DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES

The following notations on the provinces and districts of Kenya describe the various changes which occurred in these administrative areas during the colonial period. Since districts and provinces are cited in this Guide under the name officially recognized at the time a given document appeared, a brief introduction to administrative changes seems essential. Provinces, in this listing, appear in alphabetical order, and the details of each district are given under the province in which it was first administered. Cross references are provided to account for both name and administrative changes. The compilers are again dependent for the bulk of this material upon the mimeographed Kenya Government report, "Archives Micro-filming Programme," compiled by D. Charman and issued in March, 1964.

CENTRAL PROVINCE: In 1934, Ukamba and Kikuyu Provinces were merged, without Taita, to form the Central Province. The new province included Kiambu, Fort Hall, Embu, Meru, South Nyeri, Machakos, and Kitui as African reserves, and Nairobi and North Nyeri as settled districts. Nairobi was reorganized at that time to include the settlers of Limuru, Kiambu, and Nong. Thika was assigned separate district status. In 1953, Machakos and Kitui Districts were transferred to the newly formed Southern Province. At that time Nairobi again became extra-provincial, and Limuru and Kiambu returned to Kiambu District.

EMBU DISTRICT (see EMBU under KENIA PROVINCE).

FORT HALL DISTRICT (see FORT HALL under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

KIAMBU DISTRICT (see KIAMBU under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

KITUI DISTRICT (see KITUI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

MACHAKOS DISTRICT (see MACHAKOS under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

MERU DISTRICT (see MERU under KENIA PROVINCE).

NAIROBI DISTRICT (see NAIROBI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

NORTH NYERI DISTRICT (see NYERI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

SOUTH NYERI DISTRICT (see NYERI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

THIKA DISTRICT (see THIKA under KENIA PROVINCE).

COAST PROVINCE (see SEYIDIYE PROVINCE).

JUBALAND PROVINCE: Although a post was situated at Mfudu to serve Gosha District in 1897, this province initially was not subdivided into districts. In 1910, other posts were established, and in 1914, four districts - Gosha, Kismayu, Afmadu, and Serenli - were created. Under the convention of 1924, the British ceded Jubaland Province west of 41 degrees longitude to Italy.

KENIA/KIKUYU PROVINCE: The province was created in 1902 from Kikuyu District of Ukamba Province. Headquarters were located at Fort Hall, which also formed the base for Fort Hall District. The other district was Nyeri. In 1906, Meru District was added, and in 1908, Embu. Provincial headquarters were shifted to Nyeri in 1912. The provincial name change from Kenia to Kikuyu occurred in 1920/21, at which time Kiambu, originally Kikuyu District, was transferred from Ukamba. Dagoretti substation, closed in 1919, was reopened in 1922, but was finally closed in 1929. In 1921, Nyeri District was split into North, for Europeans, and South, for African areas. North Nyeri served for one year as an extra-provincial district and in 1922 was returned to the province. In 1927, Thika substation was opened. In 1929, Nairobi District, containing the settled areas of Fort Hall and Kiambu, was formed as part of the province. Until 1933, Kikuyu Province thus consisted of five African areas - Kiambu, Fort Hall, South Nyeri, Embu, and Meru - and two settled districts -
Nairobi and North Nyeri. It was then merged with Ukamba, but without Taita, to form the Central Province.

EMBU DISTRICT: Opened in 1906, this district was first in Kenya Province, then in Kikuyu, and from 1933 in Central Province.

FORT HALL DISTRICT (see FORT HALL under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

KIAMBU DISTRICT (see KIAMBU under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

KIKUYU DISTRICT (see KIAMBU under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

MERU DISTRICT: Opened in 1908, this district was first in Kenya Province, then in Kikuyu, and from 1933 in Central Province.

NAIROBI DISTRICT (see NAIROBI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

NORTH NYERI DISTRICT (see NYERI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

NYERI DISTRICT (see NYERI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

SOUTH NYERI DISTRICT (see NYERI under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

THIKA DISTRICT: Created as a sub-district in 1927, Thika assumed district status in 1934. It then included portions of Fort Hall, Nairobi, and Machakos Districts.

KERIO PROVINCE/SUK-KAMASIA RESERVE: Established in 1921 when it was removed from Naivasha Province, this province was at first apparently known as the Suk-Kamasia Reserve. By 1923, it had been given the name Kerio Province. With headquarters at Eldama Ravine, the province initially included Eldama Ravine, Elgeyo, Marakwet, Kabarnet/Baringo, and West Suk/Kacheliba Districts. North and South Turkana were added in 1926. The unit was dissolved in 1929.

BARINGO DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

ELDAMA RAVINE DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

ELGEYO DISTRICT (see ELGEYO-MARAKWET under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

KABARNET DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

KACHELIBA DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

MARAKWET DISTRICT (see ELGEYO-MARAKWET under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

NORTH TURKANA DISTRICT (see TURKANA PROVINCE).

SOUTH TURKANA DISTRICT (see TURKANA PROVINCE).

TAMBACH DISTRICT (see ELGEYO-MARAKWET under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

TURKANA DISTRICT (see TURKANA PROVINCE).

WEST POKOT DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

WEST SUK DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

KIKUYU PROVINCE (see KENYA PROVINCE).

KISUMU PROVINCE (see NYANZA PROVINCE).
MASAI PROVINCE: In 1895, the Masai territories were divided between the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates. The Masai of the East Africa Protectorate were administered from Fort Smith in Ukamba with assistance from 1895 until 1899 from the Ngong station. The Masai in Uganda were transferred to the Protectorate in 1902, falling under Naivasha Province, while Masailand District, in Ukamba, administered the remaining Masai and a number of Kikuyu. The western Masai were moved to a reserve in Laikipia in 1904, and in 1905 Masailand District was split, with the Masai areas forming the basis for the Southern Masai District, with headquarters at Nairobi. Ngong was reopened in 1908 with an Assistant District Commissioner supervising the Southern Reserve. By treaty in 1911, the Laikipia Masai moved into an enlarged Southern Reserve. Two districts, Narok and Ngong, were formed from the Reserve in 1913, with an additional military post at Mara. Narok served as the reserve's headquarters, nominally under the control of Naivasha. Mara, increased but not gazetted to district status in 1915, was reduced to a substation in 1921, and was closed in 1925. Laitoktok, opened in 1920, met the same fate in 1923. The reserve became a province in 1924, and two years later its headquarters were shifted from Narok to Ngong. District headquarters for the latter became Kajiado. The Masai Province was reduced to an extra-territorial district in 1934 and was absorbed by the Southern Province in 1953.

Kajiado/NGONG DISTRICT: With the division of the Masai Reserve in 1913, the eastern district was established with headquarters at Ngong. In 1926, with the shift to Kajiado, the district was renamed Ngong. In 1953, it was joined to the Southern Province.

NAROK DISTRICT: Established in 1913 after the division of the Masai Reserve, this district, with headquarters at Narok, remained within the Masai Reserve (and Province). It was absorbed by the Southern Province in 1953.

NGONG DISTRICT (see KAJIADO above).

NAIVASHA PROVINCE: Naivasha was one of two provinces created from the area transferred from Uganda to the East Africa Protectorate in 1902. Considered suitable for European occupation, Naivasha was reorganized in 1920/21, with the settled areas becoming extra-provincial districts and the African areas forming the basis for the new Kerio Province. These extra-provincial districts were returned to provincial control in 1929, and the entire area was redivided to form Nzoia, Rift Valley, Naivasha, and Turkana Provinces. Nzoia and Naivasha merged into Rift Valley, and thus by 1935 the boundaries of the Rift Valley Province strongly resembled the Naivasha Province of 1902.

BARINGO DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE below).

ELDAMA RAVINE and BARINGO/KABARNET DISTRICTS: In 1902, Eldama Ravine, established in 1895, and Baringo, established in 1899, were transferred from Uganda to the East Africa Protectorate. Headquarter for Baringo were first at Kolloa, then in 1904 at OI Arabel, and after 1914 at Mukutan. In 1904, the Turkana and Suk, who had been under Baringo, were placed under the new Ngabotok station. Beginning in 1910, Komalwa, the new substation of Ravine, administered the Ndo and Marakwet. Baringo became a sub-district of Ravine (though maintaining a separate Annual Report) from 1914 to about 1924, and its headquarters were shifted to Kabarnet. Elgeyo and Marakwet were transferred to Uasin Gishu District, the former in 1913, the latter in 1917. Ravine station was terminated in 1913. Its settled portions were transferred to Nakuru; and the Southern Kamasia, the Uasin Gishu Masai, and the Wanderobo were moved to Baringo. Ravine was reopened in 1946.

ELDORET DISTRICT (see UASIN GISHU below).

ELGEYO-MARAKWET/TAMBACH DISTRICT: The Elgeyo and Marakwet areas were first administered by Eldama Ravine and beginning in 1913 for the former and 1916 for the latter, by Uasin Gishu. The two functioned as separate districts from 1920 until 1926 when they were merged.

KABARNET DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE above).
KACHELIBA DISTRICT (see WEST SUK below).

KITALE DISTRICT (see Uasin Gishu below).

LAIKIPIA/RUMURUTI DISTRICT: Transferred to the East Africa Protectorate in 1902, Laikipia was administered under Naivasha Province until 1921, when it became an extra-provincial district. In 1929 it merged with Naivasha Extra-Provincial District to create a new Naivasha Province. Laikipia was administered by Rift Valley Province with the absorption by that province of Naivasha. Rumuruti became the headquarters for the newly merged Laikipia and Samburu Districts from 1935 until 1947, when the two settled districts were again separated.

MARAKWET DISTRICT (see Elgeyo-Marakwet above).

MASAI DISTRICT (see Masai Province).

NAIVASHA DISTRICT: Following its transfer from Uganda in 1902, this district was administered by the province of the same name. It assumed extra-provincial status from 1921 until 1929, and in the latter year was merged with Laikipia to create a new Naivasha Province. With the termination of the province in 1933, this settled district was administered by Rift Valley, but in the following year it lost its district status and joined Nakuru-Ravine District. In 1953 it reacquired its district position.

NAKURU DISTRICT: Likewise a part of the territorial transfer of 1902, Nakuru functioned as a district within Naivasha Province until 1921 when it assumed extra-provincial status. In 1929 it became part of Rift Valley Province. With the closing of Ravine station in 1933, the settled areas of Eldama Ravine District were administered by Nakuru. Naivasha District was incorporated from 1934 until 1953.

RUMURUTI DISTRICT (see LAIKIPIA above).

SUK-KAMASIA RESERVE (see Kerio Province).

TAMBACH DISTRICT (see Elgeyo-Marakwet above).

TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT (see Uasin Gishu below).

TURKANA DISTRICT (see Turkana Province).

UASIN GISHU/ELDORET and TRANS NZOIA/KITALE DISTRICTS: Transferred from Uganda in 1902, the Uasin Gishu administrative area was undefined until 1905/06, when it was placed in Naivasha Province as a district. It then contained the Trans Nzoia, and in 1913 it obtained the Elgeyo and in 1917 the Marakwet. In 1919, Trans Nzoia was separated from Uasin Gishu, and two years later the two became extra-provincial. At the same time, Elgeyo and Marakwet, then sub-districts, were joined to the Suk-Kamasia Reserve. In 1929, Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu helped to make up the new Nzoia Province and in 1934 shifted, with that province, to the Rift Valley. In 1945, the two settled districts were joined, only to be separated in 1949.

WEST POKOT DISTRICT (see WEST SUK below).

WEST SUK/WEST POKOT/KACHELIBA DISTRICT: Originally administered as part of Baringo District upon the territorial transfer of 1902, the Pokot joined the South Turkana in 1909 to create Turkana District of Naivasha Province. In 1918, when military supervision came to the South Turkana, the West Suk became a separate district first under Naivasha Province, then in 1921 under Kerio Province, and finally in 1929 under the new Turkana Province. District headquarters were shifted from Kacheliba to Kapenguria in 1930. The administrative structure was again altered in 1941 when West Suk was transferred from Turkana to Rift Valley. In that year West Suk was administered jointly with the Trans Nzoia District. It was separated the following year but continued to be governed from Kapenguria.
NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT/PROVINCE: The administration of the Northern Frontier District began unofficially in 1909 with stations at Marsabit and Moyale and a police post at Uaso Nyiro, later called Archer's Post. Nominally under the provincial commissioner of Naivasha, the district was officially established in 1910 with headquarters at Moyale. The military occupied posts at Loiyangolani near Lake Rudolf in 1911, and at Wajir and Gurreh in 1912. The three were evacuated during the next several years, although a new post was instituted at Buna in 1915. Bulesa was designated a sub-district in 1916, achieved full district status in 1917/18, with headquarters at Garba Tula from 1919, but it reverted to a sub-district in 1919/20. In 1919 the headquarters of the N. F. D. were changed to Meru, in Kenya Province. In 1921, with military administration, Telemugger with its headquarters at Sankuri was shifted to the district from Jubaland; the Samburu received a new headquarters at Barsaloi and the administrative base for Gurreh was established at Mandera two years later. In 1925, the military gave way partly to a civil administration, except for Wajir and Mandera, which became civilly administered the following year. Districts of the newly-titled Northern Frontier Province included Moyale, Garba Tula, Marsabit, and Samburu. In 1929 the seven became five: Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, and Telemugger. The provincial headquarters were then shifted from Meru to Isiolo. Provinicial status was withdrawn in 1934, and the Samburu were transferred to the Rift Valley Province. Moyale and Mandera were evacuated in 1940, but civil administration returned the following year. Turkana and the extra-provincial areas of the Northern Frontier were joined in 1947 to form the Northern Frontier Province, including the districts of Turkana, Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, and Garissa. The province was administered from Marsabit.

ARCHER'S POST DISTRICT (see ISIOLO below).

BARSALOI DISTRICT (see ISIOLO below).

BULESA DISTRICT (see ISIOLO below).

GARBA TULA DISTRICT (see ISIOLO below).

GARISDA DISTRICT (see GARISDA under TANALAND PROVINCE).

GURREH DISTRICT (see MANDERA below).

ISIOLO/BULESA/GARBA TULA/ARCHER'S POST/BARSALOI DISTRICT: Garba Tula, or Bulesa, District, the area of which was extracted from Wajir's administration, was established in 1917/18. Headquarters were shifted from Bulesa to Garba Tula in 1918/19. The district returned to sub-district status under Wajir in 1919/20. Garba Tula remained without effective administration from 1925, when civil administration was re instituted, until 1928. Until 1921, Archer's Post was the base for the control of the Southern Samburu. The northern and southern segments merged to establish a new district with headquarters at Barsaloi. Samburu and Garba Tula joined in 1929 to form Isiolo District. Provincial headquarters shifted the same year to Isiolo from Meru and remained there until 1947.

MANDERA/GURREH DISTRICT: Despite its separate district status within the N. F. D. from 1921, the Gurreh area was evacuated in 1916 and had no established headquarters until 1921, when Mandera was created by the military administration. The district was administered separately after the reinstitution of civilian control in 1926. But between 1929 and 1941 it functioned as a sub-district of Moyale. Though evacuated in 1940, Mandera re-acquired district status upon its reoccupation in 1941.

MARALAL DISTRICT (see SAMBURU below).

MARSABIT DISTRICT: Instituted in 1909, Marsabit station served as the headquarters for the administrating of the Gabbra and, until 1921, the Northern Samburu and the Rendille. The station became the headquarters for the province inaugurated in 1947.

MOYALE DISTRICT: Moyale station was established in 1907 to supervise the frontier between the Protectorate and Abyssinia. In 1910, it became headquarters both for its district and the N. F. D., but in 1919, the headquarters for the latter was shifted to Meru. Administration of Gurreh from Moyale prevailed from 1912 to 1923. During the military
control of the area, Mandera substation was established, but with the return of civil administration in 1926, Garroh was administered as a separate district. It merged with Moyale from 1929 until 1941, with Mandera functioning as a sub-district.

SAMBURU/MARALAL DISTRICT: The Sambru were administered from Archer's Post and Marsabit as part of the Northern Frontier District until 1921 when they were formed into a separate district with headquarters at Barsaloi. In 1928 the district was merged with Garba Tula, creating Isiolo District, but in 1934, it was separated and joined to the Rift Valley Province. The next year when Sambru and Laikipia were merged, the Maralal headquarters were reduced to a substation. Separation re-occurred in 1947. Despite the several mergers, district officers at Maralal often filed supplementary reports.

SANKURI DISTRICT (see GARISSA under TANALAND PROVINCE).

TELEMUGGER DISTRICT (see GARISSA under TANALAND PROVINCE).

WAJIR DISTRICT: Wajir District was established in 1912. The headquarters at Wajir were evacuated for several months in 1916. Bulea, the temporary headquarters during the evacuation, functioned as a sub-district until it acquired district status in 1917/18. Wajir was not lost to the Italians in 1940, but its headquarters were evacuated temporarily.

TANA RIVER DISTRICT (see TANA RIVER under TANALAND PROVINCE).

NYANZA/KISUMU PROVINCE: Transferred from Uganda in 1902, this province consisted of the highlands areas of Nandi, Lumbwa, and Kisii, and the lowlands of Elgon, Kisumu, and Ugaya. The Usain Gishu and Trans Nzoia areas were considered within this administrative structure until the arrival of European settlers in 1905-08, at which time these areas were placed in Naivasha Province. The province was renamed Nyanza in 1909. Nandi District was transferred to Nzoia Province in 1929.

CENTRAL KAVIRONDO DISTRICT (see CENTRAL NYANZA below).

CENTRAL NYANZA/CENTRAL KAVIRONDO/KISUMU DISTRICT: In 1902, after the transfer from Uganda, this district was named Kisumu. With boundary alterations in 1920/21, the name was changed to Central Kavirondo. In 1948, the district was renamed Central Nyanza.

ELGON DISTRICT (see NORTH NYANZA below).

ELGON NYANZA DISTRICT: Created in 1956 by the division of North Nyanza, the district headquarters were located at Bungoma, on the Uganda Railway. The largest ethnic group in the district were the Abaluyia with smaller groups of Teso and Kolieng. 

KERicho/LUMBWA/SOUTH LUMBWA DISTRICT: In 1902, Lambwa District was transferred to the East Africa Protectorate. In 1921/22, it was renamed South Lambwa, and in 1935, it became Kericho. In 1948, when Kisumu-Londiani District was terminated, its settled areas were added to Kericho.

KISii/UGAYA/SOUTH KAVIRONDO/SOUTH NYANZA DISTRICT: From the territorial transfer of 1902, Kisii District was administered from Karungu in Ugaya District. Kisii station was established in 1907, and two years later it served as headquarters for Ugaya, including the Gusii. In 1948, the name was altered from South Kavirondo to South Nyanza. In 1962, the district was split to create Kisii and South Nyanza/Homa Bay Districts.

KISUMU DISTRICT (see CENTRAL NYANZA above).

KISUMU-LONDIANI DISTRICT: Administered by a resident commissioner after its creation in 1921, Kisumu-Londiani was controlled first by the provincial commissioner of Nyanza, then in 1947 by the district commissioner for Central Kavirondo. In 1948, when the district was abolished, its territory was divided between Kericho and Central
Kavirondo.

LUMBWA DISTRICT (see KERICHO above).

NANDI DISTRICT: In 1902 when transferred from Uganda, this district became part of Kisumu Province. It remained so until 1929 when it was shifted to the new Nzoia Province. In 1934, with the absorption of the province by Rift Valley, Nandi was joined to the latter province.

NORTH KAVIRONDO DISTRICT (see NORTH NYANZA below).

NORTH NYANZA/NORTH KAVIRONDO/ELGON DISTRICT: Originally in Kisumu Province following the transfer of 1902, this district had headquarters first at Mumias, then beginning in 1920/21 at Kakamega. Division of the district occurred in 1956, forming Elgon-Nyamira. The name of the district changed in 1909 from Elgon to North Kavirondo, and in 1948 to North Nyanza.

SOUTH KAVIRONDO DISTRICT (see KISII above).

SOUTH LUMBWA DISTRICT (see KERICHO above).

SOUTH NYANZA DISTRICT (see KISII above).

TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT (see UASIN GISIu under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

UASIN GISIu DISTRICT (see UASIN GISIu under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

UGAYA DISTRICT (see KISII above).

NZOIA PROVINCE: Established in 1929, this province was absorbed by the Rift Valley Province in 1934. During the five years it consisted of Elgeyo-Marakwet/Tambach, Uasin Gishu/Eldoret, Nandi/Kapsabet, and Trans Nzoia/Kitale Districts.

ELGEYO-MARAKWET DISTRICT (see ELGEYO-MARAKWET under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

NANDI DISTRICT (see NANDI under NYANZA PROVINCE).

TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT (see UASIN GISIu under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

UASIN GISIu DISTRICT (see UASIN GISIu under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE: This province was established in 1929 from Kerio Province, and contained Eldama Ravine, Baringo/Kabarnet, and Nakuru Districts. The latter had been an extra-provincial district since 1922. In 1930, Naivasha Province and in 1934, Nzoia Province were incorporated in the Rift Valley Province. In the same year, Samburu/Maralal District was shifted from Northern Frontier administration to that of the Rift Valley. In 1941, West Suk/West Pokot/Kacheliba District was added.

BARINGO DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

ELDAMA RAVINE DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

KABARNET DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

KACHELIBA DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT (see LAIKIPIA under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

MARALAL DISTRICT (see SAMBURU under NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT/PROVINCE).

NAIVASHA DISTRICT (see NAIVASHA under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).
NAKURU DISTRICT (see NAKURU under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

NANDI DISTRICT (see NANDI under NYANZA PROVINCE).

RUMURUTI DISTRICT (see LAIKIPIA under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

SAMBURU DISTRICT (see SAMBURU under NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT/PROVINCE).

TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT (see UASIN GISHU under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

UASIN GISHU DISTRICT (see UASIN GISHU under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

WEST POKOT DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

WEST SUK DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

SEYIDIYE PROVINCE: At the outset this province contained Malindi District with a substation at Takaungu, Mombasa District with a substation at Rabai, and Vanga District with headquarters at Shimoni. These districts stretched beyond the ten mile belt on the coast and included areas later known as the Nyika Reserve. An assistant district commissioner took charge of Nyika Reserve about 1912, and following the 1913 Giriama rising, it formed the basis for a separate district in 1914, with headquarters at Kakoneni and a substation at Rabai. In 1919, the headquarters and substation were reversed. During the 1920/21 reorganization Nyika Reserve was abolished, with portions of territory going to Vanga District, the new KiIIFI District, and Malindi District. Taifa District, originally a part of Ukamba Province, was joined to Seyidiye in 1902, returned to Ukamba in 1920/21, and rejoined to the Coast Province in 1933 with the creation of Central Province.

DIGO DISTRICT (see KWALE below).

KILIFI/MALINDI DISTRICT: In 1895, the former I.B.E.A. station formed the headquarters of Malindi District, with Takaungu becoming a substation. In 1913, following the Giriama rising, the hinterland of the district inhabited by the Giriama was established, with areas from other districts, as the Nyika Reserve. The sub-district headquarters of Takaungu were shifted to Kilifi in 1916, and the latter formed the basis for a separate district in 1921 with the abolition of the Nyika Reserve. Rabai and Kakoneni stations were closed in 1921, and Kilifi met the same fate in 1922, when its territory was merged with Malindi. Kilifi was reopened the following year as a sub-district headquarters. Malindi and Kilifi reversed roles in 1927, the former becoming the sub-district headquarters and the latter the district headquarters.

KWALE/VANGA/DIGO DISTRICT: Vanga station became, in 1895, headquarters of Vanga District. Headquarters were shifted to Shimoni before 1902. Portions of the Nyika Reserve were included in the district in 1921. In 1922, Kwale substation was opened and became headquarters for the district two years later, at which time the district was renamed Digo. The district was renamed Kwale in 1946.

LAMU DISTRICT (see LAMU under TANALAND PROVINCE).

MALINDI DISTRICT (see KILIFI above).

MOMBASA DISTRICT: Mombasa served as headquarters for the I.B.E.A. until 1895, for the protectorate until 1907, for Seyidiye and later Coast Province, and for Mombasa District. In 1914, the hinterland, which until then had been administered from Rabai as part of the district, was with Rabai included in Nyika Reserve. The Reserve, discontinued in 1921, was not returned to Mombasa District. Between 1921 and 1929 Mombasa maintained the status of an Extra-Provincial District. The district then reverted to the Coast Province, while the township became a municipality. The Majengo substation was opened in 1948, and in 1959 the township of Mombasa acquired self-governing municipal status.
TAITA DISTRICT (see TAITA under UKAMBA PROVINCE).

TANA RIVER DISTRICT (see TANA RIVER under TANALAND PROVINCE).

VANGA DISTRICT (see KWALE above).

SUK-KAMASIA RESERVE (see KERIO PROVINCE).

TANALAND PROVINCE: In 1897 Tanaland consisted of three districts: Tana River with headquarters at Kipini, Lamu, and the Sultanate of Witu. In 1920, administration of the Telemugger was transferred to the military at Sankuri. It remained under the nominal control of the senior commissioner, Kismayu, until 1921 when a new district was incorporated into the Northern Frontier Province. Tanaland Province was abolished in 1920 and its districts were joined to those of Seyidiye Province to form the Coast Province. The Sultanate of Witu and Tana River District were amalgamated with Lamu District in 1923. Tana River again became a separate district in 1927.

GARISSA/TELEMUGGER/SANKURI DISTRICT: Originally under the nominal administration of Tanaland Province and Tana River District, the Telemugger in 1920 fell under the control of the military at Sankuri and the senior commissioner of Jubaland Province. The Telemugger were transferred to Northern Frontier control in 1921 and became a district of the N.F.P. in 1925 when civilian administration was reestablished. Headquarters shifted from Sankuri to Bura in 1925, and to Garissa in 1931.

LAMU DISTRICT: The Lamu archipelago, certain coastal areas, and the hinterland became a district in 1897, with Lamu serving as headquarters for the district and for Tanaland Province. In 1920 when the province was abolished, Lamu, without its hinterland, was joined to the Coast Province. In 1923, Lamu, the Sultanate of Witu, and Tana River District were amalgamated. Kipini, closed in 1922, was reopened in 1925 as a sub-station, and Tana River was again separated in 1927. Lamu and Tana River were jointly administered in 1935 and from 1944 to 1948.

SANKURI DISTRICT (see GARISSA above).

TANA RIVER DISTRICT: Formed in 1897 with headquarters at Kipini, Tana River was initially a part of Tanaland Province. In 1920 when the province was discontinued, part of the district was first administered from Kismayu and then in 1921 was transferred to the Northern Frontier. Kipini was closed in 1922, and the headquarters for the administration of Tana River was moved to Lamu, with temporary camps elsewhere in the district. In 1923, Tana River was combined with Lamu and thus fell within the Coast Province. Kipini was reopened as a sub-district in 1925, and Tana River acquired district status again in 1927. Tana River and Lamu were administered jointly during the years 1935 and from 1944 to 1948. In 1959 headquarters were shifted from Kipini to Gahole, and the boundaries were changed. Portions of Kitui District were joined to Tana River, while much of the hinterland of Tana River was transferred to Garissa.

TELEMUGGER DISTRICT (see GARISSA above).

TURKANA PROVINCE: In 1902, when transferred to the East Africa Protectorate, the Southern Turkana fell under the control of Baringo District of Naivasha Province. In 1909, the Southern Turkana and the Suk formed the basis for the new district of Turkana, with headquarters at Kacheliba. With the Southern Turkana under military administration from 1918, the West Suk were administered as a separate district. The Northern Turkana were transferred from Uganda in 1926 to form a district in Kerio Province. Regaining civil administration the same year, the Southern Turkana were also administered as a district within Kerio. The districts of North Turkana, South Turkana, and West Suk formed Turkana Province, with headquarters at Kapenguria. The headquarters for South Turkana underwent many alterations from the original station at Kolosia to Lokichar in 1928, to Loperet in 1929, and to Kaputir in 1931. In 1933, a single Turkana District was created from the merger of North and South Turkana. In 1934, the province was downgraded to an extra-provincial district and included both Turkana and West Suk Districts. In 1940, the district commissioner,
Lodwar, assumed control of Turkana, with West Suk joining the Rift Valley Province the following year, and in 1947 Turkana District functioned within the Northern Frontier administrative structure.

BARINGO DISTRICT (see ELDAMA RAVINE under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

KACHELIBA DISTRICT (see SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

WEST POKOT DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

WEST SUK DISTRICT (see WEST SUK under NAIVASHA PROVINCE).

UKAMBA PROVINCE: In 1895, the "up-country" administrative structure of the I. B. E. A., consisting of stations at Ndii, Machakos, and Fort Smith, was placed by the Foreign Office in one province, Ukamba. The original districts included Taita, Ulu (then named Athi and later Machakos), Kitui, and Kikuyu with their respective headquarters at Ndii, Machakos, Kitui, and Fort Smith. The Kedong portion of the Rift Valley and the Masai territory were also administered within Ukamba. In 1896, Ngong was opened temporarily as a military post. Taveta was also opened in that year. In 1899, provincial headquarters shifted from Machakos to Nairobi and Fort Smith was closed. Mbiri station was opened in 1900 and renamed Fort Hall in 1902. Nyeri was established in 1901. Boundary alterations in 1902 left Ukamba without Taita but with Ulu, Kitui, and Masailand. The latter included Kikuyu areas, and Dagoretti was reopened in 1902 to serve the Kikuyu. In 1905, Masailand was divided into Kikuyu District with headquarters at Kiambu and South Masai District with headquarters at Nairobi. The latter was absorbed by the Masai Reserve in 1912 and thus fell into the administrative realm of Naivasha Province. Kiambu District was added to Kenya Province in 1920/21, while Taita rejoined Ukamba. In 1933, the province, without Taita, was merged with Kikuyu Province to form the Central Province.

FORT HALL DISTRICT: Mbiri station was established in 1900, and two years later, renamed Fort Hall, it became headquarters for Kenya Province. The headquarters were shifted to Nyeri in 1912. In 1933, the district became part of Central Province.

KIAMBU/KIKUYU DISTRICT: Kikuyu District was established from the division of Masailand District in 1905. Kiambu was the headquarters, and Dagoretti a sub-district station. Dagoretti, closed from 1919 to 1922, was reopened when the newly named Kiambu District was shifted to Kikuyu Province. In 1929, Dagoretti was closed permanently. In 1933, Kiambu fell within Central Province.

KIKUYU DISTRICT: Kikuyu District was situated in Ukamba Province until 1933, in Central Province until 1953, and in Southern Province thereafter.

KITUI DISTRICT: Built in 1898, Kitui station was gazetted in 1902. The district was situated in Ukamba Province until 1933, in Central Province until 1953, and in Southern Province thereafter.

MACHAKOS/ULU DISTRICT: Machakos station served as headquarters for Ulu District and Ukamba Province until 1899 when the headquarters for the latter was shifted to Nairobi. The district changed names from Ulu to Machakos in 1920/21. In 1933, it became part of Central Province and in 1953, was transferred to the Southern Province.

MASAILAND DISTRICT: Masailand District (see MASAI PROVINCE).

MBIRI DISTRICT: Mbiri District (see FORT HALL above).

NAIROBI DISTRICT: The provincial headquarters for Ukamba from 1899, Nairobi District and municipality shared identical boundaries until 1911, when the district was expanded to cover outlying areas. The township was incorporated in 1919. The district assumed extra-provincial status in 1920/21, but was joined to Kikuyu Province in 1929 and to Central Province in 1933. The district included Kiambu and Fort Hall settler lands as of 1929, and Limuru and Ngong settled areas as of 1934. In 1953, with the district's return to extra-provincial status, control of the Kiambu and Limuru settled lands was transferred to Kiambu District.
NYERI DISTRICT: Nyeri station, established in 1901, served as headquarters of the district from 1902 and of the province from 1912. The division of the district in 1920 created a settled area, North Nyeri, and an African reserve, South Nyeri. The two districts were merged in 1939 but divided again in 1948, with the northern district named Nanyuki. From 1933, the two districts were within Central Province.

SOUTH MASAI DISTRICT (see MASAI PROVINCE).

TAITA DISTRICT: In 1895, Ndii station served as headquarters for Taita District in Ukamba Province. In 1900, Ndii was closed, and Taveta, the sub-district headquarters, became the administrative center for the district. In 1902, the district became part of Seyidiye Province with headquarters at Mwatate. Mwatate gave way to Voi as headquarters in 1911. In 1914, following the German occupation of Taveta sub-district and its re-occupation by the British in 1916, this sub-district was administered as part of Moshi District of Tanganyika. It was rejoined to Taita in 1921, and the entire district fell under Ukamba Province, only to return to the Coast Province in 1933. Mackinnon Road operated as a sub-district headquarters between 1948 and 1950, when Wundanyi station was opened.

ULU DISTRICT (see MACHAKOS above).