

EAST AFR. PROT
38069

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1910

Position of Bi. Indian Subjects

19 Dec
as previous Paper
10
35981

Suggest prior departmental conference at which Sir P. Groomer might be invited to be present. States names of I.O. representatives

Mr. Fiddes

Sir James Duffie is in the...
... Mr. Groomer & Mr. ...
... about a fortnight ago & discussed
the matter very fully with Sir P. Groomer
myself. The I.O. reports were clearly
under a misapprehension as to the position
of the I.O. ...
... Sir James L. ... & Mr. ...
... that these ...
... the complaint of
... Sir J. ... & Mr. ...
... very strongly ...
... realized ...

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin, including names like 'Mr. Groomer' and other illegible text.

It is requested that in any further communication
on this subject the under-mentioned name and
number only be quoted, and the reply addressed to

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs

Whitehall

India Office

13

Whitehall, S.W.

L.A.P. 3683.

13th December 1910.

Sir,

In continuation of Mr. Montagu's letter of the 24th ultimo on the position of British Indian subjects in the East Africa Protectorate, I am directed by the Earl of Cromer to suggest for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Harcourt that, if he sees no objection, advantage might be taken of the presence of Sir Percy Girouard in England to arrange an inter-departmental conference on the subject at which the Governor might be invited to meet representatives of the Colonial and India Offices.

If Mr. Harcourt agrees, Lord Cromer would nominate as representatives of this Office three Members of the Council of India (Sir James Duggan, Sir Touchet

Sir

The Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office



Mr. Theodore Morrison and, probably, Mirza Ali Abbas
and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the
Judicial and Public Department (Mr. Herbert R. Lewis and
Mr. Seton).

With the honour to be Sir

Your obedient servant

[Handwritten signature]

J.O. S.A.P.
38069/10

4 DOWNING STREET,

January, 1911.

DRAFT

THE HONORARY SECRETARY

TO THE LONDON ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Draft only
Amended
See enclosed

Sir,

H. J.R. 4 Jan 11

With reference to the letter from

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this Department of the 26th of October last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to inform you that he has now received a report from the Officer Administering the Government of the East Africa Protectorate upon your letter of the 13th of that month, in which it is alleged that certain disabilities have been imposed of late upon Indians in British East Africa. Mr. Harcourt has also had the advantage of discussing the matter personally with Sir Percy Girouard, the Governor of the Protectorate, who is at present in this country.

(1) Dealing with the points raised in

in your letter paragraph by paragraph, if
 me to point out that the Administration of
 the Protectorate has under its care not only
 Indians of the Moslem faith but also
 a much larger indigenous population which
 professes the same religion, and to assure
 you that in the former as in the latter case
 it will act with the same impartiality
 and toleration which have characterized
 British Administration in other possessions
 of the Crown.

(2) The value of Indian merchants and
 traders in the Protectorate is ~~highly~~ re-
 cognised and this influence is correctly
 ascribed to as early a date as the 17th cen-
 tury; but it is understood that the Indian
 community, which grew up from that date until
 the importation of large numbers for the
 construction of the Burma Railway, formed
 an entirely different community from that
 which is to be observed to-day. These mer-
 chant communities have in many cases entirely

lost the use of the Indian language and con-
 fine themselves almost exclusively to trading
 operations in the Coast, with the constric-
 tion of the Railway a large number - es-
 timated at perhaps 50,000 - of Indians of
 an entirely different ~~type~~ entered the
 Protectorate many of whom remained in it and
 formed the bulk of the small trading class
 which acts as intermediary between the larger
 European firms and the native populations.
 It is understood that the financial operations
 of these small traders are largely dependent
 upon the credit which they obtain from the
 European merchants. The part which Indian
 soldiers played in the pacification of the
 Protectorate is ~~also~~ recognised, but it is
 to be remembered that these forces and ~~also~~
 more numerous native African troops were in-
 variably led by British officers. It is
 correct to say that the Burma Railway was
 largely constructed by Indian labourers.

The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the first 300 miles of that Railway passed through country almost devoid of native populations and at a time when Great Britain was not in a position to influence the indigenous inhabitants or even to administer them. This position has now completely altered as, with the extension of British administration over the Protectorate, the large native population has gradually come forward as free labour and there is practically no difficulty at the present time either in British East Africa or Uganda in securing native labourers for the roughest work on the Uganda Railway or the construction of large public works. At the present time over 3,000 such labourers are being employed upon the new Railway which is being constructed in Uganda.

(2) The higher appointments on the Rail-

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Railway are filled entirely by Europeans, but it is correct to state that a large number of Indians are employed as clerks, mechanical guards, platelayers, &c. The large proportion of the educated Indians, are not British Indians but Goanese Catholics. The ordinary manual labour employed upon the line is now almost exclusively African. Although, in the past, the presence of the Indian trader has undoubtedly had a great influence upon the cost of living Mr. Harcourt is informed that this factor is not of much importance to-day.

(4) It has been stated with reference to paragraph (2) that at present there is no lack of indigenous labour for the development of public works and the same may be said with regard to private enterprises. Hence there would appear to be no reason for considering the status which might be occupied by Indian

indentured labour from India - at least for the present.

(7) With regard to the extract quoted from Lord Elgin's despatch, Mr. Harcourt shares the views of his predecessors as to the desirability of preserving for the white population subject to the protection and requirements of the indigenous native population - when a comparatively small area as the Protectorate which is ~~not~~ suitable for European residence and effort. All the same as he understands that these areas are on the whole unsuited to the Indian agriculture and that this view has been expressed by the Indian member of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate on various occasions.

(8) It is also laid to the credit of the Highlands for the purposes of European settlement, and it is to be remarked that various native populations - estimated variously at over 1,000,000 - are in occupation of

of large tracts of the Highlands. The soil is certainly fertile but it appears to be mainly suited to the products which an ordinary English agriculturist would cultivate in Europe or the South African Colonias. On the other hand both on the coast and in the basin of Lake Victoria large ^{areas} tracts exist which are more suited to development by means of labourers accustomed to tropical agriculture. (provided native rights are respected) and in these areas no restriction has been placed upon acquisition of land by any section of the community. It must also be remembered that the European farmers were much hampered in their early development by land questions and by the experimental condition of agriculture. It ^{should be noted} ~~may be said~~ that a period of 5 years only has elapsed since farmers were in a position to forecast the real future of agriculture in the highlands, and that the valuable experiments which have proved the suitability of wool, ostriches, sheep, cattle, wheat, oats,

hemp, coffee and many other products, have
 been mainly carried out by the European popu-
 lation. The experimental condition is now
 believed to be a thing of the past and it is
 confidently expected that very material
 progress will be witnessed within the next
 few years. On the other hand the Indian
 population has had ample opportunity of ac-
 quiring lands for tropical agriculture on
 the coast but appears to have accomplished
 very little in the way of agricultural de-
 velopment during the last 200 years, although
 it is understood that during the period of
 the last 5 years European planters, with the
 assistance of African labourers who are now
 readily obtainable from the highlands, have
 definitely proved the value of such products
 as rubber, banana and coconuts in the coast.
 It is further understood that Europeans can live comfortably
 in the highlands as illustrated by the settlement
 made recently by Europeans and their children

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border living in these districts and the very
 low death rate attended by such a circum-
 stance.

(10) As the indigenous population is
 at present providing all the labour required
 by the Protectorate, the question of inden-
 tured immigration does not appear to need
 immediate consideration.

(11) The last ten years of the history
 of the highlands may generally be described
 as a period of "boom" but rather as one
 of experiment carried out under circumstances
 of exceptional difficulty. Mr. Hartcourt
 cannot accept, without qualification the state-
 ment that East Africa is not nor ever will
 be a white man's country, and he is not aware
 that any onerous or odious restrictions have
 been imposed upon the Indians in the
 Protectorate.

(12) With regard to the statement of
 the Indian member of the Legislative Council

that India could supply thousands of the most industrious agricultural labourers in the world &c, Mr. Harcourt is informed that, although this gentleman is said to possess many farms and has obtained many contracts, he had taken no steps since the date of the completion of the Uganda Railway to introduce Indian labour but has been content to accept the assistance of the indigenous population.

Mr. Harcourt cannot accept the statement that very few of the European settlers have developed their farms in any degree or that there are restrictions on Indian settlement which, if abolished, would change the whole aspect of the Protectorate in a few years from quiescence and stagnation to prosperity and importance.

In so far as agricultural development available to Indians is concerned and the Indian member of the Legislative Council has himself admitted that the highlands are unsuitable for agricultural development by Indians - no

restriction

restriction whatever has been placed upon the Indians, who have had ample opportunity upon the coast and in the coastal provinces but appear to have accomplished little or nothing. In so far as legitimate trading is concerned, Mr. Harcourt understands that there is no custom in the whole Protectorate where European trading is permitted and Indian trading restricted, equal rights being given to traders of all nationalities.

(13) While admitting that the economic advancement of the Protectorate will in a measure depend upon Indian labour and enterprise Mr. Harcourt sees no ground for doubting that it will depend in a far greater measure on British enterprise and capital aided by native indigenous labour. Throughout the memorial of your Committee Mr. Harcourt notes the complete absence of any reference to the

interests

interests of the four to five million native inhabitants of British East Africa and the four millions inhabiting Uganda whose material progress and civilization are now being mainly affected by the efforts of the European administrative staff aided by a large number of Mission bodies. The interests of these native populations cannot but be the primary care of the Government of the country, and Mr.

Harcourt has learned with regret that the various missionary bodies are strongly of opinion that the contact of the natives with the unfortunately low caste of India entering the country has hindered their advancement towards civilization.

(17) This paragraph and the preceding ones enter upon details of the disabilities which are alleged to have been imposed upon the Indian community. It is stated that the legislation originally passed with a view to preventing the landing of Europeans with

inadequate

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inadequate funds is now being applied to Indians. Mr. Harcourt assumes that the reference is to the Restriction of Immigration Ordinance of 1905 which is at present in force. By this Ordinance any person without visible means of support, or any person who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge is prohibited from landing without making a deposit. The European has to deposit Rs. 50 (since altered to Rs. 100) a native of Asia Rs. 20. The object of this deposit is to provide for the repatriation of an individual, should he fail to obtain employment. The Ordinance further prohibits unconditionally the landing of certain persons suffering from such disabilities as idiocy, insanity, leprosy or other contagious diseases, and there is, however, no discrimination as to race, and your Committee would appear to be under a misapprehension as to this point in this case.

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(18) It is understood that this paragraph is based upon a statement of Mr Jeevanjee the Indian member of the Legislative Council, of the Protectorate. It would appear from this statement that no Indian could sell any produce in the Nairobi market without the authority of a European. The facts are as follows:- Ten years ago Mr Jeevanjee was granted the right to construct a market in Nairobi and it is called to this day the Jeevanjee market (photo attached). It was the monopoly of Mr Jeevanjee and it is understood that he has made handsome profits from it. European residents have from time to time raised objections to buying vegetables, milk and dairy produce, from this market as the irrigation is carried out by means of water condemned for human use there is therefore a danger of contamination. Their objections were well founded and heeded by the medical staff. In 1910 some European farmers in the district opened

opened a small produce market in Nairobi for the sale of produce to Europeans only (photo attached). It is to this market that objection has been taken but the fact has been suppressed that the bulk of the produce sold in Nairobi is in the hands of Mr Jeevanjee and his countrymen in the Indian market. It is also to be noted that another exclusive market exists in Nairobi - the Native market - to which no objection has been taken. The Committee will, therefore, recognise that it is arronous to state that Indians are dependent upon the good offices of white men before they can enter the market.

(19) Objection is taken to discrimination with regard to the sale of business sites. Three years ago an outbreak of plague occurred in Nairobi - the first which was witnessed in the

highlands and its suppression involved the Government in an expenditure of more than £20,000. Its introduction was entirely attributed by the medical staff to the Indian population to whom it was mainly confined, the European section of the team remaining free.

Generally speaking, no restriction whatever has been placed upon Indians of good standing and habits regarding business sites in Nairobi but both the lower class Indian and the African natives have been allotted specific quarters for residence and small trading. The medical authorities are of opinion that this measure is essential in the case of the native population and are even more insistent upon its application to the lower class Indians, whom they consider to be far less careful in observing sanitary precautions outside the municipal regulations than is the case with the European population.

(20) It is incumbent to state that the

Protectorate

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Protectorate steamers plying upon Lake Victoria Nyanza are in charge of Indians. The whole of the navigating and controlling staff is European, the crew native, a few clerks mainly German Christians and Indians. With regard to the trade in Harcourt is informed that it is unwise to state that it is the trade of the Indian merchants which makes the continuance of this service economically possible. At least one-third of the trade emanates from German East Africa where it is understood that severe restrictions are imposed upon Indian trading. In the past it has been found that the issue of bedding to Indians has been attended with certain disadvantages as many of these passengers cook and prepare their food upon their berths and cannot be induced to change these habits. Notwithstanding this very inconvenient habit

on the part of Indian passengers, arrangements have lately been made to provide them with bedding. The continued presence of plague amongst the Indian population at some of the lake ports has also made the issue of bedding a difficult matter of adjustment with the medical authorities.

(21) Although Mr Harcourt can hold out no hope of any alteration of the existing system of jury trials in British East Africa the Governor has been directed to personally enquire into the matter with a view to ascertaining whether, as in the case of native law and custom, it would not be desirable to have for Mohammedan law Indian lawyers when such cases are being considered. It is to be remarked that the large indigenous Moslem population at the coast have never approached the administration with a view to the establishment of a jury system which is understood to be non-existent in India and not entirely in accordance with Moslem law.

(22) With regard to the question of Justice

tices of the Peace the Secretary of State doubts whether the time has arrived for any change in the present system, but he has directed the Governor to ascertain the requirements in this regard of the indigenous Moslem and Indian populations of the coast whose claims naturally require first consideration. (23) Mr Harcourt is informed that Indians suffering terms of imprisonment have received exactly the same consideration as the natives of the country, whether Christian, Moslem or pagan. Sir P. Girehard states that during his frequent visits to the prisons he has not on any occasion been approached by any prisoners because there has been a want of consideration of their scruples on the part of the prison officials. He also states that the Government of the Protectorate knows nothing of the reply which is alleged to have been given by the authorities

ties to the effect that Indians lost their
religion on leaving their native land.

(25) The matter referred to

in the memo. has been
dealt with in connection
with the earlier proposals.

of your letter.

I enclose to you
please me to say that your
committee has not advised

that the fact will determine

not only towards the Indian

community but also to the extent

of the board, the same persons

attitude which it has adopted

the fact. It must have report

what he has already stated above

that the interests of the part

retire population cannot be

by the primary case of the board

of the population of the part

but would not be responsible

of the population & political organization

Yours

39069/10.E.A.P.

DRAFT.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY
TO THE LONDON ALL-INDIA
MOWLEM LEAGUE.

Downing Street,

20 March, 1911.

MINUTE

Sir,

Mr. Road 28 March

Mr.

X Mr. Eddles 23

Mr. East

Mr. Cor

Mr C. Lucas

Col. Secy

X Mr. Harcourt 18 3/4

John ...
3/4 4/4

2 drafts.

Copy of 3490 and this and
draft to I.O. to the Governor
with reference to previous
correspondence in Conf. L.L.P.

With reference to the letter

from this Department of the 26th of

October, 1910, I am directed by Mr.

Secretary Harcourt to inform you that

he has now received a report from the

Officer Administering the Government of

the East Africa Protectorate upon your

letter of the 13th of that month, in

which it is alleged that certain dis-

abilities have been imposed of late

upon Indians in British East Africa.

Mr. Harcourt has also had the advantage

Copy of 3490 and this and
draft to I.O. to the Governor
with reference to previous
correspondence in Conf. L.L.P.

of discussing the matter personally with Sir Percy Girouard, the Governor of the Protectorate, and desires to offer the following comments on the points which appear to him to require notice.

2. With reference to the 4th and 10th paragraphs of your letter there is at present no lack of indigenous labour for the development of public works and the same may be said with regard to private enterprises. Hence there would appear to be no reason for considering the status which might be occupied by indentured labour from India.

3. With regard to the extract from Lord Elgin's despatch quoted in the 7th paragraph of your letter, Mr.

Barcourt shares the views of his predecessors as to the desirability of preserving for the white population, subject to the protection and requirements of

the indigenous native population - the comparatively small area in the Protectorate which is suitable for European residence and effort, and he is unable to modify the decision which has been arrived at in the matter.

Mr. Barcourt cannot accept without qualification the statement made in the 11th paragraph of your letter that East Africa is not nor ever will be a white man's country, and he is not aware that any unreasonable claims have been imposed upon the Indians in the Protectorate.

4. Mr. Barcourt is also unable to accept the statement made in the 12th paragraph of your letter that very few of the European settlers have developed their farms to any degree or that there

are restrictions on Indian settlement which, if abolished, would change the whole aspect of the Protectorate in a few years from quiescence and stagnation to prosperity and importance. In so far as agricultural development suitable to Indians is concerned - and the Indian member of the Legislative Council has himself admitted that the highlands are unsuitable for agricultural development by Indians - no restriction whatever has been placed upon the Indians. In so far as legitimate trading is concerned, Mr. Harcourt understands that there is no centre in the whole Protectorate where European trading is permitted and Indian trading restricted, equal rights being given to traders of all nationalities.

In paragraph 13 and throughout the memorial, Mr. Harcourt notes the complete

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absence of any reference to the interests of the four to five million native inhabitants of British East Africa and the four millions inhabiting Uganda whose material progress and civilization are now being mainly effected by the efforts of the European Administrative staff aided by a large number of Mission bodies. It would impress upon your Committee that the interests of these native populations cannot but be the primary care of the Government of the country.

7. Paragraph 17 of your letter and the succeeding one enter upon details of the disabilities which are alleged to have been imposed upon the Indian community. It is stated that the Emigration Act originally passed with a view to preventing the landing of Europeans with inadequate funds is now being applied to Indians.

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Mr. Harcourt assumes that the reference is to the restriction of Immigration Ordinance of 1900 which is at present in force. By this Ordinance any person without visible means of support, or any person who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge, is prohibited from landing without making a deposit. The European has to deposit Rs. 750 (which is now altered to Rs. 575) a native of Asia or Africa Rs. 50. The object of this deposit is to provide for the repatriation of an individual, should he fail to obtain employment. The Ordinance further prohibits unconditionally the landing of certain persons suffering from such disabilities as idiocy, insanity, leprosy or dangerous contagious disease, etc. There is, however, no discrimination as to race and your Committee should

appear

appear to be under a misapprehension as to the facts of the case.

6. It is understood that paragraph 18 is based upon a statement of Mr. Jeevanjee, the Indian member of the Legislative Council. It would appear from this statement that no Indian could sell any produce in the Nairobi market without the authority of a European. The facts are as follows:- Ten years ago Mr. Jeevanjee was granted the right to construct a market in Nairobi and it is called to this day the Jeevanjee market. European residents have from time to time raised objections to buying vegetables, milk and dairy produce, from this market as the irrigation is largely carried out by means of water condemned for human use and there is, therefore, a danger of contamination. Their objections are

well

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8. It is understood that paragraph 18 is based upon a statement of Mr. Jeevanjee, the Indian member of the Legislative Council. It would appear from this statement that no Indian could sell any produce in the Nairobi market without the authority of a European. The facts are as follows:- Ten years ago Mr. Jeevanjee was granted the right to construct a market in Nairobi and it is called to this day the Jeevanjee market. European residents have from time to time raised objections to buying vegetables, milk and dairy produce, from this market as the irrigation is largely carried out by means of water condensed for human use and there is, therefore, a danger of contamination. Their objections are

well

well founded and vouched for by the medical staff. In 1910 some European farmers in the district opened a small produce market in Nairobi for the sale of produce only and it is to this market that objection has been taken. It appears, however, that the bulk of the produce sold in Nairobi is sold in the Indian section.

In paragraph 19 objection is taken to discrimination with regard to the sale of business sites. Three years ago an outbreak of plague occurred in Nairobi - the first which was witnessed in the highlands - and its suppression involved the Government in an expenditure of about £20,000. Its introduction was widely attributed by the medical staff to the Indian population, whereas, as was mainly confined, the European section

section

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section of the town remaining immune. Generally speaking, no restriction whatever has been placed upon Indians of good standing acquiring business sites in Nairobi, but both the lower class Indians and the African natives have been allotted specific quarters for residence and small trading. The medical authorities are of opinion that this measure is essential in the case of the native population and are even more insistent upon its application to the lower class Indians whom they consider to be less careful in observing sanitary precautions or obeying municipal regulations than is the case with the native population.

10. With regard to paragraph 20, Mr. Harcourt understands that it is inadvisable to state that the Government are placing any pressure upon the Government of Kenya.

are

are in charge of Indians, the whole of the navigating and controlling staff being European, the crew native, and a few only of the clerks (mainly Goanese) Indians.

With regard to the trade Mr. Harcourt is of opinion that there is no foundation for the statement that it is the trade of the Indian merchants which makes the continuance of this service economically possible.

With regard to the latter part of the paragraph

it is understood that, in the past, it has been found that the issue of bedding to Indians has been attended with certain disadvantages to many of these passengers: they cook and prepare their food upon their

berths, but that nevertheless arrangements

have lately been made to provide them

with bedding. It is also understood

that the sanitary conditions of places amongst

the Indian population at some of the lake

ports

ports has made the issue of bedding a difficult matter of adjustment with the medical authorities.

11. With regard to paragraph 21 Mr. Harcourt can hold out no hope of any alteration of the existing system of jury panels in British East Africa, but the Governor has been directed to enquire into the matter personally, with a view to ascertaining whether, as in the case of native law and custom, it would not be desirable to have for Mahomedan Law Indian assessors when such cases are being considered.

12. With regard to paragraph 22 Mrs. Harcourt does not think that the time has arrived for any change in the present system of appointing justices of the Peace, but she has directed the

Governor to ascertain the reasons for

this

the case of the indigenous Moslem and Indian populations of the coast whose claims naturally require first consideration.

13. Finally, with regard to paragraph 23, Mr. Harcourt is informed that Indians suffering terms of imprisonment have received exactly the same consideration as the natives of the country, whether Christian, Moslem, or pagan. Sir P. Girouard has stated that during his frequent visits to the Prisons he has not on any occasion been approached by any prisoners because there has been want of consideration of their feelings on the part of the prison officials. He has also stated that the Government of the Protectorate know nothing of the reply which is alleged to have been given by the authorities to the effect that Indians lost their religion on leaving their native land.

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| Date | Subject |
|-----------------------|--|
| Foreign Office 4 June | Arms traffic in Abyssinia |
| 11 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| 12 " | Arms traffic, identification of D.O. 5 |
| 14 " | Frontier posts & F.O. 5 shooting cables |
| 15 " | Arms to the north |
| 17 " | Shooting cables, D.O. 5, collection |
| 11/18 " | Affairs in Sudan & Ethiopia |
| 14 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| 15 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| 19 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| 4 Aug | Doon |
| 11 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| 24 Sept | Regulation re Doon |
| 7 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| 28 " | Manland properties of Sultan of Zangbar |
| 29 " | Doon Regulation |
| 14 Aug | Tanation |
| 3 June | Manland properties of Sultan of Zangbar |
| 15 " | Customs Order |
| 20 " | Employment of the Zaphiro |
| 6 July | Manland properties of Sultan of Zangbar |
| 8 " | Prince George & Howard of Carnarvon Visit |
| 13 " | Journey of Rudolf von Slatin Kuffereck |
| 2 Aug | The Zaphiro's claim |
| 8 " | Letter to German Consul |
| 15 " | Letter of Rudolf von Slatin Kuffereck to Customs authorities & Foreign Office |
| 16 " | Letter to German Consul & Italian Consul |
| 22 " | Claim of Doon trading Co. |
| 29 " | Arms traffic |
| 2 Sept | S. Abyssinian Frontier |

| From | Date | Subject |
|----------------|--------|---|
| Foreign Office | 2 Sept | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| " | 21 " | " |
| " | 3 " | New Customs Order |
| " | 6 " | Resident's Game Licenses |
| " | 13 " | Case of Mr. Keaton |
| " | 22 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| " | 22 " | Conveyance of Mr. Keaton |
| " | 14 Oct | Loan of office to Janybar |
| " | 7 " | Journey of Mount Selim Kefferesside |
| " | 14 " | (1) 1844, Selim's lands |
| " | " | (2) 1844, Selim's lands, Division to France |
| " | 15 Oct | H. R. Tale |
| " | 17 " | Records of old Court of Appeal |
| " | 22 " | Customs Order |
| " | 26 " | Mount Selim Kefferesside exped. |
| " | 26 " | H. R. Tale |
| " | 2 Nov | New Marine Service |
| " | 3 " | Native Christian marriages |
| " | 7 " | Records of old Court of Appeal |
| " | 7 " | Claims of Selim's lands to Africa Co. |
| " | 21 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| " | " | Ext. aid by Selim's land into Uganda |
| " | 22 " | Govt. Slave Markets in Janybar |
| " | 24 " | Claims of Selim's lands to |
| " | 25 " | Claims of Selim's lands to |
| " | 28 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| " | 1 Dec | Customs Order |
| " | 6 " | Janybar budget 1891-2 |
| " | 15 " | S. Abyssinian Frontier |
| " | 24 " | Frontier protection of Sultan of Janybar |
| " | 25 " | Frontier protection of Sultan of Janybar |

| From | Date | Subject |
|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Foreign Office | 1 Dec | C. H. Selim's Mission |
| " | 27 " | Departure of Genl. Thelwell |
| " | 27 " | C. H. Selim |
| " | 30 " | Claims of Selim's lands to Africa Co. |