from the War Office. Perhaps you will be safe in quoting the handbook figure without asserting its correctness. I understand, by the way, that in his book "Was wir die Engländer erzielten" Colonel von Lettow-Forbach says that an English officer told him that the campaign cost us £60,000,000! A clear case of "what the soldier said is not evidence".

Yours sincerely,

W.C.

May 15th, 1934.

NJERO,
KENYA

202
LONY.

Dear Sir Cecil Bottomley,

I hope you will forgive me for bothering you once more about the biography of Lord Delamere. It is nearly finished and then I shan't give any further trouble.

There are just two points. One relates to maps. I want to include a map showing the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda as they were in about 1900-1901. The Survey Department here say they have no record of the boundaries at that time, but that there are certain to be old maps which the Foreign Office had when they administered the country.

I imagine that these were handed over to the Colonial Office in 1905, and I wonder if you could possibly be so kind as to have one looked out and lend it to me so that I could have it copied? Alternatively, if a map is not available, could you let me have a definition of the boundaries as they were before they were altered in 1902? I suppose the Abyssinian boundary would be very vague and for that reason possibly an actual map of the period would be better.

The other point relates to the war. I have been told that an estimate was once made of the total cost of the East African campaign to the Imperial Government. I wonder whether the Colonial Office have this figure and if so whether you could give it to me?

I am due back in England on June 15th and hope to hand the manuscript over to the publishers shortly afterwards. If it is not too much trouble could you let me have any reply which you are able to give at c/o Lady Harding, 10, Chelsea Court, where I shall be staying when I get back?

Answered by No 24

I hope you do not consider it presumptuous of me to bother you again. I should be most grateful for any help which you can give me on these points.

I am,

yours sincerely,

Elisbeth J. Huxley

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc.
The Colonial Office,
London, S.W.2.

19¹³

DOWNING STREET,

21st July, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Hurley,

Since I received your letter of the 28th I have consulted the library here. I find that the reason why the evidence given before the Hilton Young Commission was not published was, apart from the question of cost, that certain witnesses did not wish their evidence to become public.

In the circumstances we are anxious that nothing should be done which would lead to any large number of requests for access to the evidence and while I think that I can readily agree to your taking the quotations from Lord Selborne's evidence which you have extracted, I must ask you not to make any acknowledgment which would show the source from which you have got them.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. J. HURLEY

2, CLARGES STREET,

W. I.

GROSVENOR 1634

July 27th,
1934.

Dear Sir Cecil,

I find that I have to bother you once more, and again apologise for taking up your time, this time it is on a technical point.

At one point in my book on Lord Delamere I have quoted several statements of his opinions from the evidence which he gave in Nairobi before the Hilton-Young Commission in 1925. I have not quoted the questions verbatim, but I have quoted several of his answers because they sum up in a useful way his views on the various East African questions of the day - federation and so on.

As you know, this evidence has never actually been published on account of expense, but it is available in the Colonial Office library and in Nairobi to anyone who likes to ask for it. It is, therefore, public though not actually published.

Might I have your permission to quote these statements of Delamere's? I imagine that, technically the permission of the Colonial Office is needed as one cannot make acknowledgements to a blue book. On the other hand I presume that there would be no objection as the evidence is not confidential. I have not quoted any other part of it but these

remarks by Delamere - who, being dead, could hardly raise any objections.

I should be very grateful if you could give me your formal sanction for this.

I hope you will give me for taking up your time again.

Yours sincerely,

Robert S. Huxley

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G. etc.
The Colonial Office,
S.W.1.

15
15

28th February 1934.

Dear Private Secretary,

In the Secretary of State's absence, Lord Plymouth has just given to Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, who is at present in Kenya engaged in writing a life of the late Lord Delamere, a letter of introduction to Sir Joseph Byrne.

In case her present name is unfamiliar, I should explain that she is the daughter of Major Jocelyn Grant and the Hon. Mrs. Grant, of Kenya. Her husband, Gervais Huxley, was formerly a member of the staff of the Empire Marketing Board and is well known to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. He is at present working for the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. B. BOYD.

The Private Secretary to
The Governor of Kenya.

C. O.

28 Feb. 1854

Mr. Lord 28/2/54

- Mr. Parkington.
- Mr. Tomlinson.
- Mr. C. D. Tomlinson.
- Mr. J. Shuckburgh.
- Perms. U.S. of S.
- Perly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

Dear Sir,

This letter will be forwarded to you by Mr. Elphinstone Mackenzie, who is engaged in the task of writing the life of the late Lord Balmorais.

I should explain that it had been the intention of the State's members to write to you personally about Mr. Mackenzie, but he has been delayed by his unfortunate illness; and so I have taken the liberty of writing him Mackenzie this letter on his behalf.

DRAFT.

Received
 by Joseph Hymen,
 Genl Secy of S.

before all left
 England

FURTHER ACTION.

When he was in England
last summer Miss Huxley
called at the Colonial Office
on various occasions and
~~that she has in the library~~
had the opportunity of
examining the published records
relating to the East Africa
Protectorate and Kenya
the period in which she is
particularly interested
indicated that it would be of
great value to her in her work
if she could be allowed to
inspect such of the confidential
records in Kenya of a non-
secret character as might
throw some light on
her DeLamare's life and
work in East Africa. I
should therefore be grateful
if Miss Huxley could be
granted all reasonable
facilities for the examination of official records.

Yours sincerely
(Sd.)

PLYMOUTH

17
10

Downing Street.

11th October, 1933.

I can now answer the remaining points which you put to me with regard to Mrs. Luxley's enquiries.

We have neither press cuttings nor copies of the local newspapers going back to 1919, so we must give up the idea of letting you have a copy of your currency memorandum. The press cuttings did not begin till 1922.

As regards the origin of the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme, we have traced it to a resolution unanimously passed by the Governor's War Council which advanced a proposal that "free grants in East Africa shall be made at the conclusion of the war to such soldiers and volunteers as have taken part in our local hostilities and may desire to avail themselves of the offer".

This came to us in a confidential despatch from the Governor dated January 8th, 1916, and the meeting of the War Council was then described as

SIR CHARLES BOWRING, K.C.M.G. *KMB*

"recent".

17
10

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SIR CHARLES BOWRING, K.C.M.G. *KMB*

"Recent".

18

● "recent". There is nothing to show that the resolution was ever made public.

The Governor himself in this first despatch took the point that the scheme should be made equally applicable to all men of British birth who had served, and that course was adopted.

At that stage, the Secretary of State asked for a memorandum showing what land would be available, the amount of capital necessary, etc. The appointment of a local commission appears to have come later.

I hope that this will be enough for your purpose.

Yours sincerely,
W. A. G.

8

Colonial Office,
Downing Street.
22nd September, 1933

I enclose some notes on points raised in Mrs. Husley's questionnaire. You will understand that I have not had any old papers dug out of Canterbury Prison, and also that my notes are chiefly intended as aids to your memory and not necessarily for communication in full to Mrs. Husley.

You will see that I have made a note on a point that was not included in my list, i.e. Mrs. Jackson's. I stumbled against some old papers when I was pursuing the transfer of the capital. Some time when you are here I should like to show you Jackson's views on some of the 1930 "evilness".

It was not till I had sent off my previous letter that I realised that my references

W. H. H. H., E. E. E., E. E. E.

to the loans under the 1915 Ordinance were outside the range of Mrs. Ruxley's question which only concerned loans before the War.

It is quite unnecessary for you to apologise for staying late the other morning. Our talk was most interesting and I only wish that it could have began earlier. As a matter of fact, after an early breakfast I am always a little restless by 10 o'clock.

21

Transfer of Capital.

I can find nothing definite. It was certainly at the beginning of 1907 as I find a despatch dated from Mombasa in December 1906 and another from Nairobi in January 1907.

You will remember that in the old annual reports a financial statement used to be made of the balance at the end of the year and of the carried-forward services which would have to be made out of that balance. From these statements I find that at March 1907 £23,500 was expected to be spent on the removal of the Treasury and Audit offices to Nairobi. By March 1908 it had fallen to £10,500, and in March 1909 still further to £1,000 which was in respect of the Treasury only.

The promised land.

This was an area of some 35,000 acres over which rights had been obtained by the father of Mr. Powys Cobb, and placed in trust by him for various beneficiaries. The trustees were Mr. Powys Cobb and his brother Mr. G. H. Cobb.

By 1912 the principles of the grant had been settled except for the actual boundaries and the selection of certain forest areas. These points gave some trouble and the selection of the forest areas was delayed in 1915 at Mr. Cobb's request as he was leaving for England. It was completed in June 1916.

The land had to be surveyed and owing to the shortage of staff occasioned by the War (and no doubt later owing to the demands of the Soldiers Settlement Scheme) the survey was not completed until August 1921. Further delays were occasioned by the necessity for obtaining

first

first a copy of the Probate of the Will of the late Mr. Cobb, and secondly in obtaining the approval of Mr. C.W. Cobb to the terms of the draft grant. Instructions were given for the issue of the deed in June 1924, and Mr. Powys Cobb had had beneficial occupation of the land since March 1923.

*I have no objection to the land
 being put to use in any way
 for any other purpose than the
 one for which it was originally
 granted.*

Colonists Association and the establishment
of a Legislative Council.

In August 1905 the attention of the Secretary of State (Mr. Lyttelton) had been drawn to a report in the "Morning Post" about the meeting of the Colonists Association and their desire for representation of some form. He took the matter up with the Commissioner, saying that he thought that the step was a reasonable one.

The address which the Colonists Association presented was later in date and it cannot be said to be the origin of the proposal, which no doubt would have been carried out in any case in accordance with the general policy of the Colonial Office, which had just taken over the responsibility for the East African Protectorate, of putting the administration on the general lines followed in the various Colonies.

Colonies.

The text of the Colonists Association's address could no doubt be found from unofficial records. There was a great deal in it about "black rebellion", "sitting on the edge of a volcano", and "uncontrollable eruption". It would appear that several of the older settlers, including Lord Belagere who had at one time been President of the Colonists Association, had not associated themselves with the address.

MASAI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The matter was debated in the Legislative Council and a report appeared in the "East African Standard" of April 18th, 1928.

Quite briefly, Colonel Bell, in his evidence before the Committee, made a statement critical of the administration of the Masai, for which he was reprimanded by the Government. At the same time he received notice that, under the operation of the age limit, it would be necessary for him to retire on pension.

Lord Delamere's attitude was based on his view that the action of the Government was a breach of privilege, the Masai Enquiry Committee being a committee of the Legislative Council.

If Mrs. Masley has any difficulty in finding the issue of the "East African Standard", I shall be glad to let her look at the filed copy if she will give me 24 hours' notice of her visit.

She will no doubt have in mind that Lord Delamere is the only person concerned who is not still alive.

Downing Street.

September, 1933.

My dear Bowring,

Here is the first instalment of the matter which I promised in connection with Mrs. Huxley's questionnaire. I will send the rest as soon as I can.

(1) Sir James Hayes Sadler was born in 1851 and joined the 61st Regiment in 1870. After service in the Indian Army he joined the Indian Political Department in 1877.

He was Consul at Muscat from 1892 to 1896, and Consul-General in Somaliland from 1898 to 1901. He was Commissioner of Uganda from 1901 to 1905, when he was appointed Governor of the East African Protectorate. G.B. 1902. K.C.M.G. 1907.

(2) Pre-war loans.

(a) The cost of the original Uganda Railway was, roughly, 20,500,000, and was provided out of the United Kingdom Consolidated Fund, and repayments were made to that fund by annuities borne on the Foreign

Office

SIR CHARLES BOWRING, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Office, and later the Colonial Services Vote.

ending in 1925. The liability of the East African Protectorate, to which the railway was handed over in 1902, to repay the cost has been raised, and admitted more or less definitely at various times. Since 1924 it has definitely been accepted by the Secretary of State as an ultimate charge on Kenya funds, but the time and mode of repayment are still unsettled.

(b) Kenya received loans direct from the Imperial Treasury of £250,000 in 1912 and £375,000 in 1913-1914. The former was devoted to the construction of the Mombasa Tramway, the Mombasa water supply, and to making a beginning with the then proposed Kilindini pier. The latter was spent on the Uganda Railway, a new steamer for the Lake, and the improvement of the terminal facilities at Kilindini.

(c) In 1915 a ^{Local Loans} Loans Ordinance was passed authorising borrowing up to £1,600,000. The money was found from the (New) Local Loans Fund. The main items were:-

Kilindini Harbour	£610,000
Railway Improvements (re-railing)	£800,000

and

and a large programme of roads
and buildings, together with provision
for meeting three years' interest out
of capital, which ran away with £210,000.

The loans under (b) and (c) held priority over
all subsequent borrowing by Kenya, and it was therefore
necessary when the first public loan issue was made in
1921 to provide for paying off the three amounts.

(3) Forced labour. I enclose the White Paper of
1921, which I could not find when you were here this
morning. It, and the later one which I gave you, will,
I think, give you all you want to know. There has been
much about forced labour since the date of these White
Papers, as Geneva has been very busy on the subject.
But I do not think you need worry about that.

I think that, without further research, you may
take it that the labour for the Uasin Gishu Railway
was, in fact, obtained by the use of headmen's powers
under the Native Authority Ordinance. You will notice
on page 4 of the 1921 White Paper that the case of
compulsory labour for a contract service was specially
mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

WCS

24

DOWNING STREET,

12 September, 1954

My dear Bowring

I have your letter of the 10th September about Mrs. Huxley's life of Delamere. She called on me once or twice at the end of last year and I gave her all the help I could in the way of reference to published papers. Since her return from Kenya she has asked for access to unpublished records and we have had to refuse.

I should very much like to help her, but clearly, many of the questions in her list are just the points which she would wish to find out (if the information exists) from unpublished records, and I feel some difficulty about supplying, through you, information which we ^{have} had to refuse to give direct. Our pre-war records, by the way, are in some of His Majesty's jails.

On non-confidential matters, I do not see why you should not give her all the help you can, with any necessary reservation where you are not sure of your

memory

SIR CHARLES BOWRING, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

memory, and on such matters I should be only too glad
to help you if you come along. But really, the points
on which we need have no misgiving are just those which
Mrs. Maxley could find out for herself: for example
where Sir Donald Stewart came from (Ashanti) and the
previous history of Sir James Hayes-Sadler. As regards
Northey's appointment, I really do not know what she
means. Quite definitely the appointment was made by the
King on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for
the Colonies, the late Viscount Long.

I return the questionnaire, but if you are in
London at any time and care to go through the various
books with me, I will see whether our joint memory can
produce anything of value without giving away secrets.

Yours sincerely,

W.S.S.

BEFORE 3167.

32.
75.
28. ST ANDREWS ROAD.

BEDFORD.

10 September 1933.

My dear Nottamley,

To Mrs. Huxley, daughter of
the late Esq. and Mrs. Huxley,
friends of ours, is writing Delany's
life. She comes down here to see
me about it and asked many
questions. I asked her to send
me a detailed questionnaire.

She took me at my word and sent
it enclosed rather beautifully set
of questions.

Now, I have not kept a diary
since 1893 and although I can remember
copies of notes to many of her questions
there are others about which I could not
look with, unless I had access to
official records.

Would it be possible for me to come

up to the Queen and look through the
relevant files on the ~~subject~~ under
study & advise the ~~authorities~~
look and report to the ~~authorities~~
would be ~~valuable~~ ~~to~~ ~~you~~

De la Cour ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~sent~~ ~~to~~ ~~you~~
present ~~to~~ ~~you~~ ~~the~~ ~~outline~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~work~~ ~~done~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~past~~
administration for ~~the~~ ~~past~~ ~~few~~ ~~years~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~work~~ ~~done~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~past~~
years. The ~~method~~ ~~of~~ ~~work~~ ~~done~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~past~~ ~~years~~ ~~has~~ ~~not~~
been ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~development~~ ~~of~~ ~~Kanara~~ ~~and~~ ~~we~~ ~~do~~ ~~not~~ ~~like~~ ~~to~~ ~~think~~ ~~that~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~left~~ ~~to~~ ~~people~~ ~~like~~ ~~Lavel~~ ~~to~~ ~~perpetrate~~ ~~his~~ ~~memory~~.

If you could help me in this
matter I should be very grateful
indeed.
Yours very sincerely
C. J. Moorey

2

61, JERMYN STREET,

S. W. 1.

REGENT 3484

August 9th

Dear Mr. Boyd

Thank you for your letter of August 5th about access to Senya records in connection with the biography of Lord Selwore.

In view of what you told me when we met in the library, I had hoped that I might be allowed to see some of the records dating back to before the year 1905 to 1908 for instance. I understand you to say that there was a period after 1885, when I was allowed to see a certain amount in special cases, that the limits of this period rested with the department concerned, that

the matter was being gone into, you did hold out some hope that I ~~should~~ be able to get a certain amount of latitude. You also state in your letter that permission can be given to see the records "in exceptional circumstances". I am sorry that you do not feel that the writing of a biography ~~is~~ comes under this head, especially with the safeguards you would have had in regard to seeing what was written before it went for publication.

However, since that is the departmental decision I can only thank you very much for going to the trouble you have on my

67, JERMYN STREET,

S.W. 1.

REGENT 3464

behalf. I am most grateful to you for putting the case to the Secretary of State. As you state, I shall be very grateful, when the time comes, for a letter to Sir Joseph Byrne, if the Secretary of State could be good enough to give me one; perhaps I may get into touch with you later on about that.

It is very good if you to have seen this matter up personally. I am most grateful - this naturally it's a little disappointing but the Department has not seen its way to let me take advantage of the margin which exists, I believe, in all Government

offices, between the period when all records are thrown open to the public or the recent records which must naturally always remain confidential.

Perhaps I may get into touch with you later in about the letter to his Joseph Byrnes.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth J. Huxley

C. O.

Mr. Boyd 4/8/33

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkes

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Mr. J. Shuckburgh

Parly. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

Yr. Private Secretary's
Signature

5 August, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Huxley,

Captain Dugdale has shown me a copy of the letter which he sent to you on the 20th of July in connection with your request to be granted access to any records in the Colonial Office that might be of use to you in your task of writing a life of the late Lord Delamere.

As I told you when I saw you recently in the Library here, you are of course at liberty to consult freely any of the published papers relating to East Africa: but, as regards the unpublished records of the "closed" period, i.e., since 1885, the Secretary of State has no alternative but to

Dear Sir,

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY,
(61 Jerusalem Street,
S.W.1.)

refuse access, since the Colonial
Office records of Kenya date back only 28
years and it is only in very exceptional
circumstances that permission can be
granted to inspect the confidential
records of a date later than those that
have been made open to the public.

I gathered from what you told me
that in any case you anticipated getting more
assistance in Kenya than at home. I have
mentioned to the Secretary of State your wish
to have a letter of introduction to Sir Joseph
Byrne, and he told me that he would be prepared
to consider furnishing you with one later in the
year when the Governor ^{has returned to the} ~~is back in the~~ Colony and
you are going out again to East Africa.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. B. BOYD.

7
7
The Hood

There are no general rules
for the handling of materials
small records in the closed
period. Each case is dealt with
on its own merits. See the following
minutes of 9/5/31 on X. 26 of 74 CA.

Useful applicants and agencies
to advise the instructions laid down by
the P.R.O. (see copy annexed) and the
following restrictions are imposed:

The document may be reproduced; no
may quotations be made from
document but no document may be cited
in authority for a statement
made in any work written by the
applicant. (The intention is that notes
made by him should be used simply to
enable him to give his opinion
in the hand of notes).

Notes must be submitted through
the P.R.O. to the S.I.S. for examination
before any use is made of them.

I have collected together the

in Hood

There are no general rules for the granting of permission to consult records in the closed period; each case is dealt with on its merits. See the letter of 9/7/51 on 2/28/51, CA

Successful applicants are advised to observe the instructions laid down by the PRO. (see copy annexed) and the following restrictions are imposed:

To be used may be reproduced or may quotations be made from any document. No document may be cited as an authority for any statement made in any other document by the applicant. The intention that the material made by him should be used simply to enable him to form his judgment on the trend of events).

Notes must be submitted through the PRO to the SO/S for examination before any use is made of them.

I have collected together the

annexed pp which you may find
of interest; relevant passages are
flagged.

W. H. H. H.

26/7

The attention of Readers is drawn to the following Restrictions

(1) No copies, extracts or notes may be taken from any books or documents not authorised by the terms of the permit.

(2) In all cases in which the permit requires that copies or notes shall be submitted for approval, no copies, extracts, or notes may be taken away from the Departmental Search Room until they shall have been handed to the Officer of the Room, for examination under the conditions imposed by the Department concerned.

(3) After examination, such copies, extracts, or notes as shall have been approved will be returned to the holder of the permit, or forwarded by post. Any foreign postage must, however, be prepaid, and the Department will be responsible for the delivery of any papers.

(4) All copies, extracts and notes must be made in a legible manner

(5) No notes or précis may be made in any language other than English or French. The Departments concerned reserve the right of obtaining at the cost of the holder of the permit, translations of the text of documents in other languages.

(6) In the case of original documents written in cypher the accompanying decipher may also be copied.

(7) Allusions to Secret Service expenditure of money, staff and the names of Secret Service Agents employed by any Government must not be copied.

(8) Reports by the Law Officers of the Crown (including the Legal Advisors of Government Departments) may not be copied or quoted.

(9) Departmental minutes and official memoranda of the Colonial Office must not be copied or quoted, and copies of those of other Departments must be submitted for examination.

(10) No document of a personal or confidential nature, calculated to cause pain to private individuals or injury to the public interests of this or other countries may be copied or quoted.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Application to inspect documents under a permit from the
Office,

Description of documents required:

(Signature of Applicant).....

(Date).....

SEE THE RULES ENDORSED ON THIS FORM.

A 3/8

26th July, 1935.

Dear Mrs. Huxley,

Many thanks for your letter with enclosures, which I have passed to the Department and asked them to let me know exactly what is permissible, as I know Sir Philip is perfectly prepared to go to the limit.

The unwritten laws I referred to are briefly that no confidential documents are available until a certain period of time has elapsed. The facts in regard to this are all being looked up, but I am told by the West African Department that, as a matter of fact, even if you could delve into all the later files you would find extremely little that would help you which is retained in the Colonial Office Library, which everybody agrees would be the most fruitful field, especially with the help of the librarians there.

As I shall be going away at the end of the week, I am asking Mr. Boyd to write to you direct as soon as the Secretary of State has approved the Department's recommendation.

Mrs. G. Huxley,
61, Jermyn Street,
S.W.1.

(1935) 7C Aug 1935

51, JERMYN STREET,

S.W. 1

REGENT 5484.

9 July 22

Dear Captain Dingle

I'm very sorry to bother
you again. I just had an idea.

I don't know what Sir Philip Cunliffe's
real objections are but if he is in any
doubt about whether I am the sort of
person to be trusted loose among the files
do you think it would help at all if

I got Francis Scott to write a line to
him putting in a word? Would it
reassure him in any way? I could easily

do that as I shall be seeing Francis
next week. Equally, if you thought it
would help I think Busby-Gore would
put in "a word" for me as he knows
all about me & has helped me already -
why I don't know whether that would
help matters at all! Or a letter direct
to me & I would say something if a chance arose.
Please forgive my troubling you
the difficulty is I don't know how
matters really stand & what the snags
are so in venturing to ask your advice
in spite of your being so very busy - I
have rung you up only you're very elusive.
Don't of course bother about it but if you
ever have the leisure I'd be awfully grateful
for a telephone call or a line if you think
the lines indicated would be advisable. Yr affly
truly

37 JERMYN STREET,

S. W. 1.

REGENT 2484

July 21st.

Dear Captain Dugdale

Thank you so much for your letter. I'm afraid it was crossed by one of mine asking what had transpired. I'm so sorry I was too impatient.

I have tried unsuccessfully to get you on the telephone ~~ask~~ for more information about the "unwritten laws" you refer to. Of course the last thing I want to do is to attempt to infringe them, but in the meantime I am in rather a difficulty about drawing up a list. ~~don't~~ don't know what sort of thing comes under their ~~and~~ and what doesn't.

I shall obviously have to deal, in this book, with most of the important issues which have come up in Kenya in the last 30 years, and my whole idea is to give the facts as accurately and impartially as possible, and not to get led astray by all sorts of incorrect statements which have been made, generally for partisan purposes on one side or another.

But it is hard to find out what is fact and what is fiction, and in many cases the

? T. O.

only place where the real facts can be obtained, or at any rate verified, is in the official files either here or in Nairobi. For that reason, if there was no question of unwritten laws, I should ask to see files on many of the outstanding questions which have arisen in the last 30 years.

I have drawn up a rough list only under very general heads, because it is no good going into details of the unwritten laws rule out some of the subjects altogether. But I can, of course, be more definite when it comes to the point of actually delving. And, of course, one thing leads to another, and probably other subjects will occur to me as I go along into which I should like to dig.

One further point: it is very difficult to know what subjects I shall want to follow up when I return to Kenya. Lots of other things may have occurred to me by then, and some of the subjects mentioned may have been wiped off. If Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is going to be kind enough to write to the Governor, I would rather, if it is possible, that I wasn't tied down definitely to a list, or at any rate perhaps I could be given an opportunity to revise this one before I go.

21 JERMYN STREET.

S. W. 1.

REGENT 3484

It is kind of you to speak to Mr. Boyd and I should very much like to see him, if he can spare a moment, as he would probably know better than I do what things it would be useful for me to see. No doubt he could also explain about the unwritten laws, which would be a help, as then I could fit in my requests with their limitations. They do seem to allow a good deal of scope to would-be biographers, judging from some of the books which get published. How much, for instance, can a man like Garvin see when dealing with Chamberlain's period as Secretary of State? (Please don't get the false impression that I am drawing a parallel between Garvin and myself or DeLamere and the Secretary of State.)

Naturally, I would give any assurances required about not using anything dug out at the Colonial Office or the Nairobi Secretariat without first asking permission. I can't help feeling that perhaps it might be better from the Colonial Office point of view that the writer of a book should know the real facts (which I'm sure the C.O. can't want to conceal) than that he (or she) should have

to draw all sorts of speculative conclusions
possibly based on prejudiced premises.

Please excuse the length of this letter -
also of the list; I am being on the safe side.
I'm sorry to worry you at this very busy time
but if you could possibly let me know what
decision the Secretary of State comes to I
should be most grateful. Thank you again for
your help.

Yours sincerely,

Elspeth S. Huxley

Captain T. Dugdale,
The Colonial Office,
S.W.1.

51, JERMYN STREET,
S.W. 1.
REGENT 3484.

July 19th.

Dear Captain Dugdale

Please don't think me too importunate
if I write this line to ask whether you've
by any chance had an opportunity of speaking to
the Secretary of State. I know that in the
rush of events we have to await a suitable
opportunity to bring up a small matter
like this question of Lord Delamere's biography
so I expect you haven't yet had a chance
but I thought you wouldn't mind my
dropping a line in case you'd already spoken
to him & lost my address something like

that.

I suppose Sir Philip will be going away next week. If you could get a decision from him before that happens I'd be awfully grateful.

His statement about the Kikawaga situation was unswerving - it absolutely spiked the opposition guns & the Archdeacon must have fairly frothed at the mouth. Even Sir Robert Hamilton seems to have been converted, according to the Times report.

If you could find time to drop a line or scribble up when you have any news I'd be so grateful.

Yours sincerely,
Elspeth S. Huxley.

LIST OF SUBJECTS RELATING TO KENYA.

1. Pre-War.

Grant of land to Lord Delamere at Njoro in 1903.

Sir Charles Eliot's offer to Lord Delamere of a job as Land Officer.

Trip by Mr. Marsden, Commissioner of Customs, to S. Africa to attract settlers.

Uganda Railway: decision to import Indian coolies for labour.

Sir Charles Eliot's land policy: first alienation of land to settlers.

The Nandi Expedition of 1905.

These would presumably be Foreign Office files.

? Handed over to C.O. in 1905.

"Hays-Sadler Incident". (Disturbance at Government House). Expulsion of Lord Delamere and A.A. Baillie from Legislative Council.

(Correspondence on this subject has been published, but I have not been able to trace it as a White Paper. I know, however, that it has been made public.)

Colonists' Association: formation & correspondence.

Correspondence on grants of land to Lord Delamere. (Lord Elgin)

Formation of the first Legislative Council in 1907.

The Boma Trading Company: purchase by Sir P. Girouard, etc.:

The Masai Move in 1912.

The Native Labour Commission, 1912.

2. War Period.

Formation of the War Council.

Decision to grant elected representation in Legislative Council.

The Crown Lands Ordinance 1915.

Appointment of the Economic Commission, and reports.

Recruitment of the Masai and disturbance in 1918 in reserve.

3. Post-War.

Grant of elected representation in 1920.

First Legislative Council elections, 1920.

Soldier Settlement scheme.

Currency question.

Indian question, 1920 + 1923.

LIST OF SUBJECTS RELATING TO KENYA, CONTINUED.

Report of the Economic Commission: Lord Milner's repudiation.
 Immigration Bill drafted in 1923.
 Appointment of Ormsby-Gore Commission.
 Masai disturbances of 1922/23 and the Masai Enquiry Committee.
 The "forced labour" controversy.
 Proposal to include Kilimanjaro area in Kenya.
 The Uasin Gishu Railway.
 Accusation of "dummying" against Lord Delamere, and White Paper.
 The "Delamere Exchange".
 Unofficial Conferences.
 Closer Union.
 The Railway Order-in-Council, 1925.
 Establishment of meat factories in native reserves.
 The Defense Force Ordinance.
 Voi-Taveta Railway.
 Any references to interviews between Lord Delamere and the Secretary of State in 1926 and/or 1928.
 The Kenya Elections of 1926.