



... all the spirits who have  
been employed in dealing with the  
outbreak & that he be visited with  
plains the high tones in which the  
order refer to the services rendered  
by S. H. ...

H. J. R.

1874

In the ...

...

...

1874

The Council of the recently transferred  
Proctorate should be informed  
of the regulations under which  
recommendations for Honorary  
are to be made.

...

1874

Mr Read

Please see note from Mr Cross  
& enclosed herewith.

The present outbreak seems to  
be a smaller <sup>one</sup> than that at Toronto  
which was <sup>the</sup> larger. No serious cases  
in the eyes of that outbreak & it would  
hardly be fair to paragon Dr Haines' success  
especially for several on that occasion, when  
doing nothing for Dr Woodhouse, his chief  
adviser in medical charge for part of  
the period, as well as the present case.

Special  
the Commission of Dr. Haran in the  
case of the epidemic seems to be sufficient.

By the dose another further by cases  
on these two occasions, though by themselves  
seemly sufficient to support an outbreak  
honour, would be a strong ground  
for recognition

Ch  
19/6

H. Hattis

J. Lee

H. J. R.

20/6

In 1902 there were 85 cases  
but only 19 deaths. On this  
occasion there were only 28  
cases, but 26 of them were  
fatal. The P.H.S. says that  
the disease "appears to have  
been of an exceptionally virulent  
type", and that "the limit of  
the epidemic was undoubtedly  
due to the measures insti-  
tuted and carried out by Dr  
Haran; and on the previous  
occasions, should say that it was  
"difficult to single out any one  
for special credit", added that  
perhaps Dr. Hattis, who was on

full charge of the plague  
camp, to which all the  
infected persons were taken  
underwent a peculiarly  
severe trial

It seems to me therefore  
that the special character of the services  
rendered by Dr. Mann is hardly  
sufficiently recognized in  
the previous minutes. He  
has also had over seven  
years service in the Collector's  
office in his appointment dating  
from 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 1898, and is  
one of the senior Judicial  
Officers.

But, before a decision is  
arrived at, I wish to propose  
to get Mr J. Stewart settled  
there in any other place where  
he will get the credit before  
him.

Wt. June 24

7410 at once

The India Office sent to 24/6  
Seydulla on 24/6 in plague copy of def  
has a copy of the India Office report that  
the copy may be returned eventually

S.R.

June 17, 1905  
19

Dear Mr. Niblett

\* The enclosed paper contains  
the only allusion that I can  
find to Dr. Hagan's work in  
connection with the outbreak of  
plague at Kharab. It was  
apparently sent to the Principal  
Medical Officer, Madras. The  
series of photographs drawn  
to spot and see the disease

Sole Charge of the plague  
camp to which all the  
infected persons were taken,  
underwent a peculiarly  
"private trial".

It seems to me therefore  
that the <sup>special character of the service</sup> rendered  
~~by~~ by Dr. Hazen is hardly  
sufficiently recognized in  
the previous minutes. He  
has also had over seven  
years service in the Collector  
office - his appointment dating  
from 1 Feb. 1898, and is  
one of the most judicial  
Officers.

But, before a decision is  
arrived at, I do propose  
to ask Sir J. Stewart whether  
there is any other Doctor whose  
services should get the priority before  
him.

W.H.O. June 24

W.H.O. choice

The letter you sent to Ruffin  
has all the reports on page copy of copy.  
Send to me to the India Office, & ask that  
the copy may be returned eventually.

5-11



work

from table

Copy

A

Carve





21  
on Your Lordship's behalf that it would be a source of gratification to them.

In this connection I should like more particularly to bring to Your Lordship's notice with a view to some special recognition the name of Dr. Haran whose services have been invaluable both in detecting at the outset the true nature of the disease, which I understand presents considerable difficulties in the way of diagnosis, and in taking measures for checking its ravages.

I may perhaps be allowed to recall to Your Lordship's recollection the excellent work done by Dr. Haran in connection with the outbreak of plague at Nairobi in 1902 and I now venture to recommend him for any decoration or distinction which Your Lordship may see fit to bestow upon him.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

humble servant,

D. P. [Signature]

Madras 2

SIR M. STEWART

No. 116

Reference No. 116

Industry & Trade

Revenue

1912

\_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT

Patent Commission  
Washington, D.C.

11629-27

MINUTE

- Mr. Roberts
- Mr. Reed
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. Orr
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. Graham
- Mr. [unclear]
- The [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]

On Feb 13 1884  
advised & signed  
11629

22 April 1880

... I am directed by the  
... by the [unclear]  
... to [unclear]  
... for  
... which  
... to  
... of  
... of  
... which  
... from  
... of  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]  
... [unclear]

I am to enquire  
whether you consider  
that any portions  
of the reports should  
be published in the  
Medical Press, and,  
if so, in what papers

2  
H1315

Comm. S. of Ind.  
11629

23

25 April 1905

DRAFT.

East Afr. Post. no. 192

Mr. D. Stewart R.C.M.S.

Sir,  
I have the honor to  
ack. the receipt of your

MINUTE.

- Mr. Bottomley 17/4
- Mr. Read 17/4
- Mr. Anstruther
- Mr. Cox
- Mr. Lucas
- Mr. Graham
- Sir H. G. O'Shaughnessy
- The Duke of Marlborough
- Mr. Lytton

draft no. 146 of the  
13<sup>th</sup> of March last,  
enclosing copies of  
reports on the recent  
outbreak of plague  
at Kiisumu, and to  
inform you that I  
have been well  
with satisfaction  
that the disease  
appears to have  
been its course.

I desire to express  
my appreciation of  
the devotion and

Yours faithfully  
The Secretary  
24/5

being shown by all  
the officials who  
have been employed  
in dealing with the  
outbreak, and I  
have noted with  
pleasure the high  
terms in which  
you refer to the  
services rendered  
by Dr. Adams.

Yours  
Sincerely,  
L. J.

Gal  
11629/05

Commissioners

Sir Donald Stewart Kemp

DRAFT.

Indexed

East Africa Protectorate

Confidential

3 July 1905

MINUTE.

Sir

Mr. Elliott 20 June 1905

Mr. W. Hamilton 28

\* Mr. Andrews 28/6/05

Mr. Cox

Mr. Lucas

Mr. Graham

Sir M. O'Mahoney

The Duke of Marlborough

Mr. Lytton

With reference to your

despatch No 146 of the 12th March

bringing to my notice, as

worthy of special recognition

the valuable services rendered

by Dr. Haran in connection

with the outbreak of plague

at Kismayu and Nairobi

I have the honour to state

that I shall be prepared to

Ans 30695  
1905  
Sml

Case



cause St. Stanislaus name  
to be noted for consideration  
on some future occasion

for the Companionship of the  
Order of St. Michael + St. George;

but that it shall be glad with the first instance  
to be satisfied <sup>with</sup>  
~~to receive an appointment~~

~~your name as to whom~~

there is <sup>no</sup> ~~any~~ <sup>other</sup> ~~other~~ <sup>St. Michael</sup> <sup>(P)</sup>

officer in the ~~Regiment~~ <sup>Regiment</sup> etc

in your opinion possible

as first claim to that position

(J)

DRAFT.

US of S. for India  
India Office

9 January 1906

Sir,

MINUTE.

- Mr. Scowen of S.
- Mr. Head
- Mr. Astor
- Mr. Cox
- Mr. Lamb
- Mr. Graham
- Sir H. Drummond
- The Duke of Marlborough
- Mr. Littleton

MS/1/1

encl.

I am to transmit to you for the information of Mr Secretary Morley the accompanying copy of a despatch with original enclosures, from the Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate on the subject of the outbreak of plague at Kismayu.

I am to request that the original enclosures may be returned to the Dept eventually.

I am etc  
H.B.C.

Comm. N. 1906 March 13 1906  
(orig. with)

It is requested that in any further communication  
on this subject the under-mentioned titles and  
numbers may be quoted, and the reply addressed to—  
The Under-Secretary of State for India,  
India Office,  
Whitehall,  
S.W.

India Office,

Whitehall,

London, S.W.

No. 28. 97.

25<sup>th</sup> January 1906.

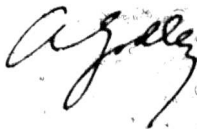
SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in  
Council, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your  
letter of 9th January, No. 11629/1905, forwarding papers  
relating to an outbreak of plague at Kisumu in the East  
Africa Protectorate.

The original enclosures to the late Sir Donald Stewart's  
despatch of 13th March 1905 are returned herewith as requested.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,



The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

11629  
REC'D  
APR 25

27

P.Y.  
No. 16

Kibuna,

18th February 1908.

KIBUNA PLAGUE.

Sir,

In continuation of my No. 13 of 4th instant, I have the honor to enclose a 2nd list of plague cases.

This makes 25 admissions and 21 deaths to date, in addition to the three suspected deaths referred to previously in my report No. 6

I have etc., etc.,

(Sd.) S. S. Bagge.

This return is verified by the undersigned:-

(Sd.) J. A. Moran,

M.O. Kibuna.

(Sd.) A. S. HALL,

Dr. F. H. S.

H. H. Commissioner,  
Act Commander-in-Chief,  
Kibuna.

No.	Name	Sex	Tribe	Admitted.	Died	Reported by telegram.
1.	Abdulla	Male	Mganda	Brought in Feb. 6th	Dead	Feb. 7th 1908.
2.	Makera	"	Hindu	Feb. 6th	Alive	" 6th "
3.	Manga	"	Moga	Feb. 14th	Had away during night.	" 18th "

LIVINGS,

18th February 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING PLAGUE INKISUMU.

Chargeable to....

" Kisumu Epidemic Account "

Date	Particulars.	Rate.	Amount.
Jan. 7th	Labour on erecting 7 landies for quarantine camp.....		Rs. 213.13.1
"	Material for above.....		1284.14.0
Jan. 31st	Paid to tailor for sewing American cloth.....		55. 0.0
Feb. 4th	Labour for dismantling and re-erecting 7 landies.....		204. 4.1
Feb. 11th	Labour on erecting P.W.D. Office on account of plague.....		60. 9.0
"	Material for above.....		172. 8.0
Jan. 10th to )	Lime supplied .. 542 lds. 25/- per 100 lds.		135. 8.0
Feb. 3rd )		Extras .....	18. 0.0
Total Rs.			<u>2142. 8.2</u>

Superintendent of Public Works.

H. M. Sub-Commissioner,

K. A. P.

Kisumu.

COPY.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC KISUMU.

Date	Particulars	Amount.
1905	Paid to Mr. P. H. Clarke, for sundries supplied by him to the segregation camp in January 1905, as per his bill and sub-vouchers attached	Rs. 1145.12.0
		<del>Rs. 1145.12.0</del>
	( Payment sanctioned by H. M. Sub-Commissioner )	

COPY.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC KISUMU.

Date	Particulars	Amount.
1905		
Jan. 16th	Paid to the Municipal Committee, Kisumu on account of extra pay granted to 20 labourers employed on plague work during January 1905 at Rs. 5/- each.....	<u>Rs. 100.0.0</u>
		Total Rs. 100.0.0
	( Town Clerk's bill duly sanctioned by H.M. Sub-Commissioner, attached.)	



COPY.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC KISUMU.

Date	Particulars	Amount
1905		
Feb. 16th.	Paid to the Municipal Committee, Kisumu for labour employed for cleaning and lime-washing the Kisumu Bazaar and general plague work during January 1905.	Rs. 425.6.0
		Total Rs. 425.6.0

( Town Clerk's bill attached.)

NOTE. Payment sanctioned by H. M. Sub-Commissioner.

COPY.

Memorandum.

Kisumu.

February 18th 1905.

From

Deputy P. M. O.

Kisumu.

To

H. M. Sub-Commissioner,

Kisumu.

The plan of the proposed new laying out of the Township of Kisumu is excellent in its general scheme in so far as there is a definite demarcation between the native and European quarters - vide Land Office Survey plan with its more generous plot space and wider roads - but there is one very grave objection to this scheme. If, as seems not unlikely, the shores of the Lake, and Kisumu in particular, is an endemic home of the plague, the new design simply means changing the direction of the roads, and shifting the sites of the houses a few hundred yards away from a known infected spot, on to the same ridge, with exactly the same geographical conditions of climate, soil, atmosphere, vermin life and undergrowth. This scheme could only be supported (speaking from a sanitary point of view), by the adoption of a type of a house calculated to overcome the danger of rat-infection. In this connection the suggestion contained in Dr. Haran's Report, (vide Appendix III Deputy P.M.O.'s Plague Report of February 18th) i.e. that all houses should be built on piles, and solid plinths not allowed. Stone piles could be used, if rat-guards were employed - circular flat plates of iron sheeting projecting 3 inches all round the top of the pillars.

On no account should masonry plinths filled with

soil, be allowed.

(Sd.) A. D. Milne.

Sub-Commissioner's Office,

Kisumu,

18th February 1905.

No. 18

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information, a list of approximate expenses incurred on account of plague at Kisumu up to 1st February 1905.

Voucher I, refers to goods which it was considered necessary to destroy, and is an abstract only, but details are filed in this office and can be furnished if required.

Mr. Clarke acted as assessor on behalf of the Government in conjunction with Kasum Lakha as assessor for the merchants of the Bazaar. Mr. Clarke is Town Clerk of Kisumu Municipal Committee and Kasum Lakha a member of the Committee, is the agent of Alidina Visras.

Voucher II, shows a bill of the Public Works expenses.

Voucher III, is for sundries such as food, oil, cloth, &c., supplied to segregation camp.

Vouchers IV & V, are for labour used in cleaning, lime-washing and plague work generally.

In addition to above, the Railway Nairobi Stores supplied 74 tents, value about four thousand, five hundred rupees, there is a further small sum say fifty rupees for twelve rat traps and one cwt. of chloride of lime, the receipts for these, have, I understand, been returned to Principal Medical Officer's office Nairobi for payment.

Abstract

H. M. Commissioner &

Commander-in-Chief,

Nairobi.

Abstract of above Expenses.

Voucher 1	Rs.	2010- 8- 0
" 2	"	2148- 8- 1/2
" 3	"	1145-12- 0
" 4	"	100- 0- 0
" 5	"	428- 6- 0
Medical etc.	Rs.	4550- 0- 0

As regards the important point of future expenditure, I venture to bring to your serious notice the following problems in the evacuation of the bazaar. I will here mention that at present the feeling amongst the merchants is fluctuating and one of confidence; but such further delay in arriving at a definite settlement as to future action with regard to the bazaar itself, may bring sudden complications. Despatch No. 2/35 from the Principal Medical Officer of this office ordered that the bazaar was to be totally evacuated and "lie fallow" for twelve months; of this latter decision the Indian merchants are at present unaware, and it is necessary that a permanent arrangement should be made immediately, that legal inter-ventions may be minimized as far as possible.

All the suggestions contained in the Principal Medical Officer's despatch mentioned above, have been carried out as far as possible. There have been erected in the bazaar east, seven iron-roofed sheds, with American sides, some of which are used as shops. In addition, there is in process of being built, four, fifty feet, sheds, seven feet wide and seven feet high, to be used only as shops. All these buildings are of the most temporary description and cannot be considered either burglar or storm proof.

After a consultation with the medical authorities

and

and a representative of the merchants, I venture to place the following alternative propositions before you for consideration.

1. To buy the present bazaar outright, valued approximately at twelve thousand five hundred pounds, leaving the merchants to build new houses on lots on the new site, in accordance with the Building Regulations: the merchants to be given credit for what they have already paid on the present lots.

2. To buy out the bazaar, the Government themselves to undertake the erection and maintenance of a new one: the houses to be let out at an annual rental; the advantages of this scheme are that definite types of sanitary houses can be built; further, that to a great extent, undesirable applicants can be excluded.

3. To induce the merchants to build on new site, the Government to compensate them to the extent of their loss incurred in the present bazaar: that in rebuilding they become subject to the Building Regulations. They also receive further compensation for inconvenience.

The estimated cost of this scheme would be about five thousand pounds. It is suggested that an European officer should be specially detailed to superintend the work of reconstruction in accordance with the building regulations.

I have &c., &c.,  
(Signed) S. S. Bagge.

P.S. A memorandum from the Deputy Principal Medical Officer on certain recommendations regarding buildings on the proposed new town site, is attached.

Sd/- S.S.B.

Mr. S. S. Page

to

H. N. Combs, Agent.

Inclosure No. 1

In Reply, Please Refer to  
Rolls of Record 1874, 1808.

RECEIVED  
 22nd February 1906

APR 05

Sir,

I have the honour to forward report No. II on the outbreak of Plague at Kisumu, dealing with the question of a previous (prehistoric) outbreak of Plague in the strip of country round the head of the Kavirondo Gulf.

Since writing the Report, I have learnt that the word TUD, which the Kavirondo use in speaking of plague, is their general word to express a state of being sick from any cause, and is not confined to a bubonic malady. Apparently they have no special word to express this disease. From this it may be inferred that the disease amongst the Kavirondo has been of comparative recent introduction; if they had suffered from the ravages of bubonic plague from generation to generation, they would undoubtedly have had, like the Baganda, a word expressive of its symptoms and nothing else.

A map showing the affected area alluded to in the Report is attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant.

*D. P. M. C.*  
 D. P. M. C.

To  
 H. M. A. Commissioner,  
 and Commander-in-Chief,

Nairobi.



The Deputy Principal Medical  
Officer

H. M. Commissioner

Inclosure 19-4

In S/C B. Stansby's report

No. 166 of March 13th 1905.



The Deputy Director of Medical  
Services

H. M. Commissioner.

Department of Health

Dr. J. D. Stewart, Medical Officer

No. 146 of 1907

REPORT  
ON OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE AT  
KISUMU.

Detection of the Outbreak.

On December 28th, and December 30th, 1904, the deaths of three ~~susceptible~~ African living in a batch of small native huts, some little distance behind the hospital, were reported to the Medical Officer at Kisumu, Dr. Haran. At the time Dr. Haran was confined to his bed by an attack of malaria, and, in consequence, was unable to make enquiries as to cause of death or post mortem examination of the corpses. On information of the third death being received and the body inspected and found to have a glandular enlargement ~~in~~ in the groin, Dr. Haran immediately ordered the segregation of all the individuals in the affected compound into another large hut 30 yards away, and the houses in the compound to be burnt. Next day—December 31st—A fourth death being reported, of an Arab confined in this "Fat Tax Contact Camp" (vide tabulated list of cases: Appendix I), and a smear from a gland-puncture, taken from a swollen groin bubo, was stained and examined microscopically; as a result of which H. M's, Sub-Commissioner, Kisumu, was informed that Bubonic Plague existed within the Municipal area. Great credit is due to Dr. Haran for having recognized the true nature of the outbreak from the very outset. Previous to the onset of the epidemic, the following list of deaths occurring during the month of December will show that no suspicious cases were overlooked; and

and a scrutiny of the earlier months reveals nothing but the ordinary death rate.

Deaths reported from Kisumu for December.

No.	Race.	Admitted.	Died.	Disease.
1.	Mganda	8-10-04	27-12-04	Sleeping sickness.
2.	"	12-11-04	6-12-04	do. do.
3.	Masai	21-11-04	15-12-04	Pneumonia.
4.	Nandi	21-11-04	19-12-04	Secondary Septicæmia.
5.	Mkavirondo	25-11-04	25-12-04	Sleeping sickness.

Note:-The Pneumonia case was under treatment for 29 days; there was no question of it ever being Pneumonic Plague.

Confirmation of Diagnosis.

Acting on the order of H. M. Commissioner, Dr. Ross, Government Bacteriologist, and myself, started for Kisumu on 3rd January, reaching that place the next day.

Against our arrival, Dr. Haran had kept for examination, the body of a young Mganda girl who had died during the night. After inspecting this, and examination of a stained gland-puncture smear, Dr. Ross pronounced the case to be one of true Bubo Pestis, in which diagnosis we all concurred. His report is added: (Appendix No. II.).

Measures adopted against spread of Plague.

Energetic measures were at once undertaken, as detailed in Dr. Haran's report, (Appendix No. III.). These consisted in, (1), inquiry as to presence of dead rats; (2), daily inspection of the Indian Bazaar, with instructions as to cleansing the houses and exposure of goods to the action of the sun. (3), frequent inspection and cleansing of all the Railway Quarters and landies, and all native dwellings within immediate conceivable reach of the infected spot.

quarantined on the Pierhead, being provided with rations, tents and sleeping vans, and not allowed to communicate with the town.

Part of these men were profitably employed in piledriving in connection with the extension of the Pier. Of this staff, one native absconded, and one Indian was invalided. Port Florence Station was closed and two days later Kiboa Station also, so that the through trains ran straight from Kibigori Station direct alongside the Steamers.

On January 9th, date of sailing of S.S. "Winifred", letters were sent to the Uganda Administration, the three ports of Mukoba, Mwanza and Shirati, announcing the existence of plague at Kisumu and briefly detailing the above preventative measures.

Instructions were also issued to the ship's Commanders as to the procedure to be adopted on entering foreign ports.

Course of the Epidemic.

It has been chiefly remarkable for the continual cropping up of individual cases, with two intervals one of 8 days and one of 9, free of admissions. With one exception, the contagion has been confined to two places—the batch of native huts where it first broke out, and the Indian Bazaar. The exception was the case of the S.S. "Winifred". There is a strong suspicion that this man evaded the guards, and slept ashore in the bazaar, where he probably contracted the infection, but as usual among Indian witnesses, it is almost impossible to get any evidence. It is hardly conceivable that he got infected on board ship, for the following reasons:—On the case occurring the cargo was removed for after disinfection, the greater part of the crew and all passengers were segregated in a special

5.

special camp, and the holds were cleaned out. Before burning sulphur in the holds and infected quarters, only 4 dead rats were found, though many lively ones were seen, two in the forward hold, two in the main, all recently dead and apparently quite natural. After fumigation no dead rats were found, and the whole place was limewashed. Secondly, if the case had been infected on board, it is more than probable that others exposed to the same infection, would have developed the disease, sooner than later; whereas a case contracted from the outside coming on board, and immediately detected, could be removed with a chance of saving the others. The question of disinfection is discussed later.

The Indian bazaar is laid out roughly in the form of a Latin Cross, ~~two~~ broad well laid out metalled streets crossing each other at right angles, alongside of which the plots are rayed, with an interval of 10 feet between. The building plots have run from 30' by 50', to 50' by 50', ~~30-foot average and 50-foot~~ ~~depth~~, none of them have been erected longer than 12 months. Into this space is crammed the shop, sublet, or divided off in many cases into two or three smaller shops - in one ~~sublet~~ plot as many as 7 - the sleeping apartments, privies, ablution closets, store houses, and cooking places. There are a total of 46 built-on plots, divided into 81 shops, with an approximate resident population of some 826 souls, mostly Indians with native employees.

Even from the first, it is noticeable how comparatively near an European idea of cleanliness was the condition of the shops. The chief fault seemed to be the overcrowding of goods and people.

In spite of the almost daily sweeping, white washing, (most of which was voluntarily done by the Indians themselves) and disinfecting, three cases of plague appeared in houses not previously infected. The authorities decided that the only safe thing to do was the total evacuation of the Bazaar. This was completed on February 9th and completed on the same day; the only person allowed to stay, being Mr. P. H. Clarke, the Quarantine Officer, his house being at the commencement of the Bazaar, and separated from the other by an empty street.

The population was accommodated in tents pitched about 500 yards away. Owing to lack of accommodation it was not possible to move their goods; these still remain in the shops, and their owners are allowed to go every day under escort of the Medical Officer, to remove such things as they want for their feeble trade in their tents.

Rats.

Dead rats were found thrown about the Bazaar, where they came from. Between January 1st to 9th, the rats were very numerous, though rat catchers were sent to the sites of the burnt huts to see if any rats would be seen darting to the surface. On January 9th, when the first case of plague was reported, they were found dead in the streets, gradually increasing in number as the plague spread. The streets still as 30 or 40 were packed up with their carcasses. Since evacuation, very few have been found.

Disinfection.

It has been as though, written out as the limited



limited means at the disposal of the authorities permitted. A plentiful supply of crude carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, ~~and~~ chloride of lime and sulphur was immediately despatched from headquarters. Disinfection of the ship and van loads of cargo has been carried out by the primitive method of burning sulphur soaked in spirit in cauldrons, all apertures being sealed up. This method has been proved to be insufficient. However, as the Clayton Disinfecter borrowed from the Zanzibar Government is now on its way up, it may be hoped that this cause of anxiety will shortly be removed.

#### Origin of Outbreak.

The first suspicious death was an elderly Swahili named Jehadi bin Taa, in the employment of an Arab named Omar Mohidin residing at Kisumu. The history of his previous movements, as far as can be ascertained, was that he arrived back on October 9th, at Port Florence, after a safari in the Bukedi country, in company with several others, bringing with him the little Masoga boy Sabakaki who subsequently died, (case c.). Apparently he left again almost immediately for another safari in the same country, returning home on November 25th with another little Masoga boy, Tagiria, who also died (case b.). On November 27th, the two Masoga boys remaining behind, he <sup>arrived</sup> ~~despatched~~ by train on a trading trip to Baringo via Kericho; on his return he probably struck the Railway at Londiani, arrived at Port Florence on Christmas Day, and died on the 28th. His death was followed, two days later, by the two boys. From this focus it would appear that the infection spread to the Bazaar, there being an interval of 5 days between the last case here, and its appearance amongst the Indians.

An outbreak of plague in a place consequent on

the arrival of a native who <sup>148</sup> ~~came~~ from it three days after, points the suspicion that he introduced it from the outside. The question next arises where was the infection contracted? It is improbable that there is any plague centre in the Baringo country, taking into consideration the character <sup>of</sup> the country traversed. From the Baringo Boma to Londiani is a distance of at least 7 days, sparsely populated, and in some places almost destitute of inhabitants. There has further been no question of any known or unknown death-dealing malady reported from these districts, either before or since. Whether the second question that arises is dismissing the idea of infection being introduced from the country between Baringo and the Railway line, - if the shores of the Lake are an <sup>an</sup> epidemic area harbouring the <sup>Plague</sup> bacillus, Uganda, Buddu, and many reports say, the South end of the Lake, have long been supposed to be <sup>an</sup> epidemic areas; certain it is that <sup>on</sup> the Baganda, and, insufficiently investigated evidence as yet, the Kavirondo, have a name for a rapidly spreading fatal malady which attacks both human beings with bubonic symptoms and rats.

On the whole, this particular outbreak would seem to have arisen, either from an <sup>an</sup> epidemic form in Kisumu itself or been introduced from other parts of the Lake shores and lain dormant, till aroused into activity. This is possible as there is a constant native communication going on between German, Buganda and Busoga shores.

There is no evidence pointing to the introduction of the Plague infection by the Indian Community. It must be remembered that the native huts, such as the ones that were burnt are little better than brothels, and that there is more or less constant communication <sup>between</sup> them and the basins.

between  
 15.2.05

Name, Sex, Race, Admitted, Date, Where from, 48

INDIGENOUS CASES:-

			1904.	1904.	
Jehadi	M.	Swahili	Dec. 28		
Tagiria	M.	Maaga	" 30		
Babakiki	M.	"	" 30		

CHIEF CASES:-

			1905	1905	
Fahir	r.v.i.	M. Arab	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Hut tax contest camp.
Augugo	r.v.i.	F. Mwavironde	" "	" 2	do.
Gabiras	r.a.x.	F. Busoga	" "	" "	do.
Kurere	l.v.i.	M. "	Jan. 1	" 1	do.
Bahati	r.v.i.	F. Buganda	" 3	" "	do.
Allakbbhai	l.v.i.	M. Islah	" 9	" 10	Basaar.
Chanjee	l.v.i.	M. Hindu	" 11	" 11	do.
Okeylo	r.v.i.	M. Mwavironde	" "	" "	do.
Mwinyi b. Kani	r.a.x.	M. Mavahili	" 10	" 15	Basaar contest camp.
Bimjee	r.v.i.	M. Khajer	" 12	" 16	Basaar.
Kiajee	Septicemic	M. Kutchy	" 12	" 16	Basaar contest camp.
Petere	l.a.x.	M. Buganda	" 14	" 16	do.
Sadi Kati	r.a.x.	M. "	" 14	" 16	do.
Mur Mahomed	r.v.i.	M. Khajer	" 15		Alive do.
Oholo	r.t.i.	M. Mwavironde	" "		Alive do.
Lal Singh	Septicemic	M. Sikh	" 16	Jan. 17	Contracted infection in basaar which he had left previous to manifestation.
Kabwa	l.t.i.	M. Mganda	" 26	" 28	From disinfectant basaar house. (Habin's house).
Mahomed Shafi	r.illac	M. Pather	" 30	Feb. 1	S.S. Winifred.
Mirjee Manjee	l.v.i.	M. Hindu	Feb. 1	" 5	From disinfectant basaar house next Habin's.
Chanjee Valjee	r.p.r. & gular.	M. "	On evening of 1st; wired on Feb. 2nd.	" "	From disinfectant basaar house.
Abdullah	r.a.x.	M. Mganda	Brought in dead	" "	Found dead by post 4-6 (Reported by telegram 7/2/05)
Thakorahi	l.t.i.	M. Hindu	Feb. 8	" "	Alive
Kasaga	r.a.x.	M. Maaga	" "	14	Feb near during night.



NAIROBI,

January 25th, 1905.

To,

The Principal Medical Officer,  
NAIROBI.

Sir,

In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Kisumu by the train of January 3rd to confirm the diagnosis of Plague in that place.

At Kisumu I was able to examine two cases, one a girl just dead after a very short illness, the other a man who had been of the first suspected cases but in whom the disease was running a rather chronic course. In both cases there were buboes in the femoral region, very small in the case of the girl, larger in the man, Fluid was drawn off from the buboes and stained preparations were made. These showed in both cases enormous numbers of a bipolar bacillus. In the absence of any facilities for cultivation, no attempt could be made to grow the organism, but its origin from the bubo and its typical bipolar appearance made the diagnosis of Plague certain.

The disease seemed to be of a mixed bubonic and septicæmic type, the glandular involvement being slight but the disease being very rapidly fatal.

I returned to Nairobi on January 9th.

I am,

Your Most obedient,

humble servant,

Signed P. H. Ross  
Bacteriologist.

Kisumu.

14th February 1905.

PLAQUE REPORT.

Ever since my arrival here, I have introduced and rigidly enforced the system within the Municipal Area, whereby no body could be buried without previous Medical inspection. The report of the death of an elderly Swahili on the evening of the 28th December 1904, drew attention to the quarter inhabited by the Swahili Hut Tax Collectors and their followers. It would appear that this man came from Baringo via Londiani on the previous Sunday, had sickened within 24 hours of arrival, and died on the above date. No buboes were demonstrable, and permission was given for burial, and the householder was warned to bring future cases of illness occurring within his compound to the Hospital for treatment.

On the evening of the 30th December 1904, two more deaths were reported from the same house, both being Wasoga who had resided some two months in Port Florence. A bubo having been demonstrated on one of the bodies, inquiry was at once instituted and the presence of four dead rats in the house caused orders to be issued for its destruction by fire and the segregation of all the other inhabitants. This was immediately done, the people being placed under guard.

On the 31st December 1904, a thorough inspection of the Indian Bazaar, some 300 yards distant from the infected quarter, was made and the inhabitants ordered to thoroughly cleanse their houses. This was complied

with

with although thanks to constant effort the Bazaar was in a very fair condition indeed. Search for rats proved futile.

On the 1st January 1906, all the hut tax quarter was burnt (16 huts) with the exception of three dwellings remote from the seat of the outbreak which were temporarily reserved for the accommodation of the segregated. Daily inspection of these people took place and on the 7th they were removed to fresh quarters and the huts (8) burnt together with ten others. Constant and rigorous inspection of the Indian Bazaar was meantime maintained and the segregated from the Hut Tax quarter made the object of particular attention.

On the 9th January 1906, the first case (Alickah) appeared in the Indian Bazaar. He was at once sent to hospital and the other occupants of the house placed in a camp separate from that occupied by those previously segregated. The disease then appeared in a house opposite and subsequently broke out in the lower part of the street on the side on which it first appeared. The procedure adopted was the same in all cases, viz--isolation of the sick, segregation of the contacts, and closing of the infected house as a preliminary to disinfection.

Systematic cleansing and disinfection was begun early. Each house in turn was emptied of its contents, the floors moistened with disinfectant and then swept up and the refuse burnt. Air and light was admitted freely by the removal of sheets of iron and the sides and floors of the main building and verandahs were washed. The goods remained exposed to the sun all day and all useless articles burnt. The bazaar was so treated throughout. At the commencement of the

undertaking living rats alone were not with that of the cleaners progressed down the street and ~~rats~~ were happened particularly in the infected houses. These latter possessed unpaved floors and were, for the most part, overcrowded with merchandise the plots being obviously too small for their purpose. Had larger areas been assigned, shops and dwellings could have been separate and arrangements for storage been made.

The disinfection of the bazaar having been completed a lull ensued. On the 26th January, however, a fresh case appeared in a house situated at the end of the infected row which was rented by Mr. Hakim. This house was well ventilated and lit and had been entirely lime-washed. An isolated case then appeared on the Winifred, the victim being the only Father and the dirtiest man on board. These were followed rapidly by four other cases from the Bazaar, the last living in the side street to the North East. Evacuation of the bazaar ensued and the deserted houses are now surrounded by a guard, the inhabitants having gone under canvas to a clean <sup>spot</sup> on the most elevated part of the hill.

The type of the disease has been in most cases Bubonic, the cases alone being of the septicaemic type. Invasion was marked by a rise of temperature, severe headache, staggering, thickened speech, rapid pulse, hurried breathing epistaxis. Tender or enlarged glands either simultaneously appeared or very quickly followed. Rapidly ensuing delirium occurred the tongue becoming dry and brown with the advent of typhoid symptoms. <sup>hemorrhages</sup> Hemorrhages were frequent with involuntary emission of blood and rectum. Death usually took place within 24 hours of the onset. I have already forwarded a list of patients.



With regard to the future I would humbly advise that compensation be granted and a new bazaar be erected by Government, the houses of which shall be let out at an annual rent. The place according to Wahvirando, has been already visited by plague at a time prior to the arrival of the European on which account the hill had been deserted. It would be therefore wiser to retain absolute control of all dwellings erected in such an area. Houses should be well lit and ventilated and built on stone or iron piles, dwelling house, store, kitchen and shop being all separate.

The return to the bazaar of its occupants after twelve day's freedom from plague is most impracticable as the disease will not have ceased among the rats until some months have elapsed. Indeed these animals control the situation at present. Satisfactory disinfection and cleansing of houses will necessarily involve excavation of the supporting earthen plinth faced (which is merely masonry with stone set in mud) to the threatened collapse of the house. This will involve great expenditure of time and money and may not be satisfactory as Indian reports note annual recurrence of plague in the same houses despite elaborate measures.

Kisumu is merely part of the epidemic-plague area which borders the lake. Koch identified the Bacillus in 1898, since when outbreaks have been noted in Sudan, Sukota, Mwanza, Kisumu, and (last year's case) Kisumu. This unhappy termination of the Uganda Railway demands all precautions at Railhead most necessary for while outbreaks at isolated stations may be regarded without fear the presence of many centres of a more or less insidious character along the line make an outbreak of plague the cause of the



greatest apprehension. With a Government owned bazaar  
let out to tenants at an annual rent, all insanitary  
condemned can be visited without delay if necessary by  
the expulsion of the offender. Another advantage  
will be that the new bazaar site will be more remote  
from the Railway terminus and will not embarrass  
traffic should trouble occur in the future.

The movements of the rats during the present  
outbreak are of interest. At the period of the first  
case in quarry revealed that the animals had practically  
disappeared, abandoning houses and stores and leaving  
but a few behind. With the increase of cases dead  
rats were happened on especially among bags of grain  
and coils of wire and rope. They are now noted as  
showing a slight tendency to return though dead rats  
have been found in human houses even after thorough  
cleansing. They are evidently dying in the plinths  
and come forth at the last moment. The limit of a  
plague area may possibly be co-terminous with the  
boundary within which the particular infected tribe  
or host of rats is limited such having no communication  
with neighbouring tribes.

I may mention that the Railway authorities have  
thoroughly cleaned and ventilated all native quarters  
to the advantage of the buildings concerned.

It may not be without interest to note that the  
late Sub-Commissioner at Uanga, <sup>N.</sup> ~~W.~~ <sup>W.</sup> ~~C.M.C.~~,  
informed us that four of Indra's wives died of plague  
one afternoon within half an hour. He stated the  
disease has been well known for years in Uanga and  
Kavirondo.

*[Handwritten signature and initials]*

NAIROBI,

January 20th, 1906

To,

The Principal Medical Officer,  
NAIROBI.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on the January 17th I proceeded to Nandi to investigate a suspected case of Plague, I reached Nandi on January 19th and found that the suspected case with all contacts had been removed to an isolation camp some two miles from the town and all preparations made for action in the event of the disease proving to be Plague. Dr Henderson had already arrived and informed me that he had seen the case and had found a collection of pus on the foot on the same side as the bubo. This pus he had evacuated and the glandular swelling had at once gone down and the temperature fallen. He was strongly of opinion that the case was not one of Plague.

I examined the case and found only slight enlargement of femoral glands remaining, there being also hard slightly enlarged femoral glands on the opposite side. These latter seemed to be of old standing.

I removed some fluid from the suspected glands in two places, but on examination of this fluid could find no trace of any micro-organism.

Taking into consideration the history of the case and the absence of any organisms, I therefore agreed with Dr. Henderson that the case was one of septic absorption from the abscess in the foot and was not a case of Plague.

I left Nandi on January 21st and arrived at Nairobi on January 23rd.

I am,

Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

Richard P. H. ...

Bacteriologist.

NAIROBI,

January 25th, 1905.

To,

The Principal Medical Officer,  
N.A.I.C.S.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on the January 17th I proceeded to Madi to investigate a suspected case of Plague, reached Madi on January 19th and found that the suspected case with all contacts had been removed to an isolation camp some two miles from the town and all preparations made for action in the event of the disease proving to be Plague. Dr Henderson had already arrived and informed me that he had seen the case and had found a collection of pus in the foot on the same side as the bubo. This pus he had evacuated and the glandular swelling had at once come down and the temperature fallen. I was strongly of opinion that the case was not one of Plague.

I examined the case and found only slight enlargement of femoral glands remaining, there were also two slightly enlarged femoral glands on the opposite side. These latter appeared to be of old standing.

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I left Madi on January 21st and arrived at Nairobi on January 23rd.

Your most obedient,  
 humble servant,

Signd P. H. Rao.

Bacteriologist.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

11629

Sub-Commissioner's Office APR 25

Kisumu.

15th February 1905.

Sir,

In the absence of the Principal Medical Officer on inspection duty, I have the honour to forward report on the outbreak of plague at Kisumu. In it is incorporated, as appendices:-

- Tabulated list of cases: Appendix No. I
- Dr. Ross's report " " No. II
- Dr. Moran's report " " No. III
- Dr. Ross's report on scare at Nandi No. IV
- Plague map of Kisumu No. V

In forwarding the report, I hope I am not out of place in drawing your attention to the excellent volunteer work done by Mr. P.H. Clarke, Mr. Miliken and Mr. Jordan in coping with the outbreak; nor, in stating how ably and loyally they have aided in carrying out the many necessary but vexatious measures dealing with the course of the epidemic.

Further, may I venture to bring to your notice the way the Indian traders have backed up the efforts of the Medical Department, up to the present, in carrying out orders, which, unless soon ameliorated, means ruination to them. They have cheerfully and willingly done their best.

I have &c. &c.

Sd/- A. D. Milne;

Deputy P. M. O.

Commissioner & Commander-in-Chief

P. A. I. R. O. B. I.

OFFICE: LONDON

C.O. 533/11 17

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

57

One Document, being plan showing houses affected by  
Kisumu plague, 1905.

has been removed to

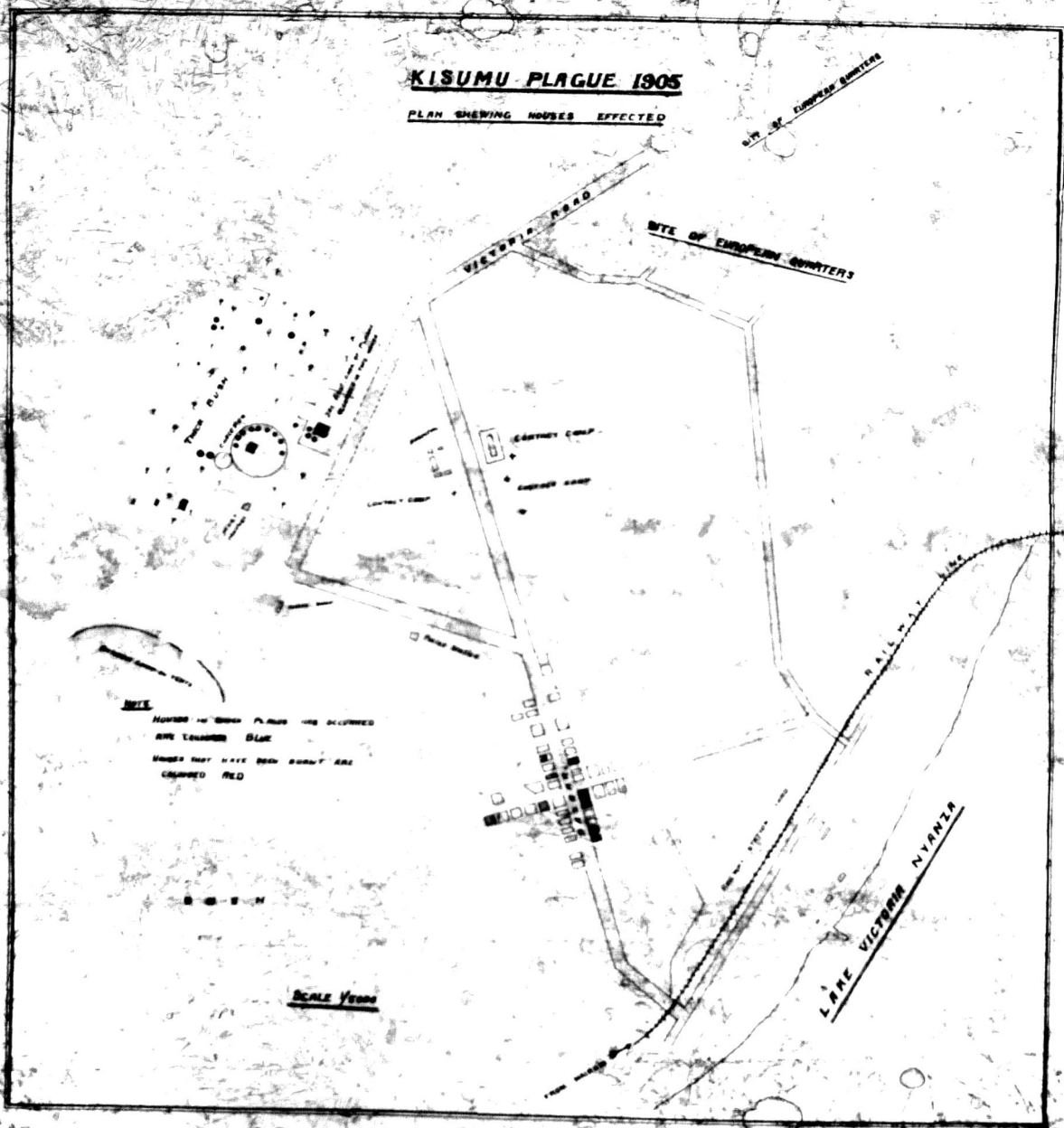
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AAH. Knifbridge.

**KISUMU PLAGUE 1905**

PLAN SHOWING HOUSES EFFECTED



**KEY**  
 HOUSES IN SHOWN PLAN ARE DESTROYED  
 AND COLOURED BLUE  
 HOUSES NOT YET DESTROYED ARE  
 COLOURED RED

0 1000

**SCALE YARDS**

C. O.  
11629

Recd  
APR 35



PLAGUE REPORT

1629 50

No. II.

FEB 15

Kisumu an endemic area.

Inquiries as to the previous existence of plague at Kisumu, revealed the fact of a common knowledge amongst the natives of a fatal malady that had attacked the dwellers on the present Government site, long before the advent of the white man.

An intelligent Kavirondo, named NGUTI, half brother of the local Chief, gave the following information regarding it, preferring to reply by stating that he had learnt all he knew of it from his father and mother, and the talk of the old folk in the village. As his genealogy is mixed up in the account, for the sake of clearness, is given below. These forefathers had been in occupation of KIBUYE hill - the local name of the ridge on which Kisumu is built.



In the time of Nyamagoa and his son Aremba, an epidemic broke out in the villages on Kibuye hill, characterized by pain and swelling in the groin and fever, the swelling sometimes very large. The disease was very fatal, many men women and children dying rapidly from it, including the Chief and his son. This disease they called TŪO. Chama, grandson of Nyamagoa, being sick of the disease, deserted the hill for the plains.

plains, going towards Kibos with his people. There he died, and his son, Kitoto, moved some 10 miles further away and founded the present village bearing his name. Kitoto was apparently aged about 15 years old at the time; and died two years ago an old man, from a passing recollection of him, putting his age at 65 to 70 years would date the finish of the epidemic at about 50 years ago. Since that ~~the~~ <sup>other</sup> time there has been no outbreak till the present ~~time~~ one.

Hearing that Nguti's uncle, Kirongo, one of the village elders was still alive, he was produced and interrogated.

story.

His account, collated for coherent narration, was as follows:-

The Kisumu Kavirondo were of the JA-LUO tribe, and came from the ACHOLI country (bordering the Nile between Nimule and Wadelai). His forefathers had settled on the UREMI hills (14 miles across the bay on the shores of the Lake from Port Florence as the crow flies). There, they were attacked by this disease <sup>Tuo</sup>; as a result of which they left the hills and came down and settled on the plains, where the disease, again breaking out amongst them, drove them to shift so that they came on the Kibuye ridge. Three months after they had built their huts, it broke out once more with renewed violence. They stood its ravages for two years, when once more they evacuated to Kitoto's, where they have resided in safety ever since. At the time of this last <sup>agira</sup>, he was an infant at his mother's breast, all he related he had heard <sup>spoken</sup> related by his father and mother.

Both narrators stated that the disease was confined to the ~~Kaka~~ shores; they had never heard of it on the Nandi hills. As to the origin of its coming,

the

the native idea was that it was...  
 and came from eating of the...  
 being infected by... the...  
 or it came from... of the...  
 the Lake...  
 brought here, cooked...  
 there was no...  
 move on to find out...

Several other...  
 were...  
 and substantially...

We had therefore...  
 on a previous...  
 regular...  
 years, often...  
 works of...  
 consideration with...  
 regarding...  
 that...  
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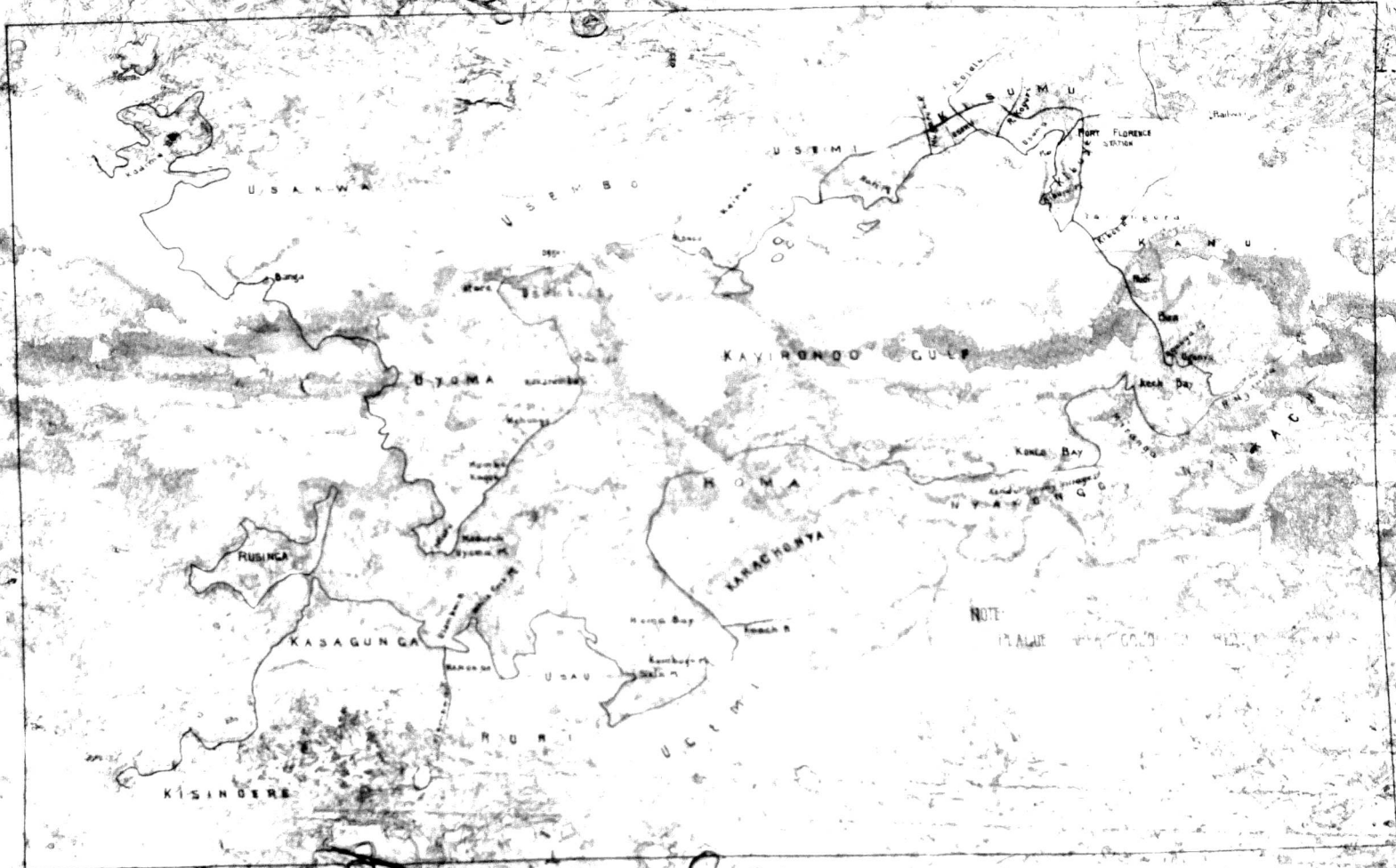
(1.) Mr. Christie in an article...  
 in a journal...  
 that...  
 in...  
 West...  
 of...

(2.) Koch's...  
 published...  
 (3.) In the last 8 years...  
 have been...  
 and...  
 and...

Ed. Kline

Note - The translation of the Kavin...  
 stories was conducted by...  
 Kline

Ed. Kline



1629  
APR 25

P.M.O.'s Office,  
NAIROBI.

7th March 1905.

To,  
H. M. Deputy Commissioner,  
NAIROBI.

Sir,

In returning the marginally named documents relating to an outbreak of Plague in Kisumu I have the honour to inform you that I regret having been absent on inspection duty in the Nile province at the commencement of the epidemic - Since my return I have spent several days at Kisumu with the object of investigating the origin of the epidemic, the measures adopted to limit its spread, and general working of the regulations imposed for Quarantine.

The first case occurred on the 28th of December 1904 and the last on the 20th February in all 28 cases. The disease appears to have been of an exceptionally virulent type. Of the 28 cases, 26 died, giving a death rate of 92.86 per cent of those attacked - As stated in Dr. Wilne's Report No. 11, there is no question that the disease has asserted itself in an epidemic form in various parts of the Uganda Protectorate as well as in German East Africa to the north of the Victoria Nyanza. One case occurred at the S.S. "Sybil" and died between Entebbe and Bukoba on the 17th May last. A post-mortem examination was made at Bukoba by Dr. Feldman who informed me that it was a case of Bubonic Plague - Exhaustive investigations by Dr. Paran and myself at the time failed to trace its origin.

Plague at Kisumu  
Report No. 1.  
Sub-Commissioner  
No. 16.  
Sub-Commissioner  
No. 18.  
Plague Report No. 11.

P.M.O.

During 1904 epidemics of Plague occurred in Bukeba, Shirati, and Uyere, and it is possible the germs of infection may have been imported in articles of clothing or food and lain dormant for some time. It has not yet been ascertained how long the Bacillus is capable of retaining its vitality in the soil but I hardly think it would do so for such a prolonged period as 50 years, the date according to native account, of the last epidemic in this part of Kavirande.

With regard to the Quarantine measures instituted with a view of limiting the area of the epidemic I have much pleasure in stating they meet with my entire approval - an effective Quarantine was imposed with a minimum of interference with trade and traffic. During the whole period from the commencement of the epidemic up to date viz 70 days, the usual through train service has been maintained and the Lake Steamers have run regularly.

The Bazaar was evacuated on the 9th of January, the Indian Shopkeepers willingly agreeing to this course.

In the shops and houses in which cases of Plague occurred, it was found necessary to destroy small quantities of infected material the total amount, however, was insignificant, and an inventory and valuation were made of every thing previous to destruction. The houses themselves were thoroughly disinfected and left intact.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice the services of the Medical Officers who had to deal with the epidemic viz. Drs A. D. Milne, Haran, and Henderson. I would however venture to recommend for special recognition Dr. J. A. Haran, who promptly recognised the disease at the outbreak and bore the brunt





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brunt of the work during the whole course of the epidemic.

The limitation of the epidemic undoubtedly, <sup>due</sup> to the measures instituted and carried out by him - I would further remind you of the valuable services rendered by Dr Haram during the epidemic of Plague in Nairebi in 1902.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,



Principal Medical Officer.

(MDS)