

25222

25222  
17th June 1907

1900  
No. 10  
107

Native Reserves

Lumaba, Buret, & Sotik

The above reserves are all being in formation  
The order of names for the same  
has not yet been decided upon.

(Notes) The order of names  
to be adopted is as follows

17 June 1907

1. Lumaba  
2. Buret  
3. Sotik

It is noted that proposals may be  
agreed to. The only doubtful point is  
the possibility of the new Reserves -  
the road being run through the  
centre of the Buret reserve, but I  
think it will be an advantage  
rather than otherwise, especially  
for the farms along the road will  
be in a very convenient position  
with regard to the new boundaries.  
The farms will be left between each  
block of a farm and the road.  
The order of names is as follows  
1. Lumaba  
2. Buret  
3. Sotik

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a reference or date.

100  
The necessity of having a way  
to meet with at once in the  
line of the new road, & as to  
negotiations for immovable  
settlements (but part of the  
the same)

100  
2/8

I am rather doubtful of the wisdom  
of having white settlers in the middle of  
a native reserve. The reserve might suit  
the old settlers' cattle or the white settlers  
might interfere in some way with the native  
rights. It would be quite well to  
send, or had better ask the Com.  
to reconsider the point.

Reply to the ... and to what  
was stated ... to check the

Reply to the ... of C. ... of 7-

shall ... with ... of 7-

of 2 1/2 ... might be  
sent to the ... for his reply,  
to the ... prepared

by the ...

by the ...

by the ...

by the ...

The ...  
Official  
Copy  
No. 10/11

June 10th

16 JUL 07

EAST AFRICA PAPER NO. 20411

No. 274

(Incl. 4.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit herewith memoranda by Mr. Jackson and Colonel Montgomery respecting the formation of police reserves in the Lushoto, Mombasa and Sofala districts in view of the contemplated admission of European settlers to that part of the Protectorate. A map showing the area affected is also enclosed.

These papers will indicate the general lines upon which it is proposed to deal with the question and I should be glad to know in accordance with paragraph 22 of Your Lordship's despatch No. 229 of April 1897 whether the same principles should themselves to Your Lordship's matter will in due course be laid before the Executive

Council.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

and humble servant,

Colonial Secretary

East Africa Colonies,

Downing Street,

LONDON, E.C.

I have just been round the Lumbee District with Mr. Tate, Acting Sub-Commissioner, and Mr. J.N. Alsworth, Solicitor, and have had the advantage of considering with these officials the limits of the proposed native reserves, and the land that can be made available for white settlements.

Mr. Alsworth has been in charge of the Lumbee district for some time, and knows it well. He has marked out the reserves tentatively as a well considered plan. Rivers have been taken for boundaries wherever possible; in other places he proposes taking straight lines between easily distinguished points.

2. Mr. Tate and I think that though the proposed boundaries are approximate in most places, some alterations are necessary. You may accompany this trip will know what we now propose. Mr. Alsworth estimates the number of each tribe to be roughly as follows:-

Cherokee	48000
Swain	20,000
Yamacraw	12,000

As to the land proposed to be reserved first, Mr. Alsworth has marked it off as follows:-

First priority. The river known along its length respectively

2.

respectively as Tugernoon, Kipohurist, Nganda or Iableen, until it reaches the Kavirondo border.

East & South Ngai. Beached off from Soiya to a point on the Kinaku river Siles North East of Kericho. Thence the Kinaku river to the River Chipkoisi.

South. River Chipkoisi until its junction with the Sondo or Kipterri which forms the rest of the Southern boundary up to the Kavirondo border.

Ngai. The Kavirondo border. On this border there is I believe a 4000 acre farm, in the occupation of a Mr. Duster. This will be excluded from the reserve.

Mr. Tate and I propose that the Eastern and South Eastern border should be altered so as to make the new road which has been made from Lombwa to the Kericho boundary. This will give settlers the benefit of the road, and we would as far as possible mark off homestead farms in this place. Beyond Kericho Southwards the east side of the proposed road to Kotik would also be the boundary down to the river Chipkoisi whenever it is crossed.

4. Next to the South comes the Surot Reserve. Mr. Ainsworth's proposed boundaries are.

North & East. Kipterri or Sondo River.

South & West. River Kipwama, to be beached off at a point east of Sereta Hill.

We consider the boundaries to be appropriate, and would adopt them.

But when the new road is aligned to the Kotik Station, we are of opinion that sufficient land should be allotted on one or both sides of the road for homestead farms.

This land

3.

This land is good agricultural land, and though this part of the country is pretty thickly populated, we consider that it will be possible to reserve land not more than a mile from the road for white settlements without unduly trenching on the native reserve. If both sides of the road are acquired we should only take approximately half a mile on each side.

4. The furthest south is the Kotik Reserve which is compact and well defined. We would adopt its boundaries as follows, without alteration.

North. River Nyangoria, running S.E. from near a hill called Koboret, to the Chapalunga Forest.

South. River Anala, in a line parallel with River Nyangoria.

East. A straight line from the Koboret hill past the Kibicoi hill to the Anala River.

West. A straight line between rivers Nyangoria & Anala as shown in map.

5. There is an excellent tract of some good grazing land between the Nuret and Kotik reserves which is being marked off into farms of about 5000 acres. This is some of the best grazing I have seen in the Protectorate, and it is well watered.

The New Kotik Station must be located in this tract, having regard to central position, and also to the road which must be aligned towards it from Kaviré.

The land between the eastern ends of the Lumbwa and Nuret reserves, along the old Kotik Road, is suitable for agriculture, but it is inaccessible owing to the country being crossed with small, rapid streams which flow from the

the hills into the adjacent or lower hills, it is not likely that this tract will be much sought after by settlers except near the lake in the vicinity of the Klondike & Yukon Rivers.

7. There is good grazing land west of Skiff, between that and the Klondike. It is uninhabited, however, as the land is now on the land between the opposing tribes.

This can be allotted to settlers after the establishment of the new Klondike Station, when we will maintain that it will be safe to admit settlers to the territory.

The same remarks apply to the tract west of the Klondike Reserve.

There is good grazing between Skiff and Skiff, and some day when a road, (railway) is made through the lake with Klondike, the land will be open. There is not much water, and the ground is very dry. The grazing purchase of 70,000 or more acres will be kept closed for the present.

8. As regards the new alignment of the Yukon River bridge to the new Klondike Station, we recommend that it should be surveyed and marked off without delay, and that a line be set out to some trustworthy settler who will have a good view sufficient to allow work to pass along it. The proposed

road can be made by the P.V. at a low cost and will be available. There must be a new road for the Klondike work is impossible, until a new road is made.

The same process is in progress for the Klondike

and will be about half way between the

new Klondike but if it could be brought down

have the same length the road