KITUI TRADE

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4. KITUI TRADE

There are many explanations for the pattern of establishing trading centres. Some of them have to do with the nature of population migration. Some have to do with the traders themselves, others have something to do with the socio-cultural demands and finally some have to do with the socio-political demands.

Looking at Table T.1 List shops outside Kitui Town 1912 and Table T. 2 Trading centres 1912-1952 Table several comments are in order. First the old trading centers were established where some local headmen had their population. The most striking of these are Chui, Kengee, Kitabi's Kano's and Mavia's. However, purely personal whims on part of the headmen were not sufficient reason for the viability of a trading center as opposed to a large population. A headman may have had a trader to establish a shop but the growth of a trading center needed to have a population to support it. Thus centers like Migwani which had extensive population have been viable trading centers all along. Other centers like Nuu and Voo die when populations shift away from their environs during major catastrophies (1934 drought in this case). In the case of these two towns the populations move away. Ikanga is a peculiar trading center in the sense that it has remained as a significant town even given the 1934 catastrophy. Ikanga is on the main route to Kibwezi and coast and given also its transhipment role (together with Ikutha) of the animal products for the Eastern dry lands it has had a trading role to play even when the local population moved away. Some of the relatively major rural centers are shown in Map. T. 1. (1920). Map. T. 2. 1932, Map. T. 4.1950 and Map. T. 5. 1950.

In the case of establishment of Kitui rural trading centers explanations have to also embrace the racial mixture of the traders. Of the 51 shops outside Kitui town in 1912 as shown in Table T.1. List of shops outside Kitui Township C. 1912, 3 were Arabs owned, 13 were Indian owned, 2 was owned by an Islamized Kamba, 31 were Swahili owned, 1 was owned by a Baluchi and one by a Goan. It is interesting to note that the Kamba, Goan, Baluchi and Swahili were individually owned. The Indians and Arabs shops were family outfits. Of the 31 Swahili shops only 3 were owned by members of the same family. These were the brothers Zuberi and Sultan who controlled the Mutha and Voo trade. They had specifically established themselves in these areas and did control most of the trade in ivory hides and skins of Eastern Kitui.

Of the 13 Indian shops 6 were controlled by the two families of Ismaljee and Jiwajee. These two families were also established in Kitui town and did extensive business even this early. The Jiwajee family had shops in Kangee, Zombe and Nuu. Thus establishing trade in Northeastern Kitui and

filtering it through Zombe into Kitui. The Ismailjee family had shops in Mumoni Ndatani Ikanga and Ikutha thus having trade routes cutting across the district.

By 1920 most of the Swahilis had been wiped outof the rural trading centres. The reason seems to be the control over sources of trading commodities in Nairobi and Mombasa. Swahili traders were replaced by Indian traders basically as the comparison between Table T. 1. List of shops Outside Kitui Township C. 1912 and Table T. 3. Plot Holders Kitui District 1931 show. By 1931 of the 34 Town plots, 29 are allocated and Jiwaji family had 9 of these i.e. 31%. The Arab family of Sheikh Salim Bin Abubakar had 2 i.e. 6.9% and the Pushotam family had 3 i.e. 10.3%. In the rest of the district there were 56 plots allocated. Of these 56, Jiwajo family controlled 2 at Mivukoni, 1 at Katse, 1 at Mavia, 1 in Migwani, 1 in Tiva, 1 at Ikanga, 1 at Ikutha, 1 at Nduni and 1 in Zombe. Although this is only 18% of the allocated shops in the district it is a fantastically well distributed network of shops which toped all regions of the district. The other families with shops in Kitui and and elsewhere are the Abubakars, (West & North) the Esmailjees (South) the Miyanjees (East), the Hassanalis (East), the Purshotams (East) the Bodas (North East) and the Issaji Alibahis (South). None of them had the network or the resourcefulness of covering the district as the Jiwajees. Some were particularly those in the region between Ikutha, Mutomo/Ikanga Voo Zombe, Mutito, Ngieni/Nuu Mutha Ikutha were to go under in 1934 drought when these populations moved back to the hills and the elephants migrated away.

By 1950 there were 62 operating shops in the district with 26 of these being in Kitui town i.e. 41% of all non-native shops were in Kitui town. Of the 26 Kitui town shops Jiwajee family controlled 11. i.e. 42.3%. If we add the two Ginnery plots the Jiwajee family controlled 50% of all plots. Not only did they dominate the old ivory, food stuff, utensils and transport trade they also dominated new areas of trade. By 1952 they exchanged shop plots for Service station plots, and exchanged old plots not located in strategic areas of the town for new and better ones. By 1950 the Purshotam family and the Abubakar family controlled 4 i.e. 15% and 3 i.e. 11.5% of the Kitui town plots respectively as shown in Table T.4.

By 1950 Jiwaji family had withdrawn from Ikutha, Muvukoni, Tiva, Mavia and Zimbe. (Population had moved away in famine from 1944-47) but had shops as follows Ikanga 1, Ikoo (new) 1, Kanziko (new) 1, Migwani 2, Kimangau (new) 1, Katse 1. This was 18.9% of the operating non-native shops outside Kitui town and was a network perhaps better distributed to top the resources of the district as shown in Table T.5. However from 1948 after

being prosecuted for ivory smuggling as reported in the Annual/Report of 1948 Jiwajee's had come out of official favour and were to be superceded by the Janmohameds in the 1950's and 1960's as the controllers of Kitui trade.

There are basic points to add to the point who controlled trade. Field key informant data suggests that it is not just the switch over in the racial composition of traders which is important but rather the nature of doing business. Whereas the Swahili trader went out and earmaked his place to set a shop and struggled to get goods there, the rise of the family controlled businesses with outlets in various parts of the district led to systemization of the trade with the basic control over Kitui prices under the Jiwajees primarily up to World War II. Prices were negotiated between the Hindu Indian Traders - led by the Purshotams and Moslem Indian traders led by Jiwajee and after World War II by Jan Mohammeds. In this framework it was hard for any new trader to establish shop particularly after 1920. The second important point is the adjustment by traders to new trading patterns. This underscares the basic point about intra-district migration. There is not/a definitive list of traders in all trading centers throughout but again relying on Key informant data (especially oldmen who worked for the Indian traders), shops would be established on trial basis for periods of three to six moths and later moved if the area did not become promising.

What was traded. Table T. 6 Kitui Imports 1913/14 - 1921 and Table T. 7 Kitui Exports 1913/14 - 1921 show the items and unit values.

The obvious fact from Table T. 7 is that up to 1920 the exports from Kitui were all animal related. Within this obvious fact it is important to note that cattle (32.54%) were more important export animal than shoats(26.47%.) One should also note that goat prices were almost constant for the period and further that cattle prices almost double during the period. There was a clear attempt by the military procurement of oxen for slaughter to move prices up since none were offered. Up to the war period local cowprices were higher than oxen/bull prices. Perhaps it was the military procurement which favoured oxen which inversed the traditional practice of valuing cows more than oxen. Of course the military slaughter programme favoured oxen meat over cow meat.

It should also be noted that ghee prices improved, this is a commodity for which there was internal as well as external demand. Beeswax for which there was no internal demand dropped in unit value by more than half during the period.

The export totals for the period are Rs. 1,866,566 or Shs. 3,733,132.

Table T. 8, T. 9 and T.10 based on Stanners and Annual Reports data show the details of exports in the interwar years (1923-1938). These tables show the primacy of livestock in Kitui exports. Live Cattle alone account for 41.68% of all exports in value, live shoats 25.50%. Livestock and livestock related products account for 91.85% of total export value of the period. It should also be noted that natural resources (essentially honey and beeswax) are the next important export item accounting for 5.4% of total export value of the interwar years. Finally crop agriculture was an insignificant source of exports. If in crop agriculture a distinction is made between cash crops and consumable crops the latter are irrelevant for export-suggesting clearly that crop agriculture had not been pushed into the district. The figures for cash crops are for cotton, which was forcebly introduced in early 1930s. Cotton was a failure from both technical agricultural production point of view as well as from the socio-political point of view as will be discussed later. Map T.3 Acreageunder Cotton 1936/37 shows the spreading cotton at its peak.

Since Kitui was so totally dependent on pastoral products a further look at livestock prices is in order.

Cattle prices rose up to 1925 and deteriorated during the rest of the period. They do not reach the 1925 rate in this period. Given the increasing taxation and economic demands for subsistence, the incomes of Kitui people deteriorate in the interwar years. This is shown in Table T. 11.

Particular attention is called to the price movement of which rise from Shs. 10.42 a piece in 1923 to an all time high of Shs. 41.78 per piece in 1929. They decline to an all time low of Shs. 4 in 1932 and rise back to the 1923 price by 1938. Beeswax rises from Shs. 29 in 1923 to Shs. 67.77 in 1927 and drops to an all time low of Shs. 16 in 1931. By 1938 the price had only climbed up to Shs. 23.42. Cattle prices in 1923 are Shs. 80 per head and rise up to Shs. 100 by 1926 but as the impact of the 1928 drought register prices drop drastically to Shs. 25.15 and continue dropping to an all time low in 1933/34 drought of Shs. 10 per head. Similar movement in Shoat prices are observed. If one adjusted for inflation these figures indicate a terrible economic situation for the Kitui people. Their product was earning less and less, in the war years and after they are to be exploited more as the Military Procurement forced them to sell their livestock at terribly low prices. Subsequent policies on beef marketing and destocking force prices even lower.

The socio-political process of colonization / of well generated a cattle ownership pattern which lead to appropriation of cattle by some in the interwar years. Thereby denying equitable distribution of the export resource in the population.

There is very little systematic data on exports during the World War II years. The under establishment administration seems to have been primarily preoccupied with military recruitment. However by 1948 there is collection of data. Table T. 12 shows Kitui Exports in quantity, value and unit value. Table T. 13 shows movement of Selected Prices perexport unit. Table T. 14 shows Group % Value of exports. Table T. 15 shows imports in selected years.

In terms of change from the interwar years the most dramatic change is the decline in the primacy of livestock and livestock derived products in export value. Whereas before the War they accounted for 91.85% of all exports they only accounted for 50.21% of all export value for the years 1948-65. Natural resources (essentially beeswax and honey) remain almost constant, 5.48% interwar and 4.99% postwar. The most dramatic growth is in the Group of Cash Crops which jumps from 2.33%/ to 34.58%. This is based primarily on castor seeds which which had not even been introduced by 1938. Castor seeds were introduced after the technical agricultural failure of cotton . Castor Seeds account for 29.60% of total value of exports for the 1948-65 period. Virginia Tobacco was introduced by B.A.T. in the late thirties. It also had some technical agricultural problems and socio-political problems. However by the postwar period it was accounting for 2.48%. On the consummable crops although they increased from 0.32% to 10.20% it is important to note that the only new crop to the area which contributes significantly to increase in export value are the grams (green, red, black, yellow) with the green gram being most successful. Crops which were known to the Kitui people and which are suited to the ecological region e.g. pigeon pea cow peas, sorghams and millets were basically responsible for the increase in export of consummable crops. Maize and beans were poor contributors to export.

On the movement of export prices, goat prices seem to be most stable oscillating around Shs. 20 most of the years. This is perhaps due to the traditional way of fixing prices relative to a goat and the colonial policies which were extremely hostile to the goat. The goat does not get commercialized until the late sixties. Cattle prices are erratic reflecting droughts, quarantines and destocking compaigns. A further analysis will be done one cattle and goat prices if data gaps can be filled but for the moment it appears as if given the insensitivity of goats to drought and their less susceptability to endemic diseases as well as their quick multiplication that they are a more viable animal than cattle.

On the movement of consumable crops !prices, the grams and pigeon peas have been better alternatives to cow peas, maize and sorghum/millets. To some extent this is puzzling but it may be reflective of the low technical agricultural needs of grams and pigeon peas as well as their having district

external demand. Although cow peas have the same low technical agricultural needs their external demand is limited. Maize is high risk from an ecological point of view. Sorghum/Millets are like grams/and peas suited to the ecological region, they also/have low technical agricultural needs but their vulnerability to birds make them extremely high risk and extremely labour extensive. Thus the l logical conclusion is that grams (especially green grams) and pigeon-peas are the viable export crops.

Castor seeds seem to be the miracle cash crop if world demand holds since their technical agriculture parameters are very low. In an imaginative on farm programming they could be integrated into grazing for livestock.

Although beeswax has had stable prices it is of limited value in the long run given the present ecosystem use patterns since the decimation of wild forest cuts down on the productivity. Of course the production parameters could be expanded with introduction of bee farming with higher productivity bees.

Imports have also been important in the trade of the district. Table T. 6 Kitui Imports 1913/14 -1921 and T. 7. Kitui Imports 1923-1938 show the data. The data has been grouped into Groups I, II and III. Group I items are apparel and include Blankets, Kungurus, Americani, Brasswire, Copperwire, Ironwire, Aluminiumwire and Beads. These items make the most important import item between 1913/14 and 1921. The group accounts for 71.09% of all imports with blankets accounting for 31.81%, American 15.89%. It can therefore be said that the campaign to clothe the Kitui Kamba accounted for the import trade on the whole!

Group II items which are Foodstuffs i.e. Sugar, Rice, Flour and Salt account for 17.40% of all imports for the 1913/14 - 1921 period. Sugar accounted for 8.24% and salt the second most significant accounted for 4.69%. The category flour is not clear from the records whether it includes both wheat flour and maize meal as well as other flours e.g. millets, but one should note that right from this early period flour is imported although over the period it only accounted for 1.98%. Group III items include essentially industrial products other than apparel or foodstuffs. These are Kerosine, Soap, Knives, Cuttery and Miscelleneous. They accounted for 11.57% of all imports shared almost equally between Kerosine, Soap and Knives and Cuttery. The miscellaneous category is more than twice the other categories.

One the movement of prices one should note that two of the most significant items, namely, blankets and Americani are worth nothing in this period. From 1916/17 blankets show a continous rise in price and practically double in price by 1921. Americani also doubles in price between 1917/18 and 1921. (See table T. 6).

For the years 1923-38 Group I, Apparel is still the most important import accounting for 62.71% overall. Again the basic item item in Group I is blankets accounting of nearly half of Group I i.e. 25.95% of all imports. / Kunguru and Americani account for 18.34% and 12.01% respectively. Although sugar is still a significant item in Group II (foodstuffs) 22.75%, it is flour which has taken the lead accounting for 7.82% of imports. Sugar has dropped from 6.24% to 4.47%. Salt which was the second most important item in Group two has dropped to number three accounting for 3.69% of all imports. Maize is fourth accounting for 3.45%. It is significant to note that if one adds maize and flour the basic staples one can account for about half of Group II percentage i.e. 11.27%. Inspite of the fact that Kitui is beginning to export foodstuffs at this period during periods of drought it becomes a net importer of basic foodstuff. The famines of 1929 and 1934/35 saw Kitui Group II Foodstuffs imports jump up from 19.18% in 1928 to 61.33% in 1929 and from 16.72% in 1933 to 31.45% in 1934 and in 1935 to 64.22% of the total annual imports. That the flour and maize compenent continues to grow in the other years is symptomatic of the emergent maladjusted production and tax system. It is also reflective of a spatial trading network oriented outside the district which is not able to distribute to short internal district markets.

Group III imports almost remain constant at 14.52% but within the group an important addition is petrol which accounts for 2.54%. Cuttery jumps up to 3.97% from the previous periods 1.15%. Perhaps this is explained by the accounting system which included panga in the cuttery category as a retired DC's clerk has suggested.

The record keeping system of the district seems to have broken between 1939 and 1949. There is not systematic data on imports these years but from correspondence we have been able to piece together the following information. First World War II years were famine years. The Southern Division is particularly hit between 1943 and 1945. These are also locust years. (every season between Dec. 1943 - Nov. 1946). Between 1943-1945, 3142 bags of maize are imported by the DC specifically for famine relief but to qualify one had to beat locusts (See S.V. Devshi to DC KTI 21/1/45 Locust Return and Devshi to DCKTI 21/12/1944 in DCKTI/5/1). Between January and April 1946 a further 1,000 bags are ordered for locust beaters. (See minutes in DCKTI/5/1).

For the war years what was critical in supplying and price movement of maize was the activities of the traders. Specifically two traders A. Jiwaji in Kitui who had a monopoly in milling and distribution in Kitui and to some extent in trasporting and Shah Devshi of Thika who was the wholesaler to Kitui. Producer prices in Kitui were set by the Maize Control a Wartime Body set up to regulate distribution of food as Shs. 3.50 per bag. However if a trader accumulated 10 tons they could sell the bags to Maize Control at Shs. 8 per bag[1]. The logic of this was that a trader, and the only one with large scale operations to accumulate 10 tons in Kitui was A. Jiwaji made, Shs. 5.00 over the producer. A Jiwaji was selling the maize to S.V. Devshi at Thika who would transport it back to Kitui and charge Shs. 5.50 per bag transport to Mwingi and Shs. 4.75 per bag to Kitui town. This was acceptable to Maize Control![2]

This was not just the extent of Maize Control and the Provincial administration collaborating to raise prices for Kitui. In a letter to Maize Control of 6/11/42[3]. DC Kitui States that "Government control price in past months has approximated Shs. 14 per bag of meal at Kitui". He further gives milling monopoly to A. Jiwaji for the whole district and makes A. Jiwaji "sole buyer at Kitui town and Migwani". A native trader is given the only other market for buying, Tulia. A. Jiwaji is further allowed to sell maize meal at Shs. 9.15 exmill. But on distribution he is authorized to sell at Shs. 14.00. On 10/12/42 DC writes to Sheikh Salim Abubakar "With respect to the consignment of posho (flour) obtained by you in Thika recently the price ypu should charge is 17.50 per bag. Later the DC in a 'minute' states that since Thika Price is Shs. 16.50 and S.V. Devshi charges Shs. 4.75 transport Kitui A. Jiwaji price should be Shs. 21.25. Obviously the DC forget that A. Jiwaji was paying by Jan 1943 only Shs. 8.96 to producer as authorized by Maize Control to DC Kitui 27/1/43[5]. After this Maize Control cancelled all licences for buying from A African producers by a circular 27/2/43[6]. Yet DC Kitui writes to Maize Control on 10/3/43 that all traders are hoarding what they had bought. It is silly of him then to recommend that no more maize go to Kitui. By this time the speculation of two big traders had pushed the official price to Shs. 17.50 for a maize of bag and Shs. 21.80 for a maize meal bag. The Kitui producer was getting only Shs. 8.96 if he could find a buyer. This was fighting the was for democracy!

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1. See DC Thika to DCKTI117/8/42 in DC KTI/12/1 'orig MK 21/18/F.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid
5. Ibid.
6. ibid.

I have not been able to establish black market prices but they must have been higher than the above prices. Control as they were continue till 1949.

The data for the postwar is provided in Table T. 15 Kitui Food Imports 1950, 1954-56, 1958-60. By 1950 Kitui District was importing 47,050 bags at a unit price of Shs. 32.30. Thus had jumped up six and a half times since 1936 - a period of 14 years. By 1956 a bag of maize imported would have cost Shs. 51.09. In drought years as 1955 was Kitui would have an import food bill of Shs. 5.5 million. Kitui would be importing its traditional crops like bulrush millet, pigeon peas and cow peas reflecting the fact that Kitui had become dependent and could not even feed itself.

TABLE T.1 LIST OF SHOPS OUTSIDE KITUI TOWNSHIP 1912.

	NAME	TRIBE/RACE	PLACE
1.	Said Hamed	Arab	Kitabi's
2.	Issaji Alibhai	Indian	Mivukoni
3.	Mvidani bin Obu	Swahili	Mumoni
4.	Babuaga Bin Amuchando	Swahili	Ikanga
5.	Mohamed bin Ali	Swahili	Mwewe
6.	Fakir Dad s/o Karim Dad	Baluchi	Mwingi
7.	Issaji Alibhai	Indian	Migwani
8.	Suberi bin Juma	Swahili	Mutha
9.	Sultan bin Juma	Swahili	Voo
10.	Sultan bin Juma	Swahili	Mutha
11.	Said bin Salim	Arab	Nduni's
12.	Salim bin Juma	Swahili	Voo
13.	Khaim bin Hamed	Swahili	Nuu
14.	Maheri bin Kinabu	Swahili	Kakuyu
15.	Mohamed Ali Ismailjee	Indian	Mumoni
16.	Mohamed Ali Ismailjee	Indian	Ikutha
17.	Mohamed Ali Ismailjee	Indian	Ikanga
18.	Fajar Ali Rasuljee	Indian	Kanziko
19.	Abdalla Jiwajee	Indian	Kange
20.	Abdalla Jiwajee	Indian	Zombe
21.	Abdalla Jiwajee	Indian	Nuu
22.	Mwanjie bin Tabibu	Swahili	Mutito
23.	Jiwa bin Bwani Hindi	Swahili	Yatta
24.	Mohamed Ali Ismailjee	Indian	Ndatani
25.	Malulia wa Ngau	Islamized Mkamba	Chui
26.	Makumu bi Mussa	Swahili	Migwani
27.	Juma bin Mnyamku	Swahili	Mumoni
28.	Mohamed Ali Jiwanjee	Indian	Ikanga
29.	Mnyaguti bin Mwijabu	Swahili	Ikanga
30.	Riziki bi Abdalla	Swahili	Mutito
31.	Sherif Ali bin Hussein	Swahili	Mivukoni
32.	Kurban Hussein	Indian	Kanos
33.	Nasibu bin Myafaki	Swahili	Ikutha
34.	Musa bin Matari	Swahili	Tseikuru
35.	Muidad bin Mzee	Swahili	Mavia's
36.	Salim bin Hilal	Arab	Nuu
37.	Shambi bin Muradi	Swahili	Mumoni

NAME		TRIBE/RACE	PLACE
38.	Mohamed Amin	Indian	Mwewe
39.	Inykubwa bin Ali?	Swahili	Mutomo
40.	Saleh bin Sultani	Swahili	Mutomo
41.	Muidada bin Hamisi	Swahili	Ikanga
42.	Kibano bin Matano	Swahili	Katze
43.	Abdalla bin Hamadi	Swahili	Mumoni
44.	Salim bin Nasiri	Swahili	Mwingi
45.	Mahundu bin Yango	Swahili	Ndatani
46.	Abdalla bin Hija	Swahili	Gai (Ngai)
47.	Sabuaga bin Mnyosi	Swahili	Katse
48.	Nzioki bin Mutoki	Islamized Kamba	Migwani
49.	Sultan bin Juma	Swahili	Mivukoni
50.	J.P. Pereira	Goanese	Nduni
51.	Ramathan bin Hamisi	Swahili	Nuu

Source Kitui District Recork Book 1898-1912 pp. 242-243.

TABLE T. 2. TRADING CENTERS AND EXISTING (ALLOCATED) SHOPS 1912-1952

	1912	1915	1917/18	1919/20	1931	1938	1939	1950	1952
A Kitui Town			26	26	29	24	24	26	41
B									
1. Kitabis	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Mivukoni	2	10	11	12	5	3	2	3	
3. Mumoni	4	3	2	20	0	0	0	0	
4. Mwewe	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	
5. Migwani	3	2	12	12	8	7	7	8	
6. Mutha	2		1	0	5	2	2	2	
7. Voo	2	6	8	8	6	2	1	0	
8. Ndatani	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9. Nduni	2	4	4	4	3	2	2	0	
10. Ngieni/Nuu	4	4	5	5	2	0	0	0	
11. Kakuyu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12. Ikanga	5	5	7	8	5	5	5	4	
13. Kanziko	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	
14. Zombe	1	0	5	3	3	1	1	0	
15. Mutito	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. Yatta	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
17. Ikutha	2	6	7	7	5	2	2	4	
18. Tseikuru	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	

		1912	1915	1917/18	1919/20	1931	1938	1939	1950	1952
19.	Mavia's	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
20.	Kano's	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.	Katse	2	6	6	6	2	1	1	1	
22.	Gai	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
23.	Kange	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Mutomo	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	
25.	Mwingi	2	1	3	2	5	4	4	0	
26.	Chui	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Ikoo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.	Kalikuku	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
29.	Tiva	0	0	3	3	2	5	5	5	
30.	Ikoo	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	
31.	Kimangau	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	
32.	Miambani	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	
33.	Endau	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
34.	Mulango	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		50	58	115	114	87	71	69	63	259

TABLE T. 3. PLOT HOLDERS KITUI DISTRICT 1931

KITUI TOWN PLOTS (34)

1.	A. Jiwaji & Co.	-	7
2.	Sheik Salim bin Abubakar	-	2
3.	I.A. Julaya	-	1
4.	Ibrahim Boda	-	1
5.	Mohammad Ali Jivanji	-	1
6.	Laximichand Purchotam	-	1
7.	Sheik Taib bin Abdala	-	1
8.	Manilal Girdhar	-	1
9.	M. Dossaji	-	1
10.	Bhimji Babul	-	1
11.	Isaji Alibhai & Son	-	1
12.	Daya Velji	-	1
13.	M.M. Esmailji & Sons	-	1
14.	Odhauji Parshotam Bros	-	1
15.	Dharamahi Khimji	-	1
16.	Mohamad Alibhai & Bros	-	1
17.	Dhalla Ismail	-	1
18.	Odhanji Purshotam & Bros	-	1
19.	Velji Hirji & Sons	-	1
20.	Unallocated Plots	-	5

Source: Kitui District Gazeteer 1931 pp. 687.

Plots Mivukoni 14

1.	Ahmed bin Haji	-	1
2.	Mohammad Saburi	-	1
3.	A. Jivanji & Co	-	2
4.	Mohamed Saburi	-	1
5.	Unallocated Plots	-	10

Plots Katse 4

1.	A. Jiwaji & Co.	-	1
2.	Ali bin Abdalla	-	1
3.	Unallocated Plots	-	2

Plots Mavia - Mumoni 1

1. A. Jiwaji & Co. - 1

Plots Migwani 11.

1. Dus Mohamad - 1
2. A. Jiwaji & Co. - 1
3. Karimdad Juma Fakirdad - 1
4. Durgadas' Kishnchand - 2
5. Omar bin Abubakar - 1
6. Mohan Singh Jei Singh - 1
7. Sheikh S. Bin Abubakar - 1
8. Unallocated Plots - 3

Plots Ngieni 4

1. Ibrahim Boda - 2
2. Unallocated Plots - 2

Plots Tiva 3

1. A. Jiwaji & Co. - 1
2. I.A. Julaya - 1
3. Unallocated - 1

Plots Ikanga 9

1. Jenabhai Nathoos - 2
2. A. Jiwaji & Co. - 1
3. Bhimji Babul - 1
4. M.M. Esmailji & Sons - 1
5. Unallocated

Plots Ikutha 6

1. A. Jiwaji & Co. - 1
2. Badrudin Miyanji - 2
3. M.M. Esmaiji & Sons - 1
4. Issaji Alibhai & Son - 1
5. Unallocated - 1

Plots Kanziko 3

1. Badrudin Miyanji - 1
2. Unallocated - 2

Plots Voo 10

1.	Mohamadali Hassanali	- -	3
2.	Odhavji P & Bros	-	1
3.	Badrudin Miyanji	-	1
4.	Dossaji Hassanali	- -	1
5.	Unallocated	-	4

Plots Mutito 4 None Allocated

Plots Mwewe 1

1.	Mohammada bin Ali	-	1

Plots Nduni 8

1.	I.A. Julaya	-	1
2.	A. Jiwaji & Co.	-	1
3.	Wali Boda	-	1
4.	Inallocated Plots	-	5

Plots Mwingi 6

1.	Sheikh S. bin Abubakar	-	1
2.	Omar bin Abubakar	-	1
3.	Mohamad bin Abdala	-	1
4.	Ali bin Habib	-	1
5.	Mohamed bin Mzee	-	1
6.	Unallocated Plot	-	1

Plots Zombe 5

1.	A. Jiwaji & Co.	-	1
2.	M.M. Esmailji & Sons	-	1
3.	Taibali Hakimji	-	1
4.	Unallocated Plots	-	2

Plots Mutha 5

1.	Mohamadali Hassanali	-	1
2.	Badrudin Miyanji	-	1
3.	Daudbhai Miyanji	-	1
4.	Dossaji Hassanali	-	1
5.	Culamhusein Miyanji	-	1

Plots Mutomo 3

1.	Badrudin Miyanji	–	1
2.	Unallocated Plots	–	2

Plots Miambani 3

1.	Unallocated Plots	–	3

Plots Ikoo 8

1.	Odhauji P & Bros	–	1
2.	Ibrahim Boda	–	1
3.	Unallocated Plots	–	6

Tseikuru Plots 8

1.	Asman bin Lakin	–	1
2.	Unallocated Plots	–	7

Source: Kitui District Gazetteer 1931 pp. 7.

TABLE 4 T. 4. DISTRIBUTION OF KITUI TOWN PLOTS. 1950 AND 1952

1950 Kitui Town 34 Plots of which 28 Allocated

1.	Sheikh Salim bin Abubakar	- 3
2.	Abdalla Rahimtullah Walji	- 1
3.	Jiwaji Family	- 11
4.	Ibrahim Boda	- 1
5.	Sheikh Ahmed Taib	- 1
6.	Odhavji Purshotam & Bros.	- 4
7.	Durgadass Kinchchand	- 1
8.	Issaji Alibhai & Sons	- 1
9.	Sheikh Omar Abdalla	- 1
10.	C.C. Peraira	- 2
11.	Ginnery (2 Plots) Jiwaji	- 2
12.	Unallocated Plots	- 6

1952 New Awards 15 New Plots

1.	Esmailji	- 1
2.	Kamba	- 5
3.	Sheikh bin Abdullah	- 1
4.	Gosar Pethraj	- 1
5.	B. Merali Nathoo	- 1
6.	Premehand Devchand	- 1
7.	Fazelabbas Adamji	- 1
8.	Lalchand Kissanshand	- 1
9.	Yusufali Adamji	- 1
10.	Fidahussein Adamji	- 1
11.	Ishvarlal Kavaldas	- 1

Source: Kitui District Gazetteer 1950 pp. 89.

TABLE T. 5 PLOTS NON-NATIVE TRADING CENTRES IN RESERVE 1950

1.	Mulango	1	a) Lalbhai Nathoo	- 1
2.	Ikanga	5	a) Alibhai Jiwaji	- 1
			b) Ismail Abdulali Bodali Bodalbhai	- 1
			c) Karim Nathoo) Brothers	- 1
			d) Jenabhai Nathoo)	- 1
			e) Unoccupied	- 1
3.	Ikoo	5	a) Jiwaji	- 1
			b) Ibrahim Boda	- 1
			c) Unoccupied	- 3
4.	Kanziko	2	a) N.M. Esmailji	- 1
			b) Jiwaji	- 1
5.	Ikutha	6	a) Bhimji Nathoo	- 2
			b) Ali bin Awath	- 1
			c) Alibhai Miyaji	- 1
			d) Unoccupied	- 2
6.	Mutha	5	a) Mohamedali Hassanali	- 1
			b) N.M. Esmailji	- 1
			c) Unoccupied	- 3
7.	Migwani	8	a) Jiwaji	- 2
			b) Maibano Karimdad	- 1
			c) Jerambhai J. Patel	- 1
			d) Sheikh Salim bin Abubakar	- 1
			e) Durgadass Kichnchand	- 2
			f) Gurdass Mathurdass	- 1
8.	Mivukoni	14	a) Ahned Haji	- 1
			b) Mohamed Saburi	- 1
			c) Jiwaji	- 1
			d) Unoccupied	- 11
9.	Mimangau	5	a) Ibrahim Boda	- 1
			b) Jiwaji	- 1
			c) Sheikh Ahmed Taib	- 1
			d) Sheikh Salim Abubakar	- 1
			e) Mohamed bin Salim	- 1

10.	Karse	1	a) Ishiara Stores (Jiwaji)	-	1
11.	Tiva	5	a) Khadijia Abdulkarim	-	1
			b) Mbarak Salim	-	1
			c) Khadija Jumaa	-	1
			d) Wali Boda	-	1
			e) Sheikh Salim bin Abubakar	-	1

Source: Kitui District Gazetteer 1950

TABLE 8 KITUI EXPORTS 1923-1938

	HIDES	SKINS		BEES WAX		GHEE		LEOPARD SKIN		
Year	Frasilas	Value Shs.	Scores	Value Shs.	Frasilas	Value Shs.	Tins	Value Shs.	No.	Value Shs.
1923	820	8550	1160	21040	200	3800	1910	41040		
1924	4677	92540	2187	47900	1256	38640	3977	101136		
1925	5775	121100	3405	24200	1127	39580	2840	114100		
1926	2318	47260	1289	27430	867	31105	3090	200721		
1927	3690	86140	885	15126	692	46900	2902	114364		
1928	5329	162442	1817	44235	607	41743	3006	130487		
1929	3403	142193	3060	63557	1304	51700	4000	160000		
1930	4200	42000	1600	28500	770	18750	2300	57500	500	22500
1931	5500	48000	1300	9000	1500	24000	3000	62000	225	11250
1932	1500	6000	5000	25000	2860	59200	3150	55300	280	14000
1933	7900	62300	800	4800	2350	51000	2467	39739	64	2030
1934	8500	69000	1000	5000	4250	98150	2700	40500		
1935	8100	94600	3803	40262	1614	41473	4882	72866		
1936	4450	70250	6950	138000	1400	42500	3575	80200		
1937	3500	57500	5700	155000	1850	55500	2830	108250		
1938	4500	48900	4400	66000	1656	38788	4360	10900		
Total	74162	1158775	44456	709290	24303	682829	50989	1497203	1069	49780

KITUI EXPORTS (continued)

Year	COTTON Bales	COTTON Value	COTTON SEED Tons	COTTON SEED Value	MAIZE Bags	MAIZE Value	BEANS Bags	BEANS Value	BONES Tons	BONES Value	HONEY Tins	HONEY Value
1923-31												
1932					903	9030	14	140				
1933					175	1950						
1934					272	2720						
1935	132	15006										
1936	1240	129326	85	425	200	1200	350	2800	520	10400		
1937	987	116975	400	2000	2200	16600	775	8100	400	8000		
1938	448	47920	60	600	100	1200					187	1698
Total	2808	309227	545	3025	2850	32700	1139	11040	920	18499	187	1698

TABLE 9 Summary Exports 1923-1938 Value and Percentages by Groups (Shs.)

		1923-1938	
Group I			
	Maize	32700	
	Beans	11040	
	Total	43740	
	%		0.32%
Group II			
	Cotton	309227	
	Cotton Seed	3025	
	Total	312252	
	%		2.33%
Group III			
	Honey	1698	
	Beeswax	682829	
	Leopard Skin	49780	
	Total	734307	
	%		5.48
Group IV			
	Ghee	1497203	
	Hides/Skins	1868065	
	Bones	34400	
	Cattle	5503000	
	Shoats	3415799	
	Total	12302467	
	%		91.85
	TOTAL	13392766	99.98%

NB. 1. That live cattle alone make 41.08% of all exports
2. That live goats alone make 25.50% of all exports.

Source: Stanner Table XIX.

TABLE 10 ANNUAL VALUE OF EXPORTS

Year	GROUP II Amount Shs.	GROUP II Per Cent of Total Value or Exports	GROUP II Amount Shs.	GROUP II Per Cent of Total Value or Exports	GROUP III Amount Shs.	GROUP III Per Cent of Total Value or Exports
1923	74430	6.5			1058020	93.5
1924	280216	28.5			703550	71.5
1925	398980	49.8			500000	50.2
1926	306516	39.7			462840	60.3
1927	262530	17.5			1226680	82.5
1928	381907	27.9			982370	72.1
1929	417450	34.3			795488	65.7
1930	146750	22.7			495092	77.3
1931	154250	23.3			504812	76.7
1932	155500	27.0	10087	1.7	395500	71.3
1933	159869	40.1	2125	0.9	234200	59.0
1934	212650	47.6	2992	0.8	230565	51.6
1935	249201	35.4	15139	2.4	437906	62.2
1936	330950	40.8	146536	18.0	334748	41.2
1937	376250	54.0	156437	21.8	169002	24.2
1938	56928	26.2	51418	8.7	388026	65.1

Source: Stanner Table XX

NB. In this table Group I is Hides, Skins Beeswax Ghee and Leobard-skins Group II is Cotton, Cotton Seed, Maize, Beans Bones and Honey Group III is Cattle and Shoats.

TABLE 11 MOVEMENT OF PRICES 1923 - 1938 PER EXPORT UNIT

Year	Hides	Skins	Bees Wax	Ghee	Leopard Skins	Cotton	Cotton Seed	Maize	Beans	Bones	Honey	Cattle	Shoat
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
1923	10.42	18.13	19.	21.48								80.	10.
1924	19.78	21.90	30.76	25.43								80.	10.
1925	20.97	7.10	35.12	40.17								100.	10.
1926	20.38	21.28	35.87	64.95								65.77	10.
1927	23.34	17.	67.77	39.4								70.16	10.
1928	30.48	24.35	60.36	43.4								69.61	10.
1929	41.78	20.77	39.64	40.								25.15	4.
1930	10.	17.81	24.35	25.	45.							24.41	4.
1931	8.72	6.92	16.	20.66	50.							14.1	4.
1932	4.	5.	20.07	17.55	50.		10.	10.	10.			13.	2.
1933	7.86	6	21.7	16.1	21.7			11.14				10.	2.
1934	8.11	5.	23.1	15				10.				15.	3.
1935	11.67	10.58	14.92			112.82						15.	2.
1936	15.78	19.34	30.34	22.43		104.29	5.	6.	8.	20.		40.	6.
1937	16.42	27.19	30.	38.25		118.49	5.	7.54	10.45	20.		40.	6.
1938	10.86	13.23	23.42	25.		107.	10.	12.			9.08	40.	6.

Source: Stanner Table XXI.

TABLE 9 6

KITUI FOOD IMPORTS

	Measure	1953 Quantity	1953 Total Value Shs.	1953 Unit Value Shs.	1954 Quantity	1954 Total Value Shs.	1954 Unit Value Shs.	1955 Quantity	1955 Total Value Shs.	1955 Unit Value Shs.	1956 Quantity
Maize	200 lbs bag	47050	1520000	32.30	4117	205860	50.00	42785	2300390	53.76	730
Maize Meal	"	0	0	-	7783	428060	54.99	48124	2887440	60.00	1670
Beans	"	0	0	-	987	39480	40.00	1801	144080	80.00	175
Pigeon Peas	"	0	0	-	4	240	60.00	178	8524	47.88	0
Cow Peas	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	60	3180	53.00	40
Peas	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	198	23760	120.00	28
Grams	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	60	6000	100.00	0
Sorghum	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	8	384	48.00	0
Finger Millet	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	281	13488	48.00	0
Bulrush Millet	"	0	0	-	2190	87381	39.90	2099	100752	48.00	0
Castle Seeds	160 lbs bag	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Ghee	Debe Tins	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Hides	Piece	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Skins	Piece	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0

1950, 1954-56, 1958-60,

Total Value Sha.	Unit Value Sha.	1958 Quan tity	Total Value Sha.	Unit Value Sha.	1959 Quan tity	Total Value Sha.	Unit Value Sha.	1960 Quan tity	Total Value Sha.	Unit Value Sha.
37300	51.09	2201	N/A	N/A	15324	N/A	N/A	19686	N/A	N/A
103620	62.04	465	N/A	N/A	3120	N/A	N/A	13827	N/A	N/A
9280	53.02	10	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	N/A	211	N/A	N/A
0	-	0	0	0	112	N/A	N/A	321	N/A	N/A
1360	34.00	0	0	-	1709	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	N/A
1700	60.71	0	0	-	0	0	-			
0	-	0	0	-	55	N/A	N/A			
0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-			
0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	56	N/A	N/A
0	-	2388	N/A	N/A	11564	N/A	N/A	12376	N/A	N/A
0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	30	N/A	N/A
0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	302	N/A	N/A
0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	3	N/A	N/A
0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	139	N/A	N/A

TABLE T6

TABLE 6

KITUI INFORMED 2015/16-2021

ITEM	Unit	2017/18 Quantity	2017/18 Total Value	2017/18 Unit Value	2018/19 Quantity	2018/19 Total Value	2018/19 Unit Value	2019/20 Quantity	2019/20 Total Value	2019/20 Unit Value	2020/21 Quantity	2020/21 Total Value	2020/21 Unit Value	2021/22 Quantity	2021/22 Total Value	2021/22 Unit Value	TOTAL (2017/18-2021/22) TOTAL VALUE	2017/18-2021/22 %
A. Crops																		
Pigeonpea	Kg	2000	60000	30.00	800	32000	40.00	1616	61408	38.00	30000	900000	30.00	11000	33000	3.00	1032700	51.61%
Sorghum	"	1200	14400	12.00	900	12600	14.00	3647	58352	16.00	8772	-	-	6300	18900	3.00	104252	5.21%
Maize	"	600	54000	90.00	150	27000	90.00	1827	23288	12.74	76388	-	-	16170	48510	3.00	152798	7.63%
Cowpeas	Kg	1000	1227	0.77	10870	9600	0.88	3304	3403	1.04	Kg							
Green grams	"	1000	1748	0.25	1400	315	0.25	0	0	-	Kg							
Groundnuts Pure	Kg	4000	1227	0.31	0	0	-	0	0	-	Kg							
Sub-Total		0	74000	-	800	6000	7.50	6130	727	1.54	Kg	31430	-	642	30800	28.00	14216	7350	0.52	1716	4160	2.42	7000	3000	0.00	700	1672	1.00	177774	6.33%
Sub Total & %			191201 (63.52%)			107218 (76.24%)			127157 (66.77%)			298962 (73.61%)			1 0827 (66.07%)			279150 (72.58%)			382832 (72.21%)			143168 (72.16%)			986432 (85.76%)		1566467	71.01%
B. Livestock Products																		
Eggs	No.	70000	14.00	800	8000	17.00	2717	11104	17.79	911	238.3	28.91	151	3113	28.61	663	13794	29.63	800	6540	23.36	123	4100	31.00	98	2130	30.36	75720	0.24%
Milk	Lt	7800	13.00	375	4500	12.00	360	2770	11.08	0	0	-	720	1873	10.94	800	10000	17.00	630	7500	10.00	120	6000	20.00	150	2170	15.35	53847	2.17%
Meat	Kg	3150	12.60	236	3822	11.95	604	9000	15.00	304	6475	11.62	321	3976	15.01	436	8430	19.15	330	6230	16.03	36	7004	20.00	75	1300	10.66	47299	1.90%
Hides	No.	6000	6.00	1140	8640	6.00	1213	7280	6.00	3640	12401	7.24	1389	10220	6.00	1130	21150	8.97	2330	1770.0	7.00	1000	13000	7.37	630	4500	6.00	102721	4.00%
Sub Total & %			87950 (27.30%)			30062 (20.73%)			38832 (20.38%)			41480 (10.21%)			38980 (11.09%)			38435 (10.08%)			37900 (13.99%)			31216 (18.07%)			9880 (8.66%)		378995	7.49%
C. Farm Produce																		
Cereals	Tins	500	500	1.00	500	3047	7.18	747	2800	9.84	302	3321	9.17	606	4071	9.01	550	8230	11.76	930	11316	12.00	630	4720	66.76	190	2130	11.15	41530	1.98%
Tea	Kilos	40	40	1.00	21	888	7.49	119	2352	17.62	Kg	3402	-	148	3867	6.97	0	0	-	2302	2877	1.35	0	0	-	888	2000	2.24	14387	1.04%
Coffee beans	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	125	6130	49.04	0	0	-	53	2440	46.03	0	0	-	8630	
Kitchen	Pcs	700	700	0.00	500	7500	1.68	240	1075	1.67	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	11375	1.13%
Others	Pcs	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	730	5000	9.47	300	6843	11.04	170	6077	60.00	100	3007	12.35	17000	
Sub Total & %			1200 (0.37%)	-	0	3435 (2.34%)	-	0	16819 (8.83%)	-	0	20800 (5.12%)	-	27000	30800 (8.92%)	-	21000	13230 (3.47%)	-	0	22190 (8.11%)	-	0	10800 (5.08%)	-	0	3380 (2.78%)	-	152097	5.67%
Sub Total & %			279201 (86.17%)			147218 (100.33%)			182809 (96.00%)			350442 (86.28%)			309110 (89.56%)			330835 (86.77%)			428922 (80.93%)			184384 (92.88%)			1096432 (90.22%)		2097462	78.17%
D. Others																		
Sub Total & %			44777 (13.83%)			15277 (10.41%)			27533 (14.46%)			27028 (6.65%)			35734 (10.35%)			50500 (13.24%)			101997 (19.25%)			14295 (7.20%)			124879 (10.28%)		317710	11.84%
GRAND TOTAL			323977			147360			190342			406470			345144			381335			530919			198679			1221311		2683172	100.00%

TABLE T 7

Table 8.9

KITUI EXPORTS 1913/14-1919/20

		1913-1914			1914-1915			1915-1916			1916-1917			1917-1918			1918-1919			1919-1920			1913-1920	
	Unit	Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	Total Value	%
Beeswax	Frasila	2000	60000	30	2460	73825	29.37	985	17730	18.0	1743	41798	23.91	1335	33645	25.0	300	6070	20.23	392	5460	13.92	234849	8.69
Ghee	40lb Tins	1380	18000	13.0	1755	27525	15.0	2276	34960	16.	2703	55955	20.70	2027	45092	22.24	3295	91140	22.28	3351	78375	23.38	310867	11.50
Hides	Frasila	2000	40000	20.0	2961	53610	18.09	2005	36980	18.44	3067	56550	18.43	4955	75020	15.14	3085	41025	13.38	1970	26070	13.23	317255	11.74
Skins	Kanga	1600	24000	15.0	1461	20025	13.7	1435	19780	13.68	2646	58140	22.04	1770	22384	12.6	1655	25500	15.40	2765	77100	30.90	262701	8.98
Goats	Head	21458	87672	4.0	17765	69460	4.0	27078	108312	4.00	23351	93404	4.00	24570	98280	4.00	10075	50375	5.00	41628	208140	5.0	715403	26.47
Cattle	Head	7258	192450	26.37	7875	186875	25.0	4042	101050	24.99	1978	149340	30.00	802	24060	30.00	1046	41840	40.00	2802	111980	39.96	879337	32.54
Military Stores	Head	-	-	-	-	-	-	1667	71762	17.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ivory	lbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	1462	7.49	1462	0.05
Total			421982			611722			781144			455308			298681			313888			705587		2701874	99.97

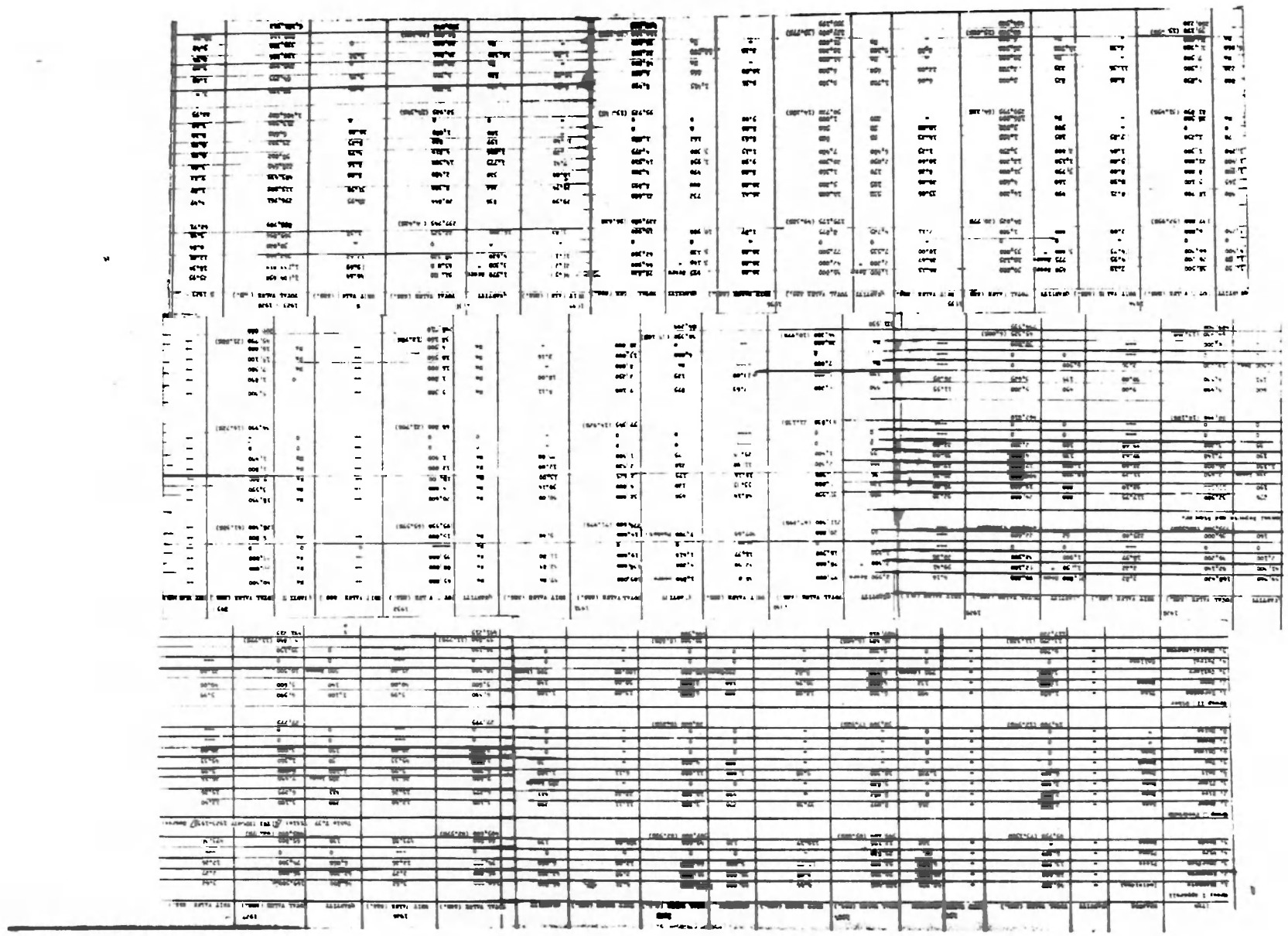

Table 7.7A K.A. Records 1923-32

Table T. 12.

Item	Measure	1946 Quantity	1947 Quantity	1948 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1949 Quantity	1949 Total Value	Unit Value	1950 Quantity	1950 Total Value	Unit Value	1951 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value
1. Mangoes	Ton	200	107	61	-	-	156640	8840	0,06	130000	6840	0,04	Na	Na	Na
2. Oranges	Lbs	700	8111	6500	-	-	"	"	"	"			Na	Na	Na
3. Green Grams	200 lbs bag	620	5722	6670	191970	41,00	2680	108000	40,32	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
4. Yellow/Red Black Grams	"	Na	Na	62	1800	42,85				0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
5. Cow Pea	"	0	6500	2250	87500	19,29	1800	68000	38,75	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
6. Pigeon Pea	"	0	0	64	2200	33,87	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
7. Beans	"	0	0	37	900	8,10	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
8. Maize Meal	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
9. Maize	"	0	0	1170	0300	0,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
10. Millet/ Sorghum	"	0	1071	4473	51660	11,65	2045	50000	24,46	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
11. Castor Seed Pea/Bag		20,1 (ton)	83 (ton)	324 (bag)	19560	32,55	820 (bag)	50000	60,94	984	24490	60,07	Na	Na	Na
12. Tobacco	Lbs.	564180	733517	0300000	67000	0,07	1020165	52100	0,05	1211302	90020	0,04	Na	Na	Na
13. Honey	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
14. Hone Wax	"	37206	30899	52906	171160	3,40	37200	84000	3,25	13114	42720	3,28	Na	Na	Na
15. Tamarind	"	22,5	5	22000	1700	0,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
16. a) Eggs Individual		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	Na
16. b) Poultry Head		10130	6514	20674	44440	1,49	33227	57760	1,73	20776	91500	2,00	Na	Na	Na
17. Shoe	Pobe Tin	47	11906	169	6830	58,24	98	2050	51,03	981	35100	58,10	Na	Na	Na
18. Skeins	Head	0	0	6777	121000	17,90	10000	526000	18,00	27724	499300	17,99	30032	Na	Na
19. Cattle	"	0	0	1605	160000	100,00	7233	633300	80,00	14409	1170400	79,04	10854	Na	Na
20. a) Skins	Pieces	-	Na	1052*	44300	41,99	1873**	15720	6,99	6100Nos	122000	2,00Ns	Na	Na	Na
b) Hides	Pieces/Pro-ils/Score	Na	Na	424*	20000	24,27	1020**	10010	5,99	20010Nos	2300	1,20Ns	Na	Na	Na
21. Skins	Pieces/Pro-ils/Score	Na	Na	2915*	142740	48,99	30003***	115200	7,99	10000***	60000	2,00***	Na	Na	Na
22. Cotton	lbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Graphite	bags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Charcoal	bags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Cheese Pellets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* = Pranila ** = Pieces
*** = Score

1952 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1953 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1954 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1955 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1956 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1957 Quantity	Total Value
0	0	0	0	0	0											
0	0	0	0	0	0											
3164	180000	60,00	0	0	0	303	17200	60,00	17*	1020	60,00	108	6300	60,00	4071	99000
"	"	"	66	1700	60,00	1	60	60,00	51	3000	60,00	0	0	0	1020	67200
630	10000	20,62	30	1200	60,00	0	100	20,00	0	0	0	5	200	60,00	204	8320
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	030	3460
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	12600	30	104001	208120
0	0	0	216	6000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,93	97	3000	60,00	101	3630	22,60	1024	130300
62001	1000000	70,20	30630	1200700	66,00	40000	2100000	42,35	36001	1530630	37,97	17202	1672020	93,00	42070	2012000
020404	22000	0,05	72073	20620	0,30	131000	100040	0,76	1000123	120000	0,60	144700	70700	0,04	1300000	Na
0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1000	1200	0,00	0	0	0	36	1000
02000	2170020	2,02	20000	41000	1,00	1200040	4720640	3,74	1020000	1000000	3,01	50431	130500	2,42	47000	2000400
0	0	0	706	13240	60,00	24	900	60,00	201	12060	60,00	0	0	0	0	0
			1200070	17000	0,12	163400	6300	0,10	2730031	32020	0,11	700443	Na	Na	3700000	02000
02071	2070000	2,00	00400	130540	2,00	72702	2000000	4,00	1020000	5142000	5,00	40000	2000000	4,50	1000**	2*32000
020	42000	00,01	1000	100000	17,00	020	00100	111,00	200	2*04	03,07	332	12400	37,06	1207	1200000
20000	0007400	26,10	2200	42000	10,01	300	5020	10,00	1002	60000	13,32	2050	52100	20,00	0	0
0004	7040000	154,00	0003	7000000	003,00	3334	4000000	120,00	24230	1000000	00,27	30737	1340200	000,07	10001	1*00*000
0*20*	2*7*020	10,24	20174	7000020	27,04	07326	704000	22,76	*1111	2*2020	9,00	14125	202500	20,00	12010	120100
0*007***			1207*7	*240000	0,20	120371	130200	1,00	1010004	404*20	1,00	107141	202140	1,07	100030	401000
1312	040	0,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	100	Na	Na	0	0	0	0	00	0 0	0	0	-	0	0
0	0	0	00	000	1,*1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1200	00,00	1	120	00,00	11	700	11,00	0	0

Unit Value	1952 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1953 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1954 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1955/57 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value	1965 Quantity	Total Value	Unit Value
0,00	2070020	4000	0,01	0	0	0	10**120*	10*20	0,01	0	0	0	201100	10055	0,05
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1777	00040	00,00	130*	130700	100,00	0	0	0	10100	*11200	70,00	2001	140214	11,70
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	020	10*00	17,04
20,00	1070	53000	50,00	20*	20*00	100,00	70*	1**040	50,07	*1211	561*00	40,00	05	2050	21,00
02,20	2240	1*0020	05,00	0	0	0	0**	1*0400	00,00	0044	00*400	0*,00	20*	0004	00,74
00,00	304	17200	50,00	*	140	02,0*	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	004	010,00	00,05	0**	2*00	27,20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
0,01	300204	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	01004	[illegible]	[illegible]	2*04	[illegible]	[illegible]	50150	5*5	[illegible]
0,00	[illegible]	21*020	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
00,5*	526	5*5*	[illegible]	*0*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00,71
0	005.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
120,1*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
0															
0	0														
0	0														
0	0														
0	0														

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TABLE 13 — NOVEMENT OF SELECTED PRICES PER

		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Green Grams	Bag 200 lbs	Na	Na	41.00	40.32	Na	Na	59.00	60.00	60.00
Yellow/ Red/Black Gramm	"	Na	Na	12.85	36.75	Na	Na	59.00	Na	60.00
Cow Pea Field	"	Na	Na	15.25	Na	Na	Na	40.00	Na	60.00
Pigeon Pea	"	Na	Na	33.93	Na	Na	Na	40.00	40.00	60.00
Maize Meal	"	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na				
Maize	"	Na	Na	8.09	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Sorghum/ Millets	"	Na	Na	11.65	21.41	Na	Na	Na	37.10	38.93
Castor Seeds	160 lb bag	Na	Na	32.53	10.94	68.07	Na	75.19	14.99	12.33
Tobacco	lb	Na	Na	0.07	0.05	0.04	Na	0.05	0.36	0.36
Beeswax	"	Na	Na	2.19	2.25	3.25	Na	2.63	2.06	3.71
Poultry Head)		Na	Na	1.19	1.75	2.00	Na	2.99	2.99	1.00
Ghee	Debe	Na	Na	58.24	51.03	59.10	Na	95.01	130.69	111.09
Shoats	Head	Na	Na	17.99	18.00	17.99	Na	21.18	19.01	18.89
Cattle	"	Na	Na	100.00	60	79.94	Na	124.19	103.00	120.00
Hides Shade Dry) Skin Dry Hides)	Piece	Na	Na	Na	9.99 5.99	Na	Na	Na	27.81	22.76

EXPORT UNIT

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	[illegible]
57.99	49.78	Na	49.99	100.00	Na	Na	70.00	Na	Na	51.39
60.00	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	47.01
10.00	10.1	23.10	50.00	100.00	78.97	Na	19.99	Na	Na	23.88
60.00	Na	53.70	65.99	Na	70.05	Na	70.00	Na	Na	39.34
		14.00	Na	60.00						
Na	30.00	2.52	30.00	52.99	39.31	Na	10.00	Na	Na	21.19
40.00	22.48	23.36	20.00	30.00	13.26	Na	29.99	Na	Na	16.30
57.97	93.99	55.99	51.79	52.51	56.00	Na	69.99	Na	Na	36.11
0.10	0.51	Na	2.68	Na	VGI 0.06 VCI [illegible] FII 0.05		VCI 1.60		Na	1.79
3.51	2.52	1.24	3.36	3.49	3.39	Na	3.19	Na	Na	3.19
5.00	1.50	4.99	1.32	4.00	0.63	Na	2.99	Na	Na	1.73
95.97	37.16	99.98	111.33	79.93	108.00	Na	80.00	Na	Na	89.34
13.32	20.00	Na	20.00	30.00	Na	Na	20.00	Na	Na	0
60.23	108.97	120.47	166.18	120.00	59.85	Na	205.00	Na	Na	303.45
9.00	20.00	10.00	15.12	10.08	9.99	Na	10.00	Na	Na	7.07

TABLE 14. KITUI EXPORTS BY GROUP & VALUE % 1948-1965 (Shs).

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1061	1962	1963	1964	1965	TOTAL
Group I																			
1. Mangoes																			
2. Oranges	344920	226840	6040	Na	366120	271600	418840	39460	62680	709280	649820	492620	103580	Na	1418720	Na	Na	221292	6331812
3. Green Grams																			
4. Other Grams																			
5. Cow Peas	31.41%	16.30%	0.29%		9.06%	6.33%	8.83%	0.79%	1.00%	11.54%	10.08%	11.16%	3.90%		26.97%			1.79%	10.20%
6. Pigeon Pea																			
7. Maize/Maize Meal																			
8. Beans																			
9. Sorghum Millets																			
Group II																			
1. Castor Seed																			
2. Tobacco	77540	90100	79720	Na	1577780	1396360	2202100	1693440	1711300	2412200	3505720	766000	891160	Na	3068200	Na	Na	1975820	21447440
3. Cotton																			
4. Chania	7.06%	6.47%	3.90%		39.06%	32.55	46.45%	34.14%	27.50%	39.24%	54.41%	17.35%	33.56%	Na	34.32%			42.80%	34.58%
5. Sisal																			
Group III																			
1. Honey																			
2. Bees Wax	133201	84000	42720	Na	217920	54260	476600	374960	150580	201220	332080	287640	244220	Na	243920	Na	Na	251500	3094821
3. Tamarind																			
4. Graphite	12.13%	6.03%	2.09%		5.39%	1.26%	10.05%	7.55%	2.42%	3.27%	5.15%	6.51%	9.19%	Na	2.72%			5.44%	4.99%
5. Charcoal																			
Group IV																			
1. Eggs																			
2. Poultry	542300	989940	1914820	Na	1876840	2567260	1642440	2852300	4296320	2823400	1955300	2866760	1416120	Na	3235063	Na	Na	2167480	31146343
3. Hides																			
4. Skins																			
5. Ghee	49.39%	71.17%	93.71%		46.47%	59.85%	34.65%	57.50%	69.06%	45.93%	30.34%	64.96%	53.33%		36.08%			46.95%	50.21%
6. Shoats																			
7. Cattle																			
	1097961	1390880	2043300		4038660	4289480	4739980	4960160	6220880	6146100	6442920	4413020	2635080		8965903			4616092	62020416

NOTE 1. Live Cattle make up 27.98% of all exports
2. Live Goats make up 3.16% of all exports
3. Castor Seeds make up 29.60% of all exports
4. Tobacco make up 2.48% of all exports.

Table 74.

[illegible]