

1931

Kenya

No. 17185/B

SUBJECT

C0533/411

Native Lands Trust Ordinance

Demarcation of Boundaries of Native Reserves.

Previous
File A.

16010/30. (N.Z.T.)

15560/29. (Boundaries
of Native Reserves)

Subsequent

File C.

18061/2/32.

1 Gov. S. Dept. Moore Conf. 39 _____ 17 March
encloses schedule by Survey General showing exact
position in regard to boundaries of Native Reserves
as at 31st Dec 1930. Submit comments on the
demarcations and enclose map showing progress
made.

The survey work accomplished
on the boundaries of the
Native Reserves for the Qr.
ended 31st Dec 1931 represents
18 miles or 32% less than
that done for the preceding
Qr. This is primarily due
to the need for financial
economy & also in some
measure to sickness of one
of the surveyors. It is not
considered that more than
50 miles of demarcation per
Qr. can be accomplished
until economic conditions
improve. The balance of
work to be done amounts
to 14.60 miles so at the
rate of 300 miles p.a. it
will take a further 7 years.

? Ask us to interest & comment
on full onus on which
matter has been treated. Express
hope that neither historical
financial disability, even if
possible effort will be

Sir C. Bottomley spoke to me and asked me to put up a draft to suggest to Mr. Moore that the boundaries of native reserves might perhaps be demarcated by a line of sisal.

Draft herewith.

James
8.7.21
reclarification
8.7.21

I have recast Mr. Eastward's draft in a letter to Mr. Moore, of which I attach a copy

W.S.
10.7.21
at all

To H.M.M. Moore (200) ——— *14/12/21* JUL 1921

5 Adv. Syre Ref. 101 ——— 14 July
Participate that it will be possible to complete demarcation of 350-400 miles on assumption that it will be possible to keep 2 surveyors constantly in field during 1922.

Part
James
11/8/21

W.S.

6 4 low markers 490 ——— 21 August 24
Reports that by 30 June 1920 an additional 103 miles of boundaries of native reserves had been demarcated, making a total of 1,613 miles.

The rate of 50 miles a quarter is being maintained and it would be possible at this speed to complete by the end of 1922 the 350-400 miles still (excluding the Court Province) were referred to in No. 3. 45 miles of this were demarcated between 1st Dec + 30th Jan this year.

put by
Bottomley 8/9

W.S.
9/12/21

W.S.

7 L.H. Logan 70 ——— 26 August
Another copy circular to Provincial Commissioners re marking native reserve boundaries with sisal.

W.S. 11/8/21
Put 4 copies B.C. in 2 months if no further reply

James
12/8/21
at

P. W. Morgan - to - 1 October, 1931

States that, from reports from
P. W. Morgan, it seems that
lines are generally believed to
be more suitable to mark water
reserve boundaries than fiscal

? Since Borrowley are no
Doubt wish an acct. to be sent
I submit a tentative
Jt. for com.

J. Morgan

23.10.31

W. H. Allen

W. H. Allen

26/10

W. H. Allen 26.10.31

comer

9. To Morgan - 8 answer - 7/ 28 OCT 1931

W. H. Allen



J. W. Logan - to - 1, October, 1931

States that, from reports from
Prof. Cameron, it seems that
lines are generally believed to
be more suitable to mark water
reserve boundaries than State

? See Bromley note re
Doubt with an act. to be sent
2/1 submit a tentative
J. W. Logan

Johnson

28 x 31

Printed
03

J. W. Allen

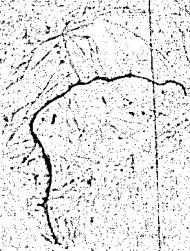
26/10

W.S. 26.10.31

same

J. W. Logan - 8 ansd - 70 28 OCT 1931

W.S.





THE SECRETARIAT,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

WHEN REPLYING
PLEASE QUOTE
NO. AND DATE
AND DATE

17/87-B
No. 100.16/11/2/51.

RECEIVED
COL. OFFICE

1st October, 1951.

Dear Sir Cecil,

No 7

In continuation of my letter of August 26th 1951, on the subject of planting sisal to mark native reserve boundaries, replies have now come in from Provincial Commissioners, from which it seems that trees are generally believed to be more suitable for the purpose than sisal, though the latter has in one instance at any rate proved to be satisfactory. One objection to sisal is that young plants from the original plant spread outwards and in course of time as this process goes on, the boundary is no longer accurately marked: another is that sisal harbours couch grass and a sisal hedge does form an almost impenetrable barrier.

But your point in regard to the disappearance of cut-lines will be met whether it be by means of planting trees or sisal.

Yours sincerely,

SIR W.C. BOTTOMLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.

RECEIVED
21 SEP 1931
OOI OFFICE



THE SECRETARIAT,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

WHEN REPLYING
PLEASE QUOTE
No. S. I. D. 16/11/2/31.
AND DATE

26th August, 1931.

Dear Sir Cecil,

NO. H
Your private letter to Mr. Moore of the 14th. July in which you suggested the planting of Sial to mark native reserve boundary lines was passed to me when he went on leave.

I asked Wade to circularise Provincial Commissioners inviting their views on the practicability and cost of this course, and I attach a copy of a Circular he has issued. I will write you again when the matter has proceeded further.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
London.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,

Nairobi.

14th August, 1931.

CIRCULAR NO. 30.
Ref. No. NLND.1/2/1.III.

To all Provincial Commissioners,
with sufficient copies for District
Commissioners.

Copy to:-

The Surveyor General,
Nairobi.

BOUNDARIES OF NATIVE RESERVES - DEMARCATION.

It has been suggested that it might be possible to prevent the disappearance of surveyed boundaries of Native Reserves by planting aisal along the lines - at least along some parts of them.

2. I believe that this suggestion has been discussed on sundry occasions but I do not know that anything has been done about it.

3. I shall be grateful for your views.

A. de V. WADE.

ACT. CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

AdeVW/GR.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA

KENYA.

No. 490

RECEIVED 2/51 AUGUST 1951.
AUG 1951
O.O.L.

My Lord,

I have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's despatch No. 54 of the 11th. January, 1950, on the subject of the demarcation of the boundaries of the Native Reserves in paragraph 2. of which Your Lordship requested that progress reports should be forwarded at six monthly intervals.

No 38 of 155/40/39

No 1

2. In my despatch ^{Confidential} No. 59. of the 17th March, I reported that by the 31st. December, 1950, the demarcation of 1, 510 miles of Native Reserve boundaries had been completed. By the 30th June this year an additional 105 miles had been demarcated, making the total 1, 615 miles.

3. This rate of progress is in close agreement with the estimate given in paragraph 9. of my despatch referred to above. It might have been greater had not one of the surveyors contracted a severe attack of malaria, but such incidents must

be

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON. S. W. I.

be allowed for and I do not consider it safe to estimate for more rapid progress.

4. The 103 miles referred to in paragraph 2. are comprised as follows :-

| <u>PROVINCE.</u> | <u>NATIVE RESERVE.</u> | <u>MILEAGE.</u> |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Nyanza. | Central Kavirondo | 2. |
| " | Lumbwa | 15. |
| Nzola. | Handi | 15. |
| " | Karakwet | 20. |
| " | Elgeyo | 7. |
| Masai. | Masai | 6. |
| " | Masai-Buret Sotik | 5. |
| Ukamba. | Kikumbulu | 29. |
| Coast. | Dabida | 8. |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 103. |
| | | <hr/> |

I have the honour to be,
 My Lord,
 Your Lordship's most obedient,
 humble servant,

H. T. Martin



BRIGADIER-GENERAL.
 GOVERNOR.

KENYA.

No. 101

CONFIDENTIAL.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

NAIROBI,

KENYA.

17th July, 1931

RECEIVED
12 AUG 1931
COL. OFFICE

My Lord,

No. 2

I have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's Confidential despatch of 15th June, 1931, on the subject of the rate of progress which is being made in the demarcation of the boundaries of the Native Reserves.

2. With regard to paragraph 3 of Your Lordship's despatch under reference, on the assumption that it will be possible to keep 2 Surveyors constantly in the field during 1932, it is anticipated that it will be possible to complete the demarcation of the 350 - 400 miles, which Your Lordship notes as of special importance, by the end of 1932.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

BRIGADIER GENERAL,

G O V E R N O R.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

C. O.

C. D.
R 10 JUL
D 13 A

4 12

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Tomlinson.

Downing Street,

14 July, 1931.

Sir C. Bottomley.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Sir G. Grindle.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

108.31 f

14

for my sig. My dear Moore,

DRAFT

H. M. MOORE, ESQ., C.M.G.

It occurred to me in reading the report of the Survey and Registration Department that it might be possible to prevent the loss of the surveyed boundaries of native reserves by ^{disappearing} ~~cutting~~ ^{planting} sisal plants along the lines. You see, I had seen the ^{isolation} ~~isolation~~ at Maseno and also a quite ^{neglected} ~~un~~ cultivated lion hedge at Kilina Kiu and it seemed to me that sisal was probably the most stubborn thing one could find, and that even if only a proportion of it grew, it would provide a recognisable boundary for a great many years.

I do not think that I should have dared to have mentioned my idea to you, but at the opening meeting

of

Confidential
of the Survey Party. I ran into Mr.
Bellenden of the Survey Party, and
he thought that the notion was not
absurd.

There should be an innumerable
quantity of young plants available,
and I should think that when the line is
being made or cleared the extra work
of putting them in the ground would be
very small. At all events, it might
be worth while if there was a chance
that it would do away with the
necessity of recutting the lines at
frequent intervals.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) W. O. BOTTOMLEY

Extract from Survey and Registration Department
Annual Report 1930.

13
3

2. DEMARCATIION OF NATIVE RESERVE BOUNDARIES.

During the year 143.6 miles were demarcated at an average rate of 8.7 miles per surveyor per month and an average cost of Rs. 164/20 per mile. The total mileage was low owing to heavy weather conditions at the beginning of the year and to urgent demands on a depleted staff for surveys in other directions.

Though the demarcation of native reserve boundaries has only been in progress about three years, reports are already being received that some of the lines have been lost owing to the growth of jungle, silting up of trenches and destruction of wooden posts. Unless an annual clearance of the line is made, the money expended on demarcation will be to a large extent wasted.

X

X

X

X

17021/31 Kenya

2 14

C. O.

17155/18/31

Downing Street,

Mr. Eastwood 20/5

Mr. Allen 1/6

Mr. ~~Palmer~~ 4/6/31

Mr. Tomlinson

X Sir C. Bottomley 4/6

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

+ Perm. U.S. of S.

6/6/31

7 Parly. U.S. of S.

6 Secretary of State.

10/6

DRAFT.

for comments

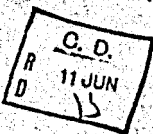
KENY.

Confidential

Gov. *Boone*

May, 1931.

15 June



Sir,

I have the honour to ack. the receipt of your ~~conf.~~ despatch No. 39 ... of the 17th March, in which you reported the progress made in the demarcation of the boundaries of the Native Reserves up to ^a 31st December, last.

2. I should like ^{desire} ~~in the first~~ place to thank you for the ^{very} admirably clear statement of the position given in your despatch and its enclosures.

3. I note ^{from} ~~for~~ para. 9 of your ^{the} despatch that you do not anticipate that it will be possible owing to the financial situation to continue the demarcation at a greater rate than 50 miles each quarter. I gather from the information given in your despatch that the demarcation of between 350 and 400 miles, not including the 328 miles

in

in the Coast Province, is regarded
as of special importance, and I trust
that every effort will be made ^{if} ^{that possible}
^{at least to complete} this important work by the
end of 1932.

4. You will no doubt bear in
mind, however, the possibility of some
amendment of the boundaries being
eventually decided upon as the result
of ^{the} enquiries suggested in my Confidential
despatch of the ~~1st~~ ^{20th} ~~May~~ ^{April}

7001-
you are

(copy h.w.)

I am, &c
(Signed) PASSFIELD.

Chambo

16010

15

KENYA

No. 89

CONFIDENTIAL



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED
13 APR 1931
COL. OFFICE

17th March, 1931.

No. 38 on 155/10/29

No. 32 on 16010/30

Answered Conf. 15 JUN 1931

My Lord,

I have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's despatch No. 34 of the 11th January 1930, on the subject of the demarcation of the boundaries of the Native Reserves, in paragraph 2 of which Your Lordship requested that progress reports should be forwarded at six monthly intervals, and to Your Lordship's despatch No. 824 of the 22nd October 1930, in which Your Lordship expressed the hope that the future rate of progress would more closely approximate to that achieved during the period 31st December 1928 to the 30th September 1929.

2. I enclose for Your Lordship's information a Schedule supplied by the Surveyor General showing the exact position in regard to the boundaries of all Native Reserves as on the 31st December last.

3. In order to place Your Lordship in full possession of all the material facts which will lead to a just appreciation of the reasons for which in any particular case, there remains undemarcated any part of a Native Reserve boundary I propose to deal seriatim with the Reserves in the order in which they appear ...

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD PASSFIELD, P. C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

appear on the Surveyor General's Schedule, under the four separate heads of Administration, Forest Department, Survey Department and Tanganyika Territory Boundary.

No 5 a-15548/29

4. As Your Lordship is aware from paragraph 3 of Sir Jacob Barth's despatch No. 105 of the 14th February 1929, Administrative Officers have performed the work of demarcating Native Reserve boundaries, where such demarcation could be done without the necessity of recourse to expert knowledge.

5. ADMINISTRATION.

Ryanza Province. The work has been completed and nothing remains to be done.

Nzola Province.

Karakwet Native Reserve. Balance 51 miles. 44 miles of this balance is an arbitrary straight line dividing the Karakwet Reserve from the West Suk Reserve. The limits of the grazing areas of the respective tribes have not been found easy to determine, and though the arbitrary straight line has been adopted for purposes of temporary convenience, it is unlikely that it will be retained as the permanent boundary and demarcation, therefore, awaits the final decision as to such adjustments as may be necessary in the legitimate interests of the tribes concerned. The remaining 7 miles are also an arbitrary straight line which is the common boundary between the Karakwet and the Elgeyo Reserves.

Elgeyo Native Reserve. Balance 7 miles.

This is the common boundary referred to above.

Neither of the undemarcated parts affect the boundaries of the Suk, Kamasia, Karakwet, Elgeyo and Njempu Native Reserves which are gazetted as one Reserve ...

Fort Hall Native Reserve. Work completed.

Nyeri Native Reserve. Balance 2 miles.

This balance of 2 miles represents a gap between the sources of two rivers which were chosen as the South Eastern boundary of the South Nyeri Native Reserve. It has, however, been agreed that this Native Reserve shall be extended to the junction of the Tana and the Thiba Rivers so that the previous boundary is now obsolete and there is no object in demarcating these 2 miles. In this connection I would refer to Your Lordship's Confidential despatch of the 11th September, 1929.

Embu Native Reserve. Balance 1 mile.

The boundary here is a line well known to the native inhabitants, dividing the Meru and Embu Native Reserves. For most of the mile it follows a deep gully and its demarcation is of little importance.

Meru Native Reserve. Work completed.

Ukamba Province.

Machakos Native Reserve. Nil.

Kikumbuiin Native Reserve. Nil.

Kitui Native Reserve. Balance 18 miles. This balance of 18 miles is in two sections, 13 miles of it follow a clearly defined road which is the Southern boundary of the area of unalienated land known as the Yatta Plateau, and the remaining 5 miles also follow a well defined track on the western boundary of this same area of unalienated land. Although technically, this boundary has not been demarcated it is very obvious and well known and its demarcation is not a matter of immediate importance. It will, however, receive attention when an opportunity arises.

Taveta, Dabida and Sagalla Reserves. Nil.

Coast Province.

North Nyika, South Nyika and Digo Native Reserves. Nil.

No. 6 on 15/2/29

14

5

Pokomo Native Reserve. Balance 65 miles.

The Pokomo Native Reserves comprise 10 areas which have been reserved along the banks of the Tana River for the use of the riparian population. They do not march with any alienated land or the tribal lands of any native peoples. They are bounded by land which is almost entirely unoccupied and is, to a very great extent, waterless desert. The survey and demarcation of these Reserves would be very costly and in present circumstances at any rate, would serve no useful purpose. I do not propose to issue instructions for the demarcation of these areas unless such a step is rendered advisable whether by the grant of unalienated land in the neighbourhood to concessionaires or by other circumstances at present unforeseen.

6. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Your Lordship will observe that a total of 7 miles is the extent of the work of demarcation which still remains to be done by the Forest Department. Of these 7 miles, 3 miles are on the West of a piece of forest running into the Kedong Valley in the South West corner of Kyambu District. The Conservator of Forests informs me that to the best of his belief this boundary was demarcated in the past and that he will take steps in the near future to have the boundary trench reopened.

The remaining 4 miles is a long straight line in South Digo running through thick bush and rough country and is such as to render necessary the assistance of a qualified surveyor. This line will be demarcated when a suitable opportunity occurs.

7. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Nyanza Province.

North Kavirondo Native Reserve.

Balance ...

73
The same remarks apply as to the Imbwa Native Reserve. The work is important and will be done as soon as possible. A surveyor was recently engaged on demarcation in this area but fell sick and the work had to be temporarily abandoned.

Marsket and Elgeyo Native Reserves. Balances 23 and 7 miles respectively. Two surveyors are at present engaged on work in this area. A question as to whether certain surveyed farms should or should not be added to the Native Reserves is still under consideration. The surveyors are working on that part of the boundary which is not in question.

Turkana Province.

West Suk Native Reserve. work completed.

Hift Valley Province.

East Suk Native Reserve. Nil.

Kemabis Native Reserve. Balance 2 miles.

This distance of 2 miles is a farm boundary. The work is now being done.

Masai Reserve. Balance 337 miles. This balance of 337 miles represents sundry parts of the long Northern boundary of the Masai Reserve. As Your Lordship will observe a very considerable part of this boundary, viz. 166 miles, has already been done and work is proceeding on the remainder as circumstances permit. Its importance is fully recognised. Part of the undemarcated boundary, namely that part which is the boundary of the Railway Mile Zone and of a triangular area known as the Obulu Triangle to the South East of Sultan Hamud Railway Station, is still under discussion and its immediate demarcation would therefore be inadvisable. In this connection I would refer Your Lordship to my despatch No. 43 of the 17th January, 1931.

At another part of this Northern boundary

No. 5 of 1694/30

276

276

of the Masai Reserve a project, which is favoured by the Masai concerned, is under consideration which, if approved, will result in an adjustment by which the Masai will surrender an area which is now under forest and acquire in exchange, grazing land which they greatly desire. It is advisable, therefore, that demarcation in this area should also await developments.

Kikuyu Province.

Kyambu Native Reserve. Balance 4 miles. The exact line which the boundary should follow here is at present under discussion. The work will be done as soon as a decision is reached.

Fort Hall Native Reserve. Balance 1 mile. This has been done since the printing of the Schedule.

Nyeri Native Reserve. Work completed.

Mbu Native Reserve. Nil.

Meru Native Reserve. Work completed.

Ukamba Province.

Kachakos Native Reserve. Balance 4 miles. This undemarcated line is the boundary of a farm in the South East corner of the Reserve. The work will be done in the near future.

Kikumbulu Native Reserve. Balance 95 miles. The demarcation of the two Northern Kikumbulu Reserves has been completed. The 95 miles that remain to be demarcated is the boundary of the Southern Reserve. This consists of 59 miles common to Crown Land and 36 miles common to the Masai Reserve. The demarcation of the boundary common to the Masai Reserve is of no immediate urgency and will be done as opportunity occurs. The boundary common to Crown Land is important and will be demarcated as soon as possible.

Taveta Native Reserve. Balance 48 miles. This also will be done as soon as possible, especially where the boundary is common to alienated land.

land, approximately 18 miles.

Dabida Native Reserve. Balance 40 miles.

The undemarcated boundary is that to the North of the Reserve. Its demarcation is not of any pressing importance as it marches with unalienated land, but it will be done when a suitable opportunity occurs.

Sagalla Native Reserve. Work completed.

Coast Province.

North and South Eyikx and Digo Native Reserves.

Balances respectively, 100, 128 and 100 miles. The major portion of these Reserve boundaries is common to the boundaries of a large mass of small coastal holdings which were actually surveyed some few years ago, but owing to lack of interest or care on the part of the plot holders the boundaries have become overgrown and in many cases the beacons have been lost or destroyed. The boundaries therefore will have to be re-surveyed but on account of the intricate nature of the work it is being held over until a special staff of surveyors is available. The importance of demarcating these boundaries is fully recognised and it will be done as soon as circumstances permit.

328

A

8. YANGANYIKA TERRITORY BOUNDARY.

This boundary is already demarcated along its whole course by the intervisible beacons which were erected by the Anglo-German Commission but as the beacons are generally several miles apart it is considered necessary to place further intermediate beacons along the line as a convenience to the natives of both sides. The existing boundary, however, is not in doubt and there is, therefore, no urgency for this further demarcation.

This ...

This common boundary is for the most part an arbitrary straight line. Where it bounds the South Kavirondo District of Kenya to an extent of 50 miles it divides tribes, clans and families. It is not proposed to spend money on further demarcation of this part of the boundary until the question has been further discussed with the Government of Tanganyika which is alive to the administrative difficulties involved.

Of the 228 miles of the line where it bounds the Masai Reserve, 156 miles have been recently demarcated with intermediate beacons, the cost of this work being borne equally between the Tanganyika and Kenya Governments. There remains a balance of 72 miles towards the western end. No immediate necessity has been shown for intermediate beacons along this portion, and it is not proposed further to demarcate this balance of 72 miles unless some necessity for such a course arises.

One mile of this boundary shown as undemarcated in the Taveta District is at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro and is of no particular importance.

The 10 miles of the boundary shown as undemarcated in the South Nyika Native Reserve is of no immediate importance as it runs through desert country which contains no population in the immediate vicinity

9. It is regretted further that the hope expressed in Your Lordship's despatch No. 824 of the 22nd October, 1930, that future returns would show the rate of progress more clearly approximating to that achieved during the 9 months from 31st December, 1928, to the 30th September, 1929, has not been possible of fulfilment. The actual mileage demarcated during the quarter ending the 30th September 1930 was 66, and that during

the ...

No. 32 in file 130

the quarter ending 31st December 1930, was 18 miles, that is to say a total of 74 miles for the six months. This is admittedly disappointing but it is partly accounted for by the fact that one surveyor contracted malaria while demarcating the Mandi Reserve boundary near Muhoroni and was eventually transferred from the district on medical orders. The principal cause however is the fact that, owing to the financial situation, vacancies which have occurred in the field staff have not been filled and only two surveyors are now available. Moreover the money available for transport and travelling has been reduced very drastically and until these disabilities are overcome it will not be possible to maintain more than an average of approximately 50 miles a quarter and this will depend on the health of the surveyors as well as fair weather conditions.

10. No account has been taken in the Surveyor General's schedule of the Northern boundary of the Meru Reserve, the Eastern boundary of the Kitul Reserve and the Southern and South Eastern boundaries of the Machakos Reserve and the Western boundaries of the Nyika Reserves, the reason for this being that these boundaries are arbitrary straight lines running through unpopulated desert country. The demarcation of such boundaries would at present serve no useful purpose and certainly would not justify the expense of the work.

11. I enclose in triplicate a key map of the Colony showing diagrammatically boundaries coloured

red ...

red which have been demarcated and those in yellow which remain to be done.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

humble servant,

Am. de la Roche

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

DEMARCATIION OF NATIVE RESERVE BOUNDARIES. PROGRESS REPORT TO DEC. 31st 1930

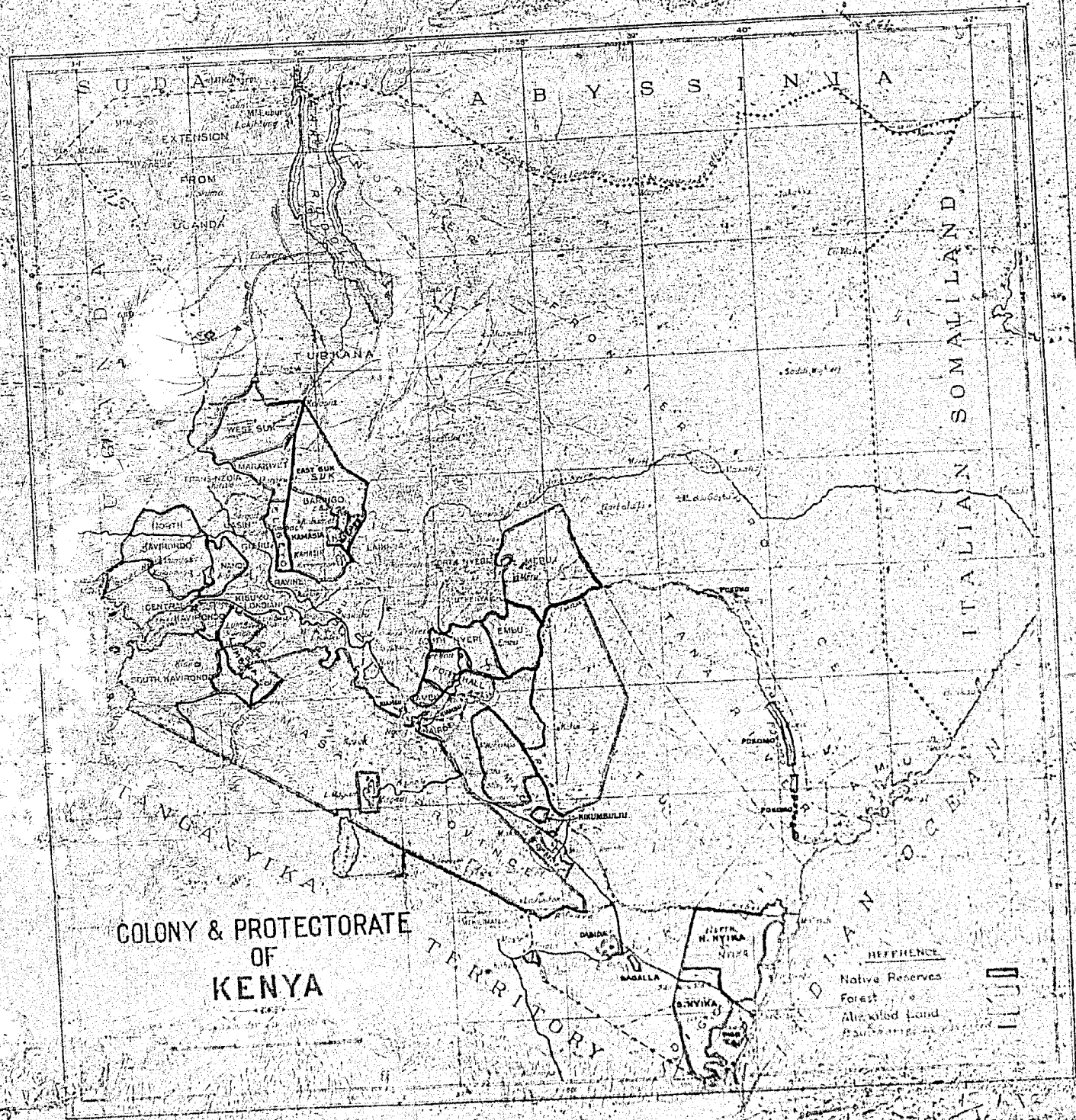
| PROVINCE | NATIVE RESERVE | ADMINISTRATION | | | FOREST DEPARTMENT | | | SURVEY DEPARTMENT | | | TANGANYIKA TERRITORY BOUNDARY | | | TOTAL | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|
| | | Total | Completed | Balance | Total | Completed | Balance | Total | Completed | Balance | Total | Completed | Balance | Total | Completed | Balance |
| NYANZA | N. Kavirondo | 60 | 80 | 0 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 53 | 33 | 20 | - | - | - | 139 | 139 | 20 |
| | D. Kavirondo | 74 | 74 | 0 | - | - | - | 34 | 29 | 14 | - | - | - | 108 | 94 | 14 |
| | S. Kavirondo | 7 | 7 | 0 | - | - | - | 80 | 78 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 137 | 85 | 52 |
| | Lumbwa | 18 | 18 | 0 | - | - | - | 70 | 0 | 70 | - | - | - | 88 | 18 | 70 |
| NZOIA | Nandi | 35 | 35 | 0 | - | - | - | 111 | 92 | 19 | - | - | - | 146 | 127 | 19 |
| | Morakwe | 51 | 0 | 51 | - | - | - | 38 | 15 | 23 | - | - | - | 69 | 15 | 74 |
| | Eldoga | 29 | 27 | 2 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 19 | 12 | 7 | - | - | - | 81 | 67 | 14 |
| WEST SUK | West Suk | 201 | 67 | 134 | - | - | - | 27 | 27 | 0 | - | - | - | 228 | 94 | 134 |
| | East Suk | 110 | 38 | 72 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 110 | 38 | 72 |
| VATLEET | Komasia | 106 | 54 | 52 | 77 | 77 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - | - | - | 115 | 61 | 54 |
| | Njemps | 68 | 26 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68 | 26 | 42 |
| MASAI | Masai | - | - | - | - | - | - | 503 | 166 | 337 | 228 | 156 | 72 | 731 | 322 | 409 |
| KISUMU | Kisumu | - | - | - | 75 | 72 | 3 | 120 | 116 | 4 | - | - | - | 195 | 188 | 7 |
| | Fort Hall | 13 | 13 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 1 | - | - | - | 54 | 54 | 0 |
| | Ngeri | 2 | 0 | 2 | 66 | 66 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | 78 | 74 | 4 |
| | Embu | 1 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| | Mera | - | - | - | 26 | 26 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| KILIMBARI | Machakos | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 63 | 4 | - | - | - | 67 | 63 | 4 |
| | Kilimbulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | 139 | 44 | 95 | - | - | - | 139 | 44 | 95 |
| | Kilifi | 18 | 0 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| | Nyvela | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | - | 43 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| | Uchida | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75 | 35 | 40 | - | - | - | 75 | 35 | 40 |
| | Sng'ha | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 34 | 0 | - | - | - | 34 | 34 | 0 |
| SI | N. Nyika | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | - | - | - | 130 | 30 | 100 |
| | S. Nyika | - | - | - | 16 | 12 | 4 | 133 | 5 | 128 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 159 | 17 | 142 |
| | Digu (at the dam) | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 0 | 102 | 2 | 100 | - | - | - | 104 | 4 | 100 |
| | Pokomo | 65 | 0 | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 65 | 0 | 65 |
| Gross Total | | 878 | 134 | 444 | 356 | 329 | 7 | 1776 | 768 | 1008 | 289 | 156 | 133 | 3279 | 1667 | 1592 |
| Common Boundaries | | 214 | 106 | 108 | - | - | - | 143 | 71 | 72 | - | - | - | 357 | 177 | 180 |
| NET TOTAL | | 664 | 328 | 336 | 356 | 329 | 7 | 1633 | 697 | 936 | 289 | 156 | 133 | 2922 | 1510 | 1412 |

Note: The length of the survey lines is given in miles.

The common boundary lines are counted in the following manner:

Handwritten signature
 General, 30 January 1931

10/1/1914



**COLONY & PROTECTORATE
OF
KENYA**

REFERENCE
 Native Reserves
 Forest
 Allied Land
 Pasture