

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 catastrophe. Ikanga is on the main route to Kibwezi and coast and given also its transshipment 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 Kengee, 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 out of 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 Muvukoni, 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 topped all regions of the district. The other families with shops in Kitui 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/Muu 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 earmarked 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 underscores 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 months 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 (32.51%) 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 cow prices 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 forcibly 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 Acreage under 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 per export 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 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 peas, 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 campaigns. A further analysis will be done on 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 susceptibility 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 cowpeas have the same low technical agricultural needs their external demand is limited. Maize is high risk from an ecological point of view. Sorghum, Millets and have like grams/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 logical conclusion is that grams (especially green grams) and pigeon-peas are the viable export crops.

Caster 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, Fungurus, 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 31.31%, Americani 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 1.93%. Group III items include essentially industrial products other than apparel or foodstuffs. These are Kerosine, Soap, Knives, Cuttery and Miscellaneous. 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 continuous 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 in Group I is blankets accounting of nearly half of Group I i.e. 25.95% / 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 8.24% 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%. In spite 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 component 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 transporting 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 at Shs. 3.50 per bag. However if a trader accumulated 10 tons they could sell the bags to Maize Control at Shs. 8 per bag¹. 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 Control².

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 6/11/42³. 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 you should charge is 17.50 per bag. Later the DC in a minute⁴ 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 27/1/43⁵. After this Maize Control cancelled all licences for buying from African producers by a circular 27/2/43⁶. Yet DC Kitui writes to Maize Control on 10/3/43 that all traders are hoarding what they had bought. It is silly for 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 war for democracy!

1. See DC Thika to DCKTII 17/8/42 in DC KTI/12/1 orig MK 21/18/F.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.

TABLE T. 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	Mwaga
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 Jiawjee	Indian	Kange
20. Abdalla Jiawjee	Indian	Zombe
21. Abdalla Jiawjee	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 Mayamku	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. Inyikubwa 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	Katze
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 Record 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	

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 Gazetteer 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 Mavla - Mumoni 1

- 1. A. Jiwaji & Co.

- 1 -

Plots Migwani 11.

Plots Migwani 11. - 11 -

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

- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 2 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 3 -

Plots Migwani 11. - 11 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 2 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 3 -

Plots Ngieni 4

- 1. Ibrahim Boda
- 2. Unallocated Plots

- 2 -
- 2 -

Plots Ngieni 4
- 2 -
- 2 -

Plots Tiva 3

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

- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -

Plots Tiva 3
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -

Plots Ikanga 9

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

- 2 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 4 -

Plots Ikanga 9
- 2 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 4 -

Plots Ikutha 6

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

- 1 -
- 2 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -

Plots Ikutha 6
- 1 -
- 2 -
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -

Plots Kanziko 3

- 1. Badrudin Miyanji
- 2. Unallocated

- 1 -
- 2 -

Plots Kanziko 3
- 1 -
- 2 -

Plots Voo 10

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

Plots Mutito 4 None Allocated

Plots Mwewe 1

1. Mohammada bin Ali	Q	-	-	1
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Plots Nduni 8

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

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. Pereira	- 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. Premchand Devchand	- 1
7. Fazelabbas Adamji	- 1
8. Lalchand Kissanshand	- 1
9. Yusufali Adamji	- 1
10. Fidahusseini 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		Lalji 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 Mijaji	1
		d) Unoccupied	2
6. Mutha	5	a) Mohamedali Hassanali	1
		b) N.M. Esmailji	1
		c) Unoccupied	3
7. Migwani	8	a) Jiwaji	1
		b) Maibano Karimdad	1
		c) Jerambhai J. Patel	1
		d) Sheikh Salim bin Abubakar	1
		e) Durgadass Kichnchand	1
		f) Gurdass Mathurdass	1
8. Mivukoni	14	a) Ahmed 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

TABLE 8
KITUI EXPORTS 1923-1938

Year	H I D E S		S K I N S		B E E S		W A X		G H E E		L E O P A R D		S K I N	
	Frasillas	Value Shs.	Scores	Value Shs.	Frasillas	Value Shs.	Tins	Value Shs.	Value Shs.	No.	Value Shs.	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	59500	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	1153775	44456	709290	24303	682829	50989	1497203	1069	49780				

KITUI EXPORTS (continued)

Year	COTTON		COTTON SEED		MAIZE		BEANS		HONES		HONEY	
	Bales	Value	Tons	Value	Bags	Value	Bags	Value	Tons	Value	Tins	Value
1923-31												
1932							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	54.5	3025	2850	32700	1139	11040	920	18499	187	1698

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 (continued on page 20)

TABLE 9 Summary Exports 1923-1936 Value and Percentages by Groups (Shs.)

		1923-1936		
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	68229		
	Leopard Skin	49780		
	Total	734307		
	%			5.48%
Group IV				
	Ghee	1497203		
	Hides/Skins	1868065		
	Bones	18400		
	Cattle	5503000		
	Sheats	3415799		
	Total	12302467		
	%			91.85%
	TOTAL	13392766		99.96%

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

Source: Stammer Table XIX.

TABLE 10 ANNUAL VALUE OF EXPORTS

Year	GROUP II		GROUP II		GROUP III	
	Amount Shs.	Per Cent of Total Value or Exports	Amount Shs.	Per Cent of Total Value or Exports	Amount Shs.	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

NE. In this table: Group I is Hides, Skins Beeswax Ghee and Leopard-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		Ghee		Leopard		Cotton		Maize		Beans		Bones		Honey		Cattle		Sheep	
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.								
1923	10.42	18.13	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48	19.	21.48
1924	19.78	21.90	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43	30.76	25.43
1925	20.97	7.10	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17	35.12	40.17
1926	20.38	21.28	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95	35.87	64.95
1927	23.34	17.	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4	67.77	39.4
1928	30.48	24.35	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4	60.36	43.4
1929	41.78	20.77	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.	39.64	40.
1930	10.	17.81	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.	24.35	25.
1931	8.72	6.92	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66	16.	20.66
1932	4.	5.	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55	20.07	17.55
1933	7.86	6	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1	21.7	16.1
1934	8.11	5.	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15	23.1	15
1935	11.67	10.58	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43	14.92	22.43
1936	15.78	19.34	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25	30.34	38.25
1937	16.42	27.19	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.	30.	25.
1938	10.86	13.23	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.	23.42	25.

Source: Stanner Table XXI.

TABLE 5

KITUI FOOD IMPORTS 1950, 1954-56, 1958-60.

Commodity	Unit	1950		1954		1955		1956		1958-59		1960									
		Quant	Total Value	Quant	Total Value	Quant	Total Value	Quant	Total Value	Quant	Total Value	Quant	Total Value								
Maize	200 lbs	47050	1520000	32,30	4117	205660	50,00	42785	2300380	51,76	730	37300	51,09	2201	N/A	N/A	19324	N/A	19686	N/A	N/A
Melie	"	0	0	-	7783	428060	54,99	48124	2087440	80,00	1670	103620	82,04	465	N/A	N/A	1120	N/A	13827	N/A	N/A
Beans	"	0	0	-	987	39480	40,00	1801	144080	80,00	175	9280	53,02	10	N/A	N/A	25	N/A	211	N/A	N/A
Pigeon Peas	"	0	0	-	4	240	60,00	178	8324	47,88	0	0	-	0	0	0	112	N/A	321	N/A	N/A
Cow Peas	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	60	3180	51,00	40	1360	34,00	0	0	0	1708	N/A	40	N/A	N/A
Peas	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	186	23760	120,00	28	1700	60,71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grams	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	60	6000	100,00	0	0	-	0	0	0	55	N/A	55	N/A	N/A
Sorghum	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	8	364	48,00	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinger Millet	"	0	0	-	0	0	-	281	13488	48,00	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	56	N/A	N/A
Bulrush Millet	"	0	0	-	2190	87381	39,90	2099	100752	48,00	0	0	-	2388	N/A	N/A	11564	N/A	12376	N/A	N/A
Cattle Seeds	160 lbs bag	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	30	N/A	N/A
Chee	Debe Tins	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	302	N/A	N/A
Hidees	Piece	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	3	N/A	N/A
Skina	Piece	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	139	N/A	N/A

TABLE T-7A KITA Imports 1923-32

Commodity	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932			
	Quantity	Value																				
Aluminum	10,000	100,000	15,000	150,000	20,000	200,000	25,000	250,000	30,000	300,000	35,000	350,000	40,000	400,000	45,000	450,000	50,000	500,000	55,000	550,000	60,000	600,000
Iron	5,000	50,000	7,000	70,000	9,000	90,000	11,000	110,000	13,000	130,000	15,000	150,000	17,000	170,000	19,000	190,000	21,000	210,000	23,000	230,000	25,000	250,000
Steel	3,000	30,000	4,000	40,000	5,000	50,000	6,000	60,000	7,000	70,000	8,000	80,000	9,000	90,000	10,000	100,000	11,000	110,000	12,000	120,000	13,000	130,000
Coal	100,000	1,000,000	120,000	1,200,000	140,000	1,400,000	160,000	1,600,000	180,000	1,800,000	200,000	2,000,000	220,000	2,200,000	240,000	2,400,000	260,000	2,600,000	280,000	2,800,000	300,000	3,000,000
Oil	50,000	500,000	60,000	600,000	70,000	700,000	80,000	800,000	90,000	900,000	100,000	1,000,000	110,000	1,100,000	120,000	1,200,000	130,000	1,300,000	140,000	1,400,000	150,000	1,500,000
Wool	10,000	100,000	12,000	120,000	14,000	140,000	16,000	160,000	18,000	180,000	20,000	200,000	22,000	220,000	24,000	240,000	26,000	260,000	28,000	280,000	30,000	300,000
Grain	20,000	200,000	25,000	250,000	30,000	300,000	35,000	350,000	40,000	400,000	45,000	450,000	50,000	500,000	55,000	550,000	60,000	600,000	65,000	650,000	70,000	700,000
Textiles	5,000	50,000	6,000	60,000	7,000	70,000	8,000	80,000	9,000	90,000	10,000	100,000	11,000	110,000	12,000	120,000	13,000	130,000	14,000	140,000	15,000	150,000
Other	1,000	10,000	1,500	15,000	2,000	20,000	2,500	25,000	3,000	30,000	3,500	35,000	4,000	40,000	4,500	45,000	5,000	50,000	5,500	55,000	6,000	60,000
Total	200,000	2,000,000	250,000	2,500,000	300,000	3,000,000	350,000	3,500,000	400,000	4,000,000	450,000	4,500,000	500,000	5,000,000	550,000	5,500,000	600,000	6,000,000	650,000	6,500,000	700,000	7,000,000

TABLE 74.

KITUI EXPORTS BY GROUP & VALUE ₦ 1948-1965 (Shs).

Group &	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	TOTAL
1. Mangoes	314920	226840	6040	Na	366120	271600	418840	38460	62680	709280	649820	492820	103560	Na	1418720	Na	Na	221282	6311812
2. Oranges																			
3. Green Grapes																			
4. Other Grapes																			
5. Cow Peas	31.41%	16.30%	0.28%		9.06%	6.33%	8.63%	0.79%	1.00%	11.54%	10.08%	11.18%	3.90%		26.97%			1.79%	10.20%
6. Pigeon Pea																			
7. Maize/Maize Meal																			
8. Beans																			
9. Sorghum Millelets																			
Group II																			
1. Castor Seed																			
2. Tobacco	77540	90100	78720	Na	1577780	1396360	2202100	1893440	1711300	2411100	3703720	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%	35.56%	Na	34.22%			42.80%	34.58%
5. Sisal																			
Group III																			
1. Honey																			
2. Bees Wax	133201	84000	42720	Na	217920	54260	476600	374860	150580	201220	332080	287610	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	543300	989940	1914820	Na	1876840	2567260	1642440	2852300	4296320	2823100	1955300	2868760	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%	69.76%	45.93%	50.34%	64.96%	51.33%		36.06%			46.95%	50.21%
6. Shoats																			
7. Cattle																			
1097961	1390680	2043300	4038660	4289480	4739880	4960160	6220680	6146100	6442820	4413020	2655080								

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.