

1934

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KENYA

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Land Commission

Memo on Njoro Land by chief Koinange

Previous

main file
see 3243/33

Subsequent

17	14/5
R. ...	16
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1934

- 1. Miss Watson (PV's P.S.) — 5. 3 34 2
 - 2. 30 Miss Watson S.O. (used) — 0 3 34
 - 3. Miss Watson — 7 Mich. 544
- Inds. copy of Mr Peter Kourange's memorandum on Njuman hand

The find.

We have no knowledge of any other copy of this. The Carter Commission make definite recommendations about the Njuman Estate - see para. 466 (250 acres to be purchased & added to the Kibungu Reserve).

Put by

J. A. ...

26/4

received

26.4.54



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

7th March, 1934.

Dear Mr. Boyd, C. O. REPLY

With reference to your letter of 6th March, I am sending you the copy of Mr. Keinange's Memorandum on "Njunu Land" for your records as requested.

Yours sincerely,

E. M. Watson

E. B. Boyd, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

MEMORANDUM

ON

"NJUNU LAND"

PRESENTED TO

THE RIGHT HON^{BLE}
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES

By

KOINANGE WA MBIYU,
SENIOR CHIEF OF KIAMBU DISTRICT,
KENYA COLONY.

JANUARY, 1934.

b

The Right Hon'ble,
The Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

Sir,

Your humble memorialist Koinange wa Mbiyu, Senior Chief, Kiambu District, in Kenya Colony, most respectfully sheweth:

That you are His Majesty's representative as far as the native population of this country is concerned, and therefore their grievances shall be carefully considered by you.

- (1) Your humble memorialist believes that all the important points of his peoples' case with regard to their land-claim were placed before the Land Commission. He therefore begs to submit the principal points with regard to "NJUNU LAND" in this humble memorial.
- (2) In connection with this land it may be mentioned here that before the report of this Commission is published, all the pieces of land, found uncultivated or unbuilt by the natives, are now being cultivated and built

Because any one can be expelled from his land in any time without any exception so this condition is worse than slavery.

you, Sir, that while the Government in times of trouble or need, sacrifice for the Government being taken by strangers the idea of our ancestral land being taken by strangers is indeed very painful to us. In addition to this, by our losing these lands, we become too poor to pay taxes to the Government, and to maintain ourselves, decently.

The Right Hon'ble,
 The Secretary of State
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Because any one can be expelled from his land in any time without any exception so this condition is worse than slavery.

you, Sir, that while we have sacrificed for the Government in times of trouble or need, the idea of our ancestral land being taken by strangers is indeed very painful to us. In addition to this, by our losing these lands, we become too poor to pay taxes to the Government, and to maintain ourselves, decently.

- (4) The native population, had during the war, contributed to the expenses of the war in such a manner and way as they could by their lives, their cattle, corn or coin.
- (5) When the European colonization first began, not only large areas of uncultivated land were granted to them, but even our cultivated lands with crops standing on them were taken away from us, and never any fair substitution has been made.
- (6) The native population is under the impression that the final decision of their lands is, Sir, in your hands. They have also learnt that you have been invited by the white Settlers to visit this country. But as His Majesty's representative, you, Sir, should consider the claims of the white or black, with equal justice. Although there is no slavery under the British Government, our condition is worse than that of the slaves.
- (7) The native population is very poor now, and indeed too poor to obtain lands elsewhere. God had gifted us with fertile lands, with rich soils. If these are taken away from us, we have neither the means, nor the power to get such lands in other countries. Our own home lands are equal to none, and they cannot be parted with. These, experiments have proved, a failure already.
- (8) It is very much wished by all the natives that you should pay a visit to the reserve and witness our condition personally, and that our representative should be allowed to be present at the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee.

Your humble memorialist submits an appendix herewith which gives some useful information.



Your most humble servant,

Senior Chief, Kiambu District.

District Commissioner's Office,
Kiambu, 7th January 1934.
Kenya Colony.

APPENDIX I.

In remembering the evidence given by Mr. Block on the 17th November 1932 at Limuru concerning Njunu Land, when he spoke of those who died. Page 7 of the East African Standard of the same date which speaks of the Kikuyu customs quoted in the first column and the 5th paragraph, says that Koinange replied that he could point out the graves of his ancestors. "There are no graves, the bodies were thrown out to the hyenas" Retorted Mr. Block. "When a man was wealthy a grave was dug for him" argued Koinange. "It depended entirely on his sons" said Mr. Block, who added that Koinange knew what the native customs were.

It was the 18th February 1933, when we decided to unbury the grave of Gathecha s/o Gikonyo the father of Mbiu. Among the undermentioned graves, it was the first grave decided to be dug up because Gikonyo's and Waithira's graves are right inside the coffee plantations.

After we dug up the skeleton of Gathecha we took the measurement of the thigh-bone which was 1 foot and 11 inches long. He was born on the same land and his parents were buried there. He had 13 wives whose graves are on that land.

The following are those who were buried in Njunu Land.

1. Gikonyo s/o Njunu.
2. Gathecha s/o Gikonyo.
3. Waithira - mother of Gathecha.
4. Waihenya s/o Gikonyo.
5. Thongo s/o Gikonyo.
6. Gititi s/o Gikonyo.
7. Mugekenyi s/o Gikonyo.
8. Njnu s/o Gititi.
9. Mbiyu s/o Gathecha.
10. Kibui s/o Kimotho.
11. Wamutaguti s/o Muthuku.
12. Njararui s/o Wagathanji.
13. Mutwe-Mweru s/o Kinuthia.
14. Kahugu s/o Karera.

The above names are of those who were buried in Njunu Land and many others whom I did not mention as they were thrown out to the wild beasts.

On the 18th of February 1933 Cannon Leakey and I together with other native Christians unburied Chief Koinange's

4

Ancestor's grave in the Njunu Estate. Below is a report made by Cannon Leakey on the spot. I think I am right to say that this was the first time for we the Kikuyu to dig out a dead body which we never do. This trouble was caused by Mr. Block who came in the Kikuyu Country in 1902 and applied for a farm where he used to live for some years, and tried to mislead the Land Commission while the Kikuyu natives were giving their evidences before the Commission. How can the Europeans and the Indians who are new-comers to this Country know better about the inhabitations than the natives? How can a person forget his mother-country where he had stayed since his youth and until his old age? I do remember most of the Officers who once were working with us and went back to their mother-land when they grew old. The Headmen with whom they were working are surviving, and will be buried here.

Below are the names of some Officers as I stated above.

C. W. Hobley.	H. R. Tate.
Mr. Lane.	Mae A. Moto. (Mwaki)
Mr. Ainsworth.	Mr. Campell.
Mr. McLalun. (Wakaba)	Mr. MacGregor Ross.

My grand-father was very old when he died. He had about 100 years of age. He was a very strong man of a big stature.

**REPORT MADE BY CANNON LEAKEY ON THE ABOVE MATTER,
AND SENT TO THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF KIAMBU.**

Re: Burial places of S. Chief Koinange's ancestors.

In continuation of our conversation at C.M.S. Kyambaa School Christmas Sports Display I beg to inform that a few days ago I went very thoroughly into the question of where Koinange's ancestors were really buried.

I believe you have a list of those which he states were buried in the district. Most of the places appear to be where European Settlers have planted coffee. These burial places of course, could not be disturbed. I examined one, however, that of his great-grand mother, Waithira wa Gikonyo, and distinctly saw that a considerable mound had been nearly flattened out by the cultivators and plough before the planting of the coffee trees.

5

The burial place of his own father, Mbiyu wa Gatnacha, who probably died about 1916, (as he was alive when Koinange allowed me to put up an outschool on his newly purchased land adjoining that which he had through Non-Native occupation) can easily be seen close beside a main road. As Koinange by that time agreed to accept Christianity, his father was buried in accordance with civilized ways. The grave is said to be from five to six feet deep, and large stones, such as Christian Kikuyus always place on the spot where they bury a corpse, are clearly visible.

The burial place to which I gave most attention was that of his paternal grand father, Gathecha wa Gikonyo, father of Mbiyu. This man appears to have died about forty years ago, and his burial place is in uncleared bush on the lower side of a road made by a European Settler to go down to his coffee-factory on the Riara River. There is a large coffee plantation on the upper, or right-hand side, of the road. Acting upon the permission of the European, kindly acquired through your kind help, I instituted a disinterment of the remains of this man.

We had to clear high bush with very strong roots of obviously many years growth, close beside a large tree (Mununga) which was said to have been a sapling at the time of burial. We found the remains of the ash and rubbish heap near which the man was known to have been buried quite easily; but it was exceedingly difficult to locate the exact spot at which the skeleton lay. An old woman, a first cousin of Koinange's and another grand child of Gathecha's had to be called to our assistance, as she was one of the few persons now alive who were present at the interment. She promptly indicated the spot in connection with the tree, and there we at last found the remains. The skull was unfortunately fractured by a jembe and also a foot-bone, before the find was definitely made. After this, by carefully removing the earth, the position in which the body had been laid was clearly discernable. It tallied exactly with what I had previously learnt from Kikuyu old men, namely that he would be lying on his right side, with his knees bent up towards his chin. The skull and bones were nearly pulverized and very difficult to handle; but they were reverently removed to a coffin, purchased by Koinange, and buried close beside where the body had previously lain. As only two teeth remained in the jaw-bones, and I had been told that though he was a very old man he was known to have a few teeth left at the time of his death. I had a very careful search made in the earth near where the skull lay, and we recovered one or two more.

13-3-33.

Sd. HARRY LEAKEY.

A FEW POINTS.

Before the villages were attacked by the Askaris no information whatever was given to the Wakikuyu. They were attacked by night. The number of people killed (50) mentioned in the memorandum includes women & children. About 500 cattle were captured.

During Mr. Omse Gore's Commission in 1924 the Farm No. L.O. 133(1) - 3561 acres and is known as Ngurunga Estate was not cultivated even a little bit, but was tilled afterwards when the Commission went away. It is only a quarter of the whole estate cultivated. A piece which is known as Native Reserve is not cultivated.

In Kimalauli Estate there are some parts which are not cultivated until now.

There is a large part of land in Kibunti Estate L.O. 245/3 which is not haunted. One of our family men "Wakaria" is residing on that part, but is not allowed to make shamba on the unused parts. There is a piece which we sold to "Wanyiri" two "Itokas" (Lilios) are still there.

In major Burrells farm - L.O. 132/11 there is a big land which is not used at all. That is a place from where I moved when I went to the place I am residing now, and where my father's grave is.

I wish you to know that there are so many pieces of land which are not yet cultivated, so we ask that those pieces be returned to us, while the cultivated land is being considered upon.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that there are several pieces which we sold to some people, that proves that we were doing as we liked with our land.

RE. EXCHANGE OF NJUNU.

If we are given some land elsewhere, the land which, after some years will probably be claimed by some other people who might be its original holders then instead of bringing the grievances to an end, we keep them pending for the future generation. It is not our wish that we be given the land elsewhere. Our ancestors' graves and the prominent noted ceremonial trees are in Njunu.

Every time a Commission is sent to this Country, after its leaving the Country the uncultivated lands in the farms are tilled up. So we ask that the unused parts be restored to us on the effect that as soon as the Commission goes they will be cultivated.

I attach herewith the L.O. maps, for your information.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

We were informed by Mr. S. H. Fazan, the District Commissioner, Kiambu, that the Government had agreed to restore back that piece of land to us, and so he asked us afterwards whether we would agree to sell it to the Agricultural Department as an Experimental farm.

I might mention here that I learned lately that there is a clause in the Crown Lands Ordinance which protects a native from being forced away from where he was born and bred, but this clause had never been shown to us. Instead of being told that we were so protected by such a clause we are expelled from the land. If one fails to leave at a specified period he is fined and his houses set on fire. This statement of forcing people from their lands had been verified by Mr. Hemstead our late Provincial Commissioner, and one of the elected members of the Land Commission in Kenya this year (1932) whom I myself accompanied once to a certain place where we drove people away off their land and burned their villages.

UNFULFILLED PROMISE.

When Mr. Beech was in charge of Dagueretti Area, he sent out his two Native Clerks to take down a list of names of those whose lands (Gushika) had been taken away, for the purpose of compensating them for their loss. This was done but the promises for such compensation had never been fulfilled.

During the Great War, I did all I could for Government in the way of supplying food and money. I also lost my two brothers Wakaria and Njorge s/o Kiarie. At this time I had a piece of land for which I asked permission from the District Commissioner Mr. Northcot to plant coffee, this he granted. After I made myself a debtor to some large expenses, he ordered me to uproot all the coffee plants, but I did not fail to follow the rules and conditions regarding the coffee plantations, nor I failed to pay the necessary coffee tax. I did get compensation for what I lost in that land.

DISAGREEMENT TO ANY EXCHANGE.

The land that we Mbari ya Njunu are evicted from is well watered and fertile. Our ancestors' graves and ceremonial trees are in Njunu where we used to pray God. We can never, therefore, forget this land as we are being continually haunted by our ancestors' ghosts, and would not agree to any exchange. We planted many kinds of trees and crops; natural grass for cattle, thatching grass etc. which is now being sold by Europeans to natives.

APPENDIX II.

ESTATE AT KIAMBU. (1904-06)

the beginning of this Memorandum I mentioned that after arriving in Kenya for the first time I went to reside at Kiambu, where my uncle had applied for land. The application was for two contiguous areas of 1,000 acres each. This land was situated on the Kiambu ridge, a few miles above Kiambu Government Station. The land adjoining it on the East and South had been, or was soon to be, proclaimed Native Reserve. The application made on my behalf was later reduced to 640 acres (a homestead); but it was ultimately refused on the ground of my minority. The other area of 1,000 acres was granted to Dr. Ruffelle Scott and was, I think, freehold. It extended from the crest of the Kiambu ridge to the Riara River and included part of the ridge called Njunu. I became manager of this estate for my uncle. For a short time previous to my arrival and for some months after, a German, K. Lauterbach, was employed in commencing development on another part of the land, the Njunu portion.

My first task after arriving at Kiambu was to cut the boundaries of the estate, a rough indication of which had been given me by friends who, I assume, had selected the land for Dr. Ruffelle Scott, he himself not having seen it. At that time an applicant for land apparently was permitted to select and demarcate the area he wished to take up, and the temporary boundaries fixed by him were allowed to stand until such time as a Government surveyor could be sent to survey the application and readjust the boundaries. The boundaries I cut passed through native cultivation in places, and in places passed close by native villages.

There were a number of native villages and a certain amount of cultivation included in the 2,000 acres originally selected

and in the 1,000 acres eventually granted. I can produce an unfinished plan of the latter made by me while at Kiambu, on which the general distribution of the villages is shewn, with the names of the principal owners. From such records as are still in my possession there would appear to have been 108 native gardens on the estate at or about the time the boundaries were cut (i.e., at the beginning of 1904). The total area of these I computed to be in the neighbourhood of 135 acres. I have it noted that the gardens belonged to 110 owners. Whether these figures refer to the 2,000 acres applied for or only to the 1,000 acres finally granted, I cannot say with certainty at this late date. I think they probably refer only to the 1,000 acres finally granted. I have a census of huts and population from which it would appear that there were on the estate 151 huts, 96 male adult natives, 142 women and 156 children. (In 1906 Hut Tax was paid on 148 huts) I cannot give date of the foregoing count, but as no natives from outside were admitted on to the land as "squatters" in my time, I think it can be taken that all the above people were leaving on the land when the estate was demarcated. The names of the adult males can be supplied if required.

With regard to the "compensation" to these people the position is obscure. There is a note in my diary under date February 1st 1904 that a "shauri" was held with them on that day in regard to our occupation of the land and about "compensation". But I cannot recall this meeting or its results, neither do I remember any subsequent occasion on which the natives on the estate received compensation for their cultivated areas or for anything else. My impression is that they persisted in refusing to accept compensation, and that the matter was not pressed. There are, however, two letters in my possession, dated 19th May and 7th July 1905, from the Assistant Collector at Kiambu (Mr. R.W. Hemsted) which have reference to this question. From them it would appear that there has been correspondence over the matter and that a sum of Rs. 100 had been refused by certain of the estate people as "compensation". Mr. Hemsted suggested that perhaps they would be willing to accept sheep or goats instead, and that "the difficulty" might be got over in that way. At the same time 10 people whose villages were situated outside the estate boundaries, but who had gardens on the estate, were taken to Kiambu Government Station and given Rs. 23-8 annas as compensation (at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre) and were ordered to vacate these gardens. I can produce the "Form of Agreement" (dated 18th July 1905) by which this transaction was recorded.

I think it highly probable that, owing to their refusal, the

people on this estate had received no compensation up to the time when my connection with the estate terminated on its being sold to Mr. A L. Block in 1908. A passage in a letter written by me, on July 23rd, 1908, to one of Dr. Ruffelle Scott's executors in connection with negotiations for the sale of the estate perhaps corroborates this. I wrote ".....the offerer declined compensations to natives on the land, which a purchaser *might* be called upon to pay". Eventually the land was bought without, so far as I know, any such prior payment of compensation.

In 1904 I made an attempt to induce the people to transfer their cultivation to a particular part of the estate to be set aside for them, the idea being to concentrate native cultivation in this area and leave the rest of the land free for development. The proposal was popular, however, with the natives and was never carried out.

With the exception of the actual areas under cultivation by the natives the estate was covered with bush of varying stages of growth. Old deserted village sites were to be seen here and there. Evidence was not lacking that both the land included in the estate and that lying round about it had for long been in the occupation of natives, and that most of it had probably been cultivated at one time or another.

APPENDIX III.

THE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION OF KIKUYU DISTRICT.

1. Kinyanjui wa Gatheremu, Paramount Chief, Partly Forest and Farm.
2. Njoroge wa Chege, (the Late) Gazetted Sub-Chief of Korio
Guardian of Minor, Ngethe wa Njoroge - Kinuani wa Chege acting
Regent - Kamau wa Gitu - Forestry.
3. Muturi wa Thika, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Matimbee.
Kaboho wa Munyo, Githiga, Headman Forest.
Karanja wa Kamau, Sub-Headman Kiongokya Ruiru.
Muthama wa Ndingori, Headman Lari Partly Forest and Farm.
4. Macharia wa Ngala, (or Kasoya) Gazetted Sub-Chief of Matara.
Waweru wa Ngakoya, Headman Matara Forest.
5. Munene wa Marema, Ungazetted Sub-Chief of Mangu on Probation.
Gichuhi wa Jito, Headman Mangu, partly Farm and Mission.
Kamau wa Mwanje, Sub-Headman, Mangu.
Kanyuni wa Kibogo, Sub-Headman, Karimemo.
Mutungu wa Muturi, Sub-Headman, Mangu.
Ndekoo wa Mukanda, Headman, Mangu.

6. Gathecha wa Ngekenya, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Kivichoi, Partly Forest
Gtango wa Wambura, Headman, Kivichoi.
Gatheru wa Kihiro, Headman, Makinyi, partly Farm.
Kamau wa Githuku, Sub-Headman, Ruburi.
Kulikia wa Kiarie, Sub-Headman, Ngenda.
Njau wa Kanja, Sub-Headman, Nukinyi partly Farms.
 7. Mimi wa Rihu, Gazetted Sub Chief of Tinganga, partly Farms
Kiarie wa Kabaki, partly Farms.
 8. Mararo wa Ngururu, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Kiambu, partly Farms.
Kingara wa Kahunyo, Headman, Kiambu.
Muthangi wa Kanyoro, Headman, Muthurwa.
Muthemba wa Kimanu, The late Headman Kiambu.
Wandii wa Karoga, Headman, Kamonda.
Kiarie wa Muiruri, Headman, Thembigwa.
 9. Waweru wa Kanja, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Ruiru, partly Farms.
Gichinga wa Githuku, (sons of late) Headman, Ruiru.
Kamau wa Kanja, Headman, Ruiru.
 10. Kioi wa Nagi, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Dagoretti,
partly Farms and Forest.
Kamau wa Mugo, Sub-Headman, Dagoretti.
Kariadi wa Ndungu, Sub-Headman, Dagoretti.
 11. Mukoma wa Njiriri, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Rungai (W. of Rly.)
Karanja wa Kirato, Headman Ngariga, partly Forest.
Kariuki wa Njau, Headman Limuru Station, partly Farms.
Mangara wa Gikonyo, Sub-Headman Limuru, partly Farms.
Wamutitu wa Thananga, Sub-Headman Ngarariga, partly Forest.
 12. Mochendu wa Kibungu, Gazetted Sub-Chief Rungai, (Limuru),
partly Farms.
 13. Gachii wa Kihara, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Karura, partly Farms.
 14. Karanja wa Marite, Gazetted Sub-Chief of Kabete.
Klalani wa Nyaga, Headman of Kabete.
Kenithi wa Wamagata, Sub-Headman, Mugongo.
Kiruthi wa Mathini, Sub-Headman, Kihara kya Mobeo.
- #### SEMI-INDEPENDENT BUT UNDER KINYANJUL
15. Chege wa Nyamu, Sub Headman, Ngoirobi, partly Farms.
 16. Kangau wa Njage, Headman, Mutuengare.
 17. Karanja wa Kagai, Sub-Headman, Limuru Farm.
 18. Karanja wa Moheo, Sub-Headman, Limuru Farm.
 19. Kamiri wa Itherero, Headman (Son Nganga acting) Rinku,
partly Farm.
 20. See below.
 21. Gatonye wa Munene, Headman Mugoga, partly Forest and Farm.
 22. Kironji wa Gichimu, Sub-Headman, Komosai.
 23. Koinange wa Mbio, Sub-Headman Mr. Krieger's Farm,
whole Area Forest.
 24. Mbogo wa Igamba, Headman Gaturiamaru, partly Farm.

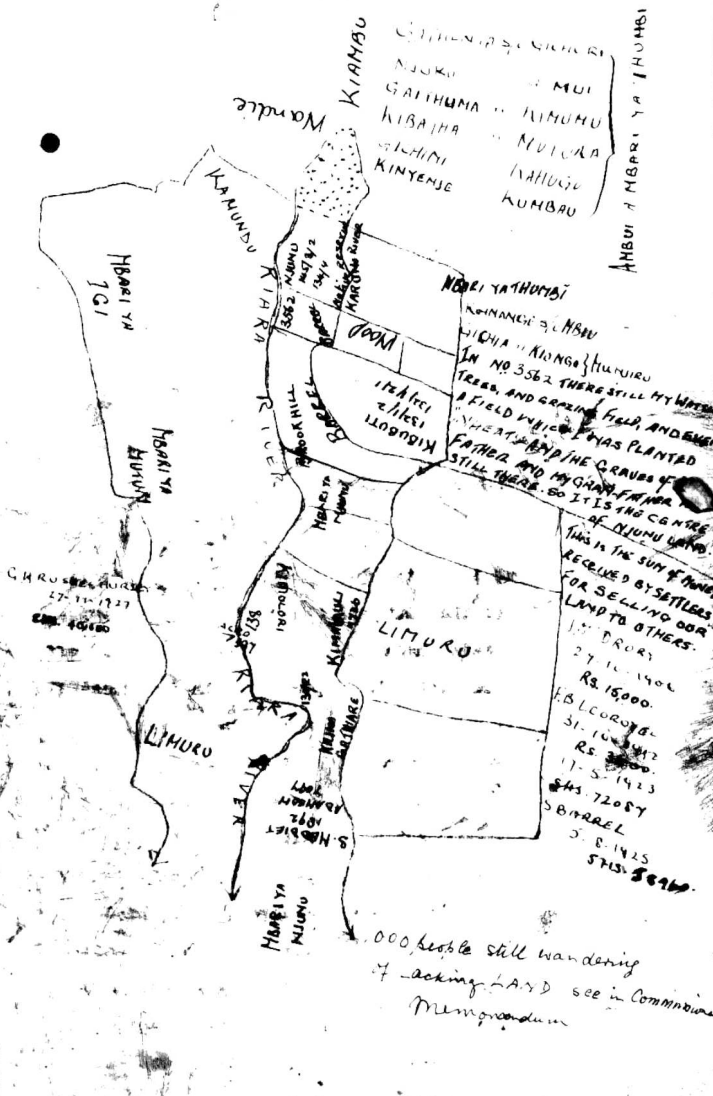
- 25. Mukul wa Kimata, Headman Ndarogu, partly Farm.
- 26. Munyinyi wa Wangendo, Headman Rue Ruaka, partly Farm.
- 27. Mukirae wa Thairo, Sub-Headman Karura, whole Farms.
- 28. Munyina wa Waiyaki, Headman, Kyambu, Dagoretti and Githiga, partly Farms, Forest and Mission.
- 29. Mwachigi wa Kimotho, Headman Makwa, partly Farms.
- 30. Njan wa Kabocha, Sub-Headman Ruagai.
- 31. Rubiara wa Gichege, Headman Kianguno.
- Wa' hi wa Njuguna, Sub-Headman Kianguno.
- veru wa Mahoi, Headman Komothai, partly Farms.

SEPARATE (NOT UNDER KINYANJUI.)

- 32. Jela Mohamed, Nubian Village, Kiu Stream.
- 34. Hassan bin Hamisi, Swahili Village, Kabete.
- 36.

Although some definite line of peace is tried to be reached at, if the decision should be that the White settlement retain their farms which were deprived off from the natives with their graves of their ancestors and their crops therein, there will be an infinite grievance amongst the natives so far.

We the natives could not reach to any possible peace between the White Settlement while all our claims are before the Land Commission. We cannot decide whether to or settle these claims when we have already handed them over to the Commission. If this should be the case what was the necessity of inviting the attention of these lawyers into our grievances who took pain in finding out all these things about our land?



000 people still wandering
 looking for LAND see in Commission
 Memorandum

Dear Miss Watson,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I think it would be appropriate if you were to send a polite acknowledgment to Kainange wa Mbiyu and thank him on behalf of the Prime Minister for sending you the copy of the "Njunu Land."

He was apparently handed a copy to our Secretary of State, but it would be convenient if you could return to us the Prime Minister's copy for our records.

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)

Miss Watson, C.R.

Mr. Flood

The enclosed was received from No. 10 Downing Street this morning. (It may be registered, ~~as~~^{if} the Department would prefer to deal with it in that way.) Perhaps you would let me know at your convenience whether you consider it desirable that the Prime Minister should send any acknowledgment to Kinneara wa Mbiyu? It seems, from his letter, that the Secretary of State has already received a copy of the print.

J. H. Boyd

1905.

Mr Boyd

Rouange is all right & has given the name
to the 5 of 5

It would be as well to think of these matters well
in acknowledgement & thank him in reply of the 11/11

We should take to register it then

J. H. Boyd

1905



15
END

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

5th March, 1934.

Dear Mr. Boyd,

Would you please advise whether
an acknowledgment should be sent to
the enclosed and, if so, in what terms?

Yours sincerely,

E. M. Dalton

E. B. Boyd, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

Boyd

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

END

TOTAL EXPOSURES →